00150495

R 1913
423
Imp
150495

Digitized with financial assistance from

Hemendra Kothari

on 20 February, 2020

with shavings soaked in tar, used to light up a trench or breach.

Light-boat (līt'bōt), *n.* See LIGHT-SHIP.

Light-brain (līt'brān), *n.* An empty brain; a light-headed or weak-minded person.

Being as some were, *light-braines*, runnagates, unthriftes, and riotours. *Martin* (1554).

Light-due (līt'dū), *n.* A duty or toll levied on ships navigating certain waters for the maintenance of the lights shown for their guidance or warning.

Lighten (līt'n), *v.i.* [From *light*, *n.*, with suffix *-en*.] 1. To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning; to give out flashes; to flash.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shak.*

2. To become more light; to become less dark or gloomy; to clear; as, the sky *lightens*.

Lighten (līt'n), *v.t.* 1. To make light or clear; to dissipate darkness from; to fill with light; to illuminate; to enlighten; as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas; to *lighten* the streets.

A fley of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate with knowledge; to enlighten.

How the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool. *Shak.*

3. To emit or send forth, as lightning or something resembling lightning; to flash.

Behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*

Lighten (līt'n), *v.t.* 1. To make lighter or less heavy; to reduce in weight; to relieve of a certain amount of weight; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.—2. To make less burdensome or oppressive; to alleviate; as, to *lighten* the cares of life; to *lighten* the burden of grief.

3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

A trusty villain, sir, that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests. *Shak.*

—*To lighten upon*,† to alight or descend upon.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten upon* us as our trust is in thee. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Lightening (līt'n-ing), *n.* Same as *Lightning*.

Lighter (līt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which lights; as, a *lighter* of lamps.

Lighter (līt'ėr), *n.* A large open flat-bottomed barge, often used in lightening or unloading and loading ships, raising ballast from the bottom of a harbour, &c.

Lighter (līt'ėr), *v.t.* To convey by a boat called a lighter. *Bryant.*

Lighterage (līt'ėr-āj), *n.* 1. The act of unloading into lighters or boats.—2. The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

Lighterman (līt'ėr-man), *n.* A man who manages a lighter; one employed on a lighter.

Light-fingered (līt'fing-gėrd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts: a term often particularly applied to pickpockets.

Light-foot, Light-footed (līt'fut, līt'fut-ed), *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Light-foot Iris brought it yester-eve. *Tennyson.*
Wood-nymphs mixed with her *light-footed* Fauns. *Drayton.*

Light-foot (līt'fut), *n.* Venison. *Johnson.* [A cant word.]

Lightful (līt'ful), *a.* Full of light; bright. '*Lightful* presence.' *Marston.* [Rare.]

Light-handed (līt'hand-ed), *a.* *Naut.* applied to a vessel when she is short of her complement of men.

Light-headed (līt'hed-ed), *a.* 1. Somewhat disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

When Belvidera talks of 'lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber,' she is not mad, but *light-headed*. *Walpole.*

2. Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.

Light-headedness (līt'hed-ed-nes), *n.* State or quality of being light-headed; disorder of the head; dizziness; giddiness; deliriousness.

Light-hearted (līt'härt-ed), *a.* Having a light heart; free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful. *Cowper.*

Light-heartedly (līt'härt-ed-li), *adv.* In a light-hearted manner; with a light heart.

Light-heartedness (līt'härt-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being light-hearted or free from care or grief; cheerfulness.

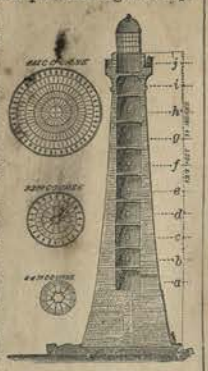
Light-heeled (līt'hēld), *a.* Light or agile in walking, running, dancing, &c.

The villain is much *lighter-heeled* than I. *Shak.*

Light-horse (līt'hors), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light-horseman (līt'hors-man), *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

Lighthouse (līt'hous), *n.* A tower or other lofty structure with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port or at some important point on a coast, and serving as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos. The old method of illuminating lighthouses was simply by means of a fire. Reflectors and lenses were not used till near the close of last century. The apparatus for illumination now consists of an elaborate arrangement of glass lenses and prisms, with which reflectors may or may not be combined. The source of the light is gas, oil, or sometimes electricity.



Skerryvore Lighthouse.

a, Water tanks. *b*, Coal. *c*, Workshop. *d*, Provisions. *e*, Kitchen. *f*, *g*, Bedrooms. *h*, Officers' room. *i*, Oil. *j*, Light room.

Light-infantry (līt'in-fant-ri), *n.* *Milit.* a body of armed men, selected and trained for rapid evolutions, often employed to cover and assist other troops.

Light-legged (līt'legd), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sidney.*

Lightless (līt'les), *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not giving out light.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire. *Shak.*

Lightly (līt'li), *adv.* In a light manner: (*a*) with little weight; as, to tread *lightly*; to press *lightly*. (*b*) Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

(*c*) Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.

They come *lightly* by the malt, and need not spare it. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*d*) Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*e*) Without dejection; cheerfully.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shak.*

(*f*) Not chastely; wantonly; loosely; as, to behave *lightly*. (*g*) Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily; as, he led me *lightly* over the stream.

Watch what thou seest, and *lightly* bring me word. *Tennyson.*

(*h*) Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Matrimony . . . is not to be taken in hand unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly. *Book of Common Prayer.*

(*i*)† Commonly; usually. 'Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.' *Shak.*

The great thieves of a state or *lightly* the officers of the crown. *B. Jonson.*

Lightly (līcht'li), *v.t.* To make light of; to slight; to disparage; to despise. [Scotch.]

Aye vow and protest that ye care na for me,
And whiles ye may *lightly* my beauty a wee. *Burns.*

Light-maker (līt'māk-ėr), *n.* That which yields light, as a heavenly body. *Wickliffe.*

Light-minded (līt'mīnd-ed), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded*. Ecclus. xix. 4.

Lightness (līt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being light: (*a*) want of weight; levity: the contrary to *heaviness*; as, the *lightness* of air compared with water. (*b*) Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.

Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shak.*

(*c*) Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity.

That modesty, may more betray our sense
Than woman's *lightness*. *Shak.*

(*d*) Agility; nimbleness. (*e*) In *the fine arts*, a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness.—SYN. Levity, inconstancy, unsteadiness, volatility, instability, giddiness, flightiness, airiness, sprightliness, briskness, wantonness, agility, nimbleness, swiftness, ease, facility.

Lightness (līt'nes), *n.* Want of darkness or intensity; clearness; as, the greater or less *lightness* of colours; the *lightness* of the night.

Lightning (līt'ning), *n.* [From verb to *lighten*.] 1. A flash of light the result of a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth.—2. A flashing or brightening up of the mind or spirits. [Rare.]

How oft when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shak.*

Lightning-conductor (līt'ning-kon-dukt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Lightning-rod*.

Lightning-glance (līt'ning-glans), *n.* A glance or darting of lightning; a glance or flash of the eye like lightning.

Lightning-print (līt'ning-print), *n.* An appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning or in the neighbourhood of the stroke, and popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects. That this is the case is highly improbable, and the few well-authenticated instances yet remain to be accounted for.

Lightning-proof (līt'ning-prōf), *a.* Safe or protected from lightning.

Lightning-rod (līt'ning-rod), *n.* A pointed, insulated metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning; a lightning-conductor. In buildings the lightning-rod rises from 8 to 30 feet above the highest part of the structure, and is carried down into the earth to a depth of about 2 feet, then deflected from the wall of the building through a charcoal drain, and then led into water where possible, or into moist earth or a hole packed with charcoal. In ships a rod is frequently placed on every mast, and their connection with the sea is established by strips of copper inlaid in the masts, and attached below to the metal of or about the keel. In the figures given below *a* shows a lightning-rod consisting of a tube formed of metallic strips joined together; *b* is a lightning-rod of copper-wire ropes intertwined with iron rods; *e* consists of a metallic strip forming a tube with spiral flanges; *c* shows the metallic

Lightning-rod.

a b e, Various forms of Rods. *c d f*, Various forms of Tips. *g h i*, Various forms of Attachments.

strands of which the rod is composed, spread out to form several tips; *d* is a tip formed of several metals inclosed the one within the other, the most fusible being outside; *f*, a series of points formed of spiral coils combined with a tubular portion forming the tip, the conductor being a flat strip; *g*, sections coupled by an interior cylinder, with a tapering plug projecting from each of its ends; *h* shows how sections of a square tubular rod are secured to each other by square plugs fastened by indenting the tubes into suitable depressions formed in them; *i*, sections connected by interior short pieces fastened to each other by pins.

Light-o'-love (līt'ō-luv), *n.* 1. An old dance tune, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. 'Best sing it to the tune of *light-o'-love*.' *Shak.*—2. A light or wanton woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

So, my quean, you and I must part sooner than perhaps a *light-o'-love* such as you expected to part with a—likely young fellow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Light-room (līt'röm), *n.* A small apartment in a ship of war having double glass windows

toward the magazine, and containing lights by which any person in the magazine is enabled to work among the gunpowder without danger.

Lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their lightness.] The lungs; the organs of breathing, particularly, in brute animals. [Colloq.]

Light-ship (līt'ship), *n.* A ship anchored

Light-ship.

and serving as a lighthouse. Such vessels may or may not have masts and sails. They are stationed in positions where the bottom or the depth renders a fixed structure impracticable. Called also *Light-boat.*

Lightsome (līt'sum), *a.* 1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure. 'The gay beams of *lightsome* day.' *Sir W. Scott.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*

2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating. 'That *lightsome* affection of joy.' *Hooker.*

Lightsomely (līt'sum-li), *adv.* In a lightsome manner.

Lightsomeness (līt'sum-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lightsome: (*a*) luminousness. (*b*) Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

Light-spirited (līt'spir-i-ted), *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

Light-weight (līt'wāt), *n.* In *sporting*, a man or animal below a fixed weight; a boxer, jockey, or horse under a standard weight.

Light-winged (līt'wingd), *a.* Having light or fleet wings. 'Light-wing'd toys of feather'd Cupid.' *Shak.*

Light-wood (līt'wụd), . . A name given in America to the knots and other resinous parts of pine-trees.

Lighty† (līt'i), *a.* Full of light; illuminated; not obscure. *Wickliffe.*

Lignage† (līn'āj), *n.* Lineage. *Spenser.*

Lign-aloes (līn-al'ōz), *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *aloes.*] Aloes wood or agallochum, a sweet-scented tree allied to sandal-wood. It is the resinous wood of *Aquilaria Agallocha*, which was once generally valued for use as incense, but now esteemed only in the East. See AGALLOCHUM.

Ligneous (lig'nē-us), *a.* [L. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; wooden.—*Ligneous marble*, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble.

Ligniferous (lig-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *lignifer—lignum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing wood; yielding wood.

Lignification (lig'ni-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified; the process of becoming or of converting into wood or the hard substance of a vegetable.

Ligniform (lig'ni-form), *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, shape.] Like wood; resembling wood.

Lignify (lig'ni-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lignified*; ppr. *lignifying.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.

Lignify (lig'ni-fi), *v.i.* To become wood.

Lignin, Lignine (lig'nin), *n.* [From L. *lignum*, wood.] ($C_6H_{10}O_5$.) Vegetable fibre; the substance which remains after a plant or a portion of it has been treated with water, weak alkaline and acid solutions, with alcohol and ether, in order to dissolve all the matters soluble in these agents. It constitutes the skeleton of the trunk and branches of the tree, and is found to consist of carbon and the elements of water. Lignin is a modification of cellulose.

Ligniperdous (lig-ni-pėr'dus), *a.* [L. *lignum*, and *perdo*, to destroy.] Wood-destroying: said of certain insects.

Lignite (lig'nit), *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] Fossil-wood, wood-coal, or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture. It holds a station intermediate between peat and coal. Beds of lignite occur in the new red sandstone and oolite, but chiefly in the upper cretaceous and tertiary formations. In some parts of Germany it occurs in strata of more than 30 feet in thickness, chiefly composed of trees which have been drifted, apparently by fresh water, from their place of growth. It is but a poor fuel, being not very rich in carbon, but is used in some parts of France and Germany for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Lignitic (lig-nit'ik), *a.* Containing lignite; resembling lignite.

Lignitiferous (lig-ni-tif'ėr-us), *a.* In *geol.* a term applied to strata containing beds of lignite or brown coal.

Lignous, Lignose (lig'nus, lig'nōs), *a.* Ligneous.

Lignum (lig'num), *n.* [L.] Wood; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the alburnum and the duramen.

Lignum-aloes (lig'num-al-ōz), *n.* Same as *Lign-aloes.*

Lignum-vitæ (lig-num-vī'tē), *n.* [L., the wood of life, so called from its hardness and durability.] The popular name of a tree, *Guaiacum officinale*, nat. order Zygophyllaceæ. The common lignum-vitæ is a native of the northern coast of South America and of several of the West Indian Islands. It is a middle-sized tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous wood of a blackish-yellow colour in the middle, and of a hot aromatic taste. The leaves are composed of two or three pairs of leaflets, and the flowers are light blue. It is of use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery. See GUAIACUM.

L, Ligula.

Ligula, Ligule (lig'ū-la, lig'ūl), *n.* [L. *ligula*, a strap, for *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, the tongue.] In *bot.* (*a*) a strap-shaped petal of flowers of the order Compositæ. (*b*) The membrane which occurs at the base of the lamina of a grass leaf, as that of millet (*Milium multiflorum*), shown in the figure.

Ligulate Ligulated (lig'ū-lāt, lig'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.] Like a bandage or strap; in *bot.* applied especially to the ray florets of Compositæ, which are flat, spreading out toward the end, with the base only tubular, and to flowers having such florets.

Ligule, *n.* See LIGULA.

Ligulifloræ (lig-ū-lif'lō-rē), *n. pl.* [L. *ligula*, a strap, and *flos, floris*, a flower.] A suborder of Compositæ. The florets of the compound flowers are ligulate, and have each a stamen and pistil.

Liguliflorous (lig-ū-lif'lō-rus), *a.* In *bot.* having a capitulum composed exclusively of ligulate florets.

Liguorist, Liguorian (lig-ū-ō'rist, lig-ū-ō'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Redemptorist.*

Ligure (lig'ūr), *n.* [Gr. *lyngkourion, lingqourion, ligurion*, a kind of gem, from *lyngkos ouron*, lynx's urine, being believed to be composed of lynx's urine petrified.] A kind of precious stone.

And the third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. Ex. xxviii. 19.

Ligurite (lī'gūr-īt), *n.* [From *Liguria.*] A variety of sphene, a mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple-green colour, occasionally speckled.

Ligusticum (lī-gus'ti-kum), *n.* [So named because of some of the species growing in *Liguria.*] A genus of large herbaceous perennials, natives of the northern hemisphere, nat. order Umbelliferæ. One species, *L. scoticum*, is a British plant known by the name of lovage: it is sometimes used as a potherb.

Ligustrum (lī-gus'trum), *n.* [L., privet.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, including about twenty-five species, nat. order Oleaceæ. They are natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and tropical Australia, with smooth opposite entire leaves, and trichotomous panicles of small, usually white, flowers, which are succeeded by globular berry-like fruits. The common privet (*L. vulgare*) is a British plant used for low hedges.

Likable, Likableness (līk'a-bl, līk'a-bl-nes). See LIKEABLE, LIKEABLENESS.

Like (līk), *a.* [A. Sax. *lic, gelic*; D. *lijk, gelijk*, Icel. *líkr, glíkr*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *leiks, galeiks*, like. The same word modified forms the termination in *each, such, which*, Sc. *whilk*, &c., and in adjectives and adverbs in *ly.* This is the origin of the verb to *like*, originally to suit, to please, and the adjective seems to be based on A. Sax. *lic*, form, figure, substance, dead body, whence *lich*, a corpse. See LICH.] 1. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; exactly corresponding; same; as, a territory of *like* extent with another; men of *like* excellence.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

Even a private bank could not well be set up at Constantinople or Smyrna for the *like* reason. *Brougham.*

2. Having resemblance; of the same kind; similar; resembling.

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are. Jam. v. 17.

Why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

3. Having an aspect indicative of something; giving reason for a certain expectation or belief; probable; likely.

O that it were as *like* as it is true! *Shak.*

Brutus had rather be a villager
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions as this time
Is *like* to lay upon us. *Shak.*

4. Having competent power, ability, inclination, or means; equal or disposed to.

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

He did not feel *like* returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. *Julia Kavanagh.*

—*Had like*, was like; had nearly; came little short of; as, he *had like* to be defeated. [*Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance or in the manner of, as child*like.*]

Like (līk), *n.* Some person or thing resembling another; an exact counterpart; a resemblance; a copy.

He was a man, take him for all and all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

Every *like* is not the same. *Shak.*

Like (līk), *adv.* 1. In the same or a similar manner; equally; similarly; as, '*Like* warlike as the wolf.' *Shak.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

2. Likely; probably. '*Like* enough it will.' *Shak.*

Like† (līk), *v.t.* To liken. 'And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.' *Shak.*

Like (līk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liked*; ppr. *liking.* [A. Sax. *lician, gelician*, to please, to suit; lit. to be *like* one's tastes; D. *lijken*, to suit; Icel. *líka*, to please, to like; Goth. *leikan*, to please, *galeikan*, to be well pleased or content. See the adjective.] 1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to take satisfaction in; to enjoy.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2.† To please; to be agreeable to: used impersonally.

The music *likes* you not. *Shak.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *Bacon.*

Like (līk), *v.i.* To be pleased; to choose.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

—*To like of*,† to be pleased with; to approve.

I am your husband if you *like of* me. *Shak.*

But was that his magnificence *liked of* by all? *Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Like (līk), *n.* A liking; a fancy; an inclination; a longing desire: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes.*

Likeable (līk'a-bl), *a.* Of a nature to attract liking; lovable; as, he has a *likeable* disposition.

Likeableness (līk'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being likeable; lovableness.

The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own *likeableness*, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. *Ruskin.*

Likehood (līk'hụd), *n.* Likelihood. [Rare.]

Likelihood (līk'li-hụd), *n.* 1. Likeliness; probability; verisimilitude.

What *likelihood* of his amendment? *Shak.*

2.† Appearance; show; sign; indication.

A fellow of no mark nor *likelihood*. *Shak.*

3.† Resemblance; likeness; similarity.

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

Likeliness (līk'li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being likely: (*a*) probability. (*b*) Suitableness; agreeableness.

Likely (līk'li), *a.* 1. Having the appearance of truth; worthy of belief; credible; probable; as, a *likely* story.—2. So situated as probably to adopt some line of action, or the like; as, I am *likely* to be from home to-morrow. [*Likely* in such expressions may also be considered an adverb.]—3. Suitable; well-adapted; convenient. A *likely* person is one that probably may suit or serve such and such a purpose.—4.† Similar; alike; congenial.

Love is a celestial harmony
Of *likely* hearts. *Spenser.*

5. [More directly from the verbal stem.] Such as may be liked; pleasing; agreeable; good-looking.

I have not seen
So *likely* an ambassador of love. *Shak.*

[In the United States this word is often applied on account of mental endowments or pleasing accomplishments. With the Americans a *likely* man is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him respectable or promising.]

Likely (līk'li), *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought; so as to give probable expectation.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville.*

Like-minded (līk'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose.

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be *like-minded.* Phil. ii. 2.

Liken (līk'n), *v.t.* [From *like*, the adjective.] 1. To make like; to cause to resemble.

It is remarkable how exactly the occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, *liken* it to the worst despotisms. *Brougham.*

2. To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock. Mat. vii. 24.

Likeness (līk'nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being like; similarity; resemblance.—2. That which resembles or copies something else; especially, a portrait of a person, or the picture of an animal or other object.

Likerous,† *a.* [See LICKERISH.] Gluttonous; lascivious. *Chaucer.*

Likewake (līk'wāk), *n.* [Another form of *Lichwake.*] The watching of a corpse before interment; a lichwake.

Likewise (līk'wīz), *conj.* and *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he seeth that wise men die, *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. Ps. xlix. 10.

He is a poet, and *likewise* a musician. *Whately.*

Liking (līk'ing), *a.* Having a certain appearance; featured or favoured.

Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort? Dan. i. 10.

Liking (līk'ing), *n.* 1. Bodily condition, more especially good or sound condition.

Their young ones are in good *liking.* Job xxxix. 4.
I'll repent while I am in some *liking.* *Shak.*

2.† State of trial, in order to decide whether that which is tried will be liked or not; approval. [Rare.]

Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; pleasure; desire; satisfaction; as, this is an amusement to your *liking:* often with *for* or *to.*

A person who cannot build a house or a carriage will decide for himself whether a house or a carriage is built to his *liking.* *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

He who has no *liking to* the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring the parts. *Dryden.*

Lilac (lī'lak), *n.* [Sp. *lilac*, Ar. *līlak*, *līlāk*, lilac; Per. *līlaj*, *lilanj*, *lilang*, *nīlak*, the indigo-plant, from *nīl*, indigo, Skr. *nīla*, blue, *nīlam*, indigo.] A plant of the genus Syringa, the *S. vulgaris*, nat. order Oleaceæ, a beautiful and fragrant-flowered shrub, a native of Persia, but now completely acclimatised in this country. There are several varieties with flowers of different colours.

Lilacine (lī'a-sin), *n.* In *chem.* the bitter principle of the lilac.

Liliaceæ (lil-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *lilium*, a lily.] A large natural order of endogenous plants, many of which are the most beautiful of the vegetable world. They are stemless herbs, or shrubs with a simple or branched trunk, with bulbous or fascicled roots. They have six hypogynous or perigynous stamens, with usually introrse anthers; a three-celled ovary, each cell being usually many-ovuled, an entire style, and a capsular fruit. They are much more abundant in temperate climates than in the tropics, where they chiefly exist in an arborescent state. The lily, fritillary, hyacinth, star of Bethlehem, tulip, dragon-tree, squill, aloe, onion, garlic, &c., belong to this order. The Smilaceæ, Colchicaceæ, and Asparageæ are by modern writers united with the Liliaceæ.

Liliaceous (lil-i-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, from *lilium*, a lily.] Pertaining to the order of plants Liliaceæ or to lilies; lily-like.

Lilied (lil'id), *a.* Abounding in or embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

Liliput, Lilliput (lil'i-put), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput, an imaginary country of pigmies visited by Gulliver in his travels; hence, small; pigmy.

Liliputian, Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shan), *n.* 1. One belonging to a diminutive race, described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of *Liliput.*—2. A person of a very small size.

Liliputian, Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shan), *a.* Very small; pigmean.

Lilium (lil'i-um), *n.* [L.] A genus of bulbous plants. See LILY.

Lill† (lil), *v.i.* or *t.* [Form of *loll.*] To loll.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong. *Spenser.*

Lill (lil) *n.* One of the holes of a wind-instrument. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Lillibullero (lil'li-bul-lē''ro), *n.* Originally, it is said, a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterwards, the refrain and name of a political song popular during and after the reign of James II.

Lilt (lilt), *v.i.* 1. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; to jerk; to spring; to hop. [Local.]

Whether the bird flew here or there,
O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair. *Wordsworth.*

2. To sing or play, especially in a cheerful manner; to sing with animation and gaiety. [Scotch.]

Lilt (lilt), *v.t.* To sing, especially to sing cheerfully; to play on an instrument; to give animated utterance to; as, to *lilt* a song or a tune. [Properly a Scotch word.]

A classic lecture, rich in sentiment,
With scraps of thundrous epic *lilted* out
By violet-hooded doctors. *Tennyson.*

Lilt (lilt), *n.* Something played or sung; a song; a tune; an air.

Lily (lil'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *lilie*, *lilige*, L. *lilium*, Gr. *leirion.*] 1. The English popular name of a genus of plants (Lilium), nat. order Liliaceæ. There are many species, as the white lily, orange lily, tiger-lily, scarlet lily, &c., all herbaceous perennials with scaly bulbs, whence arise tall slender stems, furnished with alternate or somewhat whorled leaves, and bearing upon their summit a number of erect or drooping flowers of great beauty and variety of colours, having a perianth of six distinct or slightly cohering segments. Many foreign species have been introduced into this country, some of which are quite hardy, while others require to be cultivated in greenhouses. The Japanese lily (*L. auratum*) grows out of doors, but is better under glass. It is one of the noblest flowering plants in existence, and highly fragrant. *L. giganteum* grows to the height of 12 ft.—*Lily of the valley*, a plant of the genus Convallaria, with monopetalous, bell-shaped flowers, divided at the top into six segments. See CONVALLARIA.—2. The end of a compass which points to the north: so called from being frequently ornamented with a lily or fleur-de-lis.

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

White Lily (*Lilium candidum*).

But sailing further, it veers its *lily* to the west.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Lily (lil'i), *a.* Resembling a white lily in purity; pure; unsullied.

By Cupid's dove
And so thou shalt! and by the *lily* truth
Of my own breast, thou shalt, beloved youth.—*Keats.*

Lily-beetle (lil'i-bē-tl), *n.* A small tetramerous beetle (*Crioceris merdigera*), of the family Crioceridæ, found on the white lily. The larva of this species covers its back with its excrement, which serves to protect it; hence its specific name of 'ordure-bearing.'

Lily-encrinite (lil'i-en-krin-īt), *n.* Same as *Encrinite.*

Lily-faced (lil'i-fāst), *a.* Pale-faced; affectedly modest or sensitive.

Like a squeamish dame,
Shrink and look *lily-faced.* *J. Baillie.*

Lily-handed (lil'i-hand-ed), *a.* Having white delicate hands.

No little *lily-handed* baronet he,
A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman. *Tennyson.*

Lily-hyacinth (lil'i-hī-a-sinth), *n.* A bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers, *Scilla Lilio-hyacinthus.*

Lily-livered (lil'i-liv-ėrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou *lily-livered* boy. *Shak.*

Lily-white (lil'i-whit), *a.* White as a lily. 'A *lily-white* doe.' *Tennyson.*

Lima (lī'ma), *n.* A genus of conchiferous mollusca, of the sea-scallop family (Pectinidæ), inhabiting a longitudinal shell, almost always white, and nearly equivalve. Two or three species are found on our coasts.

Limaceous (lī-mā'shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus Limax or slugs.

Limacina (lī-ma-sī'na), *n.* A genus of mollusca, belonging to the order Pteropoda, found in the northern seas.

Limacinæ (lī-ma-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug, a snail.] A sub-family of pulmoniferous gasteropodous molluscs, of which the genus Limax is the type; the slugs. It consists of terrestrial animals, which have either no shell or a rudimentary one concealed in the back. They all feed on vegetable substances. They are diffused throughout all climates, particular species being restricted to each, and they are everywhere regarded as inveterate destroyers of garden produce.

Limaile,† *n.* [Fr. *limaille.*] Filings of any metal. *Chaucer.*

Limation (lī-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *limo*, *limatum*, to file, from *lima*, a file.] The act of filing or polishing.

Limature (lī'ma-tūr), *n.* [From L. *limo*, to file.] 1. The act of filing.—2. That which is filed off; particles rubbed off by filing; filings.

Lima-wood (lē'ma-wụd), *n.* A fine South American dyewood, used in dyeing red and peach colour. It is the heart-wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata.* Called also *Pernambuco-wood*, *Nicaragua-wood*, *Peach-wood*, and *Brazil* or *Brazil-wood.* See BRAZIL.

Limax (lī'maks), *n.* [L., a slug, a snail.] A genus of naked gasteropodous molluscs (the slugs), the type of the family Limacinæ (which see).

Limb (lim), *n.* [A. Sax. *lim*, *leom*, Icel. *limr*, Dan. and Sw. *lem*, a limb. Perhaps allied to *lime*, *loam*; by some connected with *lame.* The *b* is added as in crum*b*, thum*b*, &c.] 1. One of the members or extremities of the human body or of any animal; an arm or leg, more especially the latter; an articulated part attached to the trunk.

Of courage haughty, and of *limb* Heroic built. *Shak.*

2. The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig. 3. A thing or person regarded as a part of something else. '*Limbs* of the law.' *Landor.*

That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallows. *Sir W. Scott.*

Limb (lim), *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border, edging, or fringe.] 1. In *astron.* the border or outermost edge of the sun or moon.—2. The graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, &c.—3. In *bot.* the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

Limb (lim), *v.t.* 1. To supply with limbs.

As they please
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, or size
Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.
Milton.

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

Limbat (lim'bat), *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north-west from eight o'clock A.M. to the middle of the day or later.

Limbate (lim'bāt), *a.* [L. *limbatus*, from *limbus*, border, edge. See LIMB, a border.] In *bot.* bordered; when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

Limbec,† Limbeck† (lim'bek), *n.* [Contr. from *alembic.*] 1. A still.—2. In *her.* see DISTILLATORY, 2.

Limbec,† Limbeck† (lim'bek), *v.t.* To strain or pass through a still.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchemy. *Sandys.*

Limbed (limd), *a.* Having limbs: used mostly in composition with adjectives; as, well-*limbed*; large-*limbed*; short-*limbed*.

Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limbed and full grown. *Milton.*

Limber (lim'bėr), *a.* [Closely allied to *limp*, pliant, flaccid.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding; as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

Who have a spirit so *limber* they can stretch it any whither. *Barrow.*

Limber (lim'bėr), *v.t.* To cause to become limber; to render limber or pliant.

Limber (lim'bėr), *n.* [Properly a shaft, from *limb*; *limmer* is a local form; comp. Icel. *limar*, limbs, branches.] 1. The fore-part of the carriage of a field gun or cannon,

Limber of Gun-carriage.

consisting of two wheels and an axle, with a framework and shafts for the horses. On the top of the frame are two ammunition-boxes, which serve also as seats for two artillerymen. The limber is connected with the gun-carriage, properly so called, by an iron hook, called the pintail, fastened into an eye in the trail or wooden block which supports the cannon. When the gun is brought into action it is unlimbered by the block being unfastened from the pintail, and laid on the ground, or carried round to right or left so as to make the piece point in the desired direction.—2. *pl.* Thills; shafts of a carriage.—3. *Naut.* a hole cut through the floor timbers as a passage for water to the pump-well.

Limber (lim'bėr), *v.t.* To attach the limber to, as a gun: often with *up*.

Limber-board (lim'bėr-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* a short plank placed over a limber-hole to keep out dirt, &c.

Limber-hole (lim'bėr-hōl), *n.* Same as *Limber*, 3.

Limberness (lim'bėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being limber or easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

Limber-strake (lim'bėr-strāk), *n.* Same as *Limber-board*.

Limbilite (lim'bil-īt), *n.* In *mineral.* a hard, compact mineral, found in irregular veins in the volcanic district of *Limburg*, a province of the Netherlands. It appears to be a decomposed variety of chrysolite.

Limb-meal† (lim'mēl), *a.* [A. Sax. *limmælum*, limb by limb—*lim*, a limb, and *mæl*, a portion.] Limb from limb; in pieces.

O that I had her here, to tear her *limb-meal*. *Shak.*

Limbo (lim'bō), *n.* [It., from L. *limbus*, a hem or edge.] 1. In *scholastic theol.* a region beyond this world in which the souls of those who have not offended by personal acts are detained till the final judgment. Two or more of such regions are sometimes mentioned, more especially a *limbus patrum* and a *limbus infantum*, the former of which designates that place referred to in 1 Pet. iii. 19, where our Saviour spoke to the spirits in prison, and where the souls of good men before the coming of our Saviour were confined, the latter of which designates the place or condition of infants who die without baptism.—2. Any similar region apart from this world. Shakspere seems to apply the term to hell itself. Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things.

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shak.*

A *limbo* large and broad, since called
The Paradise of Fools. *Milton.*

3. A prison or other place of confinement. [Slang or colloq.]

All which appearing on she went
To find the knight in *limbo* pent. *Hudibras.*

Limbus (lim'bus), *n.* [L.] See LIMBO, 1.

Lime (līm), *n.* [A. Sax. *lim*, any matter that causes adhesion, as lime, glue, cement; D. *lijm*, glue, *leem*, clay; Icel. *lím*, lime, glue; G. *leim*, glue, *lehm*, clay. Allied to E. *loam*, L. *limus*, slime, Skr. *li*, to be viscous.] 1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime (which see).

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires. *Shak.*

2. A most useful caustic earth, obtained by exposing chalk and other kinds of limestones or carbonates of lime to a red heat—an operation generally conducted in kilns constructed for the purpose, by which the carbonic acid is expelled, and lime more or less pure, according to the original quality of the limestone, remains, in which state it is called *quicklime*. The metallic base of lime is calcium (which see), of which it is the protoxide (CaO). When it is required of great purity it is prepared by strongly heating pure carbonate of lime, such as Iceland-spar or Carrara marble. It is a brittle, white, earthy solid, the specific gravity of which is about 2·3. It phosphoresces powerfully when heated to full redness. It is one of the most infusible bodies known. It has a powerful affinity for water, and when water is sprinkled upon it it becomes very hot, and crumbles down into a dry powder, called *slaked lime* or *hydrate of lime*. The carbonate of lime is a most abundant natural product, and is found pure in the varieties of calcareous spar and statuary marble. Chalk and several varieties of limestone are also nearly pure carbonates of lime. The salts of lime, as the nitrate, sulphate, phosphate, oxalate, &c., several of which exist native, are generally obtained by dissolving carbonate of lime in the respective acids. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is obtained by exposing hydrate of lime to chlorine, and when this is dissolved in water it forms bleaching liquid. The most important application of lime is in the manufacture of mortar and other cements used in building; it is also extensively used as a manure to fertilize land.

Lime (līm), *n.* [A. Sax. *lind*, *linde*, O.E. *lynde*, *linde*, *line*, D. and G. *linde*, Dan. Sw. Icel. *lind*. The word in English became *line*, then probably *lime*. But Wedgwood thinks the tree received its name from the glutinous or limy juice of the young shoots, which with the buds he thinks may have been boiled down for bird-lime.] The English name of the genus Tilia, nat. order Tiliaceæ. They are fine trees, with soft wood, more or less heart-shaped and serrate leaves, and small cymes of cream-coloured fragrant flowers hanging on an axillary peduncle, which is united to a leaflike bract. The common lime or linden tree is the *T. europœa*. It is a large and handsome tree, and its timber, though soft and weak, is valuable for many purposes. Mats are made of the fibres of the inner bark, which is called *bast*. The American lime-tree or bass-wood (*T. americana*) resembles the European species.

Lime (līm), *n.* [Fr. *lime*, from Per. *limū*, *limūn*, whence also *lemon*.] 1. A species of Citrus, the *C. Limetta*. It is cultivated in the south of Europe, and produces an inferior sort of lemon. See CITRUS.—2. The acid fruit produced by the *Citrus Limetta*; it is used for flavouring punch, sherbet, and similar drinks.

Lime (līm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *limed*; ppr. *liming*. 1. To smear with a viscous substance for the purpose of catching birds.

York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
And fly thou how thou canst they'll tangle thee. *Shak.*

2. To entangle; to ensnare.

O *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged! *Shak.*

3. To manure with lime.

Land may be improved by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Sir J. Child.*

4. To cement.

Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together. *Shak.*

Lime (līm), *n.* A thong or string to lead a dog; a leam (which see).

Lime-burner (līm'bėrn-ėr), *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

Limehound (līm'hound), *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limmer: so called as being led by a lime or string.

I have seen him
Smell out her footing like a *limehound*. *Massinger*

Lime-juice (līm'jūs), *n.* The juice of the lime used for much the same purposes as lemon-juice. See LEMON-JUICE.

Limekiln (līm'kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

Lime-light (līm'līt), *n.* A very powerful light produced by turning two jets of gas, one of hydrogen and one of oxygen, in a state of ignition on a ball of lime.

Limenean (lī-men'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lima, or the inhabitants of Lima, in Peru.

Limenean (lī-men'ē-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lima, in Peru.

Lime-pit (līm'pit), *n.* A limestone quarry.

Limer,† *n.* A lime-hound.

Lime-rod (līm'rod), *n.* A twig with bird-lime.

Lime-sink (līm'singk), *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

Limestone (līm'stōn), *n.* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime. When exposed to great heat in the presence of carbon they yield quicklime, the carbonic acid being expelled.

Lime-twig (līm'twig), *n.* A twig smeared with lime; that which catches; a snare.

Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off. *Milton.*

Lime-twig (līm'twig), *v.t.* To furnish with lime-twigs or snares; to entangle or retard.

Not to have their consultations *lime-twigged* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons. *L. Addison.*

Lime-wash (līm'wosh), *n.* A coating given with lime-water; whitewash.

Lime-water (līm'wą-tėr), *n.* Water impregnated with lime. As it is astringent, tonic, and antacid it is used in medicine in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, &c., and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers.

Limit (lim'it), *n.* [L. *limes*, *limitis*, a bound. Akin *limen*, a threshold.] 1. That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; bound; border; utmost extent; as, the *limit* of a town, city, or empire; the *limits* of human knowledge.

I prithee give no *limits* to my tongue;
I am a king and privileged to speak. *Shak.*

2. In *logic* and *metaph.* a distinguishing characteristic; a differentia.—3. In *math.* a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches, and may come nearer to it by any given difference, but can never go beyond it.—4.† A limb, as the termination of the body. 'Strength of *limits*.' *Shak.*—*Limits of a prison*, or simply *limits*, a definite extent of space in or around a prison, within which a prisoner has liberty to go and come.

Limit (lim'it), *v.t.* 1. To bound; to set bounds to.—2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain.

Limit each leader to his several charge. *Shak.*

3. To restrain or confine the signification of; to apply exclusively: said of words or conceptions.

Limit† (lim'it), *v.i.* To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district; as, a *limiting* friar.

Limitable (lim'it-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.

Limitaneous (lim-it-ā'nē-us), *a.* Pertaining to limits or bounds.

Limitarian (lim-it-ā'ri-an), *a.* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

Limitarian (lim-it-ā'ri-an), *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved: opposed to *universalist*.

Limitary (lim'it-a-ri), *a.* 1. Placed at the limit, as a guard. 'Proud *limitary* cherub.' *Milton.*—2. Circumscribed or bounded in

power or authority. '*Limitary* king.' *Pitt.* 'The *limitary* ocean.' *Trench.*

The poor *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world. *De Quincey.*

Limitary† (lim'it-a-ri), *n.* A district lying at the limits of a larger country; a country lying on the confines or frontier of another; a borderland.

In the time of the Romans this country, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications. *Fuller.*

Limitation (lim-it-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *limitatio, limitationis*, from *limito*, to inclose within boundaries, from *limes, limitis*, a limit.] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.—2. The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

Am I yourself
But as it were in sort and *limitation*. *Shak.*

3. That which limits; the means of limiting or circumscribing, qualifying or restricting; restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, *limitations* of thought.

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king *de jure*. *Swift.*

4.† The act of begging or exercising their functions by friars within a certain specified district.

A limiter of the Grey Friars, in the course of his *limitation*, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times. *Latimer.*

5. In *law*, a certain time assigned by statute within which an action must be brought.

Limited (lim'it-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; as, our views of nature are very *limited*.—2.† Appointed. 'Tis my *limited* service.' *Shak.*—*Limited liability company*, a company or corporation whose partners or shareholders are liable only for a fixed amount, generally the amount of the shares subscribed.—*Limited monarchy*, a form of government in which the monarch shares the supreme power with a class of nobles, with a popular body, or with both.—*Limited problem*, in *math.* a problem that has but one solution, or some determinate number of solutions.

Limitedly (lim'it-ed-li), *adv.* In a limited manner or degree; with limitation.

Limitedness (lim'it-ed-nes), *n.* State of being limited.

Limiter (lim'it-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which limits or confines.—2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

Limitless (lim'it-les), *a.* Having no limits; unbounded. '*Limitless* perfection.' *Dr. Caird.*

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
Limitless London, am I come obscured.
Sir J. Davies.

SYN. Boundless, unlimited, unbounded, illimitable, infinite, immense, vast.

Limitour,† *n.* Same as *Limiter*, 2.

Limma (lim'ma), *n.* [Gr. *leimma*, what is left, from *leipō*, to leave.] In *music*, (*a*) the diatonic semitone. (*b*) An interval which, on account of its exceeding smallness, does not appear in the practice of modern music, but is of great account in the mathematical calculation of the proportion of different intervals. *Chambers's Ency.*

Limmer (lim'ėr),*n.* [Fr. *limier*, O. Fr. *liemer*, a large hound; lit. a dog held in a leash. See LEAMER and LIMEHOUND.] 1. A limehound (which see).—2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff; a mongrel. 3. A scoundrel; a low, base, or worthless fellow. 'Thieves, *limmers*, and broken men of the Highlands.' *Sir W. Scott.*—4. [Scotch.] A woman of loose manners; a jade.

Except for breaking o' their timmer,
Or speaking lightly o' their *limmer*. *Burns.*

Limmer† (lim'ėr), *n.* [A form of *limber*, a thill.] 1. A thill or shaft. [Local.]—2. A thill-horse. [Local.]

Limmer† (lim'ėr), *a.* Limber.

They have their feet and legs *limmer*, wherewith they crawl. *Holland.*

Limn (lim), *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, L. *illumino*, to illuminate. See ILLUMINATE, LUMINOUS, &c.] To draw or paint; specifically, to paint in water colours; to illuminate, as a book or parchment with figures, ornamental letters, and the like.

Let a painter *limn* out a million of faces and you shall find them all different. *Sir T. Browne.*

Limnæa, Limnea (lim-nē'a),*n.* [Gr. *limnæos*, marshy, from *limnē*, a marsh, pool, or fen.] A genus of pulmoniferous fresh-water univalves. The shell is ovato-conical or turreted. See LIMNÆADÆ.

Limnæadæ, Limnæidæ (lim-nē'a-dē, limnē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See LIMNÆA.] The pond-snails, a family of fresh-water, univalvé, inoperculate, gasteropodous molluscs, having a lung sac instead of gills. The shell is spiral, elongated, thin, translucent, the body whorl large, the aperture rounded in front, and the columella obliquely twisted. They have the power of floating on their back, the foot forming a kind of boat. They are found in all parts of the world, and occur fossil, especially in the Wealden. The genus Limnæa is the type.

Limner (lim'nėr), *n.* One who limns; the old term for an artist or delineator, but chiefly restricted to one who painted portraits or miniatures.

Limnite (lim'nīt), *n.* 1. A fossil species of the genus Limnæa.—2. Yellow ochre or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. Composition: oxide of iron 74·8, water 25·2.

Limnoria (lim-nō'ri-a), *n.* A genus of isopodous crustaceans which feed on wood, and are most destructive to piers, dock-gates, ships, and other wood-work immersed in water.

Limonin, Limonine (lī'mon-in), *n.* ($C_{22}H_{50}O_{13}$.) A bitter crystallizable matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c.

Limonite (lī'mon-it), *n.* [Gr. *leimōn*, a meadow.] An iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mamillary, and fibrous, the fibres radiating in the prisms. Its brownish-yellow streak distinguishes it from the hematite. It is found in mesozoic and tertiary deposits, as well as forming the bog-iron of existing marshes. Its colour varies from dark brown to ochre yellow. It consists of sesquioxide of iron 85·6, water 14·4.

Limosa (lī-mō'sa), *n.* [L. *limus*, slime.] A genus of wading birds, frequenting marshes and the sea-shore; the godwits. See GODWIT.

Limose (lī'mōs), *a.* Same as *Limous*.

Limosella (lī-mō-sel'la), *n.* [From L. *limus*, mud: in allusion to the habitation of the species.] A genus of humble aquatic annual plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. *L. aquatica*, or mudwort, is a British plant which is widely spread throughout the world. It has creeping stems, with clusters of narrow leaves and small pink flowers, and grows in muddy places.

Limosinæ (lī-mō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *limosus*, slimy, from *limus*, slime.] A sub-family of grallatorial birds of the family Scolopacidæ; the godwits.

Limosis (lī-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] In *med.* a ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limous† (lī'mus), *a.* [L. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick. *Sir T. Browne.*

Limp (limp), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *limp-halt, lemphealt*, limping-halt, lame; L.G. *lumpen*, to limp; Icel. *limpa*, limpness, weakness; allied to the E. adjectives *limp, limber*, and probably to *lame*.] To halt; to walk lamely.

Pluck the lined crutch from thy old *limping* sire. *Shak.*

Limp (limp), *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp (limp), *a.* [See the verb, also LIMBER.] 1.† Vapid; weak. *Iz. Walton.*—2. Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lacking stiffness; flaccid.

His looks were starched, but his white neckerchief was not; and its long *limp* ends straggled over his closely-buttoned waistcoat in a very uncouth and unpicturesque fashion. *Dickens.*

Limper (limp'ėr), *n.* One who limps.

Limpet (lim'pet), *n.* [O. Fr. *limpine*, a limpet; comp. Gr. *lepas, lepados*, a limpet.] A cyclobranchiate gasteropodous mollusc of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks. This adhesion is effected partly by the suctorial powers of its broad disc-like foot, and partly by a strong glutinous secretion given off by the mucous follicles and canals of the foot. Most commonly the limpet is found ensconced in a shallow pit excavated out of the rock, and which it has made or rasped out by the siliceous particles embedded in its foot. From this pit the limpet, when covered by the tide, makes short journeys in quest of its food, which consists of algæ, and which it eats by means of a long ribbon-like tongue covered with numerous rows of hard teeth. The common species (*Patella vulgata*) is used as bait, and is eaten by the poorer classes of Scotland and Ireland. In tropical seas they attain an immense size, one species having a shell about a foot wide.

Limpid (lim'pid), *a.* [L. *limpidus;* allied to Gr. *lampō*, to shine.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; as, a *limpid* stream.—SYN. Clear, transparent, pellucid, lucid, pure, crystal, translucent.

Limpidity (lim-pid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being limpid; clearness; pureness; brightness; transparency.

Limpidness (lim'pid-nes), *n.* Limpidity (which see).

Limpingly (limp'ing-li), *adv.* In a limping or halting manner; lamely.

Limpitude† (lim'pi-tūd), *n.* The quality of being limpid; limpidity.

Limulus (lim'ū-lus), *n.* [Dim. from *limus*, askew, sidelong.] A genus of large crustaceans; the king-crabs. See KING-CRAB.

Limy (lim'i), *a.* 1. Smeared with lime; viscous; glutinous.

In *limy* snares the subtle loops among. *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.—3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

Lin† (lin), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *linnan, blinnan* (prefix *bi*), Sc. *leen*, Icel. *linna*, Dan. *linne*, to cease.] 1. To yield.—2. To cease; to stop.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a-gallop. *B. Jonson.*

Lin† (lin), *v.t.* To cease from. *Milton.*

Lin, Linn (lin), *n.* [Probably from the Celtic: Gael. *linne*, Ir. *linn*, W. *llyn*, a pool; with which may have blended A. Sax. *hlinna*, a brook, Icel. *lind*, a well, spring, or brook.] [Old and provincial.] 1. A spring or source; a pond or mere; a pool or collection of water, particularly the one below a fall of water.—2. A cataract or waterfall.—3. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine.

Linaceæ (lī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small natural order of exogenous plants, scattered more or less over most parts of the globe, those in temperate and southern regions being herbs, while the tropical representatives are trees or shrubs. They are principally characterized by their regular flowers, with imbricate glandular sepals having a disc of five glands outside the staminal tube; the ovary is three to five celled, with two ovules in each cell; the albumen is fleshy; the leaves are simple, usually stipulate, rarely opposite. The tenacity of the fibre and the mucilage of the diuretic seeds of certain species of Linum, such as the common flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), are well known. See FLAX.

Linage,† *n.* Lineage; family. *Chaucer.*

Linament (lin'a-ment), *n.* [L. *linamentum*, from *linum*, flax.] In *surg.* lint; a tent for a wound.

Linaria (lī-nā'ri-a), *n.* [From Gr. *linon*, flax—referring to the resemblance of the leaves.] A genus of monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, of the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Seven or eight species inhabit Britain, where they are popularly known as *Toad-flax*.

Linch (linsh), *n.* [A. Sax. *hlinc*, a ridge of land left unploughed, a balk.] A ledge; a right-angled projection.

Linch-pin (linsh'pin), *n.* [A. Sax. *lynis*, an axle-tree; D. *luns, lens*, G. *lünse*, a linch-pin.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage or other wheeled vehicle from sliding off the axle-tree.

Lincoln Green (ling'kon grēn), *n.* A colour of cloth formerly made in Lincoln; the cloth itself. 'His hunting suit of *Lincoln green*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Lincture, Linctus (lingk'tūr, lingk'tus), *n.* [L. *lingo, linctum*, to lick.] A medicine to be taken by licking; a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, &c.

Lind (lind), *n.* The linden.

Lindabrides (lin-dab'ri-dēz), *n.* The name of a heroine in the romance called *The Mirror of Knighthood*, subsequently a synonym for mistress or concubine. *B. Jonson; Sir W. Scott.*

Linden (lin'den), *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. SW. and Dan. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, O.G. *lindā*, the linden. See LIME, the tree.] 1. A handsome tree, *Tilia europæa*; the lime (which see).—2. In America, bass-wood; the American lime.

Line (līn), *n.* [A. Sax. *line*, a rope or line, from L. *linea*, a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, from *linum*, flax; Fr. *ligne*, G. *linie*, a line. See LINEN.] 1. A linen thread or string; a small rope or cord made of any material; a measuring-cord; as, the angler uses a *line* and hook.

We steal by *line* and level. *Shak.*

2. Anything which resembles such a thread or string in tenuity and extension; that which is mainly characterized by longitu-

dinal extension; as, (*a*) a thread-like marking; as with a pen, pencil, or engraving tool; a mark having length with little or no appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score. (*b*) A marking or furrow upon the hands or face. 'Though on his brow were graven *lines* austere.' *Byron.* (*c*) In *geog.* a circle of latitude or of longitude, as on a map; a mark traced or imagined to show temperature or the like: *the line* specifically, the equator. 'When the sun below the *line* descends.' *Creech.* (*d*) In *music*, one of the straight, horizontal, and parallel prolonged strokes upon and between which the notes are placed. (*e*) In *math.* that which has length but is without breadth or thickness. (*f*) A row; a continued series or rank; particularly (1) a straight row of soldiers drawn up with an extended front; (2) a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement; (3) a straight row of letters and words between two margins; as, a page of thirty *lines;* also, in *poetry*, the words which form a certain number of feet; a verse. (*g*) Outline; contour; lineament; as, a ship of fine *lines.*

The *lines* of my body are as well drawn as his. *Shak.*

3. A short letter, one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note; as, I received a *line* from my friend.—4. Course of thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object; aim toward which or course in which one directs one's life; specialty. 'No *line* of policy adopted for the public good.' *Brougham.*

He is uncommonly powerful in his own *line*, but it is not the *line* of a first-rate man. *Coleridge.*

5. A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or relations descending from a common progenitor; as, a *line* of kings; the male *line.*—6. A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity; as, a *line* of ships to New Zealand; the Cunard *Line;* the State *Line.*—7. The infantry of an army, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, guards, volunteer corps, &c.: in some cases *line* is also applied to the ordinary regiments of cavalry.—8. In *fort.* (*a*) a trench or rampart. (*b*) *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy.—9. The twelfth part of an inch. 10. In *mach.* the proper position or adjustment of parts, not as to design or proportion, but with reference to smooth working; as, the engine is out of *line.*—11. In *com.* (*a*) an order given to a traveller for goods. (*b*) The goods received upon such order. (*c*) Any class of goods.—*Line* or *curve of swiftest descent.* See CYCLOID.—*Line of direction.* See under DIRECTION.—*Line of the nodes*, the line which joins the nodes of the orbit of a planet. See NODE.—*Hour lines*, in *dialling*, the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.—*Visual line*, the line or ray conceived to pass from an object to the eye.—*Line of dip*, in *geol.* a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. See DIP.—*Equinoctial line*, (*a*) in *geog.* the equator, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90° from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part. (*b*) In *astron.* the circle which the sun seems to describe in March and September, at the equinoxes; the equinoctial or celestial equator.—*Meridian line*, a meridian (which see).—*A ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle, formerly a ship with not less than two decks or two tiers of guns.—*Line of beauty*, a fanciful sort of line to which different artists have given different forms. It is frequently represented in the form of a very slender elongated letter S.

Line, † (līn), *v.t.* [Directly from the noun above.] 1. To draw lines upon; to mark with lines or threadlike strokes.

He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though *lined*, bore few traces of anxiety. *Dickens.*

2. To delineate; to draw; to paint.

All the pictures fairest *lined*
Are but black to Rosalind. *Shak.*

3. To place in a line by the side of; to arrange along the side of for security or defence; as, to *line* works with soldiers. [In this sense the word blends with the next.]

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*

4. To read out or repeat line by line, as a psalm or hymn, before singing.

This custom of reading or *lining*, or, as it was frequently called, 'deacoining' the hymn or psalm in the churches, was brought about partly from necessity. *N. D. Gould.*

5. To measure, as land with a line; to fix the boundaries of. [Scotch.]—*To line bees*, to track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight.—*To line men* (*milit.*), to dress any given body of men so that they shall all collectively form an even line or lines.

Line (līn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lined;* ppr. *lining.* [O.E. *line*, flax, the original meaning being to double a garment with *linen.* The ultimate origin of the word is of course the same as that of the preceding.] 1. To cover on the inside; to put in the inside of; as, to *line* a garment with silk or fur; to *line* a purse with money.

What
If I do *line* one of their hands? *Shak.*

Hence—2. To cover; as, to *line* a crutch.—3. To impregnate: applied to irrational animals.

Line, † (līn), *n.* [L. *linum*, flax. See LINEN.] Lint or flax; linen.

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast,
In diaper, in damask, or in *line.* *Spenser.*

Lineage (lin'ē-āj), *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Perhaps, too, this noble sympathy may have been in some degree prompted by the ancient blood in his veins, an accident of *lineage* rather rare with the English nobility. *Disraeli.*

Lineal (lin'ē-al), *a.* [L. *linealis*, from *linea*, line.] 1. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs.—2. In a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors; as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession. '*Lineal* royalties.' *Shak.*

And for the same his *lineal* race,
In darkness found a dwelling-place. *Byron.*

3. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

4. In the direction of a line; pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines; as, *lineal* measure; *lineal* magnitude.

Lineality (lin-ē-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being lineal, or in the form of a line. *Wright.* [Rare.]

Lineally (lin'ē-al-li), *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

From whose race of old
She heard that she was *lineally* extract. *Spenser.*

Lineament (lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* [Fr. *linéament;* L. *lineamentum*, from *linea*, a line.] The outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; make. 'The *lineaments* of the body.' *Locke.* '*Lineaments* of a character.' *Swift.*

Man he seems
In all his *lineaments.* *Milton.*

Linear (lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [L. *linearis.*] 1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in the direction of a line; lineal.—2. In *bot.* like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as, a *linear* leaf.—*Linear equation*, in *math.* an equation of the first degree between two variables: so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line.—*Linear numbers*, in *math.* such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square the linear side is called a root.—*Linear perspective*, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated: distinguished from *aerial perspective*, which also exhibits the variations of the light, shade, and colour of objects, according to their different distances and the quantity of light which falls on them.—*Linear problem*, that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines, or algebraically by an equation of the first degree.

Linear-ensate (lin'ē-ėr-en'sāt), *a.* In *bot.* having the form of a long narrow sword.

Linearly (lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a linear manner; with lines.

Lineary, † (lin'ē-a-ri), *a.* Linear. *Holland.*

Lineate, Lineated (lin'ē-āt, lin'ē-āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf.

Lineation (lin-ē-ā'shon), *n.* Draught; delineation (which see).

Lineman (līn'man), *n.* 1. A man employed on the railway to see that the rails are in proper condition.—2. One who carries the line in surveying, &c.

Linen (lin'en), *n.* [A. Sax. *lin*, flax, *linen*, made of flax, linen, from L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax, as are also G. *lein*, Icel. *lín*, Fr. *lin*, and probably Ir. *lion*, Armor. *lin*, W. *llin*, flax.] 1. Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp, including shirting, sheeting, damask, cambric, &c.: often used in the plural; as, *linens* are largely made in Scotland.—2. Underclothing, because chiefly made of linen or similar materials, as cotton.—*Fossil linen*, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibres.

Linen (lin'en), *a.* [A. Sax. *linen*, made of flax.] 1. Made of flax or hemp; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.—2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. *Shak.*

Linendraper (lin'en-drā-pėr), *n.* A person who deals in linen goods.

Linener, † **Linenman** † (lin'en-ėr, lin'en-man), *n.* A linendraper. *Massinger.*

If she love good clothes or dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c. *B. Jonson.*

Linen-scroll (lin'en-skrōl), *n.* In *arch.* an ornament employed to fill panels: so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It belongs peculiarly to the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The figure shows the scroll from a panel in Layer Marney Hall, Essex.

Linen-scroll.

Lineolate (lin'ē-o-lāt), *a.* [From L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea*, a line.] In *bot.* marked longitudinally with slight lines; lineated.

Liner (līn'ėr), *n.* 1. A ship of the line; a man-of-war.

Fancy the sensations of a man fighting his frigate desperately against overwhelming odds, when he sees the outside of a huge *liner*, with English colours at the main, looming dimly through the smoke. *Lawrence.*

2. A vessel regularly trading to and from certain ports; as, a Liverpool and New York *liner.*—3. A thin piece placed between two parts to hold them, fill a space, &c.

Liney (līn'i), *a.* Marked with fine lines. 'A fane of *liney* marble.' *Keats.*

Ling (ling), *n.* [D. *leng, ling;* Dan. and N. *lange;* G. *leng, langfisch*, from *lang*, long.] A fish of the genus Lota (*L. molva*), which grows to the length of 4 feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of the British islands,

Ling (*Lota molva*).

and when salted and dried forms a considerable article of commerce.

Ling (ling), *n.* [Icel. and Dan. *lyng*, heather.] Common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). It makes excellent and durable thatch, forms excellent brooms, and furnishes a fine yellow dye. See HEATH.

-ling (ling). A Saxon termination consisting of a double diminutive composed of *el*, and *ing;* as, dar*ling*, duck*ling*, gos*ling*, first*ling*, strip*ling.*

Lingam (ling'gam), *n.* [Skr., a mark, a token; especially, the characteristic male generative organ.] In *Hind. myth.* the male organ of generation, worshipped as being representative of God or of the fertility of nature.

Lingel, Lingle (ling'gl), *n.* [Fr. *ligneul*, a lingel—dim. of *ligne*, a line. In second meaning perhaps from *L. lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.] A shoe-latchet; a shoemaker's thread. [Old English and Scotch.]

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,

Whose master wrought with *lingel*, and with awl,
And under ground he vamped many a boot.
Beau. & Fl.

2. A little tongue or thong of leather.

Lingence † (lin'jens), *n.* [L. *lingo*, to lick.] A liquid medicated confection taken by licking; a linctus. *Fuller.*

Linger (ling'gėr), *v.i.* [Probably from A. Sax. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long, as G. *verlängern*, to protract, from *lang*, in any case from same root. Comp. the verb *lower*, from compar. of *low*.] 1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.

Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *Gray.*

2. To be slow in deciding; to be in suspense; to hesitate.

Perhaps thou *linger'st*, in deep thoughts detained.
Milton.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer. *Shak.*

3. To remain long in any state; as, the patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness.—SYN. To delay, loiter, lag, tarry, stay, stop, hesitate.

Linger (ling'gėr), *v.t.* 1. To delay the gratification of; to put off; to defer; to protract.

She *lingers* my desires. *Shak.*

2. To spend in a wearisome manner: with *out*, and sometimes *away*.

Now live secure, and *linger out* your days. *Dryden.*

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life *away*, and nourish woe. *Pope.*

Lingerer (ling'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who lingers.

Lingering (ling'gėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as, a *lingering* disease.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly. *Rambler.*

2. Slow in producing an effect; as, *lingering* poisons.

Lingeringly (ling'gėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lingering manner; with delay; slowly; tediously.

To dwell *lingeringly* over those passages which excite pain without satisfying curiosity. *Lord Lytton.*

Linget, Lingot (ling'get, ling'got), *n.* [Fr. *lingot*. See INGOT.] A small mass of metal having the form of the mould in which it is cast, and often tongue-shaped; an ingot.

Lingism (ling'izm), *n.* [From *Ling*, a Swede, its proposer.] In *therapeutics*, kinesipathy (which see).

Lingle, *n.* See LINGEL.

Lingo (ling'gō), *n.* [L. *lingua*, a tongue.] Language; speech. [Vulgar.]

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo* before I cross the seas. *Congreve.*

Linguacious (ling-gwā'shus), *a.* [L. *linguax*, *linguacis*, loquacious, from *lingua*, a tongue.] Given to the use of the tongue; talkative; loquacious.

Linguadental (ling-gwa-den'tal), *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*.

Linguadental (ling-gwa-den'tal), *n.* An articulation produced by aid or use of the tongue and teeth.

Lingual (ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] 1. Pertaining to the tongue; as, the *lingual* nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the *lingual* muscle, or muscle of the tongue.—2. Pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue; as, a *lingual* letter.

Lingual (ling'gwal), *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue, as *l*, *r*.

Linguatulidæ (ling-gwa-tūl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *lingua*, a tongue, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of parasitic vermiform arachnidans, found in the young state in the lungs and liver, in the adult state in the frontal sinuses and pharynx of various mammals, man included; the tongue-worms. In the young condition they possess four articulated legs, but in the adult they have no external organs except two pairs of hooks, representing limbs, placed near the mouth.

Linguiform, Linguaform (ling'gwi-form, ling'gwa-form), *n.* [L. *lingua*, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form or shape of a tongue.

Linguist (ling'gwist), *n.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] 1. A person skilled in languages; one who knows several languages.—2. A master of language or tongue-fence; a ready conversationalist.

I'll dispute with him,
He's a rare *linguist*. *J. Webster.*

Linguister (ling'gwis-tėr), *n.* A dabbler in linguistics; a student of philology; a linguist.

Though he (Chaucer) did not and could not create our language (for he who writes to be read does not write for *linguisters*), yet it is true that he first made it easy, and to that extent modern. *J. R. Lowell.*

Linguistic, Linguistical (ling-gwis'tik, ling-gwis'tik-al), *a.* Relating to language or to the affinities of language. 'Linguistic knowledge.' *Wedgwood.*

Linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.* The science of languages, or of the origin, significations, affinities, and application of words; also called *Comparative Philology*. 'The modern science of *linguistics*, or comparative grammar and etymology.' *G. P. Marsh.*

A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to *linguistics* and literary history. *S. W. Singer.*

Lingula (ling'gū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.] A genus of molluscs of the class Brachiopoda and family Lingulidæ, a family that has survived with but little change since the early Silurian period. These molluscs are one of the few examples of pedunculated bivalve shells. It has two long ciliated arms, which are curled up during repose. The members of the genus inhabit the Indian Archipelago and the Australasian seas.

Lingulate (ling'gū-lāt), *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, from *lingua*, tongue.] Shaped like the tongue or a strap; ligulate.

Lingy (lin'ji), *a.* [In first sense perhaps allied to *long*. In second sense comp. Prov. E. *linge*, to work hard.] 1. Tall; limber; flexible.—2. Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. [A provincial word.]

Linigerous (lī-nij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *gero*, to bear or carry.] Bearing flax; producing linen.

Liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, from *lino* or *linio*, to besmear, to anoint.] In *med.* a species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil. The term is also applied to spirituous and other stimulating applications for external use.

Linin, Linine (lī'nin), *n.* The crystallizable bitter principle of *Linum catharticum*, or purging-flax.

Lining (lin'ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering on the inside.—2. The covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment, a box, a wall, or the like; as, the pleura is the *lining* of the thorax.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*

3. That which is within; contents.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers. *Shak.*

Lining (lin'ing), *n.* The act of measuring, as of land with a line; a fixing of boundaries; specifically, permission granted by a dean of guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. [Scotch.]

Link (lingk), *n.* [A. Sax. *hlenca*, Sw. *länk*, Dan. *lænke*, Icel. *hlekkr*, a link, a chain; allied to G. *gelenk*, a joint or joining, a link, from *lenken*, to bend, *gelenk*, supple, pliable.] 1. A single ring or division of a chain.—2. Anything doubled and closed together like a link. 'A *link* of horsehair.' *Mortimer.*—3. Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any constituent part of a connected series; as, *links* in a train of evidence. 'Love, the common *link*.' *Dryden.* 'To burst all *links* of habit.' *Tennyson.*

The thread and train of consequences in intellectual ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. In *land-measuring*, a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7·92 inches. The chain is divided into 100 links, and is 66 feet in length. 100,000 square links make an imperial acre.—5. A sausage: so called from sausages being made in a continuous chain. [Provincial English.]—6. In *mach.* any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints.—7. In a *steam-engine*, the link-motion.—8. A crook or winding of a river; the ground lying along such a winding; as, the *links* of the Forth. [Scotch.]

Link (lingk), *v.t.* To unite or connect by, or as if by, a link or links; to unite by something intervening; to unite in any way; to couple; to join. 'To a radiant angel *linked*.' *Shak.* '*Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak.' *Pope.* 'And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man.' *Pope.*

They're so *linked* in friendship,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shak.*

Link (lingk), *v.i.* To be connected; to be joined in marriage; to ally one's self.

Now, Warwick, tell me, even upon thy conscience,
Is Edward your true king? for I were loath
To *link* with him that were not lawful chosen. *Shak.*

All the productions of the earth *link* in with each other. *Burke.*

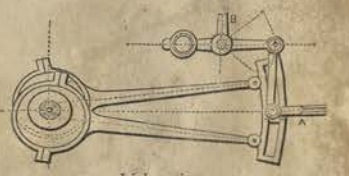
Link (lingk), *n.* [Origin quite uncertain. Some connect it with Gr. *lychnos*, a light, a lamp; Wedgwood connects it with D. *lonte*, *lompe*, a gunner's match of twisted tow (See LUNT); others connect it with *link*, from the parts being doubled or *linked* together.] A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch. The fact that such links were used to restore the colour of hats by smoking them explains the following passage in the *Taming of the Shrew*:—

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' the heel;
There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat.

Link (lingk), *v.i.* To walk smartly; to trip; to do anything smartly and quickly. [Old and Northern English or Scotch.]

Linkboy, Linkman (lingk'boi, lingk'man), *n.* A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers.

Link-motion (lingk'mō-shon), *n.* Motion communicated by links, applied especially



Link-motion.

to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive-engine. In the accompanying cut A is the rod by which the slide-valve is worked, and by which, accordingly, the admission of steam to the cylinder is regulated; B, the reversing rod, which is fixed to a cross-bar, one end of which is jointed by means of another rod to a runner, which slides up and down in the slit of the curved piece, and which is also jointed to the rod A. The curved piece is the link, and is jointed near the extremities to the rods of two eccentrics, an inner and an outer. When the driver of the engine pushes forward the rod B the runner is raised to the top of the link, and therefore follows the motions of the upper end of the link, and places the slide-valve rod under the control of the inner eccentric. When he pushes it back he similarly places the rod under the control of the outer eccentric, which reverses the engine.

Links (lingks), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hlinc*, high land, a ridge of land left unploughed, a balk; the south of England form is *linch*, a balk, a bank forming a boundary, &c.] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore, often in part sandy and covered with bent-grass, furze, &c.; often with a good sward of grass on part of it at least. [Scotch.]

Link-work (lingk'wėrk), *n.* Mechanism in which links, or intermediate connecting pieces, are used to transmit motion from one part to another.

Linn (lin), *n.* See LIN.

Linnæa (lin-nē'a), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. It contains but one species (*L. borealis*), a creeping evergreen plant found in woods and in mountainous places in Scotland and other northern countries, as well as in North America. Its trailing stems bear small dark-green leaves in pairs, and send up erect flower-stalks which divide into two at the top, each branch bearing a beautiful drooping fragrant pink flower. The plant was an especial favourite with *Linnæus*, and was named in honour of him by Gronovius.

Linnæan Linnean (lin-nē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist.—*Linnæan system*, in *bot.* the system of classification introduced by Linnæus, in which the classes are founded upon the stamens, and the orders upon the pistils.

Linnet (lin'net), *n.* [A. Sax. *linet*; Fr. *linot*, *linotte*, from L. *linum*, flax.] A small singing bird of the genus Fringilla. It is one of the commonest of British birds, everywhere frequenting open heaths and commons, and breeding in the furze and other bushes. They are cheerful and lively birds, and very

sweet and pleasing songsters. Called also provincially *Lintie* and *Lintwhite*.

Linoleum (li-nō'lē-um), *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.] 1. A preparation of linseed-oil with chloride of sulphur, by which it is rendered solid and useful in many ways. When rolled into sheets it is used as a substitute for india-rubber or gutta-percha; dissolved it is used as a varnish for waterproof textile fabrics, table-covers, felt carpets, and the like; as a paint it is useful both for iron and wood, and for ships' bottoms; as a cement it possesses some of the qualities of glue; vulcanized or rendered hard by heat it may be carved and polished like wood for mouldings, knife-handles, &c.; and mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas it forms floor-cloth.—2. The floor-cloth thus produced.

Linous (lī'nus), *a.* Relating to or in a line. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Lin-pin (lin'pin), *n.* Same as *Linchpin*.

Linsang (lin'sang), *n.* The *Linsang gracilis*, a pretty animal allied to the civets, a native of Java and Malacca

Linseed, Lintseed (lin'sēd, lint'sēd), *n.* The seed of lint or flax.

Linseed-cake (lin'sēd-kāk), *n.* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. It is much used as food for cattle and sheep. Called also *Oil-cake*.

Linseed-meal (lin'sēd-mēl), *n.* The meal of lint or flax seed; it is used for poultices.

Linseed-oil (lin'sēd-oil), *n.* A yellow oil procured by pressure from the seed of lint or flax. It is much used as a vehicle for colours by painters, in the manufacture of linoleum, &c.

Linsey (lin'si), *n.* [O.E. *lin*, linen, and term. *-sey*; comp. *limpsey*, *flimsy*.] Cloth made of linen and wool: linsey-woolsey.

Linsey-woolsey (lin'si-wul-si), *n.* 1. Stuff made of linen and wool; light coarse stuff. 2. Anything unsuitably mixed; a motley composition; jargon; gibberish.

What *linsey-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us again?
Shak.

Linsey-woolsey (lin'si-wul-si), *a.* 1. Made of linen and wool mixed.—2. Of different and unsuitable parts; neither one thing nor another; vile; mean.

A lawless *linsey-woolsey* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras.*

Linstock (lin'stok), *n.* [For *luntstock*—*lunt*, a match for firing cannon, and *stock* for *stick*.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

And the nimble gunner
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before them. *Shak.*

Lint (lint), *n.* [A. Sax. *linet*, L. *linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax. *Line*, *linen*, have the same origin.] 1. Flax.—2. Linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

Lintel (lin'tel), *n.* [O. Fr. *lintel*, Fr. *linteau*, from L. L. *limitellus*, dim. from L. *limes*, a limit or boundary, there being probably a confusion with *limen*, a threshold.] In *arch.* a horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or other opening, to discharge the superincumbent weight.

Lintie (lin'ti), *n.* A linnet. [Scotch.]

But I dinna see the broom
Wi' its tassels on the lea,
Nor hear the *lintie's* sang
O' my ain countrie. *R. Gilfillan.*

Lint-scraper (lint'skrāp-ėr), *n.* A young surgeon. *Thackeray.* [Slang.]

Lintseed, *n.* See LINSEED.

Lintwhite (lint'whit), *n.* A linnet.

Her song the *lintwhite* swelleth. *Tennyson.*

Linum (lī'num), *n.* [L., flax.] A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Linaceæ; flax. There are about eighty species, herbs or rarely small shrubs, chiefly found in the temperate and warmer extra-tropical regions of both hemispheres. Few are of any importance, except the flax plant (*L. usitatissimum*). (See FLAX.) Three species grow wild in Britain, the most important of which is *L. catharticum* (purging-flax), a small slender plant growing in damp meadows and fields and chalky pastures, having small drooping white flowers. It is bitter, purgative, and diuretic.

Lion (lī'on), *n.* [O.E. *leon*, *lyoun*, &c., A. Sax. *leó*, *leon*, Fr. *lion*, from L. *leo*, *leonis*; Gr. *leōn*.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Felis, *Felis leo*, the largest and most majestic of all carnivorous animals, distinguished by its tawny or yellow colour, a full flowing mane in the male, a tufted tail, and the disappearance of the feline markings in both sexes before they arrive at maturity. The largest lions are from 8 to 9 feet in length. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm regions of Asia. He preys chiefly on live animals, avoiding carrion, unless impelled by intense hunger. He approaches his prey with a stealthy pace, crouching when at a proper distance, when he springs upon it with fearful velocity and force, emitting at the same time so terrible a roar that his victim seems paralyzed before it is struck. The whole frame is extremely muscular, the foreparts being particularly so, giving with the large head, flashing eye, and copious mane, a noble appearance to the animal, which has led to his being called the 'king of beasts;' and to fancies of its noble and generous nature which have no real foundation. Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary lion, Gambian lion, Senegal lion, Cape lion. The Asiatic varieties are generally distinguished as the Bengal lion, the Persian or Arabian lion, and the maneless lion of Gujerat. The American lion is the puma (*Felis concolor*).—2. A sign in the zodiac; Leo. 3. In *her.* a frequent charge in coat-armour. The attitudes are various, as *rampant*, *passant*, *regardant*, *gardant*, *couchant*, *salient*, *sejant*, &c. The lion is the symbol of the British nation, and is borne in the royal arms, of which it forms one of the supporters, and a lion passant gardant, or, surmounts the arms as crest.—4. An object of interest and curiosity; as, the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of the place. [This use of the term is derived from the lions kept as objects of curiosity in the Tower of London.]

Head of Gambian Lion (*Felis Leo gambianus*).

Head of Maneless Lion (*Felis Leo goojratensis*).

Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here he was not a *lion* but a man.
Prof. Wilson.

—*Lion's provider*, (*a*) a popular name for the jackal (which see). (*b*) Any humble friend or follower who acts as a tool, sycophant, or foil to another.—*Lion's share*, the whole or a disproportionate share of the advantages of a contract claimed by one of the parties, and supported by the right of the strongest: a phrase derived from Esop's fable of the lion, fox, &c., hunting together, and applied to cases where most of what is gained by parties acting together is taken by the strongest.—*To put or run one's head into the lion's mouth*, to put one's self into a position of great danger.

Lion-ant (lī'on-ant), *n.* A large species of ant of the genus Myrmeleon, family Myrmeleonidæ. Called otherwise *Ant-lion*. See ANT-LION.

Lionced, Leonced (lī'onst, lē'onst), *pp.* In *her.* adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

Lioncelle (lī'on-sel), *n.* In *her.* a small lion, especially one of several borne in the same coat of arms.

Lion-dog (lī'on-dog), *n.* A variety of dog which has a flowing mane.

Lionel (lī'on-el), *n.* [*Lion*, and *el*, dim.] A lion's whelp; a young lion.

Lioness (lī'on-es), *n.* The female of the lion kind.

Lionet (lī'on-et), *n.* A young or small lion.

Like the young *lionet*,
When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood.
Southey.

Lion-heart (lī'on-härt), *n.* One who has great courage.

Lion-hearted (lī'on-härt-ed), *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage; brave and magnanimous. 'Richard the *Lion-hearted*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Lionism (lī'on-izm), *n.* The attracting of notice as a lion; the treating of a person as an object of curiosity; the pursuit of curiosities or shows. See LION, 4.

All common *Lionism*, which ruins many men, was nothing to this. *Carlyle.*

Lionize (lī'on-īz), *v.t.* 1. To visit, as the objects of curiosity in a place.—2. To treat as a lion or as an object of curiosity and interest.

Can he do nothing for his Burns but *lionize* him?
Carlyle.

3. To exhibit objects of curiosity to; to take to visit the lions.

Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to *lionize* the ghost round the lakes, and directs his attention to the most beautiful points of view.
Macaulay.

Lionize (lī'on-īz), *v.i.* To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity of a place.

Lion-lizard (lī'on-liz-ėrd), *n.* A name given to the basilisk (*Basiliscus americanus*), from the crest (or mane) on its back and tail.

Lionly† (lī'on-li), *a.* Like a lion; fierce. 'The *lionly* form.' *Milton.*

Lion's-foot (lī'onz-fut), *n.* A name common to all the plants of the genus Leontopodium. The name is also given to other plants of different genera.

Lionship (lī'on-ship), *n.* The condition, position, or personality of a lion (in senses 1 and 4); a ludicrous title of address to a lion.

Lion's-leaf (lī'onz-lēf), *n.* A name for plants of the genus Leontice, especially *L. leontopetalon*, the tuberous roots of which contain so much alkali that they are sometimes used as a substitute for soap.

Lion's-mouth (lī'onz-mouth), *n.* A popular name for the snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum majus*).

Lion's-tooth (lī'onz-tōth), *n.* See LEONTODON.

Lion-tiger (lī'on-ti-gėr), *n.* A cross-breed between a lion and a tiger.

Lion-toothed (lī'on-tōtht), *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

Lip (lip), *n.* [A. Sax. *lippe*, O.Fris. *lippa*, D. *lip*, Dan. and G. *lippe*; allied to E. verb to *lap*; Lith. *lupa*, Per. *lab*, Hind. *lub*, L. *labium*, lip. L. *lambo*, to *lap*, is a nasalized form of the root.] 1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man the lips form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence, the lips by a figure denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself.—2. Anything resembling a lip; the edge or border of anything; as, the *lip* of a vessel; the *lips* of a wound.—3. In *bot.* (*a*) one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corolla. The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard*. (*b*) The third petal of an orchid, which is usually turned towards the lower front of the flower, and different in form from the others.—4. One of the two sides of the aperture of spiral shells, that which joins the columella being called the *inner*, and the opposite part of the circumference the *outer lip*.—*To make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.

A better for me! it gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will *make a lip* at the physician. *Shak.*

Lip (lip), *v.t.* 1. To touch, as with the lip; to kiss.

As when
A stone is flung into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it *lip* the marge,
Spread the slow smile thro' all her company.
Tennyson.

2. To speak; to utter. 'When I heard my name most fondly *lipped*.' *Keats.*—3. [Scotch.] To notch, as the edge of a sword or knife.

Liparocele (li-par'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *liparos*, fat, and *kēlē*, tumour.] A tumour consisting chiefly or wholly of fat.

Lip-devotion (lip'dē-vō-shon), *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs. *South.*

Lip-good (lip'gud), *a.* Good in profession only.

His grace is merely but *lip-good*. *B. Jonson.*

Lip-laborious† (lip'la-bō-ri-us), *a.* Uttering words without sentiments; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip-laborious*. *Lord.*

Lip-labour (lip'lā-bėr), *n.* Labour or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind or heart; words without sentiments. 'Much babbling and *lip-labour*.' *Bale.*

Lip-language (lip'lang-gwāj), *n.* In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, oral or articulate language, in contradistinction to the language of signs or of the fingers.

Liplet (lip'let), *n.* A little lip.

Lipogram (li'pō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *leipō*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Lipogrammatic (li'pō-gram-mat"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the writing of lipograms, a term applied to compositions in which a particular letter is omitted throughout, as in the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus, in which there was no A in the first book, no B in the second, and so on.

Lipogrammatism (li-pō-gram'mat-izm), *n.* The art or practice of writing lipograms or pieces with a particular letter omitted throughout.

Lipogrammatist (li-pō-gram'mat-ist), *n.* One who writes lipograms or pieces throughout which a particular letter is omitted.

Lipothymia, Lipothymy (li-pō-thim'i-a, li-poth'i-mi), *n.* Same as *Leipothymia*.

Lipothymic, Lipothymous (li-pō-thim'ik, li-poth'i-mus), *a.* Leipothymic (which see).

Lipped (lipt), *a.* Having lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip: often used in composition.—*Lipped and harled*, in Scotland, an epithet applied to a wall built of stones without mortar, but which has the joints afterwards filled with mortar, and the whole wall plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling.

Lippen (lip'en), *v.t.* [Allied to Goth. *laubjan*, to trust; *G. glauben*, to believe, to trust.] To intrust; to trust; as, he *lippened* it to me. [Scotch.]

Lippen (lip'en), *v.i.* To rely upon; to trust to; to depend upon. [Old English and Scotch.]

Lippening (lip'en-ing), *a.* Occasional; accidental. [Scotch.]

I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the tout at every bit *lippening* word. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lippia (lip'i-a), *n.* [In honour of M. *Lippi*, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia.] A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ, containing numerous species of shrubs or undershrubs (rarely herbs) with small flowers in dense heads or slender spikes. They are natives of the warmer regions of both hemispheres, especially of America. *L. pseudo-thea*, a native of Brazil, is aromatic and fragrant, and when dried forms an agreeable tea.

Lippie, Lippy (lip'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *leap*, a basket. See LEAP.] The fourth part of a peck. [Scotch.]

Lippitude (lip'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

Lip-reading (lip'rēd-ing), *n.* Reading or understanding what one says by the movement of the lips: used in regard to the deaf and dumb.

Lip-wisdom (lip'wiz-dom), *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Lip-work† (lip'wėrk), *n.* 1. Lip-labour. *Milton.*—2. The act of kissing. *B. Jonson.*

Lip-working† (lip'wėrk-ing), *p.* and *a.* Professing with the lips without corresponding practice; lip-laborious. *Milton.*

Liquable (lik'wa-bl), *a.* Capable of being liquated or melted.

Liquate (li'kwāt), *v.i.* [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*, to make liquid, to melt. See LIQUID.] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved.

Liquate (li'kwāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquated*; ppr. *liquating*. To melt; to liquefy; specifically, in *metal.* to separate, as one metal from another less fusible, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable, so that it can be run off from the other.

Liquation (lī-kwā'shon), *n.* [L. *liquatio*, *liquationis*, from *liquo*. See LIQUATE.] 1. The act or operation of liquating or melting.—2. The condition or capacity of being melted; as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation*.—3. The process of separating by a regulated heat an easily fusible metal from an alloy in which is a metal difficult of fusion.

Liquefacient (lik-wē-fā'shi-ent), *n.* That which liquefies or serves to liquefy; in *med.* an agent which augments the secretions and promotes the liquefying processes of the animal economy.

Liquefaction (lik-wē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *liquefactio*, from *liquefacio*, to make liquid, to melt—*liqueo*, to be fluid, and *facio*, to make.] 1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric: sometimes specially applied to the melting of substances which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c.—2. The state of being melted.

Liquefiable (lik'wē-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being liquefied, melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

Liquefier (lik'wē-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which liquefies or melts.

Liquefy (lik'wē-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquefied*; ppr. *liquefying*. [Fr. *liquéfier*, from L. *liquefacio*. See LIQUOR.] To convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, and technically to melt by the sole agency of heat; to melt; to dissolve.

Liquefy (lik'wē-fī), *v.i.* To be melted; to become liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison.*

Liquescency (li-kwes'sen-si), *n.* The condition of being liquescent; aptness to melt.

Liquescent (li-kwes'sent), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, *liquescentis*, ppr. of *liquesco*, to become fluid, inchoative from *liqueo*, to be liquid.] Melting; becoming fluid.

Liqueur (li-kūr'), *n.* [Fr.] A spirituous compound of water, alcohol, sugar, and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

Liqueurs may be distinguished as of three qualities: first, the ratafias, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substances are in small quantities; such are anise-water, noyau, the apricot, cherry, &c., ratafias. The second are the oils or fine liqueurs, with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as the anisette, curaçoa, &c. The third are the creams or superfine liqueurs, as rosoglio, maraschino, Danzig water, &c. *Pop. Ency.*

Liquid (lik'wid), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liqueo*, to melt. See LIQUOR.] 1. Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. 'Liquid air.' *Milton.*

The fields of *liquid* air, enclosing all,
Surround the compass of this earthly ball.
Dryden.

2. Flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably or smoothly to the ear; devoid of harshness; as, *liquid* melody.—3. Pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation; smooth; as, a *liquid* letter.—*Liquid debt*, in *Scots law*, a term applied to a debt, the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court.

Liquid (lik'wid), *n.* 1. A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which therefore retains no definite form, except what is determined by the receptacle in which it is contained, as water, wine, milk, &c.; a non-elastic fluid. See FLUID.—2. In *gram.* a letter or sound pronounced with a slight contact of the organs and with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r* in *bla*, *bra*.

Liquidable (lik'wid-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being liquidated.

Liquidambar, Liquidamber (lik'wid-am-bar, lik'wid-am-bėr), *n.* [That is *liquid amber*, from the fragrant resin.] A genus of trees of the nat. order Hamamelidaceæ. They are handsome trees, with lobed shining leaves, and catkins or globular heads of monœcious flowers. The fragrant liquid resin called oil of liquidambar and copal balsam is obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, found in Mexico and the United States. *L. orientale* (oriental liquidambar tree) yields common storax, which is used as a stimulant expectorant.

Liquidate (lik'wid-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *liquidated*; ppr. *liquidating*. [Fr. *liquider*, L. *liquido*.] 1. To make liquid.—2. To clear from all obscurity.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *Hamilton.*

3. To ascertain or reduce to precision in amount; to adjust.

The clerk of the commons' house of assembly in 1774 gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were *liquidated* and should be provided for in the next tax-bill. *Ramsay.*

4. To dissolve or clear off; to pay, as a debt.

Fryburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismond to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *Coxe.*

5. Specifically, in *com.* to wind up, as a firm or company, by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of profit and loss of each partner or shareholder, &c. 6. To make less harsh and offensive; as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound.

Liquidation (lik-wid-ā'sho), *n.* The act of liquidating; the act o settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance of their due; specifically, in *com.* the act or operation of winding up the affairs of a firm or company by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of each partner's or shareholder's profit and loss, &c.

Liquidator (lik'wid-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which liquidates or settles; specifically, in *com.* an officer appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the firm or company.

Liquidity (lik-wid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *liquidité*, fluidness.] 1. The state or quality of being fluid or liquid; that condition of a material substance in which the particles have a perfect freedom of motion without any sensible tendency to approach or recede from one another except by the action of some external power; fluidity.—2. The quality of being smooth, flowing, and agreeable: said of sound, music, and the like.

Liquidize (lik'wid-īz), *v.t.* To make liquid.

Liquidly (lik'wid-li), *adv.* In a liquid or flowing manner; smoothly; flowingly.

Liquidness (lik'wid-nes), *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

Liquor (lik'ėr), *n.* [L. *liquor*, from *liqueo*, to melt. From a root *li*, to flow, seen also in L. *lino*, to smear, *oblivio*, forgetfulness, Gr. *limēn*, a harbour, *limnē*, a marsh; Slav. *lijati*, to pour; Skr. *li*, to liquefy.] 1. A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, and the like. Especially—2. Alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented.—*In liquor*, intoxicated.

Liquor (lik'ėr), *v.t.* To moisten; to drench; also, to rub with oil or grease so as to render impervious to water.

If it should come to the ear of the court . . . they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop, and *liquor* fishermen's boots with me. *Shak.*

Liquor (lik'ėr), *v.i.* To drink, especially some intoxicating beverage: frequently with *up*. [Originally American.]

Liquorice (lik'ėr-is), *n.* [It. *liquirizia*, L. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. *glykyrrhiza*—*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.] A plant of the genus

Liquorice Plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

Glycyrrhiza (*G. glabra*), belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is a perennial plant with herbaceous stalks, and bluish

papilionaceous flowers. The well-known liquorice juice, black sugar, or Spanish juice, is extracted from the root. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

Liquorish (lik'ėr-ish), *a.* Same as *Lickerish.*

Lira (lē'ra), *n.* pl. **Lire** (lē'rā). [From L. *libra*, a pound, whence also Fr. *livre.*] An Italian silver coin containing 100 centesimi or centimes, and in value equivalent to a franc, or 10*d.* nearly.

Lirella (li-rel'la), *n.* In *bot.* a term used in describing lichens to denote a linear shield with a channel along its middle as found in Opegrapha.

Liricon-fancy,† **Liricumphancy†** (lir'i-kon-fan"si, lir'i-kum-fan"si), *n.* A flower: supposed to be lily of the valley.

> The tufted daisy, violet,
> Heartsease, for lovers hard to get;
> The honey-suckle, rosemary,
> *Liricumphancy*, rose-parsley. *Poor Robin.*

Liriodendron (lir'i-o-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *lirion*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of North American trees belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceæ, and containing only one species, the tulip-tree (*L. tulipifera*). It is a large and beautiful tree, with large smooth lobed leaves, which are abruptly notched at the apex, and large greenish-yellow flowers marked with orange. The bark of the root is used as a tonic and febrifuge. It has been long cultivated in Britain.

Liripoop (lir'i-pōp), *n.* [O.Fr. *liripepion*, L.L. *liripipium*, probably a corruption of L. *cleri ephippium*, the caparison of a cleric.] 1. An ancient piece of dress proper to a clergyman; in early times probably a hood or tippet, later a scarf or an appendage to the ancient hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, passing round the neck, and hanging down to the feet, and often jagged. It may be simply the stole.

> Their *lerripippes* reach to their heels, all jagged. *Peck.*
>
> That they do not passe for all their miters, staves, hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *liripippes. Beehive.*

2. A degree of learning or knowledge worthy the wearer of a liripoop; acuteness; smartness; a smart trick.

> Thou maist be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *liripoop. Sapho & Phao.*

3. A silly person. '... young *lirrypoop.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Lirocone (lir'o-kōn), *a.* [Gr. *leiros*, pale, and *konia*, powder.] In *mineral.* resembling a whitish powder.

Lisbon (liz'bon), *n.* 1. A kind of white or light-coloured wine produced in the province of Estremadura: so called from being shipped at *Lisbon.*—2.† A kind of soft sugar.

Lish (lish), *a.* [Written also *Leesh.* Sc. *leish*, vigorous, active; perhaps allied to *lush*, fresh, juicy, vigorous.] Stout; active. [Local.]

Lisk (lisk), *n.* [O.E. *leske*, *liske*, Dan. *lyske*, the groin or flank.] The flank or groin. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Lisne,† *n.* [Prov. E. *lissen*, and *lisne*, a cleft in a rock.] A cavity or hollow.

Lisp (lisp), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *wlisp*, *wlips*, lisping; D. *lispen*, Dan. *læspe*, Sw. *läspa*, to lisp; O.H.G. *lispian*, G. *lispeln*, to whisper, to lisp.] 1. To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* or *dh.*—2. To speak imperfectly; to utter in a hesitating modest way; to make feeble, imperfect, or tentative efforts at speaking.

> I *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

Lisp (lisp), *v.t.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.

> Another gift of God,
> Which, maybe, shall have learned to *lisp* you thanks. *Tennyson.*

Lisp (lisp), *n.* The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*, *dh* for *z.*

> I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*,
> O Strephon, you are a dangerous creature.' *Tatler.*

Lisper (lisp'ėr), *n.* One who lisps; one who speaks with an affected lisp or imperfectly.

> The pretty *lisper*
> Feels her heart swell to hear all round her whisper,
> 'How beautiful!' *Longfellow.*

Lispingly (lisp'ing-li), *adv.* In a lisping manner; with a lisp.

Lispund (lis'pund), *n.* [Dan. Sw. *lispund*, Icel. *lifspund.*] A Scandinavian weight varying in different countries from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. avoirdupois.

Liss,† *n.* [A. Sax. *liss*, forgiveness, grace, favour. See the verb.] Remission; abatement. 'Of penance had a *lisse.*' *Chaucer.*

Liss,† *v.t.* [Probably from the noun, which may be from A. Sax. *lithe*, gentle; comp. *bliss*, *blithe.*] To remit; to abate. '*Lissed* of his care.' *Chaucer.*

Liss,† *v.i.* To grow easy; to obtain relief. *Chaucer.*

Lissencephala (lis-en-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lissos*, smooth, and *encephalos*, brain.] A primary division of mammalia, according to Owen characterized by the fact that the cerebral hemispheres are smooth, and are provided with few folds, and leave the cerebellum and part of the olfactory lobes exposed. A corpus callosum is present. The division comprises the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Edentata.

Lissom, Lissome (lis'sum), *a.* [For *lithesome.*] Limber; supple; flexible; lithe; lithesome; light; nimble; active.

> And *lissome* Vivien, holding by his heel,
> Writhed towards him, slided up his knee and sat. *Tennyson.*

Lissomeness (lis'sum-nes), *n.* State of being lissome; flexibility; agility; lightness.

List (list), *n.* [A. Sax. *list*, a list of cloth; Sw. and Dan. *liste*, a fillet, a selvedge; G. *leiste*, a strip, a border; D. *lijst*, border, margin, catalogue. The Fr. *liste*, Sp. and It. *lista*, are from the Teutonic.] 1. The border, edge, or selvedge of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it; a strip of cloth; a fillet. 'Gartered with a red and blue *list.*' *Shak.*—2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground or field of combat; hence, in the plural, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat.—3. The outside or edge of anything; a limit or boundary; a border.

> The very *list*, the very utmost bound
> Of all our fortunes. *Shak.*
>
> Made her right (hand) a comb of pearl to part
> The *lists* of such a beard as youth gone out
> Had left in ashes. *Tennyson.*

4. In *arch.* a little square moulding; a fillet. Called also a *Listel.*—5. A roll or catalogue; as, a *list* of names; a *list* of books; a *list* of articles; a *list* of ratable estate.—*Civil list*, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c.; also, a yearly sum of money for which the sovereign surrenders the hereditary revenue of the crown for life, which sum is to be devoted solely to the support of the royal household and the honour and dignity of the crown.—*Catalogue, List.* See under CATALOGUE.

List (list), *v.t.* 1. To enrol; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist; specifically, to engage in the public service as soldiers.

> They may be *listed* among the upper serving-men of some great household. *Milton.*
>
> These in my name are *listed.* *Dryden.*

2. To unite firmly to a cause; to enlist.—3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field. 'The *listed* plain.' *Sir W. Scott.*—4. To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-coloured show, or to form a border.—5. To cover with a list or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door; hence, to mark as if with list; to streak. 'The tree that stood white-*listed* through the gloom.' *Tennyson.*—*To list a board*, to reduce in breadth by cutting off the sapwood from the edge.

List (list), *v.i.* [See ENLIST.] To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

List (list), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lystan*, to wish, to desire, to covet, from *lust*, pleasure; G. *lüsten*, to desire, from *lust*, pleasure. See LUST.] To desire or choose; to be disposed; to please.

> The wind bloweth where it *listeth.* Jn. iii. 8.
>
> Let other men think of your devices as they *list.* *Whitgift.*
>
> O maiden, if indeed you *list* to sing,
> Sing, and unbind my heart that I may weep. *Tennyson.*

It may be used with a clause as subject and one of the personal pronouns, as *me*, *him*, &c., as an object.

> A wizard of such dreaded fame,
> That when in Salamanca's cave,
> *Him listed* his magic wand to wave,
> The bells would ring in Notre Dame. *Sir W. Scott.*

List (list), *n.* [A. Sax. *lyst*, desire. See LUST.] 1.† Wish; choice; desire; inclination.

> Liberty, *list*, and leisure to begin . . . this violent schism. *Fuller.*

2. *Naut.* an inclination to one side; as, the ship has a *list* to port.

List (list), *v.i.* [Shorter form of *listen* (which see).] To hearken; to attend; to listen.

> *List* to a tale of love in Acadie, home of the happy. *Longfellow.*

List (list), *v.t.* To listen or hearken to.

> Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
> If with too credent ear you *list* his songs. *Shak.*

Listel (list'el), *n.* [Fr. *listel*, *listeau*, from *liste*, a roll, a fillet.] In *arch.* a list or fillet.

Listen (lis'n), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hlystan*, *lystan*, to listen; *hlyst*, *gehlyst*, hearing, the ear; Icel. *hlusta*, to listen, *hlust*, an ear; allied to O.H.G. *hlosen*, G. *lauschen*, to listen, A. Sax. *hlosnian*, to hear, W. *clust*, Ir. *cluas*, an ear; L. *inclytus*, famous, *cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, to hear, and to E. *loud* (which see).] To attend closely with a view to hear; to give ear; to hearken.

> On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long. *Dryden.*

—*To listen after*, to be eager to hear or get information regarding; to inquire after.

> Soldiers note forts, armouries, and magazines; scholars *listen after* libraries, disputations, and professors. *Fuller.*
>
> Here comes my servant Travers, whom I sent
> On Tuesday last to *listen after* news. *Shak.*

Listen† (lis'n), *v.t.* To hear; to attend to.

> He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
> Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shak.*
>
> And now, Octavius,
> *Listen* great things. *Shak.*

Listener (lis'n-ėr), *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

Lister (list'ėr), *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

Listera (lis'tėr-a), *n.* [After Martin *Lister*, an English physician and naturalist.] A genus of insignificant terrestrial orchids, with two nearly opposite leaves, and slender racemes of small greenish flowers; natives of Europe, north Asia, and North America. One species, the twayblade (*L. ovata*), is a common British plant.

Listful† (list'fųl), *a.* Attentive. '*Listful* eares.' *Spenser.*

Listing (list'ing), *n.* In *carp.* the cutting away of the sapwood from the edge of a board; also, the edge thus cut away.

Listless (list'les), *a.* [A. Sax. *lyst*, O.E. *list*, desire, pleasure. See the verb LIST, to desire.] Indifferent to or taking no pleasure in what is passing; languid and indifferent; as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

> His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch. *Gray.*

SYN. Heedless, careless, thoughtless, inattentive, indifferent, vacant, uninterested, languid, weary, supine.

Listlessly (list'les-li), *adv.* In a listless manner; without attention; heedlessly.

Listlessness (list'les-nes), *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; inattention; heedlessness.

Lit (lit), pret. of *light*, to come upon by chance, to alight. 'Here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth.' *Tennyson.*

Lit (lit), pret. & pp. of *light*, to kindle.

> I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*
>
> How the *lit* lake shines! a phosphoric sea! *Byron.*

Litany (lit'an-i), *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. *litaneia*, from *litaneuō*, to pray or entreat, *litē*, a prayer.] 1. A solemn form of supplication used in public worship.

> Supplications, with solemnity, for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek Church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Specifically—2. A collection of short prayers or supplications in the *Book of Common Prayer*, in the morning service, which are said or chanted, the priest uttering one and the people responding with another alternately.—3. A parody of the litany, with satirical allusions, recited by street patterers upon the occasion of some political or religious demonstration. [Slang.]

Litany (lit'an-i), *v.i.* To repeat or chant a litany. *Carlyle.*

Litarge† (lit'ārj), *n.* Litharge.

Litchi, *n.* See LEECHEE.

Lit-de-justice (lē-de-zhüs-tēs), *n.* [Fr.] Bed of justice. See under BED.

Lite† (lit), *a.* Little.

> From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
> The aged men, and boys of tender age. *Fairfax.*

Lite (lit),† *n.* A little; a small portion.

Liter (li'tėr), *n.* Same as *Litre.*

Literal (lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *literalis*, from *litera*, a letter.] 1. According to the letter or verbal expression; formally expressed; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase.

> Through all the writings of the ancient fathers we see that the words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use. *Hooker.*

2. Following the letter or exact words; not

free; as, a *literal* translation.—3. Consisting of or expressed by letters.

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

—*Literal equation*, in *alg.* an equation in which not only the unknown quantities, but also the known quantities, are represented by letters. Thus $x^2+ax=b$ is a literal equation.

Literal† (lit'ėr-al), *n.* Literal meaning.

What absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Literalism (lit'ėr-al-izm), *n.* The act of adhering to the letter; that which accords with the letter; a mode of interpreting literally.

Literalist (lit'ėr-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.

Literality (lit-ėr-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being literal; verbal or literal meaning.

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*. *Milton.*

Literalization (lit'ėr-al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of literalizing or rendering literal; the act of reducing to a literal meaning.

Literalize (lit'ėr-al-iz), *v.t.* To render literal; to conform or adhere to the letter of; to interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words.

Literally (lit'ėr-al-li), *adv.* In a literal manner or sense: (*a*) according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; as, a man and his wife cannot be *literally* one flesh. (*b*) With close adherence to words; word by word; exactly; as, the prophecy has been *literally* accomplished.

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*

Literalness (lit'ėr-al-nes), *n.* The state of being literal; literal import; the quality of giving to everything a literal or matter-of-fact interpretation; want of imaginativeness or ideality.

The short, fair, dignified, but well-meaning woman, whose excessive *literalness* had almost driven her step-daughter crazy. *W. Black.*

Literary (lit'ėr-a-ri), *a.* [L. *literarius*, from *litera*, a letter.] 1. Pertaining to letters or literature; treating of or dealing with learning or learned men; as, *literary* fame; a *literary* history. '*Literary* conversation.' *Johnson.*—2. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; engaged in literature.

He liked those *literary* cooks
Who skim the cream of others' books.
Han. More.

3. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as, *literary* property.

Literate (lit'ėr-āt), *a.* [L. *literatus*, from *litera*, a letter.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered. '*Literate* nations.' *Johnson.*

This is the proper function of *literate* elegancy. *Mountague.*

Literate (lit'ėr-āt), *n.* 1. One who has received an education in a university or college, but has not graduated.—2. A literary man.

Literatim (lit-ėr-ā'tim), *adv.* [L.] Letter for letter.

Literato (lit-ėr-ā'tō), *n.* pl. **Literati** (lit-ėr-ā'ti). [It. *litterato.*] A literary man; a litterateur. [Rare in singular.]

Literator (lit'ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* [L.] 1. A petty schoolmaster; a dabbler in learning. *Burke.*—2. A man of literary culture; a man of letters; a literary man.

Eobanus was the Poet of the Reformation, and, with Melancthon and Camerarius, its chief *Literator*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

['*Literator*, modified from *littérateur*, is much nearer being anglicized. This word, but not in the sense attached to it by Burke, we have long desiderated; and the countenance it has received from Southey, Landor, Lockhart, Mr. De Quincey, and Mr. Carlyle has already availed to take off something of its strangeness of aspect.' *Fitzedward Hall.*]

Literature (lit'ėr-a-tūr), *n.* [L. *literatura*, from *litera*, a letter.] 1. Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; skill in letters; as, a man of *literature.*—2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also, the whole collection of literary productions upon a given subject, or relative to a particular science or branch of knowledge; the collective writings of a country or period; as, the *literature* of geology; the *literature* of chess; Elizabethan *literature;* English *literature.*

3. The class of writings in which beauty of style or expression is a characteristic feature, as poetry, romance, history, biography, essays; in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge; belles-lettres.—4. The literary profession; the calling of authors of books or other written matter, &c.

Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-stick. *Lamb.*

—*Literature, Learning, Erudition.* *Literature*, the more polished or artistic class of written compositions, or the critical knowledge and appreciation of such; *learning*, knowledge, that is, a store of facts acquired by study, especially in the literature of the past; *erudition*, scholastic or the more recondite sort of knowledge obtained by profound research.

Literature is the thought of thinking souls. *Carlyle.*

As *learning* advanced, new words were adopted into our language. *Johnson.*

Two of the French clergy with whom I passed my evenings were men of deep *erudition*. *Burke.*

Literatus (lit-ėr-ā'tus), *n.* pl. **Literati** (lit-ėr-ā'ti). [L.] A man of letters or erudition.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be maimed. *De Quincey.*

Lith (lith), *n.* [A. Sax. *lith*, D. *lid*, Dan. *lid*, *led*, Icel. *lithr*, G. *glied*, Goth. *lithus*, member, limb, joint; allied to A. Sax. *lithan*, Goth. *leithan*, to go.] A member; a limb; a joint; a symmetrical part or division; as, sound in *lith* and limb.

The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each *lith* is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. *Prof. Nichol.*

Lithagogue (lith'a-gog), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *agō*, to bring away.] In *med.* having the power of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

Lithagogue (lith'a-gog), *n.* A medicine formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

Lithanthrax (li-than'thraks), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *anthrax*, a coal.] Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining: in distinction from *xylanthrax*, or wood-coal.

Litharge (lith'ārj), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *litharguros*—*lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver, from *argos*, shining, bright.] The yellow or reddish protoxide of lead partially fused (PbO). On cooling it passes into a mass, consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish-yellow colour, and semitransparent. It is much used in assaying as a flux, and enters largely into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware.—*Litharge plaster*, in *med.* lead plaster, prepared by boiling oxide of lead in very fine powder with olive-oil and water, until the oil and litharge unite.

Lithate (lith'āt), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A salt of lithic acid. See URATE.

Lithe (līTH), *a.* [A. Sax. *lithe*, lithe, mild, gentle; O. Sax. *lithi*, O.H.G. *lindi*, G. *linde*, *gelind*, Dan. *lind*, Icel. *linr*, soft, mild; allied to L. *lenis*, soft, mild, calm. In A. Sax. and E. the *n* has been dropped, and the vowel lengthened, as in *goose*, *sooth*, *tooth*, &c.] 1.† Soft; tender; mild; calm; agreeable. 'As *lithe* a day without appearance of any tempest.' *Holinshed.*—2. That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

The unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreathed
His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton.*

Lithe† (līTH), *v.t.* [From the adjective.] To smooth; to soften; to palliate.

Lithe† (līTH), *v.i.* [Icel. *hlýtha*, to listen, from *hlýdh*, a hearing or listening, and also silence, Goth. *hliuth*, quietness. Allied to *loud*, *lay* (a song), &c.] To give ear; to attend; to listen.

Lithe and listen, gentlemen,
All that now be here. *Old ballad.*

Litheness (līTH'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

Lither† (līTH'ėr), *a.* Soft; pliant; yielding.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky. *Shak.*

Lither† (līTH'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *lyther*, bad, wicked; allied to D. *lodder*, a sensualist, G. *liederlich*, loose in morals.] Bad; corrupt; wicked.

Litherlie, Litherly (līTH'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Mischievous; wicked. [Old English and Scotch.]

He (the goblin) was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*,
But well Lord Cranstoun served he. *Sir W. Scott.*

2.† Idle; lazy.

Litherly† (līTH'ėr-li), *adv.* Softly; pliantly; yieldingly.

Litherly,† *adv.* Badly; wickedly; corruptly. *Chaucer.*

Litherness† (līTH'ėr-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lither.

Lithesome (līTH'sum), *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble; lissome.

Lithia (lith'i-a), *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone, in allusion to the existence of the earth in a stony mineral.] (Li_2O.) 1. The only known oxide of the metal lithium, which was at first found in a mineral called petalite. It is of a white colour, very soluble in water, acrid, caustic, and acts on colours like other alkalies.—2. In *med.* the formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body. Also an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, stone-like concretions.

Lithiasis (li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] In *med.* the formation of a calculus or stone in any part of the body, especially the urinary passages.

Lithiate (lith'i-āt), *n.* Same as *Lithate.*

Lithic (lith'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

When we first meet the Buddhist style (of architecture) it is in its infancy—a wooden style painfully struggling into *lithic* forms. *James Fergusson.*

2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.—*Lithic acid*, an acid obtained from urinary or gouty calculus. See under URIC.

Lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* Sym. Li. At. wt. 7. The metallic base of lithia, which base was obtained by Sir H. Davy in the electrolysis of fused lithium chloride; it is of a silver-white lustre, but quickly tarnishes in the air. Lithium may be cut with a knife, but it is scarcely so soft as potassium or sodium; it fuses at 180° C., and takes fire at a somewhat higher temperature. Lithium floats upon rock-oil; it is the lightest of all known solid bodies; sp. gr. 0·5936. It forms salts analogous to those of potassium and sodium.

Lithobiblion† (lith-o-bib'li-on), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *biblion*, a book.] Bibliolite (which see).

Lithocarp (lith'o-kārp), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *karpos*, fruit.] Fossil fruit; carpolite (which see).

Lithochromatics, Lithochromics (lith'o-krō-mat"iks, lith-o-krō'miks), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *chrōma*, colour.] The art of painting in oil upon stone, and of taking impressions on canvas.

Lithocyst (lith'o-sist), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *kystis*, a cyst.] In *zool.* one of the sense-organs or marginal bodies of the Lucernaridæ or steganophthalmate Medusæ.

No certain evidence of the existence of a nervous system in the Hydrozoa has yet been obtained, but there can be little doubt that the *lithocysts*, or sacs containing mineral particles, which are so frequently found in the Medusoids and Medusæ, are of the nature of auditory organs; while the masses of pigment, with embedded refracting bodies, which occur often associated with the *lithocysts*, are doubtless rudimentary eyes. *Huxley.*

Lithodendron (lith-o-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *dendrōn*, tree.] A genus of carboniferous corals, so called from their resemblance to a petrified branch.

Lithodome (lith'o-dōm), *n.* One of several species of molluscous animals, which make holes in rocks, shells, &c., in which they lodge; one of the genus Lithodomus.

Lithodomous (li-thod'o-mus), *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscs which perforate stones, &c.

Lithodomus (li-thod'o-mus), *n.* pl. **Lithodomi** (li-thod'o-mī). [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, house.] A genus of Lamellibranchiata, belonging to the mussel family, which perforate stones, shells, &c. The mode in which the perforations are made is a subject of dispute.

Lithogenesy† (lith-o-jen'e-si), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

Lithogenous (li-thoj'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *gennaō*, to produce.] Stone-producing; pertaining to the class of animals which form coral.

Lithoglyph (lith'o-glif), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphō*, to engrave or sculpture.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

Lithoglypher† (li-thog'lif-ėr), *n.* One who cuts or engraves precious stones.

Lithoglyphic (lith-o-glif'ik), *a.* Relating to the art of cutting or engraving precious stones.

Lithoglyphite (li-thog'li-fīt), *n.* [See LITHOGLYPH.] A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

Lithoglyptics (lith-o-glip'tiks), *n.* The art of cutting or engraving precious stones; lithoglyph.

Lithograph (lith'o-graf), *v.t.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write.] To engrave or trace on stone, and transfer to paper, &c., by printing.

Lithograph (lith'o-graf), *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

Lithographer (li-thog'raf-ėr), *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lithographic, Lithographical (lith-o-graf'ik, lith-o-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone; as, *lithographic* engravings, *lithographic* press.—*Lithographic stone, lithographic slate*, a slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used in lithography. The best comes from the flaggy oolites of Solenhofen in Bavaria; but others are got in the oolites of England, France, Greece, and from older rocks in Canada.

Lithographically (lith-o-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* By the lithographic art.

Lithography (li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [See LITHOGRAPH.] The art of writing or drawing on stone, and of producing impressions from it on paper: an art invented by Alois Sennefelder at Munich, in 1793. The principles upon which this art is founded are—(1) The quality which a compact granular limestone has of imbibing grease or moisture; and (2) the antipathy of grease and water for each other. A drawing being made upon a dry prepared stone with an ink or crayon of a greasy composition, is washed over with water, which sinks into all the parts of the stone not defended by the drawing. A roller, charged with printing ink, is then passed all over the stone, and the drawing receives the greasy ink, whilst the wetted surface protects the other parts of the stone from it. Impressions of the drawing may then be taken upon paper, by means of a press. For writings, the most common method is to write with a prepared ink on paper, and then transfer the writing to the stone by passing it through the press, after which the stone is wetted, and the writing can be printed from as already described.

Lithoid, Lithoidal (lith'oid, li-thoid'al), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure.

Litholabe (lith'o-lāb), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *labein*, to seize.] In *surg.* an instrument employed for laying hold of a stone in the bladder, and keeping it fixed, so that lithotritic instruments can act upon it.

Litholatry (li-thol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of stones of particular shapes.

Lithologic, Lithological (lith-o-loj'ik, lith-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of stones; pertaining to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents.

Lithologically (lith-o-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view; as, to regard a stratum *lithologically*.

Lithologist (li-thol'o-jist), *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

Lithology (li-thol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The science or natural history of stones; the study of the mineral structure of rocks.—2. In *med.* a treatise on stones found in the body.

Lithomancy (lith'o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

Lithomarge (lith'o-märj), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *marga*, marl.] A term applied to several varieties of clay, distinguished by great fineness and capability of being fused into a soft slag. They are friable and indurated, and more siliceous than aluminous.

Lithonthriptic, Lithontriptic (lith-on-thrip'tik, lith-on-trip'tik), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *thryptō*, to wear or break, *tribō*, to rub, to grind.] Same as *Lithotritic*.

Lithonthriptic, Lithontriptic (lith-on-thrip'tik, lith-on-trip'tik), *n.* A medicine which has the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passages.

Lithontriptist (lith'on-trip-tist), *n.* Same as *Lithotritist*.

Lithontriptor (lith'on-trip-tėr), *n.* Same as *Lithotritor*.

Lithophagi, Lithophagidæ (li-thof'a-ji, lith-o-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See LITHOPHAGOUS.] A name applied to all bivalve and univalve mollusca, radiata, &c., that penetrate stones, masses of madrepore, and other hard corals, forming a nidus or shallow basin-like lodgment for themselves.

Lithophagous (li-thof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich; also, perforating stones.

Lithophane (lith'o-fān), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phanos*, clear, transparent.] A peculiar style of ornamentation adapted for lamps, decorative windows, and other transparencies, produced by impressing thin sheets of porcelain, when in a soft state, into figures, which become visible when viewed by transmitted light.

Lithophosphor (lith'o-fos-for), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phōsphoros.*] A stone that becomes phosphorescent by heat.

Lithophosphoric (lith'o-fos-for"ik), *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

Lithophotography (lith'o-fō-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and E. *photography.*] The art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

Lithophyl (lith'o-fil), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such.

Lithophyte (lith'o-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phyton*, a plant; lit. stone-plant.] A name given to those species of polypes whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals and sea-fans. The older naturalists classed them with plants, hence the name.

Lithophytic (lith-o-fit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

Lithophytous (li-thof'it-us), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

Lithornis (li-thor'nis), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *ornis*, a bird.] The generic name proposed by Professor Owen for certain bird-remains from the eocene clay at Sheppey. The bird is supposed to have been accipitrine, whence the species found has been called *L. vulturinus*.

Lithosiidæ (lith-o-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Type-genus *Lithosia*, Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A small family of Lepidoptera, section Heterocera, characterized by a slender body, slender and setaceous antennæ, long and spiral maxillæ, moderate-sized, three-jointed labial palpi, and long and delicate wings. Some of the family are of brilliant colours, but the British species of the genus Lithosia are of a sombre colour.

Lithospermum (lith-o-spėr'mum), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *sperma*, seed—the little nuts or seeds being extremely hard, and having a surface as smooth as a polished pebble.] A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, mostly natives of Europe, nat. order Boraginaceæ. *L. tinctorium* contains a reddish-brown substance used by dyers. Three species are natives of Britain, and are popularly known as *gromwell* (which see).

Lithostrotion (lith-o-strō'ti-on), *n.* [Gr. *lithostrōtos*, inlaid with stones—*lithos*, a stone, and *strōtos*, spread.] The name given by Lloyd to certain fossil corals found chiefly in the mountain limestone.

Lithotint (lith'o-tint), *n.* 1. The art or process of producing pictures in colours from a lithographic stone.—2. The picture so produced.

Lithotome (lith'o-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *temnō*, to cut.] 1. A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially. 2. In *surg.* an instrument for cutting the bladder in operations for the stone.

Lithotomic, Lithotomical (lith-o-tom'ik, lith-o-tom'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

Lithotomist (li-thot'o-mist), *n.* [See LITHOTOMY.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder, or one who is skilled in the operation.

Lithotomy (li-thot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *temnō*, to cut.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lithotripsy (lith'o-trip-si), *n.* Same as *Lithotrity*.

Lithotriptist (lith'o-trip-tist), *n.* Same as *Lithotritist*.

Lithotriptor (lith'o-trip-tėr), *n.* Same as *Lithotritor*.

Lithotrite (lith'o-trīt), *n.* Same as *Lithotritor*.

Lithotritic (lith-o-trit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to lithotrity; having the quality of destroying stone in the bladder.

Lithotritist (lith'o-trīt-ist), *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

Lithotritor (lith'o-trīt-ėr), *n.* An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, so as to reduce it to small particles which may admit of being passed along with the urine, and thus render the operation of lithotomy unnecessary.

Lithotrity (li-thot'ri-ti), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *tero, tritum*, to rub, to grind.] The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotriptor.

Lithotype (lith'o-tīp), *n.* A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy.

Lithotype (lith'o-tīp), *v.t.* To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

Lithotypy (li-thot'i-pi), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *typos*, impression.] A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing the types of a page set up into a soft mould or matrix. On the removal of the types the hollows left by them are filled with a mixture of gum shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil in a heated state. This mixture when thrown into cold water becomes as hard as a stone, and forms a plate ready to be printed from. From the sand present in it it has a stony texture, whence the name.

Lithoxyle, Lithoxylite (li-thoks'il, li-thoks'il-it), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *xylon*, wood.] A variety of opal, in which the form and texture of the wood which has been petrified into the mineral is still distinctly visible.

Lithuanian (lith-ū-ā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania in Poland, or to its people or language.

Lithuanian (lith-ū-ā'ni-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Lithuania.—2. The language of Lithuania. It is a member of the Slavonic family of Aryan tongues, and is gradually becoming extinct before the encroachments of Russian and German.

Lithy (līTH'i), *a.* [See LITHE.] Easily bent; pliable; lithe.

Lithy† (līTH'i), *a.* [See LITHER.] Lazy; depraved; wicked.

Litigable (lit'i-ga-bl), *a.* Capable of being litigated or defended at law.

Litigant (lit'i-gant), *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigant (lit'i-gant), *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigate (li'ti-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *litigated*; ppr. *litigating.* [L. *litigo, litigatum—lis, litis*, strife, dispute, quarrel, and *ago*, to carry on.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to bring before a court of law for decision; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate.

Dar'st thou still *litigate* thy cause,
Spite of these numerous awful witnesses? *Young.*

Litigate (li'ti-gāt), *v.i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe.*

Litigation (li-ti-gā'shon), *n.* The act or process of litigating or carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success. *Paley.*

Litigator (li'ti-gāt-ėr), *n.* One who litigates.

Litigiosity (li-tij'i-os"i-ti), *n.* 1. The character or quality of being litigious.—2. In *Scots law*, a tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence, the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt.

Litigious (li-tij'us), *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*, L. *litigiosus*, quarrelsome, contentious, from *litigium*, a dispute. See LITIGATE.] 1. Inclined to go to law; given to the practice of bringing lawsuits; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation. 'A pettifogging attorney or a *litigious* client.' *Macaulay.*—2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as, *litigious* right.

No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, an epithet applied to a church where several persons lay claim to the pat-

ronage, and present several clerks to the ordinary, which fact excuses him from admitting any until the right of presentation is decided.

If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become *litigious*; and, if nothing further be done, the bishop may suspend the admission of either, and suffer a lapse to incur. *Blackstone.*

Litigiously (li-tij'us-li), *adv.* In a litigious or contentious manner.

Litigiousness (li-tij'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litiscontestation (li'tis-kon-tes-tā''shon), *n.* [From L. *lis, litis*, and E. *contestation*.] In *Scots law*, the appearance of parties in court to contest their rights.

Litispendence† (li-tis-pen'dens), *n.* [L. *lis, litis*, a lawsuit, and E. *pendence*.] The time during which a lawsuit is going on.

Litling,† *a.* Very little. *Chaucer.*

Litmus (lit'mus), *n.* [G. *lackmus*, D. *lakmoes—lack*, lacker, and *mus, moes*, a semi-liquid preparation, pap.] A peculiar colouring matter procured from *Roccella tinctoria* and some other lichens. Paper tinged blue by litmus is reddened by the feeblest acids, and hence is used as a test for the presence of acids; and litmus paper which has been reddened by an acid has its blue colour restored by an alkali.

Litorn (lit'orn), *n.* [Fr. *litorne*. Origin unknown.] A European bird, a species of thrush.

Litotes (lī'to-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *litotēs*, plainness, simplicity.] In *rhet.* a figure, according to the Greek and Latin rhetoricians, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. It expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed to the mind of the reader or hearer. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city,' means, 'of an illustrious city.' It is a figure constantly employed to soften what might otherwise appear obnoxious in self-commendation.

Litrameter (lī-tram'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *litra*, a weight, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

Litre (lē'tr), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *litra*, from Gr. *litra*, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. The litre is a cubic decimetre; that is, a cube, each of the sides of which is 3·937 English inches; it contains 61·028 English cubic inches; the English imperial gallon is equal to fully 4½ litres, or more exactly 4·54345797 litres.

Litter (lit'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *litière*, Pr. *littiera*, from L.L. *lectaria*, and that from L. *lectus*, a bed or couch, from *lego, lectum*, to gather, to lay.] 1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter it is called a *horse-litter*.—2. Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and other animals; also, a covering of straw for plants.—3. Waste matters, shreds, fragments, and the like, scattered on a floor or other place; scattered rubbish; things scattered about or over in careless or slovenly manner.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

4. A condition of disorder or confusion; as, the room is in a *litter*.

Litter (lit'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over for bedding.

He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his ease well *littered* was the floor. *Dryden.*

2. To spread a bed for; to supply with litter; as, to *litter* a horse.—3. To make litter of; to use for litter. 'Old leaves and *littered* straw.' *Dodsley.*—4. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

They found
The room with volumes *littered* round. *Swift.*

Litter (lit'tėr), *v.i.* To be supplied with litter for bedding; to sleep in litter; as, he *littered* in the straw.

Litter (lit'tėr), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *lâtr*, the place where animals lay their young, from *lag*, a layer, a laying.] 1. The young produced at a birth by a quadruped, especially by a quadruped which brings forth a number at a birth, as the sow, the rabbit, the cat, the bitch, &c.—2. A birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, &c. 'The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrowed.' *Dryden.*

Litter (lit'tėr), *v.t.* To bring forth; to give birth to: said of quadrupeds, especially of such as produce a number at a birth, as the sow, cat, rabbit, bitch, &c., or of human beings in contempt.

My father named me Autolycus; who being, as I am, *littered* under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

Litter (lit'tėr), *v.i.* To bring forth a litter or young.

A horrible desert, . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*. *Macaulay.*

Litterateur (lit'tėr-a-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *littérateur*.] A literary man; one engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

Befriended by one and another kind-hearted *litterateur* after another. *C. Kingsley.*

Littery (lit'tėr-i), *a.* Consisting of litter; encumbered or covered with litter.

Little (lit'l), *a.* [The regular comparative and superlative of the word are wanting, and are supplied from a different root. The comparative used is *less*, or more rarely *lesser*. For the superlative *least* is used, the regular form *littlest* occurring very rarely except as a provincialism, and occasionally in colloquial language. It is used, however, by Shakspere. See LITTLEST.] [A. Sax. *lytel*, O.E. *litell, lytylle*, &c., also *lyte, lite, lile, lille*, D. *luttel*, Icel. *lítill*, Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden, lille*, Goth. *leitils*, little; O.H.G. *luzil*; farther alliances doubtful.] 1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.—2. Short in duration; as, a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.—3. Small in quantity or amount; as, a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.—4. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel?
1 Sam. xv. 17.

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; as, *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight. 6. Small in generosity; not liberal; mean; narrow; insignificant; paltry; selfish.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of *little*, ungenerous tempers. *Addison.*

However we brave it out we men are a *little* breed. *Tennyson.*

7. In the *fine arts*, a term denoting that a work is devoid of those qualities that tend to raise the mind of the spectator.—SYN. Diminutive, brief, insignificant, contemptible, weak, slight, inconsiderable.

Little (lit'l), *n.* 1. That which is little; a small quantity, amount, space, and the like.

A *little* that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. Ps. xxxvii. 16.

I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain. *Prior.*

2. Small degree or scale; miniature. 'His picture in *little*.' *Shak.*—*A little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time. 'The painter flattered her *a little*.' *Shak.* 'Sub-acid substances are proper, though they are *a little* astringent.' *Arbuthnot.* 'Stay *a little*.' *Shak.*—*By little and little*, by slow degrees; gradually.

Little (lit'l), *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. 'The poor sleep *little*.' *Otway.*

Little-ease (lit'l-ēz), *n.* An old name for any kind of peculiarly uneasy punishment, as the stocks, pillory, or some especially uncomfortable part of a prison.

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or *little-ease*? *Bp. Latimer.*

Little-go (lit'l-gō), *n.* In the English universities, a cant term for a public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation.

Little-gude (lit'l-güd), *n.* The devil. [Scotch.]

The *Little-gude* was surely busy that night, for I thought the apparition was the widow. *Galt.*

Littleness (lit'l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity; as, the *littleness* of the body or of an animal; *littleness* of conception.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase to wear off any *littleness* that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

The angelic grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much as if it was always displayed. *Jer. Collier.*

Littlest (lit'l-est), *a.* The regular but seldom used superlative of *little*.

Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear. *Shak.*

Littleworth (lit'l-wėrth), *a.* Worthless: a term often applied to a person who has a bad character, and is viewed as destitute of moral principle.

He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger. He defended himself by saying, 'He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *littleworth* person.' *Boswell.*

Littleworth (lit'l-wėrth), *n.* A person of little personal character, or of actually bad character; a blackguard.

Littoral (lit'tō-ral), *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *littus*, shore.] Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea or a great lake; inhabiting the sea-shore.—*Littoral zone*, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark.

Littorella (lit-tō-rel'la), *n.* [From L. *littus, littoris*, the shore, in allusion to its place of growth.] A genus of plants, nat. order Plantaginaceæ, containing one species, *L. lacustris*. It is an insignificant plant with grass-like leaves and small white monœcious flowers, the females sessile, the males on long stalks, with conspicuous anthers. It grows on the margins of lakes and ponds throughout the continent of Europe, as well as in Britain, where it is known under the name of *shoreweed*.

Littorina (lit-tō-rī'na), *n.* [L. *littus, littoris*, the sea-shore.] A genus of pectinibranchiate molluscs, found on the sea-shores in all parts of the world, and which feed on seaweed. They inhabit a thick turbinated shell, of which the aperture presents a small angle, and is without a ridge. The common periwinkle is a specimen of this genus.

Littorinidæ (lit-tor-in'ī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, of which the genus Littorina is the type. See LITTORINA.

Lituate (lit'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *lituus*, a staff used by the augurs in taking omens, also a trumpet slightly bent at the end.] In *bot.* forked, with the points a little turned outwards.

Lituiform (li-tū'i-form), *a.* [L. *lituus* (see LITUATE), and *forma*, shape.] Curved like a lituus.

Lituite (lī'tū-īt), *n.* [See LITUATE.] A fossil cephalopod shell found in the Silurian formation. It is a chambered shell partially coiled up into a spiral form at its smaller extremity, its larger end being continued into a straight tube of considerable length.

Lituolida (li-tū-ol'i-da), *n. pl.* [L. *lituola*, from *lituus*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of Foraminifera whose walls are not perforated by apertures for the pseudopodia which are emitted from the single or multiple aperture of the shell. They are distinguished from the other families of the order by the test being arenaceous.

Lituolite (li-tū'o-līt), *n.* [L. *lituola*, dim. of *lituus*, a trumpet slightly bent at the end, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A genus of microscopic fossil foraminifera, chiefly of the chalk. They have their name from their spiral form and straight prolonged outer horn.

Liturate (lit'ū-rāt), *a.* [L. *litura*, an erasure, from *lino, litum*, to rub.] In *bot.* applied to a plant on which spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

Liturgic, Liturgical (li-tėr'jik, li-tėr'jik-al), *a.* [See LITURGY.] Pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship. 'Liturgic hymns.' *Warton.* 'A tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies.' *Milton.*

Liturgics (li-tėr'jiks), *n.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

Liturgiology (lit'ėr-ji-ol''o-ji), *n.* The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies and of what is symbolized in them.

Liturgist (lit'ėr-jist), *n.* One who favours or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Manuals and handmaids of devotion, the lip-work of every prelatical *liturgist*, clapped together and quilted out of Scripture phrase. *Milton.*

Liturgy (lit'ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *leitourgia—leitos*, public, from *laos, leōs*, the people, and *ergon*, work, service.] The established formulas for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship, in those churches which use prescribed forms; often, the service for the celebration of the eucharist; the mass.

Lituus (lit'ū-us), *n.* [L.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* (*a*) a curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens. (*b*) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet of a

somewhat curved form and shrill note.—2. A spiral, of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line given in position, and which is an asymptote to the spiral.

Live (liv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lived;* ppr. *living.* [A. Sax. *lifian, libban, leofan,* O.E. *lyve, leve, libbe,* Fris. *libba, liva, leva,* L.G. and D. *leven,* Icel. *lifa,* Dan. *leve,* G. *leben,* Goth. *liban,* to live; from the same root as E. *leave,* the original meaning being to be left, to survive, a sense which the Icel. *lifa* still retains in some phrases; it is also allied to O. Sax. *lif,* O.G. *lip,* G. *leib,* body.] 1. To have life: to be capable of performing the vital functions: said of animals and plants, but more especially the former.

I am Joseph; doth my father yet *live?* Gen. xlv. 3.

2. To continue in existence; to remain undestroyed; to be permanent; not to perish.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*

Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea. *Dryden.*

3. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition; to conduct one's self in life; to regulate one's life.

We should *live* soberly, righteously, and godly.
Tit. ii. 12.

The man who will *live* above his present circumstances is in great danger of *living*, in a little time, much beneath them. *Addison.*

4. To make one's abiding place or home; to abide; to dwell; to reside.

Jacob *lived* in the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvii. 28.

5. To enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be;
I *live* to pleasure when I *live* to thee. *Doddridge.*

6. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported: generally with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *by* or *with*; as, horses *live on* grass or grain; fowls *live on* seeds or insects.

Animals that *live upon* other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

As I do *live by* food. *Shak.*

I had rather *live*
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates and have him talk to me
In any summer-house in Christendom. *Shak.*

7. To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood.

Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel.
1 Cor. ix. 14.

8. In *Scrip.* (*a*) to be exempt from spiritual death.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes, and my judgments: which if a man do, he shall *live* in them.
Lev. xviii. 5.

(*b*) To be inwardly quickened, nourished, and actuated by divine influence or faith.

The just shall *live* by faith. Gal. iii. 11.

Live (liv), *v.t.* 1. To continue in constantly or habitually; to pass; to spend; as, to *live* a life of ease.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To scorn delights and *live* laborious days. *Milton.*

2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker.*

—*To live down,* (*a*) to live so as to subdue or give the lie to; to live till subdued or proved false; to prove false by the course of one's life; as, *to live down* a calumny.

Don't suppose that any mere scribbling and type-work will suffice to answer the scribbling and type-work set at work to demolish you—write down that rubbish you can't—*live* it *down* you may.
Lord Lytton.

Leaving her husband to ponder how she and he had each *lived* their sorrows *down*. *Feafferson.*

(*b*) To obliterate the remembrance of by one's after conduct; as, he has *lived down* that mistake of his.

Live (liv), *a.* 1. Having life; having the organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as, a *live* ox; a *live* plant.—2. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as, a *live* coal.

A sepoy who, with several others, were hiding in a room from which they were only driven by *live* shells.
W. H. Russell.

3. Vivid, as colour.

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round.
Thomson.

4. In *engin.* under pressure and imparting power, as steam; communicating motion, as a spindle of a lathe.—*Live box,* a cell in which living objects are confined for microscopic observation.—*Live feathers,* feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.—*Live hair,* hair from a living animal.—*Live salesman,* a person whose business it is to sell live stock.—*Live stock,* the quadrupeds and other animals kept on a farm for the purpose of being employed in farm labour, for breeding, for being fattened, or for other purposes of profit. In the farming of Britain and similar climates the principal description of live stock are horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but to these are generally added poultry, and sometimes goats, rabbits, fish, and bees.

Live,† *n.* Life.—*On live,* in life; alive.—*Lives creature,* a living creature. *Chaucer.*

Lived (livd), *a.* Having a life; existing: used in composition; as, long-*lived,* short-*lived.*

Liveless† (liv'les), *a.* Same as *Lifeless.*

Livelihed† (liv'li-hed), *n.* Same as *Livelihood. Spenser.*

Livelihood (liv'li-hud), *n.* [A. Sax. *lif-lâde,* O.E. *liflode, livelode,* sustenance, maintenance, livelihood; lit. lead or course of life. The termination therefore is not the ordinary suffix *-hood* but the word *lode*—the same element as in *lode*stone or *load*stone, &c.] Means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance; as, trade furnishes many people with an honest *livelihood.*—Syn. Maintenance, support, subsistence, sustenance.

Livelihood† (liv'li-hud), *n.* [*Lively,* and suffix *hood.*] Liveliness; cheerfulness.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her heart but the tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shak.*

Livelily (liv'li-li), *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously.

Liveliness (liv'li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; briskness; activity; effervescence; as, the *liveliness* of youth contrasted with the gravity of age; the *liveliness* of beer; the *liveliness* of the eye or countenance in a portrait.

Livelode,† *n.* Same as *Livelihood,* in sense of maintenance. *Spenser.*

Livelong (liv'long), *a.* That lives or endures long; lasting; durable.

Thou hast built thyself a *livelong* monument.
Milton.

—*Livelong day,* day throughout its whole length; entire day.

How could she sit the *livelong day,*
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

Livelong (liv'long), *n.* A plant, *Sedum Telephium,* nat. order Crassulaceæ.

Lively (liv'li), *a.* 1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as, a *lively* youth.

But mine enemies are *lively,* and they are strong.
Ps. xxxviii. 19.

2. Gay; airy; animated; spirited; as, a *lively* strain of eloquence; a *lively* description.

From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Endowed with or manifesting life; representing life; living; lifelike; vivid; as, a *lively* imitation of nature. 'Chaplets of gold and silver resembling *lively* flowers and leaves.' *Holland.*

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have madded me; what shall I do
Now I behold thy *lively* body so? *Shak.*

Such perplexity of mind
As dreams too *lively* leave behind. *Coleridge.*

4. Strong; energetic; keen; as, a *lively* faith or hope; a *lively* persuasion.

The gratitude of place-expectants is a *lively* sense of future favours. *Sir R. Walpole.*

5. Fresh; vivid; bright: said of colours and tints.

In the spring a *livelier* iris changes on the burnished dove. *Tennyson.*

Syn. Brisk, vigorous, vivacious, blithe, gleeful, airy, gay, jocund, quick, nimble, smart, active, alert, sprightly, animated, spirited, keen, strong, energetic, vivid, fresh, bright.

Lively (liv'li), *adv.* In a lively manner: (*a*) briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

(*b*) With strong resemblance of life. [Rare.]

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions.
Dryden.

Live-oak (liv'ōk), *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus virens*) which grows in the southern states of North America. It is of great durability, and is highly esteemed for shiptimber.

Liver (liv'ér), *n.* One who lives: (*a*) one who has life.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

(*b*) One who resides; a resident; a dweller; as, a *liver* in Glasgow. (*c*) One who lives in a certain manner, the manner being expressed by an adjective; as, an evil *liver;* a fast *liver;* a loose *liver;* that is, a person of evil, fast, loose, or immoral habits; a good *liver,* a hearty *liver,* one addicted to good living or high feeding.

Liver (liv'ér), *n.* [A. Sax. *lifer,* D. and Dan. *lever,* Icel. *lifr,* G. *leber;* probably allied to G. *lab,* rennet, E. *lopper,* Sc. *lapper,* to coagulate, from its resemblance to a mass of clotted blood.] The glandular structure which in animals secretes the bile. In man it forms the largest gland of the body, weighing from 50 to 60 oz. The liver is not confined to vertebrates, all of which, with the exception of the Amphioxus or lancelet, possess a well-developed liver, but is found in many invertebrates. In the vertebrates the liver is a bilateral organ, and in early life it exhibits a perfect two-sided symmetry, extending to either side of the body; but as development advances the left lobe decreases in size, leaving the right lobe to form the larger half of the organ. The under surface of the liver shows a further subdivision of its parts into five lobes, separated by four fissures or clefts. The *longitudinal fissure* forms a deep groove dividing the liver into right and left lobes. The *fissure for the gall-bladder* forms a second cleft on the under surface of the organ. The third is the *fissure of the inferior vena cava,* lying in the same line as the fissure of the gall-bladder. The fourth is known as the *transverse* or *portal fissure,* which in a manner unites the other fissures and runs at right angles into the longitudinal fissure. The transverse fissure transmits three vessels—the *hepatic artery,* the *portal vein,* and the *hepatic duct*—all of importance in the structure and functions of the liver. The two former vessels enter the organ and supply it with blood; the latter duct leaves the liver by the fissure, and carries the biliary secretion from the gland. In man the liver occupies a position in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity. The liver is of a reddish-brown colour.—*Liver of antimony,* an oxysulphuret of antimony.—*Liver of sulphur,* fused sulphuret of potassium: so called from its liver-colour.

Liver (liv'ér), *v.t.* To deliver. [Old and provincial English.]

Liver-colour (liv'ér-kul-ér), *a.* Of the colour of the liver; reddish-brown.

Liver-coloured (liv'ér-kul-érd), *a.* Of the colour of the liver; as, a *liver-coloured* dog.

Liver-complaint (liv'ér-kom-plānt), *n.* Disease of the liver.

Livered (liv'érd), *a.* Having a liver: used in composition; as, white-*livered.*

But I am pigeon-*livered* and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shak.*

Liver-fluke (liv'ér-flūk), *n. Distoma hepaticum.* See Distoma.

Livergrown (liv'ér-grōn), *a.* Having a large liver.

Liveried (liv'ér-id), *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her. *Milton.*

Livering (liv'ér-ing), *n.* A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork.

Liverings, white-skinned as ladies. *Chapman.*

Liver-spots (liv'ér-spots), *n. pl.* A popular term for the disease properly called *pityriasis versicolor,* which chiefly affects the arms, breast, and abdomen. See Pityriasis.

Liverstone (liv'ér-stōn), *n.* [G. *leber-stein,* liverstone.] A stone or species of earth, of a gray or brown colour, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret.

Hemispherical Liverwort (*Reboulia hemispherica*).

Liverwort (liv'ér-wėrt), *n.* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of a nat. order (Hepaticæ) of cryptogamic plants, differing from mosses, to which they are closely allied, in their capsule never having a distinct lid, and consequently in the total absence of a peristome.

Livery (liv'ér-i), *n.* [Fr. *livrée,* from *livré,* pp. of *livrer,* to deliver, because the *livrée*

was originally a thing remitted or given, and particularly clothes for dependants or provender for horses. Fr. *livrer* is L. *libero*, to liberate.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) the act of giving possession of property: chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seisin*, that is, the putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined to that conveyance called a feoffment. (*b*) The writ by which possession is given.—2. Release from wardship; deliverance.

Death fewer *liveries* gives
Than life. *Chapman.*

It concerned them first to sue out their *livery* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative. *Milton.*

3. An allowance of food at a certain rate; an allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.; hence, the state of being kept at a certain rate and regularly fed and tended; as, to keep horses at *livery*.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in stabling; as to keep horses at *livery*, the which word, I guess, is derived of livering or delivering forth their nightly food. *Spenser.*

4. (*a*) The badge or uniform clothing given by barons and others to their retainers when in military service; and hence, sometimes a division of an army distinguished from another division by such badge or uniform. (*b*) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished; as, a claret-coloured *livery*. (*c*) The peculiar dress or garb assumed by any class or association of persons to their own use; as, the *livery* of the tradesmen of London, of a priest, of a charity-school, and the like; also, the whole body or association of persons wearing such a garb; as, the whole *livery* of London.

From the periodical deliveries of these characteristic articles of servile costume (blue coats) came our word *livery*. *De Quincey.*

(*d*) Any characteristic dress, or a dress assumed for or worn upon a particular occasion; hence, characteristic covering or outward appearance; as, the *livery* of May or of autumn.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton.*

Livery (liv'ėr-i), *v.t.* To clothe in, or as in, livery.

His rudeness so with his authorized youth
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth. *Shak.*

Livery (liv'ėr-i), *a.* Resembling the livėr; as, a *livery* colour, texture, &c.

Livery-coat (liv'ėr-i-kōt), *n.* A coat worn by servants in livery.

Livery-company (liv'ėr-i-kum-pa-ni), *n.* The company of London liverymen.

Livery-gown (liv'ėr-i-goun), *n.* The robe worn by a London liveryman.

Liveryman (liv'ėr-i-man), *n.* One who wears a livery; specifically, a freeman of the city of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the characteristic dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right to vote in the election of the lord-mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c.

Livery-man (liv'ėr-i-man), *n.* A person who keeps a livery-stable.

Livery-servant (liv'ėr-i-sėr-vant), *n.* A servant who wears a livery.

Livery-stable (liv'ėr-i-stā-bl), *n.* A stable where horses are kept, or kept and maintained for hire.

Livid (liv'id), *a.* [L. *lividus*, from *liveo*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss. *Dryden.*

Lividity, Lividness (li-vid'i-ti, liv'id-nes), *n.* The state of being livid; a dark colour, like that of bruised flesh.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot.*

Living (liv'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having life or the vital functions in operation; not dead. 2. Having the appearance of animation; in motion; flowing; running; as, a *living* spring or fountain: opposed to *stagnant*.—3. Producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening; as, a *living* principle; a *living* faith. —*Living force* [L. *vis viva*], in *physics*, the force of a body in motion, estimated by the distance to which the body goes.—*Living rock*, rock in its native or original state or location.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the *living rock*. *Moore.*

—*The living*, one who is or those who are alive: usually with a plural signification; as, in the land of *the living*.

The living will lay it to his heart. Eccl. vii. 2.

Living (liv'ing), *n.* 1. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood.

He divided unto them his *living*. Luke xv. 12.

She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. Mark xii. 44.

Thus earn'd a scanty *living* for himself. *Tennyson.*

2. Power of continuing life; the act of living, or of living comfortably.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. The benefice of a clergyman; an ecclesiastical charge which a minister receives.

Rather than grant to the civil magistrate the absolute power of nominating spiritual pastors, the ministers of the Church of Scotland in our own time resigned their *livings* by hundreds. *Macaulay.*

4. Manner of life.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

Livingly (liv'ing-li), *adv.* In a living state.

Livingness (liv'ing-nes), *n.* State of being alive; quickness; possession of energy or vigour; animation; as, the *livingness* of his faith.

Livonian (li-vō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

Livonian (li-vō'ni-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Livonia.—2. The language spoken by the Livonians.

Livor (lī'vėr), *n.* [L.] Malignity. 'The utmost that *livor* and malice can invent.' *Burton.*

Livraison (lē-vrā-zoṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *livrer*, to deliver.] A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered before the work is completed.

Livre (lē-vr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra*.] An old French money of account, not now in use, having been superseded by the franc. The *livre tournois* was worth 20 sous, about 10*d.* sterling; the *livre parisis*, 25 sous, about 1*s.*

Lixivial, Lixivious (liks-iv'i-al, liks-iv'i-us), *a.* [L. *lixivium*, from *lix*, ashes.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes.—2. Containing or consisting of salt extracted from the ashes of wood.—3. Of the colour of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.—*Lixivial salts*, in *chem.* salts obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.

Lixiviate (liks-iv'i-āt), *v.t.* [L. *lixivium* (which see).] To subject to the process of lixiviation; to form into lye; to impregnate with salts from wood-ashes; as, water is *lixiviated* by passing through ashes.

Lixiviate, Lixiviated (liks-iv'i-āt, liks-iv'i-āt-ed), *a.* 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.—2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

Lixiviation (liks-iv'i-ā''shon), *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them taking up the salts.

Lixivious, *a.* See LIXIVIAL.

Lixivium (liks-iv'i-um), *n.* [L., from *lix*, wood-ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts taken up from wood-ashes: sometimes applied to other extracts.

Lizard (liz'ėrd), *n.* [Fr. *lézard*, from L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard.] 1. The popular English name of all the lacertilian reptiles, but specifically restricted to the members of the family Lacertidæ. The true lizards have four legs, with five toes each, a scaly exoskeleton, a slender bifid protrusible tongue, and a heart with two auricles and one ventricle. The only true British lizards are the sand-lizard and the viviparous lizard. The graceful little green lizard of the Continent is the *Lacerta viridis*. It occurs also in Jersey. The Megalosaurus and other large fossil saurians are lizard-like, though in several points they resemble the crocodile. The monitors, iguanas, geckos, and chameleons are also commonly included under this term. See SAURIA, LACERTIDÆ.—2. *Naut.* a piece of rope, sometimes with two legs, and one or more iron thimbles or blocks spliced into it: used in a vessel for various purposes.

Lizard-seeker (liz'ėrd-sēk-ėr), *n.* One of a genus of exotic cuckoos (Saurothera), so called because the birds live much on lizards, which they seek on the ground.

Lizard-stone (liz'ėrd-stōn), *n.* A name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the *Lizard* Point. It is worked up into chimney-pieces, ornaments, &c. *Simmonds.*

Lizard-tail (liz'ėrd-tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus Saururus (*S. cernuus*), having a terminal spike of white flowers somewhat resembling a lizard's tail in form. It grows in marshes in North America, and is the type of a small order, Saurauraceæ, allied to the pepper family.

Llama (lä'mä or lyä'mä), *n.* [A Peruvian word.] An ungulate ruminating quadruped of the genus Auchenia (*A. lama*), closely allied to the camel, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the absence of a hump, by being smaller, by the separation of the toes, and by having claws. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes, the conformation of its feet enabling it to walk on slopes too rough or steep for any other animal. It is about 3 feet high at the shoulder, and has a longish neck. It is so closely allied to the alpaca that the latter is sometimes regarded as a finer-woolled variety of it.

Llan. [W., an inclosure, and hence, a church.] A very frequent element in place-names in Wales, and occurring also in England and Scotland; as, *Llan*daff; *Llan*gollen; *Llan*idloes; *Lan*livery; *Lan*ark; *Lan*rick; *Llan*bryde; &c.

Llandeilo Beds (lan-dī'lō bedz), *n.pl.* In *geol.* the name of one of the lower Silurian rock groups, consisting of calcareous, dark-coloured flags, with sandstone, and containing molluscs, trilobites, and many graptolites. It is so named from the town of Llandeilo-Fawr, in Caermarthen, near which it occurs. It is 5000 feet thick in North Wales.

Llandovery Rocks (lan-dō'vėr-i roks), *n.pl.* [From *Llandovery*, where these rocks are best developed.] In *geol.* certain beds of sandstones and shales in Wales, the upper series of which belongs to the upper Silurian, being unconformable on the lower, which goes with the lower Silurian. Both series are sandy.

Llanero (lyan-er'ō), *n.* [Sp., from *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for activity, ferocity, ignorance, and semi-barbarous habits. They are almost all shepherds or cattle herds.

Llanos (lan'ōz or lyä'nōz), *n. pl.* [Sp., from L. *planus*, level.] Vast and almost entirely level steppes or plains in the northern part of South America. Many portions of them are covered with little or no vegetation, except on the banks of rivers and during the seasons of inundation; others again, as the plains of Venezuela, furnish pasture for large herds of cattle; while others are covered with forests.

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* [Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally *Lloyd's* coffee-house from 1716.] 1. A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of marine intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping. They have agents in various quarters of the world.—2. Rooms in the Royal Exchange, London, for the use of underwriters, &c.—*Lloyd's List*, a London daily publication, containing full and early information as to shipping matters.—*Lloyd's Register*, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly. The names of the vessels are alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes (as A1, &c.) according to their qualifications, their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, the nature of the materials, their state of repairs, age, &c.

Lloyd's Bond (loidz' bond), *n.* [After John Horatio *Lloyd*, a barrister, who first introduced them.] A species of security devised for the purpose of enabling corporate bodies, as railway companies, whose powers of borrowing money are regulated and limited by statute, to incur greater money liabilities than statutory enactment permits them to do by

borrowing. It is an acknowledgment of debt under the company's seal, with a promise of payment at a specified time, and bearing a certain rate of interest.

Lo (lō), *exclam.* [A. Sax. *lā.*] Look; see; behold; observe: used to excite the particular attention of a person to some object of sight or subject of discourse.

Lo, we turn to the Gentiles. Acts xiii. 46.

Loach, Loche (lōch), *n.* [Fr. *loche*, a loach.] 1. A small fish of the genus Cobitis (*C. barbatula*), inhabiting small clear streams in England, and esteemed dainty food. A

Loach (*Cobitis barbatula*).

smaller species, the spined loach or groundling (*C. tænia*), also occurs in England.—2. A name given also to the eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*) and the three-bearded rockling (*Motella vulgaris*).

Load (lōd), *n.* [O.E. *lode*, a load, from A. Sax. *hladan*, to load. See LADE.] 1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; that which is borne or sustained; a weight; as, a heavy *load*.—2. The amount or quantity which a person can carry; the contents of a ship, waggon, cart, barrow, or the like, or in general as much as can be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used for the article carried; as, a *load* of wood or coal; a *load* of hay.—3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance; *fig.* that which burdens, oppresses, or grieves the mind or spirits.

Jove lightened of its *load*
Th' enormous mass. *Pope.*

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the *load* of sorrow. *Shak.*

4. The charge of a firearm; as, a *load* of powder.—5. Weight or violence, as of blows.

And Mnestheus laid hard *load* upon his helm. *Dryden.*

6. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

7. In *mining*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about ¾ cwt.—8. In *mech.* the quantity of work done by an engine or other prime mover when loaded or working to its full power.—SYN. Weight, burden, encumbrance, freight, cargo, lading.

Load (lōd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loaded*; ppr. *loading.* [*Loaden*, a former pp., is hardly any longer in use; *laden*, which is sometimes regarded as a pp. of this verb, strictly belongs to *lade.*] 1. To lay a burden on; to charge with a load; to make heavy; to furnish with a lading or cargo; as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or waggon.

Your carriages were heavy *loaden*; they are a burden to the weary beast. Is. xlvi. 1.

2. To weigh down, either with what is cumbersome or embarrassing, or with what is valuable; to oppress; to encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance; as, to *load* the stomach with meat; to *load* the mind or memory.

Those honours deep and broad, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house. *Shak.*

3. To make heavy by something added or appended; as, to *load* a whip; to *load* a cane.—4. To place a charge in; to charge, as a gun with powder, or with powder and ball or shot.—*To load dice*, to make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the die to fall on that side and the side opposite to come up.—*To load wine*, to drug or hocus wine. 'A *loaded* bottle of wine.' *Thackeray.*

Load (lōd), *n.* Same as *Lode.*

Loader (lōd'ėr), *n.* One who loads.

Loading (lōd'ing), *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, anything that makes part of a load.

Load-line (lōd'līn), *n.* *Naut.* a line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks in the water when not over-loaded.

Loadmanage † (lōd'man-āj), *n.* [See LOADSMAN.] Pilotage; skill of a pilot.

Loadsman † (lōdz'man), *n.* [A. Sax. *lād-man*, a leader—*lād*, course, voyage, and *man.* See LOADSTONE.] A pilot.

Loadstar, Lodestar (lōd'stär), *n.* [*Lode*, *load*, A. Sax. *lād*, course, way, and *star*; the same compound appears in Icel. *leithar-stjarna.* See also LOADSTONE.] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially the pole-star.

Loadstone, Lodestone (lōd'stōn), *n.* [Better written *lodestone*, as it is from *lode*, A. Sax. *lād*, way, course, journey, from root of verb *lead*, and *stone*; in Icel. *leithar-steinn. Loadstar*, *loadsman* (or *lodeman*), are similar compounds.] (Fe_3O_4.) An ore of iron, consisting of the protoxide and peroxide of iron in a state of combination, and frequently called the magnetic oxide of iron. Loadstone is found in considerable masses in iron mines in Germany, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Italy, China, and several other countries. It is of a dark-gray colour, with a metallic lustre; its primitive form is the regular octahedron; sp. gr. 4·25. It was known to the ancients, and they were acquainted with the singular property which it has of attracting iron. The loadstone has the power of communicating its properties to iron and steel, which then become what are called artificial magnets. See MAGNET.

Loaf (lōf), *n.* pl. **Loaves** (lōvz). [A. Sax. *hlāf*, *lāf*; Goth. *hlaibs*, *hlaifs*, Icel. *hleifr*, O.H.G. *hlaib*, G. *laib*, *leib*, allied to Rus. *chljeb*, Pol. *chleb*, bread, loaf. This word forms the *lo*, *la* of *lord* and *lady* (which see).] A thick lump or mass; especially, a large regularly shaped or moulded mass, as of bread, sugar, cake, or the like.

Loaf (lōf), *v.i.* To lounge; to idle away one's time. See LOAFER.

Loaf (lōf), *v.t.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; to spend lazily; as, to *loaf* away whole days.

Loafer (lōf'ėr), *n.* An idle man or lounger; one who seeks his living by sponging or dubious expedients; one who is too lazy to practise a calling.

The word *loafer* owes something to this Gipsy root (*lovo* or *lovey* and *loure*, to steal), as well as to the German *läufer* (*landläufer*), and Mexican-Spanish *galeofar*, and for this reason, that when the term began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to pilfer. A petty pilferer was a *loafer*, but in a very short time all the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of inconsidered trifles were called *loafers.* *C. G. Leland.*

Loaf-sugar (lōf'shu-gėr), *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

Loam (lōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *lām*; D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, loam, clay, allied to E. *lime*, and probably L. *limus*, slime, mud.] 1. A native clay mixed with sand and occasionally with some carbonate of lime, or a soil compounded of various earths, of which the chief are siliceous sand, clay, and carbonate of lime or chalk, the clay predominating. Decayed vegetable and animal matter, in the form of humus, is often found in loams in considerable quantities, and the soil is fertile in proportion. Iron, magnesia, and various salts are occasionally found in loams.—2. A mixture of sand and clay, the former predominating, with a certain quantity of horse-dung, or some equivalent, as chopped straw, saw-dust, &c., added, used for moulding in iron-founding.

Loam (lōm), *v.t.* To cover with loam; to clay.

The joist ends and girders, which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon.*

Loamy (lōm'i), *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it; as, *loamy* soil.

Loan (lōn), *n.* [A. Sax. *læn*, a loan, gift, contr. for *læhen*, from *lihan*, to lend; Icel. *lán*, Dan. *laan*, D. *leen*, a loan. See LEND. The same root is in L. *linquo*, to leave (whence *relinquish*, &c.).] 1. The act of lending or condition of being lent; a lending; as, to arrange a *loan.*

To find, at some place I shall come at, arms
On *loan*, or else for pledge. *Tennyson.*

2. That which is lent; anything furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

Advantaging their *loan* with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness. *Shak.*

3. Permission to use; grant of the use; as, a *loan* of credit.—*Public loan*, the name given to money borrowed by the state at a fixed rate of interest.—*Gratuitous loan*, or *commodate*, in *law*, the gratuitous lending of an article to the borrower for his own use, which article must be used according to the lender's intention, and restored at the proper time and in proper condition.

Loan (lōn), *v.t.* [From the noun.] To lend. 'The practice of *loaning* money.' *Westminster Rev.* [Not much used in Britain.]

Loan (lōn), *v.i.* To lend, as money. [United States.]

Loan, Loaning (lōn, lōn'ing), *n.* [See LANE.] 1. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards.—2. A narrow inclosed way leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another; a stretch of road between walls or hedges; a lane. [Scotch.]

Loanable (lōn'a-bl), *a.* That may be lent. [Rare.]

It is, therefore, so much subtracted from what may correctly be called the amount of *loanable* capital. *J. S. Mill.*

Loanmonger (lōn'mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer or jobber in loans.

Teach us, that taste is a talisman, which can do greater wonders than the millions of the *loanmonger.* *Disraeli.*

Loan-office (lōn'of-fis), *n.* 1. A public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept and the interest paid to the lenders.—2. An office where money is lent upon goods or other property; a pawnbroker's place of business.

Loan-society (lōn'sō-sī-e-ti), *n.* An institution established for the purpose of advancing money on loan to the industrious classes, and receiving back payment for the same by instalments, with interest.

Loasaceæ, Loaseæ (lō-a-zā'sē-ē, lō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Loasa*, a South American name of these plants.] A small nat. order of American dicotyledonous plants belonging to Lindley's cactal alliance, characterized by rigid, stinging hairs: hence called *Chili nettles.* The genus Loasa is the type. They have opposite or alternate lobed or pinnatifid leaves, and solitary or racemose white, yellow, or reddish (often very handsome) flowers. *Bartonia aurea* and some species of Mentzelia are in frequent cultivation.

Loath (lōth), *a.* [See LOTH.] Filled with disgust or aversion; unwilling; reluctant.

Loathe (lōTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loathed*; ppr. *loathing.* [A. Sax. *lāthian*, to hate. See LOTH.] 1. To feel disgust at; especially, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*

2. To dislike greatly; to hate; to abhor.

Not to reveal the secret which I *loathe.* *Waller.*
She *loathes* the vital air. *Dryden.*

3. † To cause to hate or dislike; to disgust.

(They) *loath* men from reading by their covert, slanderous reproaches of the Scriptures. *Abp. Parker.*

Loathe (lōTH), *v.i.* To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

Loather (lōTH'ėr), *n.* One who loathes or abhors.

Loathful (lōTH'ful), *a.* 1. Full of loathing; hating; abhorring.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold. *Spenser.*

2. Awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust. *Spenser.*

Loathing (lōTH'ing), *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence; detestation.

So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a lodged hate and a certain *loathing*
I bear Antonio. *Shak.*

Loathingly (lōTH'ing-li), *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.

Loathliness (lōTH'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being loathly; loathsomeness. *Bp. Hall.*

Loathly (lōTH'li), *a.* Loathsome; disgusting.

Changed to a lazar's vile and *loathly* ward.
J. Baillie.

While the *loathliest* food
We prized above all price. *Southey.*

Loathly (lōTH'li), *adv.* 1. With loathness; unwillingly; reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray.
Donne.

2. In a loathsome manner; filthily.

With dust and blood his locks were *loathly* dight.
Fairfax.

Loathness (lōTH'nes), *n.* The state of being loath; unwillingness; reluctance.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon.*

Loathsome (lōTH'sum), *a.* [*Loath*, and term. *some*. See LOTH.] 1. Causing to loathe; exciting disgust; disgusting. 'The most *loathsome* and deadly forms of infection.' *Macaulay.*—2. Exciting hatred or abhorrence; odious; detestable. '*Loathsome* sloth.' *Spenser.*

Loathsomely (lōTH'sum-li), *adv.* In a loathsome manner.

Loathsomeness (lōTH'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being loathsome, or of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.

Loathy† (lōTH'i), *a.* Loathsome.

Her face most foul and filthy was to see,
With squinted eyes contrary ways intended,
And *loathy* mouth, unmeet a mouth to be.
Spenser.

Loaves, *n.* pl. of *loaf*.

Lob (lob), *n.* [W. *llob*, a dull, unwieldy fellow; allied to *looby*, *lubber*.] 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person; a lout.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country *lobs*. *Bp. Gauden.*

2. Something thick and heavy.—3. A lobworm.

Lob (lob), *v.t.* To hang languidly; to allow to droop.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

Lobate, Lobated (lōb'āt, lōb'āt-ed), *a.* [From *lobe*.] 1. Consisting of or having lobes.—2. A term applied by Linnæus to the feet of those birds which, as the grebe, are furnished at their sides with broad-lobed membranes.

Lobate Foot of Grebe (*Podiceps*).

Lobby (lob'bi), *n.* [L.L. *lobia*, *laubia*, *lobium*, &c., a covered portico, cloisters, from O. H.G. *laubja*, G. *laube*, an arbour, from *laub*, a leaf, foliage. (See LEAF.) *Lodge* is really another form of this word.] 1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room, or the entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between this apartment and a portico or vestibule. *Gwilt.*—2. That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; hence, the men who frequent such a place for the sake of business with the legislators. [United States.]—3. *Naut.* the name sometimes given to an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—4. In *agri.* a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing near the farmyard.

Lobby (lob'bi), *v.i.* To frequent the lobby of a house of legislation for the purpose of addressing members with a view to influence their votes; to solicit members for their votes in any place away from the house. [United States.]

A committee has gone to Albany to *lobby* for a new bank charter. *American newspaper.*

Lobby (lob'bi), *v.t.* 1. To address or solicit, as a member of a house of legislature, in the lobby of the house or elsewhere than in the house, with the view of influencing his vote in favour of some measure.—2. To carry through a house of legislation, as a measure or bill, by addressing or soliciting members in the lobby of the house, or elsewhere than in the house, for their votes in favour of the measure. [United States.]

Lobbyist (lob'bi-ist), *n.* One who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation, with the view of influencing the votes of the members; a lobby-member. [United States.]

On my arrival I found the state legislature in session. . . . Senators and members from the town and rural districts, Americans, Dutch, English, and Irish settlers, *lobbyists* in the interest of railway monopolies, . . . politicians representing municipal 'rings' . . . were mingled in the corridor. *Edwin James.*

Lobby-member (lob'bi-mem-bėr), *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation; a lobbyist. [United States.]

Lobcock† (lob'kok), *n.* A stupid, sluggish, inactive person; a lob.

I am not one of those heavy *lobcocks* that are good for nothing but to hang at the tail of a coach. *Carvill.*

Lobe (lōb), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *lobus*, from Gr. *lobos*, a lobe, the lobe of the ear.] Any projection or division, especially of a rounded form; as, (*a*) in *anat.* a round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; also the lower soft part of the ear. (*b*) In *bot.* a rounded projection or division of a leaf. (*c*) In *mach.* the larger or most prominent and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

Lobed (lōbd), *a.* Lobate (which see).

Lobe-foot (lōb'fut), *n.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped.

Lobe-footed (lōb'fut-ed), *n.* Having the toes lobate or bordered with membranes, as the grebes. See LOBIPEDIDÆ.

Lobelet (lōb'let), *n.* In *bot.* a small lobe.

Lobelia (lō-bē'li-a), *n.* [In honour of Matthew *Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I.] A very extensive genus of beautiful herbs, natives of almost all parts of the world, especially of the warmer parts of America, tribe Lobelieaceæ, nat. order Campanulaceæ. *L. inflata* is the Indian tobacco, which is cultivated in North America, and is employed in medicine. The small blue Lobelia so popular in gardens is *L. Erinus*, a Cape species. A brilliantly scarlet-flowered species, *L. cardinalis*, is the cardinal-flower. (See CARDINAL-FLOWER.) *L. siphilitica*, an American species, possesses emetic, cathartic, and diuretic properties. Two species are found wild in Britain.

Lobeliaceæ (lō-bē'li-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A tribe of Campanulaceæ, differing from Campanulaceæ proper in having irregular flowers, and like the Compositæ syngenesious anthers, but otherwise resembling them very nearly. The species principally inhabit the warmer parts of the world. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which sometimes proves dangerous when taken inwardly. Some species, however, have proved valuable curative agents, especially *Lobelia inflata*.

Lobelin (lō'bē-lin), *n.* A peculiar principle procured from *Lobelia inflata*, and said to resemble nicotine.

Lobiole (lō'bi-ōl), *n.* In *bot.* one of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

Lobiped (lōb'i-ped), *n.* [L.L. *lobus*, a lobe, and L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A bird of the family Lobipedidæ; a lobe-foot.

Lobipedidæ (lōb-i-ped'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of aquatic grallatorial birds, with lateral expansions on the toes, not united into webs. They are nearly allied to the rails, and connect them by the form of their feet with the palmipeds or web-footed birds. In general appearance also they approach the Anatidæ. The family includes the coots and phalaropes.

Loblolly (lob'lol-li), *n.* [*Lolly*, or spoon-meat, for *lobs* or lubbers. Comp. *lollipop*.] Water-gruel or spoon-meat: so called among seamen.

On board the ships of war water-gruel is *loblolly*, and the surgeon's servant or mate the *loblolly*-boy. *Grose.*

Loblolly-bay (lob'lol-li-bā), *n.* The popular name of *Gordonia Lasianthus*, nat. order Linaceæ, an elegant ornamental evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the southern United States, having large and showy white flowers on axillary peduncles. It grows to the height of 50 or 60 feet. Its bark is useful for tanning, but its wood is of little value.

Loblolly-boy (lob'lol-li-boi), *n.* An attendant on the surgeon on board ships who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties.

Loboite (lō'bō-īt), *n.* In *mineral.* a magnesian idocrase occurring in Norway.

Lobscouse (lob'skous), *n.* [Written also *lobs-course*, *laps-course*, from *lob* and *course*, that is, course or dish for lubbers.] *Naut.* a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

Lobsided (lob'sīd-ed), *a.* Hanging heavily on one side; lopsided.

Lobspound (lobz'pound), *n.* A pound for lobs or louts; a prison.

Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lobspound*. *Hudibras.*

Lobster (lob'stėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *loppestere*, *lopystre*, *lopustre*, corrupted from L. *locusta*, a kind of lobster or crayfish, also a locust.] The common name of the macrurous, decapodous, stalk-eyed crustaceans belonging to the genus Homarus. They have two pairs of antennæ, the outer pair remarkably long. The mouth, as in all crustaceans, is vertical, and furnished with jaws and foot-jaws. The first pair of ambulatory limbs bear the well-known and formidable lobster-claws. The fifth ring of the thorax is soldered to the carapace. The abdomen has rudimentary limbs on its under side, among which are lodged the newly excluded spawn. The tail consists of several flat shelly plates capable of being spread like a fan, and used as a swimming organ. When one of the limbs is broken off it will be reproduced in a few weeks, but the new one is never quite as large as the old one. They change their shell periodically. They inhabit the clearest water, living in the crevices of a rocky bottom. The common lobster (*H. vulgaris*) is found in great abundance on many of the European shores. Lobsters are esteemed a very rich and nourishing aliment, but dangerous unless fresh and in good condition. They are generally in their best season from the middle of October till the beginning of May. A species allied to ours is found on the coasts of North America. The sea crayfish, or spring lobster, is the *Palinurus vulgaris* of zoologists. The fresh-water lobster (*Astacus fluviatilis*) is called crawfish or crayfish, and is chiefly distinguished by having the fifth thoracic ring movable.

Lobster-moth (lob'stėr-moth), *n.* See STAUROPUS.

Lobular (lob'ū-lėr), *a.* Having the character, nature, or form of a lobule or small lobe.

Lobulated (lob'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Consisting of lobules or small lobes; having small lobed divisions.

The liver of the crab . . . is a *lobulated* granular mass. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Lobule (lob'ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *lobe*.] A small lobe.

Lobworm (lob'wėrm), *n.* The lugworm (which see).

Local (lō'kal), *a.* [L. *localis*, from *locus*, a place.] 1. Pertaining to a particular place or to a fixed or limited portion of space; as, *local* nearness; *local* circumstances.—2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; as, a *local* custom; a *local* word.—3.† Being or situated in a particular place; having place or position.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton.*

4. In *math.* related to or concerning a locus.—*Local actions*, in *law*, actions which must be brought in a particular country where the cause arises: distinguished from *transitory* actions.—*Local affection*, in *med.* a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system.—*Local allegiance*, such as is due from an alien or stranger born so long as he continues within the sovereign's dominions and protection.—*Local attraction*, in *magnetism*, attraction causing a compass-needle to deviate from its proper direction, exerted by objects in its immediate neighbourhood, especially on ship-board.—*Local colours*. See under COLOUR.—*Local militia*, a temporary armed force, embodied for the defence of the country, and serving within certain limits.—*Local problem*, in *math.* one that is capable of an infinite number of solutions.—*Local taxes*, those assessments which are limited to certain districts, as poor rates, parochial taxes, county rates, &c.

Local (lō'kal), *n.* An item or paragraph of news in a newspaper which has reference to a particular place or locality.

Locale (lō-kāl'e), *n.* [Fr. *local*, a locality. *Locale* as a noun is a spurious form.] A place, spot, or locality.

Localism (lō'kal-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being local; affection for a place.—2. A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to a place; a local idiom or phrase.

Locality (lō-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*. *Glanville.*

2. Limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial.—3. Position; situation; place; particularly, geographical place or situation, as of a mineral, plant, or animal. 4. In *Scots law*, the adjustment or apportionment of the aggregate stipend to a minister from the teinds of a parish among the several heritors liable to pay it. The decree of the Teind Court modifying the stipend is called a decree of *modification*.—5. In *phren.* ability to recognize and remember the distinctive features of a place.—*Locality of*

a widow, in *Scots law*, the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.

Localization (lō′kal-iz-ā″shon), *n.* The act of localizing.

Localize (lō′kal-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *localized;* ppr. *localizing.* 1. To make local; to fix in or assign to a particular place.—2. To discover or detect the place of; as, to *localize* a fault in a telegraph wire or cable.

Locally (lō′kal-li), *adv.* With respect to place; in place; as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

We may discern a certain analogy between the perpetuation of a particular form of Christianity and the perpetuation of a particular language. . . . Both prevail *locally*, and are transmitted by a faithful tradition from father to son. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Locate (lō′kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *located;* ppr. *locating.* [L. *loco*, *locatum*, from *locus*, a place.] 1. To set in a particular spot or position; to place; to settle.

She was already 'of a certain age,' and, despairing of a lover, accepted the good old country squire, and was *located* for the rest of her life as mistress of Lonstead Abbey. *Farrar.*

2. To select, survey, and settle the bounds of, as a particular tract of land; to designate by limits, as a portion of land; as, to *locate* a tract of a hundred acres in a particular township. [United States.]—3. To designate and determine the place of; as, a committee was appointed to *locate* a church or a court-house. [United States.]

Locate (lō′kāt), *v.i.* To reside; to place one's self or to be placed; to adopt or form a fixed residence.

Beneath whatever roof they *locate*, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. *Dickens.*

Location (lō-kā′shon), *n.* 1. The act of placing or settling.—2. Situation with respect to place; place.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke.*

3. In *American law*, the marking out of the boundaries or identifying the place or site of a piece of land according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, and the like.—4. In the United States, that which is located; a tract of land designated or marked out in place.—5. In *law*, a contract for the temporary use of a chattel, or the service of a person, for a definite hire. *Wharton.*

Locative (lō′ka-tiv), *a.* Indicating location; serving to locate; specifically, in *gram.* indicating place or the place where or wherein; as, a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case. As a noun, the locative case.

Locator (lō′kāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One that locates. 2. In *law*, the hirer in a contract of location.

Loch (loch), *n.* [Gael.; allied to E. *lake.*] 1. A lake; a pond.—2. An arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent landlocked.

Loch (lok), *n.* [Pg. *looch*, Ar. *lo'ōk*, an electuary or any medicine that may be licked, from *la'aq*, to lick.] A medicine to be licked with the tongue; a lambative; a lincture.

Lochaber-axe (loch-ab′ėr-aks), *n.* [From *Lochaber*, a district in Inverness-shire.] A warlike weapon, consisting of a pole bearing an axe at its upper end, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Lochage (lok′āj), *n.* [Gr. *lochagos—lochos*, a body of soldiers, and *agō*, to lead.] In *Greek antiq.* an officer who commanded a cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known. *Mitford.*

Lochan (loch′an), *n.* [Gael., dim. of *loch.*] A small loch; a pond. 'A pond or *lochan*, rather than a lake.' *H. Miller.* [Scotch.]

Loche. See LOACH.

Lochia (lō′ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lochia.*] In *med.* the evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

Lochial (lō′ki-al), *a.* Pertaining to the lochia.

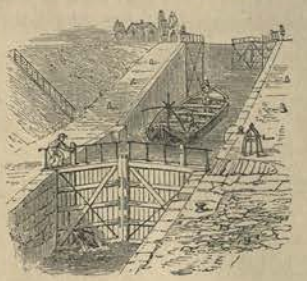
Lock (lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *loc*, a lock or fastening of a door, an inclosure; *lūcan*, *locan*, to lock, to fasten; Icel. *lok*, a cover, shutter; *loka*, to close; *lúka*, to shut, to bring to an end; *lykja*, to lock, to shut in; Dan. *lukke*, D. *luiken*, to shut or close. Perhaps from root of L. *ligare*, to bind.] 1. Anything that fastens; specifically, an appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c. A good lock is the masterpiece in smithery, and requires much art and delicacy in contriving and varying the wards, springs, bolts, and other parts of which it is composed, so as to adjust them to places where they are serviceable, and to the various occasions of their use. The principle upon which all locks depend is the application of a lever to an interior bolt, by means of a communication from without, so that by means of the latter the lever acts upon the bolt, and moves it in such a manner as to secure the door or lid from being opened by any pull or push from without. The security of locks in general, therefore, depends on the number of impediments that can be interposed between the lever (the key) and the bolt which secures the door, and these impediments are known by the name of *wards* (which slip into corresponding grooves of the key), the number and intricacy of which are supposed to distinguish a good lock from a bad one.—2. In *firearms*, as a rifle, musket, &c., the mechanism, or the portion comprising the mechanism, by which the piece is discharged.—3. A fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; a state of being fixed or immovable; also, a grapple in wrestling; a hug. 'All Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages.' *De Quincey.*

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton.*

4. A place shut in or locked up; an inclosure; a lock-up.

Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden.*

5. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. When a vessel is descending, water is let into the chambers of the locks till it is on a level with the higher water, and thus permits the vessel to enter; the upper gates



Lock of a Canal.

are then closed, and by the lower gates being gradually opened, the water in the lock falls to the level of the lower water, and the vessel passes out. In ascending the operation is reversed.—*Lock of water*, the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.—*Lock, stock, and barrel*, the whole of a thing.

Lock (lok), *v.t.* 1. To fasten with a lock and key; as, to *lock* a door; to *lock* a trunk.—2. To fasten so as to impede motion; as, to *lock* a wheel.—3. To shut up or confine with, or as with, a lock, or in an inclosed place; as, to be *locked* in a prison; to *lock* money up in a box.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast.
Denham.

4. To close fast; to press together, as separate portions, closely; to seal; as, the frost *locks* up our rivers.

She *locked* her lips; she left me where I stood.
Tennyson.

5. To join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding; as, to *lock* arms.

Lock hand in hand; yourselves in order set. *Shak.*

6. To embrace closely; as, to *lock* one in the arms.—7. To furnish with locks, as a canal. 8. In *fencing*, to seize, as the sword-arm of an antagonist by turning the left arm round it, after closing the passade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.—*To lock up*, (*a*) to close or fasten with a lock. (*b*) To confine; to restrain.—*To lock up a form*, in *printing*, to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, &c.

Lock (lok), *v.i.* 1. To become fast; as, the door *locks* close.—2. To unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface. *Boyle.*

Lock (lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *locc*, a lock of hair; D. and Dan. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, G. *locke*, a curl or ringlet of hair. The further connections of the word are doubtful.] 1. A tuft of hair or wool; a tress; a ringlet.

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.
Grew.

2. A tuft or small quantity of hay or other like substance.—3. A small quantity of anything; a handful; specifically, in *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a small quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill.

Lockage (lok′āj), *n.* 1. Materials for locks in a canal; works which form a lock on a canal.—2. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.—3. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level. *Clinton.*

Lock-band, Lock-bond (lok′band, lok′-bond), *n.* A course of bond stones.

Lock-chamber (lok′chām-bėr), *n.* In *canals*, the area of a lock inclosed by the side walls and gates.

Lock-down (lok-doun′), *n.* A contrivance used by lumberers in America for fastening logs together in rafting.

Locked-jaw (lokt′ja), *n.* See LOCK-JAW.

Locker (lok′ėr), *n.* A close receptacle, as a drawer or a compartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock; a small cupboard; the recess or niche frequently observed near an altar in a Catholic church, and intended as a depository for water, oil, &c.—*Boatswain's locker* (*naut.*), a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for rigging.—*Davy Jones' locker*. See DAVY JONES.—*A shot-locker* (*naut.*), a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.—*Not a shot in the locker* (*naut.*), not a penny in the pocket.

Locker-up (lok′ėr-up), *n.* One that locks up; specifically, a jailer or turnkey.

Locket (lok′et), *n.* [Either a dim. from E. *lock*, or from Fr. *loquet*, a latch, dim. of O.Fr. *loque*, *loc*, a lock, which itself is from A. Sax. *loc*, E. *lock.*] 1. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.—2. A little case worn as an ornament, often pendant to a necklace or watchguard.—3. That part of a sword scabbard where the hook is fastened.

Lockfast (lok′fast), *a.* In *Scots law*, secured or fastened by a lock, as a door, chest, press, &c.

Lock-gate (lok′gāt), *n.* A gate employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks.

Locking-plate (lok′ing-plāt), *n.* In *gun.* a thin flat piece of iron nailed on the sides of a field carriage to prevent the wood from wearing away.

Lockist (lok′ist), *n.* An adherent of Locke the philosopher.

Lock-jaw (lok′ja), *n.* In *med.* a form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, due to spinal disturbance resulting from cold or a wound. It usually proves fatal. See TETANUS.

Lock-keeper (lok′kēp-ėr), *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

Lockless (lok′les), *a.* Destitute of a lock.

Lockman (lok′man), *n.* 1. The name formerly given in Scotland to the hangman or executioner of a town.—2. An officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor: much like an under-sheriff.

Lock-out. See SUPP.

Lock-paddle (lok′pad-l), *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

Lock-piece (lok′pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings.

Lockram (lok′ram), *n.* [From *Locronan*, a town in Bretagne where the fabric was manufactured.] A sort of coarse linen.

Lockrand (lok′rand), *n.* In *arch.* a course of bondstones.

Lock-sill (lok′sil), *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of the lock of a canal, against which the gates shut.

Locksmith (lok′smith), *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

Lock-spit (lok′spit), *a.* In *fort.* and *rail.* a small trench opened with a spade or plough to mark out the lines of any work: supposed to be derived from *locus-pit.*

Lock-step (lok′step), *n.* *Milit.* a mode of marching performed by a body of men arranged in as close file as possible, in which the leg of each person moves at the same time, and follows close on the movements of the corresponding leg of the person marching before him.

Lock-stitch (lok'stich), *n.* A peculiar stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, so that it cannot be easily undone.

Lock-stitch (lok'stich), *a.* A term applied to a sewing-machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together.

Lock-up (lok'up), *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Lock-wear, Lock-weir (lok'wēr), *n.* A wear having a lock-chamber and gates.

Locky (lok'i), *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

Loco (lō'kō). In *music*, a direction that the notes are to be played exactly as they are written.

Lococession (lō-kō-se'shon), *n.* [L. *locus*, a place, and *cedo, cessum*, to yield.] The act of giving place. [Rare.]

Locodescriptive (lō'kō-dē-skrip''tiv), *a.* [L. *locus*, a place, and E. *descriptive*.] Describing a particular place or places. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

Locofoco (lō'kō-fō'kō), *n.* [A word intended to mean self-lighting (L. *focus*, a fire), and modelled after *locomotive* on the supposition that the latter word meant self-moving.] A self-igniting cigar or match. This term was sportively applied to the extreme portion of the Democratic party in the United States, because, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, at which there was a great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those who were in favour of extreme measures produced *locofoco* matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their immediate object. Hence, the American Democratic party got the name of *locofocos*, or the *locofoco* party.

You would find a *locofoco* majority as much addicted to class legislation as a factitious aristocracy. *Disraeli.*

Locomotion (lō-kō-mō'shon), *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.] 1. The act of moving from place to place.

An excursion to London, upon the footing that *locomotion* then was, when an hundred miles was a journey of three days, was a matter of some importance. *Graves.*

A clock, a mill, a lathe moves; but as no change of place of the machine is produced, such motion is not *locomotion*. *Brande & Cox.*

2. The power of moving from place to place; as, most animals possess *locomotion;* plants have life but not *locomotion.*

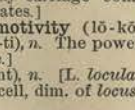
Locomotive (lō-kō-mō'tiv), *a.* 1. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *locomotive* animal.—2. Having the power to produce motion, or to move from place to place; as, a *locomotive* organ of the body; a *locomotive* engine. — *Locomotive power*, any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transport of loads on land. See RAILWAY.

Locomotive, Locomotive-engine (lō-kō-mō'tiv, lō-kō-mō'tiv-en-jin), *n.* Any engine which, being employed to draw loads from one place to another, travels with the load which it draws; especially, a movable steam-engine used for the traction of carriages on a railway, or a movable steam-carriage for passengers or goods, either upon a common road or on a railway.

Locomotive-car (lō-kō-mō'tiv-kär), *n.* A locomotive and a railway carriage combined in one. [United States.]

Locomotiveness, Locomotivity (lō-kō-mō'tiv-nes, lō'kō-mō-tiv''i-ti), *n.* The power of changing place. [Rare.]

Loculament (lok'ū-la-ment), *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.* the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c.



Locular (lok'ū-lėr), *a.* In *bot.* having one or more cells, as a pericarp.

Loculicidal (lok'ū-li-sīd''al), *a.* [L. *loculus*, a cell, and *cædo*, to cut.] In *bot.* a term applied to that mode of dehiscence which consists in ripened carpels splitting or dehiscing through their backs. *Lindley.*

Loculicidal Dehiscence. *v*, Valves. *d*, Dissepiments. *c*, Axis.

Loculose, Loculous (lok'ū-lōs, lok'ū-lus), *a.* In *bot.* divided by internal partitions into loculi or cells.

Loculus (lok'ū-lus), *n.* pl. **Loculi** (lok'ū-lī). [L., dim. of *locus*, a place.] A little cell, chamber, or compartment; any one of a series of little separate chambers, as in certain fruits, the test of some Foraminifera, &c.

Locum-tenens (lō'kum-tē'nenz), *n.* [L.] One who holds the place of another; a deputy or substitute.

Locus (lō'kus), *n.* pl. **Loci** (lō'sī). [L.] A place: specifically, (*a*) in *geom.* the line or surface traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions; thus, the *locus* of a point which must preserve the same uniform distance from a fixed point is the surface of a sphere, but if the motion be at the same time confined to a plane, the locus will be a circle. (*b*) In *optics*, the figure formed by all the pencils of converging or diverging rays emanating from an object.—*Locus delicti*, a term in Scots law signifying the place where an offence is committed.—*Locus pœnitentiæ*, time of repentance before a probative writing is executed.—*Locus sigilli*, indicating the place of the seal, usually appended, with a party's signature, to a public document: usually abbreviated into *L.S.*—*Locus standi*, recognized place or position; the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before any tribunal.

Locust (lō'kust), *n.* [L. *locusta*. Origin unknown.] 1. The common name of several insects belonging to the section Saltatoria, of the order Orthoptera, of which the genus Locusta is a type. They are allied to the grasshoppers and crickets, but differ from them in their antennæ being shorter, and their bodies and limbs being more robust. Their hind-legs are large and powerful, which gives them a great power of leaping. Their mandibles and maxillæ are strong,

Locust (*Locusta migratoria*).

sharp, and jagged, and their food consists of the leaves and green stalks of plants. They have coloured elytra and large wings disposed when at rest in straight folds. They fly well, but are often conveyed by winds where their inherent power could not have carried them. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries roasted or fried. They are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust (*L. migratoria*). It is about 2½ inches in length, greenish, with brown wing-covers marked with black. Migratory locusts are most usually found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they light on. In the United States the harvest-fly (Cicada) is called a locust.—2. See LOCUST-TREE.

Locusta (lō-kus'ta), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* (*a*) a term sometimes applied to the spikelet of grasses. (*b*) An inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile, and arranged upon a lengthened axis which is permanent.

Locustelle (lō-kus-tel'), *n.* A name given to some of the birds of the family Sylviadæ, from their note resembling that of the grasshopper (the Locusta of some naturalists). Called also *Grasshopper Warbler.*

Locustidæ (lō-kus'ti-dē), *n. pl.* The locust family, a group of orthopterous insects belonging to the class Saltatoria. See LOCUST.

Locust-tree (lō'kust-trē), *n.* A tree, the *Robinia pseud-acacia;* also, *Ceratonia Siliqua* and *Ceratonia Hymenæa Courbaril.* The honey locust-tree is *Gleditschia triacanthos:* so called from the sweet pulp found between the seeds in the pod. See GLEDITSCHIA and HYMENÆA.

Locution (lō-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *locutio, locutionis*, a speaking, from *loquor*, to speak.] 1. A speaking; discourse.—2. An expression; a phrase. 'An erroneous *locution*.' *Breen.*

Locutory (lo'kū-to-ri), *n.* A room for conversation; especially, an apartment in a monastery, in which the monks were allowed to converse when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

Lodam (lō'dam), *n.* An old game at cards.

She and I will take you at *lodam*. *Heywood.*

Lode (lōd), *n.* [A. Sax. *lâd*, a way, a course, from *lithan*, to go by sea, intransitive corresponding to *lædan*, to lead. This word appears in composition in *lodeman, loadsman, loadstone, livelihood*, &c.] 1. In *mining*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. The lodes containing metallic ores are said to be *alive*; others, which merely contain lapideous matters, are called *dead lodes.*—2. A reach of water; an open ditch for carrying off water from a fen.

Down that dark long *lode* . . . he and his brother skated home in triumph. *Kingsley.*

Lodeman,† Loadman† (lōd'man), *n.* [See LOADSMAN, LODE.] A pilot; a loadsman.

Lodemanage (lōd'man-āj), *n.* The hire of a lodeman or pilot for conducting a vessel from one place to another; pilotage.

Courts of *lodemanage* are held at Dover for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots. *Dr. R. Morris.*

Lode-ship† (lōd'ship), *n.* A small fishing-vessel.

Lodesman, *n.* See LODEMAN.

Lodestar (lōd'stär), *n.* Same as *Loadstar.*

Lodestone (lōd'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *Loadstone.*—2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stone, called also *Tinstone;* a compound of stone and sand, of different kinds and colours.

Lodge (loj), *n.* [Fr. *loge;* It. *loggia*, from L.L. *laubia, lobia*, &c., a cloister, from O.H.G. *laubja*, G. *laube*, an arbour. See LOBBY, which is really the same word in another form.] 1. A small house in a park, forest, or domain; a house of less pretensions and accommodation than a mansion; a temporary habitation, as that of the North American Indians; a hut.

O for a *lodge* in some vast wilderness! *Cowper.*

2. A small house or cottage connected with a larger; as, a porter's *lodge.*—3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells. *Smart.*—4. A place where a society or branch of a society, as freemasons, holds its meetings; hence, the body of members themselves who meet at such a place.—5. A collection of objects situated close to each other.

The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands. *Defoe.*

Lodge (loj), *v.t.* pret. & pp *lodged;* ppr. *lodging.* [Fr. *loger*, to lodge. See the noun.] 1. To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation for a longer or shorter time; as, to *lodge* money in a bank; the men *lodged* their arms in the arsenal.—2. To plant; to infix; to fix or settle; as, to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast.

So can I give no reason
More than a *lodged* hate. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a temporary habitation; to provide with a transient or temporary place of abode; to harbour; to cover. 'The deer is *lodged.*' *Addison.*

I've often wished that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A handsome house to *lodge* a friend,
A river at my garden's end. *Swift.*

4. To beat down; to lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

Lodge (loj), *v.i.* 1. To be deposited or fixed; to settle; as, a falling stone *lodged* on the roof.—2. To reside; to dwell; to have a fixed position.

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

3. To have a temporary abode; to dwell at some one else's house; as, we *lodged* a night at the Golden Ball.

He *lodgeth* with one Simon a tanner. Acts x. 6.

4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain; as, wheat and oats on strong land are apt to *lodge.*

Its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer.*

Lodgeable (loj'a-bl), *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode. 'The *lodgeable* area of the earth.' *Jeffrey.* [Rare.]

Lodged.

Lodged (lojd), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term used for the buck, hart, hind, &c., when at rest and lying on the ground.

Lodgement (loj'ment), *n.* Same as *Lodgment.*

Lodger (loj'ėr), *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

Lodging (loj'ing), *n.* 1. A place of rest for a night or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; especially, a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another: often used in this sense in the plural with a singular meaning.

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence; harbour; cover.

Fair bosom . . . the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*

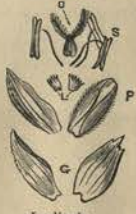
3. Convenience to repose or sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging*. *Ray.*

Lodging-house (loj'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which lodgings are let; generally a place where travellers lodge other than an inn or hotel.

Lodging-money (loj'ing-mun-i), *n.* Allowance granted for lodgings, as an allowance in the British army granted to officers and others, for whom suitable quarters cannot be provided in barracks.

Lodgment (loj'ment), *n.* 1. The act of lodging or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence; as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank.—2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited and remaining at rest; as, the *lodgment* of mud in a tank.—3. A place where persons or things are lodged; a room; a chamber. *Pope.*—4. *Milit.* the occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party, and the formation of an intrenchment thereon to maintain it against recapture.



Lodicules.

Lodicule (lō'di-kūl), *n.* [L. *lodicula*, a coverlet.] In *bot.* a name applied to the scales which occur at the base of the fruit of grasses. The cut shows the flower of the wheat plant dissected: O, pistil; S, stamens; L, lodicules; P, paleæ; G, glumes.

Loess (lō'es or lès), *n.* [G. *löss, loess.*] A German geological term, applied to a fine loamy deposit of pleistocene age, which occurs in the valleys of the Rhine and Danube, and abundantly in Northern China. It is a pulverulent loam of a yellowish or light-brown colour, consisting chiefly of argillaceous matter, combined with particles of quartz, mica, carbonate of lime, &c., as well as animal remains. Its origin is not determined.

Loffe† (lof), *v.i.* To laugh. *Shak.*

Loft (loft), *n.* [From same root as the verb *lift* (which see) and A. Sax. *lyft*, Sc. *lift*, air, sky, perhaps directly from the Scandinavian, the word occurring with same meaning and form in Dan. *loft*, a ceiling, loft; the Icel. form is *lopt* (pron. loft), the air, the sky, a loft or upper room. Vigfusson thinks that the latter may perhaps be the primitive meaning, that of air or sky being derived from the notion that the heavens formed a kind of ceiling; comp. *heaven*. The Icel. *á lopt* corresponds to E. *a-loft*.] 1. The room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; also a gallery or apartment, raised within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, &c.

I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the *loft*, where with much trouble I could see very well. *Pepys.*

2.† A floor or room above another; a story.

Eutychus . . . fell down from the third *loft* and was taken up dead. Acts xx. 9.

Loft,† *adv.* Highly.—*On loft*, on high; aloft. *Chaucer.*

Loftily (lof'ti-li), *adv.* In a lofty manner or position; in an elevated place; on high; *fig.* in a proud or arrogant manner; haughtily; proudly.

Did ever any conqueror, *loftily* seated in his triumphal chariot, yield a spectacle so gallant. *Barrow.*

Loftiness (lof'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lofty or high; height; elevation; elevation of character or sentiment; the state of being elevated or puffed up by pride or vanity; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

We have heard the pride of Moab . . . his *loftiness* and his arrogancy. Jer. xlviii. 29.

Three poets in three distant ages born: . . .
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd;
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

Lofty (lof'ti), *a.* [From the stem *loft* (which see). Comp. A. Sax. *luften*, G. *luftig*, aerial, *lofty.*] 1. Lifted high up; much elevated in place; high; as, a *lofty* tower; a *lofty* mountain.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character; dignified.

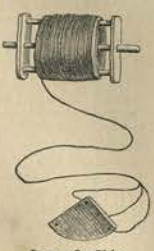
Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy. Is. lvii. 15.

3. Indicative of pride or haughtiness; proud; haughty; as, *lofty* looks.

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading:
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not. *Shak.*

4. Elevated in language or style; sublime; as, *lofty* strains; *lofty* rhyme.—5. Stately; dignified; as, *lofty* steps.—SYN. High, tall, exalted, dignified, stately, majestic, sublime, proud, haughty.

Log (log), *n.* [Icel. *lág*, a felled tree; allied perhaps to D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy. The word has the same form in Dutch, Danish, and German, but only the second meaning.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of timber unhewed. 2. *Naut.* an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common log is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about 6 inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicularly in the water, with about two-thirds immersed under the surface. One end of a line, called the *log-line*, is fastened to the log, while the other is wound round a reel in the gallery of the ship. When at any time the log is thrown out of the ship while sailing, as soon as it touches the water it ceases to partake of the ship's motion, so that the ship goes on and leaves it behind, while the line is unwound from the reel, and the length of line unwound in a given time gives the rate of the ship's sailing. This is calculated by knots made on the line at certain distances, while the time is measured by a sand-glass of a certain number of seconds. The length between the knots is so proportioned to the time of the glass that the number of knots unwound while the glass runs down shows the number of miles the ship is sailing per hour. Thus, if the glass be a half-minute one, it will run down 120 times in an hour. Now, since a nautical mile has a length of 6080 feet, the 120th part of this is just 50⅔ feet; so that if the spaces between the knots be 50⅔ feet, the number of knots and parts of a knot unwound from the reel in half a minute is the number of miles and parts of a mile the ship runs in one hour. The part of the line between the log and the first knot (about 5 fathoms) is called the stray-line.


Log of a Ship.

I did here for my own satisfaction try the swiftness of one of them. Sailing by our *log* we had twelve knots on our reel and she ran it all out before the half-minute glass was half out; which, if it had been no more, is after the rate of 12 mile an hour. *Dampier.*

Hence—3. The record of a ship's progress; a log-book. See LOG-BOOK.

Log (log), *v.i.* In the United States, to cut down and get out pine-logs for sawing into boards, &c.

Log (log), *n.* [Heb. *log*, from *lôg*, to be hollow.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing according to some authors three-quarters of a pint, according to others five-sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and the twelfth part of a hin.

A meat-offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. Lev. xiv. 10.

Log† (log), *v.i.* [Comp. Prov. E. *logger*, to move irregularly, as a wheel loose on its axis; Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail; perhaps allied to *lag.*] To move to and fro; to rock.

Logan, Loggan (log'an), *n.* [From *log*, to rock.] A rocking-stone; a large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved. Written also *Loggan-stone*. See ROCKING-STONE.

Loganiaceæ (lō'gan-i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After J. *Logan*, a distinguished botanist.] A natural order of tropical dicotyledonous plants, consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, some of which, as the members of the genus Strychnos, are remarkable for their poisonous qualities. They have opposite, entire, stipulate leaves, calyx four- or five-parted, corolla four-, five-, or ten-cleft, and stamens varying in number.

Logaœdic (log-a-ēd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *logaoidikos*, from *logos*, speech, prose, and *aoidē*, song.] A term applied in Greek prosody to verses in which the dactylic measure passes into the trochaic, in such a manner that their rhythm resembles that of ordinary speech.

Logarithm (log'a-rithm), *n.* [Fr. *logarithme*; Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.] The exponent of the power to which a given invariable number must be raised in order to produce another given number. Thus, in the common system of logarithms, in which the invariable number is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3, because 10 raised to the third power is 1000. In general, if $a^x = y$, in which equation a is a given invariable number, then x is the logarithm of y. The invariable number is called the base of the system of logarithms. When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus in the common system,

Logarithms,	.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers,	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	

Hence the logarithm of 1 is 0; the logarithm of 10 is 1; of 100, 2; of 1000, 3; and so on. The logarithms of numbers between 1 and 10 will consist of a decimal; those of numbers between 10 and 100 will consist of the integer 1 with some decimal; those of numbers between 100 and 1000 will consist of the integer 2 with some decimal; and so on. The integral part of a logarithm is called its index, and the number of units in the index is always less by 1 than the number of integer places in the number corresponding, or the number of integer places in any given number is always 1 more than the number of units in the index of its logarithm. Thus, the index of the logarithm of 5 is 0; of 25, 1; of 225, 2; and so on. The logarithms of decimals have negative indices, and the number of units in the index is always 1 greater than the number of ciphers immediately following the decimal point. Thus the index of the logarithm of ·5 is −1; of ·05, −2; of ·005, −3. Logarithms are of great importance in facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division, involution and evolution; for the addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power; and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root. Logarithms are also of great value in trigonometrical and astronomical calculations; but for such calculations tables are required, both for logarithms of the natural numbers and for those of the sines, co-sines, tangents, co-tangents, secants, and co-secants, for every minute of the quadrant. Logarithms were invented about 1614 by John Napier of Merchiston, in Scotland; but the kind now chiefly in use were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College at Oxford.—*Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, the difference between the given logarithm and 10.—*Hyperbolic* or *Napierian logarithms*, those computed by John Speidell on the same base as that adopted by the inventor Napier, and so called because they are analogous to the areas of a right-angled hyperbola, between the asymptotes and the curve. The base is equal to 2·718281828 very nearly. The logarithms computed by Napier himself were only for sines, cosines, and the other functions of angles.

Logarithmetic, Logarithmetical (log'a-rith-met"ik, log'a-rith-met"ik-al), *a.* Same as *Logarithmic.* [Rare.]

Logarithmetically (log'a-rith-met'ik-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Logarithmically.* [Rare.]

Logarithmic, Logarithmical (log-a-rith'mik, log-a-rith'mik-al), *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—*Logarithmic* or *logistic curve*, a curve so called from its properties and uses in explaining and constructing logarithms, because its ordinates are in geometrical progression, while the abscissas are in arithmetical progression; so that the abscissas are as the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates.—*Logarithmic spiral* or *logistic spiral*, a curve-line somewhat analogous to the common logarithmic curve. It intersects all its

radiants at the same angle, and this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Its involute and evolute are the same curve with itself.

Logarithmically (log-a-rith'mik-al-li), *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

Log-board (log'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* two boards, shutting like a book and divided into columns, in which for all the hours of the day and night are written down the direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., these entries being afterwards transferred to the log-book. The entries on the log-board are made with chalk and rubbed out every day at noon. A slate is now, however, commonly used instead.

Log-book (log'bụk), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board or log-slate with any other particulars relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered, such as the misconduct of any of the crew, assistance lent to a vessel in distress, or the like. Often simply *Log.* — 2. A book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.

Log-cabin (log'kab-in), *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other, such as are often constructed in

Log-cabin.

new-settled regions where timber is plentiful.

Log-canoe (log'ka-nö), *n.* A canoe hollowed out of a single log. See CANOE.

Log-chip, Log-ship (log'chip, log'ship), *n.* The board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to the log-line. See LOG.

Loge,† *n.* [Fr.] A lodge; habitation. *Chaucer.*

Loggan (log'an), *n.* Same as *Logan.*

Loggat† (log'at), *n.* [Dim. from *log.*] 1. A small log or piece of wood. *B. Jonson.* — 2. *pl.* The name of an ancient English game, played by fixing a stake in the ground and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrower winning. It was prohibited by stat. 33 Henry VIII. ix. *Shak.*

I have seen it (*loggats*) played in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present. *Steevens.*

Logged,† *pp.* Lodged. *Chaucer.*

Logged (logd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fastened with logs. [North American.] — 2. *Naut.* waterlogged (which see).

Logger (log'ėr), *n.* In the United States, a person employed to procure logs or timber.

Loggerhead (log'ėr-hed), *n.* [*Log* and *head.*] 1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull. — 2. A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used to heat tar. — 3. A species of turtle found in the south seas (the *Caouia caretta*). It is a large fierce animal, biting furiously when attacked. — 4. A timber-head in a whale-boat for veering out lines when fast to a whale. — 5. In the West Indies, the name given to two or three species of fly-catchers. — *To fall to loggerheads* or *to go to loggerheads,* to come to blows. — *To be at loggerheads,* to be engaged in a fight; to be involved in a dispute.

Loggerheaded (log'ėr-hed-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolished grooms!
What, no attendance? *Shak.*

Loggia (loj'ä), *n.* pl. **Loggie** (loj'e). [It. See LODGE.] In *Italian arch.* (*a*) a term applied to a gallery or arcade in a building, sometimes on the level of the ground, at other times at the height of one or more stories, running along the front or part of the front of the building and open on one side to the air, on which side are a series of pillars or slender piers. Such galleries afford an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook. They are very characteristic of Italian palaces. Among famous *loggie* are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raffael and his scholars, and the Loggia de' Lanzi at Florence. The name is also given to a belvedere. (*b*) A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall, as seen in old Venetian palaces.

Loggia, Palace at Montepulciano.

Logging,† *n.* A lodging. *Chaucer.*

Log-glass (log'glas), *n.* *Naut.* the sand-glass used in heaving the log to obtain the rate of sailing. It is commonly a half-minute or a 28-seconds glass for slow sailing, and 14-seconds for fast sailing.

Log-heap (log'hēp), *n.* A pile of logs for burning in clearing land.

Log-house, Log-hut (log'hous, log'hut), *n.* Same as *Log-cabin.*

Logic (loj'ik), *n.* [Fr. *logique;* L. *logica;* Gr. *logikē,* from *logos,* reason.] 1. The science of reasoning; the science of the operations of the understanding subservient to the estimation of evidence, including both the process itself of advancing from known truths or admitted propositions to unknown truths or propositions not previously admitted, and all intellectual operations, such as classifying and judging, subsidiary to this; the science whose chief end is to ascertain the principles on which all valid reasoning depends, and which may be applied as tests of the legitimacy of every conclusion that is drawn from premises.

Logic is the science of the laws of thought, as thought; that is, of the necessary conditions to which thought, considered in itself, is subject. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

By *logic* has generally been meant a system which teaches us so to arrange our reasonings that their truth or falsehood shall be evident in their form. *Whewell.*

Logic . . . is not the science of belief, but the science of proof or evidence. In so far as belief professes to be founded on proof, the office of *logic* is to supply a test for ascertaining whether or not the belief is well grounded. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Reasoning; the practice of reasoning; as, the author is guilty of much bad *logic.* — *Deductive logic,* the science which treats of deductive reasoning. See under DEDUCTIVE. — *Inductive logic,* the science which treats of inductive reasoning. See INDUCTION. — *Pure logic,* the science of logic proper, as distinguished either from *applied logic,* which is the science of logic as applied to some special branch of inquiry or field of investigation; or from *modified logic,* which treats of the practice of reasoning as modified by the mental constitution of man generally or particular individuals, or the practice of reasoning in relation to those circumstances which are likely to lead into error in reasoning.

Logical (loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to l[illegible] used in logic; taught in logic; as, *logical* subtleties. — 2. According to the rules or principles of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference; this reasoning is strictly *logical.*

A process of *logical* reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. *Stewart.*

3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; discriminating; as, a *logical* mind.

Logically (loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the rules or principles of logic; as, to argue *logically.*

Logician (lō-ji'shan), *n.* A person skilled in logic; a teacher or professor of logic; an able arguer.

Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke. *Pope.*

Logicise (loj'i-sīz), *v.i.* To exercise one's logical powers.

Intellect is not speaking and *logicising;* it is seeing and ascertaining. *Carlyle.*

Logics† (loj'iks), *n.* Used for *Logic.*

Logie (lō'gi), *n.* A bit of hollowed-out pewter polished in various concavities and used as theatrical jewelry. [Theatrical slang.]

Logistic, Logistical (lō-jis'tik, lō-jis'tik-al), *a.* 1.† Logical. *Berkeley.* — 2. In *math.* relating to logistics; sexagesimal; as, *logistic* arithmetic. — *Logistic* or *proportional logarithms,* certain logarithms of sexagesimal fractions useful in astronomical calculations. They are constructed for the purpose of simplifying the process of finding a fourth proportional where the first term is always the same. By the ordinary logarithmic tables it would be necessary in such a case first to find the logarithms of the second and third terms and add them together, and then to subtract the logarithm of the first, by which the logarithm of the fourth is determined. But in tables of logistic logarithms the figures given are the excesses of the logarithm of the first term over the logarithms of the numbers that may form the second and third terms; so that the process is reduced to adding the logistic logarithms of the second and third terms, which gives the logistic logarithm of the fourth. Tables of logistic logarithms were formerly used in connection with the old *Nautical Almanac* for simplifying astronomical calculations at sea; but they are now almost entirely disused, tables being now compiled that make it quite as convenient to use the common logarithms.

Logistics (lō-jis'tiks), *n.* 1. A name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations. Called also *Logistical Arithmetic.* — 2. *Milit.* that branch of military science which takes cognizance of the comparative warlike resources and capabilities of countries between which war is likely to arise, as well as of all the conditions under which it is likely to be conducted, as the geographical features, climate, means of transit, food resources, &c., of the probable seat of war.

Log-line (log'lin), *n.* *Naut.* a line or cord about 150 fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs, and wound on a reel, called the *log-reel.* See LOG.

Logman (log'man), *n.* 1. A man who carries logs. *Shak.* — 2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [United States.]

Logocracy (lō-gok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a word, and *krateō,* to rule.] Government by the power of words.

Logodædaly (lō-gō-dē'da-li), *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a word, and *daidalos,* skilfully or curiously wrought.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words, as by passing from one meaning of them to another. [Rare.]

For one instance of mere logomachy, I could bring ten instances of *logodædaly* or verbal legerdemain. *Coleridge.*

Logogram (lō'gō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a word, and *gramma,* a letter, from *graphō,* to write.] 1. In *phonography,* a word-letter; a phonogram that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, | that is, *t,* for *it.* — 2. A set of verses forming a puzzle. The verses contain words synonymous with certain others formed from the transposition of the letters of an original word, which last it is the object to find out. Thus out of the word *curtain* many shorter words may be formed, as *cur, curt, nut, tin, tarn,* &c., of which *dog, short, shell-fruit, white-metal, mountain-lake,* &c., may be regarded as synonyms. These latter synonyms then are introduced into the poem, and from these the primary synonyms (*cur, curt,* &c.) are to be guessed, and from them again *curtain* itself.

Logographer (lō-gog'ra-fėr), *n.* One skilled in logography.

Logographic, Logographical (lō-gō-graf'ik, lō-gō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to logography.

Logography (lō-gog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a word, and *graphē,* a writing.] 1. A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter. — 2. A system, formerly attempted, of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, a number of reporters acting at once, each of whom in succession took down a few words.

Logogriph,† **Logogryph†** (lō'gō-grif), *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a word, and *griphos,* a fishing-net, anything intricate.] A sort of riddle.

Logomachist (lō-gom'a-kist), *n.* One who contends about words.

Logomachy (lō-gom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *logos*, word, and *machē*, contest, altercation.] Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words.

How it (genius or originality) disconcerts society, interrupts the tranquil course of its vegetation, perplexes the methodical *logomachy* of parties. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Logomania (lō-gō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *mania*, madness.] A disease of the faculty of language generally associated with organic disease of the nervous structure, as in paralysis. In this disease, while conceptions and ideas remain clear, the power of associating these with the words by which they are expressed is lost, and the patient can either not give any names to his conceptions at all or expresses them erroneously. Sometimes one class of words is lost and others retained. Thus a patient may forget his own name, or nouns only, and remember all other words. Sometimes he forgets only parts of the word, as terminations, and not unfrequently in another form of the disease he inverts his phrases.

Logometer (lō-gom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *metron*, a measure.] A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logometric, Logometrical (lō-gō-met'rik, lō-gō-met'rik-al), *a.* Used to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents; pertaining to a logometer; as, a *logometric* scale.

Logos (log'os), *n.* [Gr., word, speech, reason, from *legō*, to speak.] The Word; the Divine Word; Christ.

Logothete (log'ō-thet), *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, account, and *tithēmi*, to place.] Properly, an accountant; hence, an officer of the Byzantine Empire, who might be either (*a*) the public treasurer; (*b*) the head of any administrative department; or (*c*) the chancellor of the empire. *Gibbon.*

Logotype (log'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *typos*, impression.] A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, *ffl*, *æ*, *œ*, &c.

Log-reel (log'rēl), *n. Naut.* a reel on which the log-line is wound. See LOG.

Log-roll (log'rōl), *v.i.* [United States.] 1. To join in rolling and collecting logs for burning or lumber. Hence—2. To give mutual assistance in carrying legislative or other measures; to give aid mutually by puffery.

Log-ship (log'ship). See LOG-CHIP.

Log-slate. See LOG-BOOK.

Logthing (log'ting), *n.* [Icel. *lög*, law, and *thing*, assembly.] The legislative portion of the Norwegian *storthing* or diet, consisting of one-fourth of the members of the storthing, who sit apart from the other three-fourths constituting the *odelsthing* or representatives of landed property. The members of the logthing form, together with the highest judicial authorities, the supreme court of the kingdom.

Logwood (log'wụd), *n.* [From being imported in *logs*.] The popular English name of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, a tree found very commonly in many parts of the West Indies, where it has been introduced from the adjoining continent, especially

Logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*).

Honduras, on which account it has been called *Campeachy-wood*. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Cæsalpineæ. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 20 to 40 feet, with crooked irregular branches armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red colour, and so heavy as to sink in water. It is much used in dyeing, and its colouring matter is derived from a principle called *hematine* or *hematoxyline*. Logwood contains, besides, resin, oil, acetic acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxide of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown colour, and also in the preparation of some lakes. An extract of logwood is used in medicine as an astringent.

Lohoch, Lohock (lō'hok), *n.* A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup. See LOCH.

Loimic (loim'ik), *a.* [Gr. *loimos*, contagious matter.] Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.

Loin (loin), *n.* [O. Fr. *logne*; Fr. *longe*, a loin, as of veal, *lombes*, the loins, from L. *lumbus*, the loin. The O.E. *lend*, A. Sax. *lend*, *lenden* (G. and D. *lende*, Icel. and Dan. *lend*), the loin, has disappeared in favour of this word, the more readily probably from a certain similarity of form.] The part of an animal which lies between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the ossa ilium or haunch bone, or one of the lateral portions of the lumbar region. The loins are also called the *Reins*.

Loiter (loi'tėr), *v.i.* [Allied to D. *leuteren*, to vacillate or waver; perhaps to Icel. *loddari*, a loiterer; it may be connected with *late*, like Icel. *lötra*, *latra*, to loiter or linger, from *latr*, late; comp. E. *linger*, from *long*. Skeat takes it from the same root as *lout* (which see).] To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

Where have you been these two days *loitering*? *Shak.*

SYN. To linger, delay, lag, tarry.

Loiter (loi'tėr), *v.t.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly: used with *away*; as, he *loitered away* most of his leisure.

Loiterer (loi'tėr-ėr), *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

Loiteringly (loi'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a loitering manner.

Lok, Loki (lok, lō'ki), *n.* [Icel., signifying originally a deceiver, from *lokka*, G. *locken*, to lure, to entice.] In the *Scandinavian myth.* the evil deity, the author of all calamities. He is said to be the father of Hela, goddess of the lower regions.

Loke (lōk), *n.* [Allied to *lock*, A. Sax. *locan*, to shut.] [Provincial.] 1. A wicket or hatch. 2. A private road or path. *Halliwell.*—3. A close narrow lane.

Loke,† *n.* A lock of hair or wool. *Drayton.*

Loke,† *v.t.* To see; to look upon. *Chaucer.*

Loken,† **Loke,**† pp. of *lock* or *loke*. Locked; shut close. *Chaucer.*

Loligidæ (lo-lij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See LOLIGO.] Carpenter's name for the family Teuthidæ, comprising the calamaries or squids. See TEUTHIDÆ.

Loligo (lo-lī'gō), *n.* [L., a cuttle-fish.] A genus of cuttle-fishes. See CALAMARY.

Lolium (lō'li-um), *n.* [L.] A genus of grasses of the tribe Hordeæ, containing a few species common in many parts of the northern hemisphere. One species (*L. perenne*) is the common rye-grass of the farmer, one of the most valuable of our pasture grasses; another species is *L. temulentum*, or darnel, which was long believed to have poisonous narcotic qualities; these, however, are now shown to have no existence in fact.

Darnel (*L. temulentum*).

Loll (lol), *v.i.* [Icel. *lulla*, to loll, *lalla*, to toddle as a child beginning to walk. Wedgwood thinks the original idea is that of *lolling* or *lilling* out the tongue, whence the idea of imperfect speech (as in Bavarian *lallen*, to speak thick), and lastly of imperfect action.] 1. To lie at ease; to lie in a careless attitude; to recline; to lean.

Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

2. To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog when heated with labour or exertion.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.
Dryden.

3. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth: said of the animal that does so.

Loll (lol), *v.t.* To suffer to hang out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their fawning tongues. *Dryden.*

Lollard (lol'ärd), *n.* [Either from *loll*, and meaning originally a lazy fellow, a sluggard, or from L.G. *lollen*, *lullen*, to sing softly, from the practice of the original Lollards of singing dirges at funerals. Others derive the term from an early German reformer of the name of *Lollard* or *Lolhardus*, who was burned at Cologne in 1351.] 1. One of a semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and not quite extinct yet. They were blamed for holding heretical opinions, and hence perhaps the application of the term in the following sense.—2. One of the followers of Wickliffe in England, who were persecuted in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V.

Dr. Wiclif dying at Lutterworth, Dec. 31, 1384, his followers were soon after distinguished, or rather reproached, by the nickname of *Lollards*. *Lewis.*

Lollardism, Lollardy (lol'ärd-izm, lol'ärd-i), *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Lollards.

The spirit of Popery, not Christianity, was to be seen in the zeal of the enemies to *Lollardy*. *Young.*

Loller,† *n.* A Lollard. *Chaucer.*

Lollingly (lol'ing-li), *adv.* In a lolling manner.

She (Doorga) has four arms, with one of which she carries the skull of a giant; her tongue protrudes, and hangs *lollingly* from the mouth. *Buckle.*

Lollipop (lol'i-pop), *n.* [Explained by Wedgwood as meaning a dainty for sucking, from stem of E. *loll*, *lill*, to protrude the tongue, and *pap*, *papa*, 'the infantine expression for eating.' Comp. L.G. *zuckerpopp*, sweetmeats. *Lolly* seems to mean a soft kind of food, as in *loblolly*, and *pop* is probably the same as *pap*, infants' food.] A kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lollop (lol'op), *v.i.* [From *loll*.] To loll; to move heavily; to lounge. [Colloq.]

Lomaria (lō-mā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *lōma*, a hem, fringe, or border.] A genus of ferns closely allied to the blechnums, from which it is distinguished by having the sori situated along the margin of the fronds, while in the blechnums they are situated within the margin.

Lombard (lom'bärd), *n.* [L.L. *Longobardi*, generally translated as *Long beards*, being regarded as a latinized form of the German words for long and beard. Another etymology is G. *lang* or L. *longus*, long, and O.H.G. *barte*, *part*, a battle-axe. Comp. *halbert*, *partisan*. But see the following extract.

Paulus Diaconus, who was a *Lombard* by birth, derives their name of *Longobardi* from their long beards; but modern critics reject this etymology, and suppose the name to have reference to their dwelling on the banks of the Elbe, inasmuch as *Börde* signifies in Low German a fertile plain on the bank of a river, and there is still a district in Magdeburg called the *lange Börde*. *Smith's Class. Dict.*]

1. A native of Lombardy in Italy.—2.† A banker or money-lender: so called because this profession was first exercised in London by natives of Lombardy.—3. *Milit.* a kind of cannon formerly used.—*Lombard Street*, a street in London where a large number of the principal bankers, money-brokers, and bullion-dealers have their offices; hence, the money market or the moneyed interest of London.

Lombard, Lombard-house (lom'bärd, lom'-bärd-hous), *n.* A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest upon articles deposited and pledged. Called also *Mont-de-piété*.

Lombard (lom'bärd), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.—*Lombard architecture*, the form which the Romanesque style of architecture assumed under the hands of the Gothic invaders and colonists of the north of Italy, comprising the buildings erected from about the beginning of the ninth to the beginning of the thirteenth century. It forms a connecting link between the romanized architecture of Italy and the Gothic of more northern countries. The most characteristic feature of the churches built in this style is the general introduction and artistic development of the vault, that feature which afterwards became the formative principle of the whole Gothic style. In the Lombard architecture also pillars consisting of several shafts arranged round

a central mass, and buttresses of small projection, appear to have been first employed. The tendency to the prevalence of vertical lines throughout the design, instead of the horizontal lines of the classic architecture, is also characteristic, as well as the use of the dome to surmount the intersection of the choir nave and transepts. See also extract below.

Generally speaking the most beautiful part of a *Lombard* church is its eastern end. The apse with its gallery, the transepts, and, above all, the dome that almost invariably surmounts their intersection with the choir, constitute a group which always has a pleasing effect, and is very often highly artistic and beautiful. *J. Fergusson.*

Lombardeer† (lom'bärd-ēr), *n.* A Lombard or pawnbroker. *Howell.*

Lombardic (lom-bär'dik), *a.* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. — *Lombardic alphabet*, an alphabet derived from the Roman, and employed in the manuscripts of Italy.

Loment, Lomentum (lō'ment, lō-men'tum), *n.* In *bot.* an indehiscent legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse articulation between each seed.

Loment of Sainfoin.

Lomentaceæ (lō-men-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *lomentum* (see above).] A sub-order of Cruciferæ, the siliqua of which resembles a lomentum in having each seed divided from its neighbour by a transverse dissepiment. The common British plants jointed-charlock (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*) and purple sea-rocket (*Cakile maritima*) belong to this sub-order.

Lomentaceous (lō-men-tā'shus), *a.* Bearing loments; like a loment; pertaining to a loment.

Lomonite (lom'on-īt), *n.* Laumonite or diprismatic zeolite.

Lomp (lump), *n.* Same as *Lumpfish*.

Lompish† (lomp'ish), *a.* Lumpish; heavy. 'His *lompish* head.' *Spenser.*

Londe,† *n.* Land.

Londenoys,† *n.* A Londoner; one born in London. *Chaucer.*

Londinium (lon-din'i-um). Roman name for London.

London-clay (lun'dun-klā), *n.* The most considerable of the eocene tertiary formations of Great Britain is thus designated from its development in the valley of the Thames under and around the metropolis. This formation consists of a bluish or blackish clay lying immediately over the plastic clay and sand, and rests unconformably on the chalk. It contains layers of ovate or flattish masses of argillaceous nodular limestone called septaria limestone or cementstone. The shells of the London-clay mostly belong to genera now inhabiting warmer seas than those of Britain.

Londoner (lun'dun-ėr), *n.* A native or citizen of London.

Londonism (lun'dun-izm), *n.* A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to London.

Londonize (lun'dun-īz), *v.t.* To invest with some attribute characteristic of London or the people of London.

Londonize (lun'dun-īz), *v.i.* To imitate the manner or fashions of Londoners.

London-pride (lun'dun-prīd), *n.* A British plant of the genus Saxifraga, the *S. umbrosa*. It is a plant common in every cottage-garden; also known by the name of *None-so-pretty*.

London-rocket (lun'dun-rok-et), *n. Sisymbrium Irio*, a plant which grows in waste places throughout Europe, and was formerly common in the neighbourhood of London, first appearing just after the great fire.

London-white (lun'dun-whīt), *n.* White-lead.

Lone (lōn), *a.* [Probably a contr. from *alone*, so that it consists of *one* preceded by the *l* of O.E. *al*, Mod. E. *all*; comp. however, Icel. *laun*, secrecy (from *ljúga*, to tell a lie), Dan. *lön*, secretly, Goth. *ga-laugns*, concealed.] 1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; not often visited by men; having few or no inhabitants.

Sir Boos
Rode to the *lonest* tract of all the realm.
Tennyson.

2. Without any companion or fellow; single; not having others near; as, a *lone* house; a *lone* traveller.—3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lone* woman to bear. *Shak.*

Lone (lōn), *n.* A lane. [Local.] See LOAN.

Lone,† *n.* A loan; anything lent. *Chaucer.*

Loneliness (lōn'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being lonely; solitude; retirement; seclusion from company; as, he was weary of the *loneliness* of his habitation.—2. Sadness for want of company or sympathy.

Uphold me, Father, in my *loneliness*. *Tennyson.*

3. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Now I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*. *Shak.*

Lonely (lōn'li), *a.* 1. Unfrequented by men; solitary; retired; sequestered; as, a *lonely* situation.—2. Not having others near; apart from fellows or companions; as, the *lonely* traveller.—3. Sad from want of companionship or sympathy.

Right through his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, *lonely* and miserable.
Tennyson.

4. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.

When, fairest princess,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*

SYN. Solitary, lone, lonesome, retired, unfrequented, sequestered, secluded.

Loneness (lōn'nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion.

Lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* Solitary; secluded from society; dreary from want of company or animation.

How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear!
Blackmore.

Lonesomely (lōn'sum-li), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

Lonesomeness (lōn'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lonesome; solitude.

Long (long), *a.* [A. Sax. *lang*, *long*, found in closely similar forms in all the Teutonic languages, into which it may have been borrowed at a very early period from the Latin *longus*, long, which is the only Indo-European word that can with certainty be connected with it.] 1. Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to *short*, and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide*. *Long* is a relative term; for a thing may be *long* in respect to one thing, and *short* with respect to another. We apply *long* to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. We say, a *long* way, a *long* distance, a *long* line, and *long* hair, *long* arms. By the latter terms we mean *hair* and *arms* exceeding the usual length.—2. Drawn out or extended in time; lasting during a considerable time; as, a *long* time; a *long* period of time; a *long* while; a *long* sickness or confinement; a *long* session; a *long* debate.—3. Extended to any specified measure; as, a span *long*; a yard *long*; a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c.—4. Happening or occurring after a protracted interval.

Death will not be *long* in coming. Ecclns. xiv. 12.
That we may us reserve both fresh and strong
Against the tournament which is not *long*.
Spenser.

5. Containing a great quantity of verbal matter; as, the book is far too *long*.

A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

6. Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a *long* succession of princes; a *long* line of ancestors.—7. Continued in sound; protracted; as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.—8. Lingering and longing.

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. Extending far in prospect or into futurity; far-seeing.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes are things particularly suited to a m[illegible] who has *long* views. *Burke.*

—*Long home*, the grave or death. Eccl. xii. 5. —*In the long run*, the whole course of things taken together; hence, in the ultimate result.—*Long cloth*, a kind of fine cotton or calico fabric made milled and plain. —*Long clothes*, a baby's dress, which descends much below the feet.—*Long firm*. See under FIRM.—*Long vacation*, in English law courts, the recess extending from the 10th August till the 24th October inclusive. —*To have a long head*, to be far-seeing.

Long (long), *n.* Anything that is long; specifically: (*a*) in *pros.* a long syllable or foot; as, mind your *longs* and *shorts*. (*b*) Formerly, a musical note whose length in common time was equal to four semibreves. —*The long and the short*, or *the short and the long*, the sum of a matter in a few words; the whole.

Long (long), *adv.* 1. To a great extent in space; as, a *long* extended line.—2. To a great extent in time; as, they that tarry *long* at the wine. Prov. xxiii. 30.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*. Ex. xix. 13.

So in composition we say, *long*-expected, *long*-forgot.—3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, not *long* before; not *long* after; *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar.—4. Throughout from beginning to end: used in certain phrases.

The God which fed me all my life *long* unto this day.
Gen. xlviii. 15.

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation.
Ps. xcv. 10.

Long† (long), *prep.* [Abbrev. from *along of*; A. Sax. *gelang*, along of, owing to, in consequence of.] By means of; by the fault of; owing to: with *of*.

Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shak.*
And when I lay in dungeon dark
Of Naworth Castle, long months three,
Till ransom'd for a thousand mark,
Dark Musgrave, it was *long* of thee.
Sir W. Scott.

Long† (long), *v.t.* To belong.

Long (long), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *langian*, to lengthen, to long, to crave, from *lang*, long; Icel. *langa*, G. *verlangen*, to wish for.] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly: usually followed by the infinitive, or *for* or *after*.

I *long* to see you. Rom. i. 11.
I have *longed after* thy precepts. Ps. cxix. 40.
I have *longed for* thy salvation. Ps. cxix. 174.

2. To have an eager appetite; to have a morbid craving: usually followed by *for*.

Nicomedes, *longing for* herrings, was supplied with fresh ones . . . at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Long-ago (long'a-gō), *n.* A time long or far past. [Poetical.]

The old man may weep for his to-morrow
Which is in the *long-ago*. *E. B. Browning.*

Longan (long'gan), *n.* 1. An evergreen eastern tree (*Nephelium Longanum*), yielding one of the most delicious fruits. It is of the same genus with the tree which yields the leechee, but its fruit is reckoned superior. It is much cultivated in China and as far west as Bengal, and has been grown in hothouses in Britain.—2. The fruit itself, which is imported into Britain in a dried state.

Longanimity† (long-ga-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *longanimitas*—*longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offences.

Christ gave us his spirit to enable us to suffer injuries, and made that the parts of suffering evils should be the matter of three or four Christian graces—of patience, of fortitude, of *longanimity*, and perseverance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Longboat (long'bōt), *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Long-bow (long'bō), *n.* A weapon of offence; the favourite national weapon of the English from the time of Edward II. down to the period when firearms were introduced. It was made of yew, ash, &c., and of the height of the archer; the arrow was usually half the length of the bow. See BOW.—*To draw the long-bow*, to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.

Long-breathed (long'bretht), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

Long-dozen (long'du-zn), *n.* Thirteen.

Longe (lunj), *n.* A pass or thrust with a sword; a lunge. See ALLONGE.

Longe (lunj), *v.i.* To make a pass with a rapier; to lunge.

Longer (long'ėr), *n.* One who longs or desires.

Longers (long'gėrs), *n. pl.* *Naut.* the casks stored next the keelson.

Longeval (lon-jē'val), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Long-lived.

Longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* [L. *longævitas*—*longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

Longevous (lon-jē'vus), *a.* [L. *longævus*. See LONGEVITY.] Living a long time; of great age.

Long-field-off (long'fēld-of), *n.* One of the fielders at the game of cricket, standing behind and to the left hand of the bowler.

Long-field-on (long'fēld-on), *n.* One of the fielders at the game of cricket, standing behind and to the right hand of the bowler.

Longhand (long'hand), *n.* Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *shorthand*, *phonography*, or *stenography*.

Long-headed (long'hed-ed), *a.* 1. Having a long head; specifically, a term applied to those races of men having skulls in which the diameter from side to side bears a less proportion to the diameter from back to front than 8 to 10. See DOLICHOCEPHALIC.—2. Shrewd; far-seeing; discerning; as, a *long-headed* man. *Bailey.*

Long-hid (long'hid), *a.* Long concealed.

> But now he throws that shallow habit by,
> Wherein deep policy did him disguise;
> And arm'd his *long-hid* wits advisedly,
> To check the tears in Collatinus' eyes. *Shak.*

Long-horned (long'hornd), *a.* Having long horns; as, the *long-horned* breed of cattle.

Long-hundred (long'hun-dred), *n.* One hundred and twenty.

Longicorn (lon'ji-korn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Longicornes.

Longicorn (lon'ji-korn), *n.* A member of the family Longicornes.

Longicornes (lon-ji-kor'nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn or antenna.] A family belonging to the tetramerous section of the coleoptera or beetles. It includes a vast number of large and beautiful beetles, all remarkable for the length of their antennæ, which, in the males of some of the species, are several times longer than their bodies. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen is terminated. The larvæ are very destructive to wood, boring it very deeply, and often making their burrows in every direction. Some of them attack the roots of plants. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species and the largest forms are found in South America and Western Africa. A certain number of these beetles inhabit Britain, but some of them are supposed not to be really

Longicorn Beetle (*Cerambyx heros*)

indigenous, but to have been imported with timber in the larval state.

Longilateral (lon-ji-lat'ér-al), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] Having long sides; having the form of a long parallelogram.

> Nineveh . . . was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad and a hundred and fifty long. *Sir T. Browne.*

Longimanous (lon-jim'an-us), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *manus*, hand.] Having long hands.

Longimetry (lon-jim'et-ri), *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

Longing,† *ppr.* Belonging.—*Longing for*, belonging to. *Chaucer.*

Longing (long'ing), *n.* An eager desire; a craving or morbid appetite. 'I have immortal *longings* in me.' *Shak.*

Longingly (long'ing-li), *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

Longinquity (lon-jin'kwi-ti), *n.* [L. *longinquitas*, from *longinquus*, long, extensive, from *longus*, long.] Greatness of distance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Longipalp (lon'ji-palp), *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *palpus*, a feeler.] A longicorn beetle. See LONGICORNES.

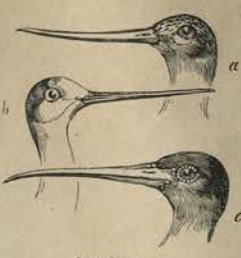
Longipennatæ, Longipennes (lon'ji-pen-nā'tē, lon'ji-pen-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing.] A family of aquatic birds, characterized by well-developed wings, pointed and sometimes hooked bill, and by never having the hallux united with the anterior toes by a membrane. The most important groups are the albatross (Diomedea), the Laridæ or gulls and terns, and the Procellaridæ or petrels.

Longipennate (lon-ji-pen'āt), *a.* Having long wings.

Longiroster (lon-ji-ros'tér), *n.* A member of the Longirostres.

Longirostral (lon-ji-ros'tral), *a.* Having a long bill: applied to certain birds, as the snipe, crane, &c.

Longirostres (lon-ji-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill.] A



Longirostres.

a, Head of Black-tailed Godwit. *b*, Do. Stilt Plover. *c*, Do. Glossy Ibis.

group of wading birds (Grallatores), characterized by the possession of long, slender, soft bills, grooved for the perforations of the nostrils. The legs are sometimes rather short, sometimes of great length; the toes are of moderate length, and the hallux is usually short and sometimes absent. The bill in these birds serves as an organ of touch, being used as a kind of probe to feel for food in mud or marshy soil. To fulfil this purpose the tip of the bill is furnished with numerous filaments of the fifth nerve. They feed mostly upon insects and worms, and are not strictly aquatic in their habits, mostly frequenting marshy districts, moors, fens, the banks of rivers or lakes, or the shores of the sea. This group comprises the snipes, sandpipers, curlews, ruffs, godwits, turnstones, avoset, &c.

Longish (long'ish), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

Longitude (lon'ji-tūd), *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] 1. Length; measure along the longest line.

> The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms which were longer than broad by the double of their latitude. *Wotton.*

2. In *geog.* distance on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude; or, as more commonly defined, the arc or portion of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a place and some meridian selected as a starting-point in calculating longitude, and called the first meridian; otherwise, the angle between the meridian plane of one place and the meridian plane of another. In this country longitudes are reckoned from the meridian of the royal observatory at Greenwich, which is that most commonly adopted in the construction of maps, though the meridians of Paris, Ferro, and Washington are also employed. Longitude is either expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time, for since any point of the earth's surface passes through 360° of longitude in twenty-four hours, 15° are equivalent to one hour. It is reckoned to 180° eastward or westward; thus Vienna is in lon. 16° 23′ E. When the latitude and longitude of a place are known, its precise situation on the globe is known, and hence it is of great importance to mariners to be able to determine their latitude and longitude at any time. There are various ways of finding longitude at sea. One of the most common is by means of a chronometer which gives the Greenwich time at any place, while the local time at that place is found by observation of the sun, the difference giving the longitude in time. See LATITUDE.—3. In *astron.* the distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated.—*Geocentric longitude*, in *astron.* the longitude of a heavenly body as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the centre is the same as that of the earth.—*Heliocentric longitude*, the longitude of a heavenly body as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the centre coincides with the sun's centre.

Longitudinal (lon-ji-tūd'in-al), *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* distance; specifically, running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across*; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body.

Longitudinal (lon-ji-tūd'in-al), *n.* A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail. *Goodrich.*

Longitudinally (lon-ji-tūd'in-al-li), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; in the direction of length.

Longitudinated (lon-ji-tūd'in-āt-ed), *a.* Extended in length. *Goldsmith.* [Rare.]

Long-leg (long'leg), *n.* One of the fielders at the game of cricket.

Long-legs (long'legz), *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the *Tipula oleracea* or crane-fly and its congeners. See DADDY-LONG-LEGS.

Long-lived (long'līvd), *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

Longly (long'li), *adv.* 1. With longing desire; longingly: a doubtful meaning.

> Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
> Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all. *Shak.*

2. For a long time; hence, tediously or wearisomely.—3. Longitudinally; lengthwise.

Long-measure (long'mezh-ūr), *n.* Measure of length; lineal measure.

Long-necked (long'nekt), *a.* Having a long neck.

Longness (long'nes), *n.* Length.

Longnose (long'nōz), *n.* A common name for the garfish (*Esox Belone* or *Belone vulgaris*). See GARFISH.

Longprimer (long'prīm-ér), *n.* A printing type of a size between smallpica and bourgeois.

Long-shore-man (long'shōr-man), *n.* [A man engaged *along* or about the *shore*.] A labourer employed about wharves in loading and unloading vessels.

Long-sighted (long'sīt-ed), *a.* 1. Able to see at a great distance; hence, having foresight; of acute intellect; sagacious; farseeing.—2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand.

Long-sightedness (long'sīt-ed-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.—2. In *med.* a defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly; presbyopia.

Long-slip (long'slip), *n.* A fielder in the game of cricket, standing behind and to the left of the batter's wicket.

Longsome (long'sum), *a.* Tiresome on account of length; tedious: applied to persons and things.

> They have had so little mercy on him as to put him to the penance of their *longsome* volume. *Bp. Hall.*
>
> Poetry is, or should be, clarified prose—prose with all its superfluous matter got rid of—a golden residuum, the essence, soul, and spirit of thought and feeling. A poet who is *longsome* sins against his vocation. *Temple Bar.*

Longsomeness (long'sum-nes), *n.* State of being longsome; tediousness.

Longspun (long'spun), *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; tedious.

Long-stop (long'stop), *n.* One of the fielders at the game of cricket, who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls which escape him.

Longstop (long'stop), *v.i.* To act as long-stop at cricket.

Long-sufferance (long'suf-fér-ans), *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience.

Long-suffering (long'suf-fér-ing), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

> The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

Long-suffering (long'suf-fér-ing), *n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.

> Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and *long-suffering*? Rom. ii. 4.

Long-tail (long'tāl), *n.* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. A long-tail was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt, other dogs being required to have their tails cut. Hence the phrase *Come cut and long-tail* was used to signify gentle-folks and others as they might come.

Long-tail (long'tāl), *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

Long-tailed (long'tāld), *a.* Having a long tail.

Long-tom (long'tom), *n.* A long gun on the deck of vessels, used by chasers, &c., for throwing a ball a great distance.

Long-tongue (long'tung), *n.* A local name for the wryneck, derived from the long extensile tongue of that bird.

Long-tongued (long'tungd), *a.* Prating; babbling; loquacious.

Long-waisted (long'wāst-ed), *a.* 1. Having a long waist: said of persons.—2. Long from the armpits to the waist or narrowest part:

said of a dress.—3. *Naut.* applied to a ship having a long waist. See WAIST.

Longways (long'wāz), *adv.* Longwise; lengthwise.

A vast mole which lies *longways*. *Addison.*

Long-winded (long'wind-ed), *a.* 1. Long-breathed.—2. Tedious in speaking, argument, or narration; wearisome from length; as, a *long-winded* advocate; a *long-winded* discourse.

Longwise (long'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Rare.]

Long-yearned† (long'yėrn-ed), *a.* Troubled for a long time. 'His *long-yearned* life.' *B. Jonson.*

Lonicera (lō-ni-sē'ra), *n.* [Named after Adam *Lonicer*, a German botanist, who died in 1586.] A genus of exogenous plants, of the nat. order Caprifoliaceæ, many species of which are called *honeysuckle*. (See HONEYSUCKLE.) They are erect or climbing shrubs, with opposite sessile or petiolate leaves, and often large flowers in cymes or pedunculate heads, the corolla limb being irregular or two-lipped; the fruit is a berry. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere, and are rare in the tropics.

Lonish† (lōn'ish), *a.* Somewhat lone or solitary.

Loo (lō), *n.* [The terminating syllable of *Lanterloo* (which see). The game is sometimes called *lant.*] A game at cards, formerly played with five cards, but now commonly played with three. A full pack of fifty-two cards is used, and as many as seventeen persons may play. The cards rank as at whist.

Loo (lō), *v.t.* To beat in the game of loo by winning every trick.

Loo (lō), *n.* Love. [Scotch.]

Loobily (lō'bi-li), *adv.* [See LOOBY.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

Loobily (lō'bi-li), *a.* Looby-like; lubberly; awkward; clumsy. 'A *loobily* . . . fellow.' *L'Estrange.*

Loobs (lōbz), *n.* In *mining*, tin slime or sludge containing ore.

Looby (lō'bi), *n.* [Allied to *lob*, *lubber*; W. *llabi*, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *llob*, a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Who could give the *looby* such airs? *Swift.*

Looch (lōk), *n.* A species of medicine. Same as *Loch.*

Loof (lōf), *n.* [D. *loef*, weather-gauge, and also in composition applied to various portions of a vessel. See LUFF.] The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated as they approach the stem.

Loof (lōf), *v.i.* [See LUFF.] *Naut.* to luff.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shak.*

Loof, Lufe (lūf), *n.* [Icel. *lōfi*, Goth. *lofa*, the palm of the hand.] The palm of the hand. [Scotch.]

Loof-hook (lụf'hōk), *n.* Same as *Luff-hook.*

Look (lụk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lōcian*; Prov. G. *lugen*, *luegen*, O.H.G. *luogēn*, *luokēn*, to look. Akin to G. *loch*, a hole, Icel. *gluggr*, a window.] 1. To direct the eye toward an object with the intention of seeing it; to gaze: with the prepositions *to*, *at*, *on*, *after*, *for*, and *toward* before the object.—*To look on* implies more of dignity or deliberation in the act of looking than *to look at* or *to look to*.—*To look after* or *for* implies that the object is not present to the eye, but is to be sought for.—*To look toward* is rather to look in the direction of an object than at the object itself.—2. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine.

We are not only to *look* at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stilling fleet.*

3. To have expectation or anticipation of something; to expect.

He must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

4. To take heed or care; to watch; to mind.

Look that you bind them fast. *Shak.*

5. To be directed; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

The door of the inner gate that *looketh* toward the north. Ezek. xlii. 2.

Let thine eyes *look* right on. Prov. iv. 25.

6. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance; to give certain indications; as, the patient *looks* better than he did; the clouds *look* rainy.

I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *Watts.*

7. To have or assume any air, mien, or manner, with the purpose of impressing a beholder.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shak.*

—*To look about*, to look on all sides or in different directions.—*To look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.—*To look after*, (*a*) to attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* children. (*b*) To expect; to be in a state of expectation.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. Luke xxi. 26.

(*c*) To seek; to search for.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated. *Woodward.*

—*To look down upon*, to regard as an inferior; to regard with contempt; to despise.—*To look for*, (*a*) to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.

Look now *for* no enchanting voice. *Milton.*

(*b*) To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money or lost cattle.—*To look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.—*To look on*, (*a*) to regard; to esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

(*b*) To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To be a mere spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder and *look on*. *Shak.*

—*To look over*, to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.—*To look out*, to be on the watch; as, the seaman *looks out* for breakers.—*To look to*, or *unto*, (*a*) to watch; to take care of.

Look well *to* thy herds. Prov. xxvii. 23.

(*b*) To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from; as, the creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. Is. xlv. 22.

—*To look through*, (*a*) to see through; to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly. (*b*) To take a view of the contents of; as, *to look through* a book of engravings or a museum.

Look (lụk), *v.t.* 1.† To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Spenser.*

2. To influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*

—*To look down*, to quell by an exhibition of superior force or power; to cause to quail by a formidable appearance; to frown down.

Most of them recommended that he should go in such force as to *look down* opposition, and crush the rebellion in its birth. *Prescott.*

3. To express or manifest by a look.

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes that spake again. *Byron.*

—*To look out*, to search for and discover; to choose; to select; as, *look out* associates of good reputation.—*To look in the face*, to face or meet with boldness; hence, sometimes, to meet for combat. 2 Ki. xiv. 8.—*To look up*: (*a*), to search for till found; as, I do not know where the book is, I must *look* it *up*. (*b*) To pay a visit to; as, I must *look* you *up* some of these nights. [Colloq.]

Look (lụk), *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.

Pain, disgrace, and poverty have frightful *looks*. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing; as, every *look* filled him with anguish.

Sweet is the smile of home, the mutual *look*,
When hearts are of each other sure. *Keble.*

SYN. Sight, glance, aspect, appearance, air, mien, manner.

Looker (lụk'ėr), *n.* One who looks.—*A looker on*, a mere spectator.

Looking (lụk'ing), *n.* Search or searching.—*Looking-for*, anticipation; expectation. 'A certain fearful *looking-for* of judgment.' Heb. x. 27.

Looking-glass (lụk'ing-glas), *n.* A glass silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it; a mirror.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*

Look-out (lụk'out), *n.* 1. A careful looking or watching for any object or event.—2. A place from which such observation is made. 3. The person or party engaged in watching.

Lookout-man (lụk'out-man), *n.* A man engaged in keeping watch.

Lool (lōl), *n.* [Perhaps from *L. loculus*, a coffer, a receptacle, through the French.] In *metal.* a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.

Loom (lōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *lōma*, O.E. *lome*, tool, utensil, vessel. 'The weaving-machine being one of the most important pieces of furniture in old English houses, the word *loom* received the special meaning which it now has.' *Dr. R. Morris.* In Scotland the word still to some extent retains the old meaning of article, implement.] 1.† A utensil; a tool; an article in general: used in composition, as in heir*loom*, work-*loom*, &c. See HEIRLOOM. 2. A frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver works thread into cloth. Looms are of various constructions, accommodated to the various kinds of materials to be woven and the modes of weaving them. They are divided into the two great classes of *hand-looms* and *power-looms*, the former driven by the person weaving, the latter driven and worked by steam or other motive-power.

Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff. *Rambler.*

3. That part of an oar which is within the rowlock.

Loom (lōm), *v.i.* [Icel. *ljóma*, to shine; A. Sax. *leómian*, from *leóma*, a ray of light, later form *leme* or *leam*.] 1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly: said of distant objects; as, the ship *looms* large, or the land *looms* high.

The peak
Haze-hidden, and thereon a phantom king,
Now *looming* and now lost. *Tennyson.*

2. To be eminent; to be elevated or ennobled, in a moral sense; to rise.

On no occasion does he (Paul) *loom* so high and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason.*

3. To appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or, as it were, in the distance; as, the truth begins to *loom* before me.

Loom (lōm), *n.* The indistinct appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog.

Loom (lōm), *n.* In *ornith.* same as *Loon.*

Loomed (lōmd), *a.* That is woven in a loom.

Or with *loomed* wool the native robe supplies. *Savage.*

Loom-gale (lōm'gāl), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

Looming (lōm'ing), *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere. See MIRAGE.

Loon (lōn), *n.* [Perhaps same word as O.D. *loen*, a stupid man. Comp. Ir. *liun*, sluggish, slothful.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless person.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shak.*

Loon (lōn), *n.* [Corrupted from O.E. *loom*, Dan. *loom*, Icel. *lómr*, G. *lohme*, *lomme*, a loon.] A name given to the great northern diver or ember-goose (*Colymbus glacialis*), and to other birds of this genus. See DIVER, EMBER-GOOSE.

Loop (lōp), *n.* [Probably from Ir. *lup* or Gael. *lub*, *luib*, loop, noose, thong, &c.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose; a doubled cord or the like through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; a bight.—2. Anything resembling a loop; as, the bend of a river; a link; a crook.—3. In *gun.* a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.—4. A hinge of a door. [Provincial.]—5. A length of paling. [Provincial.]

Loop (lōp), *v.t.* To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or secure with a loop or loops; to furnish with a loop or loops.

Loop (lōp), *n.* [D. *luipen*, to peep.] In ancient castles, a small aperture to spy the enemy or to fire arrows or ordnance from, or to admit light; a loophole; an aperture in general.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce out peep. *Fairfax.*

Loop (lōp), *n.* [G. *luppe*, a bloom, a loop, a bundle of hay; *lupp*, *lab*, rennet; allied to

E. *lopper, lapper,* &c., perhaps ultimately of same root as E. *leap,* D. *loopen,* to run; comp. *run,* in sense of melting.] A mass of half-melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer.

Loop (löp), *v.i.* In *metal.* to run together, as the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is only heated for calcination.

Looped (löpt), *a.* Full of loops or loopholes. '*Looped* and windowed raggedness.' *Shak.*

Looper (löp'ėr), *n.* The larva of certain species of moths, which forms a loop when crawling, having no legs near the middle of its body. When resting the loopers stretch their body out, holding on to the branch by the hind pair of feet. They look then like a piece of the branch, and being often coloured like it must frequently escape the notice of birds.

Loophole (löp'hōl), *n.* [See LOOP, an opening or loophole.] 1. *Milit.* a small aperture in the walls of a fortification or in the bulk-head and other parts of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are fired at an enemy.—2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage or the means of escape: often used figuratively, and especially of an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.

Loopholed (löp'hōld), *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.

Loopie, Loopy (löp'i), *a.* [Perhaps lit. one who slips out at loopholes, or allied to *leap, elope,* D. *loopen,* to run.] Deceitful; crafty. [Scotch.]

Looping-snails (löp'ing-snālz), *n. pl.* The species of Truncatella are so called, from the animal walking by contracting the space between the lips and foot.

Loop-line (löp'lin), *n.* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again, thus forming a loop.

Loord† (lörd), *n.* [Fr. *lourd,* heavy, stupid; It. *lordo,* dirty, from L. *luridus,* sallow, lurid.] A dull, stupid fellow; a low, degraded, worthless person; a drone.

Loos,† **Los,**† *n.* [Fr. *los,* L. *laus,* praise.] Praise. *Chaucer.*

Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorifie his name. *Spenser.*

Loose (lös), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loosed;* ppr. *loosing.* [From the adjective *loose;* comp. D. *lossen,* Icel. *leysa, losa,* G. *lösen,* Goth. *lausjan,* to loose. See the adjective and also the allied LOSE.] 1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to set free.

Canst thou . . . *loose* the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii. 31.

Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: *loose* them, and bring them unto me. Mat. xxi. 2.

2. To relax; to loosen; as, to *loose* one's hold.

The joints of his loins were *loosed.* Dan. v. 6.

3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate.

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed.* Is. li. 14.

4. To free from obligation, burden, or the like; to disengage.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity. Luke xiii. 12.

5. To unfasten; to undo; to unlock.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? Rev. v. 2.

6. To remit; to absolve.

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth, shall be *loosed* in heaven. Mat. xvi. 19.

7.† To solve; to explain. *Spenser.*

Loose (lös), *v.i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbour.

Now when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. Acts xiii. 13.

Loose (lös), *a.* [A. Sax. *leás,* G. and D. *los,* Dan. Sw. *lös,* Icel. and Goth. *laus,* loose. This word appears also as the term. *-less. Lose, loss,* are closely allied.] 1. Not attached together or to something fixed; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined; *fig.* free from ties; as, the *loose* sheets of a book. 'Unfortunate foundlings, deprived of their natural rights, cast *loose* upon the world.' *Dickens.*—2. Not tight or close; as, a *loose* garment.—3. Not dense, close, or compact; as, a cloth or fossil of *loose* texture.

With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* array. *Milton.*

4. Not concise; not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as, a *loose* and diffused style; a *loose* way of reasoning.—5. Not morally strict or rigid; lax; careless; as, a *loose* observance of rites. 'The *loose* morality which he had learned.' *Sir W. Scott.*—6. Unconnected; rambling; as, a *loose* indigested play.

Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages. *Watts.*

7. Having lax bowels.—8. Not attached or enslaved; disengaged; free from obligation: with *from* or *of.*

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose from* pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

9. Unrestrained in behaviour; dissolute; unchaste; as, a *loose* man or woman.—10. Containing unchaste language; as, a *loose* epistle.—*To break loose,* to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence; *fig.* to cast off moral restraint.—*To set loose,* to set at liberty; to free from restraint or confinement.

Loose (lös), *n.* 1.† Freedom from restraint; liberty.

He runs with an unbounded *loose.* *Prior.*

2.† The act of letting go or discharging; discharge; shot.

In throwing a dart or javelin we force back our arms, to make our *loose* the stronger. *B. Jonson.*

—*On the loose,* (*a*) obtaining one's living by prostitution: said of women. (*b*) On the spree: said of men.—*To give a loose,* to give free vent.

They *give a loose* to their feelings on proper occasions. *Thackeray.*

But with a sigh, a tear for human frailty,
We may return, and once more *give a loose*
To the delighted spirit. *Rogers.*

Loose-box, Loose-house (lös'boks, lös'hous), *n.* A stable or part of a stable without stalls, for the accommodation of such horses as are considered to be better not tied.

Loosely (lös'li), *adv.* In a loose manner: (*a*) not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged; as, things *loosely* tied or connected. (*b*) Without confinement.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser.*

(*c*) Without order, union, or connection.

Part *loosely* wing the region. *Milton.*

(*d*) In a manner not controlled by moral restraints; wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely.

A bishop, living *loosely,* was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*

(*e*) Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly; as, a mind *loosely* employed. (*f*) Meanly; slightly.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*

Loosen (lös'n), *v.t.* [From the adjective *loose.*] To make loose: (*a*) to free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; as, to *loosen* a string when tied, or a knot; to *loosen* a joint; to *loosen* a rock in the earth. (*b*) To render less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* the earth about the roots of a tree. (*c*) To free from restraint.

It *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase the alvine discharges of.

Fear *looseneth* the belly. *Bacon.*

Loosen (lös'n), *v.i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

Loosener (lös'n-ėr), *n.* 1. One who loosens. 2. That which loosens; a laxative. 'As an astringent or as a *loosener.*' *Sterne.*

Looseness (lös'nes), *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed: (*a*) a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed, or compact; as, the *looseness* of a cord; the *looseness* of a robe; the *looseness* of the skin; the *looseness* of earth or of the texture of cloth. (*b*) The state opposite to rigour or rigidness; laxity; levity; as, *looseness* of morals or of principles. (*c*) Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; as, *looseness* of life. (*d*) Habitual lewdness; unchastity. (*e*) Flux from the bowels; diarrhœa.

Loosestrife (lös'strif), *n.* [*Loose* and *strife.* The L. and Gr. name *lysimachia* has the same meaning.] In *bot.* the English popular name of several species of plants of the genera Lysimachia and Lythrum. See LYSIMACHIA, LYTHRUM.

Loosish (lös'ish), *a.* Somewhat loose. [Rare.]

Loosome (lö'sum), *a.* [Sc. *loo* for *love,* and suffix *some* (which see).] Lovely; worthy of being loved. [Scotch.]

Loot (lụt), pret. of the verb to *let.* Let; permitted. [Scotch.]

Loot (löt), *n.* [Hind. *lūt,* plunder.] Booty; plunder: especially such as is taken in a sacked city. 'Our *loot* consists of some atta and rice.' *W. H. Russell.* [Anglo-Indian.]

It is a very curious fact that while the word *loot* is unquestionably Anglo-Indian, and only a recent importation into our English language, it has always been at the same time English-Gipsy, although it never rose to the surface. *C. G. Leland.*

Loot (löt), *v.t.* To plunder, as a sacked city or a house; to ransack in search of plunder. '*Looting* parties . . . ransacking the houses.' *Oliphant.* [Anglo-Indian.]

Loo-table (lö'tā-bl), *n.* A round table for a sitting-room: so named from this form being convenient and often used by a circle of persons for playing at loo.

Looter (löt'ėr), *n.* One who loots; a plunderer. [Anglo-Indian.] See LOOT.

Those insatiable *looters,* men, women, and children, all are at it. *W. H. Russell.*

Looty (löt'i), *n.* In the East Indies, a plunderer. The same as *Pindary.*

Loover (lö'vėr), *n.* See LOUVRE.

Lop (lop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lopped;* ppr. *lopping.* [Origin doubtful. The L.L. *loppare* has the same meaning, but it may be from the English word; Ed. Müller, however, inclines to derive *lop* from *loppare,* and the latter from the stem of E. *lap,* G. *lappen,* a patch, &c. The Fr. *lopin,* a morsel, a fragment, is probably allied.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; to cut off, as superfluous parts; to trim by cutting; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

Like to pillars most they seem'd,
Or hollow'd bodies made of oak or fir
With branches *lopped,* in wood or mountain fell'd. *Milton.*

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

2. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* the trees or saplings of a hedge.

Lop (lop), *n.* That which is cut from trees.

Else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

He lays claim also to *lop* and top. *Gilbert White.*

Lop (lop), *v.t.* [Allied to *lap.* See LOP, to cut off.] To let fall; to allow to hang pendulous; as, a horse *lops* his ears.

Lop (lop), *v.i.* To hang downwards or pendent; to be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits.

Lope† (lōp), pret. of *leap.*

Lope (lōp), *v.i.* pret. and pp. *loped;* ppr. *loping.* [Akin LEAP.] To walk fast or run with a long swinging step. 'The camel-corps . . . *loped* away.' *G. W. Steevens.*

Lope (lōp), *n.* A loping pace; a long step.

Lop-eared (lop'ėrd), *a.* Having ears which lop or hang; having pendulous ears.

Lopeman† (lōp'man), *n.* A leaping man.

God what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Duchy *lopeman.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Lope-staff† (lōp'staf), *n.* A leaping-pole. *Cotgrave.*

Lophiidæ (lō-fi'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of teleostean fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, distinguished by the bones of the carpus being elongated, and forming a kind of arm, which supports the pectoral fins. The angler or fishing-frog belongs to this family. See LOPHIUS.

Lophiodon (lō-fi'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *lophos,* a crest or eminence, and *odous,* a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals allied to the tapir and rhinoceros: so named from certain points or eminences on the teeth. They are found in tertiary formations.

Lophiodont (lō-fi'o-dont), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the lophiodon.

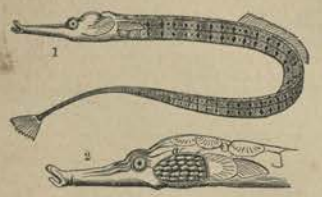
Lophius (lō'fi-us), *n.* [Gr. *lophos,* a crest or eminence.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the family Lophiidæ. The head is very wide, depressed, with protuberances, and bearing long sepa-

Fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*).

rate movable tendrils; mouth capacious and armed with formidable teeth; skin soft, without scales; fins fleshy and supported on a firm framework of bones, so that to some extent they are capable of serving as feet. In general appearance these fishes have been compared to a gigantic tadpole. They lie at the bottom concealed in mud, and by gently waving the filamentous appendages on the head attract the smaller fishes, upon which they prey. The best known species is *L. piscatorius* (the angler, fishing-frog, toad-fish, sea-devil, &c.), often found on the British coasts. Its voracity is extreme; one 2½ feet long has been caught with a cod 2 feet long in its stomach.

Lophobranchiate (lō-fō-brang'ki-āt), *n.* *a.* Apellative of an order of osseous fishes comprehending those whose gills are disposed in tufts along the branchial arches, as in the pipe-fish and hippocampus.

Lophobranchii (lō-fō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*, gills.] A family of fishes in which the gills, instead of being pectinated, are separated into small rounded tufts, which are arranged in



Lophobranchii.

1, Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*). 2, Head, with the operculum removed to show the tufted branchiæ, *a*.

pairs along the branchial arches, and covered by a large operculum, so fixed as to leave only a single small orifice for the passage of the water outwards. The body is covered with small plates for scales. It comprehends the pipe-fishes.

Lophopea (lō-fop'ē-a), *n.* See LOPHOPODA.

Lophophore (lō'fō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest, and *pherō*, to carry.] In *zool.* the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne.

Lophophorinæ (lō-fof'o-rī''nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest, and *pherō*, to bear.] The monauls, a sub-family of gallinaceous birds of the pheasant family (Phasianidæ).

Lophopoda (lō-fop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] The fresh-water Polyzoa, in which the tentacles, instead of being placed in a circle round the mouth, are supported upon a pair of long arms, which usually form a sort of horse-shoe. Their tentacles are usually more numerous than in the marine forms. An example of this structure is seen in the Plumatella.

Lophyropoda (lō-fi-rop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lophouros*, having a bushy tail or tufts, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of the five sections of entomostracous crustaceans, comprehending those forms, as Cyclops, which have a masticating mouth and numerous leaflike branches attached to the feet.

Lophyrus (lō-fī'rus), *n.* [Gr. *lophouros*. See above.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Tenthredinidæ or saw-flies. The larva of the British species (*L. pini*) feeds on the fir.—2. A sub-genus of the gasteropodous genus of molluscs Chiton. 3. A genus of Javan tree-lizards.—4. A genus of the family Columbidæ.

Loppard (lop'ard), *n.* A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard.

Lopper (lop'ér), *n.* One that lops.

Lopper (lop'ér), *v.i.* [Sc. *lapper;* allied to D. *lobberig*, gelatinous, Prov. G. *lübbern*, G. *liefern, geliefern*, to curdle or coagulate; G. *luppe, lab*, rennet; Icel. *hleypa*, to curdle, to cause to run, from *hlaupa*, to leap or run = E. *leap;* while *keslop, loop* (a mass of melted ore), perhaps *slab* (adj.), are kindred words. Comp. *run* in Scotch sense of curdle.] To curdle or coagulate, as milk which has become sour.

Lopping (lop'ing), *n.* 1. The cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop or leading shoot, for the sake of the profit to be derived from them; as contrasted with *pruning*, by which some of the branches are cut off for the sake of the tree.—2. That which is cut off; severed branches.

Loppy (lop'i), *a.* [From Prov. E. *lop*, to hang loosely. See next art.] Hanging down; limp and pendulous. 'A smeared and *loppy* shirt collar.' *Shirley Brooks.* [Rare.]

Lop-sided (lop'sid-ed), *a.* [Written also *lap-sided, lob-sided*, from O. and Prov. E. *lob, lop*, to hang down or droop, Icel. *labba*, to slouch; allied to G. *lappen*, to hang loose, E. *lap* (which see).] Heavier at one side than the other; lying or inclining to one side. 'A *lop-sided*, shambling vagabond.' *Theodore Hook.*

Loquacious (lo-kwā'shus), *a.* [L. *loquax, loquacis*, from *loquer*, Skr. *lap*, to speak, to talk. *Colloquy, eloquent, obloquy*, &c., are from this stem.] 1. Talkative; given to continual talking. '*Loquacious*, brawling, ever in the wrong.' *Dryden.*—2. Speaking; noisy.

Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *J. Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.—*Talkative, Loquacious, Garrulous.* See under TALKATIVE.

Loquaciously (lo-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In a loquacious or talkative manner.

Loquaciousness (lo-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being loquacious; loquacity.

Loquacity (lo-kwas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *loquacitas*, from *loquax*. See LOQUACIOUS.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN. Talkativeness, loquaciousness, garrulity, chatter, volubility.

Loquat (lō'kwat), *n.* A Chinese and Japanese evergreen tree of the genus Eriobatrya (*E. japanensis*), nat. order Rosaceæ, closely allied to the genus Mespilus (medlars). Its fruit, which bears the same name, is held in high esteem, and is about the size of a large gooseberry. The tree has been introduced into Australia, and is not unfrequent in hot-houses in England. It grows to the height of 20 to 30 feet, but in cultivation is seldom permitted to exceed 12 feet.

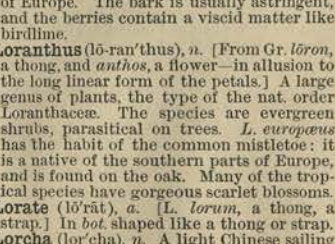
Loquela (lo-kwē'la), *n.* [L.] In *law*, an imparlance; a declaration.

Loranthaceæ (lō-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See LORANTHUS.] A nat. order of exogenous plants, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, now considered as allied to Santalaceæ. They have mostly hermaphrodite flowers, the perianth being often brilliantly coloured, all in one piece, or formed of many sepals. The stamens are inserted on the perianth-segments; the ovary is one-celled, with a solitary erect ovule. The Loranthaceæ are true parasites, growing upon the branches of trees. They have opposite leathery leaves, or are leafless. There is but one species found wild in England, the common mistletoe (*Viscum album*). A species of Loranthus occurs in the south of Europe. The bark is usually astringent, and the berries contain a viscid matter like birdlime.

Loranthus (lō-ran'thus), *n.* [From Gr. *lōron*, a thong, and *anthos*, a flower—in allusion to the long linear form of the petals.] A large genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Loranthaceæ. The species are evergreen shrubs, parasitical on trees. *L. europæus* has the habit of the common mistletoe: it is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is found on the oak. Many of the tropical species have gorgeous scarlet blossoms.

Lorate (lō'rāt), *a.* [L. *lorum*, a thong, a strap.] In *bot.* shaped like a thong or strap.

Lorcha (lor'cha), *n.* A light Chinese sailing



Lorcha.

vessel, carrying guns, built after the European model, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

Lord (lord), *n.* [O.E. *laverd, loverd*, &c., A. Sax. *hlāford, lāford*, a lord, from *hlāf, hlæf*, bread, loaf, and probably *weard*, E. *ward*, that is bread-ward. Another suggested derivation is *hlāf*, and *ord*, origin, beginning, point; but it seems hardly possible that such a compound could have given rise to a personal designation. *Lady* is also a disguised compound with *loaf* as first element. See LADY.] 1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor; a monarch.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*

2. The Supreme Being; Jehovah: with the definite article except in address; also applied to Christ, especially in the expression *our Lord*. When *Lord* in the Old Testament is printed in capitals it is the translation of JEHOVAH, and so might with more propriety be rendered.—*Lord's Supper*, in the *Christian Church*, the sacrament of the eucharist, so named because it was instituted by our Saviour when he took his last meal with his disciples, on the occasion of celebrating the Passover.—3. A title of respect formerly given to persons of superior rank or consideration, especially in the phrase of address 'my *lord*,' as to kings and princes, monks or other ecclesiastics, a husband, or the like.

My *lord* the monk, quod he, be mery of chere. *Chaucer.*

Art thou that my *lord* Elijah? 1 Ki. xviii. 7.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*

4. The proprietor of a manor.—5. A nobleman; a title of honour in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a term applied to peers of the realm, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops also, as members of the House of Lords, are lords of parliament. (See *Lords Temporal, Lords Spiritual*, below.) By courtesy also the title is given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls.—6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official personages, generally as part of a designation. The mayors of London, Dublin, &c., the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., receive this title; also, various judges while presiding in court; and those of the highest courts in Scotland have personal titles as lords.—*Lord lieutenant*. See LORD-LIEUTENANT.—*Lord chancellor*. See CHANCELLOR.—*Lord privy-seal*. See SEAL.—*Lord high-admiral*. See ADMIRAL.—*Lords of the admiralty*. See ADMIRALTY.—*Lords of the Articles*, a committee of the Scottish parliament, by whom the laws to be proposed in parliament were prepared.—*Lords of regality*. See REGALITY.—*Lord advocate of Scotland*. See ADVOCATE.—*Lord president*, the presiding judge in the Court of Session. See PRESIDENT.—*Lords of justiciary*, the judges of the court of justiciary or supreme criminal court of Scotland. See JUSTICIARY.—*Lords of Session*, the judges of the Court of Session.—*Lord keeper*. See KEEPER.—*Lords justices*. See under JUSTICE.—*Lord in gross*, he that is lord having no manor, as the king in respect of his crown.—*Lord of a manor*, one who possesses a manor having copyhold tenants.—*Lord and vassal*, grantor and grantee in the feudal system.—*Lords marchers*, those noblemen who, in former times, lived on the marches of Wales or Scotland, and had their laws and powers of life and death like petty kings. See MARCHES.—*Lords temporal*, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Lords spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Lord of misrule*, a person formerly chosen to direct the sports and revels of a great family during Christmas holidays. See REVEL.—*House of Lords*, the second branch of the legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house. See PARLIAMENT.

Lord (lord), *v.t.* 1. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.—2. To rule or preside over as a lord. 'All the revels he had *lorded* there.' *Keats.*

Lord (lord), *v.i.* To play the lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: sometimes followed by *over* and sometimes by *it*, in the manner of a transitive verb.

The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss. *Spenser.*
I see them *lording it* in London streets. *Shak.*
They . . . *lorded over* them whom they now serve. *Milton.*

Lord (lord), *n.* [Gr. *lordos*, bent forward.] A hump-back. *Smart.* [Rare.]

Lorddom (lord'dum), *n.* The rule or dominion of a lord or lords.

Lording (lord'ing), *n.* 1. A young lord; a little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule; a lordling.

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours when you were boys:
You were pretty *lordings* then. *Shak.*

2. † Sir; master: an ancient mode of address. 'Listen, *lordings*, if ye list.' *Spenser.*

Lord-lieutenant (lord'lef-ten-ant), *n.* An official of high rank representing the sovereign. (*a*) The *Lord-lieutenant* of Ireland is the viceroy or deputy of the sovereign, and has the government of that country intrusted to him by appointment under the great-seal. He is assisted by a privy-council nominated by the sovereign, and is commissioned to keep the peace, and to see that the laws are impartially administered; he has the control of the police and the troops; he may confer knighthood, and has most of the patronage of the country at his disposal. In all matters of importance, however, he is under the direct control of the British cabinet, and he retires from office with the ministry, of which he is a member. (*b*) The *lord-lieutenant* of a county is the principal official of the county, and was originally appointed for the purpose of mustering the inhabitants for the defence of the county. A certain number of deputy lieutenants are appointed at his recommendation, as are also justices of the peace, and first commissions in the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers are also given on his recommendation.

Lordlike (lord'lik), *a.* 1. Becoming a lord. 2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

Lordliness (lord'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lordly: (*a*) dignity; high station. (*b*) Pride; haughtiness.

Lordling (lord'ling), *n.* A little or diminutive lord; a lord in contempt.

Lordly (lord'li), *a.* 1. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; befitting or suitable for a lord; large; liberal.

She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish.
Judg. v. 25.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them.
South.

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Every rich and *lordly* swain
With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*

Lordly (lord'li), *adv.* In the manner of a lord; proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

Lord-mayor (lord'mā-ėr), *n.* See LORD, 6.

Lordolatry (lord-ol'a-tri), *n.* [E. *lord*, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.] Lord-worship; excessive regard for nobility. [Humorous.]

But how should it be otherwise in a country where *Lordolatry* is part of our creed, and where our children are brought up to respect the Peerage as the Englishman's second Bible? *Thackeray.*

Lordosis (lor-dō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *lordos*, curved.] In *anat.* (*a*) procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness. (*b*) Any abnormal curvature of the bones.

Lord-provost (lord'prov-ost), *n.* See LORD, 6.

Lords-and-ladies (lordz'and-lā''diz), *n.* A plant, *Arum maculatum*. Also called *Cuckoo-pint* and *Wake-robin*.

Lord's-day (lordz'dā), *n.* The first day of the week; Sunday.

Lordship (lord'ship), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a lord; hence (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title of honour given to noblemen, except to archbishops and dukes (who are called *Grace*).—2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office.—3. Dominion; power; authority; sovereignty.

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. Mark x. 42.

4. The territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor; seigniory; domain.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

Lore (lōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *lâr*, from *læran*, to teach; D. *leer*, Dan. *lære*, G. *lehre*. See LEARN.] 1. That which is or may be learned; the store of knowledge which exists regarding anything; learning; erudition; knowledge.

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thundering against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

2. That which is taught; instruction; counsel; admonition; teaching.

If please you, listen to my *lore*. *Spenser.*

Lore † (lōr), pret. & pp. of *lese*. [See FORLORN.] Left; lost. *Spenser.*

In what manner, said Robin,
Hast thou *lore* thy riches? *Old ballad.*

Lore (lōr), *n.* [L. *lorum*, a strap.] 1. In *ornith.* the space between the bill and the eye, which is bare in some birds, as the great crested grebe, but is generally covered with feathers.—2. In *entom.* a corneous angular process observed in the mouth of some insects, by means of which the trophi are put forth or retracted, as in hymenopterous insects.—3. Anything suggesting a thong or lore.

About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*,
And by the tayles together firmely bound.
Spenser.

But she backstarting with disdainefull yre,
Bid him avaunt, ne would unto his *lore*
Allured be for prayer nor for meed. *Spenser.*

[Probably in the last extract the word may be a corruption of *lure*.]

Lorel † (lor'el), *n.* [From *loren* (E. *lorn*, forlorn), pp. of A. Sax. *leōsan*, to lose. Otherwise written *Losel*. For interchange between *s* or *z* and *r*, compare A. Sax. *ísen*, *íren*, E. *iron* (G. *eisen*), E. *choose*, and O.E. *ycorn*, chosen: *freeze* and *frore*. See LOSE, &c.] An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant; a losel. 'A lewd *lorel*.' *Spenser.*

Loresman † (lōrz'man), *n.* [*Lore*, learning, and *man*.] An instructor.

Lorette (lo-ret), *n.* A modern French term designating a class of women of light character; a member of the demi-monde. A *lorette* differs from a *grisette* only in assuming a more showy appearance, living in higher style, and in doing no work, being entirely supported by her lovers. Lorettes are said to have received their name from frequenting the church of Notre Dame de *Lorette* at Paris.

Lorettine (lo-ret'īn), *n.* One of an order of nuns founded at Kentucky in 1812. Called also Sisters of Loretto, or Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross. They occupy themselves with education and the care of destitute orphans. They labour chiefly in the Western States.

Lorgnette (lor-nyet), *n.* [Fr., from *lorgner*, to spy or peep, from dial. G. *loren*, to look at.] An opera-glass.

Lorica (lo-rī'ka), *n.* [L., from *lorum*, a thong, the term being originally applied to a corslet of leather thongs.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a cuirass or corslet.—2. A kind of lute or clay with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire, as in chemical processes.—3. In *zool.* the protective case with which certain infusoria are provided.

Loricata (lor-i-kā'ta), *n. pl.* [L. *lorica*, a coat of mail.] 1. An order of reptiles, including the crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, characterized by the plate armour with which their body is protected. See CROCODILE.—2. A group of Infusoria inclosed in a shell.—3. A group of insectivorous Edentata, so named from being inclosed in scaly shields. The armadillo is the type.—4. The Chitonidæ, so named from the overlapping plates of their shell.—5. Jenyn's name for the Sclerogenidæ or gurnard family.

Loricate (lor'i-kāt), *n.* An individual of the Loricata.

Loricate (lor'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loricated*; ppr. *loricating*. [L. *lorico*, *loricatum*, from *lorica*, a coat of mail.] 1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defence.

Nature hath *loricated* . . . the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax. *Ray.*

2. To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

Loricate, Loricated (lor'i-kāt, lor'i-kāt-ed), *pp.* Covered or plated over; covered with a double series of oblique scales, like a coat of mail; incrusted.

Lorication (lor-i-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of covering anything with a plate or crust for defence; as, the *lorication* of a chemical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.—2. A surface so covered.

These cones have . . . the entire *lorication* smoother. *Evelyn.*

Lorikeet (lor'i-kēt), *n.* [A kind of dim. of *lory*, formed on the type of *parrakeet*.] The general name of certain small Australian birds belonging to the parrot tribe and forming the genus Trichoglossus, remarkable for their extensible tongue, furnished with a pencil at its extremity, by which they are enabled to suck up the nectar of flowers.

Lorimer, † Loriner † (lor'i-mėr, lor'i-nėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *lorimier*, *lormier*, a saddler, a bridle-maker, *lorain*, *lorein*, a bridle, from L. *lorum*, a thong.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler.

Brummagem is a town maintained chiefly by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-tool forgers, *lorimers* or bit-makers. *Holinshed.*

Lorinæ (lō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of parrots; the lories. See LORY and PSITTACIDÆ.

Loring † (lōr'ing), *n.* Instructive discourse; instruction. *Spenser.*

Loriot (lor'i-ot), *n.* [Fr. *loriot*; O. Fr. *lorion*, for *loriol*, *l'oriol*; Pr. *auriol*, from L. *aureolus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The golden oriole of Europe (*Oriolus galbula*), an insessorial bird. (Called also *Witwal*.) It is of a bright yellow colour. See ORIOLE.

Loris (lō'ris), *n.* [Native name.] A genus of quadrumanous mammals, allied to the lemurs. They have a short muzzle, slender body, no tail, large approximating eyes, and rough tongue. Two species only are known, the short-limbed loris (*L. tardigradus*), and the slender loris (*L. gracilis*), both natives of the East Indies. The latter is remarkable for the disproportionate length of its limbs, and especially of its forearms. They are nocturnal and arboreal in their habits.

Lorius (lō'ri-us), *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the parrot tribe. See LORY.

Lorn, Lorne (lorn), *a.* [An old or poetic pp. of *lose*. See FORLORN, LOREL.] Lost; undone; forsaken; lonely; bereft.

Be it scroll, or be it book,
Into it, knight, thou must not look;
If thou readest, thou art *lorn*!
Better hadst thou ne'er been born. *Sir W. Scott.*

Thanking Thee
That rather Thou hast cast me out with her
Than left me *lorn* of her in Paradise.
E. B. Browning.

Lorrell † (lor'el), *n.* Same as *Lorel*. *Spenser.*

Lorrie, Lorry (lor'i), *n.* [Written also *larrie*, *lowry*, probably from Prov. E. *lurry*, to pull or drag.] 1. A small cart or waggon such as is used on tramways in mines for carrying coals, ore, or rubbish, as also in constructing railways.—2. A long waggon without sides, and with four wheels generally on the bogey principle, for carrying goods.

Lory (lō'ri), *n.* [Malay *luri*.] An oriental group of scansorial birds, of the family Psittacidæ or parrots, having square tails, and dense soft plumage, the colours of which are

Purple-capped Lory (*Lorius domicellus*).

extremely brilliant; their beaks are comparatively feeble. There are several species, as the collared lory (*Lorius domicellus*), cream-lory (*L. garralus*), scarlet lory (*L. cœruleatus*). The collared lorry is easily taught to speak.

Lorymer (lor'i-mėr), *n.* In *arch.* the larmier or corona.

Los, † *n.* Praise. See LOOS.

Losable (löz'a-bl), *a.* That may be lost.

Losange (loz'anj), *n.* Same as *Lozenge*.

Lose (löz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lost*; ppr. *losing*. [A. Sax. *leōsan*, always or almost always in the compound form *forleōsan*, like O. Sax. *forleosan*, *farliosan*, Goth. *liusan*, *fraliusan*, O.H.G. *farliusan*, Dan. *forlise*, D. *verliezen*, G. *verlieren*. The pret. of *forleōsan* was *forleās*, pl. *forluron*, pp. *forloren* = E. *forlorn*; like *ceōsan* (E. *choose*), *ceās*, *curon*, *coren*. See LOREL for interchange of *s* and *r*.] 1. To cease to have in possession, as through accident; to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally; to part with; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to cease to enjoy; as, to *lose* a book or paper; to *lose* a sum of money; to *lose* men in battle; to *lose* ships at sea; to *lose* a friend by death; to *lose* one's health.

To sigh, like a schoolboy that had *lost* his A B C.
Shak.

He *lost* his right hand with a shot. *Knolles.*

2. To forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest, or as a penalty; not to gain or win; to miss obtaining; as, to *lose* money in gaming; to *lose* a prize; to *lose* a competition or battle; to *lose* favour.

Few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost!* *Pope.*

3. Not to make use of; not to employ or enjoy; to throw away; to squander; to misspend; to waste.

The happy have whole days, and these they use;
The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose.*
Dryden.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men. *Pope.*

4. To ruin or destroy, either physically or morally. (Perhaps only in pp. See LOST.)

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost.* *Addison.*

5. To deprive or dispossess of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion? *Sir W. Temple.*

6. To be freed from; as, to *lose* a fever.

His seely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnell.*

7. To displace; to dislodge.

A still-soliciting eye, and such a tongue
As I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath *lost* me in your liking. *Shak.*

8. To wander from and not be able to find; to miss; as, to *lose* one's way.—9. To perplex; to bewilder; to confuse. '*Lost* in the maze of words.' *Pope.*—10. To cease or fail to perceive; to cease or fail to see or hear; as, we *lost* the land at noon; I *lost* my friend in the crowd; the indistinctness of his utterance made me *lose* the half of his discourse.

Oft in the passion's wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost.* *Pope.*

—*To lose one's self*, to lose one's way; to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.—*To lose one's temper*, to become angry.—*To lose sight of*, (*a*) to cease to see; as, we shortly *lost sight of* land; I *lost sight of* my friend for many years. (*b*) To overlook; to omit to take into calculation; as, you *lose sight of* my last argument.—*To be lost at sea*, to be drowned, or to be wrecked at sea.

Lose (lōz), *v.i.* 1. To forfeit anything in contest; not to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shak.

2. To succumb; to decline; to fail; to suffer by comparison.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows. *Milton.*

Lose† (lōz), *v.t.* [O.E. *lose, loos*, praise. See LOOS.] To praise; to flatter.

Losed,† *pp.* Loosed. *Chaucer.*

Losel† (lōz'el), *n.* [From stem *lose*. Otherwise written *lorel*. See LOREL.] A wasteful fellow; one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person; a lorel.

One sad *losel* soils a name for aye. *Byron.*

Losel (lōz'el), *a.* Wasteful; slothful.

Losenge (loz'enj), *n.* Same as *Lozenge.*

Losengeour,† **Losenger**† (loz'enj-ér), *n.* [O.Fr. *losangier*, Pr. *lauzengier*, It. *lusinghiere*, a deceiver, flatterer; from O.Fr. *losenge*, Pr. *lauzenga*, flattery, deceit, from L. *laudo*, to praise, from *laus, laudis*, praise.] A flatterer; a deceiver.

Loser (lōz'ér), *n.* One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer.*

Losh (losh), *exclam.* [Corruption of *Lord.*] An interjection implying astonishment, and sometimes employed as an introduction to a supplication. [Scotch.]

Losh, man! hae mercy wi' your natch,
Your bodkin's bauld. *Burns.*

Losing (lōz'ing), *a.* Causing or incurring loss; as, a *losing* game or business.

Losing† (lōz'ing), *a.* [From *lose*, to flatter.] Given to flattery; fawning; cozening; deceitful.

Among the many simonaical prelates that swarmed in the land, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, must not be forgotten; nicknamed *Losing*, that is, the Flatterer. Our old English word 'leasing,' for 'lying,' retains some affinity thereunto; and, at this day, we call an insinuating fellow a 'glozing companion.' *Fuller.*

Losingly (lōz'ing-li), *adv.* In a losing manner; in a manner to incur loss.

Loss (los), *n.* [A. Sax. *tos*, damage.] 1. Privation; deprivation; forfeiture; the misfortune of having something taken away from us; as, the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation; *loss* of children. '*Loss* of Eden.' *Milton.*

The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms. *Shak.*

2. Failure to win or gain; as, the *loss* of a prize or battle.—3. That which is lost; that from which one has been parted; as, the *loss* by leakage amounted to 20 gallons.—4. Defeat; overthrow; ruin. 'Our hap is *loss.*' *Shak.*—5. The state of being cast off or discarded; exposure. 'Poor thing, condemned to *loss.*' *Shak.*—6. The state of not enjoying or having the benefit of. 'For *loss* of Nestor's golden words.' *Shak.*—7. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the trace and scent of game.

He cried upon it at the merest *loss*,
And twice to-day picked out the dullest scent.
Shak.

—*To bear a loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.—SYN. Privation, deprivation, forfeiture, detriment, injury, damage, disadvantage.

Lossful† (los'ful), *a.* Detrimental.

Lossless† (los'les), *a.* Free from loss.

Lost (lost), *p.* and *a.* 1. Parted with; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; missing; as, a *lost* book or sheep; a *lost* limb; *lost* honour.—2. Forfeited, as in an unsuccessful contest or as a penalty; as, a *lost* prize; a *lost* battle.—3. Not employed or enjoyed; employed ineffectually; not taken advantage of; thrown away; misspent; squandered; wasted; as, a *lost* day; a *lost* opportunity.—4. Having wandered from the way; bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a child *lost* in the woods; a stranger *lost* in London.—5. Ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally; as, a *lost* ship; a *lost* woman.—6. Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; alienated; as, a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honour.—7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, an isle *lost* in a fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.—*The lost*, in *theol.* those who are doomed to misery in a future state.

Loste.† For *Looste*, † pp. of *loose.* Loosed; loosened; dissolved. *Spenser.*

Losynge,† *n.* Lozenge. *Chaucer.*

Lot (lot), *n.* [A. Sax. *hlot, hlyt, hlyte;* D. *lot*, Dan. *lod*, Icel. *hlutr*, G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, lot; from A. Sax. *hleôtan*, O.Sax. *hliotan*, O.H.G. *hliozan*, to cast lots, to obtain by lot. The word passed into the Romance languages, as in Fr. *lot* (whence *loterie*, and E. *lottery*), It. *lotto.*] 1. That which happens without human forethought or provision; chance; hazard; fortune.

But save my life, which *lot* before your foot doth lay.
Spenser.

2. A contrivance by which a person allows his fate, portion, or conduct to be determined; that by which an event is committed to chance. 'If we draw *lots*, he speeds.' *Shak.*

The *lot* is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 33.

The second *lot* came forth to Simeon. Josh. xix. 1.

3. The part, fate, or fortune which falls to one by chance, or without his own provision.

He was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

So sing that other song I made
Half-angered with my happy *lot.* *Tennyson.*

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.—5. In *mining*, a certain portion of the ore reserved for the lord of the mine for protecting the miners' privileges.—6. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot.*—7. A prize in a lottery.

In the lottery . . . Sir R. Haddock had the largest *lot.* *Evelyn.*

8. A game of chance. *Burton.*—9. A piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece, or division; as, a *lot* in the plain; a house-*lot*; a wood-*lot.*

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York. *Kent.*

10. A large or considerable number; as, a *lot* of people: often used in the plural; as, he has *lots* of money. [Colloq.]—*To cast in one's lot with*, to connect one's fortunes with.

Essex quitted the board of treasury and *cast in his lot with* the opposition. *Macaulay.*

—*To cast lots*, to use or throw a die, or some other contrivance, by the unforeseen turn or position of which an event is by previous agreement determined.—*To draw lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer.

Lot (lot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lotted;* ppr. *lotting.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

Lote (lōt), *n.* See LOTUS.

Lote (lōt), *n.* [Fr. *lote, lotte*, L.L. *lota.*] A fish, the eel-pout.

Loteby,† *n.* [Written also *ludby*, and probably another form of *lewdsby.*] A private companion or bed-fellow; a concubine.

Lote-tree (lōt'trē), *n.* See LOTUS.

Loth (lōth), *a.* [O.E. *lath, lathe, looth, lothe*, loth, loathsome; A. Sax. *lâth*, hateful, evil; also enmity, injury; Icel. *leithr*, loathed, hated, *leithi*, irksomeness; G. *leid*, D. *leed*, injury.] 1. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant. 'To pardon willing, and to punish *loth.*' *Waller.*

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land.
Sir J. Davies.

To a shady bank,
Thick overhead with verdant roof embower'd,
He led her nothing *loth.* *Milton.*

2.† Disagreeable; odious.

Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent.*] A gay libertine; a seducer of female virtue; a gay deceiver.

Lothful (lōTH'ful), *a.* Same as *Loathful.*

Lothly,† *a.* Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

Lotion (lō'shon), *n.* [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash.] 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair.—2. A fluid preparation, wash, or cosmetic applied to certain parts of the body, as the face, for improving the complexion, &c.—3. In *phar.* a fluid, generally distilled or filtered soft water, holding in solution various medical substances, and applied externally in cutaneous diseases to stimulate action, to relieve pain, and the like.

Loto (lō'tō), *n.* [Hind.] A polished brass pot, used for cooking, drinking, and drawing water.

Each man carries his bamboo lathee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing *loto* . . . at the other. *W. H. Russell.*

Lotophagi (lō-tof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [Gr., lotus-eaters.] In ancient Greek legends, the name of a people who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree. They received Ulysses and his followers hospitably, but the sweetness of the fruit induced such a feeling of happy languor that they forgot their native land and ceased to desire to return to it, their sole object being to live in delicious dreamy idleness in Lotus-land.

Lotos (lō'tōs). Same as *Lotus* (which see).

Lottery (lot'tér-i), *n.* [Fr. *loterie.* See LOT.] 1. Allotment or distribution of anything by fate or chance; a procedure or scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot; the drawing of lots. In general, lotteries consist of a certain number of tickets drawn at the same time, some of which entitle the holders to prizes, while the rest are blanks. This species of gaming has been resorted to at different periods by most of the European governments as a means of raising money for public purposes. Both state and private lotteries were rendered illegal in this country in 1826, except in the case of art-unions, where the distribution by lottery of works of art was legalized.

So let high-sighted tyranny rage on,
Till each man drop by *lottery.* *Shak.*

2. A lot or portion falling to one's share.

Octavia is
A blessed *lottery* to him. *Shak.*

Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *lōtos.*] 1. A name vaguely applied to a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition. One of these is the *Zizyphus Lotus*, a native of Northern Africa and Southern Europe, belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceæ. It is a shrub of 2 or 3 feet high, bearing a fruit, the jujube, which is a drupe of the size of a wild plum. Some think this was the food of the Lotophagi of Homer, though others consider Homer's lotus to have been the date, or the berry of the *Rhamnus Lotus*, a North African shrub, while others again refer it to the agreeable berry of the *Nitraria tridentata*, still greatly prized by the Berbers. The name lotus was also given to several species of water-lily, as the blue water-lily (*Nymphæa cærulea*), the Egyptian water-lily (*N. Lotus*), and to the nelumbo (*Nelumbium speciosum*), which grow in stagnant or slowly running waters. *Nymphæa cærulea* and *N. Lotus* are often found figured on Egyptian buildings, columns, &c., and the nelumbo, or Hindu and Chinese lotus, bears a prominent part in the mythology of these countries.—

2. A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, consisting of creeping herbs and undershrubs, chiefly natives of temperate regions throughout the world. They have yellow, red, or white flowers, growing in umbels on axillary peduncles, and compound leaves of four or five leaflets. Four or five species are found in Britain, where they are known as bird's-foot trefoil. They resemble the clovers in their general properties.—3. In *arch.* an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily (*Nymphæa Lotus*) frequently figured in the architecture of ancient nations, especially on the capitals of Egyptian columns.

Lotus-eater, Lotos-eater (lō'tus-ēt-ėr, lō'tos-ēt-ėr), *n.* One of the Lotophagi. 'The mild-eyed melancholy *lotos-eaters*.' *Tennyson.* See LOTOPHAGI.

Lotus-land, Lotos-land (lō'tus-land, lō'tos-land), *n.* The country of the lotus-eaters. See LOTOPHAGI.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind,
In the hollow *Lotos-land* to live and lie reclined
On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind.
Tennyson.

Loud (loud), *a.* [A. Sax. *hlūd*, loud, O. Sax. O. Fris. *hlūd*, D. *luid*, O.G. *hlūt*, *lūt*, G. *laut*, loud; Icel. *hljóth*, G. *laut*, sound. Initial *h* represents a radical *k*, the root being *klu*; allied are A. Sax. *hlȳd*, a noise, *hlystan*, E. *listen*; Gr. *kleos*, glory, *klyō*, to hear, *klytos*, famous; L. (*in*)*clytus*, famous; *laus*, praise, whence E. *laud*; W. *clod*, praise; Ir. *cloth*, noble, brave.] 1. Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as, a *loud* voice; a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.—2. Uttering or making a great noise; giving out a powerful sound; as, *loud* instruments.—3. Making use of high, emphatic, or positive words; clamorous; noisy; vehement; as, to be *loud* in one's praises.

She is *loud* and stubborn. Prov. vii. 11.

4.† High; boisterous; stormy; turbulent. 'My arrows, too slightly timbered for so *loud* a wind.' *Shak.* 'If the French be lords of this *loud* day.' *Shak.*

'Tis like to be *loud* weather. *Shak.*

5.† Urgent or pressing; crying.

For, I do know, the state . . .
Cannot with safety cast him, for he's embark'd
With such *loud* reason to the Cyprus wars. *Shak.*

6.† Ostentatious; pompous; boastful; pretentious.

Many men by great labours and affronts, many indignities and crimes, labour only for a pompous epitaph, and a *loud* title upon their marble.
Jer. Taylor.

7. Flashy; showy: applied to dress or manner; as, a *loud* pattern; he is decidedly *loud*. [Colloq.]—SYN. Noisy, boisterous, vociferous, clamorous, emphatic, positive, vehement, flashy, showy.

Loud (loud), *adv.* Loudly; so as to sound with force; with much sound, noise, or voice.

Who knocks so *loud* at door? *Shak.*
My griefs cry *louder* than advertisement. *Shak.*

Loudful† (loud'fụl), *a.* Loud. 'Loudful music.' *Marston.*

Loud-lunged (loud'lungd), *a.* Having lungs enabling one to speak loudly; uttered with strong lungs; vociferous; noisy. 'Loud-lung'd antibabylonianisms.' *Tennyson.*

Loudly (loud'li), *adv.* In a loud manner: (*a*) with great sound or noise; noisily. 'Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaimed.' *Denham.*

The soldiers' music and the rites of war
Speak *loudly* for him. *Shak.*

(*b*) Clamorously; with vehement words or importunity; as, he *loudly* complained of intolerance. (*c*) Ostentatiously; pompously; showily; as, he was very *loudly* dressed. [Colloq.]

Loud-mouthed (loud'mouᴛHd), *a.* Having a loud clamorous voice; talking loudly or clamorously.

Loudness (loud'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being loud: (*a*) great sound or noise; as, the *loudness* of a voice or of thunder. (*b*) Clamour; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar. (*c*) Ostentation; pompousness; flashiness; showiness; as, *loudness* of dress. [Colloq.]

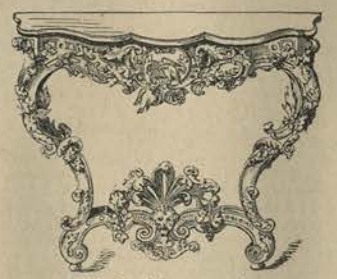
Loud-voiced (loud'voist), *a.* Having a loud voice. *Byron.*

Lough (lok), *n.* The Irish form of *Loch* (which see).

Lough,† pret. of *laugh* (Sc. *leugh* or *leuch*). Laughed. *Chaucer.*

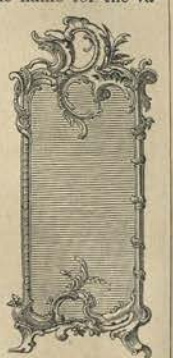
Louis d'or (lō-ē-dor), *n.* [Fr., a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of *Louis* XIII., and continuing to be coined till 1795. It ranged in value from about 16*s.* 7*d.* to 18*s.* 9½*d.* sterling.

Louis-Quatorze (lō-ē-ka-torz), *a.* [Fr., Louis XIV.] The name given to a style of architecture and internal ornamentation prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV., specially applied to palaces and large mansions. Externally the forms are classical, freely treated, and rustication is much employed; the windows are larger and the rooms more lofty and spacious than in buildings of the period immediately preceding, and there is generally an effort at sumptuous elegance. The palace of Versailles and the east front of the Louvre are prominent examples of the style. The most characteristic features of the Louis-Quatorze style, however, are seen in the internal ornamental decoration, the great medium of which was gilt stucco-work, and its most striking characteristics are an infinite play of light and shade, and a certain disregard of symmetry of parts and of symmetrical arrangement. The characteristic details are the scroll and shell. The classical ornaments, and all the elements of the Cinque-cento, from which the Louis-Quatorze proceeded, are admitted under peculiar treatment, or as accessories; the panels are formed by chains of scrolls, the concave and convex alternately; some clothed with an acanthus foliation, others plain.—*Louis-Quinze* (lō-ē-kañz) is the name for the variety of this style of ornament which prevailed in France during the reign of Louis XV. In it the want of symmetry in the details, and of symmetrical arrangement, which characterize the Louis XIV. style, are carried to an extreme. An utter disregard of symmetry, a want of attention to masses, and an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, together with a species of crimped conventional shell-work, are characteristics of this style.



Table, Louis-Quatorze style.

Panel in the Louis-Quatorze style.



Panel in the Louis-Quinze style.

Loun, Lound (loun, lound), *a.* [Icel. *logn*, Sw. *lugn*, calm, tranquil: said of weather.] Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil; as, a *loun* place. [Scotch.]

Loun (lōn), *n.* See LOON.

Lounder (loun'dėr), *v.t.* [Icel. *hlaunn*, the buttock.] To beat with severe strokes. [Scotch.]

Lounder (loun'dėr), *n.* A severe stunning blow. [Scotch.]

Loundering (loun'dėr-in), *n.* A drubbing; a beating. [Scotch.] *Sir W. Scott.*

Lounge (lounj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *lounged*; ppr. *lounging*. [O.E. *lungis*, an awkward, slow-moving fellow, dial. *lungeous*, awkward, from O. Fr. *longis*, *longin*, an awkward dawdling fellow, from *long*, L. *longus*, long. Akin *long*, *linger*, *lunge*.] 1. To loll or dawdle; to live lazily; to spend the time in idly moving about.

We *lounge* over the sciences, dawdle through literature. *Hannay.*

2. To recline in a lazy manner; to loll; as, to *lounge* on a sofa.

Lounge (lounj), *n.* 1. A sauntering or strolling.—2. The act of reclining at ease or lolling. 3. A place which idlers frequent.—4. A kind of couch or sofa for reclining on.

Lounge (lounj), *n.* In *fencing*, a lunge (which see).

Lounger (lounj'ėr), *n.* One who lounges; an idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence. *Guardian.*

Lounging (lounj'ing), *a.* Pertaining to a lounger; lolling; as, a *lounging* manner, gait, chair, &c.

Loup (loup), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. *lap*; pp. *loupen*. [Scotch form of *leap*.] 1. To leap; to spring; to run or move with celerity.—2. To give way: applied to frost when it melts away.

Loup† (lōp), *n.* Same as *Loop*. *Spenser.*

Louping-ill (loup'ing-il), *n.* Leaping-evil; a disease among sheep which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward. [Scotch.]

Louping-on-stane (loup-in-on'stān), *n.* A step-stone, or a flight of stone steps for assisting one to get on horseback. [Scotch.]

Loup-the-dyke (loup'thi-dȳk), *a.* Giddy; unsettled; runaway. [Scotch.]

Now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lour (lour). See LOWER.

Lourdane,† **Lourden**† (lör'dān, lör'den), *n.* Same as *Lurdane*.

Louse (lous), *n.* pl. **Lice** (līs). [A. Sax. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs*, D. *luis*, Dan. *lus*, Icel. *lūs*, O.H.G. *lūs*, G. *laus*, derived by some from root of *lose*, by others from a root meaning to creep, seen in Slav. *lizu*, to creep; W. *llau*, creepers, lice. The plural is formed by *umlaut*, as in *mouse*, *mice*; *foot*, *feet*; *man*, *men*, an original *i* in the termination having modified the stem-vowel.] The common name of a genus (Pediculus) of apterous insects, parasitic on man and other animals. The common louse is furnished with a simple eye or ocellus, on each side of a distinctly differentiated head, the under surface of which bears a suctorial mouth. There is little distinction between the thorax and abdomen, but the segments of the former carry three pairs of legs. The legs are short, with short claws or with two opposing hooks, affording a very firm hold. The body is flattened and nearly transparent, composed of eleven or twelve distinct segments, and showing the stigmata very plainly. The young pass through no metamorphosis, and their multiplication is extremely rapid. Most, if not all, mammals are infested by lice, each having generally its own peculiar species, and sometimes having two or three. Three species are said to belong to man, viz. *P. humanus* (body-louse), *P. capitis* (head-louse), and *P. pubis* (crab-louse), the last perhaps constituting a distinct genus, Phthirius. They are oviparous, and their eggs, which are glued each to a hair, are popularly termed *nits*.

Louse (louz), *v.t.* To clean from lice.

Lousewort (lous'wėrt), *n.* The popular English name of the genus Pedicularis, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Two species, *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*, are found in Britain growing in moist pastures. They are herbs of brownish hue, with deeply divided leaves and showy pink flowers.

Lousily (louz'i-li), *adv.* In a lousy manner; in a mean paltry manner; scurvily.

Lousiness (louz'i-nes), *n.* The state of being lousy or abounding with lice.

Lousy (louz'i), *a.* 1. Swarming with lice; infested with lice. Hence—2. Mean; low; contemptible. 'A *lousy* knave to have his gibes and his mockeries.' *Shak.*

Lout (lout), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lūtan*, *hlūtan*, to stoop, to bow, to incline; *lūtian*, to bow, to lurk; Icel. *lūta*, Dan. *lude*, to bow down, to lout; Icel. *lūtr*, louting, stooping.] To bend; to bow; to stoop.

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low. *Spenser.*
Them, *louting* low with rustic courtesy,
He welcomed in. *Southey.*

Lout (lout), *n.* [From the verb. See above.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Lout,† **Lowt**† (lout), *v.t.* To treat as a lout; to make a fool of; to leave in the lurch.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain. *Shak.*

Loutish (lout'ish), *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

Loutishly (lout'ish-li), *adv.* In a loutish manner.

Loutishness (lout'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being loutish; clownishness.

Louvre, Loover, Lover (lö'vėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *lover, lovier*, a louvre, a word of unascertained origin.] A sort of dome or turret

Louvre, Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.

rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment in our ancient domestic edifices, formerly open at the sides, but now generally glazed. They were originally intended to allow the smoke to escape when the fire was kindled in the middle of the room.—*Louvre board.* See below under *Louvre window.*—*Louvre window*, the name given to a window in a church tower, partially closed by slabs or sloping boards or bars called *louvre boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *lever boards*), which are placed across to exclude the rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass.

Lovable (luv'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Miss Edgeworth; Tennyson.*

Lovage, Loveage (luv'āj), *n.* [Formerly *love-ach, livish*, from O.Fr. *levesche*, L. *ligusticum.*] A plant of the genus Ligusticum (*L. scoticum*), nat. order Umbelliferæ, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant. See LIGUSTICUM.

Love (luv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *loved*; ppr. *loving.* [A. Sax. *lufian*, from *lufu, lufe*, love; D. *lieven*, G. *lieben*, O.H.G. *liuban, liupan*, to love. Allied to E. *lief*, dear, *leave*, permission, *believe*, *furlough*; A. Sax. *lof*, G. *lob*, praise; Goth. *liubs*, beloved, *galaubs*, dear, valuable, *galaubjan*, to approve of, to believe; Bohem. *lubiti*, to love; Lith. *lūbju*, to long; L. *libido*, longing, desire, *libeo, lubeo*, to please; Skr. *lubh*, to desire, to yearn, *lobha*, covetousness.] 1. To regard with a strong feeling of affection; to have a devoted attachment to.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Mat. xxii. 37.

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbour as thyself. Mat. xxii. 39.

2. To regard with the feelings of one sex towards the other; to be tenderly affected towards; to be in love with.—3. To like; to be pleased with; to delight in: with things for the object.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *loved*. *Cowley.*

Love (luv), *v.i.* 1. To be tenderly affected towards a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

But since thou *lovest*, *love* still and thrive therein,
Even as I would when I to *love* begin. *Shak.*

2. To love each other; to be tenderly attached to each other.

Never two ladies *loved* as they do. *Shak.*

Love (luv), *n.* 1. A strong feeling of affection; devoted attachment to a person. Especially—2. Devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex; as, to be in *love* with a person.

Hunting he loved, but *love* he laughed to scorn. *Shak.*

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life. *Translation of La Fontaine.*

Art is much, but *Love* is more!
O Art, my Art, thou'rt much, but *Love* is more!
Art symbolizes heaven, but *Love* is God
And makes heaven. *E. B. Browning.*

3. Courtship: chiefly in the phrase to *make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.—4. Strong attachment; devotion; fondness; liking; inclination; as, *love* of country; *love* of home; *love* of art.—5. The object beloved; a sweetheart.

She hears no tidings of her *love*. *Shak.*

Often used in address as a word of endearment. 'Trust me, *love*.' *Dryden.*—6. A picturesque representation or personification of love; a Cupid.

Such was his form, as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

Used of Cupid or Eros, the god of love.

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain,
He might be buried in a tomb so simple. *Shak.*

Used of Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love.

She's *Love*, she loves, and yet she is not loved. *Shak.*

7. A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good *love* may I perform for you? *Shak.*

8. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love*-bed. *Shak.*

9.† A thin silk stuff.—10. In some games, a term expressing no points scored; as, the game was two, *love*, that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other.—*Love in idleness*, a kind of violet (*Viola tricolor*).—*Free love.* See under FREE.—*Free-of-love*, a plant of the genus Cercis.—*Labour of love*, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from the regard one has for the person for whom it is done.—*Of all loves*,† by all means; without fail. 'Mrs. Arden desired him *of all loves* to come back again.' *Holinshed.*—*To make love to.* See above under def. 3.—*To play for love*, to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—*There's no love lost between* two persons, they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of *love lost between* Will and his half-sister. *Thackeray.*

Love is the first element in a great number of compound words of obvious signification; such as, *love*-charmed, *love*-darting, *love*-killing, *love*-laboured, *love*-language, *love*-learned, *love*-lore, *love*-loyal, *love*-poem, *love*-secret, *love*-sigh, *love*-song, *love*-taught, *love*-token, &c.—SYN. Affection, friendship, kindness, tenderness, fondness, delight.

Loveable (luv'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Lovable.*

Elaine the fair, Elaine the *loveable*,
Elaine the lily maid of Astolat. *Tennyson.*

Love-apple (luv'ap-l), *n.* A plant (*Solanum Lycopersicum* or *L. esculentum*) belonging to the nat. order Solanaceæ. Called also *Tomato.* See LYCOPERSICUM.

Love-bed (luv'bed), *n.* An immodest bed. *Shak.*

Love-bird (luv'bėrd), *n.* A member of a genus of birds (Psittacula) belonging to the Psittacidæ. They are a beautiful group, consisting of very diminutive species; they are

Swindern's Love-bird (*Psittacula swinderniana*).

found in America, Africa, and Australia, and are remarkable for having no furcula. They receive their name from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female birds. Swindern's love-bird is barely 6 inches in length.

Love-broker (luv'brō-kėr), *n.* One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

Love-cause (luv'kąz), *n.* A love-affair. *Shak.*

Love-charm (luv'chärm), *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philtre.

'But what,' said Nydia, 'can induce the beautiful and wealthy Julia to ask that question of her servant? Has she not money, youth, and loveliness? Are they not *love-charms* enough to dispense with magic?' *Lord Lytton.*

Love-child (luv'chīld), *n.* An illegitimate child. *Dickens.*

Loved (luvd), *a.* Beloved.

Love-day (luv'dā), *n.* A day in old times appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbours.

This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora. *Shak.*

Love-drink† (luv'dringk), *n.* A drink to excite love; a philtre or love-potion.

Love-favour (luv'fā-vėr), *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. 'Deck'd with *love-favours*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Love-feast (luv'fēst), *n.* 1. A feast or banquet (in Gr. *agapē*) in the primitive church, at which rich and poor feasted together, and the former made a contribution for the latter. See AGAPE.—2. A species of religious ordinance held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians and the Methodists, to which members of their church alone are admitted, a kind of imitation of the agapæ held by the early Christians.

Love-feat (luv'fēt), *n.* A deed of gallantry. *Shak.*

Love-grass (luv'gras), *n.* A name given to grasses of the genus Eragrostis.

Love-in-idleness (luv'in-ī-dl-nes), *n.* A plant, the heart's-ease (*Viola tricolor*).

A little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with Love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*. *Shak.*

Love-juice (luv'jūs), *n.* A juice producing love. *Shak.*

Love-knot (luv'not), *n.* Any complicated kind of knot, or a figure representing such: so called from being used as a token of love or as representing mutual affection.

Lovelace (luv'lās), *n.* [From the hero of Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe.*] A pleasant and likeable man of the world, but loose in his relations with the other sex.

Love-lass† (luv'las), *n.* A sweetheart.

So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her eastern throne.
Mir. for Mags.

Loveless (luv'les), *a.* 1. Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness.—2. Not loved.—3. Not attracting love; unattractive. [Rare.]

These are ill-favoured to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinable virtues. *Holland.*

Love-letter (luv'let-ėr), *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

Love-lies-bleeding (luv-līz-blēd'ing), *n.* A plant, *Amaranthus caudatus.* See AMARANTH.

Lovelily (luv'li-li), *adv.* In a lovely manner; amiably; in a manner to excite love. *Otway.* [Rare.]

Loveliness (luv'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lovely: (*a*) amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how resistless is their power when they are on the side of truth! *Addison.*

(*b*) Beauty; beautifulness.

Loveling (luv'ling), *n.* A little love; a lovable being. *Chapman.*

Love-lock (luv'lok), *n.* A particular curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? . . . your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders? *Lyly.*

Love-lorn (luv'lorn), *a.* [*Love* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milton.*

Lovely (luv'li), *a.* [A. Sax. *luflic.*] 1. Fitted to attract or excite love; possessing qualities that may invite affection; lovable; amiable; attractive. [Obsolete or obsolescent.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives. 2 Sam. i. 23.

O! he's a *lovely* gentleman! *Shak.*

2. Exciting admiration through beauty; beautiful. 'So *lovely* seem'd that landskip.' *Milton.* 'Indeed these fields are *lovely*.' *Tennyson.*

Alive, the crooked hand of death had marr'd
Those *lovely* features which cold death hath spar'd. *Waller.*

I must instance a more unfortunate case. The epithet *lovely* can fitly be used only of beings capable of exciting, by their moral and physical perfec-

tions, the passion of love, and at the same time of reciprocating it. That only is *lovely* which is both lovable and loving. In the affectation and exaggeration which so often characterizes the phraseology of polite society, this unhappy word was seized upon and generalized in its application, and it soon became the one epithet of commendation in young ladies' seminaries and similar circles, where it was and is applied indiscriminately to all pleasing material objects, from a piece of plumcake to a Gothic cathedral. Ruskin unluckily adopted this school-girl triviality, and, by the popularity of his writings, has made it almost universal. *G. P. Marsh.*

[There is no doubt that *lovely*, like other words, is often misapplied, but Mr. Marsh in the above extract would limit its meaning too much; it was certainly applied to inanimate objects long before Mr. Ruskin's day, as the extracts show.]—3.† Loving; tender. 'Seal the title with a *lovely* kiss.' *Shak.*

Lovely (luv'li), *adv.* So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly. '*Lovely* fair.' *Shak.* 'Earth . . . *lovely* smiled.' *Milton.*

Love-making (luv'māk-ing), *n.* Courtship; paying one's addresses to a lady.

The inquiry of truth, which is the *love-making* or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it,—is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon.*

Love-match (luv'mach), *n.* A marriage entered into for love alone.

Lovemonger (luv'mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skilfully. *Shak.*

Love-pined (luv'pīnd), *a.* Wasted by love.

Lover (luv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who loves or is attached or kindly disposed to another. 'How dear a *lover* of my lord your husband.' *Shak.* 2. One who is enamoured; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of an amorous couple.

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced. *Shak.*

3. One who likes or is pleased with anything; as, a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.

Lover† (lō'vėr), *n.* See LOUVRE.

Lovered (luv'ėrd), *a.* Having a lover. 'So *lovered*.' *Shak.*

Lovery† (lō'vėr-i), *n.* The same as *Louvre*.

And ruined house, where holy things were said, . . .
Whose shrill saint's bell hangs in his *lovery*.
Bp. Hall.

Love-scene (luv'sēn), *n.* A somewhat demonstrative exhibition of mutual love; a passage in a play or novel, the subject of which is a meeting between lovers.

'Mind your own work, my dear,' said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a *love-scene* between Adèle and the tender forçat. *Hannay.*

Love-shaft (luv'shaft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow.
Shak.

Love-sick (luv'sik), *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. *Dryden.*

2. Composed by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

Love-sickness (luv'sik-nes), *n.* Sickness caused by love, languishing caused by amorous desire.

Lovesome† (luv'sum), *a.* Lovely. *Dryden.*

Love-spell (luv'spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

But talking of Glaucus and his attachment to this Neapolitan, reminded me of the influence of *love-spells*, which he, for aught I know or care, may have had exercised on him. *Lord Lytton.*

Love-suit (luv'sūt) *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

(His) *love-suit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. *Shak.*

Love-toy (luv'toi), *n.* A small present from a lover. *Arbuthnot.*

Loving (luv'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Entertaining a strong affection; having tender regard; fond; affectionate; as, a *loving* friend.—2. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

Loving-cup (luv'ing-kup), *n.* A large cup containing wine or other liquor passed round the table from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious or imposing character.

Lovingkindness (luv'ing-kīnd-nes), *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour: a scriptural word.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him. Ps. lxxxix. 33.

Lovingly (luv'ing-li), *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

Lovingness (luv'ing-nes), *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two bands of good-will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Low (lō), *a.* [O.E. *law*, *lawe*, *lagh*, &c.; not in A. Sax.; D. *laag*, Icel. *lágr*, Dan. *lav*; akin perhaps to *lie*, and perhaps to *law*. For the softening of *g* to *w* comp. *law*, *saw*, *dawn*, &c.] 1. Depressed below any given or imagined surface or place. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing may be *high* with respect to another. A *low* house would be a *high* fence; a *low* flight for an eagle would be a *high* flight for a partridge; the sun is *low* when it is not far above the horizon.—2. Not rising to the usual height; as, a man of *low* stature; a *low* tide, that is, a tide which, when full, does not rise to the usual height: different from *low tide* (see def. 4).—3. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as, a *low* valley.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton.*

4. At or near the furthest point to which the sea recedes by the fall of the tide; as, *low* water; *low* tide. [When intended to be used with precision these phrases always signify the very lowest point of the tide.]—5. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; below the probable amount; moderate; as, a *low* price of corn; *low* wages; a *low* estimate.—6. Not loud; as, a *low* voice.—7. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as, a *low* note.—8. As applied to numbers, not expressing many units; indicative of a small number. Hence—9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as, a *low* latitude, such latitudes being expressed by low numbers.—10. Dejected; depressed in vigour; wanting strength or animation; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits; to be a cup too *low*, that is, not to have drunk enough to be in good spirits.—11. Depressed in condition; in a state of humiliation and subjection.

Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

12. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as, men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people.—13. Mean; abject; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; as, a person of *low* mind; a *low* trick or stratagem.—14. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*

15. Submissive.

And pay thee fealty
With *low* subjection. *Milton.*

16. Feeble; weak; having little vital energy; as, a *low* pulse; he is in a *low* state of health. 17. Moderate; not excessive or intense; not violent; as, a *low* heat; a *low* temperature; a *low* fever.—18. Plain; simple; not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing; as, a *low* diet. 19. Inclined to the Low Church.—*Low Church*. See *High Church* under HIGH, *a.*—*Low Countries*, the Netherlands.—*Low Dutch* or *Low German*. See DUTCH and LOW-GERMAN.—*Low Latin*, the Latin of the middle ages.—*Low steam*, steam having a low pressure or expansive force. See LOW-PRESSURE, *a.*—*Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter: so called because it was the practice of the early Christians to repeat some part of the Easter-day services on the octave of Easter. The day was a feast-day, but the contrast between the lesser rites of this day and the higher solemnities of Easter conferred on it this name.—*Low water*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—*Low wine*, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.—*Lower chalk*, in *geol.* the name given to a member of the chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints, and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—*Lower Empire*, a name sometimes given to the Roman Empire from the time of the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople.—*Lower greensand*, the lowest member of the chalk series. Called also *Shanklin-sand* and *Iron-sand*.

Low (lō), *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high; near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*. 2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price; as, he sold his wheat *low*.—3. In a mean condition: in composition; as, a *low*-born fellow; a *low*-born lass.—4. Late, or in time approaching our own.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

5. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak *low*.—6. On a low key: in composition; as, a *low*-set voice; a *low*-pitched instrument.—7. In *astron.* in a path near the equator, or so that the declination is small: said of the heavenly bodies with reference to the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs *low*, that is, is comparatively near the horizon when on or near the meridian.

Low† (lō), *v.t.* To sink; to depress. *Swift.*

Low (lō), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hlówan*, D. *loeijen*, Icel. *hlóa*, O.H.G. *hlojan*, to low.] To bellow, as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

Low (lō), *n.* The sound uttered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow; a moo. 'Talking voices and the *low* of herds.' *Wordsworth.*

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low*. *Shak.*

Low (lou), *n.* [Icel. *log*, *logi*, a flame, *loga*, to blaze; Dan. *lue*, G. *lohe*, a flame. Allied to A. Sax. *lig*, *lige*, a flame. For softening of *g* to *w*, see LOW, *a.*] Flame; fire. [Scotch or northern English.]

There sat a bottle in a bole
Beyond the ingle *low*. *Burns.*

Low (lou), *v.i.* To flame; to blaze. [Old English and Scotch.]

A vast, unbottomed, boundless pit,
Fill'd fou o' *lowin'* brunstane. *Burns.*

Lowbell (lō'bel), *n.* [*Low*, a flame, and *bell*.] 1. A bell used in a certain kind of fowling by night, the birds being made to lie close by the sound of the bell and blinded by a light, so as to be easily taken by a net which is thrown over them.—2. A bell to be hung on the necks of sheep or other animals. This is the bell probably alluded to in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Peace, gentle *lowbell*,' which probably means 'Peace, gentle *sheep*.'

Lowbell (lō'bel), *v.t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.

Low-born (lō'born), *a.* Of mean or low birth.

Low-caste (lō'kast), *a.* Of a low race or caste; as, a *low-caste* Hindu. See CASTE.

Low-churchism (lō'chėrch-izm), *n.* Low-church principles. See *High Church* under HIGH.

Low-churchman (lō'chėrch-man), *n.* One who maintains Low-church principles. See *High Church* under HIGH.

Lower (lō'ėr), *v.t.* [From *lower*, compar. of *low*. Comp. Icel. *lægja*, to lower, from *lágr*, low, and also E. *linger*.] 1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the mainsail of a sloop.—2. To reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; as, to *lower* the pride of man.—3. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.—*Lower cheerly!* (*naut.*) the order to lower expeditiously.—*Lower handsomely!* (*naut.*) the order to lower gradually.—*To lower spirits*, among distillers, to reduce the strength of spirits by mixing with water.—SYN. To depress, sink, reduce, lessen, diminish, decrease, humble, humiliate, abase.

Lower (lō'ėr), *v.i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less.

Lower (lou'ėr), *v.i.* [Same word as D. *loeren*, to frown; L.G. *luren*, to look sullen; comp. also G. *lauern*, to lurk; E. *leer*; perhaps also *glower*.] 1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm. 'And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house.' *Shak.* 'The *lowering* spring.' *Dryden.*—2. To frown; to look sullen.

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

Lower† (lou'ėr), *n.* 1. Cloudiness; gloominess.—2. A frowning; sullenness. *Sidney.*

Lower-case (lō'ėr-kās), *n.* In *printing*, (*a*) the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type. Hence, (*b*) small letters of printing-type.

Lower-case (lō'ėr-kās), *a.* In *printing*, applied to small letters, in distinction from capitals. See the noun.

Lower-class (lō'ėr-klas), *a.* Pertaining or having relation to persons of the poorer and humbler rank of society.

My firm belief likewise is, what I now speak of will prove to be a middle-class rather than a *lower-class* enfranchisement. *Gladstone.*

Lowered (lō'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* Brought down;

reduced; lessened. In *her.* applied to ordinaries abated from their common situation.

Lowering (lou'ėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast; as, a *lowering* sky.

Loweringly (lou'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

Lowermost (lō'ėr-mōst), *a.* [Irregular superl. of *low.*] Lowest.

Lowery (lou'ėr-i), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Low-German (lō-jėr'man), *n.* The language spoken by the dwellers in the northern and flatter parts of Germany, and in many respects nearer to Dutch or Friesic than to High German.

Low-German (lō-jėr'man), *a.* Of or pertaining to the language known as Low-German; also in *philol.* applied to that class of tongues of which Low-German is a member, and which includes in addition Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, Old Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and English. The ancient Gothic or Mœso-Gothic is also generally classed with the Low-German tongues.

Lowing (lō'ing), *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Lowland (lō'land), *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—*The Lowlands*, Belgium and Holland; the Netherlands; also, the southern parts of Scotland.

Lowlander (lō'land-ėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland: opposed to *Highlander.*

Low-life (lō'lif), *n.* Mean or vulgar state, condition, or social position; persons of a mean or vulgar state, condition, or social position; as, all the characters are taken from *low-life.*

Lowlihood, Lowlihead (lō'li-hụd, lō'li-hed), *n.* A humble state; meekness; humility. [Antiquated or poetical.]

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood, and pure *lowlihead.* *Tennyson.*

Lowlily (lō'li-li), *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly.

Lowliness (lō'li-nes), *n.* The state of being lowly: (*a*) freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind.

Walk . . . with all *lowliness* and meekness. Eph. iv. 2.

(*b*) Want of dignity; abject state; meanness. [Rare.]

Low-lived (lō'līvd), *a.* Leading a mean life.

Lowly (lō'li), *a.* 1. Not high; not elevated in place. 'The *lowly* lands.' *Dryden.*—2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*

4. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

SYN. Modest, meek, mild, humble, low, mean.

Lowly (lō'li), *adv.* In a low manner or condition: (*a*) humbly; meekly; modestly. 'Be *lowly* wise.' *Milton.* (*b*) Without grandeur or dignity; meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

Lowlyhede,† *n.* Humility. *Chaucer.*

Low-men (lō'men), *n. pl.* A kind of dice so loaded as always to throw up low numbers. See FULLAM.

Lown (loun), *n.* [See LOON.] A low fellow; a scoundrel; a loon.

We should have both lord and *lown.* *Shak.*

Lown, Lownd (loun, lound), *a.* [See LOUN.] Sheltered. *Prof. Wilson.* [Scotch.]

Lowness (lō'nes), *n.* The state of being low: (*a*) the state of being less elevated than something else; as, the *lowness* of the ground or of the water after the ebb-tide. (*b*) Meanness of condition; low birth; humbleness of position. (*c*) Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity; as, haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind. (*d*) Want of sublimity in style or sentiment: the contrary to *loftiness.* (*e*) Submissiveness; as, the *lowness* of obedience. (*f*) Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as, *lowness* of spirits. (*g*) Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as, the *lowness* of circumstances. (*h*) Depression in strength or intensity; as, the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal. (*i*) Depression in price or worth; as, the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds or of the markets. (*j*) Graveness of sound; as, the *lowness* of notes. (*k*) Softness of sound; mildness or gentleness of utterance; as, the *lowness* of the voice.

Low-pressure (lō'pre-shūr), *a.* Having a low degree of expansive force, and consequently exerting a low degree of pressure: often applied to steam, but not with very much precision.—*Low-pressure engine*, an engine in which steam of a low pressure is employed, or in which the pressure on the piston is never much more than two atmospheres. Formerly low-pressure engines were all condensing, and this latter property formed the distinction between high-pressure and low-pressure engines, but many high-pressure engines are now condensing.

Until a short time ago all condensing engines were *low-pressure*, now the most efficient engines constructed are certain marine engines (designed for vessels which make long voyages), which are high-pressure and condensing. *Pop. Ency.*

Low-spirited (lō'spir-it-ed), *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

Low-spiritedness (lō'spir-it-ed-nes), *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.

Low-studded (lō'stud-ed), *a.* Furnished or built with short studs; as, a *low-studded* house or room. *Goodrich.*

Lowt. See LOUT.

Low-water (lō'wą-tėr), *a.* Relating to the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide; as, the *low-water* mark. See WATER-MARK.

Low-worm (lō'wėrm), *n.* In *farriery*, a disease in horses like the shingles.

Loxa-bark (loks'a-bärk), *n.* A kind of Peruvian or cinchona bark, the produce of *Cinchona Condaminea.*

Loxarthrus (loks-är'thrus), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, twisted, and *arthron*, a joint.] In *med.* an obliquity of a joint without dislocation or spasm, as in the case of club-foot.

Loxia (loks'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, twisted.] 1. In *med.* a distortion of the head toward one side; wry-neck.—2. A genus of conirostral insessorial birds, characterized by having a compressed beak, and the two mandibles so much curved that their points cross each other. The cross-bill (*Loxia curvirostra*) is the type of this genus.

Loxiadæ, Loxiidæ (loks-ī'a-dē, loks-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* The cross-bills, a family of conirostral birds, of which the genus Loxia is the type.

Loxodon, Loxodonta (loks'o-don, loks-o-don'ta), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A sub-genus of elephants, living and fossil, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars.

Loxodromic (loks-o-drom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb; as, *loxodromic* tables. — *Loxodromic curve*, or *line*, or *spiral*, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles. It is a kind of logarithmic spiral, having properties analogous to those of the common logarithmic spiral. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course, would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. See RHUMB.

Loxodromics (loks-o-drom'iks), *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic or rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

Loxodromism (loks-od'rom-izm), *n.* The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

Loxodromy (loks-od'ro-mi), *n.* Loxodromics.

Loxomma (loks-om'ma), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *omma*, the eye.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, distinguished from the other genera of labyrinthodonts by the very oblique disposition of the long axes of the eye-orbits.

Loxonema (loks-o-nē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *nēma*, a thread.] A genus of palæozoic fossil gasteropods, with pyramidal shells, so named from the striæ by which the surface of many of the species are marked.

Loxosoma (loks-o-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *sōma*, body.] A marine polyzoon-like animal, a connecting form between the worms, the Polyzoa, and the Brachiopoda.

Loy (loi), *n.* In *agri.* a long narrow spade used in stony lands. *Farmer's Ency.*

Loyal (loi'al), *a.* [Fr. *loyal*, O.Fr. *loial, leial, leal*, from L. *legalis*, pertaining to law, from *lex, legis*, a law. *Leal* is another form.] True or faithful in allegiance; devoted to the maintenance of law and order; faithful to the lawful government; faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; constant; as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both: but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old servitor, on deck,
Winking his eyes, and twisted all his face. *Tennyson.*

Loyalism (loi'al-izm), *n.* Loyalty.

Loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

Loyally (loi'al-li), *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

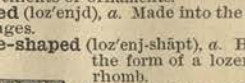
Loyalness (loi'al-nes), *n.* Loyalty. [Rare.]

Loyalty (loi'al-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being loyal; faithfulness to a prince or superior, or to duty, love, &c.; constancy.

He had . . . such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Lozel (lōz'el), *n.* Same as *Losel.*

Lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* [Fr. *losange*, probably the same as *louange* (O.Fr. *losange, losenge, loange*, L.L. *laudemia*, L. *laus*, praise: see LOSENGEOUR), praise; inscriptions or devices on heraldic shields, monumental slabs, &c., may have been called *louanges* or *losanges*, from their tending to the exaltation of the personages they belonged to, and hence the term may have come to signify the objects themselves. Wedgwood suggests Sp. *losa*, Lang. *laouzo*, a slate or flat stone for paving.] 1. In *geom.* a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, called popularly a *Diamond;* a rhomb.—2. Something resembling such a figure in form: as, (*a*) in *her.* a bearing of such a shape, appropriate to the arms of spinsters and widows. (*b*) A small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped. (*c*) A small rhomb-shaped pane of glass, set in a leaden frame for a church window or house-lattice.—*Lozenge mould-*

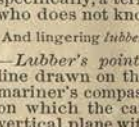


Lozenge Moulding.

ing, a kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, of many different forms, all of which are characterized by lozenge-shaped compartments or ornaments.

Lozenged (loz'enjd), *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.

Lozenge-shaped (loz'enj-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.



Lozengy argent and gules.

Lozengy, Lozengee (loz'-en-ji, loz'en-jē), *a.* In *her.* a term used to express the field or any armorial charge which is divided by diagonal lines transversely into equal parts or lozenges of different tinctures.

Lu (lū), *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *Loo.*

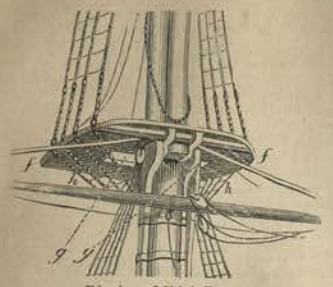
Lubbard (lub'ärd), *n.* A lubber. *Sir W. Scott.*

Lubber (lub'ėr), *n.* [Allied to *looby, lob*, W. *llob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow, *llabi*, a clumsy fellow, a lubber.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a stupid drone; a clown; specifically, a term applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship.

And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser.*

—*Lubber's point* (*naut.*), a black vertical line drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass. This line, and the pin on which the card turns, are in the same vertical plane with the keel of the ship, and hence the rhumb opposite to the lubber's point shows the course of the ship at any time. The lubber's point, however, deviates from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, hence seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed its name implies. —*Lubber's hole* (*naut.*), the vacant space

between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top through which sailors may mount without going over the rim by the



Rigging of Ship's Top.

ff, Top. *gg*, Lubber's holes. *hh*, Futtock-shrouds.

futtock-shrouds. It is considered by sailors as only fit to be used by lubbers.

Lubberly (lub'ér-li), *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy; clownish; as, a *lubberly* fellow or boy.

Lubberly (lub'ér-li), *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Lubric, Lubrical (lū'brik, lū'brik-al), *a.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery, hazardous, deceitful.] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery. 'Her *lubric* throat.' *Crashaw.*—2. Wavering; unsteady; uncertain. 'The deep and *lubric* waves of state.' *Sir H. Wotton.* 'Thy *lubrical* and glibbery muse.' *B. Jonson.*—3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd. 'This *lubric* and adulterate age.' *Dryden.*

Lubricant (lū'brik-ant), *a.* [L. *lubricans, lubricantis*, ppr. of *lubrico*. See LUBRICATE.] Lubricating.

Lubricant (lū'brik-ant), *n.* That which lubricates; specifically, a substance used to diminish the friction of the working parts of machinery, as an oily or greasy substance.

Lubricate (lū'brik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lubricated*; ppr. *lubricating*. [L. *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery.] To make smooth or slippery; to rub or supply with some substance, especially an oily or greasy substance, for the purpose of diminishing friction; as, mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied; to *lubricate* the parts of a machine.

Lubricate (lū'brik-āt), *a.* Slippery. [Rare.]

Lubrication (lū-brik-ā'shon), *n.* The act of lubricating or state of being lubricated.

Lubricator (lū'brik-āt-ér), *n.* One who or that which lubricates; specifically, in *mach.* an oil-cup or other contrivance for supplying oil or grease to diminish the friction between rubbing surfaces.

Lubricity (lū-bris'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being lubric: (*a*) smoothness of surface; slipperiness. (*b*) Aptness to glide over anything or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. 'The *lubricity* of the oil.' *Ray.* (*c*) Instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune. 'The *lubricity* of popular favour.' *Sir H. Wotton.* (*d*) Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency. 'Wantonness and *lubricity*.' *Dryden.*

Lubricous (lū'brik-us), *a.* Same as *Lubric.*

Lubrifaction, Lubrification (lū-bri-fak'shon, lū'bri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *lubricus*, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of lubricating or of making smooth and slippery.

Lucanidæ (lū-kā'ni-dē) *n. pl.* [The genus *Lucanus*, and Gr. *-idæ*, resemblance.] The stag-beetles, a family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, distinguished by the very large and powerful mandibles with which the males are furnished. They live during the day in the trunks of trees and old wood, and take flight at dusk. The larvæ of the European species live in the willow and the oak, and remain untransformed for several years. The common stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) is a highly characteristic species of the group (see STAG-BEETLE), and is one of the largest of British insects. This species flies about in the evening in the middle of summer, especially round the oaks, upon the wood of which the larvæ feed. Some of the foreign genera of stag-beetles are remarkable for their brilliant colouring, such as Lamprima, an Australian group, and Chiasognathus, a curious genus from the isle of Chiloe.

Lucanus (lū-kā'nus), *n.* [L.L. *lucanus*, sunrise, from L. *luceo*, to shine—in allusion to their splendid metallic colouring.] A genus of beetles, the type of the family Lucanidæ.

Lucarne (lū'kārn), *n.* [Fr. *lucarne*, L. *lucerna*, a lamp, from *luceo*, to shine.] A dormer or garret window.

Lucayne† (lū'kān), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Lucarne.*

Luce (lūs), *n.* [L. *lucius*, a fish supposed to be the pike.] A pike full grown: a fish used as a heraldic bearing.

> The *pike* is the *luce* of heraldry. . . . There is no earlier example borne in English heraldry than is afforded by the pikes on the arms of the family of Lucy. *Moule (Heraldry of Fish).*

[Shakspere, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1, seems to allude to this.]

Lucent (lū'sent), *a.* [L. *lucens, lucentis*, ppr. of *luceo*, to shine. See LIGHT.] Shining; bright; resplendent. 'The sun's *lucent* orb.' *Milton.*

Lucern† (lū'sérn), *n.* [L. *lucerna*, from *luceo*, to shine.] A lamp.

Lucern (lū'sérn), *n.* 1. A sort of hunting-dog: so called perhaps from coming from the canton of *Lucerne* in Switzerland.

> Let me have
> My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
> Beasts of most rapine. *Chapman.*

2. An animal whose fur was formerly much in request: by some supposed to be the lynx. Written also *Lusern* and *Luzern.*

> The polecat, martern, and the rich-skinned *lucern* I know to chase. *Beau. & Fl.*

Lucernal (lū-sérn'al), *a.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.—*Lucernal microscope*, a compound microscope upon the principle of the solar microscope, but in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light instead of the sun's rays, the image being thrown upon a plate of ground glass connected with the instrument, or on a screen independent of it.

Lucernaria (lū-sér-nā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] A genus of Hydrozoa belonging to the order Lucernariadæ. The body is somewhat bell-shaped and the tentacles are arranged in tufts. They affix themselves by a slender peduncle to sea-weeds, &c., and are phosphorescent.

Lucernariadæ (lū-sér'na-ri''a-dē), *n. pl.* An order of Hydrozoa, sub-class Lucernarida, including those species which have only a single polypite, are fixed by a proximal hydrorhiza, and possess short tentacles on the margin of the umbrella. The reproductive elements are developed in the primitive hydrosome without the intervention of free zooids. The genus Lucernaria may be regarded as the type. See LUCERNARIA.

Lucernarida (lū-sér-nar'i-da), *n. pl.* A subclass of the Hydrozoa, whose hydrosome has its base developed into an umbrella, in the walls of which the reproductive organs are produced. It has been divided into three orders, Lucernariadæ, Pelagidæ, and Rhizostomidæ.

Lucerne, Lucern (lū'sérn), *n.* [Perhaps from the Celtic *luzu, luzuen*, a herb; although against this etymology is the fact that the plant was introduced from Italy into France in the fifteenth century under the name of *clauserne*, out of which arose the modern French form *luzerne*.] The purple medick (*Medicago sativa*), a plant of the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is a valuable pasture and forage plant, extensively cultivated in some of the chalky districts of England and France. Whether as green food or as hay for horses it is inestimable. It yields two crops in the year.

Lucid (lū'sid), *a.* [L. *lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine. See LIGHT.] 1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven. 'A court compact of *lucid* marbles.' *Tennyson.*—2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *lucid* stream.—3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as, the *lucid* intervals of a deranged man.—4. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; distinct; as, a *lucid* order or arrangement. 'A singularly *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate.' *Macaulay.*

Lucidity (lū-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being lucid; as, (*a*) brightness; clearness; transparency. (*b*) Clearness of style; quality of being easily intelligible; intelligibility.

> His *lucidity*, his dialectic skill, and the racy and masculine style in which he wrote, made him a formidable antagonist. *Buckle.*

Lucidly (lū'sid-li), *adv.* In a lucid manner; with brightness; clearly.

Lucidness (lū'sid-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being lucid; brightness; clearness; transparency; lucidity.

Lucifer (lū'si-fér), *n.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.] 1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise: when Venus follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called *Hesperus*, or the evening star. The term is applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon in his brightness and splendour.

> How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! Is. xiv. 12.

2. The prince of darkness; Satan; and hence, a person of Satanic attributes. [This use arises from an ancient belief that in the above passage from Isaiah reference was made to Satan.]

> And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
> Never to hope again. *Shak.*

3. A match ignitible by friction, either on any surface which offers the requisite amount of friction, or on a specially prepared surface, usually made of a small splint of wood tipped with some explosive and inflammable substance, as a mixture of chlorate of potass and sulphuret of antimony, or more commonly of phosphorus and nitre. Called also *Lucifer-match.*—4. A genus of crustaceans allied to the Stomopoda.

Luciferian (lū-si-fē'ri-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Lucifer; devilish.

> That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Belonging to the Luciferians.

Luciferian (lū-si-fē'ri-an), *n.* One of a sect that followed *Lucifer*, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They showed extreme hostility to the Arians.

Luciferite (lū'si-fér-īt), *n.* Same as *Luciferian.*

Lucifer-match (lū'si-fér-mach), *n.* Same as *Lucifer*, 3.

Luciferous (lū-sif'ér-us), *a.* [See LUCIFER.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Luciferously (lū-sif'ér-us-li), *adv.* In a luciferous manner; so as to enlighten or discover. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Lucific (lū-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and *facio*, to make.] Producing light. [Rare.]

Luciform (lū'si-form), *a.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of light; resembling light. [Rare.]

Lucifrian† (lū-sif'ri-an), *a.* Luciferian; satanic. '*Lucifrian* pride.' *Marston.*

Lucimeter (lū-sim'et-ér), *n.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the light which proceeds from different bodies; a photometer.

Lucina (lū-si'na), *n.* 1. In *Rom. myth.* the goddess who presided over the birth of children, said to have been the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confounded with Diana and Juno.—2. The moon. *Chaucer.*—3. A genus of bivalve molluscs, the type of the family Lucinidæ.

Lucinidæ (lū-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiates whose characteristics are: an orbicular and free shell; one or two hinge-teeth; lateral teeth, one on each side or obsolete; mantle-lobes open below, with one or two siphonal orifices behind; and an elongated, cylindrical, or strap-shaped foot.

Luck (luk), *n.* [D. *luk, geluk*, G. *glück*, fortune, prosperity. Probably allied to G. *locken*, to entice.] 1. That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; a series of such events regarded as happening by chance; fortune; chance; accident; hap; as, good *luck*; ill *luck*. 'Good or evil *luck*.' *Shak.*—2. A favourable issue or combination of events; good fortune; success; as, an extraordinary run of *luck* in card-playing.

> Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed. *South.*

SYN. Chance, accident, hap, fortune.

Luckily (luk'i-li), *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune; with a favourable issue; as, *luckily*, we escaped injury.

Luckiness (luk'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lucky or fortunate; good fortune; favourable issue or event; as, the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.

Luckless (luk'les), *a.* Without luck; unpropitious; unfortunate; meeting with ill

success; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

Lucklessly (luk'les-li), *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

Lucklessness (luk'les-nes), *n.* State of being unlucky or unfortunate.

Luck-penny (luk'pen-ni), *n.* A small sum given back for luck to the payer by the person who receives money under a contract or bargain. [Scotch.]

Lucky (luk'i), *a.* 1. Favoured by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* adventurer.—2. Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favourable; auspicious; as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.—3. Bulky; full; superabundant; as, *lucky* measure. [Scotch.]—SYN. Successful, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.

Lucky (luk'i), *adv.* Somewhat excessively; too; as, *lucky* severe; *lucky* long. [Scotch.]

Lucky, Luckie (luk'i), *n.* [Probably the adjective. Comp. *goody, goodwife, lucky-dad, lucky-minnie*, and Fr. *belle-mère, beau-père*, &c.] An elderly woman; a grandam; goody: prefixed to a person's name; as, *Lucky* M'Laren. [Scotch.]

Lucky-dad, Lucky-daddie (luk'i-dad, luk'i-dad-di), *n.* A grandfather. [Scotch.]

Lucky-minnie (luk'i-min-ni), *n.* A grandmother. [Scotch.]

Lucrative (lū'kra-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*; L. *lucrativus*, from *lucror*, to gain profit, from *lucrum*, gain.] Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office.—*Lucrative succession*, in *Scots law*, a passive title whereby an heir-apparent who accepts gratuitously of a grant from his ancestor of any part, however small, of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir, is thereby subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant.

Lucratively (lū'kra-tiv-li), *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

Lucre (lū'kėr), *n.* [Fr. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*, gain.] Gain in money or goods; profit: often in a bad sense, or with the sense of base or unworthy gain.

The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

Lucriferous (lū-krif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to produce.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Lucrific† (lū-krif'ik), *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.] Producing profit; gainful.

Lucrous (lū'krus), *a.* Pertaining to lucre or gain. *Cowper.*

Luctation (luk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *luctatio*, from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive.] Effort to overcome in contest; struggle; contest. [Rare.]

Luctual† (luk'tū-al), *a.* [L. *luctus*, grief, from *lugeo, luctum*, to mourn.] Producing grief.

Lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v.i.* [L. *lucubro*, to study by candle-light, from obs. adj. *lucubĕr*, bringing light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

Lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v.t.* To elaborate, as by laborious night-study.

Lucubration (lū-kū-brā'shon), *n.* [L. *lucubratio*. See LUCUBRATE.] 1. Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.—2. That which is composed, or is supposed to be composed, by night; a literary composition of any kind.

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated 'a work.' *W. Irving.*

Lucubrator (lū'kū-brāt-ėr), *n.* One who makes lucubrations.

Lucubratory (lū'kū-brā-to-ri), *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night; pertaining to nocturnal studies.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

Lucule (lū'kūl), *n.* [From a fictive L. *lucula*, formed on type of *macula* from *lux, lucis*, light.] In *astron.* a luminous spot on the sun.

Luculent (lū'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *luceo*, to shine.] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent; bright; luminous; as, *luculent* rivers. 2. Clear; evident; unmistakable.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

Luculently (lū'kū-lent-li), *adv.* In a luculent manner; lucidly; clearly; luminously. *Max Müller.*

Lucullite (lū-kul'līt), *n.* [From the Roman consul *Lucullus*, who so much admired its compact variety as to honour it with his name.] A sub-species of limestone, of which there are three kinds, the compact, the prismatic, and the foliated. It is often polished for ornamental purposes.

Lucuma (lū-kū'ma), *n.* [The native Peruvian name.] A genus of plant-, nat. order Sapotaceæ. The species are shrubs or large trees yielding a milky juice. They have leathery entire leaves, and flowers growing in clusters on the sides of the branches. *L. mammosum* is the common or mammee sapota. See MAMMEE-SAPOTA.

Lucy (lū'si), *n.* In *her.* same as *Luce.*

Ludibrious† (lū-dib'ri-us), *a.* [L. *ludibriosus*, from *ludibrium*, mockery, derision, from *ludo*, to sport.] Ridiculous; sportive; wanton. *Tooker.*

Ludibundness (lū'di-bund-nes), *n.* [L. *ludibundus*, sportive, playful, from *ludo*, to sport.] Sportiveness; playfulness. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Ludicrous (lū'dik-rus), *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, from *ludo*, to play, to jest, *ludus*, a sport or game.] Serving to excite laughter; affording sport; laughable; droll; ridiculous; funny; absurd.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *W. Broome.*

A chapter upon German rhetoric would be in the same *ludicrous* predicament as Van Troil's chapter on the snakes of Iceland, which delivers its business in one summary sentence, announcing that snakes in Iceland—there are none. *De Quincey.*

SYN. Laughable, sportive, burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous.

Ludicrously (lū'dik-rus-li), *adv.* In a ludicrous manner; ridiculously; absurdly.

Ludicrousness (lū'dik-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ludicrous; ridiculousness; drollery. 'Introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of *ludicrousness*.' *J. Warton.*

Ludification (lū'di-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *ludificor*, to make sport of—*ludus*, play, sport, and *facio*, to make.] The act of deriding.

Ludificatory (lū-dif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision.

In the sacraments of the Church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true. *Barrow.*

Ludlow Rocks (lud'lō roks), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a portion of the upper Silurian rocks, 2000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from *Ludlow* in Shropshire, where they are characteristically developed.

Ludus Helmontii (lū'dus hel-mon'ti-ī), *n.* [From Jan Baptista Van *Helmont*, an eminent Belgian chemist and physician of the seventeenth century, who believed in the efficacy of such stones.] 1. A calcareous stone, the precise nature not known, which was used by the ancients in calculous affections.—2. An old mineralogical term for a variety of septarium in which the sparry veins were frequent and anastomosing.—3. A term formerly applied to every species of calculous concretion occurring in the animal body.

Lues (lū'ēz), *n.* [L.] A poison or pestilence; a plague.—*Lues venerea*, the venereal disease.

Luff (luf), *n.* [Goth. *lofa*, the palm of the hand. See LOOF.] The palm of the hand.

Luff (luf), *n.* [D. *loef*, G. *luf*, weather-gauge; akin to A. Sax. *lyft*, Sc. *lift*, G. *luft*, the air, the heavens, and E. *loft*.] *Naut.* (*a*) the air or wind. (*b*) The weather-gauge or part of a ship toward the wind. (*c*) The sailing of a ship close to the wind. (*d*) The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached. (*e*) The fullest and broadest part of a vessel's bow; the loof. (*f*) A luff-tackle (which see).—*To spring her luff*, to yield to the helm by sailing nearer the wind: said of a ship.—*Luff upon luff*, one luff-tackle applied to the fall of another to afford an increase of purchase.

Luff (luf), *v.i.* [D. *loeven*, to luff.] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind. Hence, in the imperative, *luff* is an order to put the tiller on the lee side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff a-lee*, the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind.

Luffer (luf'ėr). A form of *Louvre.*

Luff-hook (luf'hök), *n.* *Naut.* one of the hooks of a luff-tackle.

Luff-tackle (luf'tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* a purchase composed of a double and single block, the standing end of the rope being fastened to the single block, and the fall coming from the double; variously used as occasion may require.

Lug (lug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lugged*; ppr. *lugging*. [A. Sax. *geluggian*, to pull, to lug; originally perhaps to pull by the *lug*, ear or handle; Sw. *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, a forelock, a lock of wool. The noun, however, may be from the verbal stem of which the sense of dragging or hanging loose was perhaps the original; A. Sax. *lyccan, luccan*, Dan. *luge*, to pluck, and E. *lag* may be allied.] 1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty. 'Will *lug* your priests.' *Shak.*

Jowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To tear the ears of.

Thy bear is safe and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

3. To carry or convey with labour.

They must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Jeremy Collier.*

—*To lug out*, to draw a sword: in burlesque.

Their cause they to an easier issue put,
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

Lug (lug), *v.i.* To drag; to move heavily.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

Lug (lug), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The ear. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. A projecting part of an object resembling the human ear; as, (*a*) the handle of a vessel. (*b*) A projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened. (*c*) A projecting piece upon a founder's flask or mould.—3. A pliable rod or twig; a pole. Hence—4. A measure of length of 16½ feet; a pole or perch.

Lug (lug), *n.* A lugworm (which see).

Luggage (lug'āj), *n.* [From the verb *lug*.] 1. Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried.

What do you mean
To dote thus on such *luggage*? *Shak.*

2. A traveller's packages or baggage.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

Luggage-van (lug'āj-van), *n.* A waggon or carriage for holding luggage.

Lugged, Lugget (lug'ged, lug'get), *a.* Having ears or appendages resembling ears. 'The *lugget* caup.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Lugger (lug'ėr), *n.* [A vessel having *lug*-sails; D. *logger*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with a running bowsprit

Lugger.

and lug-sails. On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs, and the lug-sails hang obliquely to the masts.

Luggie (lug'i), *n.* A little wooden dish having lugs or ears. [Scotch.]

In order, on the clean hearthstane,
The *luggies* three are ranged. *Burns.*

Lugmark (lug'märk), *n.* A mark cut in the ear of an animal, as a sheep or dog, to identify it.

Lug-sail (lug'sāl), *n.* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*.] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length.

Lugubriosity (lū-gū'bri-os"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Lugubriousness.*

Lugubrious (lū-gū'bri-us), *a.* [L. *lugubris*,

mournful, from *lugeo*, to weep.] Mournful; sorrowful; doleful; as, a *lugubrious* look.

Beppo dived deep down into the *lugubrious* and obscure regions of Kascaldom. *Carlyle.*

Lugubriously (lū-gū'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a lugubrious manner; mournfully; sadly.

Lugubriousness (lū-gū'bri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lugubrious; sorrowfulness; sadness.

Lugworm (lug'wėrm), *n.* An annelid or worm belonging to the order Errantia, and the genus Arenicola (*A. piscatorum*), inhabiting deep canals in the muddy sand of the shore, through which it eats its way as it proceeds, passing the sand through the alimentary canal, so as to extract any nutriment from it which it may contain, and throwing up the remainder in innumerable coils called casts. It possesses a large head without eyes or jaws, and with a short proboscis. The breathing organs are thirteen pairs of scarlet tufts, and the sides are furnished with stiff bristles, by means of which it walks. It is larger than the earthworm, being sometimes a foot long. It inhabits our own coasts, and is much esteemed for bait. Called also *Lob-worm.*

Luke (lūk), *a.* [From or at least allied to A. Sax. *wlæc*, warm, lukewarm; Dan. *lunken*, lukewarm, tepid; O.E. and Sc. *lew*, *lewe*, warm, lukewarm; G. *lau*, *lauwarm*. Wedgwood, however, connects it with W. *llug*, partly, to some extent, as in *llugaer*, lukewarm.] Lukewarm.

Lukeness† (lūk'nes), *n.* Lukewarmness.

Lukewarm (lūk'wąrm), *a.* [*Luke* and *warm.*] 1. Moderately warm; tepid; as, *lukewarm* water; *lukewarm* heat.—2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as, *lukewarm* obedience; *lukewarm* patriots.

Because thou art *lukewarm*, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

Lukewarmly (lūk'wąrm-li), *adv.* In a lukewarm degree or manner: (*a*) with moderate warmth. (*b*) With indifference; coolly.

Lukewarmness (lūk'wąrm-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lukewarm: (*a*) a mild or moderate heat. (*b*) Indifference; want of zeal or ardour; coldness.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion. *Sprat.*

Lukewarmth (lūk'wąrmth), *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness; indifference. *Addison.*

Lull (lul), *v.t.* [Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*, G. *lullen*, to sing to sleep, D. *lollen*, to sing badly, Icel. *lirla*, to sing, to trill or whistle. Formed probably from an imitation of the sound; comp. L. *lallo*, to sing lullaby.] To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest by gentle, soothing means.

Under the canopies of lofty state,
And *lull'd* with sound of sweetest melody. *Shak.*
Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

Lull (lul), *v.i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind *lulls.*

Lull (lul), *n.* 1. Power or quality of soothing. 'Yonder *lull* of falling waters.' *Young.* 2. A season of temporary quiet after storm, tumult, or confusion.

Lullaby (lul'la-bī), *n.* A song to lull or quiet babes; that which quiets.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke.*

Luller (lul'ėr), *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

Lum (lum), *n.* [W. *llumon*, a chimney, from *llum*, that shoots up or projects in a point.] 1. A chimney. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. A woody valley.—3. A deep pool. [Provincial English.]

Lumachel, Lumachella (lū'ma-kel, lū'ma-kel-la), *n.* [It. *lumachella*, from *lumachella*, a little snail, dim. of *lumaca*, a snail, from L. *limax*, a snail. Named from the shells it contains.] A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated, but so far retaining their organization as to exhibit different colours, and so hard as to admit of polish. When red colours predominate it is called *Fire-marble.*

Lumbaginous (lum-baj'in-us), *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

Lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* [L., from *lumbus*, loin.] In *med.* rheumatism or rheumatic pains affecting the lumbar region.

Lumbal (lum'bal), *a.* Same as *Lumbar.*

Lumbar (lum'bär), *a.* [L. *lumbus*, a loin.] Pertaining to the loins: a term applied to the vertebræ, muscles, nerves, arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the region of the loins.—*Lumbar abscess*, an abscess of the loins formed upon the psoas muscle; a chronic collection of pus which forms in the cellular substance of the loins behind the peritoneum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.—*Lumbar region*, the posterior portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone.

Lumbarde,† *n.* [See LOMBARD.] A Lombard; hence, a banker; a money-lender. *Chaucer.*

Lumber (lum'bėr), *n.* [According to some *lumber* is another form of *Lombard*, a lumber-room, or Lombard-room, being the room where the Lombard pawnbrokers or money-lenders stored their unredeemed pledges. 'Hence, after a time, furniture stowed away in any unused chamber came to be called *lumber*; and since such furniture is often heavy, clumsy, and out of date, we call a clumsy man a *lumbering* fellow, and our American cousins have given heavy timber the name of *lumber.*' *Isaac Taylor.* The above etymology, however, though ingenious, is improbable, except as regards meaning 3. The word, in the sense of cumbrous objects, is more probably a nasalized form from the root of *lubber*, *looby*, &c. Comp. E. *lump*; D. *lomp*, clumsy, *lomp*, an ugly thing, a rag, *belemmeren*, G. *belemmern*, *belampern*, to hinder or impede; G. *lumpen*, a rag; *lumpenkammer*, a lumber-room; Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old clothes. Probably various words are mixed up in this form.] 1. Anything useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

The very bed was violated . . . .
And thrown among the common *lumber*. *Otway.*

2. In America, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like.—3.† A pawnbroker's shop or apartment in which pledges were stored; a pledge; a pawn. 'The *lumber* for their proper goods recover.' *Butler.*

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it, till the ships came.
Lady Murray (*Quoted by Trench*).

4. Harm; mischief. [Local.]—5. Foolish and obscene talk; ribaldry. [Provincial English.]

Lumber (lum'bėr), *v.t.* 1. To heap together in disorder.—2. To fill with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room.

Lumber (lum'bėr), *v.i.* 1. To move heavily. 2. To make a heavy rumbling noise; to rumble.

A boisterous gush of wind *lumbering* amongst it.
Chapman.
The post-boy's horse right glad to miss
The *lumbering* of the wheels. *Cowper.*

3. In America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market.

Lumberdar (lum'bėr-där), *n.* [Hind.] The head man of a village. [Anglo-Indian.]

(He) said he was the *lumberdar* or head man of a neighbouring village. *W. H. Russell.*

Lumberer (lum'bėr-ėr), *n.* In America, a person employed in cutting lumber or timber and getting it from the forest; a woodcutter.

Lumber-house, Lumber-room (lum'bėr-hous, lum'bėr-rōm), *n.* A house or room for the reception of lumber, or useless things.

Lumber-man (lum'bėr-man), *n.* Same as *Lumberer.*

Lumber-room, *n.* See LUMBER-HOUSE.

Lumber-waggon (lum'bėr-wag-on), *n.* In America, a kind of waggon used by farmers for carrying their produce to market.

Lumber-yard (lum'bėr-yärd), *n.* A timber-yard. [American.]

Lumbric (lum'brik), *n.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.] A worm. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Lumbrical (lum'brik-al), *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.] Pertaining to or resembling a worm; as, the *lumbrical* muscles of the fingers and toes.

Lumbrical (lum'brik-al), *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes.

Lumbricidæ (lum-bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* The earthworm family, a family of annelids belonging to the order Oligochæta, comprising only the genus Lumbricus. See EARTHWORM.

Lumbriciform (lum-bris'i-form), *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling a worm in shape.

Lumbricus (lum-brī'kus), *n.* [L., a worm.] A genus of annelids, the type of the family Lumbricidæ, and comprising the earthworms. See EARTHWORM.

Luminance (lū'min-ans), *n.* The state or quality of being luminant; luminosity; luminousness. [Rare.]

The muse of these people . . . is such a humble, home-born thing that they think of her no more than a fire-fly does of her *luminance*. *Ouida.*

Luminant (lū'min-ant), *a.* [See LUMINARY.] Emitting light; shining; luminous.

Luminary (lūm'in-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *luminaire*, from L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, for *lucmen*, from *luceo*, to shine.] 1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the heavenly bodies.

Where the great *luminary* . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

Hence—2. One who is a source of intellectual light; a person that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as, Bacon and Newton were distinguished *luminaries* in the spheres of philosophy and science.

Luminate† (lūm'in-āt), *v.t.* [L. *lumino*, *luminatum*, from *lumen*, light.] To illuminate.

Lumination† (lūm-in-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *Illumination.*

Lumine† (lūm'in), *v.t.* To enlighten. See ILLUMINE.

Luminiferous (lūm-in-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *lumen*, *light*, and *fero*, to produce.] 1. Producing light; yielding light.—2. Serving as the medium for conveying light; as, the *luminiferous* ether.

Luminosity (lūm-in-os'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being luminous; luminousness.

Laplace conceives that, in its primitive state, the sun consisted in a diffused *luminosity* so as to resemble those nebulæ among the fixed stars.
Whewell.

Luminous (lūm'in-us), *a.* [L. *luminosus*; Fr. *lumineux.*] 1. Shining; emitting light, whether original or reflected; as, the sun and the moon are *luminous* bodies.—2. Bright; brilliant; clear; as, a *luminous* colour.

Far in the west there lies a desert land, where the mountains
Lift, through perpetual snows, their lofty and *luminous* summits. *Longfellow.*

3. Clear, as if illuminated; as, a *luminous* essay or argument.

Calculated to place his disinterested pursuit of truth in a *luminous* aspect. *De Quincey.*

Luminously (lūm'in-us-li), *adv.* In a luminous manner; with brightness or clearness.

Luminousness (lūm'in-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness; as, the *luminousness* of the sea; the *luminousness* of ideas, arguments, or method.

Let us consider a little each of these characters in succession; and first, what is very peculiar to this church, its *luminousness*. This perhaps strikes the traveller more from its contrast with the excessive gloom of the Church of St. Mark's. *Ruskin.*

Lummox (lum'moks), *n.* A fat, unwieldy, stupid person. [Provincial English and American.]

Lummy (lum'i), *a.* Jolly; first-rate. [Slang.]

To think of Jack Dawkins—*lummy* Jack—the Dodger, the artful Dodger, going abroad for a common twopenny-halfpenny sneeze-box! *Dickens.*

Lump (lump), *n.* [O.D. *lompe*, N. *lump*, piece, mass; Sw. *lump*, a piece cut from a log; allied probably to E. *lubber*, *lumber*, *lunch.*] 1. A small mass of matter, of no definite shape; as, a *lump* of earth; a *lump* of butter; a *lump* of sugar.—2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; as, copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in one *lump*.—*In the lump*, the whole together; in gross. 'They may buy them *in the lump*.' *Addison.*

Lump (lump), *v.t.* 1. To throw into a mass: to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped*. *Ayliffe.*

2. To take in the gross; to regard or speak of collectively.

Not forgetting all others, whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all together.
Sterne.

Lump (lump), *v.i.* To be sulky. [Provincial English.]—*If you don't like it, you may lump it*, if you do not choose to take what is offered, you may sit in the sulks.

Lumper (lump'ėr), *n.* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour.

Lumpfish (lump'fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Cyclopterus (*C. lumpus*), and family Discoboli, so named from the clumsiness of its form. The back is arched and sharp, the belly flat, the body is covered with sharp black tubercles, and on each side there are three rows of large bony scales and another row on the back. The ventral fins are modified into a very

strong sucker, by means of which it adheres with great force to any substance to which it applies itself. Before the spawning season it is of a brilliant crimson colour, mingled with orange, purple, and blue, but afterwards changes to a dull blue or lead colour. It sometimes weighs 7 lbs., and its flesh is very fine at some seasons, though insipid at others. It frequents the northern seas, and is often brought to the Edinburgh and London markets. In the former it bears the name of *Cock-paddle* or *Cock-paidle*. Called also *Lumpsucker* from its power of adhesion, and *Sea-owl* from its uncouth appearance.

Lumping (lump'ing), *p.* and *a.* Bulky; heavy. *Arbuthnot.*

Lumpish (lump'ish), *a.* 1. Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky.—2. Dull; inactive. 'That *lumpish* idiot.' *Crabbe.*

Lumpishly (lump'ish-li), *adv.* In a lumpish manner; heavily; with dulness or stupidity.

Lumpishness (lump'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being lumpish; heaviness; dulness; stupidity.

Lumpsucker (lump'suk-ėr), *n.* See LUMPFISH.

Lump-sugar (lump'shu-gėr), *n.* Loaf-sugar broken into small pieces.

Lumpy (lump'i), *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

Luna (lū'na), *n.* [L., for *lucna*, from *luceo*, to shine.] 1. The moon.—2. In *old chem.* silver.—*Luna cornea*, fused chloride of silver, so called from its horn-like appearance.

Lunacy (lū'na-si), *n.* [From L. *lunaticus*, lunatic, moon-struck, from *luna*, the moon.] A species of insanity or madness; properly, the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason—formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; madness in general; insanity, or any unsoundness of mind.—*Commission of lunacy.* See under COMMISSION.—*Commissioner in lunacy*, a commissioner appointed by statute to visit and superintend asylums and grant licenses to persons who wish to open houses for the reception of patients.—SYN. Insanity, derangement, craziness, mania.

Lunar (lū'nėr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] 1. Pertaining to the moon; as, *lunar* observations.—2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as, *lunar* days or years.—3. Resembling the moon; round.

> In the right hand a pointed dart they wield;
> The left, for ward, sustains a *lunar* shield.
> *Dryden.*

4.† Influenced by the moon.

> They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon.*

—*Lunar bone*, one of the bones of the wrist.—*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver.—*Lunar cycle*, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year. See CYCLE.—*Lunar distance* (*naut. astron.*), a term denoting the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is found.—*Lunar method* (*naut. astron.*), the method of determining the longitude of a place or ship from the observation of lunar distances.—*Lunar month.* See MONTH.—*Lunar observation* generally means an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude.—*Lunar tables:* (*a*) in *astron.* tables of the moon's motions arranged for computing the moon's true place at any time past or future. (*b*) In *navigation*, logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star on account of refraction and parallax.—*Lunar theory*, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.—*Lunar year.* See YEAR.

Lunar (lū'nėr), *n.* In *navigation*, lunar distance.

Lunaria (lū-nā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *luna*, the moon.] A genus of biennial and perennial cruciferous herbs, natives of central and southern Europe: so called from the broad silvery dissepiments of the pod resembling a full moon. One of the species (*L. biennis*) is known by the English names of *honesty* or *satin flower*. It is a tall erect biennial, with large cordate leaves and terminal racemes of purple or white flowers.

Lunarian (lū-nā'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

Lunary† (lū'na-ri), *a.* Same as *Lunar.* *Fuller.*

Lunary (lū'na-ri), *n.* A plant, moonwort (which see).

Lunate, Lunated (lū'nāt, lū'nāt-ed), *a.* Having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* leaf.

Lunatic (lū'nat-ik), *a.* [L. *lunaticus.* See LUNACY.] 1. Affected by lunacy; mad; insane; as, a *lunatic* person. *Shak.*—2. Indicating or exhibiting lunacy. 'Bedlam beggars, from low farms, sometimes with *lunatic* bans, sometimes with prayers.' *Shak.*

Lunatic (lū'nat-ik), *n.* A person affected by lunacy; an insane person; properly, one who has lucid intervals; a person of unsound mind; a madman.—*Lunatic asylum*, a house or hospital established for the reception of lunatics.

Lunation (lū-nā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *lunatio, lunationis*, from L. *luno, lunatum*, to bend like a half-moon or crescent, from *luna*, a moon.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the following.

Lunch (lunsh), *n.* [Prov. E., a lump or piece, probably a form of *lump*, as *hunch* of *hump*, *bunch* of *bump*, *dunch* (Sc.) of *dump*. The use of the word to mean food taken between meals is paralleled by the common Scotch use of *piece* in this sense.] A luncheon (which see).

Lunch (lunsh), *v.i.* To take a lunch.

Luncheon (lunsh'on), *n.* [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps for *lunching*; or the termination may be borrowed from *nuncheon*, which seems to be really a word of different origin altogether. See NUNCHEON.] 1. A lump of bread; a slice.

> I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley-loaf. *Gay.*

2. A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner—formerly between dinner and supper; food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Luncheon (lunsh'on), *v.i.* To take lunch or luncheon.

> While ladies are *luncheoning* on Perigord pie, or coursing in whirling britskas, performing all the singular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season. *Disraeli.*

Luncheon-bar (lunsh'on-bär), *n.* A part of an inn or public-house where luncheon can be had.

Lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon.] 1. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. [Rare.]—2. In *geom.* a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space.

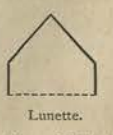
> The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined. *Davies.*

3.† A fit of lunacy or madness; a freak; a crotchet; a whim. 'Those dangerous unsafe *lunes* i' the king.' *Shak.*

Lune (lūn), *n.* [Probably another form of *line.*] A leash; as, the *lune* of a hawk.

Lunet† (lū'net), *n.* [See LUNETTE.] A little moon; a satellite. *Bp. Hall.*

Lunette (lū-net'), *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, dim. of L. *luna*, the moon.] 1. In *fort.* a work in the form of a redan with flanks, used as an advanced work.—2. In *farriery*, a half horse-shoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot.—3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.—4. In *arch.* an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling: such are the upper lights to the naves of St. Peter's at Rome and of St. Paul's in London.—5. A kind of watch-glass, flattened in the centre; also, a kind of convexo-concave lens for spectacles.—6. In *archæol.* a crescent-shaped penannular concave plate of metal, apparently worn as an ornament about the neck.



Lunette.

Lunette, St. Paul's, London.

Lung (lung), *n.* [A. Sax. *lunge*, pl. *lungen*, Icel. *lunga*, *lungu*, D. *long*, Dan. and G. *lunge*. Wedgwood may be right in tracing the root-meaning to lightness or sponginess, seen in Bav. *luck*, *lunk*, light. Comp. *lights.*] 1. In *anat.* one of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals. They are situated one on each side of the chest, and separated from each other by the heart and larger blood-vessels. Each is inclosed in its own serous membrane, called the pleura. The general form of the lung is pyramidal, the base resting on the diaphragm, the apex extending to the base of the neck. Each lung is divided into two lobes by a deep transverse fissure near its middle, the upper lobe of the right lung being again partially

Human Lungs, Heart, and great Vessels.

A, Lungs with the anterior edges turned back to show the heart and bronchia. B, Heart. C, Aorta. D, Pulmonary artery. E, Ascending vena cava. F, Trachea. G G, Bronchia. H H, Carotid arteries. I I, Jugular veins. J J, Subclavian arteries. K K, Subclavian veins. P P, Costal cartilages. Q, Anterior cardiac artery. R, Right auricle.

divided. The left lung is narrower than the right, but is somewhat longer. Their substance is light and spongy, and being filled with air-cells floats readily on water. When the chest is expanded, the air, passing down the windpipe into the capillary ramifications of the bronchi, acts on the blood that has been vitiated by circulation, exchanging gases with it through the walls of the air-vessels. Thus purified the blood returns to the left auricle of the heart, and the air, laden with carbonic acid, is expelled by the collapse of the chest. Among birds the lungs do not hang free in the cavity of the thorax, but are attached to the ribs and backbone, the bronchi opening into the air canals of the body. In reptiles the lungs are much more simple, but differ little from the mammal type. In serpents only one lung is fully developed, the other being rudimentary. In amphibians partially, and in fishes wholly, the lungs are replaced by gills.—2. *pl.* (*a*) A person having a strong voice. (*b*) A servant who blew the fire of an alchemist.

> That is his fire-drake,
> His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
> *B. Jonson.*

Lunge (lunj), *n.* [Contr. from *allonge* (which see).] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword. Formerly written *Longe.*

Lunge (lunj), *v.i.* To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier; as, he instantly *lunged* at him.

Lunge (lunj), *v.t.* In the *manege*, to exercise (a horse) by running round in a ring while held by a long rein. *Thackeray.*

Lunged (lungd), *a.* 1. Having lungs.—2. Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs. 'The *lunged* bellows.' *Dryden.*

Lungeous (lunj'us), *a.* [O.Fr. *longis*, a lout, from *long*, long.] Awkward; rough; cruel; quarrelsome. [Provincial.]

Lung-grown (lung'grōn), *a.* In *med.* having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

Lungie (lung'i), *n.* The guillemot. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Lungis,† *n.* [O.Fr. *longis.* See LOUNGE.] A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow. *Beau. & Fl.*

Lungless (lung'les), *a.* Having no lungs.

Lungwort (lung'wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Pulmonaria (*P. officinalis*), nat. order Boraginaceæ. It is a common garden flower, having red and purple tubular blossoms, and leaves speckled like human lungs, and on account of this resemblance has been used in pulmonary diseases.—2. A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) growing abundantly on trunks of trees in moist alpine countries. It is occasionally used like Iceland-moss in diseases of the lungs.

Luni-current (lū'ni-ku-rent), *a.* Having

relation to phases in currents, depending on the changes of the moon.

Luniform (lū'ni-form), *a.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the moon.

Lunisolar (lū-ni-sō'lär), *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *solaris*, from *sol*, sun.] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon; resulting from the united action of the sun and moon. —*Lunisolar precession*, in *astron.* that portion of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon.—*Lunisolar period*, that after which the eclipses again return in the same order.—*Lunisolar year*, a period of time consisting of 532 common years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon.

Lunistice† (lū'nis-tis), *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *sto*, *steti*, or *sisto*, to stand.] In *astron.* the farthest point of the moon's northing and southing in its monthly revolution.

Luni-tidal (lū'ni-tī-dal), *a.* Relating to tidal motions dependent on the moon.

Lunt (lunt), *n.* [D. *lont*, Dan. and G. *lunte*, a match.] 1. The match-cord used for firing cannon.—2. A burning match; a light, as of a pipe; a flame; a column of flame and smoke; a column of smoke, as that arising from a tobacco-pipe vigorously puffed. [Scotch.]

She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a *lunt*. *Burns.*

Lunt (lunt), *v.i.* To emit smoke; to flame; to be on fire. [Scotch.]

The *luntin* pipe, an' sneeshin mill,
Are handed round wi' right guid-will. *Burns.*

Lunula (lū'nū-la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent; specifically, in *anat.* the small white semilunar mark at the base of the nails.

Lunular (lū'nū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

Lunulate, Lunulated (lū'nū-lāt, lū'nū-lāt-ed), *a.* [From L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] Resembling a small crescent; as, a *lunulate* leaf.

Lunule (lū'nūl), *n.* [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent; as, (*a*) a crescent-like mark or spot on some bivalve shells. (*b*) In *geom.* a lune. See LUNE.

Lunulet (lū'nū-let), *n.* [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] In *entom.* a small spot in insects shaped like a half-moon, and differing in colour from the rest of the body.

Lunulite (lū'nū-līt), *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A small fossil coral: so called from its shape.

Lupercal (lū-pėr'kal or lū'pėr-kal), *a.* [From *Lupercal*, a grotto in the Palatine Hill sacred to *Lupercus*, identified by the Romans with the Lycean Pan: so called because he warded off the wolves, from *lupus*, a wolf.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honour of Lupercus or Pan.

Lupercal (lū-pėr'kal or lū'pėr-kal), *n.* pl. **Lupercalia** (lū-pėr-kā'li-a). One of the most ancient of the Roman feasts, celebrated every year in the middle of February in honour of Lupercus.

You all did see, that on the *Lupercal*
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse. *Shak.*

Lupiform (lū'pi-form), *a.* [L. *lupus*, a wolf, and *forma*, likeness.] Wolf-like: a characteristic designation of a form of syphilis, in which the clustered tubercles form patches of disorganized skin, and the surface is perforated by deep ulcerated pits.

Lupine (lū'pin), *a.* Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.

Lupine (lū'pin), *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus*. See LUPINUS.] The common name of the plants of the genus Lupinus (which see).

Lupinine, Lupinite (lū'pin-in, lū'pin-īt), *n.* A peculiar bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the *Lupinus albus*.

Lupinus (lū-pī'nus), *n.* [L., from *lupus*, a wolf, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] A very extensive genus of [illegible]ly annual, perennial, and half-shrubby plants, some of which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily-coloured flowers; the lupines. They belong to the nat. order Leguminosæ, and inhabit Europe, the temperate parts of North and South America, a few annual species being found in the Mediterranean region. The leaves are simple, *digitate*, or composed of many leaflets; the flowers are usually blue, violet, or variegated, more rarely pink, yellow, or white, in terminal racemes. *L. albus* is much grown in Italy and Sicily for forage, as well as for the seeds, which are used as food.

Lupous (lū'pus), *a.* Wolfish; like a wolf. [Rare.]

Lupulin, Lupuline (lū'pū-lin), *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.] 1. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Called also *Lupulite*.—2. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle. It consists of little round glands, which are found upon the stipules and fruit, and is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops. It is largely used in medicine.

Lupulite (lū'pū-līt), *n.* See LUPULIN, 1.

Lupus (lū'pus), *n.* [L., a wolf.] 1. In *astron.* one of the southern constellations, situated on the south of Scorpio.—2. In *med.* a slow non-contagious tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face, and commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips. It is so termed from its eating away the flesh. It is also called *Noli-me-tangere*.—*Lupus metallorum*, the alchemical name of stibnite or sulphide of antimony.

Lurch (lėrch), *n.* [O.Fr. *lourche*, *ourche*, It. *lurcio*, G. *lurz*, *lurtsch*, a lurch at cribbage.] A term at the game of cribbage, denoting the position of a player who has not made his thirty-first hole when his opponent has pegged his sixty-first. The loser in such a case is said to be *left in the lurch*, in French expressed by *il demeura lourche* (*Cotgrave*). Hence, *to leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help. *Cotgrave.*

Lurch (lėrch), *v.i.* [A form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, *bench* of *bank*, &c. See LURK.] 1. To withdraw to one side or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close; to lurk.

Fond of prowling and *lurching* out at night after their own sinful pleasures. *Kingsley.*

2. To shift; to play tricks.

I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shak.*

3. To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; to stagger to one side, as a tipsy man.

Lurch (lėrch), *n.* [See LURCH, *v.i.*] *Naut.* a sudden roll of a ship.—*Lee lurch*, a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side.

Lurch (lėrch), *v.t.* [Partly based on LURCH, the gaming term, partly on LURCH, *v.i.*] 1. To anticipate or outstrip in acquiring something; to deprive of by anticipating; to rob.

You have *lurched* your friends of the better half of the garland by concealing the part of the plot. *B. Jonson.*

2. To take or gain privily or secretly before other competitors, or when others do not or cannot, to appropriate; to steal.

The [illegible] conceit of something like a Duke of Venice, [illegible]ttery into many men's heads by some one or other [illegible]ntilely driving on under this notion his own ambitious ends to *lurch* a crown. *Milton.*

3. To leave in the lurch; to deceive; to disappoint.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

Lurch† (lėrch), *v.t.* [Comp. L. *lurco*, *lurcho*, to devour greedily. See also above.] To eat or swallow greedily; to eat up; to devour.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh everything dear. *Bacon.*

Lurcher (lėrch'ėr), *n.* 1. One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches, as to steal, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies. *Gay.*

Especially—2. A dog that lies in wait for game, as hares, rabbits, partridges, fallow-deer, &c., drives them into nets, runs them down or seizes them. This species of dog is said to be descended from the shepherd's dog and the greyhound, and is more used by poachers than sportsmen.

Lurcher (lėrch'ėr), *n.* [See LURCH, to eat.] A glutton; a gourmandizer.

Lurdan, Lurdane (lėr'dan, lėr'dān), *a.* [O.Fr. *lourdin*, *lourdein*, from *lourd*, heavy, dull, thick-headed. See LOORD.] Blockish; sluggish, clownish; lazy and useless.

In one (chamber),
Red after revel, droned her *lurdane* knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson.*

Lurdan, Lurdane (lėr'dan, lėr'dān), *n.* A clown; a blockhead; a lazy useless person.

Lure (lūr), *n.* [Fr. *leurre*, from M.H.G. *luodar*, a lure, G. *luder*, carrion, a bait for wild beasts.] 1. In *falconry*, an object somewhat resembling a bird thrown into the air to recall a hawk, often a bunch of feathers or several wings tied together and attached to a cord. The hawk being accustomed to get pieces of flesh to eat from the lure, this object comes to have a great influence on it, so that it will return when the falconer swings the lure about and whistles or calls. Hence—2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure. 'With a smile made small account of beauty and her *lures*.' *Milton.*

Lure (lūr), *v.i.* To call an animal, especially a hawk.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

At whatsoever hour of the day the boy *lured* for him, and called 'Limo,' were the dolphin never so close hidden, out he would, and come abroad. *Holland.*

Lure (lūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lured*; ppr. *luring*. 1. In *falconry*, to attract by a lure, as a hawk; to attract to a lure by the voice.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To *lure* this tassel-gentle back again! *Shak.*

2. To entice; to attract; to invite by anything that promises pleasure or advantage. 'Lured on by the pleasure of this bait.' *Sir W. Temple.*

And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

Lurid (lūr'id), *a.* [L. *luridus*.] Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

All these thoughts of love and strife
Glimmered through his *lurid* life. *Longfellow.*

2. In *bot.* having a dirty brown colour, a little clouded.

Lurk (lėrk), *v.i.* [Apparently corresponding to N. *luska*, Dan. *luske*, to lurk, to skulk; allied to Dan. *lur*, G. *lauer*, an ambush or watching; perhaps to *lower* (*v.i.*), *listen*, &c. See LURCH, *v.i.*] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.

Let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. Prov. i. 11.

2. To lie concealed or unperceived.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine might *lurk* in the background, but it did not obtrude itself or mar the fairness or completeness of that seemly human life in which the spirit found satisfaction and rest. *Dr. Caird.*

Lurker (lėrk'ėr), *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

Lurking-hole, Lurking-place (lėrk'ing-hōl, lėrk'ing-plās), *n.* A place in which one lurks or lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

Lurry (lur'i), *n.* [W. *llwry*, precipitant; *llwr*, that tends forward.] 1. A confused throng; a crowd; a heap.

A *lurry* and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue. *World of Wonders.*

2. A confused inarticulate sound or utterance; as, a *lurry* of words.

We are not to leave duties for no duties, and to turn prayers into a kind of *lurry*. *Milton.*

Lurry (lur'i), *n.* A lorry. *Lord Lytton.*

Luscinia (lus-sin'i-a), *n.* A genus of insessorial birds of the thrush family (Turdidæ), to which the nightingale (*L. philomela*) belongs. See NIGHTINGALE.

Luscious (lush'us), *a.* [O.E. *lushious*. Comp. *lush*.] 1. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste; pleasing; delightful.

And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

2. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.

He had a tedious, *luscious* way of talking, that was apt to tire the patience of his hearers. *Jeffrey.*

3. Smutty; obscene. [Rare.]

Lusciously (lush'us-li), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

Lusciousness (lush'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luscious.

Luserne (lū'sėrn), *n.* [Fr. *loup-cervier*, L. *lupus-cervarius*, deer-wolf—*lupus*, a wolf, and *cervus*, a stag.] A lynx.

Lush (lush), *a.* [Probably connected with *lish*, Sc. *leish*, vigorous, active, *lust*, *lusty*; the common derivation from *luscious*, and that from *delicious*, in O.E. sometimes written *licious*, may however be correct.] Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak.*

And at the root thro' *lush* green grasses burn'd
The red anemone. *Tennyson.*

Lush (lush), *n.* [Same origin as *lushy* (which see).] Intoxicating drink; especially beer. [Slang.]

Lushburg, Luxemburg (lush'bėrg, luks'em-bėrg), *n.* A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward III., coined at Luxembourg, and

made to represent the English coins then current.

Lushy (lush'i), *a.* ['A word attributed for its origin to the name of *Lushington*, a once well-known London brewer, but when we find *losho* and *loshano* in a Gypsy dialect, meaning jolly, . . . there seems to be some ground for supposing the word to be pure Romany.' *C. G. Leland.*] Tipsy or under the influence of intoxicating liquor. [Slang.]

Lusiad (lū'si-ad), *n.* [Pg. *Os Lusiados*, the Lusitanians, or the Portuguese.] The celebrated Portuguese epic poem, written by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese government in India. It was published in 1571.

Lusk † (lusk), *a.* [Icel. *löskr*, weak, idle.] Lazy; slothful. *Sir T. More.*

Lusk † (lusk), *n.* An idle, lazy fellow; a lubber.

Lusk † (lusk), *v.i.* To be idle, indolent, or unemployed. *Warner.*

Luskish † (lusk'ish), *a.* Inclined to lusk or be lazy. *Marston.*

Luskishly † (lusk'ish-li), *adv.* Lazily.

Luskishness † (lusk'ish-nes), *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness.

Lusorious † (lū-sō'ri-us), *a.* [L. *lusorius*, from *ludo*, *lusum*, to sport.] Of or pertaining to play; sportive.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixed *lusorious* lots. *Burton.*

Lusory † (lū'so-ri), *a.* [L. *lusorius.*] Used in play; playful; as, *lusory* methods of instructing children. *Jer. Taylor.*

Lust (lust), *n.* [A. Sax. O.Sax. D. G. and Sw. *lust;* Icel. *lyst, losti;* Dan. *lyst;* Goth. *lustus*, desire, *luston*, to desire. The root meaning is believed by Grimm to be seen in the Icel. *ljósta*, to smite, so that *lust* would originally mean what smites or the state of being smitten. See the verb.] 1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; as, the *lust* of gain.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil, my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. Ex. xv. 9.

2. Evil propensity; depraved affection or desire; more especially, sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence. Rom. i. 27.

If thou wouldst know sin's strength, thy *lusts* how hard to tame,
Against them take up arms and earnest war proclaim. *Abp. Trench.*

3. † Pleasure; will; inclination.

Tombling backe he downe did slyde
Over his horses taile above a stryde;
Whence little *lust* he had to rise againe. *Spenser.*

4. † Vigour; active power.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root; the cause may be the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

Lust (lust), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *lustan*, *lystan*, Icel. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, D. *lusten*, G. *lüsten*. *List*, to please, is another form.] 1. † To list; to like. 'But all had leave that *lust*.' *Spenser.*—2. To desire eagerly; to long: with *after*.

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after*. Deut. xii. 15.

3. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite: with *after*.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust after* her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. Mat. v. 28.

4. To have irregular or inordinate desires.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. Jam. iv. 5.

We should not *lust* after evil things as they also *lusted*. 1 Cor. x. 6.

Lust-breathed (lust'brēтнd), *a.* Animated by lust. *Shak.*

Lust-dieted (lust'dī-et-ed), *n.* Fed upon lust; pampered by lust. 'The superfluous and *lust-dieted* man.' *Shak.*

Luster (lust'ėr), *n.* One inflamed with lust.

Luster † (lus'tėr), *n.* [L. *lustrum*, a den of wild beasts.] The den or abode of a wild beast.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shows abhorred death. *Chapman.*

Lustful (lust'fụl), *a.* 1. Having lust or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous; as, an intemperate and *lustful* man.—2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or exciting carnal desire.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged. *Milton.*

3. Vigorous; robust; stout; lusty. '*Lustful* health.' *Sackville.*

Lustfully (lust'fụl-li), *adv.* In a lustful manner.

Lustfulness (lust'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being lustful; libidinousness.

Lustic † (lust'ik), *a.* Lusty; vigorous; jovial.

As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowers. *Brome.*

Lustihead, Lustihood (lust'i-hed, lust'i-hụd), *n.* The quality of being lusty; vigour of body.

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustihead*. *Spenser.*

He is so full of *lustihood*, he will ride
Joust for it, and win. *Tennyson.*

Looking back with sad admiration on exploits of youthful *lustihood* which could be enacted no more. *Prof. Blackie.*

Lustily (lust'i-li), *adv.* In a lusty manner; vigorously; strongly.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shak.*

Lustiness (lust'i-nes), *n.* The state of being lusty; vigour; robustness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*. *Dryden.*

Lustless (lust'les), *a.* 1. Free from lust.—2. † Listless; languid; lifeless; indifferent.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel can,
So *lustless* been they, so weak, so wan. *Spenser.*

Lustral (lus'tral), *a.* [L. *lustralis*, from *lustro*, to purify.] 1. Used in purification; as, *lustral* water. 'His better parts by *lustral* waves refined.' *Garth.*—2. Pertaining to purification; as, *lustral* days.

Lustrate (lus'trāt), *v.t.* [L. *lustro*, *lustratum*, to cleanse, from *lustrum.*] To make clear or pure; to purify.

Lustrate † (lus'trāt), *v.i.* To go about for the purpose of inspecting as to the cleansing or purification of a place.

Thrice through Aventine's mount he doth *lustrate*. *Vicars.*

Lustration (lus-trā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.

And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

2. In *class. antiq.* the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies, or people defiled by crimes were purified.

Lustre (lus'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *lustre;* L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from *luo*, to wash away, to purify, or as others think, from *luceo*, to shine. See LUSTRUM.] 1. Brightness; splendour; gloss; as, the *lustre* of the sun or stars; the *lustre* of silk.

The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. In *mineral.* a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals. In this sense it designates, first, the kind or quality of the light reflected; second, the degree of intensity. There are six recognized qualities of lustre—*metallic*, as in pyrites and glance-coal; *adamantine*, as in the diamond; *vitreous*, as in glass; *resinous*, as in pitchstone; *pearly*, as in gypsum; and *silky*, as in amianthus. With regard to degree of intensity, the lustre is said to be *splendent* when it can be seen at a great distance; *shining*, when the reflected light is weak; *glistening*, when observed only at a short distance; *glimmering*, when the surface presents only luminous points; and *dull*, when the surface is almost destitute of lustre.—3. The splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

4. A sconce with lights; a branched chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.

Double rows of *lustres* lighted up the nave. *Eustace.*

5. A fabric for ladies' dresses, consisting of cotton warp and woollen weft. It is plain or self-coloured, and has a highly finished lustrous surface.

Lustre (lus'tėr), *n.* [Directly from L. *lustrum*, and therefore ultimately the same word as preceding. See LUSTRUM.] The space of five years; a lustrum (which see).

Lustreless (lus'tėr-les), *a.* Destitute of lustre.

Lustrical (lus'tri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to purification. *Middleton.*

Lustring (lus'tring), *n.* [From *lustre.*] A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written *Lutestring.*]

Lustrous (lus'trus), *a.* Characterized by lustre; bright; shining; luminous.

My sword and yours are kin. Good sparks and *lustrous*. *Sha.*

Lustrously (lus'trus-li), *adv.* In a lustrous manner; brilliantly; luminously.

Lustrum (lus'trum), *n.* pl. **Lustrums** or **Lustra** (lus'trumz, lus'tra). [L.] 1. A lustration or purification; particularly, the purification of the whole Roman people performed at the end of every five years. Hence—2. The space of five years, or fifty completed months, among the ancient Romans.

Lust-stained (lust'stānd), *a.* Defiled by lust.

Lustwort (lust'wėrt), *n.* [E. *lust* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Drosera; sundew. See DROSERA.

Lusty (lust'i), *a.* [From E. *lust;* D. and G. *lustig*, D. *lystig*, merry, jovial. See LUST.] 1. Full of or characterized by life, spirit, vigour, health, or the like; stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; lively; merry; gallant.

Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things: making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle. *Book of Common Prayer.*

How lush and *lusty* the grass looks! *Shak.*

Last noon beheld them full of *lusty* life. *Byron.*

2. Bulky; large; of great size.—3. † Beautiful; handsome.

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacint;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare. *Spenser.*

4. † Pleasant. 'That was or might be *lusty* to his herte.' *Lydgate.*—5. † Impudent; saucy.

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and *lustie* in the camp. *North.*

6. Full-bodied or stout through being pregnant: a colloquial use.—7. Lustful; hot-blooded.

Before the flood thou with thy *lusty* crew,
False titled sons of God, roaming the earth,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men. *Milton.*

SYN. Robust, stout, strong, vigorous, healthful, large, bulky, corpulent.

Lustyhede, † *n.* Pleasure; mirth. *Chaucer.*

Lusus naturæ (lū'sus na-tū'rē), *n.* [L., a play or sport of nature.] A term applied to a monster, or to anything seemingly unnatural in the physical world.

Lutanist (lū'tan-ist), *n.* [From *lute.*] A person that plays on the lute.

A celebrated *lutanist* was playing to a large company. *Asiat. Res.*

Lutarious (lū-tā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.] Pertaining to, living in, or of the colour of mud.

Lutation (lū-tā'shon), *n.* [See LUTE.] The act or method of luting vessels.

Lute (lūt), *n.* [Fr. *luth*, from Ar. *al ûd*, the lute.] A stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe. It consists of four parts, viz. the table or belly with a large sound-hole in the middle; the body, ribbed like a melon, having nine or ten ribs or divisions; the neck, which has nine or ten stops or frets which divide the strings into semitones; and the head or cross, in which are fitted the pegs or screws for tuning the strings, of which there are five or six pairs, each pair tuned in octaves or unisons. The strings are struck by the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets by those of the left.

Lute.

Lute (lūt), *v.t.* To play on a lute, or as on a lute.

Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness. *Tennyson.*

Lute (lūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *luted;* ppr. *luting.* To close or coat with lute. A glass retort is said to be *luted*, when it is smeared over with clay so as more perfectly to resist the effects of heat, and to prevent its fusion.

Lute, Luting (lūt, lūt'ing), *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, clay, from *luo*, to wash.] In *chem.* (*a*) a composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air. (*b*) The external coating of clay or sand, or other substances applied to glass retorts, in order that they may support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.

Lute-backed (lūt'bakt), *a.* Having a curved spine. *Holland.*

Lutenist (lūt'en-ist), *n.* A performer on the lute; a lutanist.

Luteoleine, Luteoline (lū'tē-ol-ē-in, lū'tē-ol-in), *n.* [L. *luteolus*, yellowish, from *luteus*,

golden yellow.] ($C_{20}H_{14}O_8$.) The yellow colouring matter of weld or dyer's weed.

Luteous (lū'tē-us), *a.* [L. *lūteus*, yellowish, *lūtum*, weld; *lūteus*, muddy, *lūtum*, mud.] 1. Of a yellow colour.—2. Muddy; clayey.

Luter, Lutist (lūt'ėr, lūt'ist), *n.* One who plays on a lute.

Lutescent (lū-tes'ent), *a.* [From L. *luteus*, yellow.] Of a yellowish colour.

Lute-string (lūt'string), *n.* The string of a lute.

Lutestring (lūt'string), *n.* [A corruption of *lustring*.] A stout glossy kind of silk used for ladies' dresses.—*To speak in lutestring*, to speak in an affected manner or in the manner of a fine lady.

I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage which, *to speak in lutestring*, I met with this morning in the course of my reading. *Letters of Junius.*

Lutetia (lū-tē'shi-a), *n.* A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, 15th November, 1852.

Lutheran (lū'thėr-an), *a.* Pertaining to Martin *Luther*, the reformer; as, the *Lutheran* church.

Lutheran (lū'thėr-an), *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.

Lutheranism, Lutherism (lū'thėr-an-izm, lū'thėr-izm), *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther, the characteristic doctrine of which is consubstantiation, or the doctrine that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist. Some of the more extreme Lutherans have asserted not only the presence of the human nature of Christ in the Lord's supper, but the absolute omnipresence of his human nature. Many of the things at first retained as merely tolerable by Luther and his fellow-reformers, as images and pictures in places of worship, clerical vestments, the form of exorcism in baptism, &c., have become favourite and distinguishing characteristics of some of the churches.

Luthern, Lutheran (lū'thėrn, lū'thėr-an), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *lucarne* (which see).] In *arch.* a dormer or garret window.

Luting (lūt'ing), *n.* See LUTE, in *chem.*

Lutist, *n.* See LUTER.

Lutose (lūt'ōs), *a.* [L. *lutosus*, from *lutum*, clay.] Miry; covered with clay.

Lutra (lū'tra), *n.* [L. *lutra*, an otter.] A genus of carnivorous animals, of the digitigrade tribe, comprising the otters, of which there are many species. See OTTER.

Lutraria (lū-trā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, belonging to the family Myadæ. The species are found in the sand at the mouths of rivers, in temperate climates.

Lutulent† (lū'tū-lent), *a.* [L. *lutulentus*, from *lutum*, mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick.

Lux† (luks), *v.t.* Same as *Luxate.* *Pope.*

Luxate (luks'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *luxated*; ppr. *luxating.* [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*, from *luxus*, dislocated, oblique or slanting, from Gr. *loxos*, oblique, slanting.] To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Luxation (luks-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of luxating or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint.—2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.

Luxe (luks), *n.* [L. *luxus*, excess, extravagance, luxury.] Luxury. [Rare.]

Luxuriance (lug-zū'ri-ans), *n.* The state of being luxuriant; abundant or excessive growth or quantity; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

While through the parting robe the alternate breast
With youth wild throbbing, on thy lawless gaze
In full *luxuriance* rose. *Thomson.*

Luxuriancy (lug-zū'ri-an-si). Same as *Luxuriance.*

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy.* *Wiseman.*

Luxuriant (lug-zū'ri-ant), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, from *luxurio.* See LUXURIATE.] 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass.—2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

3. In *bot.* a term applied to a flower which multiplies the floral envelope so as to destroy the essential parts.

Luxuriantly (lug-zū'ri-ant-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree; with exuberant growth.

Luxuriate (lug-zū'ri-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *luxuriated*; ppr. *luxuriating.* [L. *luxurio*, to be rank or luxurious, to be wanton. See LUXURY.] 1. To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.—2. To feed or live luxuriously; as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.—3. *Fig.* to indulge to excess; to revel without restraint; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

Luxuriation (lug-zū'ri-ā"shon), *n.* The act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.

Luxuriety (lug-zū-rī'e-ti), *n.* Same as *Luxuriance.* *Sterne.*

Luxurious (lug-zū'ri-us), *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*; L. *luxuriosus*, from *luxuria*, luxury.] 1. Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table, the gratification of appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and equipage; as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities; *luxurious* ease.—2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage; as, *luxurious* wealth.—3. Furnished with luxuries; as, a *luxurious* table.—4.† Characterized by lust; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed. *Shak.*

5.† Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton.*

SYN. Voluptuous, epicurean, effeminate, sensual, intemperate, self-indulgent.

Luxuriously (lug-zū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; deliciously; voluptuously.

Luxuriousness (lug-zū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luxurious.

Luxurist (lug'zū-rist), *n.* One given to luxury.

Luxury (lug'zū-ri), *n.* [L. *luxuria*, from *luxus*, sensual excess.] 1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, as in rich and expensive diet, or delicious food and liquors; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite; or the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury.* *Addison.*

2. That which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, &c.; especially, that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink; and hence, any article of food or drink not necessary to support life.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

Learn the *luxury* of doing good. *Goldsmith.*

Rhyme, that *luxury* of recurrent sound. *Prof. Blackie.*

3.† Lust; lewd desire; lasciviousness. 'Hateful *luxury* and bestial appetite.' *Shak.* 4.† Luxuriance; exuberance of growth.—SYN. Voluptuousness, epicurism, effeminacy, sensuality, delicacy, gratification, pleasure, enjoyment, delight.

Luz (luz), *n.* The name of a bone in the human [illegible] which the Rabbinical writers affirmed [illegible] be indestructible, and variously stated [illegible] have been one of the vertebræ, the o[illegible] the sesamoid bone of the great t[illegible]he of the triangular bones near ti[illegible]oidal suture of the cranium.

'[illegible]oth a man revive again in the world to come?' asked Hadrian; and Joshua Ben Hananiah made answer, 'From *luz* in the backbone.' He then went on to demonstrate this to him: He took the bone *luz* and put it into water, but the water had no action on it; he put it in the fire, but the fire consumed it not; he placed it in a mill, but could not grind it; and laid it on an anvil, but the hammer crushed it not. *Lightfoot.*

Luzula (lū'zū-la), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Juncaceæ. They are like rushes, but always perennial with more grasslike foliage, fringed with long white hairs. There are many species, several of which are found in Britain.

-Ly [Goth. *-leiks*, Icel. *-líkr*, *-légr*, O.H.G. *-lîh*, G. *lich*, D. *-lijk*], a termination of adjectives and adverbs, is a contraction of A. Sax. *līc*, E. *like*; as in *lovely*, *manly*, *richly*, *readily*, that is, love-like, man-like, rich-like, ready-like. As an adverbial suffix *-ly* was originally *-lice*, the dative or ablative case of an adjective in *līc.*

Lyam (lī'am), *n.* [See LEAM.] A leash for holding a hound.

Lyart, Liart (lī'art), *a.* [L.L. *liardus*, dapple gray. See LIARD.] Gray; gray-haired. [Scotch.]

Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black,
But ane wi' *lyart* lining. *Burns.*

I soothly think ere it be spun
I'll wear a *lyart* pow. *J. Baillie.*

Lybicke,† Libyck,† *a.* Libyan.—*Lybicke ocean*, the Libyan sands. *Spenser.*

Lycæna (lī-sē'na), *n.* A genus of butterflies, closely allied to Polyommatus. *L. dispar* (large copper-butterfly) and *L. phlæas* (small copper-butterfly) are British species.

Lycænidæ (lī-sē'ni-dē), *n.pl.* A family of lepidopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Lycæna.

Lycanthrope (lī'kan-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] 1. Originally, a man supposed to have been transformed into the form of a wolf and endowed with its savage propensities; a werewolf.—2. A person affected with lycanthropy; one who imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts in conformity with *his* delusion.

Many instances occur, and may be encountered in every asylum, in which the insane conceive themselves dogs (Cynanthropia) and other animals, and even inanimate objects; but these are solitary cases, whereas this hallucination has appeared epidemically, and *lycanthropes* have literally herded and hunted together in packs. In 1600, multitudes were attacked with the disease in the Jura, emulated the destructive habits of the wolf, murdered and devoured children; howled, walked, or attempted progression on all-fours, so that the palms of the hands became hard and horny. *Chambers's Ency.*

Lycanthropy (lī-kan'thro-pi), *n.* [Gr. *lycanthrōpia—lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A kind of erratic melancholy or madness, in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf. See LYCANTHROPE.

Lyceum (lī-sē'um), *n.* [Gr. *lykeion*, from a temple near it dedicated to Apollo *lykeios*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, from *lykos*, a wolf.] 1. In Greece, a place near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy.—2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.—3. An association of men for literary improvement.—4. A school for the higher education preparatory to the university.

Lychgate† (lik'gāt), *n.* Same as *Lichgate.*

Lychnis (lik'nis), *n.* [L.; Gr. *lychnis*, allied to *lychnos*, a light.] 1. A genus of usually erect, annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, belonging to the nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. Some of them bear beautiful flowers. There are about thirty species, natives chiefly of Europe and extratropical Asia, a few occurring in the arctic regions. They differ from Silene in the number of styles, which in Lychnis is four or five, in Silene three. Several species are found in Britain.—2. Pliny's name for the ruby, sapphire, or carbuncle.

Lychnite (lik'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *lychnitēs*, from *lychnos*, a lamp.] An old name for Parian marble, from its being quarried by lamplight.

Lychnobite (lik'no-bīt), *n.* [Gr. *lychnos*, a lamp, and *bios*, life.] One who labours or transacts business by night, and sleeps by day.

Lychnoscope (lik'no-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *lychnos*, a lamp, light, and *skopeō*, to see.] In *arch.* a small narrow window in the chancel of a church, so arranged that a person outside may be enabled to see the priest at the altar during the act of consecration.

Lycodon (lī'kō-don), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *odous*, *odontis*, a tooth.] A genus of slow-moving innocuous serpents found in South Africa.

Lycodont (lī'kō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] In *geol.* a name given to certain fossil teeth, supposed to be those of a kind of wolf-fish.

Lycoperdon (lī-kō-pėr'don), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *perdomai*, to break wind.] A genus of fungi, the species of which grow in the form of balls, which burst and discharge their spores or seeds in the form of a fine dark powder or dust. They are commonly called *puff-balls.* *L. gemmatum*, or common puff-ball, acts mechanically as a styptic, by means of its brown spores; *L. giganteum*, or giant puff-ball, when dry, staunches slight wounds, and the smoke stupefies bees. In a young state it is edible.

Lycopersicum (lī-kō-pėr'si-kum), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *persikon*, a peach.] A genus of plants closely allied to Solanum, and belonging to the nat. order Solanaceæ. Three or four species, all South American, are known. *L. esculentum* is the love-apple or tomato. It is distinguished from Solanum by the elongate acuminate connate anthers. They are unarmed, tall, loose-growing herbs, with pinnatisect leaves and pedunculate lax few-flowered cymes.

Lycopod (lī'kō-pod), *n.* A plant belonging to the nat. order Lycopodiaceæ.

Lycopode (lī'kō-pōd), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Vegetable brimstone, the highly inflammable powder con-

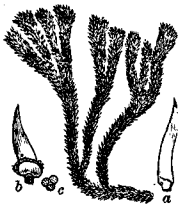
tained in the spore-cases of *Lycopodium clavatum* and *L. Selago*.

Lycopodiaceæ (lī'kō-pō-di-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* The club-moss tribe; a natural order of vascular acrogens, chiefly inhabiting boggy heaths, moors, and woods. They are intermediate in their general appearance between the mosses and the ferns, and are in some respects allied to the Coniferæ. They are furnished with a branched, often spreading and creeping stem, and numerous small imbricated leaves. Their mode of reproduction is similar to that of ferns. There are six genera and about 200 species. The only British genus is Lycopodium (which see). Some of the species are violent purgatives. The powder contained in the seed-vessels of all the species is so highly inflammable as to be employed occasionally in the manufacture of fireworks. The lycopods occur in all parts of the globe, but grow most luxuriantly in tropical or mild climates. They vary greatly in size, but the largest of the present day are comparatively small plants. In the carboniferous era they attained a very large size, rivalling trees in their height and the thickness of their stems, as in the case of the Lepidodendron. See LYCOPODIUM.

Lycopodiaceous (lī'kō-pō-di-ā"shus), *a.* Belonging to the Lycopodiaceæ; resembling the Lycopodiaceæ.

Lycopodite (lī-kop'ō-dīt), *n.* A fossil plant of the genus Lycopodium.

Lycopodium (lī-kō-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous, podos*, a foot, because of the resemblance of the roots.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Lycopodiaceæ, to which it gives the name, occurring in cold, temperate, and tropical countries. Six species are found in Britain, of which the most conspicuous is the *L. clavatum* or common club-moss, the yellow powder in the spores of which burns explosively, and is used for producing theatrical lightning. It is also used for rolling up pills, and for dusting infants. It is known as lycopode or vegetable brimstone. *L. Selago*, or fir-moss, is a powerful irritant and counter-irritant.



Lycopodium Selago. *a*, Leaf; *b*, Sporangium, in the axil of bract; *c*, Spores—magnified.

Lycopsis (lī-kop'sis), *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *opsis*, the face, from some resemblance in the flowers.] A genus of rough annual herbs, nat. order Boraginaceæ, natives of Europe, North Africa, and West and Central Asia. The flowers are small, blue or violet, in terminal scorpioid racemes: the curved corolla-tube distinguishes the genus from Anchusa, with which it is sometimes united. *L. arvensis* grows in cornfields and by road-sides in Britain.

Lycopus (lī'kō-pus) *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot, in allusion to the resemblance of the leaves to the foot of that animal.] A genus of herbs of the nat. order Labiatæ, found in marshy places in Europe, Asia, N. America, and Australia. *L. europæus* is called *gypsy-wort* (which see).

Lycotropal (lī-kot'rō-pal), *a.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *tropos*, a turning.] In *bot.* the term applied to an orthotropal ovule curved downwards like a horse-shoe.

Lyddite (lid'īt), *n.* [From *Lydd*, in Kent, where many experiments with it were made.] A powerful explosive used for artillery shells, and consisting essentially of picric acid exploded by a picrate detonator. Its force is said to be about fifty times that of gunpowder. The French name is *melinite*.

Lydian (lid'i-an), *a.* [From *Lydia*.] 1. Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants, who were a voluptuous, effeminate race; hence, soft; effeminate. Hence—2. A term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes, the music in which was of a soft pleasing character.

> And ever, against eating cares,
> Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs. *Milton.*

—*Lydian stone*, a jasper-like siliceous rock used by the ancients as a touch-stone, for which purpose it was originally brought from Lydia. It is found in many countries.

Lye (lī), *n.* [A. Sax. *leah*, G. *lauge*, D. *loog*, lie, allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, and probably L. *lavo*, to wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; any solution of an alkali: used for cleaning purposes, as for types after printing, ink-rollers, &c.

Lye (lī), *n.* In *rail.* a siding or short offset from the main line into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading; one of the different sets of rails at a terminus where trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded.

Lye (lī), *n.* Old spelling of *lie*, falsehood.

Lyencephala (lī-en-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *lyō*, to loose, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] A primary division of mammals, according to Owen, characterized by the fact that the cerebral hemispheres are without folds, and leave the cerebellum, the olfactory lobes, and part of the optic lobes uncovered. The hemispheres are not connected together by a corpus callosum. The Lyencephala comprise the Monotremata and Marsupialia.

Lyencephalous (lī-en-sef'al-us), *a.* Pertaining to the Lyencephala, having the cerebral hemispheres without folds. See LYENCEPHALA.

Lygæus (lī-jē'us), *n.* [Gr. *lygaios*, dark, gloomy; from their secretive habits.] A genus of insects of a scarlet colour belonging to the Geocorisæ or land-bugs.

Lying (lī'ing), ppr. of *lie*. Being prostrate. See LIE.—*Lying panel*, a panel in which the fibres of the wood lie horizontally.

Lying (lī'ing), *p.* and *a.* Telling a lie; in the habit of telling lies; untruthful; false; mendacious; as, *lying* lips, a *lying* tongue. 'Thou most *lying* slave.' *Shak.* '*Lying* words.' *Shelley.*

Lying-in (lī'ing-in), *n.* The act of bearing a child; inlying.

Lying-in (lī'ing-in), *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Being in childbirth; as, a *lying-in* woman.—2. Pertaining to or relating to childbirth; as, a *lying-in* hospital.

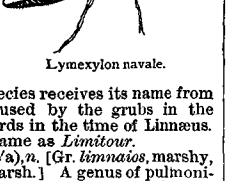
Lyingly (lī'ing-li), *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

Lykewake (līk'wāk), *n.* Same as *Lichwake*.

Lym, Lym-hound (lim, lim'hound), *n.* A dog held in a leam; a lime-hound or limmer. 'Hound or spaniel, brach or *lym*.' *Shak.*

Lyme-grass (lim'gras), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus Elymus, belonging to the tribe Hordeæ, distinguished by the inflorescence being in simple spikes, very rarely branched; spikelets two to three together; glumes two, both on the same side of the spikelet, without awns, inclosing one to seven florets. The species have an extensive geographical range; nearly all are inhabitants of the temperate zones. One species, *E. arenarius*, is a native of Britain. They are all coarse grasses.

Lymexylon (lī-meks'i-lon), *n.* [Gr. *lymē*, plague, and *xylon*, wood, timber.] A genus of serricorn beetles, nearly allied to Elateridæ and Buprestidæ. The grubs are very destructive to oak-trees, especially those of the *Lymexylon navale*. This species receives its name from the damage caused by the grubs in the Swedish dockyards in the time of Linnæus.


Lymexylon navale.

Lymiter,† *n.* Same as *Limitour*.

Lymnæa (lim-nē'a), *n.* [Gr. *limnaios*, marshy, from *limnē*, a marsh.] A genus of pulmoniferous gasteropodous mollusca, found abundantly in our rivers and ponds, particularly the latter; the pond-snails. They inhabit a thin oval or oblong shell, and feed on water-plants.

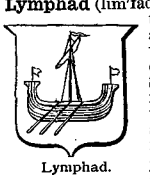
Lymnite (lim'nīt), *n.* A kind of fresh-water snail found fossil.

Lymph (limf), *n.* [Fr. *lymphe*, L. *lympha*, allied to *limpidus*, clear, limpid, or to Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, a goddess of moisture, springs, &c.] 1. Water, or a clear transparent fluid like water.

> A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
> Nothing of earthy mixture might distain. *French.*

2. In *physiol.* a fluid in animal bodies contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. Lymph is, like the blood, an alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulates by the separation of fibrin from the plasma. The lymph differs from the blood in its corpuscles being all of the colourless kind, and in the very small proportion of its solid constituents, which amount to only about 5 per cent. of its weight. Lymph may, in fact, be regarded as blood minus its red corpuscles, and diluted with water so as to be somewhat less dense than the serum of blood, which contains about 8 per cent. of solid matter.—*Vaccine lymph*, the matter collected in a cow-pox vesicle, and which, when transferred either from the cow or a person having the disease from being vaccinated, produces the same disease in others, and gives comparative immunity from small-pox.

Lymphad (lim'fad), *n.* [Probably a corruption of Gael. *longfhada*, a galley.] An ancient ship with one mast, not unfrequent in the heraldry of Scotland. The lymphad is the feudal ensign of the lordship of Lorne, and is borne by the family of Argyll and others of the clan Campbell.


Lymphad.

'Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell *lymphad's*,' said the bigger Highlander. 'She doesna value a Cawmill mair as a Cowan.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Lymphate,† **Lymphated**† (lim'fāt, lim'fāt-ed), *a.* [L. *lymphatus*, pp. of *lympho*, to drive out of one's senses, to make mad.] Frightened into madness; raving.

Lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to lymph.—2.† Making enthusiastic; frantic.

Lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *n.* 1.† A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.—2. In *anat.* a vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph. The lymphatics are small transparent absorbent vessels, which originate in every part of the body, and convey lymph from all parts. As they proceed from their origin, they gradually converge into a succession of branches of increasing size, and terminate in two main trunks called the right and left great lymphatic veins, through which the lymph is poured with the chyle from the thoracic duct into the right and left subclavian veins. With the lacteal vessels of the intestines the lymphatics form what is termed the absorbent system.

Lymphoduct (limf'o-dukt), *n.* [L. *lympha*, lymph, and *ductus*, a duct.] A vessel in animal bodies which conveys the lymph; a lymphatic.

Lymphography (limf-og'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *lympha*, lymph, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

Lymphy (limf'i), *a.* Containing or like lymph.

Lyn (lin), *n.* A waterfall; a linn.

Lyncean (lin-sē'an), *a.* [L. *lynceus*, from *lynx, lyncis*. See LYNX.] Pertaining to the lynx.

Lynch (linsh), *v.t.* [See LYNCH-LAW.] To inflict pain or punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons.

Lynch-law (linsh'la), *n.* The practice of punishing men for crimes or offences by private unauthorized persons without a legal trial. It is said to have been so called from a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, who took the law into his own hands on some occasion by chasing a thief, tying him to a tree, and there flogging him.

Lyndet (lind), *n.* The linden or lime-tree.

Lynden-tree (lin'den-trē), *n.* Same as *Linden-tree*.

Lynet (lin), *n.* Linen. *Spenser.*

Lynx (lingks), *n.* [L. and Gr. *lynx*.] 1. The popular name of several species of the genus Felis, resembling the common cat,

European Lynx (*Felis lynx*).

but with ears longer and furnished with a pencil of hair, and tail shorter. The lynxes have been long famed for their sharp sight, which character they probably owe to their habit of prowling about at night, and their brilliant eyes. The European lynx is the *F. lynx*, the Canadian lynx is the *F. canadensis*. In Asia lynxes are tamed for hunting.—2. One of the northern constellations, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.

Lynx-eyed (lingks'īd), *a.* Having acute sight.

Lyon-court (lī'on-kōrt), *n.* One of the inferior courts of Scotland, having jurisdiction in questions regarding coat-armour and precedency, and also in certain matters connected with the executive part of the law. It is presided over by the lyon-king-at-arms (which see).

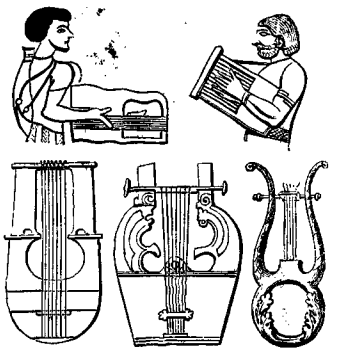
Lyon-king-at- (or **of-**) **arms.** In Scotland, an officer who takes his title of Lyon from the armorial bearings of the Scottish kings, the lion rampant. The officers serving under him are heralds, pursuivants, and messengers. The jurisdiction given to him empowers him to inspect the arms and ensigns-armorial of all the noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom, to distinguish the arms of the younger branches of families, and to give proper arms to such as deserve them; to matriculate such arms, and to fine those who use arms which are not matriculated. He also appoints messengers-at-arms, superintends them in the execution of their duty, takes cognisance of complaints against them, and fines, suspends, or deposes them for malversation. Called also *Lord Lyon*.

Lyra (lī'ra), *n.* [L. and Gr., a lyre.] 1. In *astron.* the Lyre, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cygnus, Aquila, Hercules, and the head of Draco. Its principal star is α Lyræ, of the first magnitude.—2. In *anat.* a portion of the brain, the medullary fibres of which are so arranged as to give it somewhat the appearance of a lyre.

Lyrate Leaf.

Lyrate, Lyrated (lī'rāt, lī'rāted), *a.* [From *lyre*.] In *bot.* shaped like a lyre; divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as, a *lyrate* leaf.

Lyre (līr), *n.* [Fr. *lyre*, L. and Gr. *lyra*. Etymology uncertain.] 1. One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, differing from the cithara in that the neck of the former runs behind the upper part of the strings, while the strings of the latter are free on both sides. It was used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. It is said to have had originally only three strings. The number was afterward increased to seven, then to eleven, and finally to sixteen. 2. A constellation. See LYRA.



Various forms of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Greek Lyres.

Lyre† (līr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hleor*, Icel. *hlýr*, the face, the countenance, the cheek.] The face; the countenance; the cheek; the skin; the complexion. Written also *Lire*, *Lere*, *Leer*.

Lyre-bird (līr'bėrd), *n.* The *Menura superba*. See MENURA.

Lyric, Lyrical (lir'ik, lir'ik-al), *a.* [L. *lyricus*; Gr. *lyrikos*, from *lyra*, a lyre.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp.—*Lyric poetry*, among the ancients, poetry sung to the lyre; in modern usage, commonly poetry composed for musical recitation, but distinctively that class of poetry which has reference to and is engaged in delineating the poet's own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to epic or dramatic poetry, which details external circumstances and events.

Lyric (lir'ik), *n.* 1. A composer of lyric poems. *Addison.*—2. A lyric composition or poem.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.

Lyrichord (lir'i-kord), *n.* The name formerly given to a vertical harpsichord.

Lyricism (lir'i-sizm), *n.* A lyric composition; a lyrical form of language.

> They must have our *lyricisms* at their fingers' ends. *Gray.*

Lyrie (lī'ri), *n.* [Icel. *hlyri*.] A name given in Scotland to the fish more commonly known as the armed bull-head.

Lyrist (lir'ist), *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre or harp.

Lysimachia (lī-si-mā'ki-a), *n.* [Gr., perhaps from *Lysimachus*, general of Alexander the Great, and afterwards king of Thrace, or from a physician of this name. Pliny, however, speaks of the soothing and pacifying effects of the plant *lysimachia* upon oxen that will not draw in the same yoke, so that it may be directly from *lysis*, a loosening, and *machē*, strife, which in any case are the ultimate elements.] A genus of herbs, nat. order Primulaceæ, containing about sixty species, which differ widely from each other in habit. They have entire, opposite, alternate, or whorled leaves, and axillary or terminal solitary or panicled white, yellow, or red flowers. Four species occur in Britain, known by the name of loosestrife, and one (*L. nummularia*) is called moneywort. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

Lysis (lī'sis), *n.* [Gr.] In *arch.* a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium which surrounds the stylobate.

Lyssa (lis'sa), *n.* [Gr. *lyssa*, rage, fury, madness.] The madness of a dog; hydrophobia.

Lyterian (lī-tē'ri-an), *a.* [Gr. *lytērios*, from *lyō*, to loosen.] In *med.* terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

Lyth† (lith), *v.i.* Same as *Lithe*.

Lythe† (lith), *a.* Same as *Lithe*.

Lythe (lith), *n.* A fish, the coal-fish or whiting pollack at its fourth year.

Lythraceæ (li-thrā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See LYTHRUM.] The loosestrife tribe, a nat. order of polypetalous exogens, containing about thirty genera of herbs, trees, and shrubs, of various habit, often with square branches; the leaves usually are opposite or whorled, entire, and shortly petiolate; the inflorescence is usually cymose or paniculate, the flowers being often large and showy. Some, belonging to the genera Lagerstroëmia, Diplusodon, &c., are handsome large-flowered bushes in India and South America. The true Lythraceæ are European, North American, and natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The tulipwood of the cabinet-maker is the trunk of *Physocalymna floribunda*, and *Lawsonia inermis* produces the henna of oriental ladies. The leaves of *Ammannia vesicatoria* have a strong muriatic smell; they are extremely acrid, and are used by the native practitioners of India to raise blisters, in rheumatism, &c.

Lythrum (lī'thrum), *n.* [Gr. *lythron*, blood—in allusion to the purple colour of most of the flowers.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Lythraceæ. There are about twelve species, widely spread throughout the world. *L. Salicaria* (spiked purple loosestrife or willow-herb) is one of the most beautiful of our British native plants, frequent on the margins of brooks and rivers. It is astringent, and is reputed to be useful in inveterate cases of diarrhœa.

Lytta (lit'ta), *n.* Another name for the genus Cantharis (which see).

M.

M is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, and one of the consonants of the original Indo-European alphabet. It represents a labial and nasal articulation, the compression of the lips being accompanied with the fall of the uvula so as to allow the voice to form a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes the difference between this letter and *b*. Though this sound might seem to us one of the most simple and natural that the human organs can utter, there are peoples, as the Mohawks and other tribes of North America, who never give utterance to this or any other of the labials (*Max Müller*). The sound of this letter is quite uniform, being always that heard in *man*, *time*, *rim*. It is never silent in English words proper, though in some words from foreign sources it is not sounded, *mnemonic* (from the Greek) being one of the few examples. In a good many words it represents an original *n*, as in *hemp* = A. Sax. *henep*, *hanep*, G. *hanf*; *hamper* = *hanaper*; *tempt* = L. *tentare*, *lime* (the tree) = *line* (*linden*). On the other hand, an original *m* is in some words changed to *n*, as in *count* (*n.*) = L. *comes*, *count* (*v.*) = L. *computare*, *ant* = *emmet* (A. Sax. *æmete*), &c. This letter is rarely doubled except in composition and inflection, as *immortal*, *dim*, *dimmed*. After *m*, however, *b* sometimes forms a kind of doubling of the letter, as in *number* (L. *numerus*). *timber* (G. *zimmer*). *Mumm* is almost the only English word that ends in double *m*. —M as a numeral stands for 1000. With a dash or stroke over it, M̄, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000. —In *printing*, M is a quadrate the face or top of which is a perfect square. It is the unit or measurement for the species of type used. See EM.—It stands in abbreviations for various words: as, A.M. or M.A. stands for Artium Magister, Master of Arts; M.D. for Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Medicine; A.M. for Anno Mundi, the year of the world; MS. for manuscript; MSS. for manuscripts; M.P. Member of Parliament; &c. —M was formerly a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.

Ma (mä). [It.] In *music*, but, as in the phrase, allegro, *ma* non troppo—fast, *but* not too much so.

Ma (mä), *n.* A childish or shorter form of *Mamma*.

M'a'am (mäm), *n.* A common colloquial contraction for *Madam*.

Maasha (ma-ash'a), *n.* An East Indian coin, a little more than the tenth part of a rupee in weight.

Mab (mab), *n.* [W. *mab*, a child.] 1. A mythical personage, often represented as the queen of the fairies, though otherwise Titania holds that position. The exquisite description of Mab in Shakspere's *Romeo and Juliet* is well known.—2. A slattern. [Provincial.]

Mab (mab), *v.i.* To dress negligently; to be slatternly. [Provincial.]

Mabble† (mab'l), *v.t.* To wrap up. See MOBLE.

Mabby (mab'bi), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbadoes.

Mac (mak). A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald, *Mac* Grigor, &c. It is synonymous with *Son* in names of Teutonic origin, *Fitz* in names of Norman origin, with *O* in Irish, and with *Mab* or *Map* (shortened into *Ab* or *Ap*) in Welsh names. It is allied to Goth. *magus*, a son, fem. *magaths* (G. *magd*, a maid), E. *may*, to be able.

> The Fitzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the Os and *Macs*, and the Os and *Macs* sometimes repaid that scorn with aversion. *Macaulay.*

Macaco (ma-kä'ko), *n.* 1. Same as *Maki.*—2. See MACACUS.

Macacus (ma-kā'kus), *n.* A genus of Asiatic and African monkeys, belonging to the group Cercopithecina, characterized by short tails and prominent eyebrows. *M. sinicus* is the bonnet-macaque (which see). *M. Inuus* is the Barbary ape or magot, the only monkey found in Europe. It inhabits Egypt and Barbary and the rock of Gibraltar.

Macadamization (mak-ad'am-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or art of macadamizing. Macadamization consists in covering the roadway or forming the road-crust with small broken stones to a considerable depth, and consolidating them by carriages working upon the road, or by rollers, so as to form a hard, firm, and smooth surface.

Macadamize (mak-ad'am-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *macadamized;* ppr. *macadamizing.* [From *Macadam,* the inventor.] To cover, as a road, way, or path, with small broken stones. See MACADAMIZATION.

Macadam-road (mak-ad'am-rōd), *n.* A road or path formed by macadamization (which see).

Macao (ma-kä'o), *n.* Same as *Macaw.*

Macaque (ma-käk'), *n.* [Fr.] A monkey of the genus Macacus (which see).

Macarize (mak'a-rīz), *v.t.* [Gr. *makarizō,* to bless, from *makar,* blessed.] To bless; to pronounce happy; to wish joy to; to congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle to supply a word wanting in our language. . . . It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have. *Whately.*

Macaroni (mak-a-rō'ni), *n.* pl. **Macaronis** or **Macaronies** (mak-a-rō'niz). [Fr. and Prov. It. *macaroni,* It. *maccheroni,* originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter. The use of the word in the 3d and 4th senses (as also of *Macaroon,* 2) is illustrated by the fact that in several countries a droll or comical fellow is called by the name of a favourite article of food; thus, the English *Jack-pudding,* the German *Hanswurst* (*Jack Sausage*), and the French *Jean Farine* (*John Flour*).] 1. A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular or pipe form, varying from the thickness of a goose quill to an inch in diameter, which was first prepared in Italy, and introduced into commerce under the name of Italian or Genoese paste. It is a favourite food among the Italians.—2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy. 3. A sort of droll or fool.—4. A fop; a beau; an exquisite; a dandy. The short period that the macaronies led the fashion dates from 1770 to about 1775. They were distinguished by an immense knot of artificial hair, a very small cocked hat, a walking-stick with long tassels, and a jacket, waistcoat, and small-clothes cut to fit the person as closely as possible. (See fig. in next col.)

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *macaroni;* you can't ride. *Boswell.*

Hence—5. [American.] One of a body of Maryland troops in the revolution remarkable for their showy uniforms.

These were Haslet's Delaware and Smallwood's Maryland regiments; the latter the *Macaronis,* in scarlet and buff, who had outshone, in camp, their yeoman fellow-soldiers in homespun. *W. Irving.*

Macaronian (mak-a-rō'ni-an). Same as *Macaronic.*

Macaronic (mak-a-rō'nik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the food macaroni.—2. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; hence, empty; trifling; vain; affected.—3. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, or expressed in words of a barbarous or burlesque coinage, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized; as, *macaronic* verse.—*Macaronic verse* or *poetry,* properly, a kind of humorous poetry in which, along with Latin, words of other languages are introduced with Latin inflections and construction. The name, however, is sometimes applied to verses which are merely a mixture of Latin and the unadulterated vernacular of the author. [The term was first employed to designate such verse by Teofilo Folengo, a Benedictine, who was born at Mantua 1484 and died 1544, and was selected with reference to the mixture of ingredients in the dish macaroni.]

Macaronic (mak-a-rō'nik), *n.* 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things.—2. Macaronic verse.

Macaroon (mak-a-rön'), *n.* [Fr. *macaron.* See MACARONI.] 1. A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.—2. † A finical fellow or macaroni; a fop.

A *macaroon,*
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon. *Donne.*

Macartney (mak-ärt'ni), *n.* The name given to a species of pheasant (*Euplocomus ignitus*), a native of China, from having been made known in this country by Lord *Macartney* during his mission to China. It is a native of Sumatra.

Macaroni and Lady in a dress of 1770–1775.

Macassar-oil (ma-kas'ăr-oil), *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, so named from *Macassar,* a district in the island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, from which it was originally procured. The name is very commonly given to a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

Macaw (ma-kạ'), *n.* [The native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus (Macrocercus) of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe. The macaws are magnificent birds, distinguished by having their cheeks destitute of feathers, and their tail-feathers long (hence their generic name). They are all natives of the tropical regions of South America. The largest and most splendid in regard to colour is the great scarlet or red and blue macaw (*M. Aracanga* or *macao*). Its colour is scarlet with blue markings on parts. The great green macaw (*M. militaris*) and the

Red and Blue Macaw (*Macrocercus Aracanga*).

blue-and-yellow macaw (*M. ararauna*) are somewhat smaller. Written also *Macao.*

Macaw-tree (ma-kạ'trē), *n.* The name given to several species of trees of the genus Acrocomia, natives of tropical America, as *A. fusiformis* and *A. sclerocarpa,* the fruit of which last yields an oil of a yellowish colour of the consistence of butter, with a sweetish taste and an odour of violets, used by the natives of the West Indies as an emollient in painful affections of the joints, and largely imported into Britain, where it is sometimes sold as palm-oil, to be used in the manufacture of toilet soaps. The great macaw-tree is the *A. lasiospatha.* They belong to the same tribe as the cocoa-nut palm.

Maccabean (mak-ka-bē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 167, and rendered it independent for about a century.

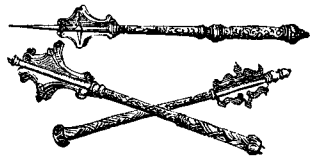
Maccabees (mak'ka-bēz), *n. pl.* The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Maccabean princes, included in our Apocrypha, and accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church. There are other two books treating of the history of this period, but the third and fourth appear to have been altogether unknown to the western church.

Maccoboy (mak'kō-boi), *n.* Same as *Maccouba.*

Maccouba (mak'kö-ba), *n.* [From *Macouba,* a district in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff is made grows.] A kind of snuff flavoured with otto of roses. Spelled also *Maccoboy, Maccubau,* and *Macouba.*

Maccubau (mak'ku-bạ), *n.* Same as *Maccouba.*

Mace (mās), *n.* [O.Fr. *mace,* Fr. *masse,* Pr. *massa,* It. *mazza,* a club; from L. *matea,* which, however, is only found in the dim. *mateola,* a kind of mallet or beetle.] 1. A weapon of war in use in Europe as late as the sixteenth century, and still used



Ancient War-maces.

among savage tribes. It was a favourite weapon with knights, with the cavalry immediately succeeding them, and at all times with fighting priests, whom a canon of the Church forbade to wield the sword. It consisted of a staff of about 5 feet long, with a metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball. The heads, however, assumed a variety of forms, but all were constructed so as to inflict severe injury upon an opponent.—2. An ornamented staff of copper, silver, or other metal, resembling the war-like instrument, borne before magistrates and other persons in authority.—3. The heavier rod used in billiards.—4. *Fig.* a mace-bearer.

He was followed by the *maces* of the two houses. *Macaulay.*

5. A currier's mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple the tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, &c.

Mace (mās), *n.* [Fr. *macis,* It. *mace,* L. *macis, macir,* the same with Gr. *maker,* an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), this covering being a fleshy net-like envelope somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert. When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is chiefly used in cooking or in pickles. See MYRISTICA.

Mace-ale (mās'āl), *n.* Ale spiced with mace.

Mace-bearer (mās'bār-ėr), *n.* A person who carries a mace before public functionaries.

Macedonian (mas-e-dō'ni-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Macedonia.—2. A follower of *Macedonius,* bishop of Constantinople, who, in the fourth century, denied the distinct existence and godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be merely a divine energy diffused through the universe.

Macedonian (mas-e-dō'ni-an), *a.* Belonging or relating to Macedonia.

Mace-proof (mās'pröf), *a.* Secure against arrest. *Shirley.*

Macer (mās'ėr), *n.* A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, an officer attending on the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer. Macers are, properly speaking, the servants of the courts, and the attendants on the judges on the bench, and it is their duty to preserve silence in the court, to execute the orders of the judges, to call the rolls of court, and to execute such warrants for the apprehension of delinquents, &c., as are addressed to them.

The chancellor took on himself to send the *macers* of the privy-council round to the few printers and

booksellers who could then be found in Edinburgh, charging them not to publish any work without his license. *Macaulay.*

Macer (mās'ėr), *n.* [See MACE, spice.] A medicinal bark described by ancient authors, said to be useful in dysentery.

Macerate (mas'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *macerated;* ppr. *macerating.* [L. *macero, maceratum,* to make soft, to waste away, to harass; same root as *mass,* a lump.] 1.† To weaken; to waste away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent headaches *macerate* the parts and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey.*

2. To subject to hardships; to harass or mortify.

Sorrow which contracts the heart *macerates* the soul. *Burton.*

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process; as, food is *macerated* in the stomach.

Maceration (mas-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *maceratio, macerationis,* from *macero.* See MACERATE.] The act or process of macerating or state of being macerated: (*a*) the act of making thin or lean. (*b*) The act of harassing or mortifying. (*c*) The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray.*

Mace-reed (māsˈrēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Typha; reed-mace (which see).

Machairodus (ma-kī'rō-dus), *n.* [Gr. *machaira,* a sabre, and *odous,* a tooth.] A genus of extinct Carnivora, family Felidæ, whose remains are met with in miocene, pliocene, and post-tertiary formations. The name is derived from the formidable canines of the upper jaw. Several species have been found, varying in size from a lion to a leopard.

Machete (mă-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish implement, resembling a large chopping knife or cutlass, often 2 or 3 feet in length, used for cutting canes, corn, vines, &c.

Machetes (ma-kē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *machētēs,* a combatant.] Cuvier's name for a genus of wading birds, including the ruff.

Machiavelian (mak'i-a-vēl"i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiavelli*), an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence; in conformity to Machiavel's supposed principles; cunning in political management; using duplicity or bad faith; crafty. 'A most barbarous fellow, using *Machiavelian* atheism.' *Bp. Morton.* See MACHIAVELIANISM.

Machiavelian (mak'i-a-vēl"i-an), *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

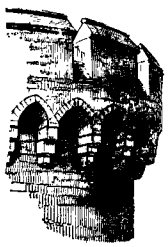
Machiavelianism, Machiavelism (mak'i-a-vēl"i-an-izm, mak'i-a-vel-izm), *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavel, who inculcated the systematic subordination of right to expediency, maintaining that all means may be resorted to, however unlawful and treacherous, for the establishment and maintenance of the authority of the ruler over his subjects; political cunning and artifice intended to favour arbitrary power; political immorality.

O France! what in such singular circumstances could poor Rohan's creed and world-theory be that he could 'perform' thereby? Atheism? Alas, no; not even atheism; only *Machiavelism.* *Carlyle.*

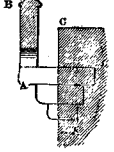
Machicolate (ma-chik'o-lāt), *v.t.* To form with machicolations.

Machicolated (ma-chik'o-lāt-ed), *a.* Having machicolations.

Machicolation (ma-chik'o-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *machicolamentum,* O.Fr. *maschecoulis,* Fr. *mâchecoulis, mâchicoulis,* machicolation, probably from *masche, mâche,* mashed or melted matter (comp. *mâchefer,* slag), and *couler,* to flow.] 1. In *milit. arch.* an opening made through the roof of a portal to the floor above, or in the floor of a projecting gallery, for the purpose of defence, by hurling missiles or pouring through it boiling lead, pitch, &c., upon the enemy. In the galleries machicolations are formed by the parapet or breast-work B being set out beyond the face of the wall C on corbels A; the spaces between the corbels, being open throughout, are the machicolations. From its striking appearance the corbelled parapet was frequently used where machicolations were not required for the purpose of defence, and the apertures so called were omitted. Machicolations do not appear to have been used earlier than the end of the twelfth century.—2. The act of hurling missiles or of pouring burning liquids through such apertures upon the enemy beneath.



Machicolations, Herstmonceux Castle.



Section of Wall.

Machicoulis (mă-shē-kō-lē), *n.* [Fr. *mâchicoulis.* See MACHICOLATION.] A projecting gallery over gateways or walls insufficiently flanked, open at the bottom between its supporting corbels, to allow of defending the foot of the wall.

Machinal (ma-shēn'al), *a.* Pertaining to a machine or machines.

Machinate (mak'i-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *machinated;* ppr. *machinating.* [L. *machinor, machinatus,* from *machina.* See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; to form, as a plot or scheme.

Machination (mak-i-nā"shon), *n.* [Fr. See MACHINE.] 1. The act of machinating, or of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose.—2. That which is planned or contrived; a plot; an artful design formed with deliberation; a hostile or treacherous scheme.

She was forced to carry on, for fear of discovery, *machinations* which she had at first resorted to in mere wantonness. *Sir W. Scott.*

Machinator (mak'i-nāt-ėr), *n.* One who machinates or forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murmurer and a *machinator.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Machine (ma-shēn'), *n.* [L. *machina,* Gr. *mēchanē,* machine, device, contrivance, from *mēchos,* means, expedient.] 1. Any contrivance or thing which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force or to produce motion; or any object by the intervention of which a moving power is made to act upon any body and overcome the force by which the latter resists the effort to change its state of rest or of motion. Machines are divided into *simple,* and *compound, complex,* or *complicated.* The *simple machines* are the six mechanical powers, viz. the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. *Compound machines* are such as combine two or more of these powers for the production of motion or the transmission and application of force. Compound machines are classed under different denominations according to the forces by which they are put in motion; as, *hydraulic machines, pneumatic machines,* &c.; or according to the purposes which they are intended to serve; as, *agricultural machines, printing machines, spinning machines,* &c. The powers employed to give motion through machines to any object are produced by the muscular strength of men and animals, the actions of weights, springs, wind, water, steam, fired gunpowder, gas, air, electricity, &c. The initial force which puts a machine in motion is called the *first* or *prime mover,* the point at which that force is applied is called the *acting* or *impelled point,* and that in which the effect is produced is the *working point.*—2. A term of contempt applied to a person whose actions do not appear to be under his own control, but to be directed by some external agency; one who does not appear to act intelligently; a person who acts at the will or bidding of another; a tool.—3. An engine; an instrument of force.

With inward arms the dire *machine* they load. *Dryden.*

4. Any organization by which power is applied and made effective, or a desired effect produced; the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on.

The whole *machine* of government ought not to bear upon the people with a weight so heavy and oppressive. *Landor.*

5. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit; machinery.

The changing of the Trojan fleet into water-nymphs is the most violent *machine* in the whole Æneid. *Addison.*

The actions, sentiments, conversation, of the heroes and heroines of ancient days were as unnatural as the *machines* employed to put them in motion. *Hor. Walpole.*

6. In England, a public coach; in Scotland, any sort of light vehicle, generally for carrying travellers.

The *machine* started within a few minutes of the time appointed; the coachman smacked his whip. *Southey.*

He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *machine,* and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight. *Thackeray.*

Machine (ma-shēn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *machined;* ppr. *machining.* To apply machinery to; to produce by a machine.

Machine-gun (ma-shēn'gun), *n.* A gun that is loaded and fired by mechanical means and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels, as in the case of the Gatling gun, the mitrailleuse, &c. See SUPP.

Machine-made (ma-shēn'mād), *a.* Made by a machine or machinery, and not by hand.

Machiner (ma-shēn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who tends or works a machine; a machinist.—2. A horse that runs in a machine.

Machine-ruler (ma-shēn'röl-ėr), *n.* A machine which rules paper. *Simmonds.*

Machinery (ma-shēn'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A complicated apparatus, or combination of mechanical powers, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force; as, the *machinery* of a watch or other chronometer.—2. Machines in general; as, the *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.—3. Any complex system of means and appliances designed to carry on any particular work, or keep anything in action, or to effect a specific purpose or end; specifically, the agencies, especially supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or other imaginative work, is carried on and conducted to the catastrophe; as, the *machinery* of the Iliad; the *machinery* of Pope's *Rape of the Lock.* 'An almost indispensable part of the *machinery* of state.' *Macaulay.*

The *machinery,* madam, is a term invented by the critics to signify that part which the deities, angels, or dæmons are made to act in a poem. *Pope.*

Machine-shop (ma-shēn'shop), *n.* A workshop in which machines are made, and metals, &c., dressed for machinery.

Machine-tool (ma-shēn'tōl), *n.* An adjustable machine, with an automatic feed, for cutting metals into any required shape. Called also *Engine-tool.*

Machine-work (ma-shēn'wėrk), *n.* Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand or manual labour.

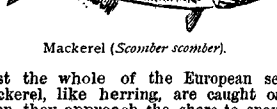
Machinist (ma-shēn'ist), *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.* See MACHINE.] 1. A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.—2. One who tends or works a machine.

Macigno (mă-chēn'yō), *n.* [It.] A species of siliceous sandstone, of two varieties, one of a grayish-yellow colour, the other of a bluish-gray colour. It belongs apparently to the cretaceous age.

Macilency (mas'i-len-si), *n.* [See MACILENT.] Leanness. *Bailey.*

Macilent (mas'i-lent), *a.* [L. *macilentus,* from *macies,* leanness, *maceo,* to be lean, from root of *macer,* lean.] Lean; thin; having little flesh. *Bailey.*

Mackerel (mak'ėr-el), *n.* [O.Fr. *maquerel,* Fr. *maquereau,* D. *makreel,* G. *makrele,* Dan. *makrel,* W. *macrell,* generally explained as from L.L. *macarellus,* from L. *macula,* a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches with which the fish is marked. Comp. W. *brithyll,* a trout, from *brith,* speckled, variegated. Mahn, however, prefers to derive it from D. *makelaar,* a broker, from the popular belief mentioned under next article.] A fish of the genus Scomber, the *S. scomber* of Linnæus. It is a well known and excellent table fish, and inhabits almost the whole of the European seas. Mackerel, like herring, are caught only when they approach the shore to spawn. The Spanish mackerel (*S. colias*) has a row of spots along the back; the spotted mackerel (*S. maculatus*) has many small



Mackerel (*Scomber scomber*).

black points.—*Mackerel gale*, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.—*Mackerel mint*, spearmint (*Mentha viridis*).—*Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*, that is, are broken into fleecy masses. Called also a *Mackerel-back Sky*.

Mackerel† (mak'ér-el), *n.* [O.Fr. *maquerel*, *maquereau*, a mackerel, and also a pander, there being a French popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shads, called *vierges* or maids, and brings them to the males. If the sense of pander or broker is the original sense, the word is probably derived, as Mahn thinks, from D. *maker*, *makelaar*, G. *mäkler*, a broker, an agent, O.H.G. *mahhari*, an agent, from *mahhôn*, to do, to transact.] A pander or pimp.

Mackerel-guide (mak'ér-el-gid), *n.* A name of the garfish (which see).

Mackerel-midge (mak'ér-el-mij), *n.* *Motella* or *Couchia glauca*, a minute fish common round the British coasts, and little more than 1 inch in length.

Mackintosh, Macintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* [From C. *Macintosh*, the inventor.] A garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

Mackle (mak'l), *n.* Same as *Macule* (which see).

Macle (mak'l), *n.* [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] 1. In *mineral.* (*a*) a term applied to twin-crystals, which are united by simple contact of their faces by interpenetration, or by incorporation. These twin forms are often repeated so as to form groups or compound macles. (*b*) Chiastolite, cross-stone, or hollow-spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles of different colours. (*c*) A tessellated appearance in other crystals.—2. In *her.* same as *Mascle*.

Maclurea (mak-lūr'ē-a), *n.* [After William *Maclure*, a North American geologist.] A genus of fossil spiral, operculated shells, characteristic of the lower Silurian. They are of large dimensions.

Maclurite, Maclureite (mak-lūr'īt), *n.* [After William *Maclure*, a North American geologist.] A name common to two minerals: (*a*) a dark-green variety of pyroxene, a bisilicate containing alumina, lime, iron, and magnesia. (*b*) A fluosilicate of iron and magnesia, also called *Chondrodite*, *Brucite*, and *Humite*. Both minerals are found in metamorphic and igneous rocks.

Macmillanite (mak-mil'an-īt), *n.* One of the sect of Scottish Presbyterians known also as Cameronians, taking this name from the Rev. John *Macmillan*, minister of Balmaghie, who became their first ordained clergyman. See CAMERONIAN.

Macon (mā-kon), *n.* [From *Mâcon*, on the Saone, where the grapes grow.] A celebrated red French wine, remarkable for its strength and keeping qualities.

Macouba (mak'ō-ba), *n.* Same as *Maccouba*.

Macrauchenia (mak-ra-kē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *auchēn*, the neck.] A genus of extinct perissodactyle mammals, occurring in the tertiaries of South America, resembling the camel or llama, and related also to the rhinoceros.

Macrobiotic (mak'ro-bī-ot''ik), *a.* [Gr. *makrobiotos*, long-lived—*makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long-lived.

Macrobiotics (mak'ro-bī-ot''iks), *n.* [See preceding article.] The subject or study of long life or longevity. *De Quincey*.

Macrobiotidæ (mak'ro-bī-ot''i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *bios*, life, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of minute vermiform Arachnida, without respiratory organs, known to microscopists as *sloth* or *bear animalcules*, or *water-bears*. They are usually found in moss or in fresh water, and were formerly classed with the rotifers. Their form is usually an elongated oval, and they are furnished with four pairs of short legs, each of which usually bears four little claws. Little or nothing is known of their habits; and the most singular circumstance connected with them is their power of returning to life, like rotifers, when moistened, after having been for a considerable time in a dry and apparently lifeless state.

Macrocephalous (mak-ro-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, large, and *kephalē*, the head.] 1. Having a large head.—2. In *bot.* having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

Macrocercus (mak-ro-sèr'kus), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, large, and *kerkos*, a tail.] A genus of birds belonging to the Psittacidæ or parrot family; the macaws. See MACAW.

Macrocosm (mak'ro-kozm), *n.* [Gr. *macros*, great, and *kosmos*, world.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds: opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man.

> (Paracelsus) seized hold of a notion which easily seduces the imagination of those who do not ask for rational proof, that there is a constant analogy between the *macrocosm* of external nature and the microcosm of man. *Hallam*.

Macrocystis (mak-ro-sis'tis), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *kystis*, a bag.] A genus of marine plants, belonging to the nat. order Algæ. The *M. pyrifera* exceeds all other vegetable productions in the length of its fronds, some of which have been estimated on reasonable grounds to attain a length of 700 feet. The leaves are long and narrow, and at the base of each is placed a vesicle filled with air for the purpose of enabling the plant to support its enormous length in the water, as its stem is not thicker than the finger, and its upper branches as slender as common packthread. It is found in the southern temperate zone, and along the Pacific as far north as the arctic regions.

Macrodactyl (mak-ro-dak'til), *n.* An individual of the Macrodactyli (which see).

Macrodactyli (mak-ro-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *daktylos*, a finger.] A family of birds, of the order Grallatores, having very long toes; it comprises the coot, rail, water-hen, the jacana, &c.

Macrodactylic, Macrodactylous (mak'-ro-dak-til''ik, mak-ro-dak'til-us), *a.* Having long toes: applied to a tribe of wading birds. See MACRODACTYLI.

Macrodiagonal (mak'ro-dī-ag''on-al), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and E. *diagonal*.] The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

Macrodome (mak'ro-dōm), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *domos*, a house, dome.] In *crystal.* a dome parallel to the longer lateral axis in the trimetric system. *Goodrich*.

Macrology (mak-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, great, and *logos*, discourse.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

Macrometer (mak-rom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *metron*, measure.] A mathematical instrument contrived to measure inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

Macron (mā'kron), *n.* Same as *Macrotone*.

Macropetalous (mak-ro-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having large petals, as some species of Ranunculus.

Macrophyllous (mak-ro-fil'us or mak-rof'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having large leaves.

Macropiper (mak'ro-pī-pér), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *piperi*, pepper.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the nat. order Piperaceæ, natives of the islands of the Pacific, now more usually regarded as a section of the genus Piper. One species, *M. methysticum*, furnishes a root called *ava* or *kava*, possessing narcotic and stimulant properties, a beverage prepared from which is the national drink of the Polynesians, and is always partaken of before entering upon any important business or religious rite. It is also drunk as a specific for rheumatism. The approved mode of manufacturing the beverage is to extract the juice by chewing, collecting the spittle for use.

Macropod (mak'ro-pod), *n.* An individual of the family Macropodia.

Macropodal, Macropodous (mak-rop'od-al, mak-rop'od-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, large, and *pous*, foot.] 1. Large-footed.—2. In *bot.* a term applied by Richard to the embryo of grasses, whose cotyledon was mistaken by him for an embryo.

Macropodia (mak-ro-pō'di-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, and *pous*, a foot.] Latreille's name for a family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans (crabs), remarkable for the enormous length of their feet, which has obtained for them the name of *sea-spiders*. They generally remain at considerable depths in the sea, and are also found on oyster-banks.

Macropodian (mak-ro-pō'di-an), *a.* Same as *Macropod*.

Macropodidæ, Macropidæ (mak-ro-pod'-i-dē, mak-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See MACROPUS.] A family of non-placental mammals, of which the genus Macropus is the type. The family formerly comprised kangaroos, kangaroo-rats or potoroos, tree-kangaroos, phalangers, flying-squirrels, koalas, bandicoots, wombats, opossums, &c., animals widely varying in habit and form, some being vegetable-feeders and some carnivorous, but, with the exception of the opossums, all Australasian. Owen restricted the family to the kangaroos proper, and their close congeners belonging to the section Poephaga (grass-eaters) of the order Marsupialia, and his classification has generally been adopted. See KANGAROO.

Macropoma (mak'ro-pō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pōma*, operculum.] A genus of fossil ganoids with homocercal tails, belonging to the cretaceous system: so named from the large operculum. Full-grown specimens are about 2 feet long.

Macropterous (mak-rop'tèr-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pteron*, a wing.] In *zool.* having long wings or fins.

Macropus (mak'ro-pus), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of marsupial mammals, the type of the family Macropodidæ; the kangaroos. They have elongated hinder limbs with four toes, fore-feet with five toes, and a well-developed tail. See MACROPODIDÆ, KANGAROO.

Macroscelides (mak-ro-sel'i-dēz), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *skelos*, the thigh.] A genus of mammals belonging to the order Insectivora, containing several species, all South African, save one found on the coast of Barbary. *M. proboscideus*, the typical species, a native of the Cape, is about 1 foot in length, and its fur of the colour of that of the hare. It has a long nose, long hind-legs, and the habits of the jerboa. It feeds on insects.

Macrotherium (mak-ro-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of gigantic mammals, the oldest representatives of the Edentata, found in the miocene tertiaries of France, and intermediate between the pangolin or African ant-eater and the aardvark. It appears to have been destitute of dermal armour, and the teeth are rootless and without enamel.

Macrotone (mak'ro-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *tonos*, line.] In *gram.* a horizontal line placed over vowels to show that they have their long or name sound; as, ā in nāme, ē in mē, ī in līne, ō in hōme, ū in tūbe.

Macrotous (mak-rō'tus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *ous*, ōtos, the ear.] In *zool.* long-eared.

Macrotypous (mak-rot'i-pus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *typos*, form.] In *mineral.* having a long form.

Macroura (mak-rou'ra), *n.* See MACRURA.

Macroural, Macrourous (mak-rou'ral, mak-rou'rus), *a.* See MACRURAL.

Macrouran (mak-rou'ran), *n.* See MACRURAN.

Macrura (mak-rụ'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] A family of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp. They are so called in contrast to the Brachyura (crabs), in which the abdomen, usually called the *apron*, is rudimentary and turns forward, lying close below the cephalothorax, while in the Macrura the flexible abdomen is as fully developed as the cephalothorax, and extends straight backward, and is used in swimming.

Macrural, Macrurous (mak-rụ'ral, mak-rụ'rus), *a.* Belonging to the family Macrura.

Macruran (mak-rụ'ran), *n.* An individual of the family Macrura.

Mactation (mak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, from *macto*, to kill.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

Mactator† (mak-tāt'ér), *n.* A murderer.

Mactra (mak'tra), *n.* [L., a kneading-trough.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, the type of the family Mactridæ. They live in the sand, and are universally diffused The genus includes many rare and beautiful species.

Mactridæ (mak'tri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, having long respiratory siphons and a sinuated pallial line. The shell is equivalve, trigonal, hinge with two diverging cardinal teeth, mantle open in front, siphons united with fringed orifices, foot compressed. See MACTRA.

Macula (mak'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Maculæ** (mak'ū-lē). [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

Maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *maculo*,

maculatum, from *macula*, a spot.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

Maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *a.* Marked with spots; blotted; hence, defiled; impure.

My love is most immaculate white and red.—Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours. *Shak.*

Maculation (mak-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.

I will throw my glove to Death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shak.*

Maculature (mak'ū-la-tūr), *n.* 1. A sheet blotted in printing.—2. Blotting-paper.

Macule (mak'ūl), *n.* 1. A spot.—2. In *printing*, a blur causing the impression of a page to appear double.

Macule (mak'ūl), *v.t.* To maculate; to blur; especially, in *printing*, to blur so as to cause an impression to appear double.

Maculose (mak'ū-lōs), *a.* Of or belonging to spots; spotted: maculated.

Mad (mad), *a.* [O.E. *made, maad*, A.Sax. *mād, gemæd*, mad; allied to Goth. *gamaids*, weak, impotent; O.H.G. *gameit*, blunt, dull; Icel. *meida*, to hurt.] 1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; crazy; insane: said of persons. 2. Furious from disease or otherwise: said of animals; as, a *mad* dog; a *mad* bull.—3. Extravagant in feeling or action; under the influence of some powerful and uncontrollable emotion; as (*a*) beside one's self; frantic; angry; enraged; furious.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them, even unto strange cities. Acts xxvi. 11.

(*b*) Wildly frolicsome. 'How now, *mad* wag?' *Shak.* (*c*) Excited with violent and unreasonable passion or desire; infatuated.

The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

4. Proceeding from or indicating madness; expressing distraction; prompted by infatuation or fury.

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. *Franklin.*

—*Like mad*, madly; furiously. [Colloq.]

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran *like mad* into the bee-garden, and overturned all the hives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SYN. Deranged, delirious, crazy, insane, distracted, infatuated, frantic, frenzied, furious, raging, enraged, exasperated.

Mad (mad), *v.t.* To make mad, furious, or angry; to madden.

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me. *Shak.*

Mad, Made (mad, mād), *n.* [A. Sax. *matha, mathu*, a worm, a maggot, Sc. *made, mathe*, a maggot, Goth. *matha*, G. *made*.] 1. A maggot or grub.—2. An earthworm.

Madam (mad'am), *n.* [Fr. *madame—ma*, my, and *dame*, lady, from L. *mea domina*, in same sense.] 1. *Lit.* my lady: a term of respectful address used in speaking to ladies of every degree, but chiefly to married and elderly ladies: in colloquial language often contracted into *Ma'am, Mam.*—2. A term applied to a lady in general, especially with a slight shade of disrespect; as, she's a proud *madam*; city *madams*.

Madame (ma-dām), *n.* pl. **Mesdames** (ma-dām). [Fr.] Madam; ladyship: a title of respect for a married lady.

Madapollam (mad-a-pol'lam), *n.* [From *Madapollam*, a town in India, province Madras, near which it was first manufactured.] A fine long cloth for the Eastern markets.

Mad-apple (mad'ap-l), *n.* A tropical plant or its fruit, of the genus Solanum, the *S. insanum* or *melongena*, the fruit of which is boiled in soups and sauces. Called also *Egg-apple, Jews'-apple*. See SOLANUM.

Madarosis (mad-a-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr., a making bald, from *madaros*, bald.] Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

Mad-brain, Mad-brained (mad'brān, mad'brānd), *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed; rash.

I must, forsooth, be forced
To give my hand opposed against my heart
Unto a *mad-brain* rudesby full of spleen. *Shak.*

Mad-brain (mad'brān), *n.* A rash or hot-headed person; a hare-brained individual; as, he's a regular *mad-brain*.

Mad-bred (mad'bred), *a.* Bred in madness or passion. *Shak.*

Madcap (mad'kap), *n.* [*Mad* and *cap*; comp. the phrase 'A bee in one's bonnet.'] A rash, hot-headed person; a person of wild or eccentric behaviour; a flighty or hare-brained person; one who indulges in frolics; a mad-brain.

Why, what a *madcap* hath heaven lent us here! *Shak.*

Well, I could not a-think what could make so shy an' reserved a gentleman as Mr. Aram admit these 'ere wild *madcaps* like at that hour. *Lord Lytton.*

Madcap (mad'kap), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a madcap. 'The *madcap* Prince of Wales.' *Shak.*

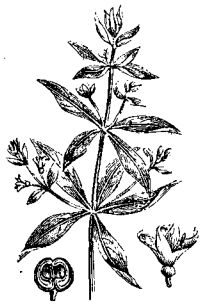
Madde,† *v.i.* To be mad. *Chaucer.*

Madden (mad'n), *v.t.* To make mad; to craze; to excite with violent passion; to enrage.

Madden (mad'n), *v.i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

Madder (mad'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæddere*, madder.] A plant of the genus Rubia, *R. tinctorum*, nat. order Rubiaceæ. It is a climbing perennial plant, with whorls of dark green leaves, and small yellowish cross-shaped flowers. The prepared root is used as a red dye-stuff. It yields colours of the greatest permanence, and is employed for dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds of it are fixed upon cotton; one is simply called *madder-red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of lustre and fixity, is called *Turkey* or *Adrianople red*, because it was for a long time obtained entirely from the Levant, where it was called *alizara*. The colouring principle of madder is termed *alizarine*.—*Madder-lake* or *madder-carmine*, a red pigment made by washing madder with cold water, boiling the residue with a solution of one part of alum in twelve of water, and precipitating the decoction gradually with carbonate of soda or with borax.—*Madder-yellow, madder-orange*, and *madder-purple*, are the names of other pigments prepared from madder. The use of madder in dyeing is now almost entirely superseded by that of artificial alizarine (which see).



Madder Plant (*Rubia tinctorum*).

Madder (mad'ėr), *v.t.* To dye with madder.

Madder (mad'ėr), *v.i.* To perform the process of dyeing with madder.

Madding (mad'ing), *a.* Raging; furious; wild.

The blood-avenging spirits
Ride on the *madding* clouds. *J. Baillie.*

Made (mād), pret. & pp. of *make*.

Made (mād), *a.* [Allied to *mad* (which see).] Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.] Written also *Maid, Mait, Mate*.

Madecass, Madecassee (mad'e-kas, mad-e-kas'ē), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

Madecassee (mad-e-kas'ē), *a.* Belonging to Madagascar.

Madefaction (mad-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *madefactio, madefactionis—madeo*, to be wet, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making wet.

Madefication (mad'ē-fi-kā''shon), *n.* Act of making wet. *Bailey.*

Madefy (mad'ē-fī), *v.t.* [Fr. *madéfier*, L. *madefacio*, to make wet.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [Rare.]

Madegassy (mad-e-gas'i), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Madecassee*.

Madeira (ma-dē'ra), *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

Madeira-nut (ma-dē'ra-nut), *n.* A species of walnut with a thin shell, from the island of Madeira.

Madeline-pear (mad'el-in-pār), *n.* A pear. Called also *St. John's Pear*—in France *Poire de St. Jean*.

Madel-paroowa (mad'el-pa-rų'wa), *n.* A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo roof, when it takes the name of *padji*.

Mademoiselle (mad-mwä-zel), *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. See DAMSEL.] The title given to a young unmarried lady in France; miss. In ancient usage, mademoiselle was a title distinctively applied to the eldest daughter of the king's brother; also, a title formerly given to all married women not of noble origin.

Madge, Madge-howlet (maj, maj-hou'let), *n.* [Comp. *magpie*.] An owl.

I'll sit in a barn with *madge-howlet*, and catch mice first. *B. Jonson.*

Mad-headed (mad'hed-ed), *a.* Hot-brained; rash. 'Out, you *mad-headed* ape!' *Shak.*

Madhouse (mad'hous), *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

Madia (mā'di-a), *n.* [Chilian *madi*, the native name of the first observed species.] A genus of viscous hairy yellow-flowered composite plants inhabiting South America and California. The seeds of *M. sativa* yield a fixed oil of excellent quality.

Madid (mad'id), *a.* [L. *madidus*, wet, from *madeo*, to be wet.] Wet; moist.

His large deep-blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned, half to voluptuousness, half to common sense. *Disraeli.*

Madisterium (mad-i-stē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *madistērion*.] A surgical instrument for extracting hairs; a pair of tweezers.

Madjoun (mad'jun), *n.* An intoxicating drug, made by the Turks from the pistils of the flowers of the hemp plant, ground and mixed in honey, with powdered cloves, nutmegs, and saffron. Written also *Majoun*.

Madly (mad'li), *adv.* In a mad manner; as, (*a*) without reason or understanding. (*b*) Frantically; furiously. (*c*) With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.

Madman (mad'man), *n.* 1. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man; a lunatic; a crazy person.

When a man mistakes his thoughts for persons and things, he is mad. A *madman* is properly so defined. *Coleridge.*

2. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

Madness (mad'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mad: (*a*) a state of disordered reason or intellect; lunacy; distraction.

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly. *Locke.*

(*b*) Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; ungovernable fury or rage; as, the *madness* of a mob; the *madness* of despair. 'The cruel *madness* of love.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. Distraction, derangement, delirium, craziness, insanity, lunacy, mania, frenzy, franticness, rage, fury.

Madonna (ma-don'a), *n.* [It. *madonna*, from L. *mea domina*, my lady.] An Italian term of address equivalent to *Madam*. It is given specifically to the Virgin Mary, like Our Lady in English, and hence pictures representing the Virgin are generally called *madonnas*.

Madoqua (mad'o-kwa), *n.* A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia (*Antilope saltiana* or *Neotragus saltiana*), about as large as a good-sized hare, and with legs of about the thickness of a lady's finger.

Madrepora (mad-rē-pō'ra), *n.* See MADREPORE.

Madreporal (mad-rē-pō'ral), *a.* Of or belonging to madrepores; consisting of madrepores.

Madreporaria (mad'rē-pō-rā''ri-a), *n. pl.* An order of Cœlenterates, sub-class Anthozoa or Actinozoa. It includes several families, to which belong all the reef-building or stone corals (Lithocorallia), or scleroderm corals (Zoantharia Sclerodermica). The Linnæan Lithophyta included also the gorgonias and other sclerobasic corals.

Madrepore (mad'rē-pōr), *n.* [Fr.: It. *madrepora*, from *madre*, mother, and Gr. *pōros*, a kind of stone. Others suggest Fr. *madré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore.] A coral-building polype of the genus Madrepora, the type of the family Madreporidæ, having twelve short tentacles and a polypidom of stony hardness and of a spreading or branching form. The term, however, is more generally applied to the polypidom itself than to the polype, and, in this sense is equivalent to coral. Madrepore consists of carbonate of lime with traces of animal matter, and is formed by gradual deposition in the tissues of the compound polype, so that in course of time the whole presents the appearance of a number of polypes supported on an extraneous body. When the animal matter has been removed, madrepore is of a white colour wrinkled on the

Madrepora muricata.

surface and full of little cavities, in each of which an individual polype was lodged; the radiating septa of the cavities corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with astonishing rapidity in tropical climates. The term is often applied to other branching corals than those of the genus Madrepora. See MADREPORARIA.

Madreporidæ (mad-rē-pō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* The madrepore family. See MADREPORE.

Madreporiform (mad-rē-pō'ri-form), *a.* In *zool.* perforated with small holes like a coral; specifically, applied to the tubercle by which the ambulacral system of the echinoderms mostly communicate with the exterior.

Madreporite (mad'rē-pō-rīt), *n.* 1. A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madrepores. When rubbed it emits the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—2. Fossil madrepore.

Madrier (mad-rēr' or mad'ri-ėr), *n.* [Fr.] In *milit. engin.* (*a*) a thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it was applied to anything intended to be broken down. See PETARD. (*b*) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth to form roofs over certain portions of military works, in order to afford protection against fires in lodgments, &c. (*c*) A plank used for supporting the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

Madrigal (mad'ri-gal), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *madrigal;* It. *madrigale*, older It. *madriale, mandriale*, from L. and Gr. *mandra*, a sheepfold, or any place for sheep and shepherds to take shelter in; and thus *madrigal* was originally applied to the shepherd's song.] 1. A little amorous poem, consisting of not less than three or four stanzas or strophes, and containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed. The strophes are generally connected together by rhymes, though this is not absolutely necessary, and indeed the term is used with a certain amount of looseness. The madrigal was first cultivated in Italy, and those of Tasso are among the finest specimens of Italian poetry. Several English poets of the time of Elizabeth and the Charleses wrote madrigals of notable grace and elegance, the chief names being Lodge, Withers, Carew, and Suckling.—2. An elaborate vocal composition now commonly of two or more movements, and in five or six parts. The musical madrigal was at first a simple song, but afterwards was suited to an instrumental accompaniment. There are a number of famous English composers of madrigals.

Madrigalist (mad'ri-gal-ist), *n.* A composer of madrigals. *Dr. Burney.*

Madrilenian (mad-ri-lē'ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Madrid.

Madrilenian (mad-ri-lē'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid.

Madrissa. See MEDRISSA.

Madwort (mad'wėrt), *n.* The common name of several plants, chiefly of the genus Alyssum, so called because they were formerly used as a remedy in canine madness.

Mae (mā). [A. Sax. *má*, more, O.E. *moe, ma.*] More. [Scotch.]

Mægbote,† Magbote† (mag'bōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæg*, kinsman, and *bote*, compensation.] An ancient term signifying compensation for the slaughter of a kinsman.

Maelstrom (māl'strom), *n. Lit.* mill-stream; a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway, near the island of Moskoe. Under certain conditions of wind and tide it rages violently so as to be heard several miles, and it may even engulf small vessels which approach it. Hence, *fig.* a vortex or gulf; some dangerous movement or current in social life leading many to ruin.

Maer, Maor, *n.* [Gael. *maor, maoir*, an under-bailiff.] Anciently in Scotland a steward of the royal lands under the mormaer or great steward. See MORMAER.

Maestoso (mä-es-tō'zō). [It., majestic.] A direction in music to play with grandeur and strength.

Maestricht Beds (mā'strikt bedz), *n. pl.* The name given by geologists to the uppermost member of the cretaceous group of the Meuse valley, from *Maestricht*, a town of the Netherlands. These beds are marine, and composed of a soft yellowish-white limestone resembling chalk, and containing flint nodules, belemnites, hamites, hippurites, baculites, &c.

Maestro (ma-es'trō), *n.* [It.] A master of any art; specifically, a master in music; a composer.

Mafeie.† [O.Fr., my faith.] By my faith. *Chaucer.*

Maffle† (maf'l), *v.i.* [Probably an imitative word. Comp. O.D. *maffelen, moffelen*, to move the jaws, to stammer, Prov. G. *maffeln, baffeln*, to prattle; E. *faffle*, to stammer.] To stammer. *Holland.*

Maffler† (maf'lėr), *n.* A stammerer.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, Sp. *magacen, almagacen*, from Ar. *al-makhzen*, a storehouse, a warehouse. from *khazana*, to store.] 1. A receptacle in which anything is stored; a warehouse; a storehouse; specifically, (*a*) a strong building, constructed generally of brick or stone, for storing in security large quantities of gunpowder or other explosive substances, and warlike stores, either for industrial or military purposes, (*b*) The close room in the hold of a man-of-war where the gunpowder is kept. (*c*) The cartridge chamber of a magazine rifle (which see). (*d*) The fuel chamber of a magazine stove (see below). 'A *magazine* of all necessary provisions.' *Raleigh.* 2. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was first published in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, and which is still continued, though its character is now entirely changed.—*Magazine cartridge-box*, a cartridge-box in which the cartridges are so arranged that they can easily be got at when wanted for loading.—*Magazine rifle*, a rifle containing a supply of cartridges, which are automatically fed to the chamber at the rear end of the barrel.—*Magazine stove*, a stove containing a fuel-chamber from which the fire is automatically fed with coal as that in the grate burns away.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *v.t.* To store up or accumulate for future use.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *v.i.* To conduct or edit a magazine.

Of *magazining* chiefs, whose rival page
With monthly medley courts the curious age.
Byron.

Magazine-day (mag-a-zēn'dā), *n.* The day on which monthly and other serial publications are published and supplied to the trade.

Magaziner, Magazinist (mag-a-zēn'ėr, mag-a-zēn'ist), *n.* One who writes in a magazine. 'If a *magaziner* be dull.' *Goldsmith.*

Magbote (mag'bōt). See MÆGBOTE.

Magdalen (mag'da-len), *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, who has been supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke vii. 36-50.] A reformed prostitute; an inmate of a female penitentiary.—*Magdalen hospital* or *Magdalen asylum*, a house or establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female penitentiary.

Magdaleon (mag-dā'lē-on), *n.* [Gr. *magdalia*, the crumb or soft part of bread, from *massō*, to knead.] In *med.* (*a*) a medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread crumb. (*b*) A roll of plaster. *Dunglison.*

Magdeburg Hemispheres (mag'dē-bėrg he'mi-sfērz), *n. pl.* [From having been first constructed by Otto Guericke of *Magdeburg.*] An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of the atmospheric pressure on a given surface. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres, furnished with handles, and so formed that when placed mouth to mouth they shall be in air-tight contact. In this state the air is exhausted from the inside by means of the air-pump, when it will be found that the hemispheres adhere together with considerable force, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on their external surfaces. If, then, the area of the section of the sphere through the centre be known, and the force required to pull the hemispheres asunder be ascertained, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere on a square inch of surface may be found, supposing the exhaustion of the hemispheres to be complete. The atmospheric pressure, however, is much more accurately ascertained by the barometer.

Mage (māj), *n.* [L. *magus*, from Gr. *magos*, a Magian, from Per. *mag*, a priest—probably from same root as L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, great.] A magician. *Spenser.*

And there I saw *mage* Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege. *Tennyson.*

Magellanic (mag-el-lan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Magellan, the celebrated Portuguese navigator.—*Magellanic clouds*, three conspicuous whitish nebulæ, of a cloud-like appearance, near the south pole.

Magenta (ma-jen'ta), *n.* A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar. It was so named because it was discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of *Magenta.* Called also *Fuchsine.*

Magg (mag), *v.t.* [The most probable explanation of the word is that it is Gypsy slang, and allied to Hind. *makr*, fraud, *makkar*, a cheat, a knave.] To steal; to carry off clandestinely. [Low slang.]

Magg (mag), *n.* 1. A cant word for a halfpenny.—2. *pl.* The gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods. [Scotch.]

Maggimonifeet (mag-gi-mon'i-fēt), *n.* [*Maggy many feet.*] A centipede. [Scotch.]

Maggiore (maj-jō'rā), *a.* [It.] In *music*, major, as a scale or interval.

Maggot (mag'ot), *n.* [Probably from W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod, magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] 1. The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a worm.—2. A whim; an odd fancy; a crotchet. 'The *maggot* born in an empty head.' *Tennyson.*

Maggotiness (mag'ot-i-nes), *n.* The state of being maggoty or of abounding with maggots.

Maggotish (mag'ot-ish), *a.* Maggoty; whimsical.

Maggoty (mag'ot-i), *a.* 1. Full of or infested with maggots.—2. Capricious; whimsical. 'A *maggoty* unsettled head.' *Norris.*

Maggoty-headed (mag'ot-i-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head full of whims.

Magi (mā'jī), *n. pl.* [L. *magus;* Gr. *magos*, a Magian. See MAGE.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence holy men or sages of the East.

Magian (mā'ji-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Magi. 'The *magian* superstition of two independent Beings.' *Bp. Watson.*

Magian (mā'ji-an), *n.* One of the caste of the Persian Magi; one of the priests of the Zoroastrian religion. Their knowledge was deemed to be supernatural.

Magianism (mā'ji-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

Magic (maj'ik), *n.* [L. *magicus*, pertaining to sorcery, from *magia*, Gr. *mageia*, the theology of the Magians, magic. See MAGE.] 1. The art or pretended art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science, art, or practice of producing wonderful effects by the aid of superhuman beings or of departed spirits, or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy. 'If she in chains of *magic* were not bound.' *Shak.*—2. Power or influence similar to that of enchantment; as, the *magic* of love.—*Natural magic*, the art of applying natural causes to produce surprising effects.

The writers of *natural magic* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into the part severed. *Bacon.*

—*Celestial magic* attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.—*Superstitious* or *geotic magic* consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express covenant or agreement between them and human beings.

Magic (maj'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; as, a *magic* wand; *magic* art. '*Magic* verses.' *Shak.*

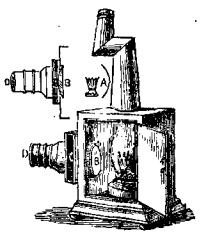
Lend thy hand
And pluck my *magic* garment from me. *Shak.*

2. Using or having power to use magic. 'The *magic* prophetess.' *Waller.*—3. Working or worked by or as if by magic.—[*Magic* differs from *magical* chiefly in the fact that it is not used predicatively. Thus we do not say the effect was *magic.* Moreover we do not speak of a *magical* lantern. See MAGICAL.]—*Magic square*, a square figure formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks as that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally are equal.—*Magic lantern*, a kind of lantern invented by Kircher, by means of which small images are represented on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet, magnified

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror (as at A), which reflects the light of the lamp through the small hole of a tube in the side of the lantern, which is made to draw out. At the end of this tube, next to the lamp, is fixed a plano-convex lens (B), and at the other a double-convex lens (D). Between the two lenses are successively placed (at C) various slips of glass, with transparent paintings, representing various subjects, which are thrown in a magnified form on the wall or screen opposite to the lantern and spectators.



Magic Lantern.

Magical (maj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; proceeding from magic; having supernatural qualities; as, *magical* powers or arts. 'The *magical* shield of your Ariosto.' *Dryden.*—2. Acting or produced as if by magic; as, the effect of the restorative was *magical.* 'His name, that *magical* word of war.' *Shak.*—3. Having the power of using magic: said of persons. *Sir T. Herbert.*—[For distinction between *Magical* and *Magic* see MAGIC, *a.*]

Magically (maj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a magical manner; by the arts of magic. 'A ring *magically* prepared.' *Camden.*

Magician (ma-ji'shan), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Shak.*

Magilp, Magilph (ma-gilp', ma-gilf'), *n.* A gelatinous compound used by artists as a vehicle for colours. It is produced by mixing linseed-oil and mastic varnish together. Written also *Megilp, Megilph.*

Magilus (maj'il-us), *n.* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, containing only one species (*M. antiquus*), which lives in masses of coral. The shell is at first an ordinary spiral, but as the coral grows it is prolonged into a tube directed outward to the surface of the coral, so that the animal may always be in contact with the surface of the water. The tube may be 3 feet long, the lower part being filled with calcareous matter.

Magister (ma-jis'tèr), *n.* [L., from *mag*, root of *magnus*, great, as *minister* from *min*, root of *minor*, less.] Master; sir; an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *Doctor.*

Magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [See MAGISTRATE.] 1. Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative; proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

The third estate consisted of 578, and of these only 32 were clerical, noble, or *magisterial.* *Brougham.*

3. In *chem.* pertaining to magistery (which see). — *Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant.* *Magisterial* applies to the manner of saying or doing a thing—assuming the tone and gesture of a superior or master. *Dogmatic* characterizes the temper and manner of saying something: we are not dogmatic from any exaggerated idea of our own importance, but because we have implicit faith in the truth of what we say, and imagine that others should naturally be in the same way of thinking. *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an over-estimate of one's importance.

He uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *South.*

A *dogmatic* spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours. *Watts.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states is natural to popular governments. *Sir W. Temple.*

SYN. Authoritative, lofty, imperious, proud, haughty, domineering, despotic, arrogant.

Magisterially (maj-is-tē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a magisterial manner: (*a*) with the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. (*b*) In the capacity of a magistrate.

Magisterialness (maj-is-tē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being magisterial; the air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

Magistery (maj'is-tèr-i), *n.* [L. *magisterium*, the office of a master or guide.] 1. A magisterial injunction; a command which can be enforced. [Rare.]

This last was not a *magistery*, but a mere command. *Brougham.*

2. In *chem.* a term formerly given to various extracts or preparations, especially to certain precipitates, as that seen when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid. 3. † Any kind of medicine or remedial agency claiming to be of exceptional efficacy; a magistral.

Magistracy (maj'is-tra-si), *n.* [See MAGISTRATE.] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate.—2. The body of magistrates.

That enlightened, eloquent, sage, and profound body, the *Magistracy* of London. *Dickens.*

Magistral (maj'is-tral), *a.* 1. Suiting a magistrate; magisterial; authoritative.—2. † Pertaining to a sovereign medicine or remedy. 'Some *magistral* opiate.' *Bacon.*—*Magistral line.* See MAGISTRAL, *n.* 2.

Magistral (maj'is-tral), *n.* 1. † A sovereign medicine or remedy.—2. In *fort.* the line where the scarp of a permanent fortification, if prolonged, would intersect the top of the coping or cordon. It is the master line, which regulates the form of the work. Called also *Magistral Line.*—3. The roasted and pulverized copper of pyrites added to the ground ores of silver for the purpose of decomposing the horn-silver present.

Magistrality† (maj-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* Despotic authority, as in the matter of opinion. 'Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality.*' *Bacon.*

Magistrally † (maj'is-tral-li), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Bramhall.*

Magistrand (maj-is-trand'), *n.* [L. L. *magistrandus*, from *magistro*, signifying in mediæval Latin to make a master (as in arts) of, to confer a university degree upon, from *magister*, a master.] A designation given in the University of Aberdeen to a student in arts in the last year of his curriculum.

Magistrate (maj'is-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, a magistrate, from *magister*, a master See MAGISTER.] A public civil officer invested with the executive government or some branch of it. In this sense a king is the highest or first magistrate in a monarchy, as is the president in a republic. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, to whom the executive power of the law is committed, either wholly or in part, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like. In England the term is usually restricted to justices of peace in the country, and to police and stipendiary magistrates in London and the larger towns; and in Scotland to the provost and bailies in burghs.

The obvious definition of a monarchy seems to be that of a state, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a *magistrate* will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon.*

Magistratic (maj-is-trat'-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a magistrate; having the authority of a magistrate. '*Magistratic* or ecclesiastic power and order.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Magistratical (maj-is-trat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Magistratic.* *Godwin.* [Rare.]

Magistrature (maj'is-trāt-ūr), *n.* Magistracy. [Rare.]

Magma (mag'ma), *n.* [Gr., a mass, salve, dregs, from root *mag*, to knead.] 1. The generic name of any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state. 2. In *med.* (*a*) the thick residuum obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. (*b*) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. (*c*) A salve of a certain degree of consistence.—3. A confection.

Magna Charta (mag'na kär'ta), *n.* [L., great charter.] 1. The great charter of the liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 19, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid should be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father King John. Hence—2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

Magnality† (mag-nal'i-ti), *n.* Something great; a great or striking deed or feat. *Sir T. Browne.*

Magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *magnanimitas.* See MAGNANIMOUS.] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

Sir Thomas Elyot (1535) speaks of the now familiar words 'frugality,' 'temperance,' 'sobriety,' and '*magnanimity*,' as being not in his day in general use; *magnanimity*, however, is in Chaucer. *Trench.*

Magnanimous (mag-nan'im-us), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] 1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; brave; dauntless; heroic; as, a *magnanimous* prince or general.—2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; not selfish.

There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington.*

Magnanimously (mag-nan'im-us-li), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

Magnase (mag'nās), *a.* A term applied to an excellent black colour, which dries rapidly.

Magnase black is the best of all blacks for drying in oil without addition, or preparation of the oil: it is a colour of vast body and tingeing power. *Weale.*

Magnate (mag'nāt), *n.* [L. *magnates* (pl.) from *magnus*, great.] 1. A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere; as, a literary *magnate.*

More than one of the *magnates* who bore that wide-spread name. *Macaulay.*

Specifically—2. One of the nobility or persons of rank forming the House of *Magnates* in the national representation of Hungary.

Magnes,† Magnes-stone† (mag'nēz, mag'nēz-stōn), *n.* [L., from Gr. *magnēs.*] A magnet.

On thother syde an hideous rocke is pight
Of mightie *magnes-stone.* *Spenser.*

Magnesia (mag-nē'shi-a), *n.* [From *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet*, L. *magnēs.* Pliny describes a white kind of *magnes* which did not attract iron, and which is conjectured to have been carbonate of magnesia.] Oxide of magnesium. It is a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties, and having a sp. gr. of 2·3. It is absorbent, antacid, and mildly cathartic. It is almost insoluble. It is found native in the state of hydrate and carbonate, and exists as a component part of several minerals. In *com.* pure magnesia is generally distinguished by the term *calcined magnesia*, and is readily obtained by exposing its hydrated carbonate to a red heat. The hydrated carbonate goes by the name of *magnesia*, or *magnesia alba.* The chief use of magnesia and its carbonate is in medicine. Sulphate of magnesia is known by the name of Epsom-salt, having been first obtained from a spring at Epsom. It is a useful purgative medicine, and is also employed in the preparation of magnesia and its carbonate.

Magnesian (mag-nē'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of magnesia; containing or resembling magnesia.—*Magnesian limestone*, (*a*) properly, a rock composed of carbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter amounting in some cases to nearly a half. There are several varieties, more or less useful for building or ornamental purposes, which are included under the generic term *dolomite* (which see). (*b*) A name frequently given to the whole Permian for-

mation, from the above rock being very largely developed in it.

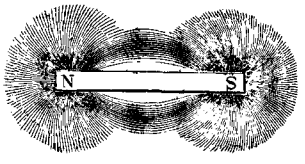
Magnesite (mag'nes-īt), *n.* A term which at first included two distinct species of minerals, viz. sepiolite or meerschaum, the hydrated silicate of magnesium; and what is now recognized as magnesite proper, or the anhydrous carbonate of magnesia. The two are frequently found combined, and always in metamorphic rocks containing magnesia, as talc schist, serpentine, &c.

Magnesium (mag-nē'shi-um), *n.* Sym. Mg. At. wt. 24·5. The metallic base of magnesia. It may be obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium. It is of a white colour like silver; its lustre is metallic and brilliant; it is very malleable, and fuses at a red heat. Heated to redness in oxygen gas, it burns with brilliancy, and combining with oxygen becomes magnesia, or the oxide of magnesium (MgO). This light is rich in chemical rays, and is now employed to some extent in photography. The chief salts are the carbonate, the chloride, the sulphate (Epsom-salt), the phosphates and the silicates, among which are such minerals as chrysolite, meerschaum, soapstone, and serpentine.

Magnet (mag'net), *n.* [*L. magnes, magnetis;* Gr. *magnēs*, a magnet or magnetic iron-ore, from *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor, whence the stone was first brought.] 1. The loadstone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the magnetic poles of the earth when freely suspended, and of dipping or inclining in a perpendicular plane on being removed from the equator. These properties it communicates to iron or steel by contact.—2. A bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means: called in distinction from the loadstone an *Artificial Magnet.* Such a magnet, temporarily produced by an electric current passing through a wire coiled round a bar of soft iron, is called an *Electro-magnet.*—*Horse-shoe magnet*, an artificial magnet in the shape of a horse-shoe.

Horse-shoe Magnet.

Magnetic (mag-net'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet or magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* bar of iron, or a *magnetic* needle.—2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* north; the *magnetic* meridian. (See sub-entries below.)—3. Attractive, as if magnetic. 'She that had all *magnetic* force alone.' *Donne.* —*Magnetic amplitude, azimuth*, &c., in *navig.* the amplitude, azimuth, &c., indicated by the compass.—*Magnetic battery*, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horse-shoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed; called also a *Magnetic Magazine* or a *Compound Magnet.*—*Magnetic compensator*, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effects upon the needle of the iron of the ship.—*Magnetic curves*, the name given to those curves into which an infinite number



Magnetic Curves.

of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet, and at liberty to move round an axis. An idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron filings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and agitated immediately above a magnet, as shown in the annexed figure. —*Magnetic dip.* Same as *Dip of the Needle.* See under DIP.—*Magnetic equator*, a line passing round the globe near its equator, in every part of which the dip of the needle is nothing. The general inclination of the magnetic to the terrestrial equator is about 12°.—*Magnetic fluid*, a hypothetic fluid, by which the phenomena of magnetism have been accounted for.—*Point of magnetic indifference*, that point of a magnet, about midway between the two extremes, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as we proceed from either pole, ceases altogether.—*Magnetic induction*, the power which a magnet or current of electricity possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it.—*Magnetic intensity*, the force of attraction which magnets exert on surrounding bodies capable of being influenced by them, or which the earth exerts on magnets at different places. The intensity of the attractive force exercised by the north pole of one magnet on the south pole of another, and its repulsive force on the north pole of the second, varies inversely as the square of the distance of those poles. On the earth there are three points of maximum magnetic intensity, two in the northern and one in the southern hemisphere.—*Magnetic iron-ore.* Same as *Magnetite.*—*Magnetic meridian of any place*, a great circle, the plane of which passes through that place, through the centre of the earth, and the direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic meridian makes with the true geographical is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *variation of the compass.*—*Magnetic needle*, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass.—*Magnetic north*, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. It is seldom the true north.—*Magnetic points of convergence*, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination. —*Magnetic poles of the earth*, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°. They are at a considerable distance from the poles of the earth.—*Magnetic pyrites*, a bronze-yellow magnetic sulphide of iron, varying in composition from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{10}S_4$. It is found in metamorphic and igneous rocks. Called also *Pyrrholite.*—*Magnetic telegraph*, the electric telegraph. See TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic (mag-net'ik), *n.* Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive the properties of the loadstone.

Magnetical (mag-net'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Magnetic*, but less common.

Magnetically (mag-net'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.

Magneticalness (mag-net'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

Magnetician (mag-net-i'shan), *n.* One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

Magneticness (mag-net'ik-nes), *n.* The quality of being magnetic; magneticalness.

Magnetics (mag-net'iks), *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

Magnetiferous (mag-net-if'ėr-us), *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism.

Magnetism (mag'net-izm), *n.* 1. That peculiar property, occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and some of its compounds), whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws.—2. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general.—3. Power of attraction; as, the *magnetism* of interest.—*Animal magnetism*, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body, by means of which the magnet is said to be able to cure diseases. The same name was given by Mesmer in the latter part of the eighteenth century to certain phenomena produced by the action of one person upon another, from a fancied analogy between the action of the mineral magnet and that of the animal energy, or *vis vitæ*, to which these effects were attributed. See MESMERISM.—*Terrestrial magnetism*, the name given to the magnetic properties which the earth as a whole possesses, which give the needle its directive power, and cause it to dip, and which also communicate magnetism to iron or steel placed in certain situations. It is found that all metals are more or less susceptible of magnetism.

Magnetist (mag'net-ist), *n.* One versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetician.

Magnetite (mag'net-īt), *n.* [Named from its magnetic properties.] A black oxide of iron, which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic; magnetic iron ore. It is found crystalline or granular. Part of the iron may be replaced by magnesium, or titanium or copper, yielding varieties of the ore. The typical composition is iron 72·4, oxygen 27·6. It is chiefly found in metamorphic, but sometimes also in igneous rocks.

Magnetizable (mag-net-īz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being magnetized.

Magnetization (mag'net-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized.

Magnetize (mag'net-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *magnetized;* ppr. *magnetizing.* 1. To communicate magnetic properties to; as, to *magnetize* a needle.—2. To attract as if by a magnet; to move; to influence. 'Thoroughly fascinated, *magnetized*, as it were, by his character.' *Motley.*—3. To put under the influence of animal magnetism.

Magnetize (mag'net-īz), *v.i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic; as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize.*

Magnetizee (mag'net-īz-ē"), *n.* One put under the influence of animal magnetism. [Rare.]

Magnetizer (mag'net-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which communicates magnetism.

Magneto-electric, Magneto-electrical (mag-net'ō-ē-lek"trik, mag-net'ō-ē-lek"trik-al), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.—*Magneto-electric induction*, the communication of magnetic properties to iron by means of electric currents.—*Magneto-electric rotatory machine*, an apparatus for rendering the magneto-electric induction currents continuous, and for converting their alternating direction into a constant one.

Magneto-electricity (mag-net'ō-ē-lek-tris"i-ti), *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.—2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved.

Magnetograph (mag-net'ō-graf), *n.* [E. *magnet*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A self-acting instrument for registering, by photography or otherwise, the states and variations of any of the terrestrial magnetic elements.

Magnetometer (mag-net-om'et-ėr), *n.* [E. *magnet*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip, inclination, and intensity, especially the latter.

Magnetometric (mag'net-ō-met"rik), *a.* Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic forces; obtained by means of a magnetometer.

A valuable series of hourly *magnetometric* observations was continued, night and day, throughout the whole period of our stay at the island. *Ross's Antarctic Expedition.*

Magnetomotor (mag'net-ō-mō"tor), *n.* [E. *magnet*, and L. *motor*, a mover, from *moveo*, to move.] A voltaic series of two or more large plates, which, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, is well adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena.

Magnifiable (mag'ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

Magnific, Magnifical (mag-nif'ik, mag-nif'ik-al), *a.* [*L. magnificus*, noble, splendid—*magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.

O parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds. *Milton.*

Magnifically (mag-nif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Magnificat (mag-nif'i-kat), *n.* [L., third pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnifico*, to magnify: 'doth magnify.'] The song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46: so called because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

Magnificate † (mag-nif'i-kāt), *v.t.* To magnify or extol. *Marston.*

Magnification (mag-nif'i-kā"shon), *n.* The act of magnifying. [Rare.]

Magnificence (mag-nif'i-sens), *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*] The condition or quality of being magnificent: (*a*) grandeur of appearance; splendour of show or state; as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a procession; the *magnificence* of a Roman triumph. (*b*) † Munificence; generosity in a high degree.

Then cometh *magnificence*, that is to say when a man doth and performeth gret werkes of goodnesse. *Holland.*

Magnificent (mag-nif'i-sent), *a.* [L. *magnificens—magnus*, great, and *facio*, to do or make.] 1. Grand in appearance; splendid.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

2. Fond of splendour; showy; stately. *Sir*

P. Sidney.—3. † Munificent; generous; open-handed.

Every amorous person becometh liberal and *magnificent*, although he had been aforetime a pinching snudge. *Holland.*

Magnificently (mag-nif'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a magnificent manner; with magnificence; with splendour of appearance or pomp of show.

Magnifico (mag-nif'i-kō), *n.* 1. A grandee of Venice.

But if the peers have ceased to be *magnificoes*, may it not also happen that the Sovereign may cease to be a Doge? *Disraeli.*

2. A rector of a German university.

Magnifier (mag'ni-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which magnifies: (*a*) that which enlarges or increases apparent size; specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies; a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies. (*b*) One who extols or exalts.

Magnify (mag'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *magnified*; ppr. *magnifying*. [L. *magnifico*—*magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to enlarge; to augment; as, a convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.—2. To increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt.

O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. Ps. xxxiv. 3.

Thee that day
Thy thunders *magnified.* *Milton.*

3. To represent as greater than reality; to exaggerate.—SYN. To enlarge, amplify, augment, exaggerate, exalt, extol, praise, glorify.

Magnify (mag'ni-fī), *v.i.* 1. To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects; as, my spectacles *magnify* too much.—2. To have effect; to avail; to signify. [Old vulgarism.]

My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator.*

—*Magnifying glass*, in *optics*, a plano-convex or double-convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

Magniloquence (mag-nil'o-kwens), *n.* [L. *magniloquentia*—*magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.] A lofty manner of speaking or writing; tumid, pompous words or style; language expressive of pretensions greater than realities warrant; grandiloquence; bombast.

Magniloquent (mag-nil'o-kwent), *a.* Big in words; speaking loftily or pompously; expressing lofty pretensions; bombastic; tumid; grandiloquent.

Magniloquently (mag-nil'o-kwent-li), *adv.* In a magniloquent manner; with loftiness or pomposity of language.

Magniloquous † (mag-nil'o-kwus), *a.* Magniloquent.

Magnitude (mag'ni-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.] 1. The comparative greatness of anything that can be said to be greater or smaller; the comparative extent, bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured; as, the *magnitude* of an object, of a surface, of a line, of an angle, of a weight or force of any kind, of an interval of time.—2. Anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit; specifically, in *geom.* that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. An angle is also a kind of geometrical magnitude. Time, weight, and numbers are arithmetical magnitudes.—3. Greatness, as referred to an intellectual or moral standard; grandeur.

With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.*

4. Importance; consequence; as, in affairs of *magnitude* disdain not to take counsel.—*Apparent magnitude of an object*, that which is measured by the optic or visual angle intercepted between lines drawn from its extremes to the centre of the pupil of the eye. This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object. [This term is chiefly used when speaking of the heavenly bodies, but is also used in many branches of optical science.]—*Magnitude of stars.* See STAR.

Magnolia (mag-nō'li-a), *n.* [After Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier in the seventeenth century.] A genus of trees and shrubs, the type of the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. The species, which chiefly inhabit North America, Northern India, China, Japan, and other parts of Asia, are trees much admired on account of the elegance of their flowers and foliage, and are in great request in gardens. The bark of the root of *M. glauca*, or the beaver-tree, is an important tonic. (See BEAVER-TREE.) *M. tripetala*, or umbrella-tree, has also tonic properties. The cones of *M. acuminata* yield a spirituous liquor, employed in Virginia in rheumatic affections. *M. grandiflora*, or big-laurel, and *M. conspicua* or *Yulan*, the yulan or Chinese magnolia, grow well in the south of England, and are perhaps the finest of our ornamental trees. The yulan is remarkable in that it flowers in spring before the leaves expand.

Magnoliaceæ (mag-nō'li-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* An important nat. order of albuminous polypetalous exogens, allied to the Ranunculaceæ, consisting of bushes and trees, inhabiting the temperate parts of both the Old and New World. They have alternate minutely dotted leaves, and large solitary flowers; the bark is aromatic and bitter. Several species are valuable for their timber, others for the febrifugal qualities of their bark. (See MAGNOLIA.) Most of them are prized for the beauty of their flowers and foliage. The bark of the tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipiferum*) is said to equal Peruvian bark. *Drimys Winteri* yields **Winter's bark**. *Illicium anisatum* is called *star-anise* from its flavour and the starlike arrangement of its carpels. See STAR-ANISE.

Magnum (mag'num), *n.* [L., large.] A bottle holding two English quarts.

The approbation of much more rational tempers than the B. club could have mustered even before the discussion of the first *magnum*. *Sir W. Scott.*

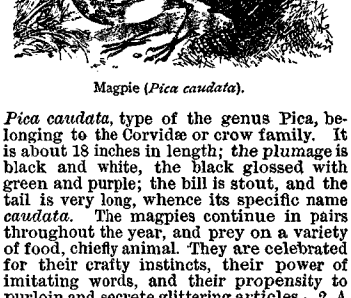
Magnum-bonum (mag'num-bō-num), *n.* [L., lit. large-good.] 1. The name applied to a large-sized oval plum having a yellow skin covered with a thin whitish bloom.—2. A kind of large-sized barrel pen.

Magot (mag'ot), *n.* [Fr.] The Barbary ape (*Macacus Inuus* or *Inuus ecaudatus*), which has a small tubercle in place of a tail. It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and forms the type of Cuvier's genus Inuus. It is remarkable for docility and attachment to its young.

Magot-pie, † **Maggot-pie** † (mag'ot-pī), *n.* [*Magot*, *maggot*, a form of *Margaret*, and *pie*, like Fr. *margot*, a pie, a dim. form of *Marguerite*.] A magpie.

Augurs, and understood relations have
By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shak.*

Magpie (mag'pī), *n.* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a magpie, from L. *pica*, a pie or magpie. Called also *magot-pie*, *maggoty-pie*, *maggatapie*. Comp. O. E. *Madge-howlet*, an owl; *Jenny*-wren, *Robin*-redbreast, &c. See MAGOT-PIE.] 1. A well-known bird, the



Magpie (*Pica caudata*).

Pica caudata, type of the genus Pica, belonging to the Corvidæ or crow family. It is about 18 inches in length; the plumage is black and white, the black glossed with green and purple; the bill is stout, and the tail is very long, whence its specific name *caudata*. The magpies continue in pairs throughout the year, and prey on a variety of food, chiefly animal. They are celebrated for their crafty instincts, their power of imitating words, and their propensity to purloin and secrete glittering articles.—2. A halfpenny. [Slang.]

I'm at low water-mark—only one bob and a *magpie*. *Dickens.*

3. In volunteers' slang, a shot striking the target in the division next the outermost in a target divided into four sections: so called because the markers indicate this hit by means of a black and white disk.

Magpie-moth (mag'pī-moth), *n.* *Lerene grossulariata* (Linn.), a moth belonging to the family Geometridæ, and often called the *Gooseberry-moth*. Its colour is white with black and orange spots, and the same colours appear on it in its larval and pupal states. The larva feeds on currant and gooseberry leaves, and where abundant is very destructive.

Magsman (magz'man), *n.* A street swindler who preys on countrymen and others easily duped. [Slang.]

Maguey (ma-gwā' or mag'wā), *n.* [Mexican *maguei*.] A species of Agave (*A. americana*), American aloe, belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. It is a native of Mexico, and furnished the natives with a material for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing, and cordage; also for preparing a spirituous liquor called *pulque*. See AGAVE.

Magus (mā'gus), *n.* [L. See MAGE.] A Magian; one of the Magi or ancient oriental philosophers.

Magyar (mag'yär; Hung. pron. mäd'yär), *n.* 1. One of an Asiatic race which invaded Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant race.—2. The native tongue of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugrian family of the Turanian or agglutinate class of tongues.

Magydare (maj'i-dār), *n.* [L. *magydarius* or *magudarius*, Gr. *magydaris*.] Laserwort, a plant of the genus Laserpitium.

Mahābhārata (ma-hä-bhä'ra-ta), *n.* [Skr. *mahat*, *mahā*, great, and *Bhāratā*, the descendants of a king named *Bharata*. Lit. the great history of the descendants of Bharata.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Rāmāyana. It is founded on, and contains a history of, the contest for supremacy between the two great regal families of North India—the Pāndavas and Kurus or Kauravas—ending in the victory of the former, and in the establishment of their rule over the northern part of India. In reality, however, this narrative occupies but a fourth of the poem, the other three-fourths being episodical and added at various times. The Mahābhārata thus became a sort of encyclopædia, embracing everything which it concerned a cultivated Hindu to know.

Mahadeva (ma-hä-dē'va), *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, *mahat*, great, and *deva*, god; lit. the great god.] A name of Siva, one of the Indian deities, from which the sacred Ganges is fabled to have sprung.

Mahaleb (ma-hā'leb), *n.* [Ar. *mahleb*.] A species of cherry (*Cerasus Mahaleb*), nat. order Rosaceæ, sub-order Drupaceæ, whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirsch-wasser. It is found in the middle and south of Europe. Its flowers and leaves are used by perfumers, and its wood by cabinet-makers.

Mahārājah (ma-ha-rā'ja or ma-hä-rä-ja), *n.* [Skr., from *mahā*, great, and *rajah*, a prince or king.] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.

Maharmah (ma-här'ma), *n.* A muslin wrapper worn over the head and across the mouth and chin by Turkish and Armenian ladies when they appear abroad. *Simmonds.*

Mahee (ma-hē'), *n.* [Hind.] The native name of the gall-nut of the tamarisk-tree, imported into England from India for dyeing and photographic purposes, from its richness in gallic acid. Called in Algeria, whence it is exported to France, *tacahout*.

Mahl-stick (mal'stik), *n.* Same as *Maulstick*.

Mahoganize (ma-hog'an-īz), *v.t.* To paint wood in imitation of mahogany, or to put a veneering of mahogany over. [American.]

Mahogany (ma-hog'an-i), *n.* [*Mahagoni*, native American name.] 1. A tree of the genus Swietenia, the *S. Mahagoni*, belonging to the nat. order Cedrelaceæ. It grows in the West Indies and Central America. Two other species of Swietenia are found in the East Indies, but they are not much known in this country. The mahogany is one of the most majestic and beautiful of trees; its trunk is often 40 feet in length and 6 feet in diame-

ter. The principal importations of the timber into Great Britain are made from Honduras and Mexico. That which is imported from Cuba is called Spanish mahogany. The

Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*).

wood is of a reddish or brown colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made many of our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture.—2. A dinner-table or table in general.

Their presence . . . is odious to the gentlemen over the *mahogany*. *Thackeray.*

Mahoitres (ma-hoi'trz), *n. pl.* [Fr.] The French term applied to the wadded and upraised shoulders in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Mahomedan, Mahometan (ma-hom'e-dan, ma-hom'e-tan), *n.* and *a:* See MOHAMMEDAN.

Mahomedanism, Mahometanism (ma-hom'e-dan-izm, ma-hom'e-tan-izm), *n.* See MOHAMMEDANISM.

Mahomedanize, Mahometanize (ma-hom'e-dan-iz, ma-hom'e-tan-iz), *v.t.* See MOHAMMEDANIZE.

Mahometism, Mahometry (ma-hom'et-izm, ma-hom'et-ri), *n.* Mohammedanism. 'Terrified into the profession of *Mahometism.*' *E. Hamilton.* [Rare.]

Mahometist (ma-hom'et-ist), *n.* A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed. *Fulke.* [Rare.]

Mahone (ma-hōn'), *n.* A Turkish ship of great burden.

Mahonia (ma-hō'ni-a), *n.* [After Bernard M'*Mahon*, of North America, a patron of botanical science.] The pinnate-leaved barberries, a sub-genus of the genus Berberis, nat. order Berberidaceæ, commonly known as American barberries. *M. aquifolium* is commonly cultivated in this country in shrubberies.

Mahoun (ma-hön'), *n.* An appellation of the devil: same as *Mahound.* [Scotch.]

The deil cam fiddling through the town,
And danced awa wi' the exciseman,
And ilka wife cries—'Auld *Mahoun*,
I wish you luck o' the prize, man!' *Burns.*

Mahound (ma-hound'), *n.* An old corruption of Mohammed, and also applied to the devil or other evil spirit, or any character of great wickedness: used adjectively in following quotation. 'Who's this, my *mahound* cousin?' *Beau. & Fl.*

Mahout (ma-hout'), *n.* In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

The *mahout* of his elephant had been pulled off his seat by one of the infuriated animals. *Thackeray.*

Mahratta (ma-rat'ta), *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India, supposed to have migrated or to have been pushed thither from the north.

Mahwa-tree, Mohwa-tree (ma'wa-trē, mō'wa-trē), *n.* A tree belonging to the East Indies, the *Bassia latifolia*, nat. order Sapotaceæ. It furnishes a hard strong timber used for carriage-wheels; the flowers are sweet tasted and eaten raw, and they are often used in the distillation of an ardent spirit like whisky. The seeds yield an oil used for lamps, in the manufacture of soap, and for culinary purposes.

Maian (mā'i-an), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the tribe of the Maiidæ (which see).

Maid (mād), *n.* [Shortened form of *maiden*, A. Sax. *mægden*, dim. of *mægth*, equivalent to Goth. *magaths*, G. *magd*, maid. Its feminine akin to A. Sax. *magu*, Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mögr*, a boy, a son; allied to Gael. *mac*, a son; W. *magu*, Armor. *maga*, to breed; Lith. *meita*, a maid.] 1. A young unmarried woman.—2. A virgin; an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity: sometimes applied to a chaste young man.

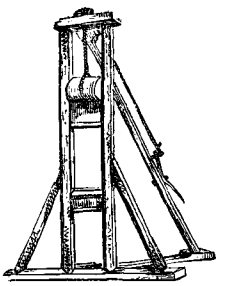
Would you not swear
All you that see her that she were a *maid*
By these exterior shews? But she is none. *Shak.*

3. A female servant.—4. The female of several species of skate.—*Maid of all work*, a female servant who does work of every kind.

By such presumptuous pity . . . did you fearfully risk the place of *maid of all work* at a hedge-side hotel. *Jerrold.*

Maid-child (mād'child), *n.* A female child; a girl.

Maiden (mād'n), *n.* [See MAID.] 1. A maid in senses 1 and 2.—2. The name of an instrument of capital punishment formerly used at Halifax in Yorkshire, and in Scotland. It consisted of a loaded piece of iron with a sharp edge, which moved in grooves in a frame 10 feet high. This piece being raised to the top of the frame and let loose, descended and severed the criminal's head from his body.—3. An instrument for washing linen.—4. In the game of *cricket*, a maiden over; that is, an over in which no runs are made. See OVER.



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

Maiden (mād'n), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as, *maiden* charms.—2. Consisting of young women or virgins. 'Amid the *maiden* throng.' *Addison.*—3. Like a maiden.

Once I encountered *him*, and thus I said:
Thou *maiden* youth, be vanquished by a maid. *Shak.*

4. Fresh; new; unpolluted; unused. In this sense *maiden* is frequently used as an epithet in several phrases having a peculiar signification, such as:—*Maiden assize*, an assize at which there are no criminal cases. It is usual at such assizes to present the judge with a pair of white gloves.—*Maiden fortress*, a fortress that has never been taken.—*Maiden over*, in the game of *cricket*, an over in which no runs are made. See OVER.—*Maiden speech*, the first speech made by a person; especially, the first speech of a new member in a public body, as in parliament.—*Maiden sword*, a sword hitherto unused, unstained with blood.

Full bravely hast thou fleshed thy *maiden sword*. *Shak.*

Shakspere has also—

. . . . This hand of mine
Is yet a *maiden* and an innocent hand.

Maiden (mād'n), *v.i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Maiden-assize (mād'n-as-siz), *n.* See MAIDEN, *a.* 4.

Maidenhair (mād'n-hār), *n.* Various species of the genus Adiantum, especially the *A. capillus-veneris*. It is an elegant fern, and is found growing on rocks and walls in England. It possesses demulcent and mucilaginous properties.

Maidenhead (mād'n-hed), *n.* [*Maiden*, and term. *head, hood.* A. Sax. *mægdenhâd, mædenhâd.*] 1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity; in the narrower and more common sense that attribute which any woman loses on first having sexual connection.—2. Newness; freshness.—3. The hymen or virginal membrane.

Maiden-headed † (mād'n-hed-ed), *a.* Bearing the device of a maid's head. '*Maiden-headed* shield.' *Spenser.*

Maidenhood (mād'n-hud), *n.* 1. The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity. 'The modest love of *maidenhood.*' *Fairfax.*

To her perpetual *maidenhood*
And unto me no second friend. *Tennyson.*

2. Freshness; newness; uncontaminated or unstained state. 'The *maidenhood* of thy first fight.' *Shak.*

Maidenlike (mād'n-lik), *a.* Like a maid; modest.

Maidenliness (mād'n-li-nes), *n.* The behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

Maidenlip (mād'n-lip), *n.* *Echinospermum Lappula*, nat. order Boraginaceæ, a plant much resembling forget-me-not.

Maidenly (mād'n-li), *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

Maidenly (mād'n-li), *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. [Rare.]

Maiden-meek (mād'n-mēk), *a.* Meek as becomes or is natural to a maiden. '*Maiden-meek* I prayed concealment.' *Tennyson.*

Maiden-pink, Meadow-pink (mād'n-pingk, me'dō-pingk), *n.* A species of Dianthus, *D. deltoides.*

Maiden-plum (mād'n-plum), *n.* The name of two West Indian plants of the genus Comocladia (the *C. integrifolia* and *C. dentata*), belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. They yield a milky juice which, on exposure to air, becomes an indelible black dye.

Maiden-rents (mād'n-rents), *n. pl.* In ancient times, a noble paid by the tenants of some manors on their marriage. See MERCHETA.

Maidenship † (mād'n-ship), *n.* Maidenhood. *Fuller.*

Maidhood (mād'hud), *n.* Virginity. 'By *maidhood*, honour, truth, and everything.' *Shak.*

Maid-marian † (mād-mā'ri-an), *n.* 1. Originally the queen of May, one of the characters in the old morris-dance; but afterwards this dance degenerated into coarse buffoonery, and Maid-marian was personated by a buffoon.—2. The name of a dance.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maid-marian* with a pipe and tabor. *Sir W. Temple.*

Maidpale (mād'pāl), *a.* Having the delicate white complexion of a girl. *Shak.*

Maidservant (mād'sėr-vant), *n.* A female servant.

Maieutic (mā-ū'tik), *n.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, from *maia*, a midwife.] A method pursued by Socrates in the investigation of truth, according to which he endeavoured to lead one to the truth by continual questioning.

This positive side of the Socratic method is the *maieutic* (that is, maieutic or obstetric art). Socrates likened himself, namely, to his mother Phænarete, who was a midwife, because, if no longer able to bear thoughts himself, he was still quite able to help others to bear them, as well as to distinguish those that were sound from those that were unsound. *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

Maieutic, Maieutical (mā-ū'tik, mā-ū'tik-al), *a.* Serving to assist or accelerate childbirth; aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense; serving to educe or elicit. [Rare.]

Yet is all human teaching but *maieutical* or obstetricious. *Cudworth.*

Maigre (mā'gr), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Sciæna; more particularly, the *S. aquila*, a large and very powerful fish common in the Mediterranean and occasionally taken on our coasts. It is remarkable for making a sort of whirring noise as it moves through the water. Called also *Shade-fish.*

Maigre † (mā'gr), *n.* [See adjective.] A fast. *Walpole.* [Rare.]

Maigre (mā'gr), *a.* [Fr., lean, spare, meagre.] 1. † Pertaining to a fast or fast-day.—2. In *cookery*, a term applied to a preparation of any kind made without butcher's meat, poultry, or game, and cooked merely with butter, where lard or dripping might at other times be proper.—*Maigre dishes*, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh-meats, and comprehending all fish and vegetables, fruit, eggs, omelets, fritters, creams, jellies, &c.

Maigre-food (mā'gr-föd), *n.* Food permitted to Roman Catholics on fast-days.

Maihem (mā'hem), *n.* See MAIM, MAYHEM.

Maiidæ (mā'i-i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *maia*, a crab, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The second tribe of the family of Oxyrhynchi, according to the system of M. Milne Edwards, composed of brachyurous crustaceans whose carapace, nearly always very spiny, is, with some exceptions, much longer than it is wide. The species called *Maia squinado* is occasionally taken on our own coasts. It is commonly called the *Sea-spider* or *Spider-crab.*

Maik (māk), *n.* [See MAKE, a companion.] A companion; an equal; a peer. [Scotch.]

He was a leal true Scotsman and a gallant gentleman; lang it may be ere we see his *marik* again. *James Grant.*

Mail (māl), *n.* [Fr. *maille*, a stitch in knitting, the mesh of a net, a link of mail; Pr. *malha*, It. *maglia*, from L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh in a net.] 1. Armour; a defensive

covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds. A suit of armour comprehended a coat of *mail*, &c. This coat was merely the pre-existing buff jerkin, covered with steel *mailles* or *mails* overlapping each other; hence called *scale* armour. To this succeeded *chain* armour, and then *plate* armour, the term *mail* being common to all three. *Chain-mail* consisted of steel or iron rings

Chain-mail.

Ring-mail.

interlacing each other, and was sometimes divided into *chain-mail* and *ring-mail*; of this kind were *shirts of mail*. The third kind, *plate-mail*, was, as the name indicates, made up of plates usually of steel, but sometimes of brass, its parts riveted or bound together with thongs. Hence—2. Any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster.

And strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

3. *Naut.* a square machine composed of rings interwoven like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.—4. See MAIL, a spot.

Mail (māl), *v.t.* 1. To put on a coat of mail or armour; to arm defensively. 'The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit.' *Shak.*—2. To invest or envelop with a covering of any kind.

Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mailed up in shame, with papers on my back.
Shak.

Hence—3.† To pinion or fasten down, as the wings of a hawk.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you like a hawk. *Beau. & Fl.*

Mail† (māl), *n.* [A. Sax. *māl, mœl*, portion, share, meal; Icel. *mál*, Dan. *maal*, a measure.] An old Scotch law term signifying *rent*.—*Grass-mail*, the rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another.—*Blackmail*. See BLACKMAIL.—*Mails and duties*, the rents of an estate whether in money or grain.

Mail (māl), *n.* [Fr. *malle*, Pr. Sp. Pg. *mala*, a trunk, a mail; it seems doubtful whether the word has entered the Romance languages from the Celtic or the German; comp. Ir. and Gael. *mala*, Armor. *mal*, a bag, a budget, a sack; O.H.G. *malaha, malha*, a saddle-bag, a wallet; Icel. *malr*, a knapsack.] 1. Originally, a bag; a bundle; specifically, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another under public authority.

This lets me know, my pretty one, that you have not been always the bearer of your own *mail*.
Sir W. Scott.

2. The letters, papers, &c., conveyed in such a bag.—3. The person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed.

Mail (māl), *v.t.* To put in the mail; to send by mail; to put into the post-office for transmission by mail; to post.

Mail† (māl), *n.* [Either same as Fr. *maile*, a spot on a bird's feathers, from L. *macula* (see MAIL, armour), or same as A. Sax. *mœl*, G. *mal*, a spot.] A spot; a stain; a disfigurement.

Mailable (māl'a-bl), *a.* That may be mailed or carried in the mail.

Mail-bag (māl'bag), *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried.

Mail-boat (māl'bōt), *n.* A boat which carries the public mail.

Mail-clad (māl'klad), *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.

Mail-coach (māl'kōch), *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

Maile (māl), *n.* See MAILLE.

Mailed (māld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered with mail or with armour.—2. In *zool.* protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substance.—3. Spotted; speckled.

Mailed, Melled (māld, meld), *pp.* Mixed. [Scotch.]

Mailed-cheeks (māld'chēks), *n. pl.* A name given to the Sclerogenidæ or Triglidæ, a family of acanthopterygious fishes, from their having certain bones of the head and gill-covers enlarged to form a defence for the cheeks. Gurnards and bull-heads are members of this family.

Mail-guard (māl'gärd), *n.* An officer having charge of the mail.

Mailin, Mailling (māl'in, māl'ing), *n.* [See MAIL, rent.] A farm; a piece of land for which rent or feu-duty is paid. [Scotch.]

Maille (māl), *n.* [Fr., a piece of money; O. Fr. *meaille*, from L. *metallum*, metal.] A term given to several coins of different denominations: as, (*a*) a small copper coin current in France under the kings of the third race, of the value of half a denier; (*b*) a silver halfpenny in the time of Henry V.—*Maille-noble*, the half noble of the reign of Edward III., a gold coin of the value of forty pence sterling.

Mail-master (māl'mas-tėr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mail.

Mail-room (māl'röm), *n.* A room or apartment in which the letters composing the mails are sorted.

Mail-route (māl'röt), *n.* A route by which the mails are conveyed.

Mail-stage (māl'stāj), *n.* A mail-coach. [United States.]

Mail-steamer (māl'stēm-ėr), *n.* A steamer, generally a fast sailer, for conveying the mails.

Mail-train (māl'trān), *n.* A railway train, generally a fast one, that conveys the mails.

Maim (mām), *v.t.* [In O. and Local E. *main*, to hurt or maim; O.E. *maym*, a hurt, in law language *mayhem*; O.Fr. *mehaigner*, Pr. *maganhar*, It. *magagnare*, to maim; It. *magagna*, O. Fr. *mehaing*, a defect, maim: ultimate origin very doubtful. Diez conjectures as the origin an O.G. *manhamjan* —*man*, man, and *hamjan*, to mutilate.] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary; to mutilate.

By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone.*

2. To deprive of a necessary or constituent part; to cripple; to disable.

You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*

Thy holy nun and thou have seen a sign—
A sign to *maim* this order which I made.
Tennyson.

SYN. To mutilate, mangle, cripple.

Maim (mām), *n.* [Written in law language *mayhem*.] 1. In *old English law*, an injury done to the body of a man by forcibly depriving him of the use of some member serviceable in fight, as a means either of defence or offence, and permanently disabling him from offering such an effectual resistance to further attacks upon his person as he otherwise might have done. It was distinguished from an injury which merely disfigured.—2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling; mutilation.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish.
Hooker.

3. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a *maim*
As to be cast forth in the common air
Have I deserved. *Shak.*

4.† Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history.
Sir J. Hayward.

Maimedness (mām'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being maimed.

Feigned and counterfeited *maimedness* and inability.
Dr. H. More.

Main (mān), *a.* [Icel. *megn, meginn*, main, strong, mighty; *megin*, might, main, the main part of a thing; A. Sax. *mœgn, mœgen*, power, strength; there seems to be no corresponding adjective in Anglo-Saxon. From a root meaning to be able or strong. (See MAY.) The Icel. *megin* forms the first element in a great many compound words quite analogous to those in which E. *main* forms the first part.] 1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded in prospect; first in size, rank, importance, &c.; as, the *main* branch or tributary stream of a river; the *main* timbers of an edifice; a *main* object; *main*land, &c.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

2. Mighty; vast.

Nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the *main* abyss
Wide interrupt, can hold. *Milton.*

3.† Important; powerful.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony.
Sir J. Davies.

4. Directly applied; sheer; pure; as, *main* strength.—5. Absolute; mere; direct. 'It's a *main* untruth.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Main body (milit.)*, the line or corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard; in camp, the body which lies between the two wings.—*Main chance*, the chance of making gain; one's own interests generally. 'Speeches in which fashion and the *main chance* were blended together.' *Thackeray.*—*Main guard (milit.)*, a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army; in a garrison, it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.—SYN. Principal, chief, leading, cardinal, capital.

Main (mān), *n.* [A. Sax. *mœgn, mœgen*, power, strength; Icel. *megin*, might, main, the main part of a thing. See the adjective.] 1. Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, 'with might and *main*.'—2. That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion; the gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke.*

Specifically, (*a*) the ocean, the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds, and the like; the high sea.

He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A continent, as distinguished from an island; the mainland.

In 1589 we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon.*

(*c*) A great duct, channel, or pipe, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it, as a water or gas pipe running along a street in a town.

Blessed if I don't think he's got a *main* in his head, as is always turned on. *Dickens.*

(*d*) The principal point; that which is of most importance.

Let's make haste away and look unto the *main*.
Shak.

—*For the main, in the main*, for the most part; in the greatest part.—*Main of light*, mass; flood of light. *Shak.*

Main (mān), *adv.* [Comp. *mighty* in this sense, and Icel. *megin* in such compounds as *megin-fjarri*, 'main' far off, *megin-gódr*, very good, *megin-grimmr*, very grim or fierce.] Very. [Now vulgar.]

A draught of ale, friend; for I'm *main* dry. *Foote.*

Main (mān), *n.* [L. *manus*, hand; Fr. *main.*] 1. A hand at dice.

When that statesman was in opposition I am not sure that he had not flung a *main* with him.
Thackeray.

2. A match at cock-fighting.—3. A hamper. See MAIN-HAMPER.

Main-boom (mān'böm), *n.* *Naut.* the spar of a vessel on which the foot of a fore-and-aft main-sail is extended.

Main-breadth (mān'bredth), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, the broadest part at any particular frame.

Main-couple (mān'ku-pl), *n.* In *arch.* the principal truss in a roof.

Main-deck (mān'dek), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck between the forecastle and poop.

Maine-port (mān'pōrt), *n.* In *law*, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners paid to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

Main-hamper (mān'ham-pėr), *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *hamper*.] A hand-basket for carrying grapes to the press; a main.

Main-hatch (mān'hach), *n.* *Naut.* the hatch in or near the middle of a ship. See HATCH.

Main-hold (mān'hōld), *n.* *Naut.* that part of a ship's hold which lies near the main-hatch.

Main-keel (mān'kēl), *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

Mainland (mān'land), *n.* The continent; the principal land: opposed to *island*.

Main-link (mān'lingk), *n.* In *mach.* one of the links in the parallel motion which connect the piston-rod to the beam of a steam-engine. *Weale.*

Mainly (mān'li), *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally; as, he is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.—2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily. *Bacon.*

Main-mast (mān'mast), *n.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast; in those carrying two it is the mast next the stem.

Mainour, Mainor (mān'ėr), *n.* [Norm. *mainoure, manour*, O.Fr. *manœvre, manœuvre*, work of the hand, handwork. See MANŒUVRE.] In *old English law*, a thing taken away or stolen which is found in the hands of the person taking or stealing it.—*To be taken with the mainour*, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing

wood, or in preparing so to do; or to be taken with the thing stolen in one's possession.

Main-pendant (mān'pen-dant), *n. Naut.* a stout piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds to the top of the main-mast, having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the main-tackle.

Mainpernable (mān'pėrn-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and O.Fr. *pernable*, for *prenable*, that may be taken.] Capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors; able to be mainprized.

Mainpernor (mān'pėrn-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *main*, the hand, and *pernor* for *preneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] In *law*, formerly a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. *Mainpernors* differed from *bail*, in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* could do neither; they were bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. See MAINPRISE.

Main-post (mān'pōst), *n.* The stern-post of a ship.

Mainprise, Mainprize (mān'prīz), *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *prise*, taken, from *prendre*, to take.] In *law*, (*a*) a writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance and to let him go at large. These sureties were called *mainpernors*. This writ is now superseded by bail and writ of habeas corpus. (*b*) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

Mainprise, Mainprize (mān'prīz), *v.t.* To suffer, as a prisoner, to go at large, on his finding sureties or mainpernors for his appearance at a day.

Main-rigging (mān'rig-ing), *n. Naut.* the shrouds and ratlines of the main-mast.

Mains (mānz), *n.* [From L. *mansio*, a dwelling; a form of *manse* (which see).] The farm attached to a mansion-house; the home-farm. [Scotch.]

Main-sail (mān'sāl), *n. Naut.* the principal sail in a ship. The main-sail of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the main-mast, and that of a sloop by the boom. See SAIL.

Main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n. Naut.* the sheet of a main-sail, that is, a rope at one or both of the lower corners to keep it properly extended.

Mainspring (mān'spring), *n.* 1. The principal spring of any piece of mechanism; specifically, the coiled moving spring of a watch or time-piece. Hence—2. The main cause of any action; the most powerfully inciting motive.

It was no longer the savage love of plunder or the necessities of providing subsistence, the *main-spring* of the barbarian's inroads, that excited men to war-like enterprise. *Brougham.*

Mainstay (mān'stā), *n.* 1. *Naut.* the stay extending from the main-top to the foot of the foremast. Hence—2. Chief support; that on which one principally relies; main dependence.

Mainswear (mān'swār), *v.i.* [A.Sax. *mânswerian*—*mân*, sin, evil, and *swerian*, to swear.] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Mainsworn† (mān'swōrn), *a.* Forsworn.

Main-tack (mān'tak), *n.* The tack belonging to a main-sail.

Main-tackle (mān'tak-l), *n. Naut.* a large, strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main-pendant, and used especially in securing the mast by setting up stays, &c.

Maintain (mān-tān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *maintenir*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and Fr. *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* the fertility of soil; to *maintain* present character or reputation.—2. To keep possession of; to hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender; as, to *maintain* a place or post.—3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to *maintain* a conversation. 'To *maintain* talk with the duke.' *Shak.*—4. To support with food, clothing, and other conveniences; to support the expense of; to keep up; to uphold; as, to *maintain* a family by one's labour; to *maintain* state or equipage.

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

5. To support by intellectual powers or by force of reason; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; as, to *maintain* one's right or cause.

These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the just and honourable law of England. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. To assert as a tenet or opinion; to allege.

Unless this general evil they *maintain*,
All men are bad, and in their badness reign. *Shak.*

Maintainable (mān-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being maintained, upheld, or kept up; sustainable; vindicable; defensible.

Maintainer (mān-tān'ėr), *n.* One who maintains, supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South.*

Maintainor (mān-tān'ėr), *n. In law*, one who, not being interested in the cause, maintains or seconds a cause, depending between others, by disbursing or making friends for either party, &c.

Maintenance (mān'ten-ans), *n.* 1. The act of maintaining, supporting, upholding, defending, or keeping up; sustenance; sustentation; support; defence; vindication; as, his labour contributed little to the *maintenance* of his family; the *maintenance* of right.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honour and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

2. That which maintains or supports; means of support; that which supplies conveniences.

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*. *Swift.*

3.† Demeanour; mien; carriage.

She had so stedfast countenance,
So noble porte, and *maintenance*. *Chaucer.*

4. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offence. A person may, however, with impunity maintain a suit in which he has any interest, actual or contingent; and also a suit of his near kinsman, servant, or poor neighbour, out of charity and compassion.

Cap of Maintenance.

—*Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation; a kind of abacot. The term is also applied to an ornament borne before the mayors of certain cities on state occasions, and to a device in heraldry.

Main-top (mān'top), *n. Naut.* a platform placed over the head of the main-mast, resting on the trestle-trees to spread the rigging, and for the convenience of men aloft. See TOP.

Main-yard (mān'yārd), *n. Naut.* the yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.

Mair (mār), *a.* More. [Scotch.]

Maisondewe,† *n.* [Fr. *Maison-Dieu.*] An hospital; an infirmary. *Chaucer.*

Maist (māst), *a.* Most. [Scotch.]

Maist (māst), *adv.* Most; almost. [Scotch.]

Maister,† *n.* A master; a skilful artist. *Chaucer.*

Maister,† *a.* Principal; chief; main. '*Maister* strete,' '*maister* tour' (that is, principal street, chief tower). *Chaucer.*

Maisterful,† *a.* Imperious; headstrong. *Chaucer.*

Maistree (mās'trē), *n.* In the East Indies, a native domestic carpenter.

Maistresse,† *n.* Mistress; governess. *Chaucer.*

Maistrie,† *n.* Mastery; skill; skilful management; power; superiority.—*A maistrie*, a masterly operation. *Chaucer.* In Chaucer's Prologue we find the line, 'A monk there was *a fair for the maistrie;' a fair for the maistrie* seems to mean a fair one, that is, one who might fairly claim the mastery or superiority among others.

Maistring† (mās'tring), *a.* Mastering; superior; controlling.

And her white palfrey, having conquered
The *maistring* raines out of her weary wrest,
Perforce her carried where ever he thought best.
Spenser.

Maistrise,† *n.* Masterly workmanship. *Chaucer.*

Maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, from Haytian *mahiz*, the native name of the plant.] Indian corn, a genus of plants commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world, where it answers a purpose similar to that of wheat in more northern countries. The common maize or Indian corn is the *Zea Mays* of botanists, a monœcious grass, of vigorous growth, with stems not more than 2 feet high in some varieties, and reaching the height of 8 or even 10 feet in others. The grains are large, compressed, and packed closely in regular parallel rows along the sides of a receptacle many inches long. In large varieties the ear or cob is often 1 foot long and 2 or 3 inches in thickness. Maize is extensively cultivated in America, where it forms almost the only bread eaten by many of the people. Its flour, though exceedingly nourishing, is not glutinous, and must accordingly be mixed with wheat, rye, or other flour before it can be baked. In America large quantities of unripe grains are roasted till they split, and are then eaten under the name of *popcorn*. From the green stems a syrup is expressed, which is fermented and converted into a kind of spirits. Paper has been made from maize fibres. It is also cultivated throughout a great part of Asia and Africa, and in several countries of the south of Europe, as Spain and Italy. The green stems and leaves form nutritious food for cattle, and in this country it is sown and cut green for this purpose. *Z. Curagua*, a smaller species, is the Chili maize or Valparaiso corn.

Maize (*Zea Mays*).

Maizena (māz-ē'na), *n.* A trade-mark name of a brand of ground corn-starch.

Majestatic,† **Majestatical**† (maj-es-tat'ik, maj-es-tat'ik-al), *a.* Of majestic appearance; having dignity. *Pococke.*

Majestic (ma-jes'tik), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty: (*a*) having dignity of person or appearance; august; grand; princely; as, the prince was *majestic* in person and appearance.

In his face
Sat meekness, heightened with *majestic* grace.
Milton.

(*b*) Splendid; grand; sublime.

Get the start of the *majestic* world. *Shak.*

(*c*) Elevated; lofty; stately. 'The *majestic* pomp or the tender music of its language.' *Dr. Caird.*—SYN. August, splendid, grand, sublime, magnificent, imperial, regal, royal, stately, lofty, dignified, elevated.

Majestical (ma-jes'tik-al), *a.* Majestic. [Rare.]

If I were to fall in love again, it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty. *Cowley.*

Majestically (ma-jes'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a majestic manner; with dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

So have I seen in black and white
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
Majestically stalk. *Pope.*

Majesticalness (ma-jes'tik-al-nes), *n.* State or manner of being majestic.

Majesticness (ma-jes'tik-nes), *n.* State or quality of being majestic.

Majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [L. *majestas*, from *majus*, compar. form of *magnus*, great. See MAGISTER.] 1. Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; imposing loftiness; statelness.

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with *majesty*.
Ps. xciii. 1.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*.
Ps. xxix. 4.

When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honour of his excellent *majesty* many days. Est. i. 4.

2. Dignity or elevation of literary style.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

3. A title of emperors, kings, and queens: generally with a possessive pronoun; as, may it please *your majesty*. In this sense it admits of the plural; as, *their majesties* attended the concert.

An eagle in her majesty.

Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than what your highness offered.
Shak.

4. In *her*, the condition of an eagle, crowned, and holding a sceptre.—*Most Catholic Majesty*, the title of the kings of Spain.—*Most Christian Majesty*, a title

borne by the former kings of France.—*Most Faithful Majesty*, the title of the kings of Portugal.

Majolica (ma-jol'i-ka), *n.* [From *Maiolica* or *Maiorica*, for *Majorca*, whence the first specimens came.] A name given to a kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c.; afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain.

Major (mā'jėr), *a.* [L., compar. of *magnus*, great. See MAJESTY, MAGISTER.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue; the *major* part of the territory.—2. Greater in *dignity*; more important.

My *major* vow lies here. *Shak.*

3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones; thus C, C♯, D, D♯, E. The *major* mode takes a major or sharp third, and is thus distinguished from that having a *minor* or flat one. The major mode has always a greater third, that is, a third consisting of two tones, and the minor mode has always a minor third, that is, a third consisting of a tone and a semitone. See MODE.—*Major and minor* are applied to imperfect concords, which differ from each other by a semitone minor. They are used in the same sense when applied to discords.—*Major tone* or *interval*, an interval represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10. Thus in the natural scale, the interval G to A is a major tone, while the interval D to E is a minor tone. The major tone surpasses the minor by a comma.—*Major term* of a syllogism, in *logic*, the predicate of the conclusion; the *major premise* is that which contains the major term. See under MAJOR, *n.*

Major (mā'jėr), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer. His chief duties consist in superintending the exercises of his regiment or battalion, and in putting in execution the commands of his superior officer.—2. In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is the age of twenty-one years complete.—3. In *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the major term. See SYLLOGISM.—*Major and minor in a libel.* In *Scots law*, the *major* proposition in a criminal libel names the crime to be charged; or, if it have no proper name, describes it at large, and as a crime severely punishable. The *minor* proposition avers the panel's guilt of this crime, and supports the averment by a narrative of the fact alleged to have been committed, it being necessary that the minor agree with the major. And the *conclusion* infers that on conviction he ought to be punished with the pains of law applicable to his offence.—*Aid-major, Brigade-major, Drum-major, Fife-major, Sergeant-major.* See under these terms.

Major (mā'jėr), *v.i.* To look and talk big, or with a military air. *Sir W. Scott.*

Majorat (mā-zhō-rā), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *majoratus*, from *major* (which see).] 1. The right of succession to property according to age: so called in some of the countries of Europe. 2. In *French law*, property landed or funded, which may be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and attached to the title so as to descend with it.

Majorate (mā'jėr-āt), *n.* The office or rank of major.

Majoration† (mā-jėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *majoratio, majorationis*, from *majoro*, to augment, from L. *major*, greater.] Increase; enlargement.

Majorcan (ma-jor'kan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

Majorcan (ma-jor'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca.

Major-domo (mā-jėr-dō'mō), *n.* [Fr. *major-dome*, It. *maggiordomo*—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a household; a steward; also, a chief minister or great officer of a palace.

Let him have nothing to do with any house or family . . . where the devil is *major-domo*, and governs all. *South.*

Major-general (mā-jėr-jen'ėr-al), *n.* A military officer who commands a division or number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

Major-generalship (mā-jėr-jen'ėr-al-ship), *n.* The office of a major-general.

Majority (ma-jor'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *majorité*, from *major* (which see).] 1. The state of being major or greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew.*

2. The greater number; more than half; as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of votes in parliament.—3. The number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another; as, the measure was carried by a *majority* of twenty votes; he had a *majority* of seventy.—4. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs.

This prince (Henry III.) was no sooner come to his *majority* but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major.—6.† [L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry.

A posterity not unlike their *majority*. *Sir T. Browne.*

7.† Chief rank. *Shak.*—*To go over to* or *to join the majority*, to join the dead or departed; to die.

Majorship (mā'jėr-ship), *n.* Office or rank of major; majority.

Majoun (maj'ųn), *n.* Same as *Madjoun.*

Majuscula (ma-jus'kū-la), *n.* A capital letter used in ancient Latin manuscripts; a majuscule.

Majuscule (ma-jus'kūl), *n.* [L. *majuscula* (*litera*, letter, understood), from *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim. from *major*, *majus*, greater.] In *diplomatics*, a capital letter: opposed to *minuscule.*—*Majuscule writing*, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in Latin manuscripts of the sixth century and earlier.

Makable (māk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being made; effectible; feasible. [Rare.]

Make (māk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *made*; ppr. *making*. [A. Sax. *macian*, O.Fris. *makia*, L.G. and D. *maken*, G. *machen*, to make; G. *gemach*, a room; allied perhaps to L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *mahā*, great. 'A root word quite alien from the northern languages.' *Vigfusson.*] 1. To cause to exist as a distinct thing; to bring into being; to produce; to create; to frame; to fashion; to fabricate; as, to *make* a table, a chair, a statue, bricks, clothes: generally with *of* before the word denoting the material. 'If my breast had not been *made of* faith and my heart *of* steel.' *Shak.*

And God *made* two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he *made* the stars also. Gen. i. 16.

Man is *made of* solid stuff.
I say, God *made* the woman for the man,
And for the good and increase of the world.
Tennyson.

As in the last extract, *make* is sometimes nearly equal to destine or intend, and the past participle is thus often equivalent to fit, suitable. 'A place by nature *made* for murders.' *Shak.*

Meat was *made* for mouths. *Shak.*
This hand was *made* to handle nought but gold. *Shak.*

The verb may take two accusatives, as in the following extract.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii. 4.

2. To produce or effect, as agent or cause; to be productive of; to cause.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. Judg. xvi. 25.
Wealth *maketh* many friends. Prov. xix. 4.
Yet to be loved *makes* not to love again;
Not at my years, however it hold in youth.
Tennyson.

3. To cause to be or to become; to put into a given state or condition, which is expressed by a noun, adjective, participle, or a phrase or clause; to constitute; as, to *make* known; to *make* public; to *make* of none effect. 'To *make* a wonder of a poor drunkard.' *Shak.*

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii. 14.
See, I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. Ex. vii. 4.
Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

Under this head may be classed such phrases as: to *make much, little, nothing*, &c., *of*, (also, *what* do you *make of* that?) *to make out*, and the like (see below); also the meanings: (*a*) to cause to appear to be; to esteem, suppose, or represent.

Make not impossible that which but seems unlike. *Shak.*
Make me not sighted like the basilisk. *Shak.*

(*b*) To require; to constrain; to compel; to force; to cause; to occasion.

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour. *Locke.*

Here Mary laughed, and said the cook had *made* her, and the cook laughed and said she hadn't. *Dickens.*

4. Joined periphrastically to substantives to express action of some sort, the nature of the action being determined by the substantive, and both together being equivalent to a verb corresponding to the substantive; thus, to *make* complaint = to complain; to *make* haste = to hasten. A large number of such expressions might be quoted; Shakspere has to *make* abode, answer, appeal, appearance, assault, atonement, bargain, boast, challenge, confession, conquest, delay, delivery, demand, &c.—5. To raise, as profit from anything; to make acquisition of; to gain; to acquire; rarely, to have to result to one, as a loss or misfortune; to suffer; as, to *make* money; to *make* a large profit; to *make* a loss.

He accuseth Neptune unjustly who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

6. To get, as the result of computation or calculation; to ascertain by enumeration; to find the number or amount of by reckoning, weighing, measuring, and the like; as, he *made* the weight about a stone; he *made* the total to be £900.—7. To pass over the distance of; to travel over; as, the ship *makes* 10 knots an hour; he *made* the distance in two days.—8. To put in a desired or desirable position or condition; to make the fortune of; to cause to thrive; as, he is a *made* man.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. *Dryden.*

9. To put into a proper state; to prepare for use; as, to *make* a bed; to *make* a fire.

10. To compose, as parts, materials, or ingredients, united in a whole; to constitute; to form.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

11. To serve or answer for; to do the part or office of; to form, as a member of a party; as, a good daughter *makes* a good wife.

Thou wouldst *make* a good fool. *Shak.*
Let the fool *make* a third. *Shak.*

12. To be about; to be concerned in; to be occupied or busied with: with interrog. *what.*

Gomez, what *makest* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? *Dryden.*

13. To complete, as by being added to a sum; as, another will *make* ten.

This bottle *makes* an angel. *Shak.*

14. *Naut.* to reach, attain, or arrive at; also, to come near so as to have within sight; to come in sight of; as, to *make* a port or harbour.

They that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*To make away*, (*a*)† to kill; to destroy.

If a child were crooked or deformed in body or mind they *made* him *away*. *Burton.*

(*b*) To alienate; to transfer; as, to *make away* property.—*To make away with*, to put out of the way; to remove; also, to destroy; to kill.—*To make believe*, to pretend; to act as if; as, he *made believe* to read; he was only *making believe.*—*To make the doors*, to make fast or bar the doors.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak.*

—*To make free with*, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.—*To make good*, (*a*) to maintain; to defend.

I'll either die or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To fulfil; to accomplish; as, to *make good* one's word, promise, or engagement. (*c*) To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to *make good* a loss or damage.—*To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.—*To make little of*, to consider as of little or no value; to treat as insignificant; not to understand fully. See *To make nothing of.*—*To make love to*, to court; to attempt to gain the favour or affection.—*To make much* (*more, a great deal*, and the like) *of*, (*a*) to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

A slightly varied form of this expression is given in the following extract.

He is *so made on* here within as if he were son and heir to Mars. *Shak.*

(*b*) See *To make nothing of.*—*To make no difference*, to be a matter of indifference.—*To*

make no doubt, to have no doubt; to be confident.—*To make no matter*, to have no weight or importance; to make no difference: said of things.—*To make nothing for*, to have no effect in assisting, supporting, or confirming; as, mere assertions *make nothing for* an argument.—*To make nothing of*, (*a*) to regard or think as nothing; as, she *makes nothing of* leaping over a six-bar gate. (*b*) To be unable to understand; to obtain no satisfactory result from; as, I can *make nothing of* him. (*c*) To treat as of no value. [*Much, little*, &c., are used as qualifying words in the same way as *nothing* in (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very *little of* it. *Addison.*]

—*To make oath*, to swear in a prescribed form of law.—*To make out*, (*a*) to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of; to decipher; as, I cannot *make out* the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. (*b*) To prove; to evince; to cause to appear, or be esteemed; to establish by evidence or argument; as, the plaintiff, not being able *to make out* his case, withdrew the suit; you would *make* him *out* to be a fool.

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

(*c*) To find or supply to the full; as, he promised to pay, but was not able to *make out* the money or the whole sum.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee.—*To make sail* (*naut.*), (*a*) to increase the quantity of sail already extended. (*b*) To set sail or start.—*To make sure of*, (*a*) to consider as certain. (*b*) To secure to one's possession; as, to *make sure of* the game.—*To make up*, (*a*) to collect into a sum or mass; as, to *make up* the amount of rent; to *make up* a bundle or package. (*b*) To reconcile; to compose; as, to *make up* a difference or quarrel. (*c*) To repair; as, to *make up* a hedge. Ezek. xiii. 5. (*d*) To supply what is wanting; as, £1 is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum. (*e*) To compose, as ingredients or parts.

Oh, he was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate Whigs, and on the other of Presbyterians. *Swift.*

(*f*) To shape; as, to *make up* a mass into pills. (*g*) To assume a particular form of features; as, to *make up* a face; whence, to *make up* a lip is to pout. (*h*) To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss. (*i*) To settle; to adjust or to arrange for settlement; as, to *make up* accounts. (*j*) To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind. (*k*) To dress, &c., as an actor, so as to suit the character he is to represent.—*To make water*, (*a*) (*naut.*) to leak, as a ship. (*b*) To void the urine.—*To make way*, (*a*) to make progress; to advance. (*b*) To open a passage; to clear the way.—*To make words*, to multiply words.

Make (māk), *v.i.* 1. To do; to act; to be active; to interfere.

For such kind of men, the less you meddle or *make* with them, why, the more is for your honesty. *Shak.*

Under this heading may be classed sundry uses of the verb with adjectives, nearly in the sense of to be or assume to be; to act in the manner expressed by the adjective; as, to *make* bold; to *make* merry, &c. 'She that *makes* dainty (that is, plays the prude).' *Shak.*—2. To have effect; to contribute; to tend; to be of advantage; to favour: followed by *to* or *for*, now generally by *for*.

A thing may *make to* my present purpose. *Boyle.*

Let us therefore follow after the things which *make for* peace. Rom. xiv. 19.

3. To tend; to proceed; to move; to direct one's course: with various words expressing direction; as, he *made* toward home; he *made* after the boy as fast as he could.

Thither I *made*, and there was I disarm'd
By maidens each as fair as any flower. *Tennyson.*

4. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide *makes* fast.—5. To invent; to compose poetry; to versify.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot *make*, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

Called her song 'The Song of Love and Death;'
And sang it: sweetly could she *make* and sing. *Tennyson.*

—*To make against*, (*a*) to tend to injure; to be adverse to; as, this argument *makes against* his cause. (*b*) To form a proof or argument against; to afford evidence against; to tend to disprove.

There can be no doubt that this text *makes against* Austria having been the proposer of the measure. *Brougham.*

—*To make as if*, to show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. Josh. viii. 15.

—*To make at*, to aim at; to make a hostile movement against; as, the tiger *made at* the sportsman.—*To make out*, to make a shift; to succeed and no more; to have success at last; as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties.—*To make to*, to make up to.

Look, how he *makes to* Cæsar. *Shak.*

—*To make up*, to dress, &c., as an actor, for a particular part.—*To make up to*, (*a*) to approach; as, he *made up to* us with boldness. (*b*) To court; as, to *make up to* a girl. 'Young Bullock, who had been *making up to* Miss Maria the last two seasons.' *Thackeray.*—*To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift.*

—*To make up with*, to settle differences; to become friends.

Make (māk), *n.* Structure; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form; as, a man of slender *make* or feeble *make*.

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

Make† (māk), *n.* [A. Sax. *maca, gemaca, gemæcca*, a mate, a companion, a husband; Icel. *maki* (masc.), *maka* (fem.), a mate, a match; Dan. *mage*, a fellow or match, an equal. *Match* is a different form of this word, as *church* of *kirk*, and so perhaps is *mate*.] A companion; a mate; a fellow; a husband; a wife.

And of faire Britomart ensample take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make*. *Spenser.*

Makebate (māk'bāt), *n.* [*Make*, and *bate*, contention.] One who excites contentions and quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Make-believe (māk'bē-lēv), *n.* 1. The act of making believe or pretending; the act of behaving as if a thing were what it is not.

The charm they (the creations of the imagination) once had for us is impossible when we must get ourselves into an attitude of *make-believe* in order to feel it. *Dr. Caird.*

2. A mere pretence or pretext; a sham; a fancied representative. '*Make-believes* for Edith and himself.' *Tennyson.*

Make-believe (māk'bē-lēv), *a.* Unreal; sham; professed but not real.

Real not *make-believe* dancing was going on. *Warren.*

Makeless† (māk'les), *a.* Matchless; without a mate; widowed.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife. *Shak.*

Makepeace (māk'pēs), *n.* A peacemaker; one that reconciles persons when at variance.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age. *Shak.*

Maker (māk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes, shapes, forms, or moulds; a manufacturer; often, especially, the Creator.

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

2. One who composes verses; a poet.

The Greeks named the poet ποιητής, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages. It cometh of this word ποιεῖν, to make; wherein, I know not whether by luck or wisdom, we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a *maker*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. In *law*, the person who signs a promissory note, who stands in the same situation, after the note is endorsed, as the acceptor of a bill of exchange.

Makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* That with which one makes shift; an expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or turn; a temporary substitute.

The whole plan is a *makeshift*, but will last
My time. *Tennyson.*

Make-up (māk-up'), *n.* The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play; the whole personal appearance.

Makeweight (māk'wāt), *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight or to make an equipoise; that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself; a thing or person of little account made use of merely for the sake of appearance or to fill a gap.

The colonel was in conversation with somebody, who appeared to be a *makeweight*, and was not introduced at all. *Dickens.*

Maki (mä'ki), *n.* [The native name in Madagascar.] The common name of a subdivision of the Linnæan genus Lemur, including the macaco, the mongooz, and the vari. The ring-tailed maki (*L. Catta*) is of the size of a cat.

Ring-tailed Maki (*Lemur Catta*).

Making (māk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting; workmanship; construction; as, this is cloth of your own *making*.—2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, the whole *making* is before you.—3. Composition; structure.—4.† A poetical composition; a poem; poetry. 'And thou medlest with *makinges*.' *Piers Plowman.*—5. Material from which anything may be made; anything capable of being developed into something more advanced: often in plural.

There was the *making* of a good rider in many of them. *Lawrence.*

Making-iron (māk'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by caulkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

Making-up (māk'ing-up), *n.* 1. In *distilling*, the reducing of spirits to a standard of strength, usually called *proof*.—2. The act of becoming reconciled or friendly.

Mal-, Male- (mal, mal'ē), two prefixes denoting ill, badly, from L. *malus*, bad, *male*, badly, the former through Fr. *mal*, ill. The form *male* is properly used in words that existed in Latin, or in words modelled on such, and can hardly be regarded as a separable prefix like *mal*, which may be prefixed to already existing English words, as occasion seems to require, as *mal*odour, *mal*administration, &c. The spelling *male* (with *e* silent), for *mal*, is now nearly or quite obsolete.

Malabar (mal'a-bär), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malabar; pertaining to the west coast of India or its inhabitants.—*Malabar plum*, a tree and its fruit, the *Eugenia Jambos*, nat. order Myrtaceæ. It grows plentifully on the Malabar coast, and its fruit is much esteemed. Called also *Rose-apple*.—*Malabar leaf*, the leaf of the *Cinnamomum malabathrum* of Malabar, formerly used in European medicine.

Malacatune (mal-a-ka-tūn'). Same as *Melocoton*.

Malacca (ma-lak'ka), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malacca, on the south-west coast of the Malay Peninsula.—*Malacca bean*, the fruit of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, or marking-nut tree of India, belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. The fruit is eaten, and is reputed to stimulate the memory. It is called also *Marsh-nut*, and closely resembles the cashew-nut.—*Malacca cane*, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of a palm (*Calamus scipionum*) brought from Singapore and Malacca, but chiefly produced in Sumatra.

Malachite (mal'a-kīt), *n.* [Fr. *malachite*, from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, so named from its colour resembling that of the leaf of a mallow.] A carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour; hence it is commonly called the *Green Carbonate of Copper*. It consists of layers in the form of nipples or needles converging towards a common centre. The finest specimens come from the Siberian mines. It is also common in Cornwall and in South Australia, and is believed to be a copper stalactite or stalagmite. It takes a good polish, and is often manufactured into toys. Blue malachite or azurite contains a larger proportion of carbonic acid.

Malachodendron (mal'a-kō-den''dron), *n.*

[Probably from Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *dendron*, a tree, though the spelling rather recalls *malachē*, a mallow.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, now united with Stuartia. The *M. ovatum*, a native of America, is a fine ornamental plant, with large cream-coloured blossoms.

Malacissant † (mal-a-sis'sant), *a.* [L. *malacissans*, *malacissantis*, ppr. of *malacisso* = Gr. *malakizō*, to make soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

Malacissation † (mal'a-sis-sā"shon), *n.* The act or process of making soft or supple. 'This *malacissation*, or suppling of the body.' *Bacon.*

Malacoderm (mal'a-kō-dėrm), *n.* An individual of the Malacodermi.

Malacodermata (mal'a-kō-dėr"ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *derma*, skin.] 1. A tribe of serricorn beetles, including those with a soft and flexible body, as the glow-worm.—2. A group of Actinozoa, of which the sea-anemone is the type, whose body walls contain no continuous skeleton.

Malacolite (mal'a-kol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, and *lithos*, a stone, from its colour.] Another name for *Diopside*, a variety of pyroxene or augite containing little or no alumina.

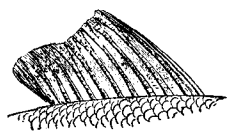
Malacologist (mal-a-kol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of malacology.

Malacology (mal-a-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, including the knowledge of such animals, whether protected by shells or entirely naked, and their distribution into classes, sub-classes, orders, families, genera, and species.

Malacopteri (mal-a-kop'tėr-ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Malacopterygii*.

Malacopterygian (mal-a-kop'tėr-ij"i-an), *n.* An individual of the Malacopterygii.

Malacopterygii (mal-a-kop'tėr-ij"i-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pterygion*, a fin, a little wing, from *pteryx*, a wing.] That order of osseous fishes, the species of which are distinguished by all the rays of the fins being soft, exhibiting minute articulations, and often divided into small fibres at their extremities. They are divided into



Fin of Malacopterygian.

three sections, *Abdominales*, *Sub-brachiales*, and *Apodes*, according to the relative position of the pectoral and the ventral fins. The Abdominales have the ventrals posterior to the pectorals, as in the carp, salmon, pike, and herring families; the Sub-brachiales or Jugulares have the ventrals below or before the pectorals, as in the cod and flat-fish families; the Apodes are destitute of ventral fins, as the eels. Later naturalists have constituted a portion of them into an order, Anacanthi, corresponding nearly to the Sub-brachiales, and having the swim-bladder closed.

Malacopterygious, Malacopterygian (mal-a-kop'tėr-ij"i-us, mal-a-kop'tėr-ij"i-an), *a.* Belonging to the order Malacopterygii, or possessing their peculiar characters; having soft fin-rays not pointed at the extremities: applied to certain fishes.

Malacosteon (mal-a-kos'tē-on), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *osteon*, a bone.] In *med.* a disease of the bones, in consequence of which they become softened and capable of being bent without breaking.

Malacostomous (mal-a-kos'tom-us), *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *stoma*, mouth.] Having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes.

Malacostraca (mal-a-kos'tra-ka), *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] The higher division of the Crustacea, as recognized by Aristotle and after him Latreille. It includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c., together with the wood-lice and sand-hoppers.

Malacostracan (mal-a-kos'tra-kan), *n.* An individual of the Malacostraca.

Malacostracan, Malacostracous (mal-a-kos'tra-kan, mal-a-kos'tra-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malacostraca.

Malacostracology (mal-a-kos'tra-kol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *ostrakon*, shell, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology which relates to the crustaceans. Called also *Crustaceology*.

Maladjustment (mal-ad-just'ment), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *adjustment*.] An evil or wrong adjustment.

Maladministration (mal-ad-min'is-trā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *administration*.] Faulty administration; bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law; as, the *maladministration* of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

Maladroit (mal-a-droit'), *a.* [Fr., from *mal*, bad, and *adroit* (which see).] Not adroit or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; unhandy.

Maladroitly (mal-a-droit'li), *adv.* In a maladroit manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

Maladroitness (mal-a-droit'nes), *n.* The quality of being maladroit; clumsiness; awkwardness.

Malady (mal'a-di), *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from *malade*, O. Fr. *malabde*, Pr. *malapte*, ill, from L. *male habitus*, in bad condition. See HABIT.] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper, disorder, or indisposition proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; more particularly, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition.

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*

2. Moral disorder, or corruption of moral principles; disorder of the understanding or mind; as, a moral *malady*; a mental *malady*.

Mala fides (mā'la fī'dēz), *n.* [L.] Bad faith. —*Mala fide*, with bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously. In *Scots law*, a *mala fide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so. It is opposed to *bona fide*.

Malaga (mal'a-ga), *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

Malaguetta-pepper (mal-a-g'wet'a-pep'ėr), *n.* The seeds of *Amomum Meleguetta*, plants of the nat. order Zingiberaceæ. See GRAINS OF PARADISE.

Malaise (mal-āz), *n.* [Fr.] An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of a serious malady.

He suffers from a torpid state of the intellect, a mental *malaise* unfitting him for any kind or degree of cerebral work. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

Malakanes (mal-a-kā'nēz). Same as *Molokani*.

Malambo-bark (ma-lam'bō-bärk), *n.* The bark of some species of Galipea, tropical American shrubs of the nat. order Rutaceæ, used as a substitute for cinchona.

Malanders (mal'an-dėrz), *n.* [Fr. *malandres*, from L. *malandria*, blisters or pustules on the neck, especially of horses.] In *farriery*, a dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee.

Malapert (mal'a-pėrt), *a.* [O. E. and O. Fr. *malappert*, ready to a fault, over-ready—prefix *mal*, badly, and O.Fr. *appert*, ready, prompt, free, from L. *apertus*, open, from *aperio*, to open. See PERT.] Having pertness or impudence; saucy; quick; impudent; bold; forward.

Untutor'd lad, thou art too *malapert*. *Shak.*

Malapert (mal'a-pėrt), *n.* A pert, saucy person.

Malapertly (mal'a-pėrt-li), *adv.* In a malapert manner; saucily; with impudence.

Malapertness (mal'a-pėrt-nes), *n.* The quality of being malapert: sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness. 'Not boldness, but *malapertness*.' *Fotherby.*

Malapropism (mal'a-prop-izm), *n.* [From Mrs. *Malaprop* (see MALAPROPOS), the name of a character in Sheridan's play of *The Rivals*, noted for her blunders in the use of words.] 1. The act or habit of misapplying fine words through an ambition to use fine language.—2. A word so misapplied.

The Fieldhead estate and the de Walden estate were delightfully *contagious*—a *malapropism* which rumour had not failed to repeat to Shirley. *C. Brontë.*

Malapropos (mal-ap'rō-pō"), *adv.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *apropos* (which see).] Ill to the purpose; unseasonably; unsuitably.

The French afford you as much variety on the same day; but they do it not so unseasonably, or *malapropos*, as we. *Dryden.*

Malapterurus (ma-lap'te-rū"rus), *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *pteron*, a wing, fin, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of small malacopterygious fishes belonging to the section Abdominales and family Siluridæ, possessed of a high degree of electrical power. A fish only 2 inches long has been found to give a man a shock which reached to his shoulder. *M. electricus* is a native of the Nile, and has been long known.

Malar (mā'lėr), *a.* [From L. *mala*, the cheek-bone, the jaw, from *mando*, to chew. Comp. L. *scala*, a ladder, from *scando*, to climb.] Of or pertaining to the cheek or the cheek-bone.

Malar (mā'lėr), *n.* In *anat.* the bone which gives prominence to the cheek; the cheek-bone.

Malaria (ma-lā'ri-a), *n.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air, from L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Bad air; air tainted by deleterious emanation from animal or vegetable matter; especially, the exhalation of marshy districts which produces intermittent fevers; miasma.

Malarial (ma-lā'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Malarian*.

Malarian, Malarious (ma-lā'ri-an, ma-lā'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria.

A dismal hostel in a dismal land,
A flat *malarian* world of reed and rush. *Tennyson.*

Mal-assimilation (mal'as-sim'il-ā"shon), *n.* In *pathol.* imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment; cacochymia.

Malate (mā'lāt), *n.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] A salt of malic acid.

Malax, Malaxate † (mal'aks, ma-laks'āt), *v.t.* [L. *malaxo*, *malaxatum*, from Gr. *malassō*, to soften.] To soften; to knead to softness.

Malaxation (mal-aks-ā'shon), *n.* The act of malaxating or moistening and softening; the act of forming ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Rare.]

Malaxis (ma-laks'is), *n.* [Gr., a softening, from *malassō*, to soften—in allusion to the texture of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, consisting of one species, *M. paludosa* (the bog-orchis), found in Britain. It is a perennial, growing in boggy places, and has small and insignificant greenish-yellow flowers in a slender raceme. It occurs in Britain, throughout Northern Europe, and Asia.

Malay (ma-lā'), *n.* 1. A native of Malacca or of the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands.—2. The language of the Malays.

Malay (ma-lā'), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Malays or to their country.—*Malay race*, one of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach. In this division the summit of the head is slightly narrowed, the forehead a little projecting; the nose thick, wide, and flattened; the mouth large; the upper jaw projecting; the hair black, soft, thick, and curled.

Malayan (ma-lā'yan), *a.* Relating to Malacca or the Malay Peninsula, or to the people called Malays.

Ran a *Malayan* muck against the times. *Tennyson.*

Malayan (ma-lā'yan), *n.* 1. A native of Malacca or the Malay Peninsula.—2. The Malay language.

Malconformation (mal'kon-form-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *conformation*.] Imperfect or abnormal formation; disproportion of parts.

Malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad or badly, and *content*.] A discontented person; specifically, a discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

Malcontent, Malcontented (mal'kon-tent, mal'kon-tent-ed), *a.* Discontented with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; discontented.

The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester. *Milner.*

Malcontentedly (mal'kon-tent-ed-li), *adv.* In a malcontented manner; with discontent.

Malcontentedness (mal'kon-tent-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being malcontented; discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malcontentedness*. *Spectator.*

Male (māl), *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, O.Fr. *masle*, L. *masculus*, male, masculine, dim. of *mas*, a male.] 1. Pertaining to the sex that pro-

creates young, as distinguished from the *female*, which conceives and gives birth; masculine; as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl.

I would make it death
For any *male* thing but to peep at us. *Tennyson.*

2. In *bot.* having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing; as, a *male* plant.—3. Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males; hence, excellent; superior; best. [Rare.]

May virgins, when they come to mourn,
Male incense burn. *Herrick.*

—*Male rhymes*, rhymes in which only the final syllables correspond; as, *disdain, complain.*—*Male screw*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.—*Male system*, in *bot.* the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs.

Male (māl), *n.* 1. Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—2. In *bot.* a plant or part of a plant which bears the fecundating organs.

Male,† *n.* [See MAIL.] A budget or portmanteau. *Chaucer.*

Male† (māl), *a.* Bad; evil; wicked. *Marston.*

Maleadministration (mal-ad-min'is-trā"-shon), *n.* Maladministration. 'When a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration.*' *Swift.*

Maleconformation† (mal'kon-form-ā"-shon), *n.* Malconformation.

Malecontent (mal'kon-tent), *n.* Malcontent.

Thou art the Mars of *malecontents*. *Shak.*

The *malecontents*, indeed, loudly asserted that there would be no peace. *Macaulay.*

Malecontent, Malecontented (mal'kon-tent, mal'kon-tent-ed), *a.* Same as *Malcontent, Malcontented.*

Maledicency (mal-e-dī'sen-si), *n.* The quality or practice of being maledicent; evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [Rare.]

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther in his book against Henry the Eighth. *Atterbury.*

Maledicent (mal-e-dī'sent), *a.* [L. *maledicens, maledicentis*, ppr. of *maledico*, to speak ill—*male*, ill, and *dico*, to say, to speak.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Rare.] 'So furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Maledict† (mal-e-dikt'), *v.t.* [L. *maledico*. See MALEDICENT.] To address with maledictions; to curse.

Malediction (mal-e-dik'shon), *n.* [L. *maledictio, maledictionis—male*, evil, and *dico*, to speak.] Evil speaking; a cursing; curse or execration.

My name perhaps among the circumcised . . .
With *malediction* mentioned. *Milton.*

SYN. Cursing, curse, execration, imprecation, anathema.

Malefaction (mal-e-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *malefactio*, from *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.] A criminal deed; a crime; an offence against the laws. [Rare.]

They have proclaimed their *malefactions*. *Shak.*

Malefactor (mal-e-fak'tėr), *n.* [L., evil-doer—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal.

And there were also two other, *malefactors*, led with him to be put to death. Luke xxiii. 32.

SYN. Evil-doer, criminal, culprit, felon, convict.

Malefeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* Same as *Malfeasance.*

Male-fern (māl'fėrn), *n.* The *Nephrodium* or *Lastrea Filix-mas*, a common British fern. Its rhizome and root-stalk possess powerful anthelmintic properties.

Malefic (ma-lef'ik), *a.* [L. *maleficus*, that does ill—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] Doing mischief.

Malefice† (mal'e-fis), *n.* [Fr. *maléfice*, L. *maleficium*. See MALEFIC.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment.

He crammed with crumbs of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.
Spenser.

Maleficence (ma-lef'i-sens), *n.* [L. *maleficentia.*] The quality of being maleficent; the doing or producing of evil.

Maleficent (ma-lef'i-sent), *a.* Given to maleficence; doing evil; harmful; mischievous. 'A mischievous or *maleficent* nation.' *Burke.*

Maleficiate† (mal-e-fi'shi-āt), *v.t.* [L.L. *maleficiare*, from L. *maleficium.*] To bewitch.

Every person that comes near him is *maleficiated*; every creature all intent to hurt him, seek his ruin. *Burton.*

Maleficiation† (mal-e-fi'shi-ā"shon), *n.* A bewitching.

Irremediable impotency . . . whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation* or casualty. *Bp. Hall.*

Maleficience† (mal-e-fi'shens), *n.* Maleficence (which see).

Maleficient† (mal-e-fi'shent), *a.* Maleficent (which see).

Maleformation† (mal-form-ā'shon), *n.* Malformation.

Malengin,† Same as *Malengine. Spenser.*

Malengine† (mal-en-jīn'), *n.* [O. Fr. *malengin*, fraud, guile, from L. *malus*, bad, and *ingenium*, natural disposition.] Guile; deceit.

The admiral through private malice and *malengine* was to lose his life. *Milton.*

Maleodour (mal-ō'dėr), *n.* Same as *Malodour.*

Maleposition (mal-pō-zi'shon), *n.* Same as *Malposition.*

Malepractice† (mal-prak'tis), *n.* Same as *Malpractice.*

Malesherbiaceæ (māl-zėrb'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After M. De *Malesherbes*, an illustrious French agriculturist.] Crownworts, a small group of dicotyledonous herbs or half-shrubby plants, now united with Passifloraceæ, found in Chili and Peru.

Maleson† (mal'e-zn), *n.* [See MALISON.] A curse; malediction.

Male-spirited (māl-spir'it-ed), *a.* [*Male*, masculine, and *spirited.*] Having the spirit of a man; masculine; bold; vigorous; manly; high-minded. 'That *male-spirited* dame.' *B. Jonson.*

Malesworn,† **Malsworn**† (mal'swōrn), *a.* [Prefix *male, mal*, badly, and *sworn*, pp. of *swear.*] Forsworn.

Malet† (mal'et), *n.* [Fr. *mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a sack. See MAIL.] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

Male-talent,† *n.* [Prefix *male, mal*, bad, and *talent* (which see).] Ill-will. *Chaucer.*

Maletolt,† *n.* [Norm. and O. Fr., from L. *male*, badly, and L.L. *tollita*, a participle formed from L. *tollo*, to raise; Fr. *maletôte*, an exaction.] An illegal exaction, toll, or imposition. First applied to the exaction levied under Philip le Bel in 1290 for his war against the English.

Hence several remonstrances from the commons under Edward III. against the *maletolts* or unjust exactions upon wool. *Hallam.*

Maletreat† (mal'trēt), *v.t.* Same as *Maltreat.*

Maletreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* Same as *Maltreatment.*

Malevolence (ma-lev'ō-lens), *n.* The quality of being malevolent; ill-will; personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than malignity. 'The *malevolence* towards those who excel.' *Spectator.*

Malevolent (ma-lev'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *malevolens, malevolentis—male*, ill, and *volens*, ppr. of *volo*, to be willing or disposed.] Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed or disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious; hostile.

Our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

SYN. Ill-disposed, envious, evil-minded, spiteful, resentful, malicious, malignant, rancorous. See under MALICE.

Malevolently (ma-lev'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

Malevolous† (ma-lev'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *malevolus*, ill-disposed—*male*, badly, ill, and *volo*, to wish.] Malevolent. '*Malevolous* critics.' *Warburton.*

Malexecution (mal'ek-sē-kū"shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *execution.*] Evil or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster.*

Malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance*, from *malfaire*, to do evil—*mal*, ill, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] In *law*, the doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

Malformation (mal-form-ā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *formation.*] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts; a deviation from the normal form or structure of an organ.

Malgracious† (mal-grā'shus), *a.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *gracious.*] Ungracious; ungraceful.

His figure,
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *malgracious*. *Gower.*

Malgre,† **Maulgre,**† *adv.* [See MAUGRE.] In spite of; maugre.

Malic (mā'lik), *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.—*Malic acid* ($C_4H_6O_5$), a bibasic acid found in many fruits, particularly in the apple, hence the name. It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus Aucuparia* (mountain-ash or rowan-tree), immediately after it has turned red, but while still unripe. It is very soluble in water, and has a pleasant acid taste.

Malice (mal'is), *n.* [Fr. *malice*, L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; cog. Gr. *melas*, black; Skr. *malam*, filth; Ir. *maile*, evil; Corn. *malan*, the devil.] 1. Enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite; ill-will.

Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in *malice*. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, a formed design or intention of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought.* It is *express* when the formed design is evidenced by certain circumstances, discovering such intention; and *implied* when the act is done in such a deliberate manner that the law presumes malice, though no particular enmity can be proved.—3. A malicious person.

Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou 'rt best,
To answer other business. Shrugg'st thou, *malice*?
Shak.

SYN. Ill-will, malevolence, enmity, hate, spite, bitterness, malignity, maliciousness, rancour.—*Malice, Malevolence, Malignity. Malice* is a deeper and more abiding feeling than *malevolence*, more characteristic of the disposition of a person, and more likely to make itself seen in action. *Malevolence* is of a more casual and temporary character, and may often be excited by real or fancied wrongs; it is rather characterized by the desire that evil should happen to another than with an intention to bring it about. *Malignity* is the spirit of malice intensified, a disposition to bring about evil and mischief from an innate love of doing harm to others.

Malice† (mal'is), *v.t.* To regard with extreme ill-will; to bear extreme ill-will to.

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small. *Spenser.*

Malicho,† **Mallecho**† (mal-ich'ō, mal-ech'ō), *n.* [Sp. *malhecho*, an evil action, mischief—*mal*, ill, and *hecho*, a deed, from L. *facio*, to do.] Mischief; wickedness.

Oph. What means this, my lord?
Ham. Marry, this is miching *malicho*. *Shak.*

Malicious (ma-li'shus), *a.* [L. *malitiosus*, from *malitia*, wickedness. See MALICE.] 1. Indulging or exercising malice; harbouring ill-will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report.—*Malicious abandonment*, in *law*, the desertion of a spouse without just cause.—*Malicious mischief*, in *law*, the committing of an injury to public or private property, not for the purposes of theft, but from sheer wantonness or malice. This offence is punishable with great severity. In some instances it is a felony, in others a misdemeanour; punishable in some on summary conviction. Intent is the material ingredient in offences of this nature, but as the law presumes malice in the very commission of the act, it lies on the party indicted to rebut the presumption of malice or sufficiently explain the act.—*Malicious prosecution*, a prosecution preferred maliciously without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause malice may be inferred.—SYN. Ill-disposed, evil-minded, mischievous, malevolent, spiteful, resentful, bitter, malignant, rancorous.

Maliciously (ma-li'shus-li), *adv.* In a malicious manner; with malice, enmity, or ill-will.

Proud tyrants who *maliciously* destroy,
And ride o'er ruins with malignant joy.
Somerville.

Maliciousness (ma-li'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

Maliferous (ma-lif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *malum*, evil, and *fero*, to bear.] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential. 'The *maliferous* climate of China.' *W. H. Russell.* [Rare.]

Malign (ma-lin'), *a.* [L. *malignus* for *maligenus*, of an evil nature—*malus*, bad, and *genus*, kind. (See MALICE.) Comp. *benign*, with exactly the opposite sense.] 1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harbouring violent hatred or enmity; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Unfavourable; unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure.

Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition. *Milton.*

3.† Malignant. '*Malign* ulcers.' *Bacon.*

Malign (ma-lin'), *v.t.* 1.† To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To speak evil of; to traduce; to defame; to vilify.

To be envied and shot at, to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling. *South.*

Malign (ma-lin'), *v.i.* To entertain malice.

This odious fool . . . *maligning* that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness. *Milton.*

Malignance (ma-lig'nans), *n.* Same as *Malignancy.*

Malignancy (ma-lig'nan-si), *n.* The quality of being malignant: (*a*) extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart. (*b*) Unfavourableness; unpropitiousness; as, the *malignancy* of the aspect of planets.

The *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps distemper yours. *Shak.*

(*c*) In *med.* virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

Malignant (ma-lig'nant), *a.* [L. *malignans, malignantis*, from *maligno*, to act maliciously, from *malignus*, of an evil nature. See MALIGN, *a.*] 1. Disposed to harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; malicious; as, a *malignant* heart.—2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence. '*Malignant* and ill-boding stars.' *Shak.*—3. Tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue; virulent; as, a *malignant* ulcer; a *malignant* fever.—4. Extremely heinous; as, the *malignant* nature of sin.—SYN. Malicious, malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, resentful. See under MALICE.

Malignant (ma-lig'nant), *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions; specifically, in *English history*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son in their struggle against the Parliament; a Royalist; a Cavalier: so called by the Roundheads or opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say? *Hudibras.*

Malignantly (ma-lig'nant-li), *adv.* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence.

Maligner (ma-lin'ér), *n.* One who maligns, or regards, or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in question. *Swift.*

Malignify (ma-lig'ni-fi), *v.t.* To render malign or malignant. [Rare.]

Dreadful are the effects of a strong faith *malignified.* *Southey.*

Malignity (ma-lig'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *malignitas*, from *malignus*, of an evil nature. See MALIGN.] The state or quality of being malign: (*a*) extreme enmity or evil dispositions of heart toward another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite. (*b*) Virulence; destructive tendency; deadly quality; as, the *malignity* of an ulcer or disease. 'An invincible *malignity* in his disease.' *Hayward.* (*c*) Extreme evilness of nature; enormity or heinousness. 'This shows the high *malignity* of fraud.' *South.*—SYN. Malice, maliciousness, rancour, spite, malevolence, ill-will, virulence, malignancy, destructiveness, heinousness, enormity.

Malignly (ma-lin'li), *adv.* In a malign manner: (*a*) with extreme ill-will. 'Praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach.' *Pope.* (*b*) Unpropitiously; perniciously.

Malinger (ma-ling'gér), *v.i.* [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly; according to Diez from *mal*, ill, and O.Fr. *hingre*, *heingre*, languishing, feeble, a nasalized form of L. *æger*, sick. The meaning has probably been influenced by the form of the word recalling Fr. *malin*, evil, mischievous, and *gré*, inclination.] *Milit.* to feign, produce, or protract illness in order to avoid duty.

Malingerer (ma-ling'gér-ér), *n.* *Milit.* a soldier who feigns himself sick.

Malingery (ma-ling'gér-i), *n.* *Milit.* a feigning of illness or protracting of disease in order to avoid duty.

Malis (mā'lis), *n.* [Gr., a distemper in horses and asses.] A cutaneous disease produced by parasitic worms or vermin: formerly called *Dodders.*

Malison (mal'i-zn), *n.* [O.Fr. *malison, malizon, maleïçon*, contr. from *malediction.* Comp. *benison* for *benediction.* See MALEDICTION.] Malediction; curse; execration.

O be his tomb as lead to lead,
Upon its dull destroyer's head!
A minstrel's *malison* is said. *Sir W. Scott.*
I have no sorcerer's *malison* on me. *Tennyson.*

Malkin (mą'kin), *n.* [Dim. of *Mal*, Mary. From this name being regarded as representative of a kitchen wench it came to have the second meaning, in the same way as the name *jack* is given to an implement used for various homely purposes. See GRIMALKIN.] 1. A wench employed in a kitchen.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Shak.*

2. A mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens.
3. A stuffed figure dressed up; a scarecrow.

Mall (mąl), *n.* [Fr. *mail*, It. *maglio, malleo*, L. *malleus*, a hammer.] 1. A large heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force.

Eftsoones one of those villeins him did rap
Upon his head-peece with his yron *mall.* *Spenser.*

2.† A blow.

And give that reverend head a *mall*,
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras.*

Mall (mąl), *v.t.* To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise. See MAUL.

Mall (mal), *n.* [Originally an alley where people played with *malls* and balls.] 1. A public walk; a level shaded walk.

Part of the area was laid out in gravel walks and planted with elms; and these convenient and frequented walks obtained the name of the City *Mall.* *Southey.*

2. A court; a pleading-house.

Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or *malls*, ceased. *Milman.*

Mallard (mal'lärd), *n.* [O. Fr. *malard*, Prov. Fr. *maillard*, a wild drake, perhaps from *maille* (L. *macula*), a spot, a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing.] The common wild duck. See DUCK.

Malleability (mal'lē-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being malleable or susceptible of extension by beating.

Malleable (mal'lē-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *malléable*, from L.L. *malleo*, to beat with a hammer. See MALLEATE.] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; reducible to a laminated form by beating.—*Malleable iron*, pig-iron which has been deprived of nearly the whole of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness by the processes of refining, puddling, hammering, rolling, &c.

Malleableise, Malleablise (mal'lē-a-bl-īz), *v.t.* To render malleable; to render capable of extension under blows of a hammer. [Rare.]

Malleableness (mal'lē-a-bl-nes), *n.* Malleability (which see).

Malleaceæ, Malleidæ (mal-lē-ā'sē-ē, mal-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which the genus Malleus is the type. They are regarded by some as a subfamily of the Aviculidæ or pearl-oysters.

Malleate (mal'lē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *malleated*; ppr. *malleating.* [L.L. *malleo, malleatum*, to beat with a hammer, from L. *malleus*, a hammer.] To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

Malleation (mal-lē-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.—2. In *med.* a form of chorea, in which the person affected has a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

Mallecho, *n.* See MALICHO.

Mallemaroking (mal-le-mar'ok-ing), *n.* *Naut.* the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-Book.*

Mallemock, Mallemoke (mal'le-mok, mal'le-mōk), *n.* The fulmar (which see).

Mallenders (mal'en-dérz), *n.* Same as *Malanders.*

Malleolar (mal'lē-ō-lèr), *a.* [L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer.] In *anat.* of or pertaining to the ankle.

Malleolus (mal'lē-ō-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *malleus*, a hammer.] 1. One of the two projections of the leg-bones at the ankle.—2. In *bot.* a layer; a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley.*

Mallet (mal'let), *n.* [Dim. of *mall.*] A wooden hammer of various forms, used chiefly in striking the chisel by stone-cutters, joiners, carpenters, &c.

Malleus (mal'lē-us), *n.* [L., a mallet.] 1. In *anat.* one of the outermost of the chain of bones in the ear, one of whose processes, called the *handle*, is fastened to the membrane of the drum. See EAR.—2. In *zool.* a hammer-shaped body forming part of the masticatory apparatus in some microscopic forms, as Chætonotus.—3. Lamarck's name for a genus of irregular and inequivalve shells, placed among the Ostracea by Cuvier. The *M. vulgaris* (hammer-headed oyster) is chiefly remarkable for its singular form; the two sides of the hinge being extended so as to resemble, in some measure, the head of a hammer, while the valves, elongated nearly at right angles to these, represent the handle. It inhabits the Indian Archipelago, attaching itself by a byssus to submarine rocks.

Mallinders, Mallenders (mal'in-dérz, mal'en-dérz), *n.* Same as *Malanders.*

Mallophaga (mal-ol'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mallos*, a fleece, and *phagō*, to eat.] An order of minute apterous insects with a mouth formed for biting, and furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, parasitic on birds; bird-lice.

Mallotus (mal-lō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *mallōtos*, fleecy.] A genus of small fishes of the family Salmonidæ, and of which the species *M. villosus* (*Salmo arcticus*) or caplin is the type. See CAPLIN.

Mallow, Mallows (mal'lō, mal'lōz), *n.* [A. Sax. *malu, mealwe*, G. *malve*, from L. *malva*, a mallow, which is allied to or derived from Gr. *malachē*, mallow, from *malakos*, soft—either from its softy downy leaves, or from its emollient and demulcent properties.] The common name of the wild species of the genus Malva, the type of the nat. order Malvaceæ. They are so named from their emollient qualities. See MALVA.—*Jew's mallow*, a plant, *Corchorus olitorius*, used as a pot-herb in Syria and Egypt. See CORCHORUS.—*Marsh-mallow*, the common name of *Althæa officinalis*, the root and leaves of which are used in medicine in decoction and syrup. See ALTHÆA.

Malm (mäm), *n.* [A. Sax. *mealm*, sand, *mealm-stān*, sandstone; O. Sax. *melm*, dust, Goth. *malma*, sand, the *malm* in (Sw.) *Malmö*, &c.; allied to Sc. *mawmy*, soft, *mawn*, to soften, E. *meal*, the root being seen in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, to grind.] 1. The name given to a soil in the south-eastern counties of England resting on the upper greensand, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops.—2. A kind of soft, brittle stone. [Local.]—3. Malm-rock.—4. Malmbrick.

Malm (mäm), *a.* Composed of the soil malm. '*Malm* lands.' *Gilbert White.*

Malmbrick (mäm'brik), *n.* [*Malm* and *brick.*] A brick composed of sand, comminuted chalk, and clay, which burns to a pale brown colour more or less inclined to yellow, an indication of the presence of magnesia.

Malm-rock (mäm'rok), *n.* A calcareous sandstone forming portions of the upper greensand in Surrey and Sussex. Called also *Firestone.*

Malmsey (mäm'zi), *n.* [O.E. *malvesie*; Fr. *malvoisie*; It. *malvasia*, from Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced in which first received the name. 'The grape from which *Malmsey* is made is originally derived from an island, connected with the coast of Laconia by a bridge, in the bay of Epidaurus Limera, formerly a promontory called Minoa. Its modern name Monemvasia (*μονη ἐμβασια*, single entrance) was corrupted into *malvasia* by the Italians, *malvoise* by the French, and *malmsey* by the English.' *Encyc. Metropolitana.*] A kind of grape; also, a

strong and fine-flavoured sweet white wine made in Madeira of grapes which have been allowed to shrivel upon the vine. 'Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey*.' *Shak.*

Malodorous (mal-ō'dėr-us), *a.* Having a bad or offensive odour.

Malodour (mal-ō'dėr), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *odour*.] An offensive odour.

Malope (mā'lo-pē), *n.* [L., a name applied to one of the mallows.] A small genus of malvaceous plants containing only three species, one of which (*M. malacoides*) is cultivated as a favourite hardy annual. The plants are natives of the Mediterranean region, and are annual smooth or hairy herbs, with entire or trifid leaves and large handsome violet or rose-coloured flowers, with three large cordate bracts.

Malpighia (mal-pig'i-a), *n.* [See MALPIGHIAN.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Malpighiaceæ. The species are small trees or shrubs, with opposite shortly-stalked leaves and axillary and terminal fascicles or corymbs of white or red flowers. The fruit of one species (*Malpighia urens*) is the Barbadoes cherry of the West Indies. The bark of *M. noureila* and *crassifolia* is a kind of febrifuge. A few kinds produce timber of a bright yellow colour.

Malpighiaceæ (mal-pig'i-ā"shē-ē), *n. pl.* [See MALPIGHIA.] A nat. order of exogenous trees and shrubs, often climbing, with polypetalous regular or irregular flowers, trigynous pistils, and usually monadelphous stamens, and opposite stipulate or exstipulate leaves, inhabiting various parts of the tropics. Forty-nine genera and nearly 600 species are known.

Malpighiaceous (mal-pig'i-ā"shus), *a.* In *bot.* applied to hairs formed as in the genus Malpighia, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian (mal-pig'i-an), *a.* [After *Malpighi*, an eminent Italian anatomist and writer on plants of the seventeenth century, who discovered the bodies mentioned in (*a*) and (*b*).] In *compar. anat.* (*a*) applied to certain small round bodies in the cortical substance of the kidney, of a deep red colour, composed of a vascular tuft inclosed in a thin membranous capsule, the dilated commencement of a uriniferous tubule. (*b*) Applied to certain minute semi-opaque, whitish, ovoid corpuscles of gelatinous consistence in the red substance of the spleen. (*c*) Applied to certain cæcal convoluted tubes, immediately behind the posterior aperture of the stomach of insects, which are generally regarded as representing the liver.

Malposition (mal-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *position*.] A wrong position.

Malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *practice*.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules; misbehaviour.

Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's *malpractices* from her mamma. *Thackeray.*

Malstick (mal'stik), *n.* Same as *Maulstick* (which see).

Malt (malt), *n.* [A. Sax. *malt*, *mealt* (O.Sax. Icel. Sw. and Dan. *malt*, D. *mout*, G. *malz*), from A. Sax. *meltan*, to melt, to dissolve, to digest, to cook.] 1. Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, the starch of the grain being thus converted into saccharine matter, after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in the brewing of porter, ale, or beer, and in whisky distilling. One hundred parts of barley yield about ninety-two parts of air-dried malt.—2. Liquor produced from malt; beer.

Malt (malt), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt; as, *malt* liquors.

Malt (malt), *v.t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

Malt (malt), *v.i.* To become or be converted into malt.

To house it green will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

Mal-talent (mal'ta-lent'), *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *talent* (which see).] 1. † Ill-humour; ill-will; spleen.

So forth he went
With heavy look and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewraid great grudge and *mal-talent*.
Spenser.

2. Evil inclination. *Sir W. Scott.*

Malt-barn (malt'bärn), *n.* A barn in which malt is made or kept.

Malt-drink, Malt-liquor (malt'dringk, malt'lik-ėr), *n.* A liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt, as ale, porter, &c.

Malt-dust (malt'dust), *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

Maltese (mal-tēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives, or inhabitant or inhabitants, of Malta.

Maltese (mal-tēz'), *a.* Relating to Malta.—*Maltese cross.* See under CROSS.—*Maltese dog*, a very small kind of spaniel with long silky, generally white, hair and round muzzle.

Malt-floor (malt'flōr), *n.* A perforated iron or tile floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it.

Maltha (mal'tha), *n.* [Gr., a mixture of wax and pitch for caulking ships.] 1. A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch, intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt. It is unctuous to the touch, and exhales a bituminous odour.—2. † Mortar. *Holland.*

Malt-horse (malt'hors), *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow.

You peasant swain! you whoreson *malt-horse* drudge! *Shak.*

Malt-house (malt'hous), *n.* A house in which malt is made.

Malthusian (mal-thū'zi-an), *a.* Relating to the Rev. T. R. *Malthus* or to opinions similar to his. Malthus was the first to bring prominently forward the fact that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can, under the most favourable circumstances, be made to increase; and hence, that hasty and early marriages should be discouraged.

Malthusian (mal-thū'zi-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of Malthus.

Malt-kiln (malt'kil), *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check the germination after the processes of steeping and couching have been gone through.

Malt-liquor, *n.* See MALT-DRINK.

Maltman, Maltster (malt'man, malt'stėr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.

Malt-mill (malt'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

Maltolt †. Same as *Maletolt.*

Maltose (malt'ōs), *n.* ($C_6H_{10}O_6$.) A kind of sugar produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase.

Maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, badly, and *treat*.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

Maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* The act of maltreating, or state of being maltreated; ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

Maltster. See MALTMAN.

Malt-vinegar (malt'vin-e-gėr), *n.* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt.

Maltworm (malt'wėrm), *n.* A person fond of or who indulges in beer or other liquor; a tippler. 'Mad mustachio, purple-hued *maltworms*.' *Shak.*

Then doth she trowl to me the bowl,
E'en as a *maltworm* sholde;
And saith, Sweet-heart, I took my part
Of this jolly good ale and old. *Bp. Still.*

Malum (nā'lum), *n.* [L.] An evil.—*Malum in se*, an evil in itself.—*Malum prohibitum*, a prohibited wrong; an act wrong because forbidden by law.

Malure, † *n.* [Fr. *malheur*, misfortune — *mal*, bad, and *heur* (from L. *augurium*, augury), luck.] Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Malurinæ (mal-ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of dentirostral insessorial birds, of which the genus Malurus is the type; the soft-tailed warblers. See MALURUS.

Malurus (ma-lū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *malos*, soft, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of insessorial birds belonging to the family Sylviadæ, abundantly dispersed through New South Wales. *M. cyaneus* is named by the colonists the *Superb Warbler*, *Blue Wren*, &c. It is a very beautiful bird.

Malva (mal'va), *n.* [See MALLOW.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Malvaceæ, of which it is the type; the mallows. There are about sixteen species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North Africa, some of them widely spread weeds of cultivation. They are hairy or smooth herbs, with lobed angular or dissected leaves, and axillary solitary or fascicled flowers; the petals are notched, purplish rose-coloured or white. *M. sylvestris* (the common mallow) is a common and widely diffused species, possessed of mucilaginous properties. The whole plant is used officinally in Britain in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemas.

Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*).

When fresh the flowers are reddish-purple, but on drying become blue, and yield their colouring principle both to water and alcohol. The alcoholic tincture furnishes one of the most delicate of re-agents for testing the presence of alkalies or acids.

Malvaceæ (mal-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A large natural order of exogenous plants, the distinguishing marks of which are, polypetalous flowers, monadelphous stamens, unilocular anthers, valvate estivation, and often an external calyx (epicalyx) or involucre. A large proportion of the order consists of herbaceous or annual plants, inhabiting all the milder parts of the world, but found most plentifully in hot countries. Several species are of essential service to man. As emollients they are well known in medical practice. The hairy covering of the seeds of the various species of Gossypium forms raw cotton. The inner bark of many species yields fibre of considerable value. Many species of Althæa, Sida, and Hibiscus are splendid flowering plants. See MALVA.

Malvaceous (mal-vā'shus), *a.* [L. *malva*, mallows.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling mallows; a term designating a group of plants of which mallows is the type.

Malversation (mal-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *malversation*—L. *male*, badly, ill, and *versor*, to turn one's self about in a place, to occupy one's self, freq. from *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Evil conduct; improper or wicked behaviour; mean artifices or fraudulent tricks; especially, misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, extortion, &c.

Malvesie, † *n.* Malmsey-wine. *Chaucer.*

Mam (mam), *n.* [Contr. from *mamma*.] Mamma.

Mama, Mamma (ma-mä'), *n.* ['A word composed of a repetition of one of the easiest articulations of the human voice, *ma*, *ma*, and hence applied to the objects of earliest interest to the infant, the mother and the mother's breast.' *Wedgwood.* Comp. L. *mamma*, the breast; Gr. *mamma*, *mamme*, mother; Fr. *maman*, Sp. *mama*, G. *mama*, *mamma*, and similar words in many languages. See PAPA.] Mother: a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons.

Mamaluke, Mameluke (mam'a-lūk, mam'ė-lūk), *n.* [Ar. *mamluk*, that which is possessed, a slave, from *malak*, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, consisting originally of Circassian slaves of the beys, introduced in the thirteenth century. So early as 1254 they became so powerful that they made one of their own number sultan, their dynasty continuing till 1517, when it was overthrown by Selim I. Their power, however, remained so great that they continued to be virtual masters of the country. In 1811 the new pasha (afterwards viceroy) of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, having invited the chief Mamalukes, pretendedly to grace his investiture, into the citadel of Cairo, caused them to be butchered, to the number of 470, which was followed by a general massacre of them throughout Egypt. Some hundreds who escaped into Lower Nubia, built a town, and endeavoured to keep up their force by disciplining negroes. In this they did not succeed, and shortly afterwards dispersed. Written also *Mamlouk*, *Memlook.*

Mamelon (mam'ė-lon), *n.* [Fr., a nipple, from L. *mamma*, a breast.] A small hill or mound with a round top, so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast; a hemispherical elevation. 'Our tents were pitched on another *mamelon*.' *W. H. Russell.*

Mamma (mam'ma), *n.* pl. **Mammæ** (mam'mē). [L. See MAMA.] The breast; the organ in females that secretes the milk.

Mammal (mam'mal), *n.* An animal belonging to the class Mammalia (which see).

Mammalia (mam-mā'li-a), *n. pl.* [*Lit.* breast-animals, from L. *mamma*, the female breast.] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young on a secretion, peculiar to the class, furnished by the mammary glands of the mother, and known as milk. The skin of mammals is always more or less covered with hair, the only apparent exceptions being the whale and the scaled edentates. The blood is warm, and the mode of reproduction viviparous. The heart consists of four chambers or cavities, two auricles and two ventricles, the right auricle and ventricle being connected with the venous system, the left with the arterial. The organs of respiration are the lungs. Respiration is carried on partly by the action of muscles attached to the ribs, but chiefly by means of the diaphragm or midriff, which is a strong muscular partition separating the cavity of the thorax from the abdomen. The skull articulates with the vertebral column by two condyles on the occipital bone; and the lower jaw, which consists of two branches united at the chin, articulates with the skull without the intervention of a quadrate bone. The embryo is invariably enveloped in an amnion, and an allantois is never wanting. The allantois, however, either disappears at an early period of life, or it develops the structure known as the placenta, in accordance with the presence or absence of which the Mammalia are divided into two great sections or sub-classes—*implacental mammals*, or mammals having no placenta; and *placental mammals*, or mammals furnished with a placenta. The implacental mammals comprise only two orders, the Monotremata and the Marsupialia.

Mammalian (mam-mā'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.

Mammaliferous (mam-ma-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *mammalia*, and *fero*, to produce.] In *geol.* containing mammiferous remains: said of certain strata; as, the *mammaliferous* crag of Norfolk, &c.

Mammalogist (mam-mal'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals or the mammalia.

Mammalogy (mam-mal'o-ji), *n.* [From E. *mammal*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of mammals or mammiferous animals.

Mammary (mam'ma-ri), *a.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breasts or paps; as, the *mammary* glands, arteries, and veins.

Mammea (mam-mē'a), *n.* [From *mamey*, the native Haytian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Guttiferæ. *M. americana* (the American mammee-tree) is the principal species of this genus, and forms a handsome tree, with a spreading elegant head. The fruit is large, and is considered nourishing and pectoral, and is much esteemed in America. The seeds, which are large, are used as anthelmintics, and a gum distilled from the bark is used to destroy chigoes.

Mammeated (mam'mē-āt-ed), *a.* Having breasts or paps. [Rare.]

Mammee (mam-mē'), *n.* The *Mammea americana* or its fruit. See MAMMEA.

Mammee-Sapota (mam-mē'sa-pō'ta), *n.*

Mammee-Sapota (*Lucuma mammosum*).

A large tree (*Lucuma mammosum*), a native of the West Indies and tropical America, where it is cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is called natural marmalade on account of its containing a thick agreeably-flavoured pulp having somewhat the taste and appearance of quince marmalade. This fruit is pretty nearly egg-shaped, 3 to 5 inches long, covered with a rusty-coloured skin, and contains usually a single hard seed.

Mammellère (mam-mel-yār), *n.* [Fr. *mamellière*, from *mamelle*, L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*, a breast.] In *anc. armour*, one of two circular plates fastened to the surcoat right above the breasts of a knight. To these plates the helmet, sword, or dagger was secured by a chain to prevent its loss by a sudden blow or otherwise.

Mammelières.

Mammer† (mam'mėr), *v. i.* [Probably originally signifying to stammer in speaking, and formed (as Nares thinks) from the infantile sound *mam, mam.*] To hesitate; to stand muttering and in doubt.

> I wonder in my soul,
> What you would ask me, that I should deny,
> Or stand so *mammering* on. *Shak.*

Mammet† (mam'met), *n.* [See MAWMET.] A puppet; a figure dressed; a doll.

> This is no world
> To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lips. *Shak.*

Mammetry† (mam'met-ri), *n.* [Contr. for *Mahometry.*] Mohammedanism.

Mammie, Mammy (mam'mi), *n.* [A form of *mamma.*] A child's term for mother. [Scotch.]

> And ay she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
> And ay she sang sae merrilie. *Burns.*

Mammifer (mam'mi-fėr), *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, to bear.] An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal. See MAMMAL.

Mammiferous (mam-mif'ėr-us), *a.* Having the distinguishing characteristics of a mammifer; having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

Mammiform (mam'mi-form), *a.* [L. *mamma*, a breast, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape or form of paps.

Mammilla (mam-mil'la), *n.* [L. *mamilla*, a little breast, from *mamma*, the breast.] A little breast; specifically, in *anat.* one of the conical bodies of the kidneys, at the point where the urine escapes.

Mammillary (mam'mil-a-ri), *a.* [L. *mamilla.*] 1. Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; an epithet applied to two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and to a process of the temporal bone.—2. In *mineral.* studded with mammiform protuberances: a term applied to minerals composed of convex concretions, in form somewhat resembling breasts.

Mammillary (mam'mil-a-ri), *n.* In *geol.* ground studded with rounded breast-shaped projections.

Mammillate (mam'mil-āt), *a.* In *entom.* a term applied to the palp of an insect in which the last joint is smaller than the preceding, and retractile within it.

Mammillated (mam'mil-āt-ed), *a.* Having small nipples, or little protuberances like nipples; specifically, (*a*) in *mineral.* a term applied to certain appearances observed in minerals, resembling small bubbles or rounded protuberances; as, flint containing chalcedony is generally *mammillated.* (*b*) In *conch.* a term applied to a shell whose apex is rounded like a teat.

Mammillation (mam-mil-ā'shon), *n.* In *pathol.* a small prominence on a mucous surface, as of the stomach.

Mammilloid (mam'mil-oid), *a.* [L. *mamilla*, pap, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a pap or nipple. *Owen.*

Mammock (mam'mok), *n.* [Perhaps a dim. of Gael. *mam*, a large round hill, also a handful (comp. *hillock* from *hill*); or, as Wedgwood thinks, from *mamble* or *mumble*, the word in East Anglia meaning fragments left after eating, leavings.] A shapeless piece. [Obsolete or provincial English.]

Mammock† (mam'mok), *v. t.* To tear in pieces.

> The surfeited priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramental bread. *Milton.*

Mammodis (mam'mō-dis), *n.* [*Hind. mahmūdi*, a kind of fine muslin.] Coarse plain India muslins.

Mammon (mam'mon), *n.* [L. *mammona*; Gr. *mammōnas*, mammon, riches, from Chal. *mammôn*, *mâmôn*, Heb. *matmôn*, a place where something is hid, a treasury, *tâman*, to hide.] 1. The Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness.

> *Mammon*, the least erected spirit that fell
> From heaven; for even in heaven his looks and thoughts
> Were always downward bent, admiring more
> The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
> Than aught divine or holy. *Milton.*

2. Riches; wealth.

> If, therefore, ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches? Luke xvi. 11.

Mammonish (mam'mon-ish), *a.* Devoted to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of riches; actuated by a spirit of mammonism or of money-getting.

> A great, black, devouring, world, not Christian but *Mammonish*, Devilish. *Carlyle.*

Mammonism (mam'mon-izm), *n.* Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth.

Mammonist (mam'mon-ist), *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; one whose affections are placed supremely on riches; a worldling.

> I am none of those *mammonists* who adore white and red earth, and make their prince's picture their idol that way. *Howell.*

Mammonite (mam'mon-īt), *n.* A mammonist.

> When a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee,
> And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones,
> Is it peace or war? better war! *Tennyson.*

Mammonization (mam'mon-iz-ā'shon), *n.* Act or process of rendering mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of wealth; the state of being under the influence or actuated by the spirit of mammonism.

Mammonize (mam'mon-iz), *v.t.* To render mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of wealth; to actuate by a spirit of mammonism or money-getting.

Mammose (mam'mōs), *a.* [L. *mamma*, a breast.] Having the form of a breast; breast-shaped. [Rare.]

Mammoth (mam'moth), *n.* [Rus. *mamant*, *mamont*, from Tart. *mamma*, the earth, because the remains of these animals being found embedded in the earth the natives believed that they burrowed like moles.] An extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius.* It was thickly covered with hair of three sorts, one of these stiff like bristles a foot in length, another coarse flexible hair, and the third a kind of wool. This warm covering enabled it to endure the cold of its native regions. This species differs from the living elephants in the shape of the enamel plates of its grinders, in its large curved tusks, and shaggy hair. The bones and tusks of the mammoth have been found in great abundance in Siberia; they have also been found in Yorkshire. An entire carcass which had been preserved in the ice and latterly thawed out, was discovered towards the close of last century on the banks of the river Lena, in Siberia, in such a perfect state that its flesh was eaten by dogs, wolves, and bears. It was 9 feet high and about 16 feet in length; the tusks were 9 feet long, measuring along the curve. This is the only instance of a fossil animal preserved entire.

Mammoth (mam'moth), *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic; as, a *mammoth* ox.

Mammothrept (mam'mō-thrept), *n.* [Gr. *mammothreptos*—*mamma*, a mother, a grandmother, and *trephō*, to nourish.] A child brought up by its grandmother; a spoiled child. [Rare.]

> O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment. *B. Jonson.*

Mammoth-tree (mam'moth-trē), *n.* The *Wellingtonia gigantea*, the only known species of the genus Wellingtonia, nat. order Coniferæ. It is the largest of all pines, and the largest tree of temperate climates. Some botanists refer it to the genus Sequoia, under the name of *S. gigantea.*

Man (man), *n.* pl. **Men** (men). [A. Sax. *man*, *mann*, *mon*, a person, a human being, whether man, woman, or child; D. O.H.G. Sw. and Goth. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *mathr*,

mannr, Dan. *mand;* supposed to be from a root *man*, meaning to think, seen unchanged in Skr. *man*, to think, to know, in *manas*, mind, *manushya*, a man, and also in E. *mean*, to intend, *mind*, G. *minne*, love, L. *mens*, the mind, *memini*, to remember, &c. In English there is only one word for man and human being (L. *vir* and *homo*), but other Teutonic languages have two, as D. *man* and *mensch*, G. *mann* and *mensch*, Dan. *mand* and *menneske*, the latter being properly adjectives. The pl. *men* is parallel to *feet*, the change of *a* and *o* to *e* being the result of *i*-umlaut (*manni* giving *men*, *fôti*, *fêt*, *feet*).] 1. An individual of the human race; a human being; a person; as, no *man* is infallible.

A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Particularly, a male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy.

Neither was the *man* created for the woman; but the woman for the *man*. 1 Cor. xi. 9.

The nurse's legends are for truths received,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believed. *Dryden.*

3. The human race; mankind; the totality of human beings: used without article or plural; as, *man* is born to trouble. Blumenbach divides mankind into five varieties:—(1) Caucasian variety, having the skin white. (2) The Mongolian variety, of an olive colour. (3) The Ethiopian variety, the skin and eyes black. (4) The American variety, the skin dark, and more or less of a red tint. (5) The Malay variety, the colour varying from a light tawny to a deep brown. Professor Huxley has divided man into five groups—*Australioid*, *Negroid*, *Mongoloid*, and the *Xanthochroic* and *Melanochroic* (fair and dark whites). The *Australioid* group includes the indigenous non-Aryan tribes of Central and Southern India, the ancient Egyptians and their descendants the modern Fellahs. In the *Negroid* he includes both the Negroes proper and the Bushmen of the extreme south, the Hottentots being considered a cross-breed between these. The *Mongoloid* includes the Tatar races, the Chinese and Japanese. The nations described as 'Caucasian' he breaks up into two groups—the *Xanthochroic*, or fair whites, of which the Teutonic and Scandinavian races may be regarded as the type; and the *Melanochroic*, or dark whites, which he is disposed to consider as sprung from intermixture of Xanthochroi and Australioids. The Hindus, Arabs, and the dark-haired inhabitants of Southern Europe belong to this division. In the above classification many races, as the American Indians, natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c., appear to be left out of account.—4. A male who possesses in a remarkable degree the characteristics of manhood, as manly strength or virtue.

I dare do all that may become a *man;*
Who dares do more is none. *Shak.*

5. A male servant or attendant; an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction; a workman; an employee. 'Like master, like *man.*' *Old proverb.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride. *Cowley.*

6. A vassal, liege, subject, or tenant: with possessives.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become *his man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honour. *Blackstone.*

7. A husband.

Every wife ought to answer for her *man.* *Addison.*

8. A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of impatience and disparagement.

We speak no treason, *man.* *Shak.*

9. A piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.—*Man of straw*, a man of no substantial character, influence, or means; a puppet at the will of another; a person destitute of capital put forward by way of decoy. See extract.

It used to be customary for a number of worthless fellows to loiter about our law-courts, to become false-witness or surety for any one who would buy their services; their badge was a straw in their shoes. Being utterly penniless and without principle, a *man of straw* became proverbial. *Brewer.*

—*Man* is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in *man*-child, *man*-servant. It is also used in a great many other compounds whose meanings are sufficiently obvious; as, *man*-eater, *man*-hater, *man*-pleaser, *man*-slayer, &c.

Man (man), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manned;* ppr. *manning.* 1. To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defence, or the like; as, to *man* the lines of a fort or fortress; to *man* a ship or a boat; to *man* the capstan.

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall! *Shak.*

2. To furnish with strength for action; to strengthen; to fortify.

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections. *Addison.*

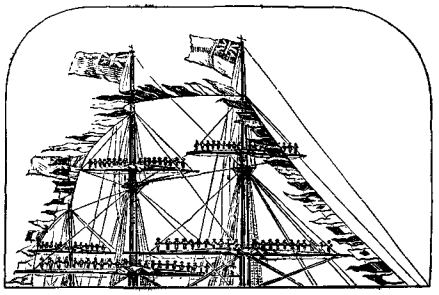
3. To furnish with attendants or servants. [Rare.]—4.† To point; to aim.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shak.*

5. To accustom to man; to tame, as a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come and know her keeper's call. *Shak.*

—*To man the yards* (*naut.*), to send a sufficient number of men upon the yards to reef or furl the sails; also, to range men in a standing position along the tops of the yards as a mark of respect to any person, or on some memorable occasion.



Manning the Yards.

Manable† (man'a-bl), *a.* Of age for a husband; marriageable. 'She's *manable*, is she not?' *Beau. & Fl.*

Manace,† *n. v.t.* Same as *Menace.*

Manacle (man'a-kl), *n.* [F. *manicle*, L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a handcuff or manacle, from *manus*, the hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuffs; shackles: generally used in the plural.

Manacle (man'a-kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manacled;* ppr. *manacling.* To put handcuffs or other fastening upon, in order to confine the hands; to shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers of.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot.*

Manage (man'ăj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *managed;* ppr. *managing.* [Under this form two words have become blended together, first, O.E. *menage*, Fr. *manége*, the training or management of a horse, also management or guidance in general, It. *maneggiare*, to handle, to manage, from L. *manus*, the hand; and second, Fr. *ménage*, a household, *ménager*, to husband or make the most of; the latter is derived from L. *mansio*, a dwelling, through L.L. *mansionaticum*, *masnaticum*.] 1. To have under control and direction; to conduct; to carry on; to guide; to administer; to treat; to handle; as, to *manage* a farm; to *manage* the affairs of a family.

What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train in the manége, as a horse; to train to graceful action; to train in general. '*Managed* hawk.' *Sir W. Scott.*

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be *managed.*

We will *manage* Bull, I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed.* *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he had to lose, the less he cared
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects. *Addison.*

SYN. To direct, govern, control, wield, order, contrive, concert, conduct, transact.

Manage (man'ăj), *v.i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

Manage† (man'ăj), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Conduct; administration; discipline; governance; direction; treatment; as, the *manage* of the state or kingdom.

From the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

For want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

2. Training of a horse; horsemanship; manége; a riding-school.

In thy faint slumbers I by thee have watch'd,
And heard thee murmur tales of iron wars;
Speak terms of *manage* to thy bounding steed. *Shak.*

Manageability (man'ăj-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* State of being manageable; manageableness.

Manageable (man'ăj-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being managed; easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded; governable; tractable; docile; as, heavy cannon are not very *manageable;* a *manageable* horse.

I was a good child on the whole,
A meek and *manageable* child. *E. B. Browning.*

2. Easily made subservient to one's views or designs.

Manageableness (man'ăj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manageable; tractableness.

Manageably (man'ăj-a-bli), *adv.* In a manageable manner.

Manageless (man'ăj-les), *a.* Incapable of being managed.

Management (man'ăj-ment), *n.* 1. The act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.—2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design, or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Negotiation; transaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics, in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. The collective body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest; the board of directors or managers. SYN. Conduct, administration, government, direction, guidance, disposal, care, charge, contrivance, intrigue.

Manager (man'ăj-ėr), *n.* 1. One who manages or who has the conduct or direction of anything; one who uses knowledge and address in bringing about his purposes; a conductor; a director; as, the *manager* of a theatre; the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c. 'A skilful *manager* of the rabble.' *South.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame. *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*

Managerial (man-a-jē'ri-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a manager or management; as, *managerial* tact.

Managership (man'ăj-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a manager; management.

Managery (man'ăj-ėr-i), *n.* 1. Conduct; direction; administration.—2. Husbandry; economy; frugality.

Their unseasonable *managery*, in that particular, drew upon them an expense of many millions. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Manner of using.—4. Moral conduct.

The fruits of whose doctrine and *managery* amount, at best, only to empty forms of godliness. *Barrow.*

Managing (man'ăj-ing), *a.* Able in management; economical; frugal; as, she was a *managing* woman.

Manakin (man'a-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *man.* The English word, like the Fr. *mannequin*, G. *bartmännchen* (bearded-manakin), was ori-

ginally applied to *Pipra Manacus*, from the beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] 1. A little man; a manikin.

This is a dear *manakin* to you, Sir Toby.—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong. *Shak.*

2. The name given to the dentirostral insessorial birds forming the sub-family Piprinæ. They are generally small and of brilliant plumage, and with but few exceptions are natives of the hottest parts of America. They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements. (See PIPRA.) The typical genus is Pipra, which includes the bearded-manakin (*P. Manacus*), and several others. The general colour of this bird is black, the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white. It is common and generally lives in societies. An allied species is the beautiful orange manakin or cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola aurantia*). See RUPICOLA.

Man-ape (man'āp), *n.* An ape most nearly approaching man; an anthropoid ape, as the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, and gibbon.

Man-at-arms (man'at-ärmz), *n.* A term applied to a fully equipped or heavy-armed soldier of former times, and especially of the middle ages.

Manatee, Manatin (man-a-tē', man'a-tin), *n.* [Haytian.] The sea-cow, a gregarious aquatic mammal of the genus Manatus, order Sirenia, closely allied to the dugong, and found on the coast of South America, on the west coast of Africa, and Australia. They generally frequent the mouths of rivers and estuaries and feed on algæ and such littoral land vegetation as they can reach at high tide. Their anterior limbs or swimming paws are furnished with nails, by means of which they drag themselves along the shore. They are large awkward animals, attaining a length of 8 to 10 feet as a rule, but sometimes growing to 20 feet. Their flesh is excellent, in taste something between veal and pork, and as they are easily captured they have become somewhat rare. There are several species, the

American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*).

principal being the American manatee (*M. americanus*), which inhabits the shallow waters of the east coasts of South and North America, and the African manatee (*M. senegalensis*). The dugong (which see) belongs to the same order. Called also *Lamantin* and *Sea-cow*.

Manatidæ (ma-nat'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of mammals, co-extensive with the order Sirenia. See MANATEE, SIRENIA.

Manation (ma-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *manatio*, from *mano*, to flow.] The act of issuing or flowing out. [Rare.]

Manatus (man'a-tus), *n.* A genus of aquatic animals belonging to the order Sirenia; the manatees. See MANATEE.

Manbote† (man'bōt), *n.* [*Man*, and *bote*, compensation.] In *old law*, a compensation or recompense for homicide, particularly due to the lord for killing his man or vassal.

Manbound (man'bound), *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a ship detained in port in consequence of being short of its complement of hands.

Manby's Apparatus (man'biz ap-pa-rā''tus), *n.* An apparatus by which a shot, with a line or chain attached to it, is thrown from a mortar over a stranded vessel, thereby opening a communication between the ship and the shore. The line or chain is coiled or faked in a box, so that it can run out easily and without risk of getting entangled or broken.

Manca (mang'ka), *n.* The Old English (Anglo-Saxon) mark, coined both in gold and silver. The silver manca weighed about the fifth part of an ounce, and was equivalent to about our shilling. The gold manca of 30 pence was equal to about 7*s.* 6*d.* sterling. Called also *Mancus* and *Marca*.

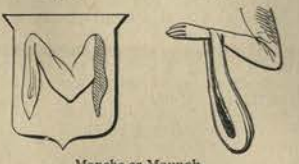
Manché (man-shā), *n.* An East Indian boat with masts raking forward, used on the Malabar coast. Its flat bottom fits it for crossing the bars at the mouths of rivers, and

Manché of Calicut.

ascending the streams, whence it fetches away heavy cargoes.

Manche, Maunch (mänsh), *n.* [Fr. *manche*, from L. *manica*, a long sleeve, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. An old-fashioned sleeve with

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.



Manche or Maunch.

Fig. 1, Manche as an heraldic bearing. Fig. 2, Sleeve of the time of Henry III. from which the heraldic manche is copied.

long hanging ends to it.—2. In *her.* a bearing representing such a sleeve.

Manche-present† (mansh'prez-ent), *n.* [Fr. *manche*, a sleeve.] A present which one gets put into his sleeve; a bribe; a present from the donor's own hand.

Manchet (mansh'et), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *manchette*, a ruffle or small sleeve, from some real or fancied resemblance; comp. also Fr. *miche*, *michette*, a manchet or small loaf.] A small loaf of fine bread; fine white bread.

Would monarchs relish what they eat;
'Tis toil that makes the *manchet* sweet. *Cotton.*

Manchet (mansh'et), *a.* Fine and white: said of bread or flower. 'Thyrtie quarters of *manchet* floure.' Bible, 1551. 'And in her veil enfolded, *manchet* bread.' *Tennyson.*

Manchineel (man-chi-nēl'), *n.* [It. *mancinello*, Fr. *manzanille*, Sp. *manzanillo*, from *manzana*, an apple, from L. *malum Matianum*, a kind of apple.] A lofty tree (*Hippomane Mancinella*), belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. It is a native of the West India Isiands and Central America, and is valuable for cabinet work. It possesses poisonous properties, which however have been greatly exaggerated. The milky juice when dropped upon the skin produces a sensation of severe burning, followed by a blister. It has egg-shaped shining leaves and small inconspicuous flowers in long slender spikes; the fruit is a roundish yellowish-green berry. —*Bastard manchineel* is *Camearia latifolia*, an East Indian plant of the nat. order Apocynaceæ having like poisonous qualities.

Manchineel (*H. Mancinella*).

Manchoo, Mantchoo (man-chö', mant-chö'), *n.* 1. A native of Manchooria, a territory belonging to the Chinese Empire, or one of the same race; one of the reigning dynasty in China.—2. The language spoken in Manchooria; the court language of China. Written also *Manchu*.

Manchu (man-chö'), *n.* Same as *Manchoo*.

Mancinite (man'sin-it), *n.* A brown shining mineral from *Mancino*, near Leghorn, consisting of sesquisilicate of zinc.

Mancipate (man'si-pāt), *v.t.* [L. *mancipo*, *mancipatum*, from *manceps*, one who purchases anything at a public sale—*manu capere*, to take by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [Rare.]

They voluntary *mancipate* and sell themselves. *Burton.*

Mancipation (man-si-pā'shon), *n.* The act of mancipating or enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude. [Rare.]

Manciple (man'si-pl), *n.* [From O. Fr. *mancipe*, L. *manceps*. (See MANCIPATE.) The *l* is inserted as in *participle*, from Fr. *participe*; *principle*, from Fr. *principe*.] A steward; a superintendent of a large household; a purveyor, particularly of a college or inn of court.

Better it were that you tarry for the mare of our *manciple* at the Grange. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mancus, Mancusa (mang'kus, mang-kū'sa), *n.* Same as *Manca*.

Mand† (mand), *n.* A demand; a question.

Mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n.* [L., first pers. pl. pres. ind. of *mando*, to command; lit. we command.] In *law*, a command or writ issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified which appertains to their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c.

Mandant (mand'ant), *n.* A mandator.

Mandarin (man-da-rēn'), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, from Skr. *mantrin*, a counsellor, a minister, from *mantra*, counsel, from *man*, to think, to know.] The general name given by Europeans to a Chinese magistrate or public official, whether civil or military. The Chinese equivalent is *kwan*, which means literally public servant.—*Mandarin duck*, a beautiful kind of duck (*Anas galericulata*), having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection.—*Mandarin orange*, the fruit of a variety of *Citrus Aurantium*.

Mandarin (man-da-rēn'), *v.t.* In *dyeing*, to give an orange colour to, as silk, not from a solution of colouring matter, but by producing a certain change in the fibre by the action of dilute nitric acid. The orange colour is formed by the decomposition of a portion of the silk or wool by means of the acid.

Mandarinic (man-da-rēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to a mandarin.

Mandarinism (man-da-rēn'izm), *n.* Character or spirit of mandarins; government by mandarins.

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self-accusation for all. *Lieber.*

Mandatary, Mandatory (man'dā-ta-ri, man'dā-to-ri), *n.* [Fr. *mandataire*, from L. *mando*, to command.] One to whom a command or charge is given; specifically, (*a*) a person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. (*b*) In *law*, one who is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.

Mandate (man'dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, an order, from *mando*, to command.] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.—3. In *law*, a judicial charge, command, commission; also, a bailment of goods, without reward, to be carried from place to place, or to have some act performed about them; specifically, in *Scots law*, a contract, by which one employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, of which employment the person accepts and agrees to act. The person giving it is called the *mandant* or

mandator; the person undertaking it is called the *mandatary*.

Mandator (man-dāt'ėr), *n.* [L.] 1. A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) a bailer of goods. (*b*) The person who delegates another to perform a mandate.

Mandatory (man'dā-to-ri), *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. *Abp. Ussher.*

Mandatory, *n.* See MANDATARY.

Mandement,† *n.* Mandate or commandment. *Chaucer.*

Mander (man'dėr), *n.* Same as *Maunder*.

Manderil (man'dėr-il), *n.* Same as *Mandrel*.

Mandeville (man-de-vil'), *n.* [Probably an erroneous form of *mandil*. See MANDIL.] Same as *Mandilion*.

Mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, the jaw, from *mando*, to chew.] A term more especially applied to birds, both the upper and under jaws of which, with their horny coverings, it serves to designate: in the figure *a b* show the upper and lower mandibles, or maxilla and mandibula. In mammals it is applied only to the under jaw, and in the Articulata (for example insects) to the upper or anterior pair of jaws, which are generally solid, horny, biting organs.

Head of Thrush.

Mandibula (man-dib'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Mandibulæ** (man-dib'ū-lē). [L., a jaw.] A mandible; the upper pair of jaws in insects; the lower jaw of vertebrates.

Mandibular (man-dib'ū-lėr), *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

Mandibulate, Mandibulated (man-dib'ū-lāt, man-dib'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Provided with mandibles, as many insects: in opposition to *haustellate*.

Mandibulate (man-dib'ū-lāt), *n.* One of a section of insects, including all those which retain their organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis.

Mandibuliform (man-di-bū'li-form), *a.* In *entom.* having the form of a mandible or mandibles; specifically, noting the under jaws of an insect when they are hard and horny and have the shape of the upper jaws.

Mandil† (*man'dil*), *n.* [O.Fr. *mandil, mandille;* L. *mantelum, mantellum*, a table-cloth, a cloak, or mantle.] A sort of mantle.

Mandilion (man-dil'yon), *n.* [See MANDIL.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his feet,
About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap,
A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapman.*

Mandioc (man'di-ok), *n.* [Brazilian *mandioca.*] 1. The *Manihot utilissima*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, formerly known as *Jatropha Manihot*. Cassava and tapioca are prepared from it.—2. Cassava itself. See MANIOC, CASSAVA, JATROPHA.

Mandlestone (man'dl-stōn), *n.* [G. *mandelstein*—*mandel*, almond, and *stein*, stone.] Amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in a matrix.

Mandoline, Mandolin (man'dō-lin), *n.* [Fr. *mandoline, mandole, mandore*, from It. *mandola, mandora, pandora*, a species of lute. See BANDORE.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind. There are several varieties, each with different tunings. The Neapolitan has four strings tuned like those of the violin, G, D, A, E; the Milanese has five double strings (each pair in unison) tuned G, C, A, D, E. A plectrum is used in the right hand, the fingers of the left stopping the strings on the fretted finger-board.

Mandom (man'dum), *n.* [*Man* and term. *dom.*] The state of being a man; manhood; those possessed of manhood. [Rare.]

Nay, without this rule
Of *mandom*, ye would perish,—beast by beast
Devouring. *E. B. Browning.*

Mandore (man'dōr), *n.* [Fr., from It. *mandora*. See MANDOLINE.] Same as *Mandoline*.

Mandragora (man-drag'o-ra), *n.* [L. and Gr. *mandragoras.*] 1. A genus of herbaceous perennials, popularly called mandrakes, natives of the Mediterranean region, having large thick roots, with large stalked undulated root-leaves. The short flower-stalks rise often many together from among the leaves, bearing rather large pale-purple or whitish blossoms with netted veins. They have poisonous properties, and act as emetics, purgatives, and narcotics. See MANDRAKE.—2. A medical preparation obtained from the mandrake.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Shak.*

Mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* [See MANDRAGORA.] The popular name of plants of the genus Mandragora. They belong to the nat. order Solanaceæ, and resemble belladonna in their poisonous properties, but are more narcotic. Aphrodisiac virtues have from time immemorial been ascribed to these plants. The mandrake root, from its occasional resemblance to the lower part of the human body, was formerly supposed to possess an inferior kind of animal life, and the popular belief was that when torn from the ground it uttered such fearful groans that the person who uprooted it went mad.

And shrieks, like *mandrakes'* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing them run mad. *Shak.*

Mandrel, Mandril (man'drel, man'dril), *n.* [Fr. *mandrin*, from Gr. *mandra*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] In *mach.* a straight bar of iron on which an article having a hole through it is fitted to be turned. It is centred between the lathe-spindle and the spindle of the shifting head. The lathe-spindle is also sometimes called the *mandril*. The name is also given to any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded, and to a plug around which metal and glass are cast.

Mandrill (man'dril), *n.* [Sp. *mandril*, Fr. *mandrille*, from the native West African name.] A species of monkey; the great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the *Cynocephalus Maimon* or *Mormon*, the largest, most formidable, ferocious, and hideous of all the baboons. The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, which are the terror of the negroes, and are more than a match for the fiercest beast of prey. They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity. See BABOON.

Manducable (man'dū-ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being manducated or chewed; fit to be eaten.

If tangible by his fingers, why not by his teeth, that is, *manducable*? *Coleridge.*

Manducate (man'dū-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manducated;* ppr. *manducating.* [L. *manduco, manducatum*, a lengthened form of *mando*, to chew. *Manducare* becomes *manger* in F., whence E. *manger*.] To masticate; to chew.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Manducation (man-dū-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *manducatio, manducationis*, from *manduco*. See MANDUCATE.] The act of manducating or chewing.

Manducatory (man'dū-kā-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing. 'The *manducatory* organs.' *Owen.*

Manducus (man-dū'kus), *n.* [L., from *manduco*, to chew.] In *Greek* and *Rom. antiq.* a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing, used in processions, and in comedies to create merriment.

Mane (mān), *n.* [O.D. *mane*, D. *maan*, Dan. *man*, Icel. *mön*, G. H. G. *mana*, N. H. G. *mähne*, allied to W. *mwng*, a mane, *mwn*, the neck.] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, &c., usually hanging down on one side.

In silver shag the sovereign form (lion) is dress'd,
A *mane* horrific sweeps his ample chest. *Crabbe.*

Maned (mānd), *a.* Having a mane; in *her.* applied to a unicorn, horse, or other beast, when the mane is of a different tincture to that of the body; crined.

Manefaire (mān'fār), *n.* Armour for the mane of a horse. See BARBE.

Manege (ma-nāzh'), *n.* [Fr. *manége*, or according to the last dictum of the Academy, *manège*, from It. *maneggio*, management, conduct, riding-school. See MANAGE.] A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship; also, the art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.

Manege (ma-nāzh'), *v.t.* To train a horse for riding or to graceful motion.

Maneh (mā'nē), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew weight used in estimating gold and silver, and believed to contain a hundred shekels of the former and sixty of the latter.

Manequin (man'ē-kin), *n.* [A corruption of *manikin.*] An artist's model fashioned of wood or wax.

Manere,† **Maner,**† *n.* 1. Carriage; behaviour.—2. Kind or sort. In Old English *maner* was often used (without *of*) for kind or sort of; as, *a maner love-drinke*, a sort of love-potion. *Chaucer.*

Manerial (ma-nē'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Manorial*.

Manes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., from O.L. *manus*, good, benevolent.] The gods of the lower world; the benevolent infernal deities; the ghosts, shades, or souls of deceased persons; the deified shades of the dead.

Hail, O ye holy *manes!* *Dryden.*

Mane-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

Manetti (ma-net'ti), *n.* A variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding.

Manettia (ma-net'ti-a), *n.* [After *Xavier Manetti*, professor of botany at Florence.] A genus of climbing under-shrubs, natives of tropical America, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The bark of the root of *M. cordifolia* is emetic, and is regarded in Brazil as a valuable remedy in dropsy and dysentery.

Man-Friday (man-frī'dā), *n.* [From *Friday*, the servant of Robinson Crusoe.] A servile follower; a servant of all work.

Manful (man'fụl), *a.* Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous; noble; honourable.

Nor know I whether I be very base
Or very *manful*, whether very wise
Or very foolish. *Tennyson.*

Manfully (man'fụl-li), *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously; honourably. 'I slew him *manfully* in fight.' *Shak.*

Manfulness (man'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manful; boldness; courageousness.

Mangaby (man'ga-bi), *n.* [So called by Buffon from *Mangaby* in Madagascar, of which he supposed it to be a native.] A name given to a monkey (*Cercopithecus fuliginosus*) of sooty colour, but with naked white eyelids, and belonging to the group of guenons; the white-eyed monkey. Another member of the group is also sometimes so called.

Manganate, Manganesate (man'gan-āt, man-gan-ēz'āt), *n.* A compound of manganic acid with a base.

Manganese (man'gan-ēz), *n.* [Formed by metathesis from *magnesium*, the name first given to *it* by Gahn.] Sym. Mn. At. wt. 55. A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse. Exposed to air it speedily oxidizes; it decomposes water at all temperatures. The common ore of manganese is the dioxide, black oxide, or peroxide (MnO_2), the pyrolusite of mineralogists, a substance largely employed in the preparation of chlorine, for the manufacture of bleaching-powder or chlorate of lime. It is employed in the manufacture of plate-glass, to correct the yellow colour which oxide of iron is apt to impart to the glass. It is also used in making the black enamel of pottery. One of the ores of manganese, black wadd, is remarkable for its spontaneous inflammation when mixed with oil.

Manganesian (man-gan-ēz'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities.

Manganesic (man-gan-ēz'ik), *a.* Same as *Manganic*.

Manganesium, Manganium (man-gan-ēz'i-um, man-gā'ni-um), *n.* Manganese (which see).

Manganic (man-gan'ik), *a.* Obtained from manganese.—*Manganic acid*, an acid formed from manganese with oxygen. It has not hitherto been obtained in a separate state, but when the hydrate, the carbonate, or the nitrate of potassium is fused with peroxide of manganese, a dark green coloured compound is obtained, long known under the name of *chameleon mineral*, from the property of its solution to pass rapidly through several shades of colour. This substance has since been termed manganate of potassium (K_2MnO_4).

Manganite (man'gan-īt), *n.* One of the ores of manganese, the hydrated sesquioxide. It is also called *Gray Manganese-ore*, and is used in the manufacture of glass.

Manganium, *n.* See MANGANESIUM.

Mangcorn (mang'korn), *n.* [A. Sax. *mengan*, to mix, O. or Prov. E. *meng, ming* (D. and G. *mengen*, Icel. *menga*), and *corn.*] A crop of several species of grain grown together; a mixture of wheat and rye or other species of grain.

Mange (mānj), *n.* [O.Fr. *mangeson*, Fr. *démangeaison*, an itching, from *démanger*, to itch, from *manger*, L. *manduco*, to eat. See MANDUCATE. Comp. Sp. *comer*, to itch, from L. *comedere*, to eat.] A cutaneous disease very similar to itch in the human subject, and to which horses, cattle, dogs, and other beasts are subject.

Mangel-wurzel (mang'gl-wėr'zl), *n.* [G., lit. want-root, but the proper form is *mangold-wurzel*—G. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root = beet-root.] A variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris macrorhiza*, extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

Manger (mān'jėr), *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, L. *manduco, manducare*, to eat. See MANDUCATE.] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for horses or cattle; the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. *Naut.* a space at the fore end of the deck of a ship-of-war, extending abaft of the hawse-holes, and separated from the after-part of the deck by a board (called the *manger-board*), to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the rest of the deck.

Manger-board (mān'jėr-bōrd), *n.* The board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.

Mangifera (man-jif'ėr-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Anacardiaceæ. See MANGO.

Mangily (mān'ji-li), *adv.* In a mangy or foul manner; meanly.

O, this sounds *mangily*,
Poorly, and scurvily, in a soldier's mouth.
Beau. & Fl.

Manginess (mān'ji-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being mangy; scabbiness; infection of the mange.

Mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mangled*; ppr. *mangling*. [Etymology somewhat doubtful. By some derived from L. *mancus*, maimed, through L.L. *mangulare*, to mangle. There are also sundry other words with which it might be connected, as A. Sax. *bemancian*, to maim; L.G. *mank*, deficient, mutilated; D. *mank*, lame; G. *mangel*, a fault or defect; *mangeln*, to be wanting; Armor. *mank, monk*, wanting an arm or hand.] 1. To cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to hack; to lacerate; to disfigure by cutting or hacking: applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

And, seized with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat.
Dryden.

2. *Fig.* to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; to take by piecemeal; to mutilate; to mar through malice or bungling; as, to *mangle* a passage of an author in quotation; to *mangle* one's reputation.

Mangle (mang'gl), *n.* [D. and G. *mangel*, from O.Fr. *mangonel*, Gr. *manganon*, the axis of a pulley. See MANGONEL.] A well-known machine for smoothing table-cloths, table-napkins, sheets, and other articles of linen or cotton. As formerly made it consisted of an oblong rectangular wooden chest which rested upon two cylinders. The chest was loaded with stones to make it press with sufficient force upon the cylinders, and was moved backwards and forwards by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers being thus made to pass over and thoroughly press the articles spread on a polished table underneath. Mangles of this construction have, however, been very much superseded by mangles which act in the manner of a calender, the cloth to be smoothed being passed through between one or more pairs of rollers.

Mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.

Mangler (mang'glėr), *n.* One who mangles or tears in cutting; one who mars or mutilates.

Mangler (mang'glėr), *n.* One who uses a mangle.

Mango (mang'gō), *n.* [Malay.] 1. The fruit of the mango-tree (*Mangifera indica*), nat. order Anacardiaceæ. The genus Mangifera comprises about fourteen species of trees, with alternate stalked entire leaves and numerous small pink or yellowish flowers in much-branched panicles. They are natives of tropical Asia, but the mango-tree is widely cultivated throughout the tropics. Fine varieties produce a luscious, slightly acid fruit much prized for the dessert. The large flat kernel is nutritious, and has been cooked for food in times of scarcity.—2. A green musk-melon pickled.

Mango-bird (mang'gō-bėrd), *n.* In *ornith.* the Indian oriole (*Oriolus Kundoo*).

Mango-fish (mang'gō-fish), *n.* [From its beautiful yellow colour resembling that of a ripe *mango*, or because it appears at the same time as the mango.] A fish of the Ganges (*Polynemus Risua*), about 15 inches long, and highly esteemed for food. It is of a beautiful yellow colour, and the pectoral fins have some of the rays extended into long threads. It ascends the Ganges in April and May, and is then sought after as a great delicacy.

Mangold-wurzel (mang'gōld-wėr-zl), *n.* Same as *Mangel-wurzel.*

Mangonel (man'gon-el), *n.* [O.Fr. *mangonel*, Fr. *mangoneau*, It. *manganello, mangano*, from Gr. *manganon*, a machine for defending fortifications.] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

Mangonism † (mang'gon-izm), *n.* The art of mangonizing or of setting off to advantage. *Evelyn.*

Mangonist † (mang'gon-ist), *n.* 1. One who mangonizes or furbishes up worthless articles for sale. *Marston.*—2. A slave-dealer. 3. A strumpet.

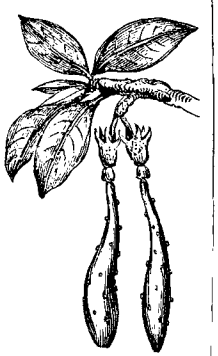
Mangonize † (mang'gon-īz), *v.t.* [L. *mangonizo*, to set off, from *mango*, a dealer who sets off his wares by furbishing them up.] 1. To polish or furbish up for setting off to advantage. *B. Jonson.*—2. To fatten, as slaves, for sale.

Mangostan (mang'gō-stan). Same as *Mangosteen.*

Mangosteen (mang'gō-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangusta, mangis.*] A tree of the East Indies, *Garcinia Mangostana*, nat. order Clusiaceæ or Guttiferæ. The tree grows to the height of 18 feet, and the fruit is about the size of an orange, and is one of the most delicious and wholesome of all known fruits. See GARCINIA.

Mango-tree (mang'gō-trē), *n.* *Mangifera indica.* See MANGO.

Mangrove (man'grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggi-manggi.*] 1. A tree of the East and West Indies, *Rhizophora Mangle*, nat. order Rhizophoraceæ. The wood is dark-red, hard, and durable, and the bark is used for tanning. The fruit is said to be sweet and edible, and the fermented juice is made into a kind of light wine. The seeds of mangrove germinate in the seed-vessel, the root growing downwards till it fixes itself in the mud. The red mangrove (*R. Candel*) is found in the West Indies, where it is used for the cure of fevers, as well as of the bites of venomous insects. The bark is used in dyeing red, and the wood is heavy and takes a fine polish. The white mangrove of Brazil is a species of Avicennia, *A. tomentosa*, nat. order Verbenaceæ. Its bark is of great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into ropes.—2. The mango-fish (which see).


Fruit of Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*).

Mangrove-hen (man'grōv-hen), *n.* A West Indian bird, a species of rail (*Rallus longirostris*).

Mangy (mān'ji), *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby.

I remember her a *mangy* little urchin picking weeds in the garden. *Thackeray.*

Manhaden (man-hā'den), *n.* See MENHADEN.

Manhater (man'hāt-ėr), *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

Manheim Gold. See MANNHEIM GOLD.

Manhole (man'hōl), *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cesspool, steam-boiler, parts of machinery, &c., for cleaning or repairing.

Manhood (man'hụd), *n.* 1. The state of being a man: (*a*) as opposed to a spiritual being, or to one of the lower animals; human nature; humanity.

Equal to the Father as touching his godhead and inferior to the Father as touching his *manhood.*
Athanasian Creed (*Com. Prayer*).

(*b*) As opposed to a woman; the opposite of *womanhood.* (*c*) As opposed to a boy or child; the state of being an adult male.

And, starting into *manhood*, scorn the boy. *Pope.*

2. The qualities of or becoming a man; courage; fortitude; resolution; honour.

No man was spoken of but he for *manhood.*
Sir P. Sidney.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt: if *manhood*, good *manhood*, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a shotten herring. *Shak.*

Mania (mā'ni-a), *n.* [L., from Gr.; allied to Gr. *menos*, the mind; E. *mind* and *man.*] Madness; also rage or vehement desire for anything: often used in composition in sense of morbid, uncontrollable desire; as, kleptomania, dipsomania.—*Mania a potu*, madness from drinking; delirium tremens.

Maniable † (man'i-a-bl), *a.* [Fr., from *manier*, to handle, to manage, from L. *manus*, the hand.] Manageable; tractable. *Bacon.*

Maniac (mā'ni-ak), *a.* [L. *maniacus*, from *mania.* See MANIA.] Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.

Maniac (mā'ni-ak), *n.* One raving with madness; a madman.

Maniacal (ma-nī'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with madness.

Manicaria (man-i-kā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of palms, consisting of a solitary species, found in the tidal swamps of the Lower Amazon river, having the leaves entire, or occasionally irregularly split when old, as distinguished from the other genera, whose leaves are more or less pinnated or fan-shaped. Individual leaves frequently measure 30 feet in length, and 4 or 5 feet in width, and are used by the Indians for roofing their huts.

Manicate (man'i-kāt), *a.* [L. *manicatus*, sleeved, from *manicæ*, sleeves, from *manus*, the hand.] In *bot.* covered with hairs or pubescence so interwoven into a mass that they form a tissue which can be easily separated from the surface.

Manichean (man-i-kē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees or their doctrines.

This consideration may suffice to refute Mr. Mill's strange propensity to favour the *Manichean* doctrine . . . that there is not one Supreme Being but two principles in active hostility, the one perpetually frustrating the designs of the other. *Edin. Rev.*

Manichean, Manichee (man-i-kē'an, man'i-kē), *n.* One of a sect in Persia who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or *light*, they held to be the author of all good; the second, or *darkness*, the author of all evil. The founder of the sect was *Manes* or *Manichæus*, who lived in the third century.

Manicheism (man'i-kē-izm), *n.* The doctrines taught or system of principles maintained by the Manicheans.

This hypothesis appears to us to leave Mr. Mill little choice but in Polytheism, *Manicheism*, or Devil-worship. For if the powers of the Maker of the world are limited, they must be controlled by the superior power of some being greater than himself. There is a plurality, or at least a duality, of these supernatural existences, of which man and nature are at once the creatures and the victims.
Edin. Rev.

Manicheist (man'i-kē-ist), *n.* Same as *Manichean.*

Manichord, Manicordon (man'i-kord, man'i-kor-don), *n.* [O. Fr. *manicordon*; Fr. *manichordion*; It. *monocordo*; Gr. *monochordon—monos*, alone, single, and *chordē*, a string—because originally an instrument with a single string.] A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clarichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the *Dumb Spinet.*

Manicon (man'i-kon), *n.* [L., a plant, the juice of which was supposed to produce madness, from Gr. *manikos*, relating to madness, from *mania*, madness. See MANIA.] A species of nightshade.

Bewitch hermetick men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon.* *Hudibras.*

Manidæ (man'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of edentate mammals, including only the scaly ant-

eaters or pangolins, found both in Asia and Africa. See MANIS.

Manie,† *n.* [L. *mania.* See MANIA.] Mania; madness.

Manie
Engendered of humours melancholic. *Chaucer.*

Manifest (man'i-fest), *a.* [L. *manifestus*, evident. palpable, that may be laid hold of by the hand—said by some to be compounded of *manus*, the hand, and root *fas*, to bind, by others of *manus*, the hand, and *festus*, pp. of obs. *fendo*, to dash against.] 1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood.

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them. Rom. i. 19.

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2.† Detected; convicted: with *of*. [Rare.]

Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame. *Dryden.*

SYN. Open, clear, apparent, visible, conspicuous, plain, obvious, evident.

Manifest (man'i-fest), *n.* 1.† A public declaration; an open statement; a manifesto. 2. A document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading, to be exhibited at the custom-house, containing a specific description of the ship and her cargo, with the destination of the ship and of each package of the goods, &c.

Manifest (man'i-fest), *v.t.* [L. *manifesto.* See the adjective.] 1. To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; to put beyond doubt or question; to display; to exhibit.

There is nothing hid, which shall not be *manifested.* Mark iv. 22.

Thy life did *manifest* thou lov'dst me not. *Shak.*

2. In *com.* to exhibit the manifest or invoice of; to declare at the custom-house; as, to *manifest* a cargo.—SYN. To reveal, show, prove, evidence, exhibit, declare, evince, make known, disclose, display.

Manifestable, Manifestible (man'i-fest-a-bl, man'i-fest-i-bl), *a.* Capable of being manifested.

There is no other way than this that is *manifestible* either by Scripture, reason, or experience. *Dr. H. More.*

Manifestation (man'i-fes-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *manifestatio, manifestationis*, from *manifesto*, to exhibit clearly. See MANIFEST, *a.*] 1. The act of manifesting or making manifest; a showing forth; a making evident to the eye or to the understanding; display; as, the *manifestation* of God's power.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

2. That by or in which something is made manifest; clear or visible evidence.

Manifestedness (man'i-fest-ed-nes), *n.* State of being manifested.

Manifestible, *a.* See MANIFESTABLE.

Manifestly (man'i-fest-li), *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Manifestness (man'i-fest-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being manifest; obviousness.

Manifesto (man-i-fes'tō), *n.* [It.; L. *manifestus*, manifest.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act or course of conduct done or contemplated; as, a *manifesto* declaring an intention to begin war.

Frederick, in a public *manifesto*, appealed to the Empire against the insolent pretensions of the Pope. *Milman.*

Manifold (man'i-fōld), *a.* [*Many* and *fold.*] 1. Numerous and various in kind or quality; many in number; numerous; multiplied.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! Ps. civ. 24.

I know your *manifold* transgressions. Amos v. 12.

2. Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics; complicated in character; involving many subjects: used with nouns in the singular number; as, the *manifold* wisdom of God, or his *manifold* grace. Eph. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 10. 'The *manifold* use of friendship.' *Bacon.*

Manifold (man'i-fōld), *adv.* Many times; or by many times.

There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive *manifold* more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. Luke xviii. 29, 30.

With superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so *manifold.* *Milton.*

Manifold (man'i-fōld), *v.t.* To multiply; specifically, to multiply impressions of, as a letter, by means of a manifold-writer.

Manifold (man'i-fōld), *n.* A copy made by a manifold-writer.

Manifolded† (man'i-fōld-ed), *a.* Having many doublings or complications.

His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And *manifolded* shield, he bound about his wrist.
Spenser.

Manifoldly (man'i-fōld-li), *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways.

The scarfs and the bannerets about thee did *manifoldly* dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burden. *Shak.*

Manifoldness (man'i-fōld-nes), *n.* State of being manifold; multiplicity.

Manifold-writer (man'i-fōld-rīt-ėr), *n.* A writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or document at once by a stylus, upon thin tissue or tracing paper interleaved with black oiled sheets, the strokes of the stylus causing markings to be simultaneously transferred to each sheet of thin paper.

Maniform (man'i-form), *a.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the hand.

Maniglion (ma-nil'yon), *n.* [It. *maniglio*, a handle. See MANILIO.] In *gun.* one of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

Manihot, Manihoc (man'i-hot, man'i-hok), *n.* See MANIOC.

Manikin (man'i-kin), *n.* [*Man*, and dim. ending *-ikin, -kin.* Comp. *bootikin, lambkin*, &c.] 1. A little man; a dwarf; a pigmy. 2. An artificial anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the body, upon which surgeons practise the application of bandages, &c. Called also a *Phantom.*

Manil, Manilla (man'il, ma-nil'la), *n.* Same as *Manilio.*

Manilio (ma-nil'i-ō), *n.* [It. *maniglio*, a bracelet, a handle (see MANIGLION), dim. derived from L. *manus*, the hand.] 1. A ring or bracelet worn in Africa as an ornament for the arm or leg.

Their arms and legs chained with *manilios* or voluntary bracelets. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. A piece of copper shaped like a horse-shoe, passing as money among certain tribes on the west coast of Africa. *Simmonds.*

Manilla (ma-nil'la), *n.* A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

Manilla-hemp, Manila-hemp (ma-nil'la-hemp), *n.* [From *Manilla*, the largest of the Philippine Islands.] A fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made. See MUSACEÆ.

Manilla-rope (ma-nil'la-rōp), *n.* Rope made from manilla-hemp. See MANILLA-HEMP.

Manioc (man'i-ok), *n.* [Pg. and Brazil. *mandioca.*] An American plant of the genus Manihot, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The genus consists of woody or shrubby plants with fleshy tuberous roots, palmately divided leaves, and axillary or terminal panicles of dicœcious flowers. From the fleshy tubers of *M. utilissima* tapioca and cassava are prepared. See CASSAVA and TAPIOCA.

Maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* [L. *manipulus, manus*, a handful, a company of soldiers—*manus*, the hand, and *ple*, root of *plenus*, full.] 1. A handful. 'Maniples of papers.' *B. Jonson.*—2. In *Rom. antiq.* a company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and a standard-bearer.

The very *maniples* forsooth are to break ranks without orders. *Bentley.*

3. In the Roman Catholic and some other Episcopal churches, one of the sacred vestments assumed by a bishop after the Confiteor in the mass, and by a priest after the stole and before the chasuble. Originally, the maniple was nothing more than a strip of fine linen, attached to the left arm, for the purpose of wiping the chalice previous to the first oblation. It afterwards came to be enriched with embroidery, like the stole, and finally became merely an ornament worn by the priest and his assistants above the left wrist at the celebration of the eucharist. It is now of the same width and colour as the stole and the vestment or chasuble, fringed at the ends, and generally about 1¼ yard in length. See CHASUBLE.

Manipular (ma-nip'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.

Manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. L. *manipulo, manipulatum*, to lead by the hand, from L. *manipulus.* See MANIPLE.] 1. To handle or operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; to subject to certain processes; to treat or work up; as, the artist *manipulates* his colours with great dexterity; in experimenting the chemist requires to be careful in *manipulating* his materials and apparatus.—2. *Fig.* to operate upon skilfully, generally for the purpose of giving a false appearance to; to wrest for one's own ends; as, to *manipulate* accounts; to *manipulate* documentary evidence.

Manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To use the hands, as in scientific experiments, artistic processes, mechanical operations, or the like; as, he *manipulates* neatly or successfully.

Manipulation (ma-nip'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [See MANIPULATE, MANIPLE.] 1. The art of manipulating or working by hand; skilful or artistic manual management; manual and mechanical operation of any kind in science and art; specifically, in *phar.* the preparation of drugs; in *chem.* the preparation and employment of substances for experiments; and in *animal magnetism*, the motion of the hands by which the operator magnetizes those on whom he operates.—2. *Fig.* the act of operating upon skilfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to; the giving of a special turn, direction, or colour to for one's own purposes: said of figures, accounts, reports, &c.

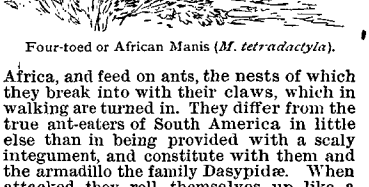
There too, for many years before the Vatican Council, there was a gradual process of *manipulation* of primary religious instruction carried on, chiefly by means of the Jesuit Deharbe's catechism, working up to the full teaching of Papal infallibility. *Saturday Rev.*

Manipulative (ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

Manipulator (ma-nip'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who manipulates.

Manipulatory (ma-nip'ū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation.

Manis (mā'nis), *n.* [The assumed singular of L. *manes*, ghosts, from the dismal appearance of the animals, and their seeking their food by night.] A genus of edentate mammals covered with large, hard, triangular scales with sharp edges, and overlapping each other like tiles on a roof: often called *Scaly Lizards, Scaly Ant-eaters*, or *Pangolins.* They inhabit the warmer parts of Asia and



Four-toed or African Manis (*M. tetradactyla*).

Africa, and feed on ants, the nests of which they break into with their claws, which in walking are turned in. They differ from the true ant-eaters of South America in little else than in being provided with a scaly integument, and constitute with them and the armadillo the family Dasypidæ. When attacked they roll themselves up like a hedgehog; their scales, which are capable of inflicting unpleasant wounds in the hands of man and the mouths of predaceous animals, standing boldly out.

Manito, Manitou (man'i-tō, man'i-tō), *n.* Among certain of the American Indians, a name given to whatever is an object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two manitos or spirits are spoken of by pre-eminence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil. See extract.

Gitche *Manito* the mighty,
He the Master of Life was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens.
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of the symbol.
Mitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted.
As Kenabeek, the great serpent.
Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil,
Was the meaning of this symbol.
Longfellow.

Manitrunk (man'i-trungk), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *truncus*, trunk.] In *entom.*

a term given to the anterior segment of the trunk, in which the head inosculates, or on which it turns.

Mankind (man-kīnd', man'kīnd, or man-kīnd'), *n.* [*Man* and *kind*, in sense of race, stock, kin, the word being altered from older *mankin*, A. Sax. *mancyn*. See KIN.] 1. The human race; man taken collectively; man.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. The males of the human race, as distinguished from the females; the male part of the human race.

Thou shalt not lie with *mankind*, as with womankind. Lev. xviii. 22.

3.† Human feelings; humanity.

You whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts.
B. Jonson.

Mankind† (man'kīnd), *a.* 1. Resembling *man*, not woman, in form or nature; unwomanly; masculine; coarse; bold: often applied by the older poets to woman in a bad sense. 'A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' door!' *Shak.*

'Twas a sound knock she gave me,
A plaguy *mankind* girl, how my brains totter!
Beau. & Fl.

2. Of virile power; ferocious. 'Terrible lions, many a *mankind* bear.' *Chapman.*

Manks (mangks), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Manx*.

Manless (man'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of men; not manned, as a boat. [Rare.]—2.† Unmanly; base; cowardly; dastardly; unbecoming a man. 'Stuffed with *manless* cruelty.' *Chapman.*

That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation.
Waterhouse.

Manlessly† (man'les-li), *adv.* In an unmanly or inhuman manner; inhumanly. '*Manlessly* dragged to the Grecian fleet.' *Chapman.*

Manlike (man'līk), *a.* 1. Resembling a man in form or nature.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities proper to or becoming a man, as distinguished from a woman; manly.

Civil *manlike* exercise, which might stir up, and discipline, and ripen the strength they have.
Hammond.

Manliness (man'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being manly or of possessing the attributes of a man, especially boldness and courage; bravery; dignity.

Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief
In all the silent *manliness* of grief. *Goldsmith.*

Manling (man'ling), *n.* A little man.

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature. *B. Jonson.*

Manly (man'li), *a.* [*Man* and term. *ly* (which see).] Pertaining to or becoming a man; not boyish or womanish; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately.

His big *manly* voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. *Shak.*

I'll . . . speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride. *Shak.*

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

Manly (man'li), *adv.* With courage like a man; manfully; courageously. 'This tune goes *manly*.' *Shak.*

Man-mercer (man'mėr-sėr), *n.* One who deals by retail in cloths, &c., for male attire; a woollen draper.

Man-midwife (man'mid-wīf), *n.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur.

Man-milliner (man'mil-in-ėr), *n.* A male maker of millinery; hence, a man who busies himself with trifling occupations or embellishments.

Man-minded (man'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having the mind or qualities of a man.

When his *man-minded* offset (Queen Elizabeth) rose
To chase the deer at five. *Tennyson.*

Man-mountain (man'moun-tān), *n.* A man of gigantic size; a giant. *Swift.*

Manna (man'na), *n.* [Generally derived from the Heb. *man hu*, what is it?] 1. In *Scrip.* a substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. Ex. xvi. 15. What the substance was is unknown. Ehrenberg, in his *Symbolæ Physicæ*, affirms it to have been the saccharine substance called *Mount Sinai manna* yielded by the shrub *Tamariscus mannifera* of that region, a species of tamarisk. Hence—2. *Divine or spiritual* food. 3. In *phar.* the sweet concrete juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a species of ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art. At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily, where the manna-ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations, called frasinetti. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow colour, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odour, and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habits. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. It consists principally of a crystallizable sugar named mannite, and an uncrystallizable sugar which possesses the sweet and purgative properties. Other sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Eucalyptus mannifera* of Australia, the *Tamaris mannifera* or *gallica* of Arabia and Syria, are considered to be kinds of manna. Small quantities of manna, known under the name of *Briançon manna*, are obtained from the common larch (*Larix europœa*).

Manna-ash (man'na-ash), *n.* *Fraxinus Ornus*. See MANNA.

Manna-croup (man'na-krōp), *n.* 1. A granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran. It consists of the large hard grains of wheat-flour retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through its meshes. The French call it *semoule* or *semouline*, and the finest kind of it is said to be made in the south of France. It is used for making soups, puddings, &c.—2. The prepared seeds of a grass, *Glyceria fluitans*.

Manner (man'nėr), *n.* [O.E. *manere*, from Fr. *manière*, manner, from O. Fr. *manier*, of or belonging to the hand, from L. *manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing.] 1. The mode in which anything is done; the way of performing or effecting anything; mode of action; method; style; form; fashion.

Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare.
Dryden.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*.
Atterbury.

2. Especially, customary or characteristic mode of acting, conducting one's self, and the like; peculiar or habitual way or carriage; habitual style, bearing, or conduct.

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them.
Acts xvii. 2.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner* of the army under Essex, and the other under Waller.
Clarendon.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words.
Richardson.

Specifically, (*a*) the characteristic style of writing or thought in an author, or the distinctive peculiarity of an artist. See extract under MANNERISM. (*b*) *pl.* General way of life; customary conduct; morals; habits.

Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with times. *Pope.*

(*c*) *pl.* Carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or unpolite, pleasing or displeasing; especially, ceremonious behaviour; decent and respectful deportment; civility.

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. *Swift.*

Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding *manners*. *Middleton.*

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

3. Sort; kind: in this use having often the sense of a plural=sorts, kinds.

Ye tithe mint and rue and all *manner* of herbs.
Luke xi. 42.

Blessed are ye, when men . . . shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely. Mat. v. 11.

—*In a manner*, in a certain degree, measure, or sense; to a certain extent; as, it is *in a manner* done already.

The bread is *in a manner* common. 1 Sam. xxi. 5.

Augustinus does *in a manner* confess the charge.
Baker.

SYN. Form, method, custom, habit, fashion, air, look, mien, aspect, appearance.

Manner† (man'nėr), *n.* A thing stolen and found in the hands of the thief; mainour.

Mannered (man'nėrd), *a.* 1. Having or possessed of manners, carriage, or conduct.

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Mannered as she is born. *Shak.*

2. In the *fine arts*, exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist, more particularly in its objectionable form. 'Hence inspiration plans his *mannered* lays.' *Grainger.*

Mannerism (man'nėr-izm), *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety; excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. Few readers, for example, would be willing to part with the *mannerism* of Milton or of Burke. But a *mannerism* which does not sit easy on the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. And such is the *mannerism* of Johnson. *Macaulay.*

Mannerist (man'nėr-ist), *n.* One addicted to mannerism; one who in action or treatment adheres to one unvaried manner, whether natural or copied: said especially of writers and artists. See extract under MANNERISM.

Mannerliness (man'nėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behaviour; civility; complaisance.

Mannerly (man'nėr-li), *a.* Showing good manners; correct in deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou think'st meet and is most *mannerly*.
Shak.

Mannerly (man'nėr-li), *adv.* With good manners or civility; respectfully; without rudeness.

Better it is to lap one's pottage like a dog, than to eat it *mannerly* with a spoon of the devil's giving.
Fuller.

Manners-bit (man'nėrz-bit), *n.* A portion of a dish left by guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. [Local.]

Mannheim Gold (man'hīm gōld), *n.* [From *Mannheim*, in Baden, where it was originally made.] A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 parts zinc, used by jewellers to imitate gold.

Mannikin (man'i-kin), *n.* Same as *Manikin*. *Beattie.*

Manning† (man'ing), *n.* A day's work of a man.

Mannish (man'ish), *a.* 1. Having the nature of man; proper to the human species; human. *Gower.* [Rare.]—2. Characteristic of or resembling a man as distinguished from a woman; hence, as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly. 'A woman impudent and *mannish* grown.' *Shak.*

She's as much too *mannish* as he too womanish.
Beau. & Fl.

3. Simulating manhood; having the air or appearance of manliness without the reality. [Rare.]

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside
As many other *mannish* cowards have. *Shak.*

4. Characteristic of the age of manhood. 'Though now our voices have got the *mannish* crack.' *Shak.*

Mannishly (man'ish-li), *adv.* In a mannish manner; boldly.

Mannishness (man'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mannish; boldness; masculineness. 'The painted faces, the *mannishness*, and monstrous disguisedness of one sex.' *Bp. Hall.*

Mannite (man'īt), *n.* ($C_6H_{14}O_6$.) A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from manna, of which it forms the greater part. When manna is dissolved in boiling alcohol, the solution as it cools deposits the mannite in flaky and circular crystals, often arranged in concentric groups. It is also found in the juices which exude from several species of cherry and apple, in various mushrooms, in some roots, such as that of celery, in the fermented juice of beet-root, carrots, onions, &c., and also in some sea-weeds, such as *Laminaria saccharina*. It has a faint sweetish taste. Called also *Mushroom-sugar*.

Manœuvre (ma-nō'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, L. *opera*, work.] 1. A regulated, dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c., for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.

The English commander wore close round upon the enemy, and actually separated their line, placing the central ships of the French between two fires. This bold and masterly *manœuvre* proved decisive.
Belsham.

2. Management with address or artful design; an adroit procedure; intrigue; stratagem.

To make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament. *Burke.*

3. A silly affected trick of manner to attract notice; as, he is full of *manœuvres*. [Scotch.]

Manœuvre (ma-nö'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *manœuvred;* ppr. *manœuvring.* 1. To perform manœuvres; to move or change positions among troops or ships for the purpose of advantageous attack or defence, or in military exercise for the purpose of discipline.—2. To manage with address or art; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.

Manœuvre (ma-nö'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *v.t.* To change the position of, as troops or ships; to make to perform evolutions.

Sir Geo. Rodney . . . now *manœuvred* the fleet with such skill, as to gain the wind of the enemy during the night and entirely to proclude their retreat. *Belsham.*

Manœuvrer (ma-nö'vėr-ėr or ma-nū'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who manœuvres.

Man-of-straw (man'ov-strą), *n.* See under MAN.

Man-of-war (man'ov-wąr), *n.* An armed ship; a government vessel, employed for the purposes of war.—*Man-of-war bird.* Same as *Frigate-bird* (which see).—*Portuguese man-of-war,* a sailor's name for the *Physalia pelagica* or *atlantica.* See PHYSALIA.

Man-of-war's-man (man-ov-wąrz'man), *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship-of-war.

Manometer, Manoscope (ma-nom'et-ėr, man'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *manos,* rare, not dense, and *metron,* measure, *skopeō,* to view.] An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air, or to measure the rarity of any gas. As, however, the rarity of a gas is proportional to its elastic force, so long as its temperature and chemical composition remain unchanged, such instruments as measure the elastic force of gases or steam are also properly termed manometers. They are variously constructed.

Manometric, Manometrical (man-ō-met'rik, man-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer; as, *manometric* observations.

Manor (man'or), *n.* [O.Fr. *manoir, maneïr,* a dwelling-place, a mansion, properly an infinitive from L. *manere,* to stay, to dwell.] 1.† Dwelling; habitation. *Chaucer.*—2. In *law,* a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; the jurisdiction appertaining to such a court.

Manor was originally a district of ground held by a lord or great personage who kept to himself such parts of it as were necessary for his own use, which were called *terræ dominicales,* or demesne lands, and distributed the rest to freehold tenants. . . . *Manors* were also called baronies, as they still are lordships, and each baron or lord was empowered to hold a domestic court called the *court baron* for redressing misdemeanours and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. *Moxley & Whitely.*

3. In *American law,* a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes perform certain stipulated services. *Burrill.*

Man-orchis (man-or'kis), *n.* [From a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hung by the head.] A plant, *Aceras anthropophora,* nat. order Orchidaceæ, a greenish-flowered orchid which grows in meadows and pastures in the south of England. The genus is distinguished from *orchis* by the absence of a spur, but contains no species of importance.

Manor-house, Manor-seat (man'or-hous, man'or-sēt), *n.* The house or mansion belonging to a manor.

Manorial, Manerial† (ma-nō'ri-al, ma-nē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their *manorial* lord. *W. Tooke.*

Manor-seat, *n.* See MANOR-HOUSE.

Manoscope, *n.* See MANOMETER.

Manoscopy (ma-nos'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *manos,* thin, and *skopeō,* to examine.] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapours and gases.

Manovery (ma-nō'vėr-i), *n.* In *law,* a device or manœuvring to catch game illegally.

Manpleaser (man'plēz-ėr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who exhibits servility to gain the favour of men.

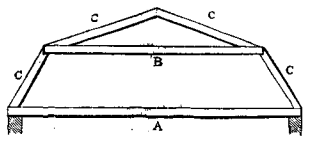
Man-queller† (man'kwel-ėr), *n.* A man-killer; a manslayer; a murderer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed (homicide) rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *man-queller,* and a woman-queller. *Shak.*

Man-rent, Manred (man'rent, man'red), *n.* [*Man-rent* is a corruption of *manred,* O.E. *manrede,* homage; from *man,* and term. *red, rede* (as in kindred); it thus corresponds to *homage,* from *homo,* a man.] In *Scots law,* personal service or attendance. It was the token of a species of bondage, whereby free persons became bondmen, or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

Man-rope (man'rōp), *n.* One of the ropes suspended from stanchions on each side of a gangway used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, &c.

Mansard Roof (man'särd röf), *n.* [From François *Mansard,* a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1666.] A roof formed



Mansard Roof.

A, Tie-beam. B, Collar-beam. C C, Rafters.

with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set approaching more nearly to the perpendicular than the upper. Called also *Curb-roof.*

Manse (mans), *n.* [Norm. *manse,* a farm with a house attached; L.L. *mansus, mansum,* a residence, from L. *maneo, mansum,* to stay, to dwell.] 1.† A house or habitation with or without land; particularly, a parsonage house.—2. In Scotland, properly the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman, the ground allotted to him being termed his *glebe;* hence, the dwelling-house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church. —*Capital manse,*† a manor-house or lord's court.

This lady died at her *capital manse* at Fencot near Bicester in 1111. *T. Warton.*

Manservant (man'sėr-vant), *n.* A male servant.

Mansion (man'shon), *n.* [L. *mansio, mansionis,* from *maneo,* to dwell.] 1. Any place of residence; a house, especially a house of considerable size and pretension; a habitation; an abode.

In my Father's house are many *mansions.* Jn. xiv. 2.

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam. *Milton.*

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

2. The house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Mansion (man'shon), *v.i.* To dwell; to reside. [Rare.]

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein. *Mede.*

Mansionary (man'shon-a-ri), *a.* Resident; residentiary; as, *mansionary* canons. *Wright.*

Mansion-house (man'shon-hous), *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house; a manor-house.

(A burglary) must be, according to Sir Edward Coke's definition, in a *mansion-house,* and therefore to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is domus *mansionalis* Dei. *Blackstone.*

—*The Mansion-house,* the official residence of the Lord-mayor of London.

Mansionry (man'shon-ri), *n.* Practice of building places of abode. [Rare.]

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd *mansionry,* that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. *Shak.*

Manslaughter (man'slą-tėr), *n.* 1. The slaughter or killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton.*

2. In *law,* the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.

Manslayer (man'slā-ėr), *n.* One that has slain a human being. 'Cities of refuge for the *manslayer.*' Num. xxxv. 6.

Manstealer (man'stēl-ėr), *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves. 'For liars, for *manstealers.*' 1 Tim. i. 10.

Manstealing (man'stēl-ing), *n.* The act of stealing a human being to sell into slavery.

Man-sty (man'stī), *n.* A sty or dwelling unfit for human habitation; a filthy dwelling-place.

The landlord who, as too many do, neglects his cottages till they become *man-sties,* to breed pauperism and disease. *Kingsley.*

Mansuete (man'swēt), *a.* [L. *mansuetus,* tame—*manus,* the hand, and *suesco, suetum,* to become accustomed.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. 'Domestic and *mansuete* birds.' *Ray.* [Rare.]

Mansuetude (man'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo,* from *mansuetus.* See MANSUETE.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert.* [Rare.]

Manswear (man'swār), *v.i.* Same as *Mainswear.*

Mansworn (man'swōrn), *pp.* [A. Sax. *mānswerian,* to swear wickedly, to forswear—*mān,* sin, wickedness, and *swerian,* to swear.] Perjured. [Scotch.] See MAINSWEAR.

Manta (man'ta), *n.* [Sp. *manta,* a blanket.] 1. A cotton cloth used in Mexico.—2. A gigantic American species of ray, called *devil-fish.*

Mantchoo, *n.* See MANCHOO.

Manteau (mań-tō), *n.* pl. **Manteaus** or **Manteaux** (mań-tōz). [Fr.] A mantle; a cloak. 'The yellow *manteaus* of the bride.' *Hudibras.*

Mantel (man'tel), *n.* [O.Fr. *mantel,* Fr. *manteau.* (See MANTLE.) Though *mantel* and *mantle* are really the same word, they are differently spelled to mark the different senses of the two forms.] The ornamental work above a fireplace; especially, a narrow shelf or slab chiefly used to support ornaments; a mantel-piece; a mantel-shelf.

Mantelet, Mantlet (man'tel-et, mant'let), *n.* [Dim. of *mantle.*] 1. A small cloak worn by women; also, a wide and short cloak with which knights formerly covered their shields.—2. A kind of movable shield of iron, steel, or other material provided for sappers when at work, or used at embrasures during sieges to protect the gunners when working or laying the guns from the rifle-fire of the enemy.

Manteline† (man'tel-in), *n.* A little mantle used by knights at tournaments.

Mantellia (man-tel'i-a), *n.* [In honour of Dr. *Mantell.*] A genus of fossil cycadiform plants, chiefly found in the oolite of the Isle of Portland. The stem is cylindrical and covered with transverse impressions of leaf bases. The internal structure resembles Cycas.

Mantel-piece (man'tel-pēs), *n.* Popularly, the same as mantel or mantel-shelf. In *arch.* distinguished as the horizontal decoration in front of the mantel-tree, supported by the jambs of a chimney-piece, and itself supporting the mantel-shelf.

Mantel-shelf (man'tel-shelf), *n.* The shelf or horizontal slab of a mantel.

Mantel-tree (man'tel-trē), *n.* In *arch.* a beam behind the mantel-piece serving as a lintel to a fireplace, sometimes replaced by a brick arch, to which the name is also given.

Mantic (man'tik), *a.* [Gr. *mantikos,* from *mantis,* a prophet.] Relating to prophecy or divination, or to one supposed to be inspired; prophetic.

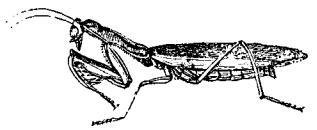
Mantichor, Manticor, *n.* See MANTIGER.

Mantidæ (man'ti-dē), *n. pl.* A family of orthopterous insects, named from the genus Mantis.

Mantiger (man'ti-jėr), rather **Mantichor, Manticor** (man'ti-kor), *n.* [L. *mantichora,* Gr. *mantichōras, martichōras,* a fabulous Indian beast with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail, from Per. *mard-khora,* man-eater—*mard,* man, and *khaur,* an eater.] 1. In *her.* a monster with the face of a man, the body of a lion or tiger, long spiral horns, and the tail of a scorpion. 2. A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

Mantilla (man-til'la), *n.* [Sp.; same origin as *mantle* (which see).] 1. A hood; a woman's head-covering, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil: worn in Spain and the Spanish colonies.—2. A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady.

Mantis (man'tis), *n.* [Gr., a kind of locust, with long thin fore-legs, which are constantly in motion.] A genus of orthopterous insects, remarkable for their grotesque forms. They frequent trees and plants, and the forms and colours of their bodies and wings are so like the leaves and twigs which surround them as to give them remarkable power to elude observation. The



Praying-mantis (*Mantis religiosa*).

M. religiosa, or praying-mantis, has received its name from the peculiar position of the anterior pair of legs, resembling that of a person's hands at prayer. In their habits they are very voracious, killing insects and cutting them to pieces. They are natives chiefly of tropical regions, but are also found in France, Spain, and the warmer parts of Europe.

Mantis-crab (man'tis-krab), *n.* A name given to crustacea of the genus Squilla, from the second pair of jaw-feet being very large, and formed very like the fore-legs of insects of the genus Mantis.

Mantispa (man-tis'pa), *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects of small size, and widely dispersed. They chiefly reside upon trees. Their fore-legs are formed like those in the genus Mantis.

Mantispidæ (man-tis'pi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of neuropterous insects, of which the genus Mantispa is the type. See MANTISPA.

Mantissa (man-tis'a), *n.* [L., addition, increase, a make-weight—an Etruscan word.] A name sometimes given to the decimal part of a logarithm as connected with the integral part or *characteristic*. Thus in the logarithm of 900=2·95424 the characteristic is 2, and the mantissa is ·95424.

Mantis-shrimp (man'tis-shrimp), *n. Caprella linearis*, a crustacean so-called from its resemblance to the mantis insect.

Mantle (man'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæntel*, *mentel*, O.Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*, It. *mantello*, G. D. Dan. and Sw. *mantel*, all from L. *mantellum* or *mantelum*, a mantle.] 1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments.

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*

Hence—2. *Fig.* a cover; a covering; anything that conceals.

Well covered with the night's black *mantle*. *Shak.*
Their actions were disguised with *mantles*. *Hayward.*

3. In *her.* the name given to the cloak or mantle which accompanies and is represented behind the escutcheon.—4. In *zool.* (*a*) the external fold of the skin in most molluscs, forming a cloak in which the viscera are protected. (*b*) Any free outer membrane.—5. In *arch.* the same as *Mantel* (which see).—*Lady's mantle.* See LADY'S-MANTLE.

Mantle (man'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mantled;* ppr. *mantling.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise; to obscure.

So their rising senses
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shak.*

The rosy veils
Mantling the east, by Aurora's peering hand
Were lifted from the water's breast. *Keats.*

Mantle (man'tl), *v.i.* 1. To be expanded or spread out like a mantle; to serve as a covering.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling* proudly, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

He gave the *mantling* vine to grow,
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*

2. In *falconry*, to stretch out one wing after the leg, as a hawk, by way of relief; to spread out the wings for ease: used figuratively in the following extract:—

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease.
Spenser.

3. To become covered with a coating, as a liquid; to send up froth or scum; to cream; to display superficial changes of hue.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond. *Shak.*
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*
The whole sky (at sunset) from the zenith to the horizon becomes one molten *mantling* sea of colour and fire. *Ruskin.*

Mantle-piece, Mantel-shelf (man'tl-pēs, man'tl-shelf), *n.* Same as *Mantel-piece.* See MANTEL.

Mantler (mant'lėr), *n.* One wearing a mantle; in the extract, one whose only clothing is a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler* with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back. *A. Wilson* (1655).

Mantlet, *n.* See MANTELET.

Mantle-tree (man'tl-trē), *n.* Same as *Mantel-tree.*

Mantling (mant'ling), *n.* Same as *Mantle*, 3.

Manto (man'tō), *n.* A mantle; a cloak. 'A *manto* or black coole (cowl).' *Sir P. Ryeaut.*

Mantologist (man-tol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner; a prophet. [Rare.]

Mantology (man-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *manteia*, divination, and *logos*, discourse.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [Rare.]

Manton (man'ton), *n.* The name given to the fowling-pieces made by the late Mr. Joseph *Manton* of London, a much renowned maker. Often called *Joe Manton.*

Mantra (man'tra), *n.* In the East Indies, a charm, incantation, prayer, invocation.

Man-trap (man'trap), *n.* An engine for catching trespassers. It is now unlawful, unless set in a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise.

Mantua (man'tū-a), *n.* [Either a corruption of Fr. *manteau*, a mantle, or from *Mantua*, in Italy. In support of the latter, comp. *milliner*, from *Milan.*] A lady's gown. 'A new *mantua* of genuine French silk.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Mantua-maker (man'tū-a-māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes dresses for females; a dressmaker.

By profession a *mantua-maker;* I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Spectator.*

Mantuan (man'tū-an), *a.* Belonging to the town of Mantua in Italy.

Mantuan (man'tū-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua.

Manty (man'ti), *n.* A mantle; a gown. 'My cousin's silk *manty*, and her gowd watch.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Manual (man'ū-al), *a.* [L. *manualis*, pertaining to the hand, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. Performed by the hand; as, *manual* labour or operation.—2. Used or made by the hand; as, a deed under the king's sign *manual.*—*Manual alphabet*, the letters made by the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb in communicating their ideas. See DEAFNESS.—*Manual exercise* in the military art, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their muskets and other arms.

Manual (man'ū-al), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; as, a *manual* of laws.—2. The service-book of the Romish Church.—3. The key-board of an organ, the range of keys played by the hand, as distinguished from the pedals, those played by the feet.

Manualist (man'ū-al-ist), *n.* An artificer; a workman. [Rare.]

Manually (man'ū-al-li), *adv.* By hand.

Manuary (man'ū-a-ri), *a.* [L. *manuarius*, from *manus*, the hand.] Done by the hand; manual. 'The exquisiteness of *manuary* skill.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Manubial† (ma-nū'bi-al), *a.* [L. *manubialis*, from *manubiæ*, money obtained from the sale of booty, booty, from *manus*, the hand.] Belonging to spoils; taken in war.—*Manubial column*, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.

Manubrial (ma-nū'bri-al) *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to the manubrium; formed like the manubrium.

Manubrium (ma-nū'bri-um), *n.* [L., a handle, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. A haft or handle.—2. In *anat.* the upper bone of the sternum, so called from its handle shape. 3. In *zool.* the polypite which is suspended from the roof of the swimming-bell of a medusa, or from the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore among the Hydrozoa.

Manucaptor (man-ū-kap'tėr), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] In *law*, one who stands bail for another.

Manuducent† (man-ū-dū'sent), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *duco*, to lead.] One who leads by the hand; a manuductor.

Manuduction (man-ū-duk'shon), *n.* [L.L. *manuductio, manuductionis*—L. *manus*, the hand, and *ductio*, a leading, from *duco*, to lead.] Guidance by the hand; a leading; a guiding. *South.* [Rare.]

Manuductor (man-ū-dukt'ėr), *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductor*, a leader.] 1. An officer in the ancient Church who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time, and regulated the music.—2. A conductor; a guide. 'Love be your *manuductor.*' *Jordan.*

Manufactory (man-ū-fak'to-ri), *n.* [See MANUFACTURE.] 1.† The practice of manufacturing; manufactures. 'To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home.' *Bolingbroke.*—2. A building in which goods are manufactured; a factory.

Manufactory† (man-ū-fak'to-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to manufacturing; employed in manufacturing; as, a *manufactory* operation. *Swift.*

Manufactural (man-ū-fak'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures. '*Manufactural* demand.' *W. Taylor.*

Manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make.] 1. The operation of making wares of any kind, as cloth, paper, books, and whatever is used by man; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use, by more or less complicated operations.—2. Anything made from raw materials.

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addison.*

Manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manufactured;* ppr. *manufacturing.* 1. To make or fabricate from raw materials, and work into forms convenient for use, especially by more or less complicated processes; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, or glass.—2. To work up into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk, or iron.

Manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v.i.* To be occupied in manufactures; as, those who *manufacture* are supported by those who use their goods.

Manufacturer (man-ū-fak'tūr-ėr), *n.* One who manufactures; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

Manufacturing (man-ū-fak'tūr-ing), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Employed in making goods; as, a *manufacturing* house, company, establishment, or estate.—2. Concerning or pertaining to manufactures or manufacturers; as, *manufacturing* interests.

Manumise† (man'ū-mīz), *v.t.* To release from slavery; to manumit.

And slaves now *manumised* on their dead master wait. *Dryden.*

Manumission (man-ū-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *manumissio.* See MANUMIT.] The act of liberating a slave from bondage and giving him freedom; emancipation.

Manumit (man-ū-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manumitted;* ppr. *manumitting.* [L. *manumitto*—*manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave; to emancipate. 'Barons . . . who *manumitted* their vassals.' *Warton.*

Manumotive (man'ū-mō-tiv), *a.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] Movable by hand. [Rare.]

Manumotor (man'ū-mō-tėr), *n.* A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction; a carriage for exercise.

Manurable (ma-nūr'a-bl), *a.* [From *manure.*] 1.† That may be cultivated.

This book (Doomsday) in effect gives an account not only of the *manurable* lands in every manor, town, or vil, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That may be manured or enriched by manure.

Manurage† (ma-nūr'āj), *n.* Cultivation. *Warner.*

Manurance† (ma-nūr'ans), *n.* Cultivation. *Spenser.*

Manure (ma-nūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *manured;* ppr. *manuring.* [Originally to work by manual labour or by the hand, and the same word as *manœuvre.* See MANŒUVRE.] 1.† To manage.

Wherefore generally to speak of the commonwealth or policie of England, it is governed, administered, and *manured* by three sorts of persons. *Sir T. Smith.*

2.† To cultivate by manual labour; to till; to develop by culture. 'The *manuring* hand of the tiller.' *Milton.*

Nor could they have slid into those brutish immoralities of life had they duly *manured* those first practical notions and dictates of right reason which the nature of man is originally furnished with. *South.*

3. To enrich, as soils, with fertilizing substances, as dung, guano, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance; to supply with manure; as, to *manure* a field; to *manure* a crop.

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison.*

Manure (ma-nūr'), *n.* [From the verb.] Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops; every substance which is used to improve the natural soil, or to restore to it the fertility which is diminished by the crops annually carried away. Animal, vegetable, and mineral substances are used for this purpose. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying carcasses of animals, ground bones, blood, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c.; urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds); the scrapings of leather, horn, and the refuse of the shambles; the hair or wool of animals. Liquid manure, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung-heaps, stables, and cow-houses, is largely employed in many districts. Although farmers generally prefer to absorb the liquid excrements of their cattle by means of straw, yet sometimes more is produced than can be absorbed. In this case it is collected in tanks and distributed, sometimes from a large barrel drawn by a horse, over the fields, sometimes by a force-pump and hose, and sometimes by simple gravitation. The liquid manure of some large cities, as Edinburgh, is thus utilized, and increasing attention is being paid to this use of it, both from sanitary motives and its high value as a fertilizer. It is used chiefly to promote the growth of grass. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral substances employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, &c.

Manurement (ma-nūr'ment), *n.* Cultivation; improvement. 'The *manurement* of wits.' *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Manurer (ma-nūr'ėr), *n.* One that manures.

Manurial (ma-nū'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to manures. *S. W. Johnson.*

Manus (mā'nus), *n.* [L., the hand.] In *zool.* the hand or fore-foot of a mammal.

Manuscript (man'ū-skript), *n.* [L. *manu scriptum*, written with the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen; a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to what is printed. Often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*

Manuscript (man'ū-skript), *a.* Written with the hand; not printed; as, *manuscript* matter.

Manutenency (man-ū-ten'en-si), *n.* Maintenance. *Abp. Sancroft.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Man-worship (man'wėr-ship), *n.* The worship of a man; undue reverence or extreme adulation and obsequiousness paid to a man.

Manworthy (man'wėr-ŦHi), *a.* Worthy of a man; becoming a man. 'Where it is in advance to a better and more *manworthy* order of things. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Manx (mangks), *n.* 1. The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. It belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and Gaelic.—2. Used as a *plural.* Natives or inhabitants of the Isle of Man. Written also *Manks.*

Manx (mangks), *a.* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man or its language. Written also *Manks.*

Many (men'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *manig, mœnig, menig, monig*, Goth. *manags*, D. *menig*, Dan. *mange*, O.H.G. *manag*, G. *manch*, many. In A. Sax. *manig* was used as an adjective (like G. *manch*) with both singulars and plurals; as, *manig burh*, many a city; *rinc manig*, many a man; *manige men*, many men. It was not till the thirteenth century that the indefinite article was used between it and the noun, as in 'many a man.' Grimm explains the word as derived from *man*, G. *mann*, and the word may have originally meant any man or a number of men. Another supposition is that it contains a nasalized form of the root *mag, mah*, seen in *may, main*, L. *magnus*, &c.] Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous.
Ps. xxxiv. 19.

Followed by *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number it has more of a distributive or emphatic force than with a plural noun.

Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear. *Gray.*

—*The many*, the great majority of people; the crowd; the common herd. '*The* toiling *many* and the resting few.' *Wordsworth.*

The vulgar and *the many* are fit only to be led or driven. *South.*

—*So many*, (*a*) the same number of; as, packed together like *so many* herrings.

Alleys and archways, like *so many* cesspools, disgorged their offences of smell. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A certain number indefinitely; as, he took *so many* of these, *so many* of those, and *so many* of the others.—*Too many*, too strong; too powerful; too able; as, they are *too many* for us; we may also say he is *too many*, or *one too many*, for us. [Colloq.] *Many* is prefixed to a great number of adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves; as, *many*-coloured, *many*-cornered, *many*-eyed, &c.—SYN. Numerous, multiplied, frequent, manifold, various, divers, sundry.

Many (men'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *mœnigeo, manigu*, a crowd, from *manig*, many; Goth. *managei.*] 1.† A multitude. 'O thou fond *many.*' *Shak.* 'The rank-scented *many.*' *Shak.*—2. A considerable number: preceded by the indefinite article.

Like *a many* of these lisping hawthorn buds. *Shak.*

[The phrase *a many* (as well as *a pretty many*) has become obsolete in good usage, though it may be still heard among the uneducated; yet *a good many* and *a great many* are still in common use.]

Many† (men'i), *n.* [See MEINY.] A retinue of servants; household.

The kings before their *many* rode. *Fairfax.*

Many-fountained (men'i-fount-ānd), *a.* Having many fountains or streams; being the source of many streams.

O mother Ida, *many-fountained* Ida. *Tennyson.*

Many-headed (men'i-hed-ed), *a.* Having many heads.—*The many-headed, the many-headed beast* or *monster*, often applied to a mob or the people generally.

Who o'er the herd would wish to reign
Fantastic, fickle, fierce and vain? . . .
Thou *many-headed monster* thing,
O who would wish to be thy king? *Sir W. Scott.*

Many-peopled (men'i-pē-pld), *a.* Having a numerous population, or inhabited by many different races; as, the *many-peopled* earth.

Manyplies (men'i-plīz), *n. pl.* A popular name of the omasum or third stomach of ruminants. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Many-sided (men'i-sīd-ed), *a.* 1. Having many sides; as, a *many-sided* figure; a *many-sided* question.—2. Exhibiting many aspects of mental or moral character; showing mental or moral activity in many different directions; hence, open to many influences; having wide sympathies; as, a *many-sided* mind; a *many-sided* character.—3. Derived from many sources; resulting from many influences; conversant with many subjects or branches of knowledge; exhibiting many phases.

We could say much more about this volume as evincing rare and *many-sided* erudition.
Saturday Rev.

Many-sidedness (men'i-sīd-ed-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of having many sides.—2. The quality of having abilities that actively display themselves in many different directions; the quality of having wide sympathies; the quality of being capable of regarding a subject on all its sides or in all its aspects.

Many-ways, Many-wise (men'i-wāz, men'i-wīz), *adv.* In many different ways; multifariously; variously.

Maor (mär), *n.* Same as *Maer.*

Maori (ma'o-ri), *n.* [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Maori (ma'o-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Maormor (mär'mōr), *n.* [Gael. *maer, maor*, a royal steward, and *mor*, great.] *Lit.* a great steward. The ancient name for a royal steward of high dignity and power, placed by the King of Scotland over a province instead of a thanage, and exercising the office of royal deputy, enjoying a third part of its revenues. Written also *Mormaer* (which see).

Map (map), *n.* [L. *mappa*, a Punic word signifying a napkin, table-napkin—*mappa mundi* (Fr. *mappemonde*, It. *mappamondo*), a delineation of the earth on a cloth; a map.] 1. A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually drawn on paper or other material. (See CHART.) The surface represented being spherical, a map upon a plane surface must be laid down according to the laws of perspective, or the representation must be that of the surface of a sphere upon a plane on the principles of perspective. This is what is termed projection. There are five principal projections, the orthographic, the stereographic, the globular, the conical, and the cylindrical or Mercator's, distinguished from each other by the different positions of the projecting point in which the eye is supposed to be placed. A map of the earth, or a portion of the earth, usually exhibits merely the positions of countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, cities, &c., relatively to one another, and by means of lines of latitude and longitude relatively to every other point on the earth's surface. But a map may be so coloured or shaded as to give a variety of information: for example, to indicate the geological structure, the amount of rainfall, the languages spoken, &c. Hence we have geological, meteorological, linguistic, and other kinds of maps.—2. *Fig.* a distinct and precise representation of anything.

Map (map), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mapped;* ppr. *mapping.* To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, *fig.* to delineate or describe vividly and accurately: often with *out;* as, the country has been surveyed and *mapped out.*

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly. *Shak.*

Maple (mā'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mapeltreó, mapolder*, a maple-tree.] A tree of the genus Acer, nat. order Aceraceæ or Sapindaceæ, peculiar to the northern and temperate parts of the globe. About fifty species are known, distributed through Europe, North America, and different parts of Asia. They are small or large trees, with a sweetish, rarely milky, sap, opposite deciduous, simple, usually lobed

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*).

leaves, and axillary and terminal racemes or corymbs of small greenish flowers. The characteristic form of the fruit is shown in the figure. Two species are common in Britain, the great maple, often miscalled sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*), and the common maple (*A. campestre*). The wood of the former is valuable for various purposes, as for musical instruments, saddle-trees, wooden dishes, and many other articles both of furniture and machinery. The knotted parts of the sugar-maple furnish the pretty bird's-eye maple of cabinet-makers. The wood of several American species is also applied to various uses. The sugar or rock maple (*A. saccharinum*) is the most important species; this yields maple-sugar, which in many parts of North America is an important article of manufacture. A tree of ordinary size will yield from 15 to 30 gallons of sap, from which are made from 2 to 4 lbs. of sugar.—*Maple-honey*, the uncrystallized portion of the sap of the rock-maple from which sugar is made.—*Maple-sugar*, sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple.

Map-mounter (map'mount-ėr), *n.* A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, &c. *Simmonds.*

Mappery (map'ėr-i), *n.* The art of planning and designing maps. *Shak.*

Maqui (mak'wē), *n.* An evergreen or sub-evergreen shrub found in Chili, from the juice of whose fruit the Chilians make a kind of wine. It is the best known species of the genus Aristotelia (*A. Maqui*), and is referred to the nat. order Tiliaceæ. It is cultivated as an ornamental shrub in England, and its fruit ripens.

Mar (mär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *marred;* ppr. *marring.* [A. Sax. *myrran, merran, ámyrran,* to hinder, to obstruct, to lead aside, to spoil; O.E. *amerre,* to mar; Icel. *merja,* to bruise or crush; O.H.G. *marrjan,* M.H.G. *merren,* to hinder, to make void; from same root as *mild* (which see). The word passed from the German into the Romance languages: O. Fr. and Pr. *marrir,* Sp. *marrar,* L.L. *marrire,* to annoy, to injure.] To injure in any way; to spoil; to impair; to deface; to disfigure; to deform.

Neither shalt thou *mar* the corners of thy beard.
Lev. xix. 27.

When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shak.*

But mirth is *marred,* and the good cheer is lost.
Dryden.

Each passion dimm'd his face
Thrice changed with pale, ire, envy, and despair;
Which *marr'd* his borrowed visage. *Milton.*

Mar† (mär), *n.* A blot; a blemish; an injury. *Ascham.*

Mar† (mär), *n.* A lake. See MERE.

Mara (mä'ra), *n.* A rodent animal, sometimes called the *Patagonian Cavy* (*Dolichotis patachonicus*). It lives in forms like the hare, a single couple usually occupying each form.

Mara (mä'ra), *n.* [Icel. *mara,* the nightmare.] In *Norse myth.* a demon who torments men with frightful visions.

The word *brag* has an etymological connection with the name of *Bragi,* the Norse god of song and mirth, while the faithful devotees of Bragi fall after a while under the power of *Mara,* a savage demon who tortures men with visions and crushes them even to death, and who still survives, though with mitigated powers, as the nightmare of modern days.
Isaac Taylor.

Marabou-stork (mä-rä-bö'stork), *n.* The name given to two species of storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou-feathers imported to this country. One species is a native of West Africa (*Leptoptilus marabou*), another is common in India, where it is generally called the *adjutant;* it is the *Leptoptilus Argala.*

Marabout, Maraboot (mä-rä-böt'), *n.* In Northern Africa, among the Berbers, one of a kind of saints or sorcerers who are held in high estimation. They distribute amulets, affect to work miracles, and are thought to exercise the gift of prophecy.

Maracan (mar'a-kan), *n.* [Brazilian *maracana.*] The name given in Brazil to several of the macaws.

Marah (mä'ra), *n.* [Heb., bitterness. The name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea from the bitterness of its waters.] Bitter-water; bitterness.

All their lives long, with the unleavened bread
And bitter herbs of exile and its fears,
The wasting famine of the heart they fed,
And slaked its thirst with *marah* of their tears.
Longfellow.

Marai (ma-rä'), *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

Maranade (mar'a-nād), *v.t.* Same as *Marinate.*

With us the smaller eels are sometimes potted or *maranaded.* *Couch.*

Maranatha (mar-a-nä'tha), *n.* [Syr.] The Lord comes or has come: a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes; as much as to say, 'May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crime.'

Maranta (ma-ran'ta), *n.* [After B. *Maranti,* a Venetian physician and botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Marantaceæ. The arrow-root of commerce is obtained from the rhizomes of *M. arundinacea,* an herbaceous branching plant 4 to 6 feet high, with narrow ovate leaves and small white solitary or loosely racemose flowers. It is a native of Tropical America. See ARROW-ROOT.

Marantaceæ (mar-an-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of endogenous plants found wild in tropical countries only. Called also *Cannaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, with fibrous roots or fleshy creeping rhizomes, alternate simple leaves with sheathing foot-stalks, and irregular, often handsome, racemose or panicled flowers. The genus Canna is commonly cultivated under the name of Indian shot. See *Indian shot* under INDIAN, MARANTA.

Marasca (mar-as'ka), *a.* [See MARASCHINO.] A term applied to the small black wild variety of cherry from which maraschino is distilled.

Maraschino (mar-as-kē'nō), *n.* [It., from *marasca, amarasca,* a kind of sour cherry, from L. *amarus,* bitter.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries; the best is from Zara in Dalmatia, and is obtained from the marasca cherry.

Marasmus (ma-raz'mus), *n.* [Gr. *marasmos,* from *marainō,* to cause to pine or waste away.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy; phthisis; consumption. Marasmus often depends on disease of the mesenteric glands, or some obstruction in the course of the chyle.

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

—*Marasmus senilis,* progressive atrophy of the aged.

Marasqueno (mar-as-kē'nō), *n.* Same as *Maraschino.*

Marattiaceæ (ma-rat'ti-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* An order of ferns found in South America, the Eastern Pacific Islands, and South Africa, differing from Polypodiaceæ in the absence of a jointing ring to the spore-case, and from Ophioglossaceæ in having the sori and the vernation circinate.

Maraud (ma-rąd'), *v.i.* [Fr. *marauder,* to beg, play the rogue, from *maraud,* a rogue, a vagabond.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.

Maraud (ma-rąd'), *n.* Spoliation by marauders.

While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and ravage.
W. Irving.

Marauder (ma-rąd'ėr), *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

The pirates had been a troublesome enemy, because, as flying *marauders,* lurking, and watching their opportunities, they could seldom be brought to action. *De Quincey.*

Maravedi (mä-rä-vā-dē'), *n.* [Sp.; so called from *Marábitin,* an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain and Africa, lit. the steadfast.] A small copper coin of Spain, less than a farthing sterling. It is no longer current. The gold maravedi, a still older coin, was worth about fourteen shillings.

Marble (mär'bl), *n.* [Fr. *marbre,* L. *marmor,* marble; Gr. *marmaros,* any stone or rock which sparkles in the light, from *marmairō,* to flash, to gleam.] 1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. Marble is limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime; but limestone is a more general name, comprehending the calcareous stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. The term is limited by mineralogists and geologists to the several varieties of carbonate of lime which have more or less of a granular and crystalline texture. In *sculp.* the term is applied to several compact or granular kinds of stone susceptible of a very fine polish. The varieties of marble are exceedingly numerous, and greatly diversified in colour. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney-pieces, monuments, &c. By far the largest portion of the marble used by modern sculptors comes from the quarries of Carrara in Italy, but some is also got from Greece. Many sorts of variegated marbles of great beauty are found in Britain.—2. A little ball of marble, of other stone, or of baked clay, used by children in play.—3. A column, tablet, or the like, of marble, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.—*Arundel marbles* or *Arundelian marbles,* a collection of ancient sculptured marbles, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1624 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson presented it to the University of Oxford. The most curious and interesting portion of this collection is called the Parian Chronicle, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of mythical or semi-mythical Cecrops (1582 B.C.) to the archonship of Diognetus (264 B.C.), but part of it is now lost, and what remains is much corroded and defaced.—*Elgin marbles,* a splendid collection of basso-rilievos and fragments of statuary brought from the Parthenon at Athens to England by Lord Elgin in 1814, afterwards purchased by the government, and now lodged in the British Museum. The largest part of them (ninety-two pieces in all) were, perhaps, executed from designs by Phidias, and are considered among the finest remains of ancient art.—*Fire marble,* a kind of lumachel in which red colours predominate.

Marble (mär'bl), *a.* 1. Composed of marble; as, a *marble* pillar.—2. Variegated in colour; stained or veined like marble.

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

3. Hard; insensible; as, a *marble* heart.

Marble (mär'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *marbled;* ppr. *marbling.* To give an appearance of marble to; to stain or vein like marble; as, to *marble* the edges of a book.

Marble-breasted (mär'bl-brest-ed), *a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. '*Marble-breasted* tyrant.' *Shak.*

Marble-constant (mär'bl-kon-stant), *a.* Immovable as marble; firm; constant. *Shak.*

Marble-cutter (mär'bl-kut-ėr), *n.* One who hews marble; a worker in marble; an instrument or machine for cutting marble.

Marble-edged (mär'bl-ejd), *a.* Having the edges marbled, as a book.

Marble-hearted (mär'bl-härt-ed), *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy. '*Marble-hearted* fiend.' *Shak.*

Marbleize (mär'bl-īz), *v.t.* To stain or otherwise mark in imitation of marble.

Marble-paper (mär'bl-pā-pėr), *n.* Paper marked in imitation of variegated marble.

Marbler (mär'blėr), *n.* 1. One who works in marble. *Fuller.* [Rare.]—2. One who stains or otherwise marks in imitation of marble.

Marbles† (mär'blz), *n. pl.* A venereal disease, probably bubo. *R. Greene.*

Marbling (mär'bling), *n.* 1. The art or practice of variegating in colour, in imitation of marble.—2. Any marking resembling that of veined marble; as, the *marbling* of flesh-meat produced by the fat and lean being so intermixed as to produce that appearance.

Marbly (mär'bli), *a.* Resembling marble in structure or appearance. *Mrs. Jameson.*

Marc (märk), *n.* [Fr.; L. *emarcus,* a kind of vine—a word of Celtic origin.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, as of grapes, olives, &c.

Marc (märk), *n.* [See MARK.] A weight of gold and silver; a money of account. See MARK.

Marca (mär'ka), *n.* See MANCA.

Marcasite (mär'kas-īt), *n.* [A word of Arabic origin; It. *marcassita;* Fr. *marcasite.*] Iron pyrites or bisulphide of iron. Marcasite occurs crystallized in modified rhombic prisms, and also in reniform and botryoidal masses. It is of a paler colour than ordinary pyrites, being nearly of the colour of tin, and its lustre is more strongly metallic. The older mineralogists gave this name to pyrites occurring in thin veins, and that of *pyrites* to nodular masses.

Marcasitic, Marcasitical (mär-ka-sit'ik, mär-ka-sit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite.

Marcassin (mär-kas'sin), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a young wild boar.

Marceline (mär'se-lin), *n.* [Fr., from L. *marceo,* to be weak, thin.] A thin silk tissue used for linings, &c., in ladies' dresses. *Simmonds.*

Marcescent (mär-ses'ent), *a.* [L. *marcescens, marcescentis,* ppr. of *marcesco,* to fade.] Withering; fading; decaying; specifically, in *bot.* withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected; &c., a *marcescent* perianth.

Marcescible (mär-ses'i-bl), *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.

Marcgraviaceæ (märk'gra-vi-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of *Marcgrave,* the German naturalist.] A small unimportant group of hypogynous exogenous plants found in Central America, remarkable for their cucullate bracts, now considered as a tribe of Ternstrœmiaceæ. They are climbing or epiphytic plants, with leathery entire leaves, and flowers in terminal racemes.

March (märch), *n.* [O.Fr. *march,* from L. *Martius,* pertaining to Mars, *Martius mensis,* Mars' month, *Mars,* the god of war.] The third month of the year.—*Mad as a*

March hare, quite mad or crazy; as mad as can be. [The phrase has its origin in the fact that March is the rutting month of hares, during which they are in an excited and violent state.]

March (märch), *n.* [Probably directly from the Fr. *marche*, a boundary (It. Sp. Pg. Pr. *marca*), but the word is originally Teutonic; A. Sax. *meare*, a mark, sign, boundary, limit, Goth. *marka*, a border. See MARK.] A frontier or boundary of a territory; a border; especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions, and also to the country lying near and about such: in Scotland commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine them, of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small. The term is most familiar to us as applied to the boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. The marches between the latter countries were divided into three portions, the western, the middle, and the eastern marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called warden of the marches.

Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions—France, Savoy, and Switzerland. *Fuller.*

—*Riding of the marches*, a practice still observed occasionally in one or other of the burghs of Scotland, the original object of which was to preserve in the memory of the inhabitants the limits of their property. In observing this practice the magistrates and chief men of the borough, mounted on horseback, ride in procession along the boundaries of the property belonging to the borough, and perform various ceremonies.

March (märch), *v.i.* To border; to be contiguous; to be situated next, with a boundary line between; as, his land *marches* on or with mine.

March (märch), *v.i.* [Fr. *marcher;* It. *marciare.* Origin doubtful. Diez and others derive it from Fr. *marche*, a boundary (see MARCH, a frontier or boundary), through such usages as in 'aller de *marche* en *marche*,' to wander from boundary to boundary; Brachet takes it from L. *marcus*, a hammer, through L.L. *marcare*, to beat the ground with the feet, to march.] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner; to walk with a steady regular tread. *Spenser.*

Beyond the river we'll encamp ourselves,
And on to-morrow bid them *march* away. *Shak.*

Singing of men that in battle array,
Ready in heart and ready in hand,
March with banner and bugle and fife
To the death, for their native land. *Tennyson.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

—*Marching regiment*, a colloquial term for an infantry regiment of the line: generally used in a disparaging sense. *Sir W. Scott.*

One was sent to college, the other put into a *marching regiment.* *Lord Lytton.*

March (märch), *v.t.* 1. To cause to move in military order; to cause to move in a body; to cause to move in regular procession. 'To *march* a bloody host.' *Shak.*

Because the distracted state of Persia rendered it a prey to the first invader, he *marched* an army, . . . and took possession of two important provinces. *Brougham.*

2. To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance; as, the policeman *marched* his prisoner to the police-office.

March (märch), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The measured and uniform walk, or forward movement of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order; a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music; stately and deliberate walk; steady or laboured progression: used figuratively in regard to poetry from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison.*

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic *march* and energy divine. *Pope.*

2. An advance of soldiers from one halting place to another; a day's journey of soldiery; the distance passed over; as, a *march* of 20 miles.

In our third *march* we found an unexpected supply of food, the hills being full of hares. *De Foe.*

3. Progressive development; advancement; progress. 'The *march* of intellect.' *Southey.*

And this happens merely because men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the *march* of affairs. *Buckle.*

4. *Milit.* a signal to move; a particular beat of the drum.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. *Knolles.*

5. In *music*, a composition of a strongly rhythmic character, either in duple or triple time, designed to accompany and regulate the movement of troops or other bodies of men.—*To make a march*, in the game of euchre, to take all the tricks of a single deal. *Hoyle.*—*March past*, a march past the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade.

Marchantia (märˊ-chanˊti-a), *n.* [In honour of Nicholas *Marchant*, a French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Hepaticæ, the type of the sub-order Marchantiaceæ (which see).

Marchantiaceæ, Marchantieæ (märˊ-chanˊ-ti-āˊ″sē-ē, märˊ-chanˊti-ēˊ-ē), *n. pl.* Cryptogamic plants, forming a sub-order of the Hepaticæ. The frond is never leafy and frequently forked; the male organs are immersed in sessile or stalked discoid or peltate receptacles, and the capsules are disposed symmetrically on the under side of stalked wheel-shaped receptacles.

Marcher (märchˊèr), *n.* 1. One who marches. 2. The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.—The *lords marchers* of England were the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, and who, in times past, had their laws and regal power, until they were abolished by 27 Henry VIII.

Marchet (märˊchet), *n.* [L.L. *marcheta*, a fee of a *mark.*] A pecuniary fine anciently paid by the tenant to his lord, for the marriage of one of the tenant's daughters. This custom prevailed both in England and Scotland. See MERCHETA.

Marchioness (märˊshun-es), *n.* [L.L. *marchio*, a marquis. See MARQUIS.] The wife or widow of a marquis; a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

March-mad (märchˊmad), *a.* Extremely foolish or excitable; rash; foolhardy. See under MARCH, the month. *Sir W. Scott.*

March-man (märchˊman), *n.* A person living near the march dividing two countries; a borderer.

Now Bowden Moor the *march-man* won,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o'er Halidon. *Sir W. Scott.*

Marchpane † (märchˊpān), *n.* [O.Fr. *marcepain*, Fr. *massepain*, It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapan*, G. *marcipan*, *marzipan*, perhaps from L.Gr. *maza*, a barley-cake, and L. *panis*, bread, or from the names *Martius* or *Marcus* and *panis.*] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; a spice-cake composed of sugar, nuts, pine-apple, almonds, sometimes with poppy-seeds and Indian corn; a macaroon.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane.* *Shak.*

March-ward (märchˊwȧrd), *n.* A warden of the marches; a marcher.

Marcian, † *a.* Martial; under the influence of Mars. *Chaucer.*

Marcid (märˊsid), *a.* [L. *marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.] 1. Withered; feeble; drooping; wasted away. '*Marcid* dying herbs.' *Dryden.*—2. Causing or accompanied by wasting and feebleness. 'A *marcid* fever.' *Harvey.*

Marcidity (märˊ-sidˊi-ti), *n.* Leanness; meagreness. *Perry.*

Marcionite (märˊshi-on-īt), *n.* A follower of *Marcion*, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the oriental notion of the two conflicting principles of good and evil, and imagined that between these there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor wholly evil, the creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation.

Marcite (marˊsīt), *n.* Same as *Marcosian.*

Marcobrunner (märˊ-kō-brunˊèr), *n.* A celebrated Rhine wine, possessing much body and aroma, from the *Markobrunn* vineyard, between Mainz and Bingen.

Marcosian (märˊ-kōˊzi-an), *n.* A disciple of *Marcus*, an Egyptian, a judaizing Christian, about the second century. The Marcosians were a branch of the Gnostics, and possessed a large number of books which they believed to be canonical. Their opinions seem to have been similar to those of the Socinians.

Marcour (märˊkèr), *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [Rare.]

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, which is incurable. *Harvey.*

Marcus (märˊkus), *n.* A large iron-headed hammer. *Weale.*

Mare (mār), *n.* [A. Sax. *mære*, *mere*, *myre*, a mare, *mear*, *mearh*, a horse; Icel. *mar*, a horse, *merr*, a mare, G. *mähre*, a mare, O.H.G. *marah*, *march*, a horse; allied to Ir. *marc*, W. *march*, a horse.] The female of the horse or of other species of the genus Equus.—*Mare's nest*, an absurd or extremely ridiculous discovery; a discovery that is no discovery: usually a person is said to find a mare's nest when he chuckles over some discovery which he thinks he has made, but which turns out to be a hoax or self-delusion.

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found? *Beau. & Fl.*

—*The gray mare is the better horse.* See GRAY-MARE.

Mare† (mār), *n.* [A. Sax. *mara*, an incubus; Icel. *mara*, the nightmare, an ogress; Prov. G. *mar*, *nachtmar*, whence Fr. *cauchemar*, nightmare (*caucher*, L. *calcare*, to oppress); Pol. *mara*, a vision, dream, nightmare; Bohem. *mura*, an incubus.] A sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep, accompanied with sighing, suffocative panting, intercepted utterance; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound *nightmare.*]

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Mareca (marˊē-ka), *n.* A genus of palmiped birds, containing the widgeon (*Mareca Penelope*).

Marekanite (marˊē-kan-īt), *n.* A variety of obsidian, found at *Marekan* in Siberia, in small spherules: it is a form of *pearlstone.*

Maremma (ma-remˊma), *n.* pl. **Maremme** (ma-remˊme). [It.] Tracts of country in middle Italy, which, by reason of the unhealthy exhalations of a soil abounding in sulphur and alum, cannot be inhabited in summer without danger. The word is also sometimes used to signify the malaria or unhealthy vapours exhaled from the soil.

Marena (ma-rēˊna), *n.* [G. *maräne*, *moräne*, from Lake *Morin*, in Brandenburg, Prussia.] A name sometimes applied to one or two fishes of the genus Coregonus.

Mareschal (märˊe-shal), *n.* [See MARSHAL.] The chief commander of an army; marshal.

O, William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* of France. *Prior.*

Mare's-tail (mārzˊtāl), *n.* 1. A plant, *Hippuris vulgaris.* See HIPPURIS.—2. A name given by seamen to long streaky clouds, spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicating rain.

Margarate (märˊga-rāt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, a pearl. See MARGARITE.] In *chem.* a salt of margaric acid.

Margaric (mär-garˊik), *a.* [See MARGARITE.] Pertaining to or resembling pearl.—*Margaric acid* ($C_{17}H_{33}O.OH$), a substance consisting of a mixture of palmitic and stearic acid. It has a fatty aspect, and is insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in hot alcohol; the latter, as it cools, deposits the substance in pearly scales: hence its name. In Britain the name is now applied to the imitation of butter, otherwise called *butterine*, being a preparation artificially made from beef suet, milk, butter, and vegetable oil, having exactly the appearance of good butter. Its sale for real butter is an offence at law.

Margarin, Margarine (märˊga-rin), *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hog's lard; the solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils, a mixture of palmitin and stearin. The name *margarine* is now given to butterine or any imitation of butter.

Margaritaceæ (märˊga-ri-tāˊ″sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca containing many genera of much interest; the pearl-oysters. The most important is the Avicula, one species of which, the *A.* (*Meleagrina*) *margaritifera*, produces the most valued pearls, as well as the greatest quantity of mother-of-pearl.

Margaritaceous (märˊga-ri-tāˊ″shus), *a.* Pearly, or resembling pearl.

Margarite (märˊga-rīt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. *margaritēs*, pearl, from Per. *mervarid*, a pearl.] 1. A pearl. 'The *margarite* or pearl.' *Bp. King.*—2. A mineral of a grayish-white colour found in Tyrol. It generally occurs with chlorite.

Margaritic (mar-ga-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite.—*Margaritic acid*, one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil.

Margaritiferous (mär'ga-rit-if''ėr-us), *a.* Producing pearls.

Margaron, Margarone (mär'ga-rōn), *n.* [Fr. *margarone*. See MARGARITE.] A solid white fatty matter which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime.

Margarous (mär'gar-us), *a.* A term applied to a fatty acid containing less of oxygen than margaric acid.

Margay (mär'gā), *n.* A Brazilian animal of the cat kind, the *Felis Margay* or *F. tigrina*. It is about the size of the domestic cat, is of a pale fawn colour, with black bands on the fore-parts, and leopard-like spots on the hind-parts and on the long bushy tail. It has been domesticated and made very useful in rat-killing.

Marge (marj), *n.* Brink; margin.

> Ye whose precious charge
> Nibble their fill at ocean's very *marge*. *Keats.*

Margent† (mär'jent), *n.* [Same word as *margin*, but with a parasitic *t*, as in *pheasant*, *tyrant*.] A margin.

> A sorrow so great as brought her to the *margent* of her grave. *Jer. Taylor.*

Margent† (mär'jent), *v.t.* To note or enter on the margin; to margin.

Margin (mär'jin), *n.* [Formerly *marge*, *margine*, or *margent*, Fr. *marge*, It. *margine*, from L. *margo*, *marginis*, a brink, a margin.] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a river or lake; specifically, (*a*) the edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or partly occupied by notes. (*b*) In *bot.* the edge of a leaf.—2. The sum or quantity reserved to meet contingencies; a certain latitude to go and come upon; specifically, (*a*) the difference between the prime cost of an article and its selling price, which leaves room for profit. (*b*) The excess of the sum set aside to execute any undertaking over the estimated cost, to provide for casualties and unforeseen expenses.

> 'What's that the chancelior of the exchequer says when he finds himself in a mess with his accounts, and doesn't see his way out again?' asked Allan. 'He always tells his honourable friend he's quite willing to leave a something or other'—'A *margin*!' suggested Mr. Brock. 'That's it,' said Allan. 'I'm quite willing to leave a *margin*.' *Wilkie Collins.*

3. In *joinery*, the flat part of the styles and rails of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the styles being repeated in the centre; and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two-leaved doors.—*Margin draught*, in *stone-hewing*, the chiseled part of the edge of a stone.—*Margin of a course*, in *arch.* that part of the upper side of a course of slates which appears uncovered by the next superior course. SYN. Border, brink, verge, brim, edge.

Margin (mär'jin), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with a margin; to border.—2. To enter in the margin of a book.

Marginal (mär'jin-al), *a.* Pertaining to a margin; specifically, written or printed in the margin of a page; as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

Marginalia (mär-jin-ā'li-a), *n. pl.* Notes written on the margin of books.

Marginally (mär'jin-al-li), *adv.* In the margin of a book.

> Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down. *Abp. Newcomb.*

Marginate (mär'jin-āt), *v.t.* To furnish with a margin or margins.

Marginated, Marginate (mär'jin-āt-ed, mär'jin-āt), *a.* Having a margin.

Margin-line (mär'jin-līn), *n.* *Naut.* a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing transom in a ship and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom planks terminate.

Margosa (mar-gō'za), *n.* A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*. See MELIA.

Margot (mär'got), *n.* A fish of the perch kind found in the waters of Carolina.

Margravate, Margraviate (mär-grā'vāt, mär-grā'vi-āt), *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Margrave (mär'grāv), *n.* [Fr. *margrave*, D. *markgraaf*, G. *markgraf*, Dan. *markgreve*—compounded of *mark*, a march or border, and *graf*, or *grave*, an earl or count.] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c.

Margravine (mär'gra-vīn), *n.* [Fr. *margravine*, G. *markgräfin*.] The wife of a margrave.

Marian (mā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to the Virgin Mary, or to Mary, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

> Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-born gentleman. *Fuller.*

Marid (mā'rid), *n.* In *Mohammedan myth.* an evil jinnee or demon of the most powerful class.

Marie,† Mary,† *n.* Marrow.

Mariet (mar'i-et), *n.* [Fr. *mariette*, dim. of *Marie*, Mary.] A plant, *Campanula urticifolia*, or nettle-leaved campanula, a hardy perennial, growing 3 feet in height, and bearing a blue flower. This name is also given by some to a kind of violet, *Viola marina*.

Marigenous (ma-rij'en-us), *a.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea.

Marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*. Comp. G. *goldblume*, D. *goud-bloem*, gold-flower; also Gael. *lus Mairi* (Mary's plant), marigold.] 1. The name of several plants bearing a yellow flower, especially *Calendula officinalis*. The so-called African and French marigolds are species of Tagetes; the corn-marigold is *Chrysanthemum segetum*; the fig-marigold is a Mesembryanthemum; the marsh-marigold is *Caltha palustris*.—2.† A piece of gold money: from the colour.

> I'll write it, an' you will, in short-hand, to despatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred *marigolds* in a purse for you. *Cowley.*

—*Marigold-window*, in *arch.* same as *Rose-window* or *Catherine-wheel Window*. See ROSE-WINDOW.

Marigot (mar'i-got), *n.* [Fr. *marais*, a marsh.] In Western Africa, a kind of small lake close to or near the brink of a river, and fed by the river's overflowings.

Marigraph (mar'i-graf), *n.* [Fr. *marigraphe*—L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A machine, of French invention, for registering in a permanent manner the height of the tides, &c.

Marikin, Marikina (mar'i-kin, mar-i-kē'na), *n.* [The native name.] A small South American monkey, with fine silky hair of a golden yellow colour, and furnished with a mane. Also called the *Silky Tamarin*. It is the *Jacchus rosalia* of naturalists.

Marinade (mär-in-ad), *n.* [Fr., pickle, from *marin*, marine, from L. *mare*, the sea.] A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before dressing to improve their flavour.

Marinate, Marinade (mar'in-āt, mar'in-ād), *v.t.* [Fr. *mariner*, originally, to put into sea-water, from *marine*.] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Marine (ma-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea; allied to W. *môr*, the sea, A. Sax. *mere*, a lake, a marsh, and E. *marsh*.] Pertaining to or in some way connected with the sea; as, (*a*) found or formed in the sea; inhabiting the sea; as, *marine* shells; *marine* deposits; *marine* forms of life. (*b*) Used at sea; suited for use at sea; as, a *marine* barometer; a *marine* engine. (*c*) Naval; maritime; as, a *marine* officer; *marine* forces.—*Marine acid*, a name sometimes used for hydrochloric acid.—*Marine barometer*, a barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a stricture in the tube to prevent oscillations of the mercury.—*Marine corps*, the corps or body of marines. See MARINE, *n.*—*Marine engine*, a form of steam-engine used in sea-going steamers, in which the working beam and other heavy parts are placed below the shaft. Also called *Side-lever Engine*.—*Marine insurance*. See INSURANCE.—*Marine soap*, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water, chiefly made of cocoa-nut oil.—*Marine, Maritime*. See under MARITIME.

Marine (ma-rēn'), *n.* 1. A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements; one of a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships and on shore under certain circumstances. They are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line.—2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state; the collective shipping of a country; as, the mercantile *marine*.—3. The whole economy of naval affairs; the aggregate of interests concerned in the shipping of a country.

> The first (factions) wished France diverted from the politics of the Continent, to attend solely to her *marine*. *Burke.*

4. In *painting*, a sea-piece (which see).

> On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvator, in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise. *Ruskin.*

—*Royal marines*, troops which serve on board of her majesty's ships of war.—*Tell that to the marines*, or *that will do for the marines*, expressions signifying disbelief in some statement made or story told. It originated in the fact that owing to their ignorance of seamanship the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors.

Marined (ma-rēnd'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term applied to an animal with the lower parts of the body like a fish.

Marine-glue (ma-rēn'glū), *n.* A cement made by dissolving shellac, caoutchouc, and naphtha or mineral oil, most useful in ship-building and in photography.

Mariner (mar'in-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *marinier*, from L. *mare*, the sea. See MARINE.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

> Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes,
> His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*

—*Mariner's Compass*. See COMPASS.

Marine-store (ma-rēn'stōr), *n.* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c. Applied also to shops where any old articles, as iron, grease, ropes, &c., are bought and sold. The keeper of the store must have his or her name with 'Dealer in Marine Stores' painted distinctly in letters not less than 6 inches long over the door. He must register his purchases, not buy from a person apparently under sixteen, nor cut up any cable or article exceeding 5 fathoms in length, without an order from justices of the peace.

Marinorama (ma-rēn'ō-rä''ma), *n.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. *horaō*, to see.] A representation of a sea-view.

Mariolater (mā-ri-ol'a-tėr), *n.* One who practises Mariolatry.

Mariolatry (mā-ri-ol'a-tri), *n.* [L. *Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. *latreia*, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary.

Marionette (mar'i-on-et''), *n.* [Fr., for *Mariolette*, a dim. of *Mariole*, the name formerly given to little figures of the Virgin Mary.] A puppet moved by strings.

Mariotte's Law (mar'i-ots lą), *n.* [After *Mariotte*, an eminent French philosopher, who discovered it.] See BOYLE'S LAW.

Mariput (mar'i-put), *n.* The zoril, an animal of the genus Viverra, the *V. zorilla*, a species of civet.

Marischal (mär'shal). See MARSHAL.

Marish (mar'ish), *n.* [See MARSH.] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh. [Obsolete except in poetry.]

> And far through the *marish* green and still
> The tangled water-courses slept. *Tennyson.*

Marish† (mar'ish), *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. '*Marish* and unwholesome grounds.' *Bacon.*

Marital (mar'i-tal), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, marital, from *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] Pertaining to a husband. '*Marital* affection.' *Aylife.*

Maritated (mar'i-tāt-ed), *a.* Having a husband. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Maritimal,† Maritimale† (ma-rit'i-mal), *a.* Same as *Maritime*. 'A *maritimal* voyage.' *Raleigh.*

Maritime (mar'i-tīm), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea. See MARINE.] 1. Relating or pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea; connected or belonging to shipping; naval; as, *maritime* pursuits; *maritime* affairs. 'His youth and want of experience in *maritime* service.' *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as, *maritime* powers.—3. Bordering on the sea; situated near the sea; as, a *maritime* coast. 'A *maritime* town.' *Addison.*—4. Characterized by numerous naval expeditions, or naval strength. 'The *maritime* reign of Queen Elizabeth.' *Blackstone.* [Rare.]—*Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen. It forms an important branch of the commercial law of all maritime nations.—*Maritime state*, the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of parliament.—*Maritime interest*, a premium charged upon a bond of bottomry.—*Maritime, Marine*. *Maritime* refers more especially to the sea as a field of human action, to some use of the sea by man, or some human

interest connected with the sea, or to position on or near the sea. *Marine* refers rather to the sea in its merely physical aspect, and thus we always speak of a *marine* shell, a *marine* product. See MARINE.

Marjoram (mär'jō-ram), *n.* [G. *marjoran*, Fr. *marjolaine*, It. *marjorana*, L.L. *marjoraca*, from L. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. *amarakos*, *amarakon*, marjoram.] A plant of the genus Origanum, of several species, belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ, or mint tribe. The sweet marjoram (*O. Majorana*) is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The common marjoram (*O. vulgare*) is a native of Britain, and is a perennial plant, with opposite leaves and small pink flowers, growing in calcareous soils.

Mark (märk), *n.* [A. Sax. *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary: a word common to all the Teutonic languages; Goth. *marka*, a boundary; Icel. *mark*, a mark or sign, a landmark, *merki*, a boundary; *mörk*, a border-district; Dan. *mærke*, mark, token, *mark*, a field; D. *merk*, a mark; G. *mark*, a boundary, a district, whence Fr. *marque*, a mark. *March* is another form. See MARCH, a boundary.] 1. A visible sign or impression, as a dot, line, streak, stamp, figure, or the like, left or made by one substance on another; as, a *mark* of chalk, charcoal, ink; the *mark* of a dirty finger; a *mark* of a seal in wax; the *mark* of a whip on one's body. A mark may be made either by leaving a portion of one substance on another, as in the case of chalk on a black-board, or by an incision or indentation made in a softer body, as in the case of a seal in soft wax, or by a change, as discoloration, or a bruise produced in the substance of the body itself, as a wale left by a whip.

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus or the Punick wars. *Dryden.*

2. Any sign by which a thing can be distinguished; an indication, visible token, or evidence.

There are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire. *Addison.*

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

3. Pre-eminence; distinction; importance; consequence; eminent position; as, a man of *mark*.

A fellow of no *mark* nor likelihood. *Shak.*

4. Observance; respectful attention or regard.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so countenanced, that the strong statutes
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much in mock as *mark*. *Shak.*

5. The object of respectful attention or regard; hence, an example; pattern. [Rare.]

He was the *mark* and glass, copy and book,
That fashioned others. *Shak.*

6. Anything to which a missile may be directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Sir J. Davies.*

Hence—7. The point to be reached; the proper standard; the exact amount; as, to be within the *mark*, to be moderate in one's estimate; to be below or under the *mark*, to be below the proper standard; to be up to the *mark*; and so on.

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller. I shall be within the *mark* any way. *Dickens.*

Feeling all the better for my little rashness, so that I am quite up to the *mark* for our march. *W. H. Russell.*

8. A character, generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it. '+ Bill Stumps. His *mark*.' *Dickens.* 9. A weight still used in some parts of Europe for various commodities, especially gold and silver. Its weight varied, but was always somewhat more than ½ lb.—10. The name of various coins still or formerly in use in different places; as, (*a*) an old English coin of the value of 13*s.* 4*d.* (*b*) A coin used in Hamburg of the value of about 1*s.* 2*d.* (*c*) In the new coinage of the German Empire, a coin of nearly the same value as the English shilling.—A *mark banco* is a money of account in Hamburg equal to nearly 1*s.* 6*d.* See MERK.—11. A license of reprisals. See MARQUE.—12. In *com.* (*a*) a certain sign which a merchant puts upon his goods, or upon that which contains them, in order to distinguish them from others; a trade-mark. (*b*) *Private mark*, a mark made by a merchant on his goods, intelligible only to himself and his assistants, indicative of the price at which they are to be sold.—*God bless* or *God save the mark!* *Save the mark!* &c., ejaculatory or parenthetical phrases expressive of irony, scorn, deprecation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary. 'In archery when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out 'God save the mark!' that is, prevent any one coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere.' *Brewer.*

For he made me mad
To see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting-gentlewoman
Of guns and drums and wounds,—*God save the mark!* *Shak.*

(As if he had said, 'A pretty fellow this to direct his discourse to such subjects!')

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, *God bless the mark*, is a kind of devil. *Shak.*

My father had no more nose, my dear, *saving the mark!* than there is upon the back of my hand. *Sterne.*

—*To make one's mark*, to make one's influence felt; to gain a position of influence and distinction.—*Mark of mouth*, the indications on the teeth of a horse by which its age is known. SYN. Impress, impression, stamp, vestige, print, trace, track, characteristic, evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom.

Mark (märk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *mearcian*. See the noun.] 1. To make a mark on; as, to *mark* sheep; to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief.—2. To single out; to point out; to designate; to stamp or characterize; to denote: often with *out*.

My will that *marks* thee for my earth's delight. *Shak.*

To mark what of their state he more might learn,
By word or action *mark'd*. *Milton.*

3. To notice; to take particular observation of; to take note of; to regard; to observe; to heed.

Mark them which cause divisions and offences. Rom. xvi. 17.

No more, aghast and pale,
From Ostia's walls the crowds shall *mark*
The track of thy destroying bark. *Macaulay.*

—*To mark out*, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate; as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for punishment.—*Marked pawn*, in *chess*, a pawn on which one of the players sets a mark, undertaking to checkmate his antagonist with it.—*To mark time*, in *milit.* to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching.—SYN. To note, remark, notice, observe, regard, heed, show, evince, indicate, point out, betoken, denote, characterize, stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

Mark (märk), *v.i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1 Ki. xx. 7.

Markable† (märk'a-bl), *a.* Remarkable.

Marked (märkt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a mark or marks.—2. Noticeable; evident.

Markedly (mär'ked-li), *adv.* Noticeably; evidently; as, *markedly* inferior.

Markee (mär-kē'). See MARQUEE.

Marker (märk'ér), *n.* 1. One who marks; specifically, (*a*) one who marks the score at games, as at billiards. (*b*) At English schools and universities, the monitor who calls the roll at divine service. (*c*) *Milit.* the soldier who is the pivot round which a body of men wheels, or who marks the direction of an alignment.—2. A counter used in card-playing.

Market (mär'ket), *n.* [O. Fr. *markiet*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise; hence also O.H.G. *mercat*, D. and G. *markt*.] 1. An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; the meeting together of people for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction, where the sale is public; a fair.—2. A public place in a city or town where goods are exposed for sale; a public building in which provisions or other wares are exposed to sale; a market-place; a market-house.—3. The crowd of people assembled in a market for business or pleasure; as, there was a large *market* to-day.—4. Country, region, district, or town where anything is in demand; country or place of sale; as, the British *market*; the foreign *market*; the London *market*.

There is a third thing to be considered—how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*. *J. S. Mill.*

5. Purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; hence, price; cost; worth; valuation; as, to make *market*; a ready *market*; a dull *market*; the *market* is high or low; I took my wares to town, but could not find a *market*.

So of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold. *Dryden.*

6. In *law*, the privilege of having a public market. Market is defined by statute to be the liberty by grant or prescription whereby a town is enabled to set up and open shops, &c., at a certain place therein, for buying and selling, and better provision of such victuals as the subject wanteth. The general rule of law is, that all sales and contracts of anything vendible in fairs or markets-overt (that is, open markets) shall not only be good between the parties, but also binding on all those that have any right or property therein. The law of Scotland differs from that of England as to the legal effect of a sale in open market. The English law recognizes the principle that property may, in some cases, be transferred by sale, although the seller has no right of property in the goods. In Scotland, no such privilege is attached to sales in open market; and the owner of goods sold by one who has stolen them, or to whom they may have been lent, may reclaim them from the purchaser.—*Market* is the first part of a considerable number of compound words of obvious signification; such as, *market*-people, *market*-place, &c.

Market (mär'ket), *v.i.* To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

Market (mär'ket), *v.t.* To offer for sale in a market; to traffic in; to vend; to sell.

And rich bazaars, whither, from all the world,
Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there
The world's collected wealth. *Southey.*

Marketable (mär'ket-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be sold; saleable; fit for the market.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shak.*

2. Current in the market.

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

Marketableness (mär'ket-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being marketable.

Market-bell (mär'ket-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or cease in the market. *Shak.*

Market-beter,† *n.* [Comp. Fr. *batteur de pavé*, 'beater of the pavement,' one that is continually walking the streets, from *battre*, to beat.] A swaggerer; one who swaggers up and down a market. *Chaucer.*

Market-crier (mär'ket-krī-ér), *n.* One who cries or makes public proclamation in a market.

Market-cross (mär'ket-kros), *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. Most mar-

Market-cross, Leighton Buzzard.

ket towns in England and Scotland had, in early times, one of these, sometimes of a very elaborate construction.

These things indeed you have articulate,
Proclaimed at *market-crosses*, read in churches. *Shak.*

Market-day (mär'ket-dā), *n.* The day on

which people go to market; specifically, the fixed day on which a market is held in towns under a chartered privilege.

Marketer (mär'ket-ėr), *n.* One who attends a market; one who exposes anything for sale in a market.

A few *marketers* were returning from the town into the country. *H. B. Hackett.*

Market-garden (mär'ket-gär-dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

Market-gardener (mär'ket-gär-dn-ėr), *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.

Market-geld† (mär'ket-geld), *n.* The toll of a market.

Marketing (mär'ket-ing), *n.* 1. The act of going to or transacting business in a market.—2. Goods offered for sale in a market; what is purchased at a market.

Market-overt (mär'ket-ō-vėrt), *n.* An open market.

Market-price, Market-rate (mär'ket-prīs, mär'ket-rāt), *n.* The price at which anything is currently sold; current value.

Market-stead† (mär'ket-sted), *n.* A market-place.

Market-town (mär'ket-toun), *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Marking (märk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of impressing a mark upon something.—*Marking of goods*, in *Scots law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which the property of a thing sold is attempted to be transferred while the seller retains possession. Thus the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer, if in the herds or field of a third party.—2. A mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of natural colouring; as, the *markings* on a bird's eggs or of the petals of a flower.

Marking-ink (märk'ing-ingk), *n.* An indelible ink used for marking linen, &c. See INK.

Marking-nut (märk'ing-nut), *n.* The seed or nut of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, so called because the juice contained in its fruit stains linen of a deep and indelible black colour. The name is sometimes given also to the cashew-nut (which see). Called also *Malacca-bean.*

Markis,† *n.* A marquess. *Chaucer.*

Markisesse,† *n.* The wife of a marquis. *Chaucer.*

Markman† (märk'man), *n.* Same as *Marksman. Shak.*

Marksman (märks'man), *n.* [*Mark* and *man.*] 1. One that is skilful to hit a mark; he that shoots well; specifically (*milit.*), a member of a rifle corps who has passed out of the third and second into the first of the three classes into which riflemen are divided according to their efficiency in target practice, by making at least a specified minimum number of points in each class. If a volunteer, he is entitled to a badge, called a 'marksman's badge,' from the company to which he belongs; if a regular soldier, to 30*s.* a year additional to his pay from government.—2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

In the original Solemn League and Covenant, which . . . is now (1777) in the British Museum, there are abundance of *marksmen*. *Nicolson & Burn.*

Marksmanship (märks'man-ship), *n.* The quality of being a marksman; dexterity of a marksman.

Marl (märl), *n.* [O.Fr. *marle, merle*, D. Dan. Sw. & G. *mergel*, L.L. *margila*, from L. *marga*, marl—a word, according to Pliny, of Celtic origin; comp. W. *marl*, Ir. and Gael. *marla*, Armor. *marg*, marl.] An earthy substance found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land. It consists of calcareous and argillaceous earth in various proportions, and as the former or the latter predominates so it is beneficially employed on clays or sands. There are several distinct sorts of marl, as clay-marl, shell-marl, slate-marl, and stone-marl. An excellent use of marl is in forming composts with dung and peat-earth. The name marl is erroneously used for soils or rock containing no lime. Written also *Marle.*

His spear . . . . . .
He walked with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning *marle*. *Milton.*

Marl (märl), *v.t.* To overspread or manure with marl.

Marl (märl), *v.t.* To fasten with marline.

Marlaceous (mär-lā'shus), *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

Marle (märl), *v.i.* To wonder; to marvel. [Old or Provincial English and Scotch.]

Lead on, I follow you.—I *marle*, my lord,
Our Amazons appear not, with their brace. *Maine.*

Marled (märld), *p.* and *a.* Variegated; mottled; chequered. [Scotch.]

Marline (mär'lin), *n.* [D. *marling, marlijn—marren*, to tie, to moor, to fasten or secure a ship with cables or ropes, and *lijn*, a line, a cord. See MOOR.] *Naut.* a small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes and cables to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Marline (mär'lin), *v.t.* *Naut.* to wind marline round, as a rope.

Marlinespikes.

Marline-hole (mär'lin-hōl), *n.* *Naut.* holes made for marling or lacing the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails.

Marlinespike, Marlinspike (mär'lin-spīk), *n.* A small iron like a large spike, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing or in marling.

Marling-hitch (mär'ling-hich), *n.* *Naut.* a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun yarn. *Simmonds.*

Marling-spike (mär'ling-spīk), *n.* Same as *Marlinespike.*

Marlite (mär'lit), *n.* A variety of marl.

Marlitic (mär-lit'ik), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

Marl-pit (märl'pit), *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

Marl-stone (märl'stōn), *n.* In *geol.* the name given to sandy, calcareous, and ferruginous strata which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

Marly (mär'li), *a.* Composed or partly composed of marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.—*Marly clay*, a variety of clay used in making pale bricks and as a manure.

Marmalade, Marmelade (mär'ma-lād, mär'me-lād), *n.* [Fr. *marmelade;* Pg. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince; L. *melimelum;* Gr. *melimēlon*, a sweet apple—*meli*, honey, and *mēlon*, an apple, peach, orange.] A name applied to preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, barberry, and the berries of the mountain-ash, sometimes also the larger fruits, like the apple, pear, plum, pine-apple, &c. 'All maner of fruits and confeccions, *marmelad.*' *Tyndall.*

Marmalade-tree (mär'ma-lād-trē), *n.* The *Mammee-Sapota*, a tree of the genus Lucuma (*L. mammosum*), nat. order Sapotaceæ, which yields a delicious fruit like marmalade. See MAMMEE-SAPOTA.

Marmala-water (mär'ma-la-wą'tėr), *n.* A fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the Bengal quince (*Ægle Marmelos*), and much used by the natives as a perfume for sprinkling. *Simmonds.*

Marmalet (mär'ma-let), *n.* Same as *Marmalade.*

Marmatite (mär'ma-tīt), *n.* A sulphide of zinc of a black colour, found at *Marmato*, near Popayan, South America.

Marmolite (mär'mō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *marmairō*, to shine, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic lustre, a variety of serpentine.

Marmoraceous (mär-mo-rā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or like marble. *Maunder.*

Marmorate, Marmorated (mär'mor-āt, mär'mor-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *marmoro, marmoratum*, to overlay with marble, from *marmor*, marble. See MARBLE.] Covered with marble; variegated like marble. *Wood.* [Rare.]

Marmoration (mär-mo-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *marmoratio, marmorationis*, from *marmoro.* See MARMORATE.] A covering or incrusting with marble; the act of variegating so as to resemble marble. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Marmoratum (mär-mo-rā'tum), *n.* [L.] In *arch.* a cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together. It was used by the ancients in building terrace walls, &c.

Marmoreal, Marmorean (mär-mō'rē-al, mär-mō'rē-an), *a.* [L. *marmoreus.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling marble.—2. Made of marble.

Marmortinto (mär'mor-tin-to), *n.* [L. *marmor*, marble, and E. *tint* (which see).] A process employed in the last century to decorate walls, ceilings, &c., in imitation of marble, by depositing on a ground of an adhesive nature marble dust or powder, arranged in the form of the veins of marble, and sometimes in that of an ornamental figure.

Marmose (mär'mōs), *n.* A marsupial quadruped resembling the opossum, but less, being only about 6 inches in length exclusive of the tail; the *Didelphys murina* of

Marmose (*Didelphys murina*).

Cayenne, *D. dorsigera* of Surinam. Instead of a bag this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young, which it has the singular habit of carrying about with it on its back. Called also *Merian's Opossum.*

Marmoset (mär'mō-zet), *n.* [Fr. *marmouset*, dim. of *marmot*, a monkey.] A small American monkey of the genus Jacchus, distinguished from the rest of the American monkeys by the absence of the additional molar, and by the sharpness and crookedness of their nails. They are very nimble and agile in their movements, and extremely cautious in their habits. Their ears are generally tufted. Called also *Ouistiti.*

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset*. *Shak.*

Marmot (mär'mot), *n.* [Fr. *marmotte;* It. *marmotta, marmontana*, from L. *mus (muris) montanus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent quadruped of the genus Arctomys, classed with the Muridæ or with the Sciuridæ. The marmots have five molar teeth above and four below, short legs, a round and rather short tail, and a flattened head. They live in communities, burrow on the sides of high mountains, and are dormant in winter. There are many species, European, Asiatic, and American. The alpine marmot is the *A. alpinus*, about the size of a rabbit; it inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. The *A. monax* is the ground-hog or woodchuck of North America.

Marmozet (mär'mō-zet), *n.* See MARMOSET.

Marone (ma-rōn'), *n.* [See MAROON, a colour.] One of a class of impure colours, composed of black and red, black and purple, or black and russet pigments, or black and any other denomination of pigments in which red predominates. *Weale.*

Maronite (mā'ron-īt), *n.* A follower of *Maron*, an inhabitant of the mountains of Lebanon in Syria. The sect of the Maronites originated at the end of the sixth century, and held at first the opinions of the Monothelites, though they now deny holding them. Their church constitution resembles that of the old Greek Church. Since the twelfth century they have several times submitted to the pope and joined the Roman Catholic Church, without, however, giving up their own peculiarities.

Maroon (ma-rön'), *n.* [Fr. *marron*, applied to a runaway slave, abbrev. of Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, probably from *cima*, the top of a hill; *negro cimarron*, and simply *cimarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive or outlawed negro hidden in a wood or on a hill.] 1. A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana. 2. A person who is marooned. See next article.

Maroon (ma-rön'), *v.t.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, &c. *Falconer.*

Maroon (ma-rön'), *v.i.* To live like a maroon; to camp out for pleasure—especially as one of a party of people—and thus spend several days on the shore or in the country. [American.]

Maroon (ma-rön'), *a.* [From Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret.—*Maroon lake*, a lake of a maroon colour prepared from madder.

Maroon (ma-rön'), *n.* A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

Maroon (ma-rön'), *n.* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise. *M'Clintock.*

Marplot (mär'plot), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

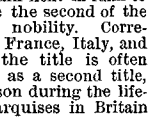
Marque (märk), *n.* [Fr. *marque.* See MARK and MARCH, a limit, a frontier.] A license to make reprisals on the belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque* or *letters of marque and reprisal,* which means: (*a*) originally, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers (marque), that is, enter an enemy's territories and capture the goods and persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him. (*b*) In present usage, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign or the supreme power of one state to the citizens of this state to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received; that is, a license to engage in privateering. Letters of marque were abolished among European nations by the Treaty of Paris of 1856. The United States of America were invited to accede to this agreement, but declined. The term *letter of marque* itself is sometimes applied to a private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy; a privateer. Called also *Letters of Mark, Letters of Mart.*

Marquee (mär-kē'), *n.* [Fr. *marquise,* a marchioness, a marquee.] 1. An officer's field tent. 2. A large tent for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a large dinner party on some public occasion. Written also *Markee.*

Marquess, *n.* Same as *Marquis.*

Marquetry (mär'ket-ri), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie,* from *marqueter,* to spot, to inlay, from *marque,* a mark. See MARK.] Inlaid work, consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, or of coloured marbles, precious stones, shells, ivory, &c., arranged on a ground so as to form various figures.

Marquis, Marquess (mär'kwis, mär'kwes), *n.* [Fr. *marquis,* It. *marchese,* L.L. *marchio, marchisus, marchensis,* a prefect of the marches or border territories. See MARK and MARCH, a boundary.] Originally, the name of an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom; now a title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility. Corresponding titles exist in France, Italy, and Germany. In Britain the title is often attached to a dukedom as a second title, and held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. Marquises in Britain have this privilege above earls, that their younger sons are addressed as 'my lord.' The wife of a marquis is styled *marchioness.* The coronet of a marquis consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves and four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine. —*Lady marquess* is used by Shakspere for marchioness.


Coronet of a Marquis.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess* Dorset. *Shak.*

Marquisate (mär'kwis-āt), *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Rheinberg is a fertile and smiling spot in the midst of the sandy waste of the *marquisate* (of Brandenburg). *Macaulay.*

Marquisdom† (mär'kwis-dum), *n.* A marquisate. *Holinshed.*

Marquise (mär-kēz), *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

Marram (mär'ram), *n.* Same as *Marum* (which see).

Marrer (mär'ėr), *n.* One that mars, hurts, or impairs. '*Marrers* of all men's manners with the realm.' *Ascham.*

Marriable (ma'ri-a-bl). For *Marriageable. Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Marriage (ma'rij), *n.* [Fr. *mariage,* Pr. *maridatge, mariatge,* It. *maritagio,* L.L. *maritaticum,* marriage, from L. *maritus,* a husband, from *mas, maris,* a male.] 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the state or condition of being married; wedlock. Marriage is regarded by the law as a civil contract binding the parties to certain reciprocal obligations, and the general principle of law respecting this, as well as other civil contracts, is, that it is to be held valid according to the usage of the country wherein it is made. Although among Protestants marriage has ceased to be regarded as a sacrament, yet in most Protestant countries the entrance into the married state has continued to be accompanied with religious observances. These are not, however, in the eye of the law, essential to the constitution of a valid marriage, any further than the sovereign power may have seen it proper to annex them to and incorporate them with the civil contract. By the law of England marriages may be solemnized—1. According to the rites of the Church; or 2. According to the provisions of the act 6 and 7 Will. IV. lxxxv., amended by 1 Vict. xxii., and various subsequent acts. Marriages, according to the rites of the Church, are celebrated or solemnized by banns; by notice in lieu of banns, which is a license dispensing with the publication of banns; or, by license from a bishop, which dispenses with both the preceding forms. Marriages of Dissenters, as of Jews, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and other sects and persuasions, may be legally and adequately solemnized in their own synagogues, tabernacles, chapels, or meeting-houses, subject to a few necessary restrictions. In accordance with the provisions of the act above cited, marriage may take place by the certificate of the superintendent-registrar for the poor-law union, parish, or place in which the parties reside, with or without license. By the law of Scotland marriages may be either regular or irregular, and irregular marriages are by mere consent without the intervention of a clergyman. A regular marriage is performed by a clergyman in presence of at least two witnesses, and is preceded by the proclamation of banns according to the rules of the Church, or by intimation to a registrar and publication outside the registrar's office. The second kind of marriage may be contracted by any form of ceremony, without the proclamation of banns or the aid of a clergyman, provided the parties on the occasion express a solemn acceptance of each other as man and wife. It is also contracted by the writing of the parties without any ceremony, provided the writing express their acceptance of each other as man and wife. A marriage may also be constituted by the verbal acceptance of each other by the parties as man and wife in the presence of witnesses, or by a promise followed by intercourse. Also when a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighbourhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed without any evidence of a marriage having been entered into.

Marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled. Heb. xiii. 4.

O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!
From me, whose love was of that dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow
I made to her in *marriage.* *Shak.*

The reason why so few *marriages* are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages. *Swift.*

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a *marriage* for his son. Mat. xxii. 2.

3. Intimate union.

Let me not to the *marriage* of true minds
Admit impediments. *Shak.*

—*Complex marriage,* that peculiar domestic relation between the sexes existing in the American sect calling themselves *Perfectionists.* See extract.

The central domestic fact of the household is the *complex marriage* of its members to each other, and to all; a rite which is to be understood as taking place on the entrance of every new member, whether male or female, into association; and which is said to convert the whole body into one marriage circle: every man becoming the husband and brother of every woman; every woman the wife and sister of every man. *Hepworth Dixon.*

—*Marriage articles* or *marriage contract,* contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.—*Marriage favours,* knots of white ribbons or bunches of white flowers worn at weddings.—*Marriage portion,* a portion given to a woman at her marriage.—*Marriage settlement,* an arrangement, usually made before marriage, and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death.—*Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock. Marriage* is the union, or the act of forming or entering into the union; *wedding* is rather the ceremonies celebrating the union or marriage, but not essential to it. *Marriages* are often constituted without a *wedding. Nuptials* is the Latin word for *wedding,* but is used in a more dignified sense—we say a village *wedding,* but the *nuptials* of a prince; *matrimony* is the married state, or the state into which marriage brings us; *wedlock* is the Anglo-Saxon or vernacular English word for matrimony, and hardly differs from it in meaning. *Marriage* is sometimes used for *matrimony,* but *matrimony* is never used for *marriage.*—SYN. Matrimony, wedlock, wedding, nuptials.

Marriageable (ma'rij-a-bl), *a.* 1. Of an age suitable for marriage. 'A young heiress whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable.*' *Spectator.*—2. Suitable for close union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, spousèd, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dower. *Milton.*

Marriageableness (ma'rij-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being marriageable.

Marriage-bed (ma'rij-bed), *n.* The bed appropriated to a man and woman on their marriage.

Marriage-brokage (ma'rij-brōk-āj), *n.* A consideration paid for contriving a marriage, and illegal as contrary to public policy. *Gloss. Ecc. Terms.*

Marriage-license (ma'rij-lī-sens), *n.* A license for dispensing with proclamation of banns, granted by such as have episcopal authority.

Married (ma'rid), *a.* Formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal; connubial; as, 'the *married* state.' *Dryden.*

Marrier (ma'ri-ėr), *n.* One who marries.

Marron (ma-rön'), *a.* [Fr. See MAROON.] A fugitive slave; a maroon.

Marron (ma-ron'), *n.* 1.† A large chestnut. *Holland.*—2. The colour maroon.

Marroon (ma-rön'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Maroon.*

Marrot (mar'ot), *n.* A name of the auk, a sea-bird. See AUK.

Marrow (mar'ō), *n.* [O.E. *mary, marw, maruw,* &c., A. Sax. *mearh, mearg,* D. *marg, merg,* Dan. *marv,* Icel. *mergr,* G. *mark,* marrow; allied to Icel. *mörr,* fat, lard, and probably to A. Sax. *mearu,* D. *murw,* tender, soft, delicate.] 1. The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones. It consists of an oily fluid contained in minute vesicles, which are usually collected into bunches, and inclosed in spaces surrounded by bony walls. *Spinal marrow* and *medulla spinalis* are names sometimes applied to the spinal cord.—2. The essence; the best part. '*Marrow* of mirth and laughter.' *Tennyson.*

It takes
From our achievements, though performed at height,
The pith and *marrow* of our attribute. *Shak.*

3. A plant of the genus Cucurbita (*C. ovifera*), yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable. Commonly called *Vegetable Marrow.*—4. The name of several varieties of peas.—*Marrow Controversy,* a famous controversy which raged in the Church of Scotland for some years after 1720, and which was the remote or primary cause of the formation of the Secession Church. It was so called from a book of extremely evangelical views called *The Marrow of Modern Divinity,* which was condemned by the General Assembly (1720) as being tainted with antinomianism, but defended by Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, Boston, and others.

Marrow (mar'ō), *n.* [Possibly a corruption of Fr. *mari,* from L. *maritus,* a husband.] One of a pair; a companion; fellow; associate; match. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Birds of a fether, best fly together,
Then like partners about your market goe;
Marrowes adew; God send you fayre wether.
Old play.

Marrow (mar'ō), *v.t.* To fill, as with marrow or with fat; to glut. 'Their *marrowed* mouths.' *Quarles.*

Marrow (mar'ō), *v.t.* To equal; to associate with; to fit; exactly to match. [Scotch.]

Marrow-bone (mar'ō-bōn), *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow or boiled for its marrow. 2. *pl.* [Conjectured to be a burlesque corruption of *Mary-bones,* in allusion to the

reverence paid to the Virgin Mary by kneeling.] The bones of the knees; the knees. 'Down on your *marrow-bones*.' *Dryden.* [Humorous.]—*To ride in the marrow-bone coach*, to go on foot. [Slang.]

Marrow-fat (mar'ō-fat), *n.* A kind of rich pea.

Marrowish (mar'ō-ish), *a.* Of the nature of marrow. 'The brain is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance.' *Burton.*

Marrowless (mar'ō-les), *a.* Destitute of marrow.

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold. *Shak.*

Marrow-pudding (mar'ō-pud-ding), *n.* A pudding prepared from beef-marrow or from a variety of gourd called vegetable marrow.

Marrow-spoon (mar'ō-spōn), *n.* A long narrow spoon for scooping out marrow.

Marrow-squash (mar'ō-skwash), *n.* An American name for the vegetable marrow. See MARROW, 3.

Marrowy (mar'ō-i), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy. *Cotgrave.*

Marrubium (ma-rū'bi-um), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ; horehound. There are several species, natives of Southern Europe and Western Asia, one, the common or white horehound (*M. vulgare*), being naturalized in North America. It is a low-growing erect plant, with woolly stems, wrinkled leaves, and small white whorled flowers. In England a decoction of this plant, called *horehound tea*, is in much repute with country people as giving relief to asthmatic patients. See HOREHOUND.

Marry (ma'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *married;* ppr. *marrying.* [Fr. *marier*, Pr. *maridar*, It. *maritare*, L. *maritare*, to marry, from L. *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join for life, as a man to a woman, or a woman to a man; to constitute man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation.

Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.

Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him (Augustus), that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or wife; as, a man *marries* a woman; or a woman *marries* a man.

Friar. You come hither, my lord, to *marry* this lady?

Claudio. No.

Leonato. To be married to her: friar, you come to marry her. *Shak.*

4. *Fig.* to unite intimately or by some close bond of connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am *married* unto you. Jer. iii. 14.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs
Married to immortal verse. *Milton.*

5. *Naut.* to splice.

(To) *marry*, in splicing ropes, is to join one rope to another, for the purpose of reeving it, which is performed by placing the end of each close together, and then attaching them by worming. *Falconer.*

Marry (ma'ri), *v.i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife.

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to *marry*. Mat. xix. 10.

I will therefore that the younger women *marry*. 1 Tim. v. 14.

Marry (ma'ri). Indeed; forsooth: a term of asseveration derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

Wilt thou be pleased to hearken once again to the suit I made to thee?
Marry will I: kneel and repeat it. *Shak.*

Marrying (ma'ri-ing), *a.* Disposed to marry. 'I don't think he's a *marrying* man.' *A. Trollope.*

Marry-muffe† (ma'ri-muf), *n.* A coarse common cloth.

Mars (märz), *n.* 1. A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek Ares. He was principally worshipped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet Gradivus; but he was also regarded as the patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of Silvanus; and as the patron of the state, in virtue of which he was called Quirinus. In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear. At other times he is bearded and heavily armed.—2. The planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun, usually marked by the character ♂. It is a brilliant star of a slight red tint. Mean distance from the sun 139,312,000 miles; period of one revolution about the sun, 686$\frac{23}{24}$ of our days; period of revolution on its axis, 24 hours 39 minutes 21·3 seconds; diameter, about

Mars, after Flaxman.

4100 miles. Two small moons revolve round it.—3. In *old chem.* a term for iron.—4. In *her.* a name for the colour gules, or red, in the coats of sovereign princes.

Marsala (mär-sä'la), *n.* An inferior kind of sherry wine brought from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marsdenia (märz-den'i-a), *n.* [In honour of William *Marsden*, secretary to the admiralty, author of a *History of Sumatra.*] A genus of climbing shrubs or large undershrubs, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, natives of the warmer regions of both worlds, one species occurring in the Mediterranean region. There are about sixty species, with opposite leaves and small flowers in terminal or axillary cymes.

Marseillais (mär-sā-yā), *n. mas.*, **Marseillaise** (mär-sā-yāz), *n. fem.* A native or inhabitant of Marseilles.

Marseillais (mär-sā-yā), *a. mas.*, **Marseillaise** (mär-sā-yāz), *a. fem.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles. — *Marseillaise Hymn*, the national song of the French Republic. The words, and, as is generally believed, the music were written in 1792 by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer in garrison at Strasbourg, on the occasion of a body of volunteers leaving that city for the war against Austria and Prussia, and was entitled by him *Chant du Guerre de l'armée du Rhin.* The Parisians having heard it sung, for the first time, by the band of patriots whom Barbaroux brought from Marseilles to aid in the revolution of 10th August, 1792, it received from them the name it has ever since borne. Fétis gives Navoigille as the musical composer's name; other authorities say the music was taken from a German mass. Often called merely *The Marseillaise.*

Marsh (märsh), *n.* [A. Sax. *mersc*, for *merisc* (=*mere-ish*), a marsh or bog, an adj. form from *mere*, a mere; similarly L.G. *marsch*, O.D. *maersche*, *meersch;* allied to L. *mare*, the sea.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry; a fen; a swamp; a bog; a morass. Low land occasionally overflowed by the tides is called *salt-marsh.*

Marsh (märsh), *a.* Pertaining to wet, swampy, or boggy places: a term applied to various plants which grow in marshy places; as, *marsh*-mallow; *marsh*-marigold.

Marshal (mär'shal), *n.* [O.E. *mareschal;* Fr. *maréchal;* L.L. *marschalcus*, *mariscalcus*, from O.H.G. *marahscalc*, *marahscalh* —O.G. *marah*, *marach*, a horse, and *scalc* (Mod. G. *schalk*), a servant.] Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. In more modern usage—1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty was to regulate combats in the lists.—2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the same,
Whose name was Appetite. *Spenser.*

3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. In France, the highest military officer. In other countries of Europe a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field-marshal.*—5. In America, a civil officer appointed by the president and senate of the United States in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.—6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.—*Earl marshal of England*, the eighth officer of state: an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles II. in the family of Howard, duke of Norfolk. During a vacancy in the office of high-constable, the earl-marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry.—*Earl marshal* or *marischal of Scotland*, an officer who had command of the cavalry, under the constable. The office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715.—*Knight marshal*, or *marshal of the king's* (or *queen's*) *household*, an officer whose office is said to be to hear and determine pleas of the crown, and suits between those of the royal household and others within the verge, that is, within a circle of 12 miles round the royal palace. His criminal jurisdiction is not now used.—*Marshal* or *provost-marshal of the army* and *of the navy.* See under PROVOST.—*Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*, formerly an officer who had the custody of the prison called the King's (or Queen's) Bench, in Southwark. The act 5 and 6 Vict. xxii. abolished this office, and substituted an officer who is called keeper of the Queen's prison.

Marshal (mär'shal), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *marshalled;* ppr. *marshalling.* 1. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* an army; to *marshal* troops.

False Wizard, avaunt! I have *marshall'd* my clan;
Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one!
Campbell.

2.† To lead, as a harbinger.

Thou *marshall'st* me the way that I was going. *Shak.*

3. In *her.* to dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.

Marshaller (mär'shal-ėr), *n.* One who disposes in due order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words. *Trapp.*

Marshalsea (mär'shal-sē), *n.* [E. *marshal*, and O.E. *sea*, *see*, a seat. Comp. *see*, the seat of episcopal power.] In England, formerly an ancient prison of London, originally belonging to the marshal of the royal household, described in Dickens's novel *Little Dorrit.* — *Court of marshalsea*, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the royal house, to administer justice between the domestic servants of the king or queen. In the marshalsea there were two courts of record: (1.) The original court of the marshalsea, which held plea of all trespasses committed within the verge, that is, within a circle of 12 miles round the sovereign's residence. (2.) The palace-court (which see) created by Charles I., and abolished in 1849.

Marshalship (mär'shal-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a marshal.

Marsh-cinquefoil (märsh'singk-foil), *n.* A plant, *Comarum palustre*, nat. order Rosaceæ. It is 2 feet in height, has a purple flower, and is found in boggy places in Britain.

Marsh-elder (märsh'el-dėr), *n.* The wild gelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). See GELDER-ROSE.

Marsh-gas (märsh'gas). Same as *Firedamp* (which see).

Marsh-harrier (märsh'ha-ri-ėr), *n.* A bird of prey belonging to the genus Circus (*Circus æruginosus*). It is a handsome bird, about 2 feet in length, frequenting marshes, and living on water-birds, mice, water-rats, frogs, rats, fish, &c. It is common in Cambridgeshire, and is also found in Scotland, Ireland, and parts of Wales. It is sometimes called the *Moor-buzzard.* See HARRIER.

Marshiness (märsh'i-nes), *n.* State of being marshy.

Marsh-mallow (märsh'mal-lō), *n. Althæa officinalis*, a hardy plant growing in saltmarshes in Britain, and bearing a flesh-coloured flower. See ALTHÆA.

Marsh-marigold (märsh'mar-i-gōld), *n.* A

plant, *Caltha palustris*, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. See CALTHA.

The wild *marsh-marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. *Tennyson.*

Marsh-miasma (märsh'mī-az-ma), *n.* Miasma from marshes or boggy spots; the infectious vapours which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and which tend to the production of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Marsh-nut (märsh'nut). Same as *Malacca-bean* (which see under MALACCA, *a.*).

Marsh-pennywort (märsh'pen-ni-wėrt), *n.* A creeping umbelliferous plant of the genus Hydrocotyle, the *H. vulgaris*. It is also termed *White-rot*. See HYDROCOTYLE.

Marsh-rosemary (märsh'rōz-mā-ri), *n.* The North American name for *Statice Limonium*, the root of which is a strong astringent, and sometimes used in medicine.

Marsh-samphire (märsh'sam-fīr), *n.* A leafless, much-branched, jointed, succulent plant, *Salicornia herbacea*, found on muddy or moist sandy shores, and frequent in England and Ireland. It is eaten by cattle, and makes a good pickle. It is also named *Glasswort* and *Saltwort*.

Marsh-trefoil (märsh'trē-foil), *n.* A plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. See MENYANTHES.

Marshy (märsh'i), *a.* 1. Pertaking of the nature of a marsh or swamp; swampy; fenny. '*Marshy* grounds.' *Dryden.*—2. Produced in marshes. '*Marshy* weed.' *Dryden.*

Marsileaceæ (mär'sil-ē-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of acrogenous cryptogams, consisting of two distinct groups, to the first of which belong Marsilea and Pilularia, to the second Azolla and Salvinia.

Marsipobranchii (mär-sip'ō-brang"ki-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills.] The order of fishes comprising the hagfishes and sea-lampreys, with pouch-like gills. The organization of these fishes is of a very low grade, as indicated chiefly by the persistent notochord without ossified vertebral centra, the absence of any traces of limbs, the absence of a mandible and of ribs, and the structure of the gills, which are sac-like and not ciliated. The heart consists of one auricle and one ventricle, but the branchial artery is not furnished with a bulbus arteriosus.

Marsupial (mär-sū'pi-al), *a.* [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch, a bag, a purse.] Pertaining to a bag or pouch; having a pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.

Marsupial (mär-sū'pi-al), *n.* One of the Marsupialia.

Marsupialia (mär-sū'pi-ā"li-a), *n. pl.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch.] An extensive group of mammalia, differing from all others in their organization, and including genera which correspond to several orders of ordinary mammals. The most striking peculiarity is the absence of a placenta, and the

Marsupial—Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

consequent premature production of the fœtus, which immediately on its birth passes into a sort of second matrix. The skin of the animal is so arranged round the mammæ as to form a pouch, in which not only the imperfect fœtus, attached to the nipple by its mouth, remains till fully developed, but into which, long after it is able to run about, it leaps when alarmed or when wishing to conceal itself. The marsupials link the mammals, through the Monotremata (which see), to the birds and reptiles. In marsupials the rectum opens in a distinct anus, but the two uteri with the ureters open into a urogenital canal. There are many genera both herbivorous and carnivorous. The kangaroo and opossum are familiar examples. The Marsupialia are divided into the following sections—*Rhizophaga*, including the rodent-like wombat; *Poephaga*, including the kangaroos, and kangaroo-rats or potoroos, all strictly phytophagous; the *Carpophaga*, of which the typical group is the Phalangistidæ or phalangers, so called because the second and third digits of the hind-feet are joined together almost to their extremities; the best known of the phalangers is the Australian opossum, which must not be confounded with the true or American opossums, which belong to another section of the Marsupialia, namely, the *Entomophaga*, in which are also the bandicoots, and the banded ant-eater; *Sarcophaga*, of which the best known species are *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a native of Tasmania, and known by the colonists as the 'hyæna,' and the *Dasyurus ursinus*, also a native of Tasmania, where it is known as the 'Tasmanian devil.'

Marsupialian (mär-sū'pi-ā"li-an), *a.* Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupian (mär-sū'pi-an), *a.* Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupiata (mär-sū'pi-ā"ta), *n. pl.* Marsupialia (which see).

Marsupiate (mär-sū'pi-āt), *a.* Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupiate (mär-sū'pi-āt), *n.* A marsupial; an individual of the Marsupialia.

Marsupiocrinites (mär-sū'pi-ō-kri-nī"tēz), *n.* A genus of Crinoidea, proposed by Prof. Phillips for some remarkable fossils noticed by Sir Roderick Murchison in the strata of the Silurian system. The arms are formed of two rows of calcareous plates.

Marsupite (mär'sū-pit), *n.* A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a genus of free-floating Crinoidea found in the chalk formation.

Marsupium (mär-sū'pi-um), *n.* [L., a pouch or bag.] 1. The pouch in which marsupial mammals and the pipe-fish and sea-horses carry their young.—2. In *med.* a sack or bag with which any part is fomented.—3. A muscle in the eye of a hawk, the office of which is to flatten the cornea, enabling the bird to see to a great distance.

Mart (märt), *n.* [Contr. from *market*.] 1. A place of sale or traffic; market.

Where has commerce such a *mart*
As London? *Cowper.*

2.† Purchase and sale; bargain.

Now I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*. *Shak.*

Mart† (märt), *v.t.* To buy and sell; to traffic.

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm;
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Shak.*

Mart (märt), *v.i.* To trade dishonourably.

If he shall think it fit,
A saucy stranger in his court to *mart*
As in a Romish stew. *Shak.*

Mart† (märt), *n.* 1. Mars, the god of war.

Come, both; and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,
In loves and gentle jollities array'd,
After his murd'rous spoils. *Spenser.*

Hence—2. War; warfare; battle; contest.

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive. *Massinger.*

Mart, Mairt (märt, märt), *n.* [Abbrev. of *Martinmas*, the time about which the animals are commonly killed.] A cow or ox fattened, killed, and salted for winter provision. [Scotch.]

Mart (märt), *n.* Form sometimes used for *marque*, in the phrase, *letters of marque*.

Martagon (mär'ta-gon), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *martagon*, It. *martagone*.] A kind of lily, *Lilium Martagon*, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks.

Martel† (mär'tel), *v.t.* or *i.* [Fr. *marteler*, from *martel*, It. *martello*, L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.] To strike.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helm *martelled* so hard. *Spenser.*

Martel-de-fer† (mär-tel-de-fer), *n.* [Fr., lit. a hammer of iron.] An ancient weapon having a kind of cross-head forming at one end a pick, and at the other a hammer, axe-blade, half-moon, or other termination. When used by horse-soldiers it was generally hung at the saddle-bow, and had a shorter handle than when used by infantry soldiers. Originally the form was that of a simple hammer, and some weapons of this kind were of considerable weight, as much as 25 lbs. being mentioned.

Martels-de-fer.

1, Horseman's hammer of about the time of Edward IV. 2, Martel-de-fer, time of Henry VIII. 3, Martel-de-fer, time of Edward VI. 4, Martel-de-fer with hand-gun, time of Queen Elizabeth.

Martello Tower (mär-tel'lō tou-ėr), *n.* [The name originally given to towers erected by Charles V. on the coasts of Italy to defend them against pirates; because, on the appearance of a pirate-ship, warning was given by striking a bell with a hammer, It. *martello* (see MARTEL); others say corrupted from *Mortella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls,

Martello Tower, Eastbourne, Sussex.

chiefly built to defend the seaboard. A number of such towers were built on the British coasts, especially in the south, in the time of Napoleon I. They are in two stages, the basement story containing store-rooms and magazine, the upper serving as a casemate for the defenders; the roof is shell-proof. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun.

Marten (mär'ten), *n.* Same as *Martin*.

Marten (mär'ten), *n.* [Older *martern*, Fr. *martre*, from D. *marter*.] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the genus Mustela or Martes, family Mustelidæ. The beech-marten, common marten, or stone-marten (*M. Foina*), is found in this country and in many localities on the continent of

Pine-marten (*Mustela Martes* or *Martes abietum*).

Europe. It is about 19 inches long, exclusive of tail, which is 10 inches. The female breeds in hollow trees, and has two litters of from three to seven in the year. It is

very destructive to game, poultry, eggs, &c., but it will sometimes feed on seeds and grain. Its fur, which is dense, long, and of a dull-brown colour, is used for making hats, muffs, &c. The pine-marten (*Mustela Martes* or *Martes abietum*) is an inhabitant of the woody districts in the northern parts of America, and is also found in Sweden, Norway, &c. Its fur is of a superior quality, and the skins form a great article of commerce.

Martes (mär'tēz). See MARTEN.

Mar-text (mär'tekst), *n.* A blundering or ignorant preacher.

Martial (mär'shal), *a.* [L. *martialis*, from *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war.] 1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; military; as, *martial* equipage; *martial* music; a *martial* appearance.

She is singing an air that is known to me,
A passionate ballad gallant and gay,
A *martial* song like a trumpet's call! *Tennyson.*

2. Given to war; warlike; brave; as, a *martial* nation or people.—3. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy: opposed to *civil;* as, *martial* law; a court *martial.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice. *Bacon.*

4. Pertaining to or resembling the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *Martial* or Jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. Having the properties of iron, called by the old chemists *mars.*—*Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power, and having no immediate constitutional or legislative sanction. When it is imposed upon any specified district, all the inhabitants and all their actions are brought within its dominion. It is founded on paramount necessity, extends to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction, and is proclaimed only in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.

Martialism (mär'shal-izm), *n.* The quality of being martial; bravery; martial exercises. *Prince.*

Martialist (mär'shal-ist), *n.* A warrior; a fighter. 'A brave heroick worthy *martialist.*' *Sir T. Browne.* 'In all perfections of a *martialist.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Martialize (mär'shal-īz), *v.t.* To render martial or warlike.

Martially (mär'shal-li), *adv.* In a martial manner.

Martialness (mär'shal-nes), *n.* The quality of being martial or warlike.

Martin (mär'tin), *n.* [From St. *Martin;* comp. Fr. *martinet*, a dim. of the name of this saint, also *martin-pêcheur*, the kingfisher.] A general name applied to various species of birds of the genus Hirundo or swallows. The one best known is the *H. urbica*, or house-martin, so named from building its nest under the eaves of houses, or in the upper angles of windows. See SWALLOW.

House-martin (*Hirundo urbica*).

Martinet (mär'ti-net), *n.* [From General *Martinet*, a very strict officer, who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV.] A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian; one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods.

Quixader was austere in his manners, and a *martinet* in enforcing discipline. *Prescott.*

Martinet (mär'ti-net), *n.* [Fr.] *Naut.* a small line fastened to the leech of a sail to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

Martinetism (mär'tin-et-izm), *n.* Principles or practice characteristic of a martinet; rigid or severe discipline; rigid enforcement of discipline. *Edin. Rev.*

Martingal, Martingale (mär'tin-gal, mär'tin-gāl), *n.* [Fr. *martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, a martingale, old kind of breeches; from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] 1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the musrole, passing between the fore-legs, intended to hold down the head of the horse and prevent him from rearing. 2. *Naut.* a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, used for guying down the head-stays. Called also *Dolphin-striker.* See cut under BOWSPRIT, and comp. extract.

This is the sense in which these terms (*martingale* or *dolphin-striker*) have been generally understood in the merchant service. In the royal navy the *martingale* seems now to receive the name of the *dolphin-striker*, and the (martingale) stays or guys the name of the *martingale.* *Young's Naut. Dict.*

—*Martingale stays* or *guys*, ropes or small chains stretched to the jib-boom end for staying it down.

Martini-Henry-rifle (mär-tē'nē-hen'ri-rī'fl), *n.* A rifle the breech of which is the invention of *Martini*, and the barrel that of Mr. Alex. *Henry* of Edinburgh. With this arm the firing is very rapid, twenty-five shots a minute having been fired without taking aim. The bullet is only slightly affected by the wind, and its penetration is very great. This rifle was adopted by the British military authorities.

Martinmas (mär'tin-mas), *n.* [*Martin* and *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, formerly often called *Martlemas.* In Scotland this day is a term-day on which rents are paid, servants hired, &c.

Martire,† *n.* Martyrdom; torment. *Chaucer.*

Martire,† *v.t.* To torment. *Chaucer.*

Martlemas (mär'tl-mas), *n.* Martinmas.

Martlet (märt'let), *n.* [A corruption of *martinet.* (See MARTIN.) Comp. *martlemas*, from *martinmas.*] 1. Same as *Martin.* 'The temple-haunting *martlet.*' *Shak.* 2. In *her.* a fanciful bird shaped like a martin or swallow, but depicted with short tufts of feathers in the place of legs. It is the difference or distinction of a fourth son.

Martlet.

Martnet (märt'net), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Martinet.*

Mart-town† (märt'toun), *n.* Same as *Market-town.* *Milton.*

Martyr (mär'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *martyr*, a martyr, the Æolian and later form of *martys*, a witness.] 1. One who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who suffers death rather than renounce his religious opinions; as, Stephen was the first Christian *martyr.*

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South.*

2. One who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause; as, he died a *martyr* to his political principles or to the cause of liberty.

Then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed *martyr!* *Shak.*

Martyr (mär'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession. *Bp. Pearson.*—2. To murder; to destroy.

Hark wretches how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shak.*

3. To persecute as a martyr; to afflict; to torment; to torture.

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser.*

Martyrdom (mär'tėr-dom), *n.* The state of being a martyr; the death of a martyr; the suffering of death or persecution on account of one's adherence to what one believes to be true.

So saints, by supernatural power set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

Martyrization (mär'tėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of martyrizing or inflicting martyrdom, or the state of being martyred; torture. *B. Jonson.*

Martyrize (mär'tėr-īz), *v.t.* To devote or offer as a martyr; to cause to suffer martyrdom. '*Martyrized* society.' *E. B. Browning.* [Rare.]

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize.* *Spenser.*

Martyrly† (mär'tėr-li), *a.* Relating to martyrs or martyrdom. *Eikon Basilikē.*

Martyrologe† (mär'tėr-ō-lōj), *n.* A register of martyrs.

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury. *Bp. Hall.*

Martyrologic, Martyrological (mär'tėr-o-loj"ik, mär'tėr-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to martyrology; registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs. '*Martyrological* ballads . . . sung by dairymaids to a pitiful tune.' *Osborne.*

Martyrologist (mär-tėr-ol'o-jist), *n.* A writer of a martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

Martyrology (mär-tėr-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *martyr*, a witness, a martyr, and *logos*, a discourse.] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; a register of martyrs. 'The *martyrology* of Eusebius.' *Brande.*

Marum (mā'rum), *n.* A grass found on the sea-shore, *Ammophila arundinacea* or *Psamma arenaria.* See AMMOPHILA.

Marut (ma-rut), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* a god of the wind.

Marvel (mär'vel), *n.* [Fr. *merveille;* It. *maraviglia;* O.It. *mirabiglia;* L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, from *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder, to look on with wonder.] 1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze or to pause.

Till I may deliver,
Upon the witness of these gentlemen,
This *marvel* to you. *Shak.*

2. Wonder; admiration; astonishment.

Use lessens *marvel*, it is said. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Marvel of Peru*, the English name of the genus Mirabilis, nat. order Nyctaginaceæ. They are handsome plants, with tuberous roots, smooth leaves, and fragrant, tubular, red, white, or yellow flowers. *M. dichotoma* is the four-o'clock flower of the West Indies, from its blossoms expanding about that time. Another species, *M. Jalapa*, was at one time supposed to yield the jalap of commerce. The large and tuberous roots, when washed and dried and reduced to powder, form a substance similar to jalap, and possessing similar purgative properties. SYN. Wonder, admiration, astonishment, miracle, prodigy.

Marvel† (mär'vel), *v.t.* To wonder at.

Marvel (mär'vel), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *marvelled;* ppr. *marvelling.* To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder.

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. Ecclus. xlvii. 17.

Marvellous (mär'vel-us), *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux;* It. *maraviglioso.* See MARVEL.] 1. Exciting wonder or some degree of surprise; wonderful; strange; astonishing.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. Ps. cxviii. 23.

Chatterton, the *marvellous* boy,
The sleepless soul that perished in his pride.
Wordsworth.

2. Surpassing credit; not to be literally believed; partaking of the character of miracle or supernatural power; incredible.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural. *Pope.*

—*The marvellous*, that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural; that which exceeds probability: sometimes used as a euphemism for boastful hyperbolical lying; as, he is somewhat given to *the marvellous.*

One reason obviously presents itself why what is called a coincidence should be oftener asserted falsely than an ordinary combination. It excites wonder. It gratifies the love of *the marvellous.* *J. S. Mill.*

SYN. Wonderful, astonishing, surprising, strange, improbable, incredible.

Marvellous (mär'vel-us), *adv.* Wonderfully; exceedingly.

A mark *marvellous* well shot. *Shak.*

Marvellously (mär'vel-us-li), *adv.* In a marvellous manner; wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignor Antonio;
Believe me you are *marvellously* changed. *Shak.*

Marvellousness (mär'vel-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being marvellous; wonderfulness; strangeness.

Marvel-monger (mär'vel-mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in marvels; one who writes marvellous narratives.

More than one penny-pamphlet . . . had been produced from the brains of several *marvel-mongers* in York. *G. P. R. James.*

Marver (mär'vėr), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *marble.*] In *glass-making*, a plate of stone, marble, or cast-iron, with hollows in it for shaping work when blown.

Mary,† Marie,† *n.* A vulgar oath=by Mary. *Chaucer.*

Mary-bud (mā'ri-bud), *n.* The marigold.

> And winking *Mary-buds* begin
> To ope their golden eyes. *Shak.*

Maryolatry (mā-ri-ol'a-tri), *n.* Same as *Mariolatry.*

Mas† (mas), *n.* Master. *B. Jonson.*

Masahib (mas'a-hib), *n.* In the East Indies, the councillor of a native prince.

Mascagnin, Mascagnine (mas-kăn'yin), *n.* A native sulphate of ammonia, found by *Mascagni* near the warm spring of Sasso in Tuscany. Called also *Sassolin.*

Mascle.

Mascle (mas'kl), *n.* [O.Fr. *mascle;* Fr. *macle,* from L. *macula,* a spot, the mesh of a net.] 1. In *armour,* a lozenge-shaped plate or scale.—2. In *her.* a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated or voided so that the field appears through the opening.

Mascled (mas'kld), *a.* Exhibiting mascles. —*Mascled armour,* armour such as that worn by the Norman soldiers represented in the Bayeux Tapestry. It was composed

Mascled Armour (eleventh century).

of small lozenge-shaped metallic plates fastened on a leathern or quilted undercoat.

Masculate (mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* [See MASCULINE.] To make strong.

Masculine (mas'kū-lin), *a.* [L. *masculinus,* from *masculus,* male, from *mas,* a male.] 1. Of the male sex; not female.—2. Having some of the characteristic qualities of the male sex: (*a*) strong; robust; powerful; as, a body robust and *masculine; masculine* strength of limb. (*b*) Manly; bold; not soft or effeminate; in a good sense, *masculine* spirit or energy. 'A lady of a great and *masculine* mind.' *Wotton.*

> You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*
>
> Notwithstanding his eloquent and *masculine* defence, he (the Earl of Surrey) was condemned. *T. Warton.*

(*c*) In a bad sense, coarse; bold; forward; unwomanly; as, her manners are rough and *masculine.*—3. Belonging or appropriated to or used by males. 'Erected a *masculine* church (women being interdicted the entrance thereof) to the memory of St. Augustine.' *Fuller.*—4. In *gram.* denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which are especially applied to male beings or things regarded grammatically as male; having inflections or forms belonging to such words; as, a *masculine* noun or termination. See GENDER.—*Masculine rhymes.* Same as *Male Rhymes.* See MALE, *a.*

Masculine (mas'kū-lin), *n.* In *gram.* the masculine gender; a word of this gender.

Masculinely (mas'kū-lin-li), *adv.* In a masculine manner; like a man.

> Aurelia tells me, You have done most *masculinely,*
> And play the orator. *B. Jonson.*

Masculineness (mas'kū-lin-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being masculine; resemblance to man in qualities.

Masculinity (mas-kū-lin'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being masculine.

Masculy (mas'kū-li), *a.* [See MASCLE.] In *her.* covered over with mascles conjoined, resembling net-work.

Masdeu (maz-dū), *n.* A species of French wine, so called from *Masdeu* in the eastern Pyrenees, where it is produced.

Mase,† *n.* A wild fancy; a maze. *Chaucer.*

Mase,† *v.i.* To doubt; to be confounded. *Chaucer.*

Masedness,† *n.* Amazement; astonishment; confusion. *Chaucer.*

Maselin,† *n.* [O. E. *maslin, maslyn,* brass; A. Sax. *mæstling,* a brass vessel, *mæstlen, mæslen,* brass.] A kind of drinking-cup, properly a brass cup. *Chaucer.*

Maser (māz'ėr), *n.* Same as *Mazer.*

Mash (mash), *n.* [Same word as Dan. *mask,* a mash, corresponding to Sw. *måska,* to mash, Sc. *mask,* to mash, also to infuse, as tea, G. *meisch, maisch,* mash (of malt), *meischen,* to mash, stir, mix; comp. also G. *mischen,* to mix, *misch-masch,* a mixture, and E. *mess,* a mixture.] 1. A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner; especially, a mixture for feeding horses.—2. In *brewing,* a mixture of ground malt and warm water. 3. The act or process of making one such mixture.—4.† A mess or confused mixture. *B. Jonson.*

Mash (mash), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To beat into a confused mass; to bruise; to crush by beating or pressure; as, to *mash* apples in a mill.—2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

Mash† (mash), *n.* A mesh (which see).

Mashallah (mash-al'la), *interj.* [Turk. and Per.] Praised be Allah! or God.

Mashing (mash'ing), *n.* 1. A beating into a mass; a crushing.—2. In *brewing,* the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water, and extracting the saccharine matter called *sweet-wort.*—3. The quantity of malt and warm water so mixed together.

Mashing-tub (mash'ing-tub), *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

Mashlum (mash'lum), *n.* Maslin or meslin, that is, mixed grain; hence, a mixture of edibles. [Scotch.]

Mashlum, Mashlin (mash'lum, mash'lin), *a.* [See the noun.] Mixed, applied to grain; made of meal from mixed grain. [Scotch.]

> I'll be his debt twa *mashlum* bannocks,
> And drink his health in auld Nanse Tinnock's
> Nine times a-week. *Burns.*

Mash-tub, Mash-vat (mash'tub, mash'vat), *n.* Same as *Mashing-tub.*

Mashy (mash'i), *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; of the nature of a mash.

Mask (mask), *n.* [Fr. *masque,* from Sp. and Pg. *mascara,* a mask, from Ar. *maskharat,* a buffoon, jeer, laugh, from *sakhira,* to ridicule.] 1. A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity; a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor.

> Now Love pulled off his *mask* and shewed his face unto her. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which disguises; any pretence or subterfuge.

> Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide
> By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*
>
> Come then, pure hands, and bear the head
> That sleeps or wears the *mask* of sleep.
> *Tennyson.*

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade.

> After whom marched a jolly company
> In manner of a *mask.* *Spenser.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery.

> This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask.* *Milton.*

5. A sort of theatrical drama, or rather histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, being in fact the favourite form of the private theatricals of the period. It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks and representing mythical or allegorical characters. From a mere acted pageant, it gradually developed into a regular dramatic entertainment, and in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Milton, &c., reached a rare degree of literary beauty. Often written *Masque.*

Architectural Mask.

6. In *arch.* a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places, as in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, &c.

Mask (mask), *v.t.* 1. To cover the face for concealment or defence against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.

> They must all be *masked* and vizarded. *Shak.*

2. To disguise; to cover; also, to hide.

> *Masking* the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

Mask (mask), *v.i.* 1. To play a part in a masquerade; to go about in masquerade.

> These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchmen to daunce, and to *maske.* *Cavendish.*

2. To be disguised in any way.

Mask (mask), *v.t.* [See MASH.] To mash; to infuse; as, to *mask* tea; to *mask* malt. [Scotch.]

Mask (mask), *v.i.* To be in a state of infusion. [Scotch.]

Maskallonge (mas'kal-lonj), *n.* Same as *Muskallonge.*

Masked (maskt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.—2. In *bot.* same as *Personate.*—*Masked battery,* a battery so situated and so constructed as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them.—*Masked ball,* a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.

Maskel† (mas'kel), *n.* [See MASCLE.] A kind of lace made in the fifteenth century.

Masker (mask'ėr), *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays in a mask or masquerade.

> Lewis of France is sending over *maskers,*
> To revèl it with him and his new bride. *Shak.*

Maskery (mask'ėr-i), *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker; showy array. 'War's feigned *maskery.*' *Marston.* [Rare.]

Mask-house (mask'hous), *n.* A place for masquerades. [Rare.]

> If it were but some *mask-house,* wherein a glorious show were to be presented. *Bp. Hall.*

Maskin† (mas'kin), *n.* [A dim. of *mass.*] The mass or service of the eucharist.

> By the *maskin,* methought they were so indeed. *Chapman.*

Maskinonge (mas'kin-onj), *n.* Same as *Muskallonge.*

Maskin-pat (mask'in-pat), *n.* [From *mask,* to infuse.] A tea-pot. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Maslach (mas'lak), *n.* A stimulant prepared from opium, much used in Turkey. *De Quincey.*

Maslin (maz'lin), *n.* and *a.* See MESLIN.

Mason (mā'sn), *n.* [Fr. *maçon;* L.L. *macio, machio, machionis,* from a root *mac,* seen in L. *maceria,* an inclosure, a wall.] 1. A builder in stone or brick; one who constructs the walls of buildings, &c. 'The singing *masons* building roofs of gold.' *Shak.*—2. A member of the fraternity of freemasons.—*Mason lodge,* a place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings. See LODGE.

Mason (mā'sn), *v.t.* To construct of masonry; to build of stone.

Mason-bee (mā'sn-bē), *n.* A name given to hymenopterous insects of the genera Osmia and Chalcidoma, which construct their nests with sand or gravel, agglutinated together by means of a viscid saliva, and fix them on the side of walls, &c., or avail themselves of some cavity for that purpose.

Masoned (mā'snd), *a.* In *her.* applied to a field or charge which is divided with lines in the nature of a wall or building of stones.

Masonic (mā-son'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.

Masonry (mā'sn-ri), *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie;* Sp. *mazoneria.* See MASON.] 1. The art or occupation of a mason; the art of shaping, arranging, and uniting stones or bricks to form walls and other parts of buildings; the skill shown by a mason. The various kinds of masonry employed in modern times may be divided into three principal classes: *rubble work,* in which the stones are not squared, but are used much as they came from the quarry; *coursed work,* in which the stones are more or less squared and set in courses; and *ashlar,* in which each stone is squared and dressed to given dimensions. 2. The work produced by a mason; masonwork; as, the wall is good *masonry.*

> Creaking my shoes on the plain *masonry.* *Shak.*

3. The craft or mysteries of freemasons; the principles and practices of freemasons.

Mason-wasp (mā'sn-wosp), *n.* A name given to hymenopterous insects of the genus Odynerus, from their ingenuity in excavating their habitation in the sand.

Masoola-boat, Masulah-boat (ma-sö'la-bōt), *n.* A large East Indian boat used on

the Coromandel coast for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore. They stand high out of the water, thus presenting a great surface to the wind—are difficult to manage, and sail slow; but they

Masoola-boat of the Coromandel coast.

are well adapted for the purpose for which they are used, and sustain on the bars and shores shocks that would break up any European boat, the planks of which they are built being fastened together by cocoa-nut fibres. They are rowed sometimes with as many as sixteen oars. As the boat approaches the shore, the boatmen watch the opportunity of a coming wave to pull the vessel high on the beach, where it is soon run up out of the reach of the next rolling wave. Called also *Chelingue.*

Masora (ma-sō'ra), *n.* [Heb. *massorah,* tradition, from *masar,* to hand down.] A Hebrew work on the Hebrew Scriptures, by several rabbins. It supplies the vowel points, besides a collection of critical, grammatical, and exegetical remarks. These comments, at first only handed down by tradition, or written on the margins of the different texts, do not seem to have been committed to writing in a collected form before the sixth century, and not to have been completed till the eighth or ninth century. The Masora is divided into the great and little: the former contains the whole collection in separate books; the latter is an abridgment or synopsis of the first. Written also *Masorah, Massora,* and *Massorah.*

Masoretic, Masoretical (ma-sō-ret'ik, ma-sō-ret'ik-al), *a.* Relating or belonging to the Masora, or the compilers of the Masora; as, *masoretic* points, that is, the vowel points furnished by the Masora.

Masorite (mas'ō-rīt), *n.* One of the writers of the Masora; one who adheres to the traditionary readings of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Masque (mask), *n.* See MASK.

Masquerade (mas'kėr-ād), *n.* [Fr. *masquerade.* See MASK.] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with various diversions, as dancing, walking in procession, &c. 'In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades.*' *Pope.*—2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade.* *Dryden.*

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in *masquerade.* *Byron.*

3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors; performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands, and a kind of cane in their right. *Clarendon.*

Masquerade (mas-kėr-ād'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *masqueraded;* ppr. *masquerading.* 1. To wear a mask; to take part in a masquerade. 2. To go in disguise. '*Masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Masquerade (mas-kėr-ād'), *v.t.* To put in disguise. 'His next shift therefore is . . . to *masquerade* vice.' *Killingbeck.*

Masquerader (mas-kėr-ād'ėr), *n.* A person wearing a mask; a person taking part in a masquerade; one disguised.

The dreadful *masquerader* thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures! *Young.*

Mass (mas), *n.* [Fr. *masse,* L. *massa,* a lump, from Gr. *maza,* a barley cake, from *massō,* to squeeze with the hands.] 1. A body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a lump; a lump: applied to any solid body; as, a *mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of ice; a *mass* of dough. 2. A collective body of fluid matter; as, the ocean is a *mass* of water.—3. A heap; a great quantity collected; an assemblage; as, a *mass* of treasure; a *mass* of foliage; a *mass* of light or shade.

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

4. Bulk; magnitude. 'This army of such *mass* and charge.' *Shak.*—5. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; sometimes, the main body; the bulk; as, the great *mass* of the people.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things. *Bacon.*

6. In *physics,* the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body. The *mass* of a body is estimated by its weight, whatever be its figure, or whether its bulk or magnitude be great or small. In *mech.* the mass multiplied into the intensity of gravity at the place constitutes the weight of the body; so that the weight being denoted by W, the mass by M, and the measure of gravity by *g,* then $W = g.M$, and therefore $M = \frac{W}{g}$. This quantity *g,* which is independent of the particular nature of the body, is thus the weight of what is arbitrarily assumed to represent the *unit of mass.* Also, if *w* represent the weight of the unit of volume, and V the volume of the body, then is $W = w.V$ and $M = \frac{w}{g}.V$.—*The masses,* the great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders; the populace.

Mass (mas), *v.t.* 1.† To strengthen, as a building for the purposes of fortification. *Hayward.*—2. To form into a mass; to collect into masses; to assemble in crowds.

But *mass* them together and they are terrible indeed. *Coleridge.*

Mass (mas), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæsse,* Fr. *messe,* Dan. and G. *messe,* L.L. *missa,* mass. The origin of the word is generally referred to the proclamation—'Ite; *missa* est.' 'Go; the assembly is dismissed' (L. *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* to send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens were dismissed after hearing as much of the service as they were allowed to hear, whereupon followed the communion service.] 1. A church service which forms an essential part of both the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, and in which the consecration of the sacramental bread and wine takes place. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the mass consists of four parts:—(*a*) The introitus or preparation, consisting of several prayers, psalms, the Gloria in Excelsis, the epistle and gospel for the day, the creed, &c. (*b*) The consecration of the bread and wine. (*c*) The communion. (*d*) The post-communion, which consists of a few more prayers, and of the blessing which the priest gives, turning towards the congregation.—2. The elaborate musical setting of certain portions of the mass, namely, the Kyrie, the Gloria, the Credo, the Sanctus, and the Agnus Dei; to which are sometimes added an Offertory and Benedictus.—*High mass,* a mass performed on festivals and other solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and sub-deacon. On such occasions the mass, or parts of it, are sung by a choir, accompanied by the organ and other musical instruments.—*Low mass,* the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar-servant only.

Mass† (mas), *v.i.* To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*

Massacre (mas'sa-kėr), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *mazacrium,* probably from such a German word as L.G. *matsken, matschkern,* to cut in pieces, or G. *metzger,* a butcher, *metzgen, metzgern,* to butcher, *metzeln,* to cut to pieces; allied to O.G. *meizan, gameizan,* to cut down; Goth. *maitan,* to cut or strike.] 1. The slaughter of numbers of human beings; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, especially without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military.—2. Murder. [Rare.]

The tyrannous and bloody act is done,
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre,*
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shak.*

—*Massacre of the innocents.* See under INNOCENT, *n.*

Massacre (mas'sa-kėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *massacred;* ppr. *massacring.* To kill with indiscriminate violence, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher; to slaughter: usually of killing human beings.

Massacrer (mas'sa-krėr), *n.* One who massacres. 'Regicides, assassins, *massacrers.*' *Burke.*

Massage (mäs-äzh), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *massein,* to knead.] The therapeutic process of rubbing, pressing, stroking, slapping, or otherwise manipulating the flesh of parts of a person's body, as in inflammation of joints, neuralgic or other ailments, in order to effect a cure.

Mass-book (mas'bůk), *n.* The missal or Roman Catholic service-book. *Milton.*

Mass-day (mas'dā), *n.* A day on which high-mass is celebrated.

Masser (mas'ėr), *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

A good *masser* and so forth; but no true gospel preacher. *Bale.*

Masseter (mas'se-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *massētēr,* from *massaomai,* to chew.] One of a pair of muscles which raise the under jaw.

Masseteric, Masseterine (mas-se-ter'ik, mas'se-tėr-in), *a.* Belonging to the masseter: applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Mass-house (mas'hous), *n.* A name sometimes given in contempt or derision to a Roman Catholic place of worship. *Hume.*

Massicot, Masticot (mas'si-kot, mas'ti-kot), *n.* [Fr. *massicot.*] Protoxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead, composed of one equivalent of lead and one equivalent of oxygen. Lead exposed to the air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This pellicle carefully taken off is reduced by exposure to the joint action of heat and air to a greenish-gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxide, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red-hot, assumes a deep yellow colour. In this state it is called *massicot.* Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red colour, becomes a salt composed of two equivalents protoxide of lead and one equivalent deutoxide, and obtains the name of *minium.* Massicot is sometimes used by painters, and it is used as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters.

Massiness (mas'i-nes), *n.* The state of being massy; great weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

Massive (mas'iv), *a.* [From *mass;* Fr. *massif.*] 1. Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight; heavy; weighty; ponderous. '*Massive* weapon.' *Horsley.*—2. In *mineral.* having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form as a whole; as, a mineral occurs *massive.*—*Bulky, Massive, Massy.* See under BULKY.

Massively (mas'iv-li), *adv.* In a massive manner; ponderously.

Massiveness (mas'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being massive; great weight with bulk; massiness; ponderousness.

Mass-meeting (mas'mēt-ing), *n.* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose.

Massoola-boat (mas-sō'la-bōt), *n.* Same as *Masoola-boat.*

Massora, Massorah (mas-sō'ra), *n.* Same as *Masora.*

Massoy-bark (mas'soi-bärk), *n.* Same as *Missoy-bark.*

Mass-priest (mas'prēst), *n.* 1. Formerly a secular priest as distinguished from the regulars; afterwards, a priest retained in the chantries, or at particular altars, to say masses for the dead.—2. A name sometimes given in contempt or derision to a Roman Catholic priest.

Mass-song (mas'song), *n.* A sacred song sung at the celebration of high-mass.

Massuelle (mas-sū-el'), *n.* [From Fr. *massue,* a club.] A heavy mace or club used by soldiers during the time of the Crusades. Also written *Masuel.*

Massy (mas'i), *a.* Compacted into or consisting of a mass; possessing great mass or bulk; indicating weight; massive; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock.

Yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly. *Pope.*

—*Bulky, Massive, Massy.* See under BULKY.

Mast (mast), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæst;* D. G. Sw. and Dan. *mast;* hence, Fr. *mât.*] A long, round piece of timber or a hollow pillar of iron or steel, elevated or designed to be raised perpendicularly, or nearly so, on the

keel of a ship or other vessel, and intended to support the yards, sails, and rigging in general. A mast is composed either of a single piece or of several pieces united by iron bands. When it is of several pieces it is called a *built-mast* or a *made-mast*. In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower*, *top*, and *top-gallant masts;* sometimes there is a fourth, called a *royal mast;* a mast consisting of a single length is called a *pole-mast*. In a full-rigged ship with three masts, each of three pieces, the masts are distinguished as the *foremast*, the *mainmast*, and the *mizzen-mast;* and the pieces as the *foremast* (proper), *foretopmast*, *foretop-gallant mast*, &c.—*To spend* or *expend a mast*, to have a mast broken in foul weather.

Mast (mast), *v.t.* To fix a mast or masts in; to supply with a mast or masts; to erect the masts of; as, to *mast* a ship.

Mast (mast), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæst*, mast, food; G. *mast*, from stem of Goth. *metan*, O.H.G. *mazan*, to nourish; Goth. *mats*, food, E. *meat;* comp. also Ir. *mais*, *meas*, an acorn; *maise*, food; W. *mes*, acorns, a portion, a meal.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [This word has no plural.]

They feed and grow like swine under an oak filling themselves with the *mast*. *South.*

Mastax (mas'taks), *n.* [Gr., a mouth.] The muscular pharynx or 'buccal funnel' into which the mouth opens in most of the Rotifera.

Mast-carling (mast'kär-ling), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the large timbers at the side of the mast-rooms that are left deep enough to receive the cross-chocks. *Weale.*

Mast-coat (mast'kōt), *n.* A conical canvas covering fitted over the wedges round the mast to prevent water oozing down from the decks.

Masted (mast'ed), *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts; having masts: chiefly used in composition; as, a three-*masted* vessel.

Master (mas'tėr), *n.* [O.E. *maister*, *maistre*, O. Fr. *maistre*, from L. *magister*, master. See MAGISTER.] 1. One who is placed in authority; one who exercises the chief control over something or some one; one who rules, governs, or directs. More specifically: (*a*) one who has others under his immediate control; an employer; correlative to *slave*, *servant*, *assistant*, &c.; as, a man who owns slaves is their *master;* he who has servants is their *master;* he who has apprentices is their *master*. It is often used in such compounds as *master*-printer, *master*-builder, &c.

Our *master* and mistress seek you. *Shak.*

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

Nations that want protectors will have *masters*. *Ames.*

(*b*) One who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure; the owner; proprietor. 'Prospero, *master* of a full poor cell.' *Shak.* '*Master* of a hundred thousand drachmas.' *Addison.*

Let every man be *master* of his time. *Shak.*

It would be believed that he rather took the horse for his subject than his *master*. *Dryden.*

(*c*) A chief; a principal; head; leader. 'Being then appointed *master* of this design.' *Shak.* Often used in this sense adjectively; as, a *master* spirit. 'Her quirks, her reasons, her *master* reasons.' *Shak.* (*d*) In the *merchant service*, the person intrusted with the care and navigation of a ship: otherwise called *Captain*.

An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks. *Ascham.*

(*e*) In the *royal navy*, formerly an officer who navigated the ship under the direction of the captain. He ranked with lieutenants according to date of appointment, and is now represented by the *navigating lieutenant*. (*f*) The head of or a teacher in a school; an instructor.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school. *Goldsmith.*

2. Formerly a respectful title of address, but now hardly so used except to a boy, or by the uneducated to a superior, or by a superior to an inferior, especially ironically.

Master doctor, have you brought those drugs? *Shak.*

[This word has assumed the form *mister* (always written *Mr.*) when used as a word of civil address before a person's name; as, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Jones.]—3. A young gentleman; a boy of the better class. 'Little *masters* and *misses* in a house.' *Swift.*—4. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in anything, as in any occupation, art, or science; a man eminently skilled in the use of any power, natural or acquired; a proficient, an adept; as, a *master* of his business, of music, of the violin, of his subject; the 'old *masters*.'

Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language. *Dryden.*

Never surely did such a controversialist (as St. Paul), such a *master* of sarcasm and invective, commend with such manifest sincerity and such persuasive emotion, the qualities of meekness and gentleness. *Matt. Arnold.*

5. A title of dignity: (*a*) a degree in colleges and universities; as, *Master* of Arts. (*b*) The title of the head of some societies or corporations; as, the grand *master* of the Knights of St. John; the *master* of Balliol; the *master* of a lodge of freemasons, &c. (*c*) A legal title; as, *Master* of the Rolls; a *master* in chancery. —*The Master*, Christ, the Saviour.—*The old masters*, ancient painters of eminence.

The prints hanging round the walls were all engraved from devotional subjects by *the old masters*. *W. Collins.*

—*The little masters*, certain German engravers of the sixteenth century, so called from the smallness of their prints.—*Master of Arts* (M.A. or A.M., in Latin *Artium Magister*), an academical honour conferred by the universities of Britain, the U. States, &c., upon students after a course of study and special examination in the chief branches of a liberal education, such as languages, mathematics, philosophy, science, &c.—*Master in lunacy*, either of two English government officials appointed for the purpose of conducting inquiries into the state of mind of persons alleged to be lunatics.—*Master of ceremonies*. See under CEREMONY. —*Master of the horse*, the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of the royal stables and horses, with authority over the equerries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, &c. In solemn cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign.—*Master of the household*, a high official in the royal household of England under the lord steward.—*Master of the mint*. See MINT.—*Master of the ordnance*, formerly in England a great officer who had the command of the ordnance and artillery.—*Master of the robes*. See ROBES.—*Master of the Rolls*, one of the highest of the English judges, a member, *ex officio*, of the Court of Appeal, which usually consists of him and five lords justices. Officially, as his title indicates, he is keeper of the rolls of patents and grants that pass the great seal, and of public records generally.—*Master of the Temple*, the incumbent of the Temple Church, London.—*To be master of one's self*, to have the command or control of one's own passions.

Master (mas'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To become the master of; to subject to one's will, control, or authority; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Every one can *master* a grief but he that has it. *Shak.*

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered* even though it cost blows. *Locke.*

2. To make one's self master of; to master or overcome the difficulties of; to understand so as to be able to apply or use; as, to *master* a science.—3 To treat or handle with skill or thoroughness.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

4.† To be a master to. 'Rather father thee than *master* thee.' *Shak.*—5.† To own or possess. 'Such a beauty as you *master* now.' *Shak.*

Master† (mas'tėr), *v.i.* To be skilful; to excel. '*Mastering* skill.' *B. Jonson.*

Master (mas'tėr), *a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal: often used as the first element in a compound word; as, *master*-piece, *master*-mind, &c.

Master-builder (mas'tėr-bild-ėr), *n.* 1. The chief builder.

As a wise *master-builder* I have laid the foundation. 1 Cor. iii. 10.

2. One who employs workmen in building.

Master-chord (mas'tėr-kord), *n.* The chief chord; the chord of the dominant.

Masterdom (mas'tėr-dum), *n.* Dominion; rule; mastery. [Rare.]

Two spirits of a diverse love
Contend for loving *masterdom*. *Tennyson.*

Masterful (mas'tėr-ful), *a.* 1. Having the skill of a master; indicating or expressive of power or mastery. 'His *masterful*, pale face.' *E. B. Browning.*—2. Inclined to exercise mastery; imperious; arbitrary.—*Masterful beggar* [Scotch], a beggar who took by force or by putting the householders in fear; a sorner.

Masterfully (mas'tėr-ful-li), *adv.* In a masterful or imperious manner.

A lawless and rebellious man who held lands *masterfully* and in high contempt of the royal authority. *Macaulay.*

Masterfulness (mas'tėr-ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being masterful, imperious, or domineering.

Master-hand (mas'tėr-hand), *n.* A person eminently skilful.

Music resembles poetry, in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

Master-jest (mas'tėr-jest), *n.* Principal jest.

Master-joint (mas'tėr-joint), *n.* In *geol.* the name given to one of the larger planes of partition which traverse rock-masses, running parallel to each other for considerable distances, as distinguished from the smaller joints which cut the rock in all directions. They are called by quarrymen *backs*, while the term *cutters* is applied to the ordinary joints.

Master-key (mas'tėr-kē), *n.* 1. The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each.—2. *Fig.* a general clue to lead out of many difficulties. *Dryden.*

Masterless (mas'tėr-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of a master or owner.

His silver shield now idle, *masterless*. *Spenser.*

2. Ungovernable; beyond control.

Such vast heath-fires are lighted up that they often get to a *masterless* head. *Gilbert White.*

Masterlessness (mas'tėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without a master; unrestrainedness. 'To make such a parade of *masterlessness*.' *Hare.*

Masterliness (mas'tėr-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being masterly; masterly skill.

Master-lode (mas'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, the principal vein of ore in a mine.

Masterly (mas'tėr-li), *a.* 1. Formed or executed with superior skill; indicating thorough knowledge; suitable to a master; most excellent; skilful; as, a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* stroke of policy.

The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and *masterly* inactivity. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

2. Imperious; domineering; arbitrary. *Johnson.*

Masterly (mas'tėr-li), *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*. *Shak.*
I think it very *masterly* written. *Swift.*

Master-mariner (mas'tėr-mar-in-ėr), *n.* The commander or captain of a merchant vessel; a skilled mariner holding a certificate of competency to take charge of a vessel. *Simmonds.*

Master-mind (mas'tėr-mīnd), *n.* The chief mind; a predominant intellect; a master-spirit.

Master-note† (mas'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *music*, the leading note (seventh) of the scale.

Masterous† (mas'tėr-us), *a.* Characteristic of a master; masterly; skilful. *Milton.*

Master-passion (mas'tėr-pa-shon), *n.* A predominant passion; as, ambition was his *master-passion*.

And hence one *master-passion* in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent swallows up the rest. *Pope.*

Master-piece (mas'tėr-pēs), *n.* 1. A performance superior to anything of the kind or to anything by the same person; anything done or made with superior or extraordinary skill.

This wondrous *master-piece* I fain would see. *Dryden.*

It is a *master-piece* of outward show, and when examined it gives the people little or nothing but the name of constitution. *Brougham.*

2. Chief excellence or talent.

Dissimulation was his *master-piece*. *Clarendon.*

Mastership (mas'tėr-ship), *n.* 1. The state or office of a master; as, the *mastership* of a college.—2. Superior skill; mastery; superiority; pre-eminence.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive. *Dryden.*

3.† Chief work; master-piece.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*

4. Term of address.

How now, Signior Launce! what news with your *mastership*? *Shak.*

Master-sinew (mas'tėr-si-nu), *n.* In *farriery*, a large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

Master-singer (mas'tėr-sing-ėr), *n.* One of a society of German poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, confined to a few imperial towns, Nuremberg being their chief seat. They met and submitted their productions to judges, who marked the faults in them, he who had the fewest faults receiving the prize.

Master-spirit (mas'tėr-spi-rit), *n.* A predominant mind; a master-mind.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a *master-spirit*, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

Master-spring (mas'tėr-spring), *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

Master-stroke (mas'tėr-strōk), *n.* A masterly achievement; a wonderfully clever or successful action.

How oft amazed and ravished you have seen,
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanick part.
Blackmore.

Master-touch (mas'tėr-tuch), *n.* The touch or finish of a master.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece. *Tatler.*

Master-work (mas'tėr-wėrk), *n.* Principal performance; master-piece; chef-d'œuvre.

Here by degrees his *master-work* arose. *Thomson.*

Master-wort (mas'tėr-wėrt), *n.* *Imperatoria Ostruthium.* See IMPERATORIA.

Mastery (mas'tėr-i), *n.* 1. The act of mastering.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

2. Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Superiority in competition; pre-eminence.

Every man that striveth for the *mastery* is temperate in all things. 1 Cor. ix. 25.

4. Victory in war.

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery*.
Ex. xxxii. 18.

5. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages.
Tillotson.

6. † Contest for superiority. *Holland.*—7. † Success attained by superior skill; a triumph.

O, but to have gulled him
Had been a *mastery*. *B. Jonson.*

8. † The philosopher's stone.

Mastful (mast'fųl), *a.* Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest trees. 'The *mastful* chestnut.' *Dryden.*

Mast-head (mast'hed), *n.* The top or head of the mast of a ship.

Mast-head (mast'hed), *v.t.* In the *navy*, to send to the head or top of a mast, there to remain for a time, specified or unspecified, as a punishment.

Mast-hoop (mast'hōp), *n.* *Naut.* an iron hoop on a made or built mast.

Mast-house, Masting-house (mast'hous, mast'ing-hous), *n.* A large roofed building where masts are shaped, bound, and deposited; a building furnished with apparatus for fixing vessels' masts; as, the *masting-house* at the East India Docks, Blackwall.

Mastic, Mastich (mas'tik), *n.* [Fr. *mastic*, It. *mastico*, L. *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr. *mastiché*, from *mastazō*, *mastichaō*, to chew, *mastax*, the jaws: so named because it is chewed in the East.] 1. A resin exuding from the mastic-tree (*Pistacia Lentiscus*), a native of Southern Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia. The resin, which is principally produced in the Levant, and chiefly in the island of Chios, is obtained by making transverse incisions in the bark, from which it issues in drops. It comes to us in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, which soften between the teeth with bitterish taste and aromatic smell. Mastic consists of two resins, one soluble in dilute alcohol, but both soluble in strong alcohol. It is used as an astringent and an aromatic. Its solution in spirits of wine constitutes a good varnish. Barbary mastic is obtained from the *Pistacia atlantica*, which grows in the north of Africa and the Levant.—2. The tree from which the resin is obtained, *Pistacia Lentiscus*.—3. A kind of mortar or cement for plastering walls. It is composed of finely ground oolitic limestone mixed with sand and litharge, and is used with a considerable portion of linseed-oil; it sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required.

Mastic (mas'tik), *a.* Gummy; adhesive as gum.

Masticable (mas'tik-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being masticated.

Masticador (mas-ti-kā'dėr), *n.* [Sp. *masticador*, from L. *mastico*, to chew.] A part of a bridle; the slavering bit.

Masticate (mas'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *masticated*; ppr. *masticating*. [L. *mastico*, *masticatum*, perhaps directly from Gr. *masticha*ō, to gnash the teeth, and of same stem with *masaomai*, to chew.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew: as, to *masticate* food.

Mastication (mas-ti-kā'shon), *n.* The act or operation of masticating or chewing solid food.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Masticator (mas'ti-kāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which masticates; specifically, a small kind of mincing machine for cutting up meat for aged persons or others unable to chew properly.—2. A masticatory.—3. A machine for kneading up raw india-rubber or gutta-percha to render it homogeneous.

Masticatory (mas'ti-kā-to-ri), *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

Masticatory (mas'ti-kā-to-ri), *n.* In *med.* a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. '*Masticatories* for the mouth.' *Bacon.*

Mastic-cement (mas'tik-sē-ment), *n.* Same as *Mastic*, 3.

Mastich (mas'tik), *n.* See MASTIC.

Mastich-herb (mas'tik-ėrb), *n.* *Thymus mastichina*, a plant which grows in Spain. It is a low shrubby plant, and has a strong agreeable smell, like mastic.

Mastich-tree (mas'tik-trē), *n.* *Pistacia Lentiscus.* See MASTIC, 2.

Masticic (mas-tis'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to mastic.

Masticine (mas'tis-īn), *n.* ($C_{40}H_{31}O_2$.) A substance which remains on dissolving mastic in alcohol. It amounts to about a fifth of the mastic employed, and has while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried.

Mastick (mas'tik), *a.* Masticatory. '*Mastick* jaws.' *Shak.*

Masticot (mas'ti-kot). See MASSICOT.

Mastiff (mas'tif), *n.* pl. **Mastiffs** (mas'tifs), *Mastives* is irregular. [From O. Fr. *mestif*, a large dog of mixed breed, a kind of mongrel dog, from L. *mistus*, *mixtus*, mixed, pp. of *misceo*, to mix. See MIX. Wedgwood, however, takes the word from a hypothetical Fr. *mastif*, of same origin as Prov. E. *masty*, very big; G. *mastig*, fat, stout, from *masten*, to fatten.] A variety of dog of a very old English breed, now seldom seen in its original state of purity. A true-bred mastiff is of considerable size, and very stoutly built. The head is well developed and large, the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. This animal is capable of great attachment, and is valuable as a watch-dog.

Mastiff-bat (mas'tif-bat), *n.* A name given to an Asiatic and South African bat of the genus Molossus, from its head resembling that of the mastiff-dog.

Mastigophorous (mas-ti-gof'or-us), *a.* [Gr. *mastigophoros*, carrying a whip—*mastix*, *mastigos*, a whip, and *pherō*, to carry.] Carrying a wand, scourge, or whip. *S. Smith.*

Mastigopod (mas-tig'o-pod), *n.* An individual of the Mastigopoda (which see).

Mastigopoda (mas-ti-gop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mastix*, *mastigos*, a whip, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Huxley's name for that group of the Protozoa which are furnished with cilia or flagella as organs of motion and prehension.

Masting-house. See MAST-HOUSE.

Mastitis (mas-ti'tis), *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, the breast.] Inflammation of the breast of women.

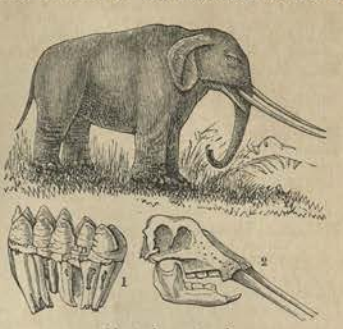
Mastless (mast'les), *a.* Having no mast; as, a *mastless* vessel.

Mastless (mast'les), *a.* Bearing or producing no mast; as, a *mastless* beech.

A crown of *mastless* oak adorned her head.
Dryden.

Mastlin (mast'lin), *n.* Same as *Meslin.*

Mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, mammilla, and *odous*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct fossil proboscidian quadrupeds resembling the elephant, but larger. The remains of the mastodon are found



Mastodon restored.

1, Molar Tooth, weighing 17 lbs. 2, Skull of Mastodon of miocene period.

associated with those of the mammoth in the tertiary beds of England, and a species larger than that of Europe has been found in many parts of America. One specimen nearly perfect was found in Missouri in 1840. It is now in the British Museum, and its dimensions are—extreme length 20 feet 2 inches, height 9 feet 6¾ inches; cranium, length 3½ feet, width 2 feet 11 inches; tusks, extreme length 7 feet 2 inches, circumference at base 27 inches. It has its name from the remarkable mammillary processes on its teeth.

Mastodontic (mas-tō-don'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a mastodon; as, *mastodontic* dimensions. *Everett.*

Mastoid (mas'toid), *a.* [Gr. *mastos*, the breast, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the nipple or breast; as, the *mastoid* process.—*Mastoid foramen*, a hole in the temporal bone of the skull by the side of the mastoid process.—*Mastoid muscle*, a muscle of the neck inserted into the mastoid process.—*Mastoid process*, a process situate at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and giving attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles.

Mastoideal (mas-toid'ē-al), *a.* In *anat.* situated in or pertaining to the mastoid process.

Mastology (mas-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of animals which suckle their young.

Mastress, † *n.* Mistress. *Chaucer.*

Mast-tree (mast'trē), *n.* A tree that produces mast; sometimes specifically applied to the cork-tree.

Masturbation, Mastupration (mas-tėr-bā'shon, mas-tū-prā'shon), *n.* [L. *masturbor*, *masturbatus*, to practise onanism; probably *manus*, the hand, and *stuprum*, defilement.] Self-defilement; onanism.

Masty (mast'i), *a.* Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.

Masuel (mas'ū-el). Same as *Massuelle.*

Masula-boat (ma-sö'la-bōt), *n.* See MASOOLA-BOAT.

Mat (mat), *n.* [A. Sax. *meatte*, *meatta*, G. *matte*, D. *mat*, Dan. *matte*, Ir. *mata*, W. *mat*, all from L. *matta*, a mat made of rushes.] 1. A term applied to a number of objects most generally fabricated of coarse fibrous materials: as, (*a*) an article of interwoven sedge, rushes, straw, cocoa-nut fibre, rope or twine, or other material to be laid on a floor for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, or to keep the feet from the bare floor; also a skin with the hair or wool on it for similar purposes. (*b*) Some kind of coarse fabric used in the packing of furniture and goods, in the stowage of corn and various other articles on board ship, in horticultural purposes, in covering the floors of churches, and other public buildings, &c. (*c*) A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c. (*d*) An article plaited or woven of straw or woollen, or made of oil-cloth or other material, to put below dishes, &c., to save the table from injury from the heat of the dishes, &c. 2. Anything growing thickly or closely interwoven so as to resemble a mat in form or texture; as, a *mat* of hair; a *mat* of weeds.

Mat (mat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matted;* ppr. *matting.* 1. To cover or lay with mats.—2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

Mat (mat), *v.i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven like a mat.

Mat, Matt (mat), *n.* [Perhaps contr. of *matter.*] In *copper-smelting,* the alloy of copper, tin, iron, &c., otherwise called *White-metal.*

Matachin, *n.* See MATTACHIN.

Mataco (mat'a-kō), *n.* The three-banded armadillo; an edentate mammal of the genus Dasypus (*D. tricinctus* of Linn.), remarkable for its power of rolling itself into a ball when alarmed.

Matador, Matadore (mat'a-dōr), *n.* [Sp., from *matar,* L. *mactare,* to kill, to sacrifice.] 1. One who kills; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He is handsomely dressed; in his right hand he carries a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta,* a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached. When the bull is excited to fury by the annoying attacks of the picadores and banderilleros, the matador steps gravely up and plunges his sword into the animal near the left shoulder-blade, when it drops dead at his feet.—2. One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. These are termed *murdering cards,* because they win all others.

Matafund (mat'a-fund), *n.* [Sp. *matar,* to kill, and L. *funda,* a sling.] A kind of sling. 'That murderous sling the *matafund.*' *Southey.*

Matamata (mä-ta-mä'ta), *n.* A curious South American tortoise, with a small carapace and exposed head and feet. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously fimbriated. It is the *Chelys fimbriata.*

Match (mach), *n.* [Fr. *mèche,* a match, Pr. *mecha,* It. *miccia,* L. and Gr. *myxus, myxos,* the nozzle of a lamp.] Anything that catches fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly, hemp, flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur, coarse paper saturated with nitre, splints of wood tipped with sulphur, a species of dry wood called touchwood, were used as matches, but these have been almost entirely superseded for domestic purposes by lucifer or congreve matches, or varieties of them under the name of *vesuvians, fusees, vestas,* &c.—*Quick match,* a match made of threads of cotton, or cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whisky, then soaked in a paste of mealed powder and gummed spirits, and afterwards strewed over with mealed powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 18 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, &c.—*Slow match,* a match made to burn very slowly, as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, &c.—*To prime a match,* is to prepare the match so as to be easily ignitible by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder, made into a sort of paste.

Match (mach), *n.* [Another form of O.E. and Sc. *make,* a mate, companion, or equal; A. S. *maca, gemaca,* a mate, a wife. See MAKE and also MATE.] 1. A person equal or similar to another in quality; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate; a companion.

Government . . . makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

2. The bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of strength or skill, a contest, or the like; specifically, (*a*) a competition for victory; a union of parties for contest, as in games or sports.

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Union by marriage.

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

3. One to be married; one to be gained in marriage.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, . . . and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West. *Clarendon.*

Match (mach), *v.t.* 1. To be a match or mate for; to be able to compete with; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

2. To show an equal to; to place in competition or comparison with.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

A monster then, a dream,
A discord. Dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their slime,
Were mellow music *match'd* with him. *Tennyson.*

3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

4. To suit; to make equal; to make to correspond or harmonize; to proportion. '*Matching* of patterns and colours.' *Swift.*

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

6. To join in any way; to combine; to couple. 'A sharp wit *matched* with too blunt a will.' *Shak.*

Match (mach), *v.i.* 1. To be united in marriage.

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden.*

2. To be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to suit; to correspond.

Match (mach), *v.t.* To purify, as vessels, by burning a match in them.

Matchable (mach'a-bl), *a.* 1. Equal; suitable; fit to be joined; fit to be placed in competition or comparison; comparable.

Sir Walter Raleigh, so far as he hath gone in the *History of the World,* is *matchable* with the best of the ancients. *Hakewill.*

2. Correspondent. [Rare.]

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found nowhere but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward.*

Matchableness (mach'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being matchable; correspondence. *B. Jonson.*

Match-boarding (mach'bōrd-ing), *n.* A term applied to wall linings, executed in wood, in which each plank has a tongue along the edge to fit into a groove in the adjoining plank. Frequently each plank is beaded in front on the edge where the groove is, and in this case the lining is properly called *matched and beaded boarding. Brande & Cox.*

Match-cloth (mach'kloth), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth. [American.]

Match-coat (mach'kōt), *n.* A large loose coat made of match-cloth. [American.]

Match-cord (mach'kord), *n.* A line or cord prepared as a match.

Matcher (mach'ėr), *n.* One who matches.

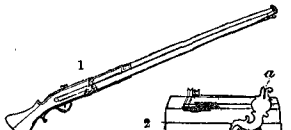
Matchless (mach'les), *a.* 1. Having no equal; unequalled; unrivalled, as, *matchless* impudence; *matchless* love or charms. 'A *matchless* queen.' *Waller.*—2.† Not paired; not alike.

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchless* eares deformed and distort. *Spenser.*

Matchlessly (mach'les-li), *adv.* In a matchless manner; in a degree not to be equalled.

Matchlessness (mach'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being matchless; without an equal.

Matchlock (mach'lok). *n.* Originally, the



1, Matchlock. 2, Lock: *a, Slit* for the match.

lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Matchlockman (mach'lok-man), *n.* A soldier armed with a matchlock. *W. H. Russell.*

Match-maker (mach'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

Match-maker (mach'māk-ėr), *n.* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

Match-making (mach'māk-ing), *n.* The act of making matches.

Match-making (mach'māk-ing), *a.* Tending to make matches; eager to make matches or bring about marriages.

Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mammas. *Dickens.*

Match-plane (mach'plān), *n.* Either of the two planes used in joining boards by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the plough, being used to form the groove, and the other plane to form the corresponding tongue.

Match-tub (mach'tub), *n.* In *old war-vessels,* a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which lighted slow matches were kept inverted, and in which there was water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the match.

Mate (māt), *n.* [In some, perhaps all, of its meanings another form of *make,* a mate. See MAKE, *n.*; comp. also O.D. *maet,* D. *maat,* companion, mate; perhaps from same root as E. *mete,* to measure, Goth. *mitan,* to measure.] 1. One who customarily associates with another; a companion; an associate.—2. A husband or wife.

Mary took another *mate.* *Tennyson.*

3. One of a pair of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young. 4. A suitable companion; an equal; a match.

Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine. *Tennyson.*

5. An officer in a ship whose duty is to assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship the mate, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third mate.—6. In general, a subordinate officer; an assistant; as, master's *mate;* surgeon's *mate,* &c.

Mate (māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mated;* ppr. *mating.* 1. To match; to marry.

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion
Must die for love. *Shak.*

2. To match one's self against; to oppose as equal; to vie with; to cope with; to equal.

For thus the mastful chestnut *mates* the skies. *Dryden.*

Mate (māt), *n.* [A contr. of *checkmate* (which see).] In *chess,* the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of check, the position by which the player whose king is so situated loses the game.

Like a stale at chess, where it is no *mate,* but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon.*

Mate (māt), *v.t.* In *chess,* to checkmate (which see).

Mate (māt), *v.t.* [Fr. *mater,* to fatigue, enfeeble, from O.Fr. *mat,* worn out or exhausted, which is the same word as D. *mat,* G. *matt,* It. *matto,* Sp. Pg. *mate,* all from the chess term, Per. *shāh māt* = E. *checkmate,* lit. the king is dead.] To stupefy; to confound; to appal; to enervate; to subdue; to crush. 'Not mad but *mated;* how, I do not know.' *Shak.*

Audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon.*

Twenty years of depression and continual failure *mated* the spirits of the cavaliers. *Hallam.*

Mate† (māt), *v.i.* To be insensate.

Mate,† pp. of *mate.* Dejected; crushed; struck dead. *Chaucer.*

Maté (mä'tā), *n.* [Properly *yerba de maté, maté* being originally the term applied in Brazil to the vessels, usually made of gourds or calabashes, in which the herb was infused for drinking.] The Paraguay name of the *Ilex paraguayensis* of botanists, or Brazilian holly, whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea.

Mateless (māt'les), *a.* Having no mate or companion. 'Some *mateless* dove.' *Peacham.*

Matelote (mat'ē-lōt), *n.* [Fr., from *matelot,* a sailor.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

Mateology (mat-ē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mataios,* vain, and *logos,* discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Mateotechny (mat'ē-o-tek''ni), *n.* [Gr. *mataios,* vain, and *technē,* art.] Any unprofitable science. [Rare.]

Mater (mā'tėr), *n.* [L.; one of those words that occur throughout the Indo-European or Aryan family. See MOTHER.] Mother. In *anat.* one of the two membranes that cover the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia.* See DURA MATER, PIA MATER.—*Mater aceti,* mother of vinegar; a fungus or mould-plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming thereon a thick leather-like coat. It belongs to the genus Mycoderma.

Material (ma-tē'ri-al), *a.* [L. *materialis,* material, from *materia,* matter. See MATTER.]

1. Of or pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; not spiritual; as, *material* substance; *material* bodies. 'The *material* elements of the universe.' *Whewell.*—2. Pertaining to or affecting the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature; relating to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts; as, the *material* well-being of a person.—3. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect.

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*

The men of the north, for the sake of *material* interests, succumbed to a course of treatment which their more sturdy ancestors would not have endured from an English ministry. *W. Chambers.*

4. In *logic*, pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form.—5. Possessing sense or ideas; not empty-headed; full of matter. '*A material* fool!' *Shak.* [Rare.] SYN. Corporeal, bodily, important, weighty, momentous, essential.

Material (ma-tē'ri-al), *n.* Anything composed of matter or possessing the fundamental properties of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made, fabricated, or constructed; as, wool is the *material* of cloth; rags are the *material* of paper. The plural *materials* is often used in this sense; as, stones, bricks, timber, mortar, slates, &c., are the *materials* used in building.—*Raw material*, unmanufactured material; material in its natural state.

The currier and tanner find their whole occupation in converting *raw material* into what may be termed prepared material. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Strength of materials*, that power by which any substance, as a rod, bar, beam, chain, or rope, resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing, lateral or longitudinal pressure. The inquiry into the laws by which the materials employed in the construction of edifices or machines resist the strains to which they are subjected, is a branch of mechanical science of considerable importance, because upon a just adaptation of the strength at any one point to the strain there experienced (and an excess or deficiency of the former is nearly equally injurious) depends the stability of the whole.

Material† (ma-tē'ri-al), *v.t.* To materialize. *Sir T. Browne.*

Materialism (ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* 1. The doctrine which denies the existence of any spiritual substance, and holds that the mind is mere matter, or a product of the material organization: opposed to *spiritualism.*

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the *materialism* of Epicurus. *Buckminster.*

2. Matter; material substances in the aggregate. [Rare.]—3. The tendency to give undue attention and care to our material nature and its wants to the neglect of our spiritual.

Materialist (ma-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

He who denies spirit in man or in the universe is a perfect *materialist.* *Fleming.*

Materialistic, Materialistical (ma-tē'ri-al-ist''ik, ma-tē'ri-al-ist''ik-al), *a.* Relating to or partaking of materialism.

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *Kingsley.*

Materiality (ma-tē'ri-al''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being material: (*a*) material existence; corporeity; the fact of consisting of matter.

Spinoza, ever systematically consistent, pursued the doctrine to its inevitable consequence, the *materiality* of God. *J. S. Mill.*

It will be observed that Laplace's hypothesis goes entirely upon the *materiality* of heat, and is inconsistent with any vibratory theory. *Whewell.*

(*b*) Importance; as, the *materiality* of facts.

Materialize (ma-tē'ri-al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *materialized;* ppr. *materializing.* 1. To invest with matter; to reduce to a state of matter; to make material.—2. To regard as matter, or as proceeding from or dependent on matter; to explain by the laws appropriate to matter; as, to *materialize* thought, ideas, life, and the like.

Materializing (ma-tē'ri-al-īz-ing), *a.* Directed towards materialism.

As the perception of a spiritual Deity can only be through the mind or the spirit, the mystery might seem more profound according to this view, which, while it repudiated the *materializing* tendencies of the former system, by its more clear and logical idealism kept up by the strong distinction between God and created things, between the human and divine mind, the all-pervading soul and the soul of man. *Milman.*

Materially (ma-tē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a material manner: (*a*) In the state of matter. (*b*) Not formally; substantially.

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good. *South.*

(*c*) In an important manner or degree; essentially.

Whatever may be thought of the effect which the study of the law had upon the rights of a subject, it conduced *materially* to the security of good order by ascertaining the hereditary succession of the crown. *Hallam.*

Materialness (ma-tē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being material; importance.

Materia Medica (ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka), *n.* [L.] 1. The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of the nature and modes of action of those substances to which recourse is had in the cure of disease, and which are usually called *medicines.* Thus defined, it includes both pharmacology and therapeutics.—2. A general term for all the curative substances employed in medicine.

Materialrian† (ma-tē'ri-ā''ri-an), *n.* A materialist. *Cudworth.*

Materiate, Materiated (ma-tē'ri-āt, ma-tē'ri-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *materiatus*, pp. of *materio*, to build of matter. See MATERIAL.] Consisting of matter. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Materiate† (ma-tē'ri-āt), *n.* A material substance; a thing formed of matter.

Materiation† (ma-tē'ri-ā''shon), *n.* The act of forming matter. *Sir T. Browne.*

Matériel (ma-tā-rē-el), *n.* [Fr. See MATERIAL.] That in a complex system which constitutes the materials or instruments employed, as the baggage, munitions, provisions, &c., of an army, in distinction from the *personnel*, or the men; or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.

Materious† (ma-tē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *Material.* *Milton.*

Maternal (ma-tėr'nal), *a.* [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother. See MATER.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.

Maternally (ma-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* In a maternal or motherly manner.

Maternity (ma-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [Fr. *maternité*, from L. *maternus.* See MATERNAL, MATER.] The state, character, or relation of a mother.—*Maternity hospital*, a hospital for the reception of women about to give birth to children.

Matfelon (mat'fel-on), *n.* [O. Fr. *matefelon.*] A plant, *Centaurea nigra*; knapweed.

Matgrass (mat'gras), *n.* A grass (*Nardus stricta*) which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts. It is worthless for agricultural purposes, except as a natural pasture for sheep.

Math (math), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæth, māth*, from *māwan*, to mow. See MOW.] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing: used chiefly in composition; as, *aftermath.*

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math.* *Bp. Hall.*

Mathematic (ma-thē-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *Mathematical*, but less common.

Mathematical (ma-thē-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *mathematicus.* See MATHEMATICS.] 1. Pertaining to mathematics; as, *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments.—2. According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise; very accurate; strict; rigid; as, *mathematical* exactness.

Mathematically (ma-thē-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematical science; with mathematical certainty; demonstrably.

Mathematician (ma'thē-ma-ti''shan), *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien.* See MATHEMATICS.] One versed in mathematics.

Mathematics (ma-thē-mat'iks), *n.* [L. *mathematica;* Gr. *mathematikē* (*technē*, art, understood), from *math*, root of *manthanō, mathēsomai*, to learn.] The science that treats of the properties and relations of quantities; the science in which known relations between quantities are subjected to certain processes which enable other relations to be deduced. This science (or group of sciences) is divided into *pure*, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter, and comprehends such branches as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, the differential and integral calculus, and quaternions; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations, physical subjects being investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning. This branch comprehends mechanics, astronomy, optics, &c. These are sometimes called the *physico-mathematical sciences.* The science of mathematics is also distinguished into *speculative* and *practical:* in the former, the properties and relations of numbers and magnitudes are contemplated; in the latter, the knowledge of those properties and relations is applied to the solution of problems, and to a variety of practical purposes. [Names of sciences ending in *ics*, as *mathematics, physics, metaphysics, mechanics, optics, exegetics, hermeneutics, &c.*, although in appearance plural, and in some cases really formed from old singulars (*mathematic, mechanic, metaphysic*, &c.), are now generally treated as singular, and connected with singular verbs and pronouns. It is probable that the plural form was introduced to indicate the complex nature of these sciences. The Germans and French still write such words in the singular, and we also have retained a number of similar words in the singular, as, *arithmetic, logic, music, rhetoric, magic*, &c. The singulars *physic, metaphysic*, &c., are also sometimes used for the more common plural forms.]

Mathemeg (math'ē-meg), *n.* A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's Bay.

Mather (maTH'ėr), *n.* Same as *Madder.*

Mathes (mā'thez), *n.* An herb: a kind of chamomile.

Mathesis (ma-thē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *mathēsis*, learning, from *math*, the stem of *manthanō*, to learn, to understand. See MATHEMATICS.] Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics. *Pope.*

Maticin, Maticine (mat'i-sin), *n.* A bitter principle obtained from the plant matico.

Matico (ma-tē'kō), *n.* The Spanish name of *Piper angustifolium*, nat. order Piperaceæ. In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for its styptic properties, and it has been introduced into this country to arrest hæmorrhages, to check other discharges, such as the profuse expectoration and also the night-sweats of consumptive patients. A species of Eupatorium (*E. glutinosum*) has the same name and similar properties.

Matin (mat'in), *a.* [Fr. *matin;* It. *mattino*, morning, from L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning.] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton.*

Matin (mat'in), *n.* 1.† Morning.

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are. *Stillingfleet.*

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins.* *Cleaveland.*

The music and the sprightly scene
Invite us; shall we quit our road and join
These festive *matins.* *Wordsworth.*

3. *pl.* Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Romish Church.

Matinal (mat'in-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the morning or to matins.—2. A term applied by Prof. H. Rogers to the third of his fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to a certain extent with our upper Cambrians.

Matin-dog (mat'in-dog), *n.* A large kind of dog, allied to the Danish dog, but now scarcely seen except in France, where it is supposed to have been introduced from the north.

Matinée (mat-in-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *matin*, morning.] An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matire,† **Matere,**† *n.* Matter. *Chaucer.*

Matrass (mat'ras), *n.* [Fr. *matras*, a matrass; also, an arrow, a javelin, from L. *materis, mataris, matara*, a Celtic javelin, a pike—of Celtic origin: so called from its long, straight, narrow neck.] A chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c.; a cucurbit. It is now superseded by the Florence flask.

Matricaria (mat-ri-kā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *matrix, matricis*, the womb, from the plant's supposed medicinal properties.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. They are annual (rarely perennial), branched herbs, with much-divided leaves and yellow heads with white rays, the receptacle being conical, elongated, and flat-topped. There are about seventy species, natives of Europe, North and South Africa, and Western Asia. *M. Chamomilla*, or wild chamomile, is a British plant, resembling common chamomile in its flowers and smell, and common feverfew in its properties. It grows in cultivated and waste ground. The genus has its name from the supposed efficacy of some of its species in curing disorders of the uterus.

Matrice† (mā'tris), *n.* Same as *Matrix*.

Matricidal (mat'ri-sīd-al), *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

Matricide (mat'ri-sīd), *n.* [L. *matricidium* —*mater, matris*, mother, and *cædo*, to slay.] The killing or murder of one's mother.

Matricide (mat'ri-sīd), *n.* [L. *matricida.*] The killer or murderer of one's mother.

Matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *matriculated;* ppr. *matriculating.* [L. *matricula*, a public register, dim. of *matrix, matricis*, a womb, a female kept for breeding, the parent stem, a public register, from *mater*, a mother.] To enter in a register; to register; to enrol; especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

In discovering and *matriculating* the arms of commissaries from North America. *Sir W. Scott.*

Matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To be entered as a member of any body or society, as a college, by having one's name entered in a register.

Matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *a.* Matriculated; admitted; enrolled.

Matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *n.* One who is matriculated or enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.

Matriculation (ma-trik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of matriculating, or of registering a name and admitting to membership.

Matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a.* [L. *matrimonialis*, pertaining to marriage. See MATRIMONY.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.—2. Derived from marriage.

If he (Henry VII.) relied upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon.*

—*Matrimonial causes*, in law, suits for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage. In England they were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but are now dealt with in one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice.—SYN. Connubial, conjugal, sponsal, nuptial, hymeneal.

Matrimonially (mat-ri-mō'ní-al-li), *adv.* In a matrimonial manner; according to the manner or laws of marriage.

Matrimonious (mat-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* Matrimonial. 'Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business.' *Milton.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Matrimony (mat'ri-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *matrimonium*, from *mater, matris*, a mother.] 1. Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy *matrimony*, ye are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

2.† Wife. [Compare *wedlock* in same sense.] 'Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]—3. A game with cards.—4. A name given jocularly to raisins and almonds mixed, and various other common combinations.—*Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* See under MARRIAGE.

Matrix (mā'triks), *n.* pl. **Matrices** (mā'tris-ēz). [L. *matrix*, from *mater*, mother.] 1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth.

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine. Ex. xxxiv. 19.

Hence—2. That which incloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb; as, (*a*) a mould; as, the *matrix* of a type. (*b*) In *mining* and *geol.* the rock or main substance in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded. In *mining*, same as GANG, 3. (*c*) In *osteology*, the formative portion of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and capsule; the former is converted into dentine, the latter into cement.—3. In *dyeing*, one of the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, combinations of which are used to form some compound colour.—4. In *math.* any rectangular arrangement of symbols. Thus

$$\begin{matrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{matrix}$$

is a rectangular matrix consisting of four columns and three lines or rows.

Matron (mā'tron), *n.* [Fr. *matrone;* L. *matrona*, a married woman, wife, from *mater*, mother.] 1. A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, or a woman of years sufficient to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman possessing the gravity suitable to a mother. 'Grave from her cradle, insomuch that she was a *matron* before she was a mother.' *Fuller.*—2. In a special sense, a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of any institution.—*Jury of matrons*, in *law*, a jury of 'discreet and lawful women' impannelled to try whether a widow, who alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, is pregnant, and if so, to ascertain the time of conception and that of the expected delivery. A jury of matrons is also summoned to inquire into the fact of pregnancy in cases where a woman convicted of treason or felony, upon sentence of death being pronounced, pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child.

Matronage (mā'tron-āj), *n.* 1. The state of a matron.—2. Matrons collectively.

Can a politician slight the feelings and convictions of the whole *matronage* of his country? *Hare.*

Matronal (mā'tron-al), *a.* [L. *matronalis*, from *matrona.* See MATRON.] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly. 'The widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven-and-twenty.' *Bacon.*

Matronhood (mā'tron-hụd), *n.* State of a matron. *Miss Jewsbury.*

Matronize (mā'tron-īz), *v.t.* 1. To render matronlike.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson.*

2. To act as a mother to; to chaperon; as, she wants to *matronize* me in the streets.

Matronlike (mā'tron-līk), *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron. 'Matronlike both manners and attire.' *Sir J. Harington.*

Matronly (mā'tron-li), *a.* Elderly; advanced in years; becoming a wife or matron. 'Painting, polishing, and pruning, beyond a *matronly* comeliness or gravity.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Matross (mat-ros'), *n.* [D. *matroos*, Dan. and Sw. *matros*, G. *matrose*, a sailor, perhaps from D. *maat*, a mate.] Formerly, one of the soldiers in a train of artillery, who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store-waggons as guards and assistants.

Mattachin,† Matachin† (mat'a-chēn), *n.* [Sp. *matachin*, a dance by grotesquely dressed figures.] A dance with swords in which the performers fenced and struck at each other as in real contest, receiving the blows on their bucklers.—*To dance a mattachin*, to fight a duel.

I'd *dance a mattachin* with you,
Should make you sweat your best blood for't, I would,
And, it may be, I will. *Beau. & Fl.*

Mattamore (mat'ta-mōr), *n.* [Fr. *matamore*, from Ar. *metmur*, a ditch, a cavern, or other subterranean place, in which corn is laid up.] In the East, a subterranean repository for wheat.

Matt, Matte (mat), *n.* [G. *matt*, dim, dull.] A mass of imperfectly reduced metal, containing various impurities.

Matte (mat'tā), *n.* Paraguay tea. See MATE.

Matter (mat'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *mattere, matere*, O.Fr. *matere*, Fr. *matière*, from L. *materia*, matter, from root of *mother.*] 1. Body; substance extended; anything perceptible by any of the senses; that of which the whole sensible universe is composed. Matter is usually divided into three kinds or classes: *solid, liquid*, and *aeriform* or *gaseous. Solid* substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone; *liquids* have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. *Aeriform* or *gaseous* substances are elastic fluids, called vapours and gases, as air and oxygen.—2. The content of any speech or writing; the thing said; the meaning; sense; substance.

I do not much dislike the *matter*, but
The manner of his speech. *Shak.*

3. In *logic* and *metaph.* that which forms the subject of any mental operation, as distinguished from the *form*, which is that which constitutes the nature of the operation itself, as in the act of conception all that goes to form the concept 'man,' for example, is the *matter* of that concept, while the mode in which the mind works to produce that concept is the form; and in the act of imagination all that is united in an imaginative representation of 'a centaur' is the *matter* of that act, the form being the manner in which the mind works as often as it imagines.

The term *matter* is usually applied to whatever is given to the artist, and consequently, as given, does not come within the province of the art itself to supply. The form is that which is given in and through the proper operation of the art. In sculpture the *matter* is the marble in its rough state as given to the sculptor; the form is that which the sculptor in the exercise of his art communicates to it. The distinction between *matter* and form in any mental operation is analogous to this. The former includes all that is given to, the latter all that is given by, the operation. *Dean Mansel.*

4. Good sense; substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous jesting. 'To speak all mirth and no *matter.*' *Shak.*—5. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion; as, this is *matter* of praise, of gratitude, or of astonishment.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

6. Affair; business; event; course of things; as, *matters* have succeeded well thus far; observe how *matters* stand; thus the *matter* rests at present; thus the *matter* ended.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*

If the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side. *Bacon.*

7. Cause or occasion of any event, as of any disturbance, or of a disease, or of a difficulty: obsolete except in the phrase, what is the *matter?*

And this is the *matter* why interpreters in that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story, that the prophet took a harlot to wife. *Milton.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry;
No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

9. Thing, in a very general sense.

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next? *Shak.*

10. Indefinite amount, quantity, or portion.

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter*. *Congreve.*
Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

11. In *printing*, (*a*) manuscript to be set up in type; copy. (*b*) Type set up and ready to be used in printing.—12. [In this special sense our word corresponds with Fr. *matière*, D. G. *materie*, Sp. It. *materia.*] Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; purulent substance collected in an abscess, the effect of suppuration more or less perfect; pus.—*Matter of fact*, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolical.—*Matter of record*, that which is recorded or which may be proved by record.—*Upon the matter, upon the whole matter*, on the whole; taking all things into view. [Now rare.]

So that *upon the matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to rising. *Bacon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the whole matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

Matter (mat'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To be of importance; to import; to signify: chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases; as, it does not *matter;* what does it *matter?*

It *matters* not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

2. To form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess. [Rare.]

Each slight sore *mattereth*. *Sidney.*

Matter (mat'ėr), *v.t.* To regard; to care for. [Rare.]

Laws my Pindaric parents *mattered* not. *Bramston.*

He did not *matter* cold nor hunger. *Henry Brooke.*

Matterless (mat'ėr-les), *a.* Void of matter, substance, or good sense.

All fine noise
Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toys.
B. Jonson.

Matter-of-fact (mat'ėr-ov-fakt), *a.* 1. Treating of facts or realities; not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; ordinary; commonplace: applied to things. 'The common *matter-of-fact* world of sense and sight.' *Dr. Caird.*

His passion for *matter-of-fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents. *Lamb.*

2. Adhering to facts; not given to wander beyond realities; unimaginative; prosaic: applied to persons. 'A prim, dignified, *matter-of-fact* little woman.' *W. Black.*

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact* man. *Boswell.*

Mattery (mat'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Purulent; generating pus; as, a *mattery* cough. *Harvey.*—2. Important. *B. Jonson.*

Matthiola (mat-thī'ō-la), *n.* [In honour of P. A. *Matthioli*, a famous Italian physician.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ, known by the name of *stock*. There are about thirty species, natives of West and South Europe and West Asia, one occurring in South Africa. They are branched shrubs or herbs, with narrow leaves and rather large racemose often purple flowers. *M. incana*, or hoary shrubby stock, grows on the cliffs of the Isle of Wight, and is the origin of the stock or gillyflower of our gardens. *M. annua* is the origin of all the varieties of ten-week stock, and *M. græca* of the smooth-leaved annual stocks.

Matting (mat'ing), *n.* 1. Materials for mats; mats collectively; matwork; specifically, (*a*) a texture composed of rushes, flags, grass, straw, hemp, &c., used in packing various articles, and also for covering the floors of passages, lobbies, &c., and for door-mats. (*b*) *Naut.* a texture made of strands of old rope, or of spun yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, used to prevent chafing. 2. A border of thin rolled brass placed between the plate and glass of a daguerreotype to prevent abrasion. *Goodrich.*

Mattock (mat'tok), *n.* [A. Sax. *mattoc, mattuc*, W. *matog*, Ir. *madóg*, hoe, mattock; Gael. *madag*, a pick-axe.] A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.

Mattress (mat'tres), *n.* [O.Fr. *materas*, Fr. *matelas*, It. *materasso*, from Ar. *al-ma'-tra'h*, a quilted cushion, which appears with the article prefixed in Sp. and Pg. *almadraque.*] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.

Mattulla (mat-tul'la), *n.* In *bot.* the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms.

Matty, Maty (mat'i), *n.* The trade name for a small herring.

Maturant (ma-tūr'ant), *n.* [L. *maturans, maturantis*, ppr. of *maturo*. See MATURATE.] In *phar.* a medicine or application to an inflamed part which promotes suppuration; a maturative.

Maturate (mat'ū-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *maturated*; ppr. *maturating.* [L. *maturo, maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe. See MATURE.] 1. To bring to ripeness or maturity; to mature. [Rare.]

By pouring every night warm water on the root thereof, a tree may be *maturated* artificially to bud out in the midst of winter. *Fuller.*

2. To promote perfect suppuration in.

Maturate (mat'ū-rāt), *v.i.* 1. To ripen; to come to or towards maturity. [Rare.]—2. To suppurate perfectly.

Maturation (mat-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *maturatio, maturationis*, from *maturo*. See MATURATE.] 1. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness.—2. The process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration; the forming of pus in inflammations.

Maturative (ma-tūr'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Ripening; conducing to ripeness.—2. Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of matter in an abscess.

Maturative (ma-tūr'a-tiv), *n.* In *med.* anything that promotes suppuration; a maturant.

Mature (ma-tūr'), *a.* [L. *maturus*, ripe, probably originally *macturus*, from a verbal root *mag*=Skr. *mah*, to grow, seen in L. *magnus*, great.] 1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; brought by natural process to a complete state of development.

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years. *Addison.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race. *Prior.*

How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope.*

2. Completed; prepared; ready; ripe to be put in action; as, the plan or scheme was *mature.*

This lies glowing, I can tell you, and is almost *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shak.*

3. In *med.* in a state of perfect suppuration. 4. In *com.* become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment; as, your three months' bill is *mature.*—SYN. Ripe, perfect, completed, prepared, digested, ready.

Mature (ma-tūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *matured*; ppr. *maturing.* [L. *maturo.* See the adjective.] 1. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness in.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon.*

2. To advance toward perfection; to make ripe or ready for any special use; as, to *mature* one's plans.—3. In *med.* to bring to a state of perfect suppuration; to maturate.

Mature (ma-tūr'), *v.i.* 1. To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect; as, wine *matures* by age or by agitation in a long voyage; the judgment *matures* by age and experience.—2. In *com.* to reach the time fixed for payment; as, a bill *matures* on a certain date.—3. In *med.* to come to a state of perfect suppuration.

Maturely (ma-tūr'li), *adv.* 1. In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.—2. With full deliberation; as, a prince entering on war ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.—3. Early; soon. [A Latinism. Rare.]

We give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley.*

Matureness (ma-tūr'nes), *n.* See MATURITY.

Maturescent (mat-ū-res'ent), *a.* [L. *maturescens, maturescentis*, ppr. of *maturesco*, to become ripe, from *maturus*, ripe.] Approaching to maturity. [Rare.]

Maturity, Matureness (ma-tūr'i-ti, ma-tūr'nes), *n.* 1. Ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; as, the *maturity* of age or of judgment; the *maturity* of corn or of grass; the *maturity* of a plan or scheme. 2. In *com.* the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.—3. In *med.* a state of perfect suppuration.

Matutinal (mat-ū-tīn'al), *a.* [L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning.] Pertaining to the morning; early.

Matutine (mat'ū-tīn). Same as *Matutinal. Sir T. Herbert.*

Matweed (mat'wēd), *n.* A seaside grass, *Ammophila arundinacea* or *Psamma arenaria*: also called *Marum.* See AMMOPHILA.

Matwork (mat'wėrk), *n.* Matting; mats.

Maty (mat'i), *n.* See MATTY.

Maty (mat'i), *n.* A native servant of all work in India.

Maud (mąd), *n.* [Probably after *Matilda* or *Maud*, the name of several ladies belonging to or connected with the royal family of Scotland.] A gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland.

He soon recognized his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a gray shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat. *Sir W. Scott.*

Maudle† (mąd'l), *v.t.* To render maudlin; to throw into confusion or disorder.

Maudlin (mąd'lin), *a.* [From *Maudlin*, a contr. of *Magdalen*, O.E. *Maudeleyne*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] 1.† Tearful. '*Maudlin* eyes.' *Dryden.*—2. Approaching to intoxication; fuddled; stupid. '*Maudlin* Clarence in his malmsey butt.' *Byron.*—3. Over-emotional; sickly-sentimental. 'An early inclination to *maudlin* sentimentality.' *Warren.*

Maudlin (mąd'lin), *n.* A plant (*Achillea Ageratum*), a kind of milfoil, a hardy herbaceous plant, native to southern Europe, bearing yellow flowers.

Maudlinism (mąd'lin-izm), *n.* The state of being maudlin.

At this precise period of his existence, Mr. Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to *maudlinism* than he had ever known before. *Dickens.*

Maugre (mą'gėr), *prep.* [O.Fr. *maugré, maulgré*, Fr. *malgré*, Pr. *malgrat*, It. *malgrado*, in spite of, from L. *male-gratum*, something ill-pleasing—*male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable, *gratia*, favour.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe. *Shak.*

Whoever follows the course of the Siure, as I have, from 'sweet Clonmel' to 'rich Waterford,' as they are named by Spenser, will see even yet, *maugre* the devastations of the axe, the mountains clothed from their bases to their lofty summits with trees chiefly of the monarch oak. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Maugre (mą'gėr), *v.t.* To defy. [Rare.]

Deeply fixed
To *maugre* all gusts and impending storms.
Webster.

Maukin (mą'kin). See MALKIN.

Maukin, Mawkin (mą'kin), *n.* [Same words as *malkin* in *grimalkin*; it is applied to a hare in the same way as *puss* is used of both a hare and a cat.] A hare. [Scotch.]

Maul (mąl), *n.* [L. *malleus.* See MALL.] A large hammer, generally made of wood, and specially adapted for driving wedges. Written also *Mall.*

Maul (mąl), *v.t.* 1. To beat and bruise with a maul, or as with a maul; to wound in a coarse manner; to disfigure by ill usage.

Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul.*
Pope.

2. To do gross injury to in any way.

It . . . not only *mauls* the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South.*

Mauling (mąl'ing), *n.* A severe beating, as with a stick or cudgel. [Colloq.]

Maul-stick (mąl'stik), *n.* [G. *maler-stock, mahler-stock—mahlen*, to paint, and *stock*, a stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working; a mahl-stick.

Maum (mąm), *n.* A kind of soft rock. See MALM.

Maum (mąm), *a.* Soft; mellow. [Local.]

Maumet† (mą'met), *n.* [See MAWMET.] An idol.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
Beau. & Fl.

Maumetrie† (mą'met-ri), *n.* The religion of Mohammed; idolatry. *Chaucer.*

Maumletdar (mąm'let-där), *n.* In the East Indies, a person who superintends the collection of the revenue, the police, &c.

Maun (mun). Must. [Scotch.]

They *maun* starve o' cauld and hunger. *Burns.*

Maunch† (mänsh), *n.* [Fr. *manche.* See MANCH.] 1. A loose sleeve.—2. In *her.* a sleeve. See MANCHE.

Maunch† (mąnsh), *v.t.* To munch.

Maund (mąnd), *n.* [Hind. and Per. *man.*] In the East Indies, a measure of weight. At Madras it weighs nearly 25 lbs., at Bombay 28 lbs., at Kurrachi 80 lbs., and at Calcutta the imperial or Indian maund weighs 82⅔ lbs., and the factory maund 74⅔ lbs. These, however, are not the only maunds, different maunds being sometimes used for special articles in different localities.

Maund† (mąnd), *v.i.* To beg, originally with a *maund* or basket. *B. Jonson.*

Maund (mąnd), *n.* [A. Sax. *mand, mond*, D. *mand*, a basket.] A handbasket. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew. *Shak.*

Maunder (mąn'dėr), *v.i.* [From *maunder*, a beggar.] 1.† To beg.

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.
Beau. & Fl.

2. To speak with a beggar's whine; to grumble. *Beau. & Fl.*—3. To talk incoherently or idly; to wander in talking like a drunk or silly old person; to drivel.

He was ever *maundering* by the way how that he met a party of scarlet devils. *Sir W. Scott.*

Maunder† (mąn'dėr), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *mendier*, to beg, L. *mendicare.*] A beggar; a mendicant.

Maunderer (mąn'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who maunders; a driveller.

Maundy (mąn'di), *n.* [O.Fr. *mandé*, commandment, L. *mandatum*, from the Vulgate rendering of the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet: '*Mandatum* novum do vobis:' 'A new commandment I give unto you.') The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, performed by a priest, bishop, or sovereign, in the Roman Catholic or the Greek Church, on the Thursday of Holy Week, in imitation of our Lord at the institution of the last supper.—*Maundy money, Maundy coins*, the silver penny, twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces, distributed to a certain number of poor persons at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on *Maundy Thursday*, that is the Thursday in Passion-week, being that next before Good Friday.

Maunna (mun'na). Must not. [Scotch.]

Mauresque (mą-resk'), *n.* Same as *Moresque.*

Mausolean (mą-sō-lē'an), *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. 'Pyramids and *mausolean* pomp.' *Cowper.*

Mausoleum (mą-sō-lē'um), *n.* [L.; Gr. *mausōleion*, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia his widow erected a stately

monument so called.] 1. A magnificent tomb or stately sepulchral monument.—2. In modern times, a general term applied to a sepulchral chapel or edifice erected for the reception of a monument, or to contain tombs.

Maut (mąt), *n.* Malt. [Scotch.]

Maut (mąt), *n.* An Egyptian goddess, the personification of Mother Nature, and the second person of the Theban trinity. She corresponds to the Greek Demeter.

Mauther (mą'ᵀHėr), *n.* [Comp. A.Sax. *mægth*, E. *maid.*] A foolish young girl; a gawky; a wench. [Old and provincial English.]

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*. *B. Jonson.*

Mauve (mav), *n.* [Lit. mallow colour, from Fr. *mauve*, mallow, from L. *malva.*] 1. A beautiful purple dye obtained from aniline, used for dyeing silks, &c. In silk and wool the colours are permanent without the use of mordants, but cotton and calicoes require mordanting with tannin or a basic lead salt. Mauve is the sulphate of a base called *mauveine*.—2. The colour itself.

Mauveine (mav'in), *n.* ($C_{27}H_{24}N_4$.) The base of aniline purple or mauve.

Mavis (mā'vis), *n.* [Fr. *mauvis*, Sp. *malvis*, It. *malvizzo*, probably from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *milfid*, *milvid*, *milc'houid*, a mavis; Corn. *mel-huez*, a lark, sweet-breath.] The *Turdus musicus*, throstle or song-thrush of Europe, in which it inhabits every country; being permanent in Britain and spread over the three kingdoms. It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England. See THRUSH.

The *mavis* mild wi' many a note,
Sings drowsy day to rest. *Burns.*

Maw (mą), *n.* [A. Sax. *maga*, D. *maag*, Icel. *magi*, O.H.G. *mago*, G. *magen*, the stomach, the belly; O.H.G. *magan*, to nourish.] 1. The stomach of brutes: applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only.—2. The crop of fowls.—3.† Appetite; inclination.

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good.
Beau. & Fl.

Maw (mą), *n.* An old game at cards.

Methought Lucretia and I were at *maw*; a game, uncle, that you can well skill of. *Chapman.*

Maw (mą), *v.t.* To mow. [Scotch.]

Maw (mą), *n.* A sea-mew; a common gull. [Scotch.]

Mawk† (mąk), *n.* [Icel. *mathkr*, a maggot. See MAGGOT.] 1. A maggot.—2. A slattern.

Mawkin. See MALKIN.

Mawkingly† (mąk'ing-li), *adv.* In a slatternly manner; sluttishly.

Mawkish (mąk'ish), *a.* [From *mawk*, a maggot, hence loathsome.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly; nauseous. 'So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull.' *Pope.*

Mawkishly (mąk'ish-li), *adv.* In a mawkish way.

Mawkishness (mąk'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being mawkish.

Mawks (mąks), *n.* [See MAWK.] A great, awkward, ill-dressed girl. [Vulgar.]

Mawky (mąk'i), *a.* Maggoty. [Local.]

Mawmet† (mą'met), *n.* [From *Mahomet.*] A puppet; anciently, an idol. *Bp. Hall.*

Mawmetry† (mą'met-ri), *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. 'Throwing away the rags of *mawmetry*.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Mawmish† (mą'mish), *a.* [Prov. E. *maum*, *mawm*, soft, rotten. See MALM.] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. 'Nauseous, *mawmish* mortifications.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mawn (mąn), *n.* A basket; a maund. [Scotch.]

Maw-seed (mą'sēd), *n.* [*Maw*, stomach, craw, and *seed.*] A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds, especially when moulting.

Mawskin (mą'skin), *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese; rennet. [Local.]

Mawworm (mą'wėrm), *n.* The *Ascaris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum of mankind, and occasionally visits the maw or stomach.

Maxilla (maks-il'la), *n.* pl. **Maxillæ** (maks-il'lē). [L., a jaw, dim. of *mala*, a jaw, from *mando*, to chew.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.* a term applied to each of the bones supporting the teeth of either jaw: in *zool.* often restricted to the upper jaw of the inferior vertebrates, the lower being called the *mandible.*—2. One of the jaws belonging to the inferior pair of horizontal jaws in articulate animals, composed of several joints, and furnished with peculiar jointed appendages called palpi or feelers.

Skull of *Mustela foina* (White-breasted or Beech Marten). *a*, Maxilla superior. *b*, Maxilla inferior, or mandible.

Maxillar, Maxillary (maks-il'lär, maks'il-la-ri), *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla* (which see).] Pertaining to the jaw; as, the *maxillary* bones or glands. In the inferior vertebrates properly restricted to the upper jaw, the term *mandibular* being applied to the lower.

Maxilliform (maks-il'li-form), *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.

Maxilliped (maks-il'li-ped), *n.* [L. *maxilla*, a jaw, and *pes*, foot.] Jaw-foot: a term applied to the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, or other allied animal; they are modified locomotive limbs.

Maxim (maks'im), *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, from L. *maxima* (*sententia*, opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion. See MAXIMUM.] 1. An established principle; a principle generally received or admitted as true; a summary statement of an important truth, or what is regarded as such.

It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. *Bacon.*

'Tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. In *music*, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs or four breves; a large.—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under APHORISM.

Maximilian (maks-i-mil'i-an), *n.* A Bavarian gold coin worth about 13*s.* 6*d.*

Maximist (maks'im-ist), *n.* One who deals in maxims.

Maximization (maks-i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of maximizing, or raising to the highest degree. *Bentham.* [Rare.]

Maximize (maks'im-īz), *v.t.* To make as great as possible; to increase to the highest degree. *Bentham; Owen.*

Maxim-monger (maks'im-mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals much in maxims; a sententious person.

Maximum (maks'i-mum), *n.* [L., from *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] The greatest quantity or degree fixed, attainable, or attained, in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery. *Colquhoun.*

—*Maxima and minima*, in *math.* and *physics*, the greatest and least values of a variable quantity. The method of finding these greatest and least values is called the method of maxima and minima, which forms one of the most interesting inquiries in the modern analysis. Maxima and minima, however, are used to imply not the absolute greatest and least values of a varying quantity, but the values which it has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and *vice versa*.—*Maximum thermometer*, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the highest temperature during a day or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment.

Maximum (maks'i-mum), *a.* Greatest; as, the *maximum* velocity.

May (mā), *n.* [Fr. *mai*, Pr. *mai*, May, from L. *Maius*, from the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, from root of L. *magnus*, great. See MAY, *v. auxiliary.*] 1. The fifth month of the year: sometimes used metaphorically for the early part of life.

His *May* of youth and bloom of lustihood. *Shak.*

2. Hawthorn blossom: so named because the hawthorn blooms about the end of May (old style).

But when at last I dared to speak,
The lanes, you know, were white with *may*.
Tennyson.

May (mā), *v.i.* To celebrate the festivities of May-day: used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to be a maying, to go a maying.*

Life *went a maying*
With Nature, Hope, and Poesy when I was young.
Coleridge.

May (mā), *verb auxiliary*; pret. *might.* [A. Sax. *magan*, to be able, to avail, to be in health, to be sufficient; pres. 1 and 3, *mæg*; 2, *meaht*, *miht*, pl. *mägon*; pret. *meahte*, *mihte*; O.Sax. *mugan*, L.G. and D. *mogen*, Goth. and O.H.G. *magan*, G. *mögen*, Icel. *mega*, Dan. *maa*, to be able. Akin to E. *much*, *mickle*, *maid*, L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *mahá*, great.] The word *may* denotes (*a*) primarily, subjective ability, or absolute possibility.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster't as you *may*. *Shak.*

That very time I saw, but thou couldst not,
Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
Cupid all armed: a certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts;
But I *might* see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon.
Shak.

For what he (the king) may do is of two kinds: what he may do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*

[This use of the word *may* is now almost if not quite given up, *can* taking its place, and *may* being for the most part confined to those cases in which contingency is expressed, that is, those in which something is contemplated as possibly, but only possibly, true, or happening or about to happen, or as having possibly happened.] (*b*) Possibility with contingency.

A score of good ewes *may* be worth ten pounds.
Shak.

May be he will relent. *Shak.*

Immense sums have been expended on works which, if a rebellion broke out, *might* perish in a few hours. *Macaulay.*

Sometimes *may* is used in this way merely to avoid too great bluntness in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether the person to whom the question is addressed will be able to answer it definitely.

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages. *Prior.*

Sometimes the past tense *might* is similarly used, with no other difference than that of imparting a certain flavour of contempt to the question.

Who *might* be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched? *Shak.*

Hence, (*c*) Opportunity; moral power—the contingency residing in the will of some free agent.

I'll yield him thee asleep,
Where thou *mayst* knock a nail into his head. *Shak.*

(*d*) Permission.

An I *may* hide my face, let me play Thisby too. *Shak.*

Thou *mayst* be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

I *might* not be admitted. *Shak.*

[In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contingency.] (*e*) Desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, and the like.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden.*

(*f*) *May* is frequently used to form the compound tenses of the subjunctive mood. Nearly all the examples of this kind might be referred to the head (*b*), for the word *may* in such cases can seldom be held to express more than contingency, although it may occur in clauses in which the context or the conjunction that introduces the clause indicates that something additional, as a concession, or a purpose, is expressed. *May* is so used (1) in substantive clauses, or clauses that take the place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or predicate of a sentence: introduced by *that.*

It was my secret wish that he *might be prevailed on* to accompany me. *Byron.*

They apprehended that he *might have been carried off* by gipsies. *Southey.*

(2) In conditional clauses. [Rare, except in clauses where permission is distinctly expressed.]

Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have
Is his to use, so Somerset *may* die. *Shak.*

(3) In concessive clauses.

Whatever the stars *may have betokened*, this August, 1749, was a momentous month to Germany.
G. H. Lewes.

(4) In clauses expressing a purpose.

Constantius had separated his forces that he *might divide* the attention and resistance of the enemy.
Gibbon.

May (mā), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæg*, a maid, a woman.

See MAID.] A maid; a young woman. [Old English and Scotch.]

The fairest *may* she was that ever went. *Spenser.*

Maya (mā'a), *n.* In *Hindu myth.* the will or energy of the supreme being, personified as a female, by whom he created the universe.

May-apple (mā'ap-pl), *n.* A plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, nat. order Berberidaceæ. It is a native of North America, and its creeping root-stock affords one of the safest and most active cathartics known. It is a perennial herb, about 1 ft. high, having one large white flower rising from between two leaves of the size of the hand, composed of five to seven wedge-shaped divisions. The yellowish pulpy fruit, of the size of a pigeon's egg, is slightly acid, and is sometimes eaten.

May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

Maybe (mā'bē), *adv.* [That is, 'it *may be*.'] Perhaps; possibly; probably; as, *maybe* he will come. [Colloq.]

May-be (mā'bē), *a.* Possible; uncertain. [Rare.]

Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live. *Dryden.*

Maybe (mā'be), *n.* A possibility; a probability.

What they offer is mere *maybe* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Creech.*

May-beetle (mā'bē-tl), *n.* Cockchafer (which see).

May-bird (mā'bėrd), *n.* 1. The name given in Jamaica to a fine song-bird, the *Turdus mustelinus*, very sober plumaged, like our song-thrush. It visits the island in the month of May.—2. A name given in the United States to the bobolink or rice-bird.

May-bloom (mā'blōm), *n.* The hawthorn.

May-bug (mā'bug), *n.* The cockchafer (which see).

May-bush (mā'bụsh), *n.* The hawthorn.

May-day (mā'dā), *n.* The first day of May: so called in England, by way of eminence, in commemoration of the festivities which from a very early period were universally, and in many parts of the country are still observed on that day. The chief features of the celebration are the gathering of hawthorn blossom and other flowers, the crowning of the May-queen, dancing round the May-pole, &c.

May-dew (mā'dū), *n.* The dew of May, which is said to have great virtue in whitening linen, and to have also other remarkable properties. It is still the practice among young people in some parts of the country to go out into the fields in the morning of the first of May, and bathe their faces with May-dew under the impression that it preserves beauty.

May-duke (mā'dūk), *n.* [A corruption of *Médoc*, a place in France in the Gironde, from which these cherries were introduced.] A variety of the common cherry.

May-flower (mā'flou-ėr), *n.* A flower that appears in May; in England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus (*Epigæa repens*).

May-fly (mā'flī), *n.* The popular name of the *Sialis lutaria*, a neuropterous insect produced during the spring months in large numbers. It is of a dull brown, and may be found on walls or palings near water. The name is also applied to various insects of the genus Ephemera.

May-game (mā'gām), *n.* Sport or diversion; play, such as is used on the first of May.

Not a *May-game* is this man's life. *Carlyle.*

Mayhap (mā'hap), *adv.* Peradventure; it may happen; perhaps.

Mayhem (mā'hem), *n.* In *law*, the act of depriving a man of a member necessary for defence in fight. See MAIM.

May-lady (mā'lā-di), *n.* The queen or lady of May, in old May games.

May-lily (mā'li-li), *n.* The *lily* of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*). See LILY.

May-morn (mā'morn), *n.* Morning of May-day; sometimes used metaphorically in the sense of freshness; vigour.

My thrice-puissant liege
Is in the very May-morn of his youth. *Shak.*

Mayonnaise, Mayonaise (mā-on-āz), *n.* A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together to the consistence of a syrup, and seasoned with salt, vinegar, pepper, garlic, &c. It serves as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c.

Mayor (mā'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *maire*, from L. *major*, greater.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.—*Mayor of the palace*, in France, originally the first officer of the royal household, then the first officer of state, under the Merovingian kings. Gradually these officials aggrandized their own influence to the detriment of that of the monarchs, till the latter ruled only nominally, all real power being usurped by the mayors. Ultimately, in the year 752, Pépin the Short, mayor of the palace to Childeric IV., procured the deposition of that king, and himself ascended the throne, founding the Carlovingian dynasty.

Mayoralty (mā'ėr-al-ti), *n.* The office of a mayor, and the time of his service.

For the last four years, ever since his second *mayoralty*, he had arrogated to himself the dignity of a chair. *Lord Lytton.*

Mayoress (mā'ėr-es), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

Mayorship (mā'ėr-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a mayor.

May-pole (mā'pōl), *n.* A pole wreathed or otherwise adorned with flowers and set up to be danced round on May-day.

May-queen (mā'kwēn), *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers and honoured as queen at the games held on May-day.

May-weed (mā'wēd), *n.* A British plant of the genus Anthemis (*A. Cotula*), nat. order Compositæ. It is a troublesome weed in corn, and difficult to eradicate. It has daisy-like flowers, finely divided leaves, and an unpleasant smell, and sometimes blisters the hands of reapers.

Mazagan (maz'a-gan), *n.* [From *Mazagan*, a town in Morocco, near which it grows wild.] A small and early variety of the common bean (*Faba vulgaris*).

Mazard, Mazzard (maz'ärd), *n.* [Probably another form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl; comp. Fr. *tête*, from L. *testa*, a jar, and It. *zucca*, which means first a gourd, then a goblet, and finally the skull.] 1.† The head; the skull; sometimes, the jaw.

Your brave acquaintance
That gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*,
That there's no talking to you. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A black cherry in good esteem for making cherry brandy.

Mazard† (maz'ärd), *v.t.* To knock on the mazard or head.

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*. *B. Jonson.*

Mazarin,† Mazerin† (maz'ėr-in), *n.* [See MAZER.] A drinking-vessel.

Mazarine (maz-a-rēn'), *n.* [After Cardinal *Mazarin.*] 1. A deep blue colour.—2. A particular way of dressing fowls.

Mazarine-gown (maz-a-rēn'goun), *n.* A common councilman's gown of mazarine or deep blue colour.

Maze (māz), *n.* [Formerly written *mase*, and having such meanings as error, confused throng, wild fancy, &c.; probably allied to Prov. E. *mazle*, to wander as if stupefied; comp. also Icel. *masa*, to chatter or prattle. The word might also be connected with W. *masu*, to swoon, *masawd*, a swoon. *Amaze* is from this word.] 1. A baffling and confusing net-work of paths or passages; a winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses; an intricacy; a labyrinth.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man,
A mighty *maze!* but not without a plan. *Pope.*

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty.

I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may. *Shak.*

Maze (māz), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To confound with intricacy; to bewilder; to amaze.

They so *mazed* and stupefied his conscience, that it lay, as it were, in a swoon. *South.*

Maze† (māz), *v.i.* To be bewildered.

Mazedness† (māz'ed-nes), *n.* The condition of being mazed; confusion; astonishment. *Chaucer.*

Mazeful† (māz'fụl), *a.* Causing amazement; wonderful.

Ye wonder at that sight,
And stand astonisht lyke to those which red
Medusaes *mazeful* hed. *Spenser.*

Mazer† (māz'ėr), *n.* [O. Fr. and O. E. *mazarin*, *mazerin*, a drinking-vessel, so called probably from being made originally of the spotted wood of the maple; from O. Fr. *mazre*, spotted wood, or A. Sax. *maser*, a maple (from its spotted wood); O.H.G. *masar*, N.H.G. *maser*, a knur or excrescence on a tree, also a spot in wood; O.H.G. *māsa*, N.H.G. *mase*, a spot.] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material.

All that Hybla's hives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd. *B. Jonson.*

Mazi (mā'zi), *n.* The Turkish name for galls. *Simmonds.*

Mazily (māz'i-li), *adv.* In a mazy manner; in a winding or turning manner; with confusion or perplexity.

Not like those *mazily* cut Valentines one sees in the windows. *Shirley Brooks.*

Maziness (māz'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mazy or mazed; perplexity.

Mazological (mā-zō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to mazology.

Mazologist (mā-zol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in mazology.

Mazology (mā-zol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *maza*, a breast, and *logos*, a discourse.] That department of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals.

Mazurka, Mazourka (ma-zụr'ka), *n.* 1. A lively Polish round dance in $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time, and generally danced by four or eight pairs. It is quicker than the Polonaise.—2. The music written for this dance.

Mazy (māz'i), *a.* Having the character of a maze; perplexed with turns and windings; winding; intricate; as, *mazy* error. 'To . . . trace the *mazy* round.' *Dryden.*

Mazzard (maz'ärd), *n.* Same as *Mazard.*

Me (mē), *pron. pers.* [A. Sax. *mē* (acc. and dat.), G. *mich* (acc.), *mir* (dat.); so also Goth. *mik*, *mis*, L. *me*, *mihi*, Gr. *eme*, *emoi*, Skr. *mâm*, *mahyam*, all me, and to me.] The oblique cases (accusative and dative) of *I*, the pronoun of the first person. Although generally now an accusative, there are several uses in which it still stands as a dative; as, (1) before the impersonal verb *methinks*, it appears to me; (2) after interjections; as, woe is *me* (comp. well is *him*); (3) to express the indirect object; as, *give me* a drink, shoot *me* a hare, where *me*=*to* or *for me*. In this last use it is often a mere expletive in Elizabethan writers, having no proper pronominal significancy, but merely serving to give life or grace to the expression. In the following extract both *me* and *them* are datives; but while *me* is redundant, *them* has its proper pronominal force.

He plucked *me* ope his doublet and offered *them* his throat to cut. *Shak.*

In old English we find the dative construed before the verb *to be* and an adjective, *me* were leof=it would be lief (preferable) to me. Traces of this idiom are to be found in Shakspere.

Me rather had my heart might feel your love
Than my unpleased eye see your courtesy. *Rich. II.* iii. 3.

This corresponds to old English '*me* were lefer'=I had liever. [As a dative *me* has lost a suffix *-r*, as an accusative the suffix *-c*. Comp. G. *mir*, *mich*.]

Meacock† (mē'kok), *n.* [Probably from *meek* and suffix *-ock*.] An uxorious, effeminate man; a timorous, cowardly fellow.

A *meacock* is he who dreadth to see bloodshed. *Mir. for Mags.*

Meacock† (mē'kok), *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Shak.*

Mead (mēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *medu*, *meodu*, *medo*; a word widely spread through the Indo-European family of languages. Comp. D. *mede*, Icel. *mjöthr*, Dan. *miöd*, Sw. *mjöd*, W. *medd*, Ir. *meadh*, mead; Gr. *methy*, wine; Slav. *med*, Lith. *medus*, Rus. *med*, *meda*, Skr. *madhu*, honey.] 1. A fermented liquor made by dissolving one part of honey in three of boiling water, flavouring it with spices and adding a portion of ground malt and a piece of toast dipped in yeast, and suffering the whole to ferment.—2. A drink composed of syrup, with sarsaparilla or other flavouring matter, and water, some-

times impregnated with carbonic acid gas. [United States.]

Mead (mēd), *n.* Same as *Meadow:* chiefly used in poetry. 'The flowery *meads* of May.' *Wither.*

Meadow (me'dō), *n.* [A. Sax. *mædu, mædewe,* a meadow, shorter form *mæd,* a mead; perhaps allied to *math* (after-*math*) and *mow.*] A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay; a piece of grassland in general. Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake, but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. In America, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mould or an alluvial soil, whether grassland, pasture, tillage, or woodland.

Meadow (me'dō), *a.* Belonging to or growing in a meadow; as, *meadow* flowers; *meadow* grass.

Meadow-beauty (me'dō-bū-ti), *n.* An American name for plants of the genus Rhexia, having showy purple flowers; deer-grass.

Meadow-clover (me'dō-klō-vėr), *n.* A popular name for a plant of the genus Trifolium, *T. pratense.*

Meadow-crane's-bill (me'dō-krānz-bil), *n.* A plant, *Geranium pratense.*

Meadow-crowfoot (me'dō-krō-fut), *n.* A name given to the various species of Ranunculus, usually called *Buttercup* or *Butter-flower.*

Meadower (me'dō-ėr), *n.* One who waters meadow lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

Meadow-foxtail (me'dō-foks-tāl), *n.* A grass, the *Alopecurus pratensis,* of great agricultural value when cultivated on meadow land.

Meadow-grass (me'dō-gras), *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Poa, nat. order Gramineæ. The *P. pratensis,* or smooth meadow-grass, is one of the most common of our agricultural grasses, and found in every pasture and meadow in the kingdom.

Meadow-lark (me'dō-lärk), *n.* A song-bird of the United States belonging to the oriole family; *Sturnella magna.*

Meadow-ore (me'dō-ōr), *n.* In *mineral.* conchoidal bog-iron ore.

Meadow Pepper-saxifrage, *n.* A plant of the genus Silaus, the *S. pratensis.* Called also *Pepper-saxifrage* (which see).

Meadow-pink (me'dō-pingk), *n.* A plant, the *Dianthus Armeria.*

Meadow-queen (me'dō-kwēn), *n.* Same as *Meadow-sweet.*

Meadow-rue (me'dō-rō), *n.* The common name of *Thalictrum flavum,* nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The root is said to be aperient and stomachic, and in its medicinal properties to resemble rhubarb.

Meadow-saffron (me'dō-saf-fron), *n.* A plant, *Colchicum autumnale.* See COLCHICUM.

Meadow-sage (me'dō-sāj), *n.* A plant, *Salvia pratensis.* See SAGE.

Meadow-saxifrage (me'dō-sak-si-frāj), *n.* A plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*

Meadow-sweet, Meadow-wort (me'dō-swēt, me'dō-wėrt), *n.* The common name of *Spiræa Ulmaria,* nat. order Rosaceæ. A decoction of it with copperas is used in the Hebrides for dyeing black. The root has been used as a tonic.

Meadowy (me'dō-i), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Meagre, Meager (mē'gėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *mæger,* Icel. *magr,* D. Dan. Sw. and G. *mager,* Fr. *maigre,* Pr. *magre,* It. *magro,* all apparently from L. *macer,* lean.] 1. Destitute of flesh or having little flesh; thin; lean.

Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Wanting richness, fertility, strength, or the like; deficient in quantity or poor in quality; mean; poor; insignificant; small; scanty; as, a *meagre* style or composition; *meagre* annals. 'Men . . . of secular habits and *meagre* religious belief.' *Is. Taylor.*—3. In *mineral.* dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.

Meagre,† **Meager†** (mē'gėr), *v.t.* To make lean.

His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meagred his look, and on his spirit prey'd.
Dryden.

Meagrely, Meagerly (mē'gėr-li), *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparely; feebly. 'O physick's power . . . thou helpest *meagrely.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Meagreness, Meagerness (mē'gėr-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being meagre: (*a*) leanness; want of flesh. 'They were famished into such a *meagreness.*' *Hammond.* (*b*) Poorness; barrenness; want of fertility or richness. (*c*) Scantiness; barrenness. 'The *meagreness* of his service in the wars.' *Bacon.*

Meagrim (mē'grim), *n.* Same as *Megrim* (which see).

Meak (mēk), *n.* [A. Sax. *mece,* a sword.] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants.

Meaking-iron (mēk'ing-ī-ėrn), *n. Naut.* a tool used by caulkers to run old oakum out of the seams of ships before inserting new.

Meal (mēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæl,* time, portion, repast; D. and Dan. *maal,* G. *mahl,* Icel. *mál,* a part, repast, measure, time; Goth. *mêl,* time, occasion. The original meaning may have been a 'portion measured,' from root seen in *measure, mete.* It is the termination seen in piece*meal,* limb*meal,* parcel*meal*=A. Sax. *-mælum,* the dative plural used adverbially.] A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating; occasion of taking food; a repast. 'Great *meals* of beef.' *Shak.*

Unquiet *meals* make ill digestions. *Shak.*
What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shak.*

Meal (mēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *melu, melo. meolo,* G. *mehl.* Icel. Sw. *mjöl,* D. Dan. *meel,* meal; lit. what is ground, from the verbal stem seen in Icel. *mala,* Goth. *malan,* G. *mahlen,* L. *molo,* to grind. See MELLOW.] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, pease, and pulse of different kinds, ground into a species of flour.

Meal (mēl), *v.t.* 1. To grind into meal; to pulverize; as, *mealed* powder.—2. To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [Rare.]

Meal† (mēl), *v.t.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *mæl,* a mark, a spot.] To defile; to taint.

Were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shak.*

Meal-ark (mēl'ärk), *n.* A large chest for holding meal. [Scotch.]

A whiggish mob . . . plundered his dwelling-place of four silver spoons, intromitting also with his mart and his *meal-ark.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Meal-beetle (mēl'bē-tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus Tenebrio, whose larva is the meal-worm. See MEAL-WORM.

Mealies (mē'lēz), *n. pl.* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.

Mealiness (mēl'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste.—2. The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

Meal-man, Meal-monger (mēl'man, mēl'-mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in meal.

Meal-moth (mēl'moth), *n.* A lepidopterous insect, the *Pyralis farinalis,* the larvæ of which feed upon meal.

Meal's-meat (mēlz'mēt), *n.* Meat sufficient for a meal; the portion of food sufficient for a person at one time.

You ne'er yet had
A *meal's-meat* from my table, as I remember.
Beau. & Fl.

Meal-time (mēl'tīm), *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

Meal-tub (mēl'tub), *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.

Meal-worm (mēl'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a coleopterous insect of the genus Tenebrio (*T. molitor*), which infests granaries, corn-mills, bake-houses, &c., and is very injurious to flour, meal, and the like.

Mealy (mēl'i), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of meal, or resembling meal in any of its qualities; as, a *mealy* powder; a *mealy* potato; a *mealy* apple.—2. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as, the *mealy* wings of an insect.—3. Mealy-mouthed. [Vulgar or slang.]

I didn't mince the matter with him. I'm never *mealy* with 'em. *Dickens.*

—*Mealy bug,* a species of Coccus (*C. adonidum*), covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hothouse plants.

Mealy-mouthed (mēl'i-mouthd), *a.* Unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

Not a *mealy-mouthed* man! A candid ferocity, if the case call for it, is in him (Mahomet); he does not mince matters. *Carlyle.*

Mealy-mouthedness (mēl'i-mouthd-nes), *n.* The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

Mean (mēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *mæne,* mean, false, bad, *gemæne,* common; Icel. *meinn,* mean, base; D. and Dan. *gemeen,* mean, base, common, Goth. *gamains,* G. *gemein,* common.] 1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; common; low; vulgar; humble; as, a man of *mean* parentage, *mean* birth or origin.

Called from his *mean* abode his sceptre to sustain.
Dryden.

2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honour; spiritless.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

3. Of little value or account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any *mean* worldly interest. *Bp. Smalridge.*

The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *J. Philips.*

SYN. Ignoble, humble, poor, abject, beggarly, wretched, base, degraded, degenerate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial, spiritless, grovelling, slavish, dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, contemptible, paltry, sordid, penurious, niggardly.

Mean (mēn), *a.* [O.Fr. *meien, moien,* Fr. *moyen,* Pr. *meian,* from L. *medianus,* middle, from *medius,* middle.] 1. Occupying a middle position; without excess; middle; moderate; intermediate.

One of the properest and best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a *mean* stature.
Sir P. Sidney.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean,* or lowly. *Milton.*

2. In *math.* having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation; as, *mean* distance; *mean* motion; *mean* solar day. *Mean proportional* is the second of any three quantities in continued proportion. *Extreme* and *mean proportion* is when a line or any quantity is so divided that the less part is to the greater as the greater is to the whole.—*Mean sun,* in *astron.* an imaginary sun, supposed to describe the equator with an equal motion in the same period in which the real sun appears to describe the ecliptic with an unequal motion. The time in which an imaginary sun so moving in the equator would perform one of its apparent diurnal revolutions is called a *mean solar day,* and *true* or *mean time* is that which would be indicated by an imaginary sun moving as above supposed, and *mean noon* the time in which such a sun would be on the meridian. True or mean time is also indicated by a time-keeper regulated to go twenty-four hours in a mean solar day, and mean noon the instant when such a time-keeper indicates twelve o'clock. See DAY.—*Mean moon,* an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equable motion in the equator or ecliptic as required, and in the same period as that in which the real moon performs a revolution in her orbit with an unequable motion.—*Mean noon.* See above under *Mean Sun.*—*Mean distance of a planet from the sun,* an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—*Mean solar day, mean time.* See above also under DAY.—*Mean clef,* in *music,* the C clef; the clef on which music for alto and tenor parts (intermediate between the outer parts treble and bass) was written. It is not now nearly so much used as formerly.

Mean (mēn), *n.* 1. That which is intermediate between two extremes; the middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; absence of extremes or excess; mediocrity; medium; moderation.

There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poesy. *Roscommon.*

2. In *math.* a quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; usually, the simple average formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number, which is called an *arithmetical mean.* A *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities. When a geometrical proportion consists of four terms the two middle terms are called the *means* or *mean terms,* and their product is equal to the product of the extremes. The *harmonical mean* between two quantities is a quantity which is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the two quantities and the quantities themselves:

thus, if a and b be the two quantities, $\frac{a\,b}{a+b} : a :: b : a+b$, the fourth proportional; and $\frac{2\,a\,b}{a+b}$ is therefore the harmonical mean.

3.† Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

And in the *mean* vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

4.† In *music*, an intermediate voice or part; the tenor or alto. 'A *mean* or tenor is the sweetest.' *Bacon.*

The base and treble married to the *mean*. *Drayton.*

5. That which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done; measure or measures adopted; agency; instrumentality.

As long as that which Christians did was good, . . . their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the heathens' conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*

In this sense *means*, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a singular attribute or predicate.

By *this means* he had them the more at vantage. *Bacon.*

A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but only employed as *a means* of doing still farther good. *Atterbury.*

6. *pl.* Income, revenue, resources, substance, or estate; disposable force or substance.

Your *means* are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shak.*

—*By all means*, certainly; on every consideration; without fail; as, go, *by all means*.—*By no means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other. *Addison.*

—*By no manner of means*, by no means; not the least.—*By any means*, possibly; at all.

If *by any means* I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead. Phil. iii. 11.

Mean (mēn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *meant;* ppr. *meaning.* [A. Sax. *mænan*, to mean, to remind, to tell; D. *meenen*, G. *meinen*, Goth. *munan*, to think, to intend, to mean. Allied to L. *mens*, the mind, *memini*, to remember; Gr. *mimnēskō*, to remember; Lith. *manyte*, Bohem. *mneti*, to think; W. *menw*, mind; Ir. *mian*, will, desire, all from a root *man*, seen unchanged in Skr. *man*, to think, to know. *Man, mind, mention*, &c., are therefore allied.] 1. To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend; to signify.

What *mean* ye by this service? Ex. xii. 26.

2. To purpose; to design, with reference to a future act.

Ye thought evil against me; but God *meant* it unto good. Gen. l. 20.

3. To signify or be intended to signify; to indicate; to import; to denote.

What *mean* these seven ewe lambs? Gen. xxi. 29.

What *meaneth* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? 1 Sam. iv. 6.

SYN. To intend, purpose, design, contemplate, signify, indicate, denote, imply, import, express.

Mean (mēn), *v.i.* 1. To have thought or ideas, or to have meaning.

And he who now to sense now nonsense leaning, *Means* not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

2. To be minded or disposed; to have such and such intentions: joined with an adverb; as, he *means* well.

Meander (mē-an'dėr), *n.* [L. *Mæander*, Gr. *Maiandros*, a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; a maze; a labyrinth; as, the *meanders* of the veins and arteries. 'While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Yet ten long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A name given to some of the more complicated varieties of the fret ornament,

Meander.

having a labyrinthine character, and being frequently introduced as a border decoration on walls, Greek dresses, articles of pottery, &c.

Meander (mē-an'dėr), *v.t.* To wind, turn, or flow round. 'The bloomy beds . . . with silver-quivering rills *meander'd* o'er.' *Pope.*

Meander (mē-an'dėr), *v.i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage; to have an intricate course.

Wild, deep, unsullied Thames *meand'ring* glides, And bears thy wealth on mild majestic tides. *Savage.*

Meandered (mē-an'dėrd), *pp.* or *a.* Formed into or provided with meanders. '*Meandered* gyres.' *Drayton.*

Meandrian (mē-an'dri-an), *a.* Winding; having many turns. '*Meandrian* turnings and windings.' *Dean King.*

Meandrina (mē-an-drī'na), *n.* [From *meander* (which see).] A genus of madrepores, or corals, first established by Lamarck for those in which the cups become continuous. The recent species belong to the Indian or South Atlantic seas. The fossil species are few, and mostly belong to the oolitic formation.

Brain-coral (*Meandrina cerebriformis*).

Meandrous, Meandry (mē-an'drus, mē-an'dri), *a.* Winding; flexuous. '*Meandrous* falsehood.' *Loveday.* '*Meandry* turnings.' *Bacon.*

Meane† (mēn), *n.* Same as *Mien*. *Spenser.*

Meaneliche,† *a.* Moderate. *Chaucer.*

Meaning (mēn'ing), *p.* and *a.* Significant; as, a *meaning* look.

Meaning (mēn'ing), *n.* 1. That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose; that which is meant or intended to be done; intent; purpose; aim; object.

I am no honest man if there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*

2. That which is to be understood, whether by act or language; the sense of words or expressions; that which a writer or speaker intends to express or communicate; signification; significance; import; force.

There is a sense in which it may be said that Nature speaks her own *meaning* with an indistinct and faltering voice, and needs some inspired interpreter to make music of her stammering accents. *Dr. Caird.*

Meaningless (mēn'ing-les), *a.* Having no meaning. '*Meaningless* conversation.' *T. Hook.*

Meaningly (mēn'ing-li), *adv.* In a meaning manner; significantly; intendingly; as, to look at a person *meaningly*.

Meanly (mēn'li), *adv.* In a mean manner or degree: (*a*) moderately; not in a great degree.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Without dignity or rank; in a low condition; as, *meanly* born. (*c*) Poorly; as, *meanly* dressed.

The heaven-born child
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

(*d*) Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honour; with a low mind or narrow views.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I must obey. *Prior.*

(*e*) Sordidly; in a niggardly manner. (*f*) Without respect; disrespectfully; as, to speak *meanly* of a person.

Our kindred and our very names seem to have something desirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts.*

Meanness (mēn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mean: (*a*) want of dignity or rank; low state; as, *meanness* of birth or condition.

Poverty and *meanness* of condition expose the wisest to scorn. *South.*

(*b*) Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness.

This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison.*

(*c*) Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of high spirit; want of honour.

The name of servants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South.*

(*d*) Sordidness; niggardliness.

Means (mēnz), *n. pl.* See MEAN, *n.*, 5 and 6.

Mean-spirited (mēn'spi-rit-ed), *a.* Having a mean spirit.

Henry was so unfortunate, or so *mean-spirited*, as to yield. *Brougham.*

Meant (ment), pret. & pp. of *mean*.

Meantime (mēn'tīm), *adv.* During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.

Meantime in shades of night Æneas lies. *Dryden.*

Meantime (mēn'tīm), *n.* The interval between one specified period and another: only in the phrase *in the meantime*, formerly also *the meantime*.

The meantime, lady,
I'll raise the preparation of a war. *Shak.*

Meanwhile (mēn'whīl), *adv.* Same as *Meantime, adv.*

Meanwhile (mēn'whīl), *n.* Same as *Meantime, n.*: only in the phrase *in the meanwhile*.

Mear (mēr), *n.* A pool. See MERE.

Mear† (mēr), *n.* A limit; a boundary. See MERE.

As it were, a common *mear* between lands. *Abp. Ussher.*

Mear† (mēr), *v.t.* To bound; to divide.

When that brave honour of the Latin name
Which *meared* her rule with Africa. *Spenser.*

Mear, Meer (mēr), *n.* A mare. [Scotch.]

Mearsman, Meresman (mērz'man), *n.* One who points out boundaries. [Obsolete or local.]

Mease (mēs or mēz), *n.* 1. [From *measure.*] The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings. 2. A messuage.

Measelry† (mē'zl-ri), *n.* [See MEASLES.] Leprosy.

Measle† (mē'zl), *n.* [See MEASLES.] A leper.

Measle† (mē'zl), *v.t.* To infect with measles.

Measled (mē'zld), *a.* Infected or spotted with measles. '*Measled* pork.' *Hudibras.*

Measledness (mē'zld-nes), *n.* State of being measly.

Measles (mē'zlz), *n.* [Lit. the spots or spotted sickness; in D. *mazelen*, in G. *masern*, pl. of *maser* (also *mase, masel*), O.G. *māsa, masar*, a spot. 'This has only been by later use restrained to one kind of *spotted* sickness; but 'meazel' (it is spelt in innumerable ways) was once leprosy, or more often the leper himself, and the disease 'meselry.'' *Abp. Trench.*] 1.† Leprosy.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay against those *measles*,
Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shak.*

2. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin in stigmatized dots, grouped in irregular circles or crescents, appearing about the third day, and terminating about the seventh. The disease is preceded by symptoms like catarrh, and accompanied by a constitutional febrile affection. Otherwise called *Rubeola*.—3. A disease of swine, characterized by reddish, watery pustules on the skin, cough, feverishness, and discharge at the nostrils, usually cured by cooling medicines, such as Epsom salts.—4. A disease of trees.

Measly (mē'zli), *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions like measles. 'All as she scrubb'd her *measly* rump.' *Swift.*

Measurable (mezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [See MEASURE.] 1. That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion. *Bentley.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent. 'A *measurable* mildness or mean in all things.' *North.*

Measurableness (mezh'ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being measurable or admitting of mensuration.

Measurably (mezh'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a measurable manner: (*a*) in such a manner as can be measured. (*b*) Moderately; in a limited degree.

Yet do it *measurably*, as it becometh Christians. *Latimer.*

Measure (mezh'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *mesure;* L. *mensura*, from *metior, mensus*, to measure; allied to Gr. *metron*, a measure; from an Indo-European root *ma*, to measure, from which come also *moon, month*, L. *mensis*, and Skr. *māsa*, a month.] 1. The extent of a thing in any one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness, in circumference, capacity, or in any other respect.

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea. Job xi. 9.

2. The whole number of measurements required by a tradesman in order to make an article of dress; as, to take one's *measure* for a coat or a pair of boots.—3. A standard of measurement; a fixed unit of capacity or extent; a definite amount, fixed by law or custom, in terms of which the size or capacity of anything is ascertained and ex-

pressed; as, a yard is a *measure* of length, a gallon a *measure* of capacity, a square foot a *measure* of area.

For law we have a *measure*, know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is Chancellor; and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. *Selden.*

4. The instrument by which extent or capacity is ascertained; a measuring rod or line; as, he carries his *measure* in his pocket; a foot-rule is his *measure*.—5. A limited or definite quantity; as, a *measure* of wine or beer. 'Be large in mirth; anon we'll drink a *measure*.' *Shak.*—6. Determined extent or length; limit.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days. Ps. xxxix. 4.

If else thou seek'st
Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

7. That which is measured, allotted, or dealt out to one; as, to give one good *measure* or hard *measure*.—8. Full or sufficient quantity. [Rare.]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shak.*

9. Moderation; just degree: common in such phrases as, beyond *measure*, within *measure*, &c.

There is *measure* in everything. *Shak.*

10. Degree; indefinite quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abp. Abbot.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession. *Jer. Taylor.*

11. Means to an end; action for the accomplishment of a purpose; a scheme brought before a legislative body; as, a wise *measure*; rash *measures*, &c. [This use, though found both in Milton and Clarendon, and now very common, does not occur once in Shakspere. It seems to have originated in the phrase *to take measures*, in the sense of to estimate the magnitude of the object to be achieved, with the view of determining what means will be required to accomplish it.]—12. In *music*, (*a*) that division by which the motion of music, or the time of dwelling on each note, is regulated. (*b*) Same as *Time* in music.—13. In *poetry*, the arrangement of the syllables in each line with respect to quantity or accent; metre; rhythm; as, hexameter *measure;* iambic decasyllabic *measure*.—14. Any regulated or graceful motion, especially motion adjusted to musical time; a grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious *measures* with the unbated fire
That he did pace them first? *Shak.*

Hath not my gait in it the *measure* of the court? *Shak.*

Now tread we a *measure!* said young Lochinvar. *Sir W. Scott.*

15. *pl.* In *geol.* beds; strata: used solely or almost solely in the phrase, *coal-measures.*—*Measure of a number or quantity*, in *math.* a number or quantity is said to be a measure of another when the former is contained in the latter a certain number of times exactly.—*Greatest common measure of two or more numbers or quantities*, the greatest number or quantity which divides them all without a remainder.—*Measure of a ratio*, its logarithm in any system of logarithms; or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See RATIO.—*Standards of measure.* (See definition 3.) In this country the unit of lineal measure is the yard, all other denominations being either multiples or aliquot parts of the yard. The length of the imperial standard yard, according to an act of parliament passed in 1824, was the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, entitled, *standard* yard, 1760. By the same act, the brass rod, when used, must be at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. It was enacted at the same time that if this standard should be lost or destroyed, the length of the yard should be determined by reference to the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in a vacuum in the latitude of London, at sea-level. When the standard yard was actually destroyed, however, by the fire which consumed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834, the commissioners appointed to restore the standard decided that it was better to do so by means of authentic copies of the old standard. This was accordingly done, and five official copies were made, one of which, the national standard, is preserved at the exchequer in a stone coffin in a window-seat of a groined room; one immured in a wall of the lower waiting-room of the House of Commons; one preserved in a bullion-room at the mint; one at the royal observatory, Greenwich, and one intrusted to the Royal Society. The national standard is the distance between two fine transverse lines on a square rod of gun-metal 38 inches long. In France the *mètre* is the standard or unit of linear measure; the *are*, or 100 square mètres, the unit of surface measure; and the *stère*, or cube of a mètre, the unit of solid measure. The system of measure, called the *decimal* or *metric* system, based upon these standards, is now largely adopted. See under METRIC.—*Standard measure of capacity.* For all sorts of liquids, corn, and dry goods, the standard measure is declared by the act of 1824 to be the imperial gallon, which should contain 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahr., the barometer being at 30 inches. The official measurement of this quantity of water measured under the specified conditions gave as the result 277·274 cubic inches, which, though since ascertained to be slightly in excess of the true measurement (277·123 cubic inches), is still the legal capacity of the gallon.—*Lineal* or *long measure*, measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.—*Liquid measure*, the measure of liquors.—*Square measure*, the measure of surfaces, expressed in square yards or any other square unit of length.—*To take the measure of*, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning.

Measure (mezh'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *measured;* ppr. *measuring.* 1. To compute or ascertain the extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a certain rule or standard; as, to *measure* land; to *measure* distance; to *measure* the altitude of a mountain; to *measure* the capacity of a ship or of a cask; to *measure* the degree of heat or moisture. 2. To serve as the measure of; to be adequate to express the size of.

An ell and three quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip. *Shak.*

3. To estimate by an inexact standard; to guess the magnitude of by the unassisted senses; to judge of the greatness of; to appreciate; to value.

If I be *measured* rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shak.*

Great are thy works, Jehovah! infinite
Thy power! what thought can *measure* thee. *Milton.*

4. To pass through or over.

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shak.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

5. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure: in this sense often with *out*.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. Mat. vii. 2.

—*To measure one's* (own) *length*, to lie, fall, or be thrown down.

If you will *measure your lubber's length* again, tarry: but away! *Shak.*

—*To measure strength*, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger; specifically, to engage in a contest.

The two parties were still regarding each other with cautious hostility, and had not yet *measured their strength*, when news arrived which inflamed the passions and confirmed the opinions of both. *Macaulay.*

—*To measure swords*, to fight with swords.

Measure (mezh'ūr), *v.i.* 1. To take a measurement or measurements.—2. To result or turn out on being measured; as, you will find it will *measure* well.—3. To be in extent; as, cloth *measures* three-fourths of a yard; a tree *measures* three feet in diameter. [The terms expressing the measurement are in the objective absolute, or more correctly speaking in the accusative of extent.]

Measured (mezh'ūrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.—2. Deliberate and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal; as, he walked with *measured* steps. 3. Limited or restricted; within bounds; moderate; as, in no *measured* terms.

Measureless (mezh'ūr-les), *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. '*Measureless* content.' *Shak.*

And most of all would I flee from the cruel madness of love,
The honey of poison-flowers, and all the *measureless* ill. *Tennyson.*

Measurement (mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* 1. The act of measuring; mensuration.—2. The amount ascertained by measuring; the bulk; size; area or content.—*Measurement goods*, light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods which are charged by weight.

Measurer (mezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which measures; specifically, (*a*) one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market; (*b*) one who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices. (*c*) An officer in the city of London, who measured woollen cloths, coals, &c. Called also a *Meter*. See ALNAGER.

Measuring (mezh'ūr-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity, or amount.—2. Used in measuring; as, a *measuring* rod or line.—A *measuring cast*, a cast or throw in a game that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the best are *measuring casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Meat (mēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mete, mæte*, O. Fris. *mete, mēt*, Icel. *matr, mata*, Dan. *mad*, Sw. *mat*, Goth. *mats*, food; farther connections doubtful.] 1. Food in general; anything eaten or fit for eating as nourishment, either by man or beast.

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb . . . to you it shall be for *meat*. Gen. i. 29.

Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you. Gen. ix. 3.

Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink? *Tennyson.*

2. The flesh of animals used as food; as, the *meat* of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse, and ill-favoured; the *meat* of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.—3. The edible portion of something; as, the *meat* of an egg.—*To sit at meat*, † to sit or recline at the table.

Meat (mēt), *v.t.* To supply with meat or food; to feed. [Old English and Scotch.]

Meatal (mē-ā'tal), *a.* Of or belonging to a meatus; having the character of a meatus.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane. *Owen.*

Meat-biscuit (mēt'bis-ket), *n.* A concentrated preparation of the most nutritious parts of meat, pounded and mixed with meal, and baked in the form of a biscuit, used in long voyages, travels, &c.

Meated † (mēt'ed), *a.* Fed; fattened.

Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad,
Well *meated* and used. *Tusser.*

Meat-fly (mēt'flī), *n.* A fly which deposits its eggs on meat; particularly the *Musca vomitoria*, a blue-bodied species, which abounds in the summer.

Meath † (mēth), *n.* [See MEAD.] Liquor or drink obtained from fruit.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meaths*
From many a berry. *Milton.*

Meatiness (mēt'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaty; fleshiness.

Meatless (mēt'les), *a.* Destitute of meat.

Meat-offering (mēt'of-ėr-ing), *n.* An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food, or more strictly of nothing but flour and oil. The law or ceremonial of the Jewish meat-offering is described in Lev. ii. and vi.

Meat-pie (mēt'pī), *n.* A pie made of meat or flesh.

Meat-salesman (mēt'sālz-man), *n.* One who sells meat; specifically, an agent in town who receives carcasses from cattle-raisers for sale, and disposes of them to retail butchers.

Meat-screen (mēt'skrēn), *n.* A metal screen placed behind meat while roasting, to reflect the heat of the fire.

Meatus (mē-ā'tus), *n.* [*L.*, from *meo*, to go.] A passage: a term applied in anatomy to various ducts and passages of the body; as, the *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear; *meatus cysticus*, the gall-duct.

Meaty (mēt'i), *a.* Abounding in meat; fleshy, but not fat; resembling meat; as, a *meaty* flavour.

Meaw, Meawl (mū, mūl). See MEW, MEWL.

Meazel† (mē'zl), *n.* Same as *Measle.*

Meazle (mē'zl), *v.i.* To fall in very fine drops: said of rain. See MISTLE, MIZZLE.

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbuthnot.*

Mebles,† *n. pl.* [Fr. *meubles.*] Movable goods. *Chaucer.*

Mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *n.* 1. One skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, &c., into any kind of structure, machine, or other object; an artisan; an artificer; one who follows a mechanical occupation for his living: a term somewhat loosely applied, but always excluding agricultural labourers, or labourers who work with pick, shovel, spade, or similar tools, and sometimes restricted to those employed in making and repairing machinery.—*Mechanics' institute,* an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the lower and artisan classes, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, &c.—SYN. Artificer, artisan, operative.

Mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *a.* Same as *Mechanical,* but not so commonly or widely applied. In the following quotations it is used in the sense noted under MECHANICAL, 4.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon.*

Mechanical (mē-kan'ik-al), *a.* [L. *mechanicus,* Gr. *mēchanikos,* from *mēchanē,* a machine.] 1. Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles or laws of mechanics; depending upon mechanism or machinery; as, a *mechanical* contrivance.—2. Resembling a machine; as (*a*) acting without thought or independence of judgment: said of persons; as, he was a *mechanical* follower of the precepts of his master. (*b*) Done as if by a machine, that is, without deliberate design, but by the mere force of habit, or characterized by slavish and unthinking obedience to rule or external guidance; as, he made a *mechanical* movement with his hand; the artists' work betrayed a *mechanical* style of drawing.—3. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments. Hence—4.† In disparagement, of mean occupation; base; rude; mean; vulgar; servile. 'Base and *mechanical* niggardise.' *Holland.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue! *Shak.*

See also quotations under MECHANIC.—5. Acting by or resulting from weight or momentum; as, *mechanical* pressure.—6. Pertaining to those changes of bodies in which they form compounds without losing their identity in the compound substance: as opposed to *chemical;* as, a *mechanical* mixture; *mechanical* decomposition.—*Mechanical philosophy,* also called the *corpuscular philosophy,* is that which explains the phenomena of nature and the operations of corporeal things on the principles of mechanics, viz. the motion, gravity, figure, arrangement, disposition, greatness, or smallness of the parts which compose natural bodies.—*Mechanical powers,* the simple instruments or elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be constructed; they are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.—*Mechanical solution of a problem,* a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments.—*Mechanical theory,* in *med.* that system by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor,* or morbid viscidity of the blood.—*Rocks of mechanical origin,* in *geol.* rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the like, mechanically united; as distinguished from those which have a regular crystalline texture.—*Mechanical curve,* a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves.*—*Mechanical, Chemical.* These terms are thus distinguished: those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, &c., are *mechanical;* those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast, and water unite to form bread, are *chemical.* In the one case, the changes relate to *masses* of matter, as the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the *particles* of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of sand and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the mechanic arts are partly mechanical and partly chemical.

Mechanical† (mē-kan'ik-al), *n.* A mechanic. 'Rude *mechanicals.*' *Shak.*

Mechanicalize (mē-kan'ik-al-īz), *v.t.* To render mechanical or mean; to debase.

Mechanically (mē-kan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a mechanical manner: (*a*) according to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship. (*b*) By physical force or power. (*c*) In a manner resembling a machine; without thought or intelligence; without independence of judgment; by the mere force of habit; as, to play on an instrument *mechanically.*

Mechanicalness (mē-kan'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being mechanical or governed by, or as if by, mechanism.

Mechanician (mek-an-ish'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

The observations of *mechanicians* show certain things respecting falling bodies on our globe. *Brougham.*

Mechanico-chemical (mē-kan'i-kō-kem''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or dependent on both mechanics and chemistry; a term used specifically in regard to the sciences of galvanism, electricity, and magnetism, which exhibit phenomena which require for their explanation an application of the laws of mechanics and chemistry.

Mechanics (mē-kan'iks), *n.* 1.† The science of machinery. *Newton.*—2. A common name for the science which treats of motion and force. This science has often been divided by writers into—*statics,* embracing the principles or theorems which apply to bodies at rest under the action of natural forces; and *dynamics,* embracing the principles of equilibrium and action of bodies in a state of motion. Other writers subdivide the subject into the *mechanics of solids* and the *mechanics of fluids;* and a modern division is into *kinematics,* or the laws of motion geometrically considered, without reference to the causes of motion, and *dynamics,* or the laws of motion and force.—*Animal mechanics,* a branch of mechanics in which the principles of the science are applied to the explanation of the solid framework of the human body, and also of the different animal motions, the whole structure being regarded as a machine. The most important mechanical principle which comes into operation in the animal machine is that of the lever. The bones form the *arms* of the levers, the muscles, contractible at the command of the will or fancy, represent the *power,* the joints the *fulcrums* or points of support; and the weight of the body or of individual limbs, as it may happen, constitute the *weight* or resistance, increased, as in the case of the hands at times, by some substance carried or held by them.—*Practical mechanics,* the application of the principles of mechanics to practical purposes, as the construction of machines, buildings, &c.—*Rational mechanics,* that branch of mechanics which treats of the theory of motion; kinematics.

Mechanism (mek'an-izm), *n.* 1. The parts collectively, or the arrangement of the parts of a machine, engine, or instrument intended to apply power to a useful purpose, the arrangement and relation of the moving and other parts in a machine; mechanical construction; machinery; as, the *mechanism* is very complicated; a skilful piece of *mechanism.*

Art does not analyse, or abstract, or classify, or generalize; it does not lay bare the *mechanism* of thought, or evolve by a rigid dialectic the secret order and system of nature and history. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Action according to the laws of mechanics; mechanical action. [Rare.]

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism* to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

Mechanist (mek'an-ist), *n.* 1. A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery; a mechanic.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread. *Johnson.*

2. One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely *mechanical* forces.

Mechanize (mek'an-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mechanized;* ppr. *mechanizing.* To subject to contrivance, art, or skill; to form by contrivance or design; to form mechanically. 'The human frame a *mechanized* automaton.' *Shelley.*

Mechanographic (mek'an-ō-graf''ik), *a.* 1. Treating of mechanics. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to mechanography.

Mechanographist (mek-an-og'ra-fist), *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

Mechanography (mek-an-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *mēchanē,* a machine, and *graphō,* to write or engrave.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by the use of a machine.

Mechanurgy (mek'an-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mēchanē,* a machine, and *ergon,* work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. [Rare.]

Mechitarist (mek-it'ăr-ist), *n.* [After *Mechitar* Da Petro, a native of Sebaste, who founded a religious society at Constantinople for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of the old Armenian language and literature.] One of a society or sect of Armenians acknowledging the authority of the pope, but retaining their own ritual with a few alterations. They have printed the best editions of Armenian classics.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *n.* A species of fine lace made at *Mechlin* or Malines in Belgium.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *a.* The term applied to a fine kind of lace manufactured at *Mechlin,* or Malines, in Belgium.

Mechoacan Root (mē-chō'a-kan), *n.* [From *Mechoacan,* in Mexico, whence it is obtained.] The large thick tuber of *Ipomœa* (*Batatas*) *Jalapa,* a native of Mexico and the Southern States of America. It yields a jalap of very feeble properties.

Mecometer (mē-kom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *mēkos,* length, and *metron,* measure.] A kind of graduated compass used to measure the length of new-born infants.

Meconate (mē'kon-ât), *n.* A salt of meconic acid.

Meconic (mē-kon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mēkōn,* a poppy.] A term applied to the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium. When pure, meconic acid ($C_7H_4O_7$) forms small white crystals. Its aqueous solution forms a deep red colour with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it. It is a tribasic acid.

Meconin, Meconine (mē'kon-in), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōn,* a poppy.] ($C_{10}H_{10}O_4$.) A neutral substance existing in opium. It is a white fusible substance, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Meconium (mē-kō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōnion,* from *mēkōn,* a poppy.] 1.† The inspissated juice of the poppy.—2. The first fæces of infants.

Meconopsis (mē-kō-nop'sis), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōn,* a poppy, and *opsis,* appearance.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. They are perennial, rarely annual herbs, with yellow juice, entire or lobed leaves, and handsome yellow, purple, or blue flowers on long stalks, which droop when in bud. One species (*M. cambrica,* or Welsh poppy) occurs in Great Britain, and is often grown on rockwork as an ornamental plant.

Medal (med'al), *n.* [Fr. *médaille,* from L. *metallum,* Gr. *metallon,* metal. See METAL.] A coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event, or as a reward of merit.

The Roman *medals* were their current coin; when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped and issued out of the mint. *Addison.*

Medalet (med'al-et), *n.* A smaller kind of medal, not larger than the varieties of the ordinary current coinage of a country, but differing from that in never passing for money or having the same die. Medalets are sometimes suspended from the person, and in Catholic countries are impressed with figures of saints.

Medallic (mē-dal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

Admiral Vernon will shine in our *medallic* history. *H. Walpole.*

Medallion (mē-dal'yun), *n.* [Fr. *médaillon,* from *médaille.*] 1. A large antique medal struck in Rome and in the provinces by the emperors. They were usually of gold or silver, and exceeded in size the largest coins of these metals of which the name and value

are known. They were probably struck to commemorate persons or events.

Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Addison.*

2. Anything resembling such a piece of metal, as, in *arch.* any circular or oval, and sometimes square tablet, bearing on it objects represented in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, &c.

Medallist, Medalist (med'al-ist), *n.* 1. An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals. 'Sculptors, painters, and *medalists*.' *Macaulay.*—2. A person that is skilled or curious in medals.—3. One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

Medallurgy (med'al-ėr-ji), *n.* [*Medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, work.] The art of making and striking medals and coins.

Meddle (med'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *meddled*; ppr. *meddling*. [O.E. *medlen*, to mix or mingle, from O.Fr. *medler*, *mesler*, to mix, to mingle, *se mesler de*, to mix one's self up with; Mod.Fr. *mêler*, to mix, to meddle; from L.L. *misculare*, from L. *misceo*, to mix. See MEDLEY, MÊLÉE.] 1.† To mingle; to mix.

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Shak.*

[That is, enter into my thoughts.]—2. To deal: to treat; to take part: followed by *with*.

With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon.*

3. To interfere with matters with which one should have nothing to do; to take part in another person's affairs in an officious, impertinent, or offensive manner; to handle, touch, or use things with which one has no business: followed by *with* or *in*, or used absolutely.

Why shouldest thou *meddle* to thy hurt?
2 Ki. xiv. 10.

The civil lawyers . . . have *meddled in* a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What hast thou to do to *meddle with* the affairs of my family? *Arbuthnot.*

SYN. To interpose, interfere, intermeddle.

Meddle† (med'l), *v.t.* To mix; to mingle. '*Meddled* his talk with many a tear.' *Spenser.*

They gave him to drink wine *meddled* with gall. Mat. xxvii. 34, *Wickliffe's Trans.*

Meddler (med'lėr), *n.* One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

Meddlesome (med'l-sum), *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

Christendom could not have been so long, if there had been so *meddlesome* a body in it as the pope now is. *Barrow.*

Meddlesomeness (med'l-sum-nes), *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others. 'Such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blamable.' *Barrow.*

Meddling (med'ling), *p.* and *a.* Officious; busy or officiously interposing in other men's affairs; as, a *meddling* neighbour.

A *meddling* government, a government which tells them what to read, and say, and eat, and drink, and wear. *Macaulay.*

Meddlingly (med'ling-li), *adv.* In a meddling manner; officiously; interferingly.

Mede (mēd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Media*, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

The thing is true, according to the law of the *Medes* and Persians, which altereth not. Dan. vi. 12.

Media, *n. pl.* See MEDIUM.

Mediacy (mē'di-a-si), *n.* The state of being mediate, or being an intervening step or cause.

Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent, no *mediacy* from the antecedent, they could not in their ostensible conclusion reverse the quantities of Breadth and Depth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Mediæval, Medieval (med-i-ē'val), *a.* Relating to the middle ages.

The darkest portion of the *medieval* period was different in different countries. . . . In a general way, however, it may be assigned to the tenth century. *Hallam.*

Mediæval, Medieval (med-i-ē'val), *n.* One belonging to the middle ages.

This view of landscape differs from that of the *mediævals*. *Ruskin.*

Mediævalism, Medievalism (med-i-ē'val-izm), *n.* The spirit or principles of the middle ages; adoption of the principles of the middle ages: said particularly of religion and art.

Mediævalist, Medievalist (med-i-ē'val-ist), *n.* One versed in the history of the middle ages; one who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of the middle ages. *Quart. Rev.*

Mediævally, Medievally (med-i-ē'val-li), *adv.* In a mediæval manner; in the manner of the middle ages.

Medial (mē'di-al), *a.* [L. *medialis*, from *medius*, middle.] Mean; pertaining to a mean or average.—*Medial alligation*, in *arith.* a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values, the quantity and value of each ingredient being given.

Medial (mē'di-al), *n.* In *Greek gram.* a name sometimes given to the three Greek letters *b*, *g*, *d*, as being intermediate in sound between the hard mutes *p*, *k*, *t*, and the aspirates *ph*, *ch*, *th*.

Median (mē'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Media*, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

Median (mē'di-an), *n.* Same as Mede.

Median (mē'di-an), *a.* [L. *medianus*, from *medius*, middle.] Situated in the middle; passing through or along the middle.—*Median line*, in *anat.* a vertical line, supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts.—*Median zone*, in *geog.* and *biol.* that interval or zone in the ocean between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth beyond which it was formerly believed that life did not exist. It is now known that life exists to all depths in the ocean.

Mediant (mē'di-ant), *n.* [It. *mediante*, from L. *medio*, to divide in the middle, from L. *medius*, middle.] In *music*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds. In the scale of C, E is the mediant.

Mediastinal (mē-di-as'tin-al), *a.* Relating to the mediastinum.—*Mediastinal arteries*, very delicate arterial branches distributed in the cellular tissue of the mediastinum.

Mediastinitis (mē'di-as-ti-nī"tis), *n.* [E. *mediastinum*, and Gr. term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mediastinum (mē'di-as-tī"num), *n.* [Formerly also *mediastine*; L.L. *mediastinum*, neut. of L. *mediastinus*, in the middle, from *medius*, middle.] The membranous septum of the chest, formed by the duplicature of the pleura under the sternum, and dividing the cavity into two parts.

Mediate (mē'di-āt), *a.* [L. *medio*, *mediatum*, to divide in the middle, from *medius*, middle.] 1. Being between two extremes; middle; interposed or intervening in space.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*
Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispelled:
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Acting as a means or medium; leading up to what acts directly or immediately; not direct or immediate.

It is certain that the immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits; and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the *mediate* cause. *Bacon.*

3. Effected or gained by the intervention of a medium; as, the *mediate* perception of the agreement or disagreement between two ideas. *Locke.*

An act of *mediate* knowledge is complex.
Sir W. Hamilton.

—*Mediate auscultation* or *percussion*, in *pathol.* a mode of investigating the internal parts of the body by means of percussion and auscultation, in which a solid substance called a pleximeter (stroke-measurer) is placed upon the spot, the resonance of which is to be explored, and the blow made upon that substance.

Mediate (mē'di-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mediated*; ppr. *mediating*. 1. To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to negotiate between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede; to arbitrate; as, to *mediate* between two enemies.—2. To be between two. [Rare.]

By being crowded they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Sir K. Digby.*

Mediate (mē'di-āt), *v.t.* 1. To effect by mediation or interposition between parties.

The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

2. To connect, as two things distinctly separate, by the interposition of something between; to put in relation by some intervening means or process.

They (beliefs of the ordinary consciousness) have been acquired by no conscious intellectual process, whereby thought and reality have been *mediated* with each other, and therefore we can have no certainty as to their truth, or as to their relation to each other. *Dr. Caird.*

Mediately (mē'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a mediate manner; indirectly.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The king grants a manor to A., and A. grants a portion to B. In this case, B. holds his land immediately of A., but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone.*

Mediateness (mē'di-āt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mediate or intervening.

Mediation (mē-di-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of mediating; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; entreaty for another; intercession.

Noble offices thou mayst effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren.
Shak.

2. Action or relation of anything interposed; interposition; intervention; mediate agency.

The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of the passions. *South.*

Mediative (mē'di-āt-iv), *a.* Of or belonging to a mediator; mediatorial.

The consequence of our consultations was, that some Northern Power should be applied to in a friendly and *mediative* capacity. *Disraeli.*

Mediatization (mē'di-at-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of mediatizing; the term applied to the annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to larger contiguous states, which took place on a large scale after the dissolution of the German Empire in 1806. The term was originally used, during the continuance of the empire, in reference to the conversion of certain states into portions of the territory with which they were directly connected, such states being said to be *mediatized*, that is, made mediately, instead of immediately, dependent on the empire.

Mediatize (mē'di-at-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mediatized*; ppr. *mediatizing*. To render mediate; specifically, to render mediately dependent; to annex, as a small state governed by a sovereign prince, to a larger one, yet allowing the ruler of the small state to retain his princely rank, rights, and privileges. See MEDIATIZATION.

Mediator (mē'di-āt-ėr), *n.* One that mediates; one that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.

Mediators were appointed to reconcile the dukes of Gloucester and Burgundy. *Hallam.*

Hence, by way of eminence, Christ is called THE MEDIATOR, the intercessor through whom sinners may be reconciled to God. 1 Tim. ii. 5.

Christ is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterland.*

SYN. Intercessor, advocate, propitiator, interceder, arbitrator, umpire.

Mediatorial (mē'di-a-tō"ri-al), *a.* Belonging to a mediator; pertaining to the office or character of a mediator; as, *mediatorial* office or character.

My measures were, in their intent, healing and *mediatorial*. *Burke.*

Mediatorially (mē'di-a-tō"ri-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a mediator.

Mediatorship (mē'di-āt-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a mediator.

Mediatory (mē'di-a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to mediation; mediatorial.

His *mediatory* kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father. *Bp. Hopkins.*

Mediatress, Mediatrix (mē'di-āt-res, mē'di-āt-riks), *n.* A female mediator.

This stately coquet (Queen Elizabeth), the guardian of the Protestant faith, the terror of the sea, the *mediatrix* of the factions of Europe. *T. Warton.*

Medic, Medick (mē'dik), *n.* [Gr. *mēdikē*, a name given to *Median* grass.] A plant of the genus Medicago (which see).

Medic† (med'ik), *a.* Same as *Medical.* [Rare.]

Medicable (med'i-ka-bl), *a.* [See MEDICAL.] That may be cured or healed.

Medicago (med-i-kā'gō), *n.* [See MEDIC.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Papilionaceæ, nearly allied to the clover. The species are herbaceous or shrubby plants with trifoliate leaves, many-flowered peduncles, and curiously-curved or spirally-twisted fruits. *M. sativa* (purple medick or lucerne) is found wild in England and Scotland, and is commonly cultivated

in the fields of Europe. *M. lupulina*, black medick or black nonsuch, so called from the black colour of the ripe pods, grows in meadows, pastures, and waste grounds, and affords excellent fodder for sheep. It is also known, from the colour of its flower, by the name of *yellow lucerne*, and to farmers by that of *hop-trefoil*, from its resemblance to the true hop-trefoil, or *yellow clover*. *M. arborea* (tree-medick) is a villous shrubby plant, a native of the south of Europe. There are about forty species, natives of Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa.

Medical (med'ik-al), *a.* [L.L. *medicalis*, from L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing, from *medeor*, to heal, to cure; probably allied to Gr. *mēdos*, care, and *mēdomai*, to take care of.] Pertaining to, employed in, or in some way connected with medicine or the art of healing diseases; as, (*a*) devoted to or engaged in healing diseases; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services. (*b*) Medicinal; tending to cure; as, the *medical* properties of a plant. (*c*) Adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science; as, *medical* schools; *medical* institutions.—*Medical jurisprudence*, the application of medical science to the administration of justice, in the determination of doubtful questions such as medical evidence is likely to throw light upon; forensic medicine.

Medically (med'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a medical manner; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as, a mineral *medically* used or applied; a plant *medically* considered.

Medicament (me-dik'a-ment or med'i-ka-ment), *n.* [Fr. *médicament*, from L. *medicamentum*. See MEDICAL.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*.
Sir W. Temple.

Medicamental (med'i-ka-ment''al), *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

Medicamentally (med'i-ka-ment''al-li), *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

Medicaster (med'ik-as-tėr), *n.* A quack-doctor. '*Medicasters*, pretenders to physic.' *Whitlock.*

Medicate (med'ik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *medicated*; ppr. *medicating*. [L. *medico*, *medicatum*, from *medicus*. See MEDICAL.] 1. To tincture or imbue with healing substances, or with anything medicinal.

'To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To treat with medicine; to heal; to cure.

Medication (med-ik-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues.—2.† The use or application of medicine.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.
Sir T. Browne.

Medicative (med'ik-āt-iv), *a.* Curing; tending to cure. 'Physicians who profess to follow nature in the treatment of diseases by watching and aiding her *medicative* powers.' *D. Stewart.*

Medicean (med-i-sē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Medici*, a celebrated Florentine family, who were eminent patrons of art and literature; as, the *Medicean* Venus.

Medicinable (med'sin-a-bl), *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal.

Some griefs are *medicinable*; that is one of them,
For it doth physic love. *Shak.*

Medicinal (me-dis'in-al, formerly med'sin-al or med-i-sīn'al), *a.* [L. *medicinalis*.] 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal* plants; *medicinal* virtues of minerals; *medicinal* springs.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to medicine.

Learned he was in *medicinal* lore. *Hudibras.*

Medicinally (me-dis'in-al-li), *adv.* In a medicinal manner: as (*a*) with medicinal qualities. (*b*) With a view to healing; as, to use a mineral *medicinally*.

Medicine (med'sin or med'i-sin), *n.* [Fr. *médecine*, L. *medicina*, from *medicus*, healing, curing, from *medeor*, to heal. See MEDICAL.] 1. Any substance used as a remedy for disease; curative agency; remedy; physic: used by Shakspere for a drug of any kind.

If the rascal have not given me *medicine* to make me love him, I'll be hanged. *Shak.*

Sick, O, sick.—
If not, I'll ne'er trust *medicine*. *Shak.*

2. The science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the disease of the human body; as, the study of *medicine*; a student of *medicine*. Medicine admits of numerous divisions, of which the most general are *pathology*, *hygiene*, and *therapeutics* (including *physic*, *surgery*, and *obstetrics*). See these terms.—3. The equivalent given by English writers for terms used among American Indians and other savage tribes to denote anything which is supposed to possess supernatural or mysterious power, or any ceremony performed as a charm.—*Medicine seal*, *medicine stamp*, names given to certain small, greenish, square stones found near old Roman towns and stations throughout Europe, engraved with inscriptions on one or more borders, used as seals by the old Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines on wax or other plastic substance.

Medicine† (med'sin), *v.t.* 1. To administer medicine to.—2. To cure, as by medicine.

Great griefs, I see, *medicine* the less. *Shak.*

Medicine† (med'sin), *n.* [Fr. *médecin*.] A physician.

Meet we the *medicine* of the sickly weal;
And with him pour we in our country's purge.
Shak.

Medicine-chest (med'sin-chest or med'i-sin-chest), *n.* A chest for holding medicines, together with such instruments and appliances as are necessary for the purposes of surgery.

Medicine-man (med'sin-man or med'i-sin-man), *n.* A name given by English writers as an equivalent for terms used by American Indians and other savage tribes to signify any man whom they suppose to possess mysterious or supernatural powers.

Medick, *n.* See MEDIC and MEDICAGO.

Medico-legal (med'i-kō-lē'gal), *a.* Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or law as affected by medical facts.

Medics† (med'iks), *n.* The science of medicine. *Dr. Spencer.*

Medietas Linguæ (mē-dī'ē-tas lin'gwē), *n.* [L., half tongue.] In *law*, a jury, half natives, half foreigners, formerly impannelled for the trial of a foreigner.

Mediety (mē-dī'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *médiété*, L. *medietas*, from L. *medius*, middle.] The middle state or part; half; moiety. [Rare.]

Which (syrens) notwithstanding were of another description containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below. *Sir T. Browne.*

Medieval, and its derivatives. See MEDIÆVAL, &c.

Medine, Medino (me-dēn', me-dē'nō), *n.* A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piastre.

Mediocral† (mē'di-ō-kral), *a.* [L. *mediocris*. See MEDIOCRITY.] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as, *mediocral* intellect. *Addison.* [Rare.]

Mediocre (mē'di-ō-kėr), *a.* [Fr., from L. *mediocris*. See MEDIOCRITY.] Of moderate degree or quality; middle rate; middling. 'A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton.' *Pope.*

Mediocre (mē'di-ō-kėr), *n.* 1. One of middling quality, talents, or merit. *Southey.* [Rare.]—2. A monk from twenty-four to forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory.

Mediocrist (mē'di-ō-krist), *n.* A person of middling abilities. [Rare.]

Mediocrity (mē-di-ok'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *mediocritas*, from *mediocris*, middling, from *medius*, middle.] 1. The quality or state of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

From the most careful and skilful tuition seldom anything results above *mediocrity*. *D. Stewart.*

2. Moderation; temperance.

We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

3. A person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind, especially a person who comes before the public in any capacity; as, not much was to be expected from a *mediocrity* like him.

Medioxumous† (mē-di-ok'sū-mus), *a.* [L. *medioxumus*, from *medius*, middle.] Having the character of a medium; mediatory.

The whole order of the *medioxumous* or internuncial deities. *Dr. H. More.*

Meditance† (med'i-tans), *n.* Meditation.

Your first thought is more
Than others' laboured *meditance*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *meditated*; ppr. *meditating*. [L. *meditor*, *meditatus*, to meditate.] To dwell on anything in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to cogitate; to ruminate; to give one's self up to mental contemplation.

His delight is *in* the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he *meditate* day and night. Ps. i. 2.

Meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.t.* 1. To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war.
Eikon Basilike.

With an infinitive as object.

I *meditate to pass* the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things.
Ecclus. xiv. 20.

Meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā'shi-ō fū'jē). [L., intention of making an escape.] In *Scots law*, a term applied to the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, is *in meditatione fugæ*, or where he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh, or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ* warrant. Under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1881, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete.

Meditation (med-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *meditatio*. See MEDITATE.] The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; continued mental reflection: often specifically thought devoted to religious subjects.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer. Ps. xix. 14.

He is not lolling on a lewd day-bed
But on his knees at *meditation*. *Shak.*

Meditatist (med'i-tāt-ist), *n.* One given to meditation or thoughtfulness. [Rare.]

Meditative (med'i-tāt-iv), *a.* 1. Addicted to meditation.

Abeillard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*.
Berington.

2. Pertaining to, inclining to, or expressing meditation; as, a *meditative* mood.

Inward self-disparagement affords
To *meditative* spleen a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*

Meditatively (med'i-tāt-iv-li), *adv.* In a meditative manner; with meditation.

Meditativeness (med'i-tāt-iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meditative. *Coleridge.*

Mediterrane † (med'i-te-rān''), *a.* Same as *Mediterranean*.

He that never saw the sea will not be persuaded that there is a *mediterrane* sea. *Hacluyt.*

Mediterranean (med'i-te-rā''nē-an), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] 1. Surrounded by or in the midst of land; inland; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea between Europe and Africa. The word is now applied exclusively to this particular sea, but formerly its application was quite general in the sense of 'inland.' Trench gives the following instances:—

Their buildings are for the most part of tymber, for the *mediterranean* countreys have almost no stone. *The Kyngdome of Japonia.*

It (Arabia) hath store of cities as well *mediterranean* as maritime. *Holland.*

2. Pertaining to, situated on or near, dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterraneous (med'i-te-rā''nē-us), *a.* Inland; remote from the ocean or sea. '*Mediterraneous* parts.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Meditullium (med-i-tul'li-um), *n.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Same as *Diploe*.

Medium (mē'di-um), *n.* pl. **Media** or **Mediums** (mē'di-a, mē'di-umz). [L.] 1. Something placed or ranked between other things; something intervening; a mean: (*a*) a point or stage between two extremes; a state of due restraint; moderation; mean.

The just *medium* of this case lies between pride and abjection. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But poesy between the best and worst
No *medium* knows; you must be last or first.
Byron.

(*b*) In *math.* a mean. See MEAN. (*c*) In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism. (*d*) A kind of paper of a size between demy and

royal.—2. Something intervening and also serving as a means of transmission or communication; necessary means of motion or action; instrumentality of communication; agency of transmission; that by or through which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; agency; instrumentality.

Prejudice may be considered as a continual false *medium* of viewing things. *Butler.*

Specifically, (*a*) a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted by animal magnetism, or a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made, especially one who is said to be capable of holding intercourse with the spirits of the deceased. Some mediums claim to have the power of floating in and moving through the air, of raising tables from the ground and keeping them suspended, and of performing many other supernatural feats. (*b*) The liquid vehicle with which dry colours are ground and prepared for painting.—*Circulating medium*, coin and bank-notes, or paper convertible into money on demand; currency.

Medium (mē'di-um), *a.* Middle; middling; mean; as, *medium* size.

Medium-sized (mē'di-um-sīzd), *a.* Of medium or middle size; of an intermediate or of an average size.

Medjidié (med-jid'i-ā), *n.* A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852, and conferred on many British and other officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.—2. A Turkish silver coin worth about 3*s.* 6*d.* The gold medjidié=18*s.*

Medlar (med'lèr), *n.* [O.E. *medle-tree*, O.Fr. *meslier*, *mesler*, *medler*, from L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mespilon*, medlar.] A tree of the genus Mespilus, the *M. germanica*, which is found wild in several parts of Central Europe, and is cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which is remarkable for its acerbity when first gathered. It loses this acerbity after a few weeks' keeping, and is eaten when somewhat decayed, in which state its flavour is highly relished by some.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shak.*

Medle,† Medley† (med'l, med'li), *v.t.* [See MEDDLE, MEDLEY.] To mix.

The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused, that it is no easy task to range them under distinct heads: And yet they are not more *medley'd* in themselves than disadvantageously represented by writers. *L. Addison.*

Medlee,† *a.* [See MEDLEY.] Of a mixed stuff or colour. 'A *medlee* coat.' *Chaucer.*

Medley (med'li), *n.* [O.Fr. *medlée*, *meslée*; Fr. *mêlée*. See MÊLÉE, and also MELLAY, a form which is sometimes used.] 1. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a jumble; a hodge-podge: used commonly with some degree of contempt. 'This *medley* of philosophy and war.' *Addison.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars,
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

Sometimes used in the specific sense of a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs.—2.† A hand-to-hand fight; a mêlée.

The consul for his part forsiowed not to come to hand-fight. The *medley* continued above three hours, and the hope of victory hung in equal balance. *Holland.*

Medley (med'li), *a.* Mingled; confused. [Rare.]

Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

Medley, *v.t.* See MEDLE.

Medoc (me-dok'), *n.* An excellent red French wine, from *Médoc*, in the department of Gironde.

Medrinaque (med'ri-nak), *n.* A coarse fibre from the Philippines, obtained from the sago palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress linings, &c. *Maunder.*

Medrissa, Madrissa (med-ris'sa, mad-ris'sa), *n.* A high school or gymnasium in Mohammedan countries for the education of youth.

Medulla (mē-dul'la), *n.* [L., marrow, from *medius*, middle.] 1. In *anat.* the fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of the bones.—*Medulla oblongata*, the upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord.—*Medulla spinalis*, the spinal marrow or cord; the continuation downwards of the brain matter.—2. In *bot.* the pith; the central column of cellular matter over which the wood is formed in exogens.

Medullar (mē-dul'lèr), *a.* Same as *Medullary*, but comparatively rare.

Medullary (med'ul-la-ri or mē-dul'la-ri), *a.* [L. *medullaris*, from *medulla* (which see).] 1. Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow; as, *medullary* substance. The medullary substance composes the greater part of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves.—2. In *bot.* relating to the pith of plants.—*Medullary sheath*, a thin layer of spiral vessels formed immediately over the pith.—*Medullary rays*, the vertical plates of cellular tissue which connect the pith of exogenous plants with the bark.

Medullated (mē-dul'lāt-ed), *a.* Having a medulla.

The like holds even in certain portions of the peripheral cerebro-spinal system, as the olfactory portion, which consists of an extensive plexus of non-*medullated* fibres, and which has the peculiarity that different parts of its area are not acted upon separately. *H. Spencer.*

Medullin, Medulline (mē-dul'lin), *n.* [From *medulla* (which see).] A name applied by Braconnot to the cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants, as the sunflower and lilac.

Medullose (mē-dul'lōs), *a.* Having the texture of pith. *Maunder.*

Medusa (me-dū'sa), *n.* [Gr. *Medousa*, originally the fem. of *medōn*, a ruler.] 1. In *myth.* one of the three Gorgons, who is represented as having been originally a beautiful maiden, but as having had her hair changed into serpents by Athene, which made her head so horrible that every one who looked at it was turned to stone.—2. In *zool.* a member of the order Medusidæ (which see).

Medusa's Head, *n.* 1. A name sometimes applied to those species of star-fish which have the rays very much branched, as in the genus Euryale.—2. In *bot.* the plant *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*.

Medusian (me-dū'si-an), *n.* A member of the order Medusidæ, or jelly-fishes.

Medusidæ (me-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* The jelly-fishes or sea-nettles, an order of Hydrozoa, co-extensive with the sub-class Discophora, whose hydrosome is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx or swimming-bell, from the roof of which one or several polypites are suspended. The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals, and a number of tentacles depend from its margin. The reproductive organs appear as processes either of the sides of the polypite or of the nectocalycine canals. The order has been very much restricted by modern naturalists, and it is by no means improbable that it will ultimately be entirely done away with, very many of its members having been shown to be really the free generative buds of other Hydrozoa.

Medusidan (me-dū'si-dan), *n.* A member of the order Medusidæ.

Medusiform (me-dū'si-form), *a.* Resembling a medusa in shape.

Medusoid (me-dū'soid), *a.* Resembling a medusa.

Medusoid (me-dū'soid), *n.* In *zool.* the medusiform generative bud or receptacle of the reproductive elements of a hydrozoon, as Coryne, whether it becomes detached or not. Such organisms constitute the middle stage in the process of metagenesis. See METAGENESIS.

Meeching† (mēch'ing), *p.* and *a.* [See MICHING.] Skulking; mean; miching.

She has some *meeching* rascal in her house. *Beau. & Fl.*

Meed (mēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *mēd*, *meord*, O.Sax. *mēda*, *meoda*, *mieda*, L.G. *mēde*, D. *miede*, G. *miethe*, Goth. *mizdo*, reward, recompense; allied to Gr. *misthos*, pay, hire; O.Slav. *mizda*, Bohem. *mzda*, Pol. *myto*, Zend *mizdha*, reward, gain; perhaps from a root *mas*, allied to Skr. *mā*, to measure.] 1. That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit or excellence of any kind; reward; recompense; award.

Herè comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
This *meed* of fairest. *Tennyson.*

2. A gift or present.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Shak.*

3.† Merit or desert.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Shak.*

Meed† (mēd), *v.t.* To merit; to deserve.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave. *Heywood.*

Meedful (mēd'ful), *a.* Worthy of meed or reward; deserving.

Meedfully (mēd'ful-li), *adv.* According to meed or desert; suitably.

A wight, without needful compulsion, ought *meedfully* to be rewarded. *Chaucer.*

Meek (mēk), *a.* [O.E. *mek*, *meoke*, *meok*, &c., properly a Scandinavian word=Sw. *miuk*, Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, meek, Dan. *myg*, pliant, supple; Goth. *muks*, soft, mild, meek.] 1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; submissive; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.

Now the man Moses was very *meek*, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth. Num. xii. 3.

2. Expressing or characterized by meekness. 'Sorrow unfeign'd and humiliation *meek*.' *Milton.*

Meek, Meeken (mēk, mēk'n), *v.t.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild.

To nurture him, to humble, to *meek*, and to teach him God's ways. *Tyndale.*

Where *meekened* sense and amiable grace,
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson.*

Meek-eyed (mēk'īd), *a.* Having eyes indicating meekness.

The *meek-ey'd* Morn appears, mother of dews. *Thomson.*

Meekly (mēk'li), *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Spenser.*

Meekness (mēk'nes), *n.* The quality of being meek; softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations; submission to the divine will without murmuring or peevishness.

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended. *Buckminster.*

Meer,† Meere† (mēr), *a.* Mere; unmixed; absolute.

Meer (mēr), *n.* A mere or lake.

Meer (mēr), *n.* A boundary. See MERE.

Meere† (mēr), *v.t.* To bound.

Meerkat (mēr'kat), *n.* [D. *meer*, sea, and *kat*, a cat.] A South African animal of the genus Cynictis (*C. Levaillantii*), allied to the ichneumon. Its tail is bushy and of remarkable length. See CYNICTIS.

Meerschaum (mēr'shum), *n.* [G., lit. sea-foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.] 1. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, consisting of 60·9 parts silica, 26·1 magnesium, and 12·0 water, occurring as a fine white clay. It is found in Europe, but occurs chiefly at Eski-Shehr, in Asia Minor, and when dug out is soft, and makes lather like soap. From its having been found on the sea-shore in some places in peculiarly rounded snow-white lumps, it was supposed to be petrified sea-foam, hence its German name. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked.—2. The name given to the pipe itself.

See—what a *meerschaum!* This belonged to a poor fellow I knew at Bonn. *Hannay.*

Meet (mēt), *a.* [A. Sax. *gemet*, fit, proper, *mæte*, moderate; Icel. *mætr*, meet, worthy, from *metan*, Icel. *meta*, Goth. *mitan*, to measure. See METE.] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted; appropriate.

Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren the children of Israel, all that are *meet* for the war. Deut. iii. 18.

It was *meet* that we should make merry. Luke xv. 32.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child! *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Meet with,†* even with.

Well, I shall be *meet with* your mumbling mouth one day. *B. Jonson.*

Meet (mēt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *met;* ppr. *meeting.* [A. Sax. *mētan*, pret. *mētte*, to meet, from *mōt*, a meeting, a *mote* or *moot;* so Icel. *mœta*, from *mót*, a meeting; O.Fris. *mêtan*, Dan. *möde*, Sw. *möta*, Goth. *motjan*, *gamotjan*, to meet.] 1. To come together with by approach in an opposite direction; to come face to face with; to come in contact with; to join; as, I *met* him coming up while I was going down; I *met* several of my friends to-day; I had arranged to *meet* them there.

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances. Judg. xi. 34.

2. To come together with in any place; as, we *met* many strangers at the levee.—3. To come in hostile contact with; to encounter; to confront; to join battle with; as, the British troops *met* the French at Waterloo.—4. To find; to light on; to get, gain, or receive; as, the good man *meets* his reward; the criminal in due time *meets* the punishment he deserves.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first.
Pope.

5. To be equal or equivalent to; to satisfy; to gratify; to answer; as, to *meet* a demand; to *meet* one's views, wishes, and the like.

This day he requires a large sum to *meet* demands that cannot be denied. *Lord Lytton.*

—*To meet the ear*, to strike the ear; hence, *fig.* to be explicitly expressed.

And if aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung,
Of turneys and of trophies hung,
Of forests and enchantments drear,
Where more is meant than *meets the ear*. *Milton.*

—*To meet the eye*, to arrest the sight; to come into notice; to become visible. 'Little's leadless pistol *met his eye*.' *Byron.* —*To meet half-way*, to approach from an equal distance and meet; *fig.* to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions; to make a compromise with.

Meet (mēt), *v.i.* 1. To come together by mutual approach; to come face to face; to join each other.

And for the rest o' the fleet
Which I dispersed, they all have *met* again,
And are upon the Mediterranean flote. *Shak.*

2. To come together in hostility; to encounter; as, the armies *met* at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Bonaparte.

Weapons more violent, when next we *meet*,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*

3. To assemble; to congregate; as, Parliament will *meet* on the first Wednesday of February.—4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join; as, two converging lines will *meet* in a point.—*To meet with*, (*a*) to light on; to find; to come to: often with the sense of an unexpected event.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To join; to unite in company.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shak.*

(*c*) To suffer; to be exposed to; to suffer unexpectedly; as, to *meet with* a fall; to *meet with* a loss.

Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

(*d*) To obviate. 'To *meet with* an objection.' *Bacon.* [A Latinism.] [*Meet* in the intransitive sense is often conjugated with *to be* as an auxiliary as well as with *have*.

She and I *are* newly *met*. *Shak.*
A crew of patches, rude mechanicals,
Were met together to rehearse a play. *Shak.*]

Meet (mēt), *n.* 1. A meeting of huntsmen for fox-hunting or coursing; the company so met; as, there was a large *meet* to-day.—2. The place appointed for such a meeting; the rendezvous.

The mantelpiece, in which is stuck a large card with the list of the *meets* for the week of the county hounds. *T. Hughes.*

Meeten† (mēt'n), *v.t.* [*Meet*, fit, and verb-forming suffix *en*.] To make meet or fit; to prepare. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Meeter (mēt'ėr), *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another.

Meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* 1. A coming together; an interview; as, a happy *meeting* of friends. 2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention; as, the *meeting* was dissolved at sunset.—3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.

Her face is like the milky way i' the sky,
A *meeting* of gentle lights without a name. *Suckling.*

4. In England, an assembly of Dissenters.—5. In the United States, an assembly for public worship generally.—6. A hostile encounter; a duel.—SYN. Interview, conference, assembly, company, convention, congregation, auditory, junction, confluence, union.

Meeting-house (mēt'ing-hous), *n.* A place of worship; a church: applied in England to a house of public worship for Dissenters, as distinguished from a church.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*, but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

Meetly (mēt'li), *adv.* In a meet or fit manner; fitly; suitably; properly.

See then all this contrariety of sects *meetly* well reconciled. *Bp. Bedell.*

Meetness (mēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meet; fitness; suitableness; propriety.

Megacephalous (meg-a-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *kephalē*, the head.] Large-headed; a term applied specifically to plants with large flower-heads, and animals with large heads.

Megaceros (me-gas'e-ros), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *keras*, a horn.] An extinct genus of deer, formed for the Irish deer, Irish stag, or Irish elk (*M. hibernicus*), whose remains occur in the bogs of Scotland and shell marl of Ireland below the peat or bog earth. From the horns being very wide and flattened, like those of the moose or elk, it was formerly erroneously supposed to have been a variety of that animal. Specimens have been found measuring from the foot to the summit of the antlers 10 feet 4 inches, and from 10 to 12 feet between the tips.

Megachile (meg-a-kī'lē), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *cheilos*, a lip.] A genus of bees, several of whose species, together with species of an allied genus (Osmia), are popularly known as *leaf-cutter* bees, from their habit of cutting off pieces of the leaves of the rose, elm, &c., which they stick together and roll into cases to form their nests in the trunks of decayed trees and old rotten palings. The nest of one species (*M. muraria*) is composed of grains of sand glued together with its viscid saliva, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated by a knife. Another species (*M. Willughbiella*) is called the *willow-bee*, because it frequently constructs its cells in willow-trees. The males have generally dilated tarsi. There are many exotic species of this genus.

Megacosm (meg'a-kozm), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *kosmos*, world.] The great world; macrocosm. *Bp. Croft.*

Megalanea (meg-a-lā'nē-a), *n.* Professor Owen's name for an extinct gigantic land-lizard occurring in the pleistocene deposits of Australia. Its remains indicate its length to have been about 20 feet.

Megalesian (meg-a-lē'si-an), *a.* [L. *megalesius*, from Gr. *Megalē*, the Great, an epithet applied to Cybele.] Of or belonging to Cybele, the mother of the gods.—*Megalesian games*, in *Rom. antig.* a magnificent festival, with games, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for six days, in honour of Cybele. The games were scenic and not circensian.

Megalichthys (meg-a-lik'this), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the carboniferous period, occurring most abundantly in the lower beds, characterized by large smooth, but minutely punctured, enamelled scales, some of which have been found as large as 5 inches in diameter, indicating a fish of great size. The jaws were furnished with immense laniary teeth, resembling, but much larger than, those of the largest existing reptile. Several species are known.

Megalith (meg'a-lith), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, *lithos*, stone.] A great block of stone; a rude monumental stone; a stone used in the so-called Cyclopean structures or in a cromlech, &c. See CROMLECH, DOLMEN.

Megalithic (meg-a-lith'ik), *a.* [See above.] Consisting of large stones; specifically, applied to ancient structures or monuments consisting of large unhewn stones, including menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, the Cyclopean architecture of the Greeks, &c.

Megalomania (meg'a-lō-mā″ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, *mania*, madness.] A mania, passion, or craze for big things, whether in talk or in fact.

Megalonyx (meg-a-lon'iks), *n.* [Gr. *megalē*, great, and *onyx*, a nail—so named from the great size of its claw bones.] A genus of fossil edentate mammals, allied to the sloth, but adapted for a terrestrial instead of an arboreal life, found in the upper tertiaries of America. It appears to have somewhat resembled the Megatherium, but to have been about a third smaller.

Megalophonous (meg-a-lof'o-nus), *a.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *phōnē*, voice.] Having a loud voice. *Smart.*

Megalopolis† (meg-a-lop'o-lis), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *polis*, city.] A chief city; a metropolis.

Megalopsychy (meg-a-lop'si-ki), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *psychē*, the soul.] Magnanimity; greatness of soul. [Rare.]

Megalosaur (meg'a-lō-sąr), *n.* A fossil carnivorous animal of the genus Megalosaurus.

Megalosaurus (meg'a-lō-sạ″rus), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil deinosaurian reptiles, combining the characters of the monitors and crocodiles, found in the oolite and Wealden strata. Only one species, the Megalosaur, has been referred to the genus. Its length has been estimated at between 40 and 50 feet, the femur and tibia each measuring about 3 feet in length, giving a length of almost two yards to the hind leg. Its powerful, pointed, and trenchant teeth indicate its carnivorous habits, and from its gigantic size and strength it must have been very destructive to other animals.

1, Megalosaurus restored. 2, Tooth of do. 3, Jaw of do.

Megalotis (meg-a-lō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *ōus*, *ōtos*, an ear.] A genus of African digitigrade carnivorous mammals belonging to the Canidæ or dog family, characterized by the large size of their ears; the fennecs. They resemble the fox in general form, and in having a bushy tail, but their large bright black eyes are adapted for diurnal, not for nocturnal vision. They are about 10 inches long and 5 high, and feed mostly on insects, especially the locust, but partly on dates and other vegetable food.

Megaphyton (meg-a-fī'ton), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *phyton*, a plant.] An extinct genus of plants, belonging to the order Coniferæ, found in the coal-measures.

Megapode (meg'a-pod), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus Megapodius (which see).

Megapodidæ (meg-a-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See MEGAPODIUS.] A family of birds peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands; the mound birds. Besides the jungle-fowl (Megapodius, which see) it comprises the brush turkey of the colonists (*Talegalla Lathami*) (see BRUSH-TURKEY) and the native pheasant (*Leipoa ocellata*). (See LEIPOA.) The family may be regarded as the Australian representative of the Phasianidæ.

Megapodius (meg-a-pō'di-us), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A genus of rasorial birds with large feet. The best known and most remarkable species is the Australian jungle-fowl (*M. tumulus*), a large bird, remarkable for erecting considerable mounds, composed of earth, stones,

Jungle-fowl (*Megapodius tumulus*).

decayed leaves, &c., sometimes 15 feet high and 150 in circumference, and in the centre of which, at a depth of 2 or 3 feet, it deposits its eggs, leaving them to be hatched by the heat of the fermenting vegetable mass. These mounds are very abundant in the islands about Endeavour Strait and round Cape York, as well as on the neighbouring mainland, and were at first taken for sepulchral tumuli.

Megapolis† (me-gap'o-lis), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *polis*, a city.] A metropolis.

Amadavad . . . is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambaya. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Megaptera (me-gap'tėr-a), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *pteron*, a wing, a fin.] A genus of whales of the family Balænidæ, including the hump-backed whales, remarkable for the great length of their flippers, which measure from one-fifth to one-third the entire length of the body.

Megarian, Megaric (me-gā'ri-an, me-gar'-ik), *a.* Of or belonging to *Megara*, a city of ancient Greece.—*Megarian school*, a school of philosophy founded at Megara by Euclid,

a native of the city, and a disciple of Socrates. It was remarkable for the subtlety of its logic.

Megascope (meg'a-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *skopeō*, to view.] A modification of the solar microscope for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.

Megaspore (meg'a-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *spora*, a seed.] One of the larger kind of reproductive spores found in lycopods.

Megass, Megasse (me-gas'), *n.* Same as *Bagasse*.

Megasthene (meg'as-thēn), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *sthenos*, strength.] In *zool.* a member of one of the four groups (Archonts, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ooticoids) into which Dana has classified mammals, including the larger and more powerful of the class, and comprising the orders Quadrumana, Carnivora, Herbivora or Ungulata, and Cetacea or Mutilata: specially opposed to *Microsthene*. See MICROSTHENE.

Megasthenic (meg-as-then'ik), *a.* In *zool.* of or belonging to the megasthenes.

Megatheriidæ (meg-a-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *megas*, great, *thērion*, a wild beast, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of extinct mammiferous quadrupeds, including Megatherium, Megalonyx, Mylodon, &c.

Megatherium (meg-a-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of edentate mammals, allied to the sloths, but having feet adapted for walking on the ground, found in the upper

Megatherium restored.

tertiary or pampean deposits of South America. It was about 8 feet high, and its body 12 to 18 feet long. Its teeth prove that it lived on vegetables, and its fore-feet, about a yard in length and armed with gigantic claws, show that roots were its chief objects of search.

Megatheroid (meg-a-thē'roid), *n.* A fossil mammal belonging to the family Megatheriidæ. Also written *Megatherioid*.

Meggelup (meg'gel-up), *n.* Same as *Magilp*.

Megilp, Megilph (mē-gilp', mē-gilf'). Same as *Magilp*.

Megrim (mē'grim), *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from L. *hemicranium*, Gr. *hēmicranion*, half the head—*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the head or cranium.] 1. A neuralgic pain in the side of the head; periodical headache, characterized by a vehement pain, confined to one side of the forehead, and usually periodical, that is, either exacerbating and remitting, or absolutely intermittent.

He accused some of giving all their customers colics and *megrims*. *Tatler.*

2. *pl.* In *farriery*, a name given to a sudden attack of sickness in a horse at work, when he reels, and either stands still for a minute dull and stupid, or falls to the ground insensible. These attacks are often periodical, but are most frequent in warm weather, either when the horse is drawing uphill or has been exposed to the full rays of a hot sun.—3.† A whim; a crotchet; a freak.

These are his *megrims*, firks, and melancholies. *Ford.*

4. Cornish name of the scaldfish or smooth sole (*Psetta arnoglossa*).

Meibomian (mī-bō'mi-an), *a.* In *anat.* a term applied to the small glands lying under the inner membrane of the eyelids, first described by *Meibomius*.

Meikle (mik'l), *a.* [See MICKLE.] Much; great; large; big; pre-eminent. [Old English and Scotch.]

Meine† (mē'ne), *n.* Same as *Meiny*.

Meine† (mēn), *v.t.* [Another form of *menge*, A. Sax. *mengan*, to mix. See MINGLE.] To mingle.

Meint,† pp. of *meine*, *menge* or *minge*. Mixed; mingled. *Chaucer.*

Meiny† (mē'ni), *n.* [O.Fr. *maignée*, *mesnée*, *maisgnée*, *mesnie*, a household, servants, Pr. *mainada*, It. *masnada*, from L.L. *mansionata*, household, from L. *mansio*, a dwelling, habitation, from *maneo*, to stay, to dwell. See MANAGE, MANEGE. Wedgwood derives it not from L. *mansio*, but from *minus natus*, one born in a lower position.] A retinue or family of servants; domestics; household attendants; an army.

They summoned up their *meiny*; streight took horse,
Commanded me to follow and attend. *Shak.*

Spelled variously *Meinie*, *Meynee*, *Menyie*, *Meyne*, *Meny*, *Meine*, &c.

Meiocene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* Same as *Miocene*.

Meionite (mī'on-īt), *n.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less—from its low pyramids.] A prismato-pyramidal mineral of the scapolite group, of a grayish-white colour. It occurs massive and crystallized.

Meiosis (mī-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *meiōn*, less.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

Meiostemonous, Miostemonous (mī-ō-stem'on-us), *a.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *stēmōn*, a thread.] A term applied to plants in which the stamens are less in number than the petals.

Meith, Meeth (mēth), *n.* [From *mete*, to measure (which see).] A mark; a sign; a landmark or boundary; as, *meeths* and marches.

Meiwell (mī'wel), *n.* A small sort of codfish.

Meke,† *a.* Meek; humble.

Meke,† *v.i.* To become meek.

Mekhitarist (mek-it'ar-ist), *n.* See MECHITARIST.

Melaconite, Melaconise (me-lak'on-īt, me-lak'on-īz), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *konis*, powder.] (Cu O.) A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy oxide of copper, found in Vesuvian lava, and abundantly in veins in powdery cubes or masses at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, and probably resulting from the decomposition of other ores. Its specific gravity is 6·25.

Melada (me-lä'da), *n.* [Sp., pp. of *melar*, to candy, from L. *mel*, honey.] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans, consisting of a mixture of sugar and molasses.

Melæna (me-lē'na), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, *melaina*, black.] Black vomit: a term adopted by Sauvages from Hippocrates to denote the occurrence of dark-coloured, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by vomiting of black-coloured bloody matter. The black vomit in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines mixed with blood.

Melah (mē'la), *n.* In the East Indies, a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims, partly for religious and partly for commercial purposes.

Melainotype (me-lā'nō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *melaina*, black, and *typos*, an impression.] In *photog.* a positive process, of American origin, deriving its name from the black colour of the material which supports the picture. Very thin sheets of iron are coated on both sides with a kind of black Japan varnish. The side which is to receive the collodion must be very smooth and highly polished. When collodionized, excited, and in every way treated as in a positive process on glass, these plates yield beautiful results, and possess the great advantage of being less fragile than glass plates.

Melaleuca (mel-a-lū'ka), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *leukos*, white—because the trunk is black and the branches white.] A large Australian genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Myrtaceæ. They have alternate or opposite flat or cylindrical leaves, and yellowish, purplish, or crimson flowers, in spikes or heads. One species (*M. Cajuputi*) is found also in the Indian Archipelago and the Malay Peninsula. From this cajeput-oil is procured. See CAJEPUT.

Melambo-bark (me-lam'bō-bärk), *n.* See *Malambo-bark*.

Melampode (mel'am-pōd), *n.* Black hellebore. *Spenser.*

Melampodium (mel-am-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *melampodion* — *melas*, black, and *podion*, dim. of *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] 1. A genus of Compositæ, consisting of coarse dichotomous annual or perennial herbs. There are nearly twenty species, natives mostly of tropical America.

Melampyrum (mel-am-pī'rum), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *pyros*, wheat.] A genus of annual plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, having opposite narrow leaves, yellow or pinkish flowers, and a two-celled capsule, with a few seeds somewhat resembling wheat. They grow in woods, cornfields, pastures, &c., and are natives of the northern temperate regions, four species being found in Britain, where they are popularly known as *cow-wheat*. They are said to be excellent food for cattle, imparting a richness to milk and butter.

Melanagogue† (mē-lan'a-gog), *n.* [Fr. *mélanagogue*, from Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, and *agōgos*, driving, from *agō*, to drive.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler.

Melancholia (mel-an-kō'li-a), *n.* Melancholy, especially morbid melancholy.

Melancholian† (mel-an-kō'li-an), *n.* A melancholic (which see). 'Our religious *melancholians*.' *Dr. J. Scott.*

Melancholic (mel'an-kol-ik), *a.* 1. Disordered by melancholy; depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac.—2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; suggestive of melancholy; sombre; gloomy; mournful; as, *melancholic* strains. 'Our melancholic friend Propertius.' *B. Jonson.*

Just as the *melancholic* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

3.† Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow. 'Accidents and *melancholic* perplexities.' *Clarendon.*

Melancholic† (mel'an-kol-ik), *n.* 1. One affected with a gloomy state of mind. '*Melancholics*, superstitious, or infirm persons.' *Dr. Spencer.*—2. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours . . . and will very well justify the *melancholic* that, I confess to you, possesses me. *Clarendon.*

Melancholily (mel'an-kol-i-li), *adv.* In a melancholy manner; with melancholy. '*Melancholily* inclining her cheek to her right hand.' *Keepe.*

Melancholiness (mel'an-kol-i-nes), *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.

When a boy, he (Hobbes) was playsome enough; but withal he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*. *Aubrey.*

Melancholious (mel-an-kō'li-us), *a.* Gloomy; melancholy: generally used in a ludicrous sense. 'A *melancholious* tone.' *Thackeray.* 'A lengthened, *melancholious* squeal.' *H. Miller.*

Melancholist (mel'an-kol-ist), *n.* One affected with melancholy.

The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken. *Glanville.*

Melancholize (mel'an-kol-īz), *v.i.* To become gloomy in mind.

We shall be apt to *melancholize* and dote on our mischances. *Barrow.*

Melancholize (mel'an-kol-īz), *v.t.* To make melancholy. '*Melancholized* old age.' *Dr. H. More.*

Melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n.* [Gr. *melancholia*, a morbid state of the bile in which it is very dark, melancholy madness—*melas*, *melaina*, *melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile.] 1. A mental disease, supposed by the ancients to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, generally with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas.

Moon-struck madness, moping *melancholy*. *Milton.*

2. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection; sadness.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever musing *melancholy* reigns. *Pope.*

Melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *a.* 1. Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

How now, sweet Frank, art thou *melancholy*? *Shak.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief; as, a *melancholy* event.—3. Grave or gloomy in appearance; suggestive of melancholy; sombre. 'A pretty *melancholy* seat, well wooded and watered.' *Evelyn.*

We speak rashly of gay colour and sad colour, for colour cannot at once be good and gay. All good

colour is in some degree pensive, the loveliest is *melancholy*, and the purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love colour the most. *Ruskin.*

4. † Given to contemplation; pensive; thoughtful. *Bp. Reynolds.*—SYN. Gloomy, sad, dejected, low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, calamitous, afflictive.

Melanchthonian (mel-angk-thō'ni-an), *n.* A follower of *Melanchthon* in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy.

Melandryidæ (mel-an-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *melan*, black, *drys*, an oak or other tree resembling it, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Leach's name for a family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Heteromera, specially distinguished by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi. These insects chiefly reside beneath the bark of trees. One species (*Melandrya caraboides*) is found in this country.

Melanerpinæ (mel'an-ėr-pī"nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, and *herpō*, to creep.] An American sub-family of scansorial birds of the family or order Picidæ; black woodpeckers.

Melanesian (mē-la-nē'si-an), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *nēsos*, an island.] The term applied to a family of languages spoken by the inhabitants of numerous islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Mélange (mā-lāñzh), *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, to mix. See MÊLÉE.] A mixture.

Melania (mē-lā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melan*, black.] A genus of fluviatile, operculate gasteropods. The name is derived from the black colour of the species. See MELANIDÆ.

Melanian (mē-lā'ni-an), *n.* A gasteropod of the family Melanidæ.

Melanic (me-lan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to melanosis.—*Melanic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances. See MELANOSIS.

Melanidæ, Melaniidæ (me-lan'i-dē, mel-an-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of pectinibranchiate gasteropods, of the section Holostomata and order Prosobranchiata, characterized by the shell being spiral and turreted, the aperture often channelled or notched in front, outer lip acute, and operculum horny and spiral. It comprises two genera, Melania and Paludomus.

Melaniline (me-lan'i-lin), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and E. *aniline*.] ($C_{18}H_{13}N_3$.) A basic substance obtained from chloride of cyanogen and aniline.

Melanism (mel'an-izm), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melan*, black.] In *physiol.* an undue development of colouring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism*.

Melanite (mel'an-īt), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melan*, black.] A mineral, an iron-alumina variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form. Melanite is perfectly opaque. It is found among volcanic substances, chiefly near Albano and Frascati, in the neighbourhood of Rome.

Melanochroic (mel'an-ō-krō"ik), *a.* [Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, and *chroia*, colour.] One of the divisions into which Professor Huxley classifies the races of men; it includes the dark whites, and is supposed by him to be sprung from an intermixture of his Australioids and Xanthochroics.

Melanochroite (mel'an-ō-krō"īt), *n.* [See MELANOCHROIC.] ($PbCrO_4$.) A basic chromate of lead, found at Beresof in the Ural.

Melanoma (mel'an-ō-ma), *n.* Same as *Melanosis*.

Melanopathy (mel-an-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, and *pathos*, affection.] A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment, generally in patches. *Dunglison.*

Melanopsis (mel-an-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melan*, black, and *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of fresh-water, testaceous, turbinated molluscs, found in the south of Europe, and especially near the Mediterranean. They occur fossil in most of the tertiary beds of Europe.

Melanorrhœa (mel'an-o-rē"a), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, and *rheō*, to flow.] A genus of very large Indian trees, belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. It includes *M. usitatissima*, or black-varnish tree—*the* theet-tsee of Burmah and khew of Munipoor—which produces a wood of a dark colour, so hard that native anchors are made of it, and yields when tapped a varnish which becomes black on exposure, and is much valued for lacquering boats, vessels designed to contain liquids, articles of furniture, and the like.

Melanosis (mel-an-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr., a growing black, from *melas, melan*, black.] In *pathol.* an organic affection, due to the softening of the tissue of the part through disease, especially tubercles, in which the tissue is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form. The lungs are the chief seat of this affection.

Melanosperm (me-lan'ō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, and *sperma*, seed.] An alga belonging to the division Melanospermeæ.

Melanospermeæ (mel-an-ō-spėrm'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A division of algæ, characterized by their dark olivaceous spores. This division contains many of the largest and most important algæ, especially the large brown seaweeds which seem in all countries to form the extreme limit of seaweed growth.

Melanotic (mel-an-ot'ik), *a.* Relating to melanosis.

Melanotype (me-lan'ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *Melainotype*.

Melanterite (mē-lan'tėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melan*, black.] A mineralogical name of the native sulphate of iron.

Melanthaceæ (mel-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *melanthēs*, having black blossoms—*melas*, black, and *anthos*, a flower.] A nat. order of poisonous endogens, consisting of bulbous, tuberous, and fibrous rooted plants, with or without stems, and having parallel-veined leaves. The fruit is a three-parted capsule. There are about 130 species, natives of all parts of the world, some of which resemble crocuses and some small lilies. The most important species are medical plants, as the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), and cevadilla (*Asagræa officinalis*). The root of *Helonias dioica* is used in North America as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Melanthaceous (mel-an-thā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to the order Melanthaceæ.

Melanure, Melanurus (mel'a-nūr, mel-a-nū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *melas, melan*, black, and *oura*, a tail.] A small fish of the Mediterranean, the *Sparus melanurus* of Linnæus, a species of gilthead.

Melaphyre (mel'a-fīr), *n.* A compact black or blackish-gray trap-rock, consisting of a matrix of labradorite and augite, in which are imbedded crystals of the same minerals, and sometimes uniaxial mica, hornblende, and iron pyrites. It contains less iron and is of less specific gravity than dolerite, into which it sometimes passes.

Mela-rosa, Mella-rosa (mel'a-rō-za), *n.* [It. *mela*, an apple, and *rosa*, a rose.] The fruit of a tree of the genus Citrus, probably a variety of the lime (*C. Limetta*, or sweet lime), cultivated in Italy, and deriving its name from its fragrance resembling that of a rose.

Melas (mē'las), *n.* [Gr., black.] An endemial disease of Arabia, characterized by dark or black spots on the skin.

Melasma (me-las'ma), *n.* [Gr., a black or livid spot, from *melas*, black.] A disease of aged persons, in which a black spot appears upon the skin, especially of the extremities, which soon forms a foul ulcer. Called also *Melasmic*.

Melasmic (me-las'mik), *n.* See MELASMA.

Melasoma (mel-a-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *sōma*, body.] A very extensive family of heteromerous coleoptera, so called from the black colour of the species; it is the Tenebrionidæ of Leach. It contains three large genera, Pimelia, Blapsi, and Tenebrio.

Melasses (me-las'ez), *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, It. *melassa*, from L. *mel*, honey.] Same as *Molasses*.

Melastoma (me-las'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *stoma*, mouth, from the fruit of some of the species, when eaten, staining the lips black.] A genus of plants of about forty species, natives of tropical Asia, North Australia, and Oceania, the type of the nat. order Melastomaceæ. They are shrubs, usually covered with harsh hairs; the flowers are large, white, rose-coloured or purple, and the entire leaves three to seven nerved. The leaves of *M. malabathrica*, an East Indian species, are used by the natives where it grows as a remedy in diarrhœa, dysentery, and mucous discharges.

Melastomaceæ (mel'a-sto-mā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* An extensive nat. order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to Myrtaceæ, but they differ remarkably in the anthers, which usually open by pores, and are inflexed in bud, while the stamens are usually declinate and of two forms. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, with opposite or whorled leaves, often prominently three or five nerved, and often handsome flowers. They receive their name from the fruit of some of the species staining the lips of a black or deep purple colour. The species, of which about 1200 are known, abound chiefly in tropical countries, especially in South and West America.

Melastomaceous (mel'a-sto-mā"shus), *a.* Belonging or relating to the nat. order Melastomaceæ.

Melchisedician (mel-kiz'e-di"shan), *n.* One of a sect in the third century who affirmed Melchisedec to be Christ, or the Holy Ghost, and paid him divine adoration. Some regarded him as even superior to Christ. Written also *Melchizedecian*.

Melchite (melk'īt), *n.* One of an eastern sect of Christians who, while adhering to the ceremonies and liturgy of the Greek Church, acknowledge the authority of the pope. The name is also given to such members of the Greek community as are Roman Catholics.

Melchizedecian (mel-kiz'e-di"shan), *n.* Same as *Melchisedician*.

Melder (mel'dėr), *n.* [Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in the mill, from *mala*, to grind. See MEAL.] The quantity of meal ground at one time. [Scotch.]

> That ilka *meilder*, wi' the miller,
> Thou sat as lang as thou had siller. *Burns.*

Mele, † *n.* Meal; dinner, &c. *Chaucer.*

Meleagrinæ (mel'ē-a-grī"nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Phasianidæ, or pheasant family, comprising the turkeys and guinea-fowl.

Meleagris (mel-ē-ā'gris), *n.* A genus of birds of the family Phasianidæ, including the turkeys. See TURKEY.

Mêlée (mā-lā), *n.* [Fr., a participial substantive from *mêler*, to mix, O.Fr. *mesler*, Pr. *mesclar*, L.L. *misculare*, a freq. of *misceo*, to mix.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict; an affray; a scuffle; a medley.

Meleguetta-pepper (mel-e-gwet'a-pep'ėr), *n.* Same as *Malaguetta-pepper*.

Melena (me-lē'na), *n.* Same as *Melœna*.

Meles (mē'les), *n.* [L., a badger.] A genus of plantigrade mammals forming according to some zoologists the type genus of the family Melidæ, but by others referred to the family Ursidæ (bears), forming a sort of connecting link between them and the weasels and otters (Mustelidæ); the badgers. See BADGER.

Meletian (me-lē'shan), *n. Eccles.* (*a*) A follower of *Meletius*, an Egyptian bishop, who refused to hold communion with the lapsed on their repentance. (*b*) A follower of St. *Meletius* in the schism of Antioch in the fifth century.

Mele-tide, † *n.* [*Mele*, for meal, and *tide*, time.] Meal-time. *Chaucer.*

Melia (mē'li-a), *n.* [Gr., the ash, from the resemblance of the leaves.] A small genus of trees, nat. order Meliaceæ, natives of tropical Asia and Australia. *M. Azadirachta*, or margosa, is an evergreen which grows to the height of 40 feet, and bears white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies. Its bark yields a bitter used as a tonic, its seeds yield a valuable oil, and its trunk a tenacious gum. *M. Azedarach*, sometimes called *Persian lilac, pride of India*, and *bead-tree*, is a native of the north of India, and much cultivated in the southern parts of the United States, as well as in southern Europe. The bark of the root is said to be a powerful vermifuge.

Meliaceæ (mē-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledons, distinguished by their stamens being united into a tube. It consists of shrubs and trees chiefly inhabiting tropical Asia and America, and the species possess bitter, tonic, and astringent properties. They have small paniculate flowers, and often pinnate leaves.

Melibean, Melibœan (mel-i-bē'an), *a.* [After *Melibœus*, one of the interlocutors in the first eclogue of Virgil.] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating.

> And Danton rises and speaks, and Collot d'Herbois rises, and Curate Grégoire, and lame Couthon of the mountain rises; and in rapid *Melibœan* stanzas, only a few lines each, they propose motions not a few. *Carlyle.*

Melic (mel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *melikos*, from *melos*, a song.] Relating to song; lyric.

Melica (mel'i-ka), *n.* [It. *melica*, the great millet, from L. *mel*, honey.] A genus of grasses, two species of which, *M. uniflora*, much liked by cattle, and *M. nutans*, of rarer occurrence, are found in Britain. *M. altissima*, a Siberian species, attaining a height of 3 or 4 feet, has been introduced into Europe, and yields a considerable bulk of herbage.

Meliceris (me-lis'ér-is), *n.* [Gr. *melikēris—meli*, honey, and *kēros*, wax.] In *pathol.* an encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble wax or honey in consistence.

Melicerous (me-lis'ér-us), *a.* [See MELICERIS.] A term applied to a tumour inclosed in a cyst, and consisting of matter like honey.

Melic-grass (mel'ik-gras), *n.* See MELICA.

Melidæ (mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *meles*, a badger, or a marten. See MELES.] A family of plantigrade animals characterized by their elongated bodies and short legs, and by the fact that they have a carnassial tooth with a partly cutting edge, while in the bears all the teeth are equally tuberculate. It includes according to some zoologists the badgers, the glutton or wolverine, the grison, and the ratels or honey-badgers, which, however, by others are classed under different families.

Melilite (mel'i-līt), *n.* See MELLITE.

Melilot (mel'i-lot), *n.* [Gr. *melilōton, melilōtos*, a kind of clover, so called from the quantity of honey it contained—*meli*, honey, and *lōtos*, lotus.] A plant of the genus Melilotus (which see).

Melilotus (mel-i-lō'tus), *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Papilionaceæ, differing from the clovers in having racemose flowers. The common yellow melilot (*M. officinalis*) grows wild in woods, hedges, and neglected fields in Britain and most parts of Europe. It was formerly used as a medicine, as an ingredient in plasters, poultices, and emollient fomentations. White melilot (*M. vulgaris* or *leucantha*), common in some parts of Europe, has become naturalized in Britain. It has been recommended as a fodder plant under the names of *Cabul* and *Bokhara clover*. *M. cærulea* is employed in giving its peculiar flavour and odour to the Swiss cheese known as *sapsago*.

Meliorate (mēl'yor-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *meliorated;* ppr. *meliorating.* [L. *melioro, melioratum*, to make better, from *melior*, better, compar. of *bonus*, good.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; as, to *meliorate* fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation.

> Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*
>
> The pure and benign light of revelation has had a *meliorating* influence on mankind. *Washington.*

Meliorate (mēl'yor-āt), *v.i.* To grow better.

Meliorater, Meliorator (mēl'yor-āt-ėr), *n.* One who meliorates.

Melioration (mēl-yor-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *melioratio, meliorationis*, a bettering, from *melioro*, to better. See MELIORATE.] 1. The act or operation of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

> A direct discouragement of *melioration*, as directly as if the law said in express terms, Thou shalt not improve. *Burke.*

2. *pl.* In *Scots law*, a term generally used to signify improvements made by a tenant upon the land or farm which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to recompense from the landlord.

Meliority† (mēl-yor'i-ti), *n.* [L. L. *melioritas*, from L. *melior*, better.] The state of being better.

> This colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon.*

Meliphaga (me-lif'a-ga), *n.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, and *phagō*, to eat.] A genus of tenuirostral birds, the type of the family Meliphagidæ (which see).

Meliphagan (me-lif'a-gan), *n.* A tenuirostral bird of the genus Meliphaga.

Meliphagidæ (mel-i-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, and *phagō*, to eat.] A family of tenuirostral insessores, having a long curved sharp bill, the tongue terminating in a pencil of delicate filaments to adapt it for sucking honey from flowers or juices from fruits; the honey-eaters or honey-suckers. They abound in all parts of Australia. One species, *Meliphaga* or *Ptilotis paradiseus*, is called the *rifleman* or *rifle-bird* by the colonists; another species, *Myzantha melanophrys*, the *bell-bird*, from its voice resembling the tinkling of a little bell. *Prosthemadera Novæ-Zeelandiæ* (the poe or parson bird), somewhat larger than a blackbird, is the only musical member of the family, and has besides great powers of mimicry. See HONEY-SUCKER.

Meliphagidan (mel-i-faj'i-dan), *n.* A bird belonging to the family Meliphagidæ.

Meliphagous (me-lif'a-gus), *a.* Feeding upon honey.

Melissa, Melitta (me-lis'a, me-lit'ta), *n.* [Gr., a bee—bees obtaining a great quantity of honey from the balm.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. *M. officinalis* (common balm) is a native of the south of Europe, but naturalized in some parts of Britain, and common in gardens. There are only three or four species natives of Europe and West and Central Asia; they are herbs with toothed roundish leaves, and white or yellowish blossoms in few-flowered whorls. It is frequently used in infusion as a common drink in fevers.

Melisuginæ (mel'i-sū-ji"nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of tenuirostral, passerine birds, of the family Trochilidæ, the straight-billed humming-birds, the *Florisuginæ* of some naturalists.

Melitæa (mel-i-tē'a), *n.* A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidæ, and distinguished by their antennæ, which have a wide flat club. There are several British species known by the name of *fritillaries*.

Melithreptinæ (mel'i-threp-tī"nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, and *threptos*, fed.] The honey-suckers, a sub-family of tenuirostral, insessorial birds, of the order Meliphagidæ.

Melitose (mel'i-tōs), *n.* [Gr. *meli*, honey.] ($C_{12}H_{12}O_{11}$.) A kind of sugar obtained from the manna which falls in opaque drops from various species of Eucalyptus growing in Tasmania.

Melitta. See MELISSA.

Melittis (me-lit'is), *n.* [Gr. *melissa, melitta*, a bee. See MELISSA.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ; bastard balm. *M. Melissophyllum*, the only species of erect habit, is a beautiful plant with large and often highly coloured flowers, growing in woods and hedges in the south and south-west of England, and occurring throughout central and southern Europe.

Mell (mel), *n.* A wooden mallet. [Scotch.]

Mell, Melle (mel), *v.t.* [Fr. *mêler*, to mix, to mingle. See MÊLÉE.] To mix; to blend. [Old English and Scotch.]

Mell, Melle (mel), *v.i.* [Obsolete and Scotch.] 1. To meddle; to intermeddle or interfere; to have to do with.

> Hence, ye profane, *mell* not with holy things. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To contend in fight.

Mell† (mel), *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey. '*Mell* nor gall.' *Warner.*

Mellay, Melley (mel'lā), *n.* [See MÊLÉE.] A mêlée; a conflict.

> He rode the *mellay*, lord of the ringing lists. *Tennyson.*
>
> So that Russians belonging to the column, and Russians belonging to the right wing, and men of the Scots Greys, and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards, were here forced and crowded together in one indiscriminate *melley*. *W. H. Russell.*

Melle,† *n.* A mill. *Chaucer.*

Melliferous (me-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *mellifer*, from *mel, mellis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing honey. '*Melliferous* plants.' *N. Grew.*

Mellific (me-lif'ik), *a.* Same as *Melliferous.*

Mellification (me-lif'i-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *mellifico, mellificatum*, to make honey—*mel, mellis*, honey, and *facio*, to make.] The making or production of honey.

Mellifluence (me-lif'lū-ens), *n.* [L. *mel, mellis*, honey, and *fluo*, to flow.] A flow of sweetness, or a sweet smooth flow. 'The pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures.' *T. Warton.*

Mellifluent (me-lif'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *mellifluens, mellifluentis*, and *mellifluus*, honey-dropping. See MELLIFLUENCE.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing. 'The *mellifluent* strain.' *Shenstone.*

Mellifluently (me-lif'lū-ent-li), *adv.* In a mellifluent manner; smoothly; flowingly.

Mellifluous (me-lif'lū-us), *a.* Same as *Mellifluent.*

> A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

Mellifluously (me-lif'lū-us-li), *adv.* Same as *Mellifluently.*

> When amatory poets sing their loves
> In liquid lines *mellifluously* bland. *Byron.*

Melligenous (me-lij'en-us), *a.* [L. *mellige-nus*, honey-like—*mel, mellis*, honey, and *genus*, kind.] Having the qualities of honey.

Melligo (me-lī'gō), *n.* [L.] Honey-dew (which see).

Mellilite. See MELLITE.

Melliloquent (me-lil'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *mel, mellis*, honey, and *loquens, loquentis*, ppr. of *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking sweetly. [Rare.]

Melliphagan (me-lif'a-gan), *n.* Same as *Meliphagan.*

Melliphagous (me-lif'a-gus), *a.* Same as *Meliphagous.*

Mellit (mel'it), *n.* [L. *mel, mellis*, honey.] In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

Mellitate (mel'i-tāt), *n.* [L. *mel, mellis*, honey.] A salt of mellitic acid.

Mellite, Mellilite (mel'it, mel'i-līt), *n.* [L. *mel, mellis*, Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lithos*, a stone.] Honey-stone, a very rare mineral, first observed in the beds of brown-coal in Thuringia. The term *mellilite* has also been given to a mineral of a reddish or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove near Rome. It occurs in very minute crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava. It fuses into a glass before the blow-pipe.

Mellitic (me-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to mellite or honey-stone.—*Mellitic acid* ($H_{12}C_6O_{12}$), the peculiar acid of the mellite or honey-stone of Thuringia. It has a sour, bitter taste, is very soluble in water and also in alcohol, and it crystallizes in colourless needles.

Mellivora (me-liv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [L. *mel, mellis*, honey, and *voro*, to devour.] A genus of the Melidæ or badger family, much like the common badger in their habits and appearance, but exceedingly fond of honey. They are natives of northern and southern Africa; the ratels.

Melloca, Melluco (mel-lō'ka, mel-lū'kō), *n.* [South American name.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Basellaceæ. *M. tuberosa*, a species of the genus, is cultivated in Peru, Bolivia, and New Grenada, on account of its esculent tuberous roots. In the potato famine of 1846 it was introduced into Britain to supply the place of that esculent, but was found unpalatable, and its culture was accordingly abandoned.

Mellone (mel'on), *n.* [See MELLITE.] A compound of carbon and nitrogen obtained by heating bi-sulphocyanide of mercury, the compound remaining at the bottom of the retort in the form of a lemon-yellow powder.

Mellow (mel'lō), *a.* [Allied probably to such words as Prov. G. *möll*, soft, ripe, *mölich*, mellow, on the point of rotting, *mollig*, soft; and probably also to L. *mollis*, Gr. *malakos*, Skr. *mridu*, tender, soft, sweet, ripe, and to E. *meal*, all belonging, according to Max Müller, to the very prolific Indo-European root *mar.*] 1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure; as, a *mellow* peach or apple; *mellow* fruit.—2. Soft and loamy; easily penetrated; unctuous; as, *mellow* soil.

> Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

3. Soft to the senses; rich or delicate to the eye, ear, palate, &c., as colour, sound, flavour, and the like.

> Dragons of the prime
> That tare each other in their slime
> Were *mellow* music match'd with *him*. *Tennyson.*
>
> The tender flush whose *mellow* stain imbues
> Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*

4. Toned down by the lapse of time; softened or matured by length of years; kindly disposed; good-humoured; genial; jovial. 'As merry and *mellow* an old bachelor as ever followed a hound.' *Irving.*

> May health return to *mellow* age. *Wordsworth.*

5. Rendered good-humoured or genial by liquor; somewhat under the influence of liquor; half-tipsy.

> When I am dead, may the better sort say,
> In the morning when sober, in the evening when *mellow*,
> He's gone, and not left behind him his fellow. *Dr. Pope.*

Mellow (mel'lō), *v.t.* 1. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age; to give richness, flavour, or delicacy.

> On foreign mountains may the sun refine
> The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To soften; to pulverize; as, earth is *mellowed* by frost.—3. To tone or smooth down; to soften in character; to render more perfect; to mature; to improve.

> Memory softens and subdues many a harsh tint, *mellows* many an incongruity. *Lever.*

Mellow (mel'lō), *v.i.* 1. To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection. 'To ripe and *mellow* there.' *Donne.*—2. To soften in character; to become toned down.

This country, gradually softening towards the neighbourhood of Mr. B.'s retreat, there *mellowed* into a rustic landscape. *Dickens.*

Mellowly (mel'lō-li), *adv.* In a mellow manner.

Mellowness (mel'lō-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being mellow; ripeness; maturity; softness or richness to the eye, ear, palate, and the like.

In thee all passion becomes passionless,
Touched by thy spirit's *mellowness.* *Tennyson.*

2. In *painting*, a richness of tone in an old picture; absence of harsh colouring in a new one.

Mellowy (mel'lō-i), *a.* Soft; unctuous.

Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf. *Drayton.*

Melocactus (mel-ō-kak'tus), *n.* [*Melon* and *cactus.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Cactaceæ, characterized by the flowers being produced in a hemispherical or cylindrical head at the top of the plant, which consists of a dense mass of bristly wool and slender spines, from amongst which the small ephemeral flowers scarcely emerge. The plants themselves consist of simple fleshy stems of a globular or conical form, with numerous prominent ribs armed with fascicles of stiff spines placed at regular distances. There are numerous species, principally natives of the West Indies. *M. communis* is called the *Turk's-cap cactus*, from the flowering portion on the top of the plant being of a cylindrical form and red colour like a fez cap.

Melocoton, Melocotoon (mel'ō-kō-tōn''), *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree; It. *melocotogno*, quince-tree; L. *malum cotoneum* or *Cydonium*, a quince, from *Cydonia*, in Crete, whence it came.] A quince; also, a large kind of peach.

Melodeon (me-lō'dē-on), *n.* [From *melody*, Gr. *melōdia.* See MELODY.] 1. A wind-instrument furnished with metallic free reeds and a keyboard, whose keys open valves by which the wind from the bellows, worked by the performer's feet, is admitted to the reeds. It is a variety of the harmonium. Called also *Reed-organ.*—2. A music-hall.

Melodic (me-lod'ik), *a.* Of the nature of melody; relating to or made up of melody.

Melodics (me-lod'iks), *n.* That branch of the science of music which investigates the laws of melody and the pitch of tones.

Melodious (me-lō'di-us), *a.* [See MELODY.] Containing or characterized by melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as, a *melodious* voice; *melodious* strains. 'Music more *melodious* than the spheres.' *Dryden.*

Melodiously (me-lō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically.

Melodiousness (me-lō'di-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being melodious, or of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.

Melodist (mel'ō-dist), *n.* 1. A composer or singer of melodies.—2. A collection of melodies, tunes, or songs.

Melodize (mel'ō-dīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *melodized*; ppr. *melodizing.* To make melodious.

Melodize (mel'ō-dīz), *v.i.* To compose or sing melodies.

Melodrama (mel-ō-drä'ma), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, drama.] Originally and strictly, that species of drama in which the declamation of certain passages is interrupted by music, but now the term has come to designate a romantic play, generally of a serious character, in which effect is sought by startling incidents, striking situations, exaggerated sentiment and thrilling denouement, aided by splendid decoration and music.

Melodramatic, Melodramatical (mel'ō-dra-mat''ik, mel'ō-dra-mat''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of a melodrama. 'Full of contortion and *melodramatic* postures.' *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Melodramatically (mel'ō-dra-mat''ik-al-li), *adv.* In a melodramatic manner; in the manner of an actor of melodrama; in an affected and exaggerated manner assumed for effect.

The honourable Samuel Slumkey himself advanced and seized the hand of the said Pott, and *melodramatically* testified by gestures to the crowd his inefaceable obligation to the Eatanswill Gazette. *Dickens.*

Melodramatist (mel-ō-dra'mat-ist), *n.* One who is versed in melodramas or who writes them.

Melodrame (mel'ō-drām), *n.* Same as *Melodrama* (which see).

Melody (mel'ō-dī), *n.* [Gr. *melōdia*, a tune, a choral song—*melos*, a limb, a part, and *ōdē*, a song.] An agreeable succession of sounds; sweetness of sound; music; as, a voice full of *melody*; the *melody* of birds. 'While all the winds with *melody* are ringing.' *Shelley.*

The birds chant *melody* on every bush. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *music*, (*a*) a succession of simple sounds produced by a single voice or instrument, and so regulated and modulated as to please the ear or to express some kind of sentiment. (*b*) The particular air or tune of a musical piece; the leading theme or themes in a musical composition.

Meloe (mel'ō-ē), *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Cantharidæ; the oil-beetles. It consists of those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs an oily yellowish liquor. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of the blister-fly, or are mixed with it. The larvæ attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and within the egg membranes are hatched, supported by the honey intended for the young bee.

Melolontha (mel-ō-lon'tha), *n.* [Gr. *mēlolonthē*, a kind of beetle.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of which the common cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) is an example. The grub of this species lives for two or three years, and is often very destructive.

Melolonthidæ (mel-ō-lon'thi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the common cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) is an example.

Melolonthidan (mel-ō-lon'thi-dan), *n.* A beetle belonging to the family Melolonthidæ.

Melon (mel'on), *n.* [Fr. *melon*, L. *melo*, an apple-shaped melon, Gr. *mēlon*, an apple or apple-shaped fruit.] A plant, *Cucumis Melo*, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. It is an herbaceous, succulent, climbing or trailing annual, cultivated for its fruit in hot eastern countries from time immemorial. The fruit is the richest and most highly flavoured of all the fleshy fruits. There are many varieties of the melon, as the Canteloup, which is reckoned the best, Egyptian, Salonica, and Persian, each of which includes several varieties. In this climate the melon, to be raised to perfection, requires the aid of artificial heat and glass throughout every stage of its culture. The *water-melon* is the *Citrullus vulgaris.*—*Musk-melon*, a variety of *Cucumis Melo.*

Melon-thistle (mel'on-this'l), *n.* A name common to the melon-shaped cactuses, as those of the genus Melocactus (which see).

Melopiano (mel'ō-pi-ä-nō), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, and E. *piano.*] An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte. It consists of a series of small hammers set into rapid vibration by winding up a spring. When a key is struck and held down the constant repetition of the blows of the hammer causes a continuous vibration of the string, producing a sustained and charming sound.

Melopœia (mel-ō-pē'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *melopoiia*, from *melos*, a song, and *poieō*, to make.] The art of composing melody.

Melotype (mel'ō-tip), *n.* A photographic process in which the dark chamber is dispensed with, as the pictures can be developed at any time after they are taken. It is especially valuable to tourists for use in the field.

Melpomene.—Antique in the Vatican.

Melpomene (mel-pom'ē-nē), *n.* [Gr. *Melpomenē*, from *melpomai*, to sing.] 1. In *class. myth.*, *lit.* the songstress; the muse who presides over tragedy, daughter of Zeus and Mnemosyne. She is generally represented as a young woman, with vine leaves surrounding her head, and holding in her hand a tragic mask.—2. A small planet or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered June 24, 1852, by Professor Hind.

Melrose (mel'rōz), *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *rosa*, a rose.] Honey of roses.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid. *Sir W. Fordyce.*

Melt (melt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *meltan, miltan*, also *smeltan.* (See SMELT.) Allied to Gr. *meldō*, to liquefy; also to *malt, mellow*, &c., the *s* according to Pott representing a preposition.] 1. To reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; to liquefy; to dissolve; to fuse; as, to *melt* wax, tallow, or lead; to *melt* ice or snow.—2. *Fig.* to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; to render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

3. To waste away; to dissipate. *Shak.*

Melt, Dissolve, Thaw.—'Two words, . . . popularly confounded, though scientifically very distinct, are *melt* and *dissolve.* The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone; the latter signifies the bringing about this result by distributing the particles of the substance acted on among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the *solution* of the solid substance. The term to *thaw* differs from to *melt* in being only applicable to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition of themselves.' *Chambers's Journal.*

SYN. To liquefy, dissolve, fuse, thaw, mollify, soften, subdue.

Melt (melt), *v.i.* 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state.

And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

And what seem'd corporal,
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shak.*

3. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible; to pass by imperceptible degrees; to blend; to shade.

The delicate gradation of curves that *melt* into each other by imperceptible transitions. *Dr. Caird.*

4. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like; to become tender, mild, or gentle.

Melting with tenderness and mild compassion. *Shak.*

5. To be weakened or broken; to be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did *melt*, neither did there remain any more courage in any man. Josh. ii. 11.

Meltable (melt'a-bl), *a.* That may be melted; fusible.

Melter (melt'ér), *n.* One who melts.

Melting (melt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fusing; dissolving.—2. Affecting; moving; as, a *melting* speech.—3. Feeling or showing tenderness. 'A hand open as day for *melting* charity.' *Shak.*

Meltingly (melt'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a melting manner; in a manner to melt or soften. 2. Like something melting; by the process of melting.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Meltingness (melt'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The power of melting or softening.—2. Capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence.

Melting-pot (melt'ing-pot), *n.* A crucible.

Meltith (mel'tith), *n.* [Probably a form of *meal-tide.*] A meal. [Scotch.]

Melvie (mel'vi), *v.t.* To soil with meal. [Scotch.]

Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or *melvie* his braw claithing. *Burns.*

Melyridæ (me-lī'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A group of small coleopterous insects, family Malacodermata, mostly British; type genus Melyris. The body is ovate, soft, and but slightly convex, and generally of a brilliant colour, red and green prevailing. They and their larvæ are found on flowers, which they frequent to feed on the smaller insects they find on them.

Melyris (me-lī'ris), *n.* [Gr. *melouris*, an insect mentioned by Nicander, and not identified.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera, and included in the Malacodermata. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size and very

gaily coloured. Most of the species are natives of Africa.

Mem. A contraction of *Memorandum*, placed before a note to aid the memory.

Mem. To remember to forget to ask
Old Whitbread to my house one day.
Mem. Not to forget to take of beer the cask,
The brewer offered me away: *Dr. Wolcot.*

Member (mem'bėr), *n.* [L. *membrum*, a limb, a member of the body.] 1. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb.—2. Part of an aggregate or a whole; specifically, (*a*) a part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. (*b*) In *arch.* any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or moulding. (*c*) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like; an individual forming part of an association; as, every citizen is a *member* of the state or body politic. (*d*) In *alg.* either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=).

Membered (mem'bėrd), *a.* 1. Having limbs: used chiefly in composition; as big-*membered*.—2. In *her.* a term used of a bird when its legs are borne of a different tincture to the bird itself.

Membership (mem'bėr-ship), *n.* 1. The state of being a member.

External church *membership* or profession of the true religion. *South.*

2. The members of a body regarded collectively; community; society; as, the whole *membership* of the church.

Membracidæ (mem-brā'si-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *membrax*, a kind of cicada.] The tree-hoppers, a family of homopterous insects, in many respects resembling the Cicadidæ, but possessing the faculty of leaping, some of them to the distance of 5 or 6 feet. Some of them are found on the limbs of trees, and others on the stems of plants. This is an extensive family of insects, of the most bizarre forms. They abound in South America.

Membrane (mem'brān), *n.* [L. *membrana*, a thin skin, parchment, from *membrum*, a limb.] In *anat.* a texture of the animal body, arranged in the form of laminæ, which covers organs, lines the interior of cavities, or takes part in the formation of the walls of canals or tubes. The term is also often applied to the thin expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables. Membrane is generally divided into three kinds, mucous, serous, and fibrous. The lining of the nose, trachea, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, is of the first kind; the serous membranes form the lining of the sacs or closed cavities, as of the chest, abdomen, &c.; the fibrous membranes are tough, inelastic, and tendinous; such as the dura mater, the pericardium, the capsules of joints, &c.—*Investing membrane*, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricle of the ovum. It was formerly called the serous layer of the germinal membrane.—*Schneiderian membrane*, the lining membrane of the upper part of the nose, in which the nerves of the sense of smell are supposed to terminate.

Membraneous, Membranaceous (mem-brā'nē-us, mem-bra-nā'shus), *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling a membrane; consisting of membranes; as, a *membraneous* covering.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous* stomachs, not muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *bot.* thin, like membrane, and translucent. In general it denotes a flatted leaf or one resembling parchment.

Membraniferous (mem-brā-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *fero*, to bear.] Having or producing membranes.

Membraniform (mem-bran'i-form), *a.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

Membranology (mem-bra-nol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science which relates to membranes. [Rare.]

Membranous (mem'bran-us), *a.* Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; resembling a membrane; as, *membranous* covering; *membranous* tissue.—*Membranous cellular tissue*, in *bot.* that kind of tissue in which the walls of the cellules are composed solely of membrane. It may be considered as the basis of the vegetable structure, never being absent in plants, while many are entirely composed of it. Written also *Membraneous, Membranaceous.*

Memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* [L., remember, be mindful, 2d pers. sing. imper. of *memini*, to remember.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

Memoir (mem'oir, mem'wąr), *n.* [Fr. *mémoire*, from L. *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful. See MEMORY.] 1. A notice of something remembered; an account of transactions or events written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator; an account of matters connected with some period of history, but less thorough and formal than a history proper.—2. A biographical notice, whether written by the subject of it or by some one else; recollections of one's life; a biography or autobiography; as, his *memoirs* are very entertaining.—3. An account of something deemed noteworthy; a record of investigations of any subject, especially a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.

Memoirist (mem'oir-ist), *n.* A writer of memoirs.

Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well-informed essayist and *memoirist*. *Craik.*

Memorabilia (mem'or-a-bil"i-a), *n. pl.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

Memorability (mem'or-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Memorableness. *Craig.*

Memorable (mem'or-a-bl), *a.* [L. *memorabilis*, from *memor*, mindful. See MEMORY.] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished. 'By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds.' *Sir J. Davies.*—SYN. Illustrious, celebrated, signal, distinguished, extraordinary, remarkable, famous.

Memorableness (mem'or-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being memorable; memorability.

Memorably (mem'or-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

Memorandum (mem-or-an'dum), *n.* pl. **Memoranda** (mem-or-an'da), less commonly now **Memorandums.** [L., something to be remembered. See MEMORY.] 1. A note to help the memory.

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book. *Guardian.*

A greasy page still extant, with many other scrawled *memoranda* regarding the bygone frequenters of the house. *Thackeray.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, (*a*) a short compendious note in writing of any transaction, or the outline of an intended deed; also, a document, containing the name of the company, its object, amount of capital, liability of its members, &c., required from every joint-stock company for registration. (*b*) In *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted. Called also a *Mémoire.*

Memorandum-book (mem-or-an'dum-bụk), *n.* A book in which matters are recorded to assist the memory.

Memorandum-check (mem-or-an'dum-chek), *n.* A brief informal note of a debt of the nature of a due-bill.

Memorate† (mem'or-āt), *v.t.* [L. *memorare, memoratum*, from *memor*, mindful.] To mention for remembrance; to commemorate.

Memorative (mem'or-āt-iv), *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of anything. *Hammond.*

Memorial (me-mō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *memorialis*. See MEMORY.] 1. Preservative of memory; serving as a memorial.

There high in air, *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory. 'The *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind.' *Watts.*—*Memorial stone*, (*a*) same as *Foundation-stone.* (*b*) A stone, generally a stone tablet set up on a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

Memorial (me-mō'ri-al), *n.* 1. That which preserves the memory of something; anything that serves to keep in memory. 'A more desirable *memorial* of his friend.' *Macaulay.*

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity. *Hooker.*

2. Any note or hint to assist the memory; a memorandum; a record.

Memorials written with King Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In *diplomacy*, a species of informal state paper much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—5. In *law*, (*a*) that which contains the particulars of a deed, &c., and is the instrument registered, as in the case of an annuity which must be registered. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point; a statement of facts and points of law bearing upon a question in dispute, designed to assist counsel in drawing a summons or defences, to prepare him for an oral hearing before a judge, and the like; a brief.—6.† Memory; remembrance; that which is remembered (about a person or thing). 'Precious is the *memorial* of the just.' *Evelyn.*—SYN. Monument, memento, memorandum, record.

Memorialist (me-mō'ri-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.—2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

Memorialize (me-mō'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *memorialized*; ppr. *memorializing.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

He felt that the mail-bags were not to be trifled with, and he resolved to *memorialize* the Post-office the very instant he reached London. *Dickens.*

Memoria Technica (me-mō'ri-a tek'ni-ka), *n.* [L.] *Lit.* technical memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics (which see).

Memorie,† *n.* Memory; remembrance.—*To be drawn to memorie*, to be recorded. *Chaucer.*

Memorie,† *v.t.* To remember. *Chaucer.*

Memorist† (mem'or-ist), *n.* One who or that which causes to be remembered. 'Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Memoriter (me-mor'it-ėr), *adv.* [L.] From memory; by heart; as, to quote a passage of an author *memoriter.*

Memorize (mem'or-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *memorized*; ppr. *memorizing.* 1. To cause to be remembered; to render memorable; especially, to record; to hand down to memory by writing.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians. *Spenser.*

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart. *Goodrich.*

Memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* [L. *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful, from *memini*, to remember.] 1. The power or the capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the understanding suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness that it has formerly been present to it; the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past; remembrance; recollection. The word *memory* is not employed uniformly in the same precise sense, but it always expresses some modification of that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; a faculty which is obviously the great foundation of all intellectual improvement. The word *memory* is sometimes used to express a capacity of retaining knowledge, and sometimes a power of recalling it to our thoughts when we have occasion to apply it to use. The latter operation of the mind, however, is more properly called *recollection.*—2. The act of remembering.

Some little *memory* of me will stir him. *Shak.*

3. The state of being remembered; exemption from oblivion; continued existence in the recollection of men; that which is remembered about a person or event. 'And left their *memories* a world's curse.' *Tennyson.*

The *memory* of the just is blessed. Prov. x. 7.

4. Anything remembered. 'Put strange *memories* in my head.' *Tennyson.*—5. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past; as, the revolution in France was within the author's *memory.*—6. Me-

morial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance.

Be better suited;
These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours.
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shak.*

7.† An act or ceremony in remembrance; a service for the dead.

Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings, and their gifts.
Spenser.

—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* *Memory* is the faculty or capacity itself; *recollection* and *remembrance* are exercises of the faculty, while *reminiscence* is the thing remembered. *Recollection* [L. *re*, again, and *colligo, collectum*, to gather, to collect] differs from *remembrance* in implying more effort. To *remember* is to keep in mind, and things thus laid up in memory come to our remembrance without voluntary or conscious effort, but we strive to *recollect* things or thoughts past and partially forgotten. *Recollection*, like *reminiscence*, is sometimes used in the sense of that which is recollected; as, *recollections of the Arabian Nights;* but it differs from it in that its object is more complex, not one scene or event, but a connected series. *Recollection* in this sense, as well as *reminiscence*, being more concrete than the allied words, are frequently used in the plural. *Reminiscence* is scarcely used in reference to past thoughts, being commonly used in reference to past events; while *recollection* is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling mental operations. We narrate a *reminiscence* of our youth; we *recollect* the steps in a long mathematical operation; we *remember* a psalm or air laid up in memory.

Memphian (mem'fi-an), *a.* [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt.] 1. Pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian. 'Busiris and his *Memphian* chivalry.' *Milton.* — 2. Very dark: a sense borrowed from the preternatural darkness brought over Egypt by Moses.

Men (men), pl. of *man*. See MAN.

Men' (men), *v.t.* or *i.* To mend. [Scotch.]

Menaccanite. See MENACHANITE.

Menaccanitic. See MENACHANITIC.

Menace (men'ās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *menaced;* ppr. *menacing*. [Fr. *menacer*, It. *minacciare*, from L. *minaciæ*, threats, from *minax*, threatening, *mina*, a threat, from root *min*, seen in *mineo*, to project.] 1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil on: usually followed by *with* before the evil threatened; as, the spirit of insubordination *menaced* Spain with the horrors of civil war.

My master fearfully did *menace* me with death.
Shak.

The man presents himself to their thoughts, but to *menace* and alarm them. *Burke.*

2. To hold out threats of; to indicate the danger or risk of; as, a hanging rock *menaces* a fall. 'He *menaced* revenge upon the cardinal.' *Shak.*

Menace (men'ās), *n.* [Fr. *menace*, L. *minaciæ*. See the verb.] A threat or threatening; the declaration or indication of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; the indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

Though he and his accursed crew
Fierce sign of battle make and *menace* high. *Milton.*
The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden.*

Menacer (men'ās-ėr), *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

Menachanite, Menaccanite (mē-nak'an-it), *n.* Titaniferous iron ore, a hematite in which part of the iron is replaced by titanium; a mineral of a grayish or iron black colour, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glistening lustre; found near *Menachan*, in Cornwall, England.

Menachanitic, Menaccanitic (mē-nak'an-it"ik), *a.* Pertaining to menachanite.

Menacing (men'ās-ing), *p.* and *a.* Threatening; indicating a threat; as, he had a *menacing* aspect.

Menacingly (men'ās-ing-li), *adv.* In a menacing or threatening manner.

Menage (men-ăzh'), *n.* [Fr. *ménage*, a household: O.Fr. *mesnage*, L.L. *mansionaticum*, from L. *mansio*, a dwelling. See MANAGE.] 1. A household.

Then she tried keeping house with a female friend; then the double *menage* began to quarrel and get into debt. *Thackeray.*

2. Housekeeping; household management. 3.† A menagerie.

Menage† (men'āj), *n.* Same as *Manege*.

Menage† (men'āj), *v.t.* To manage; to train horses. *Spenser.*

Menagerie (me-naj'ėr-i or me-nazh'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie*. See MENAGE.] 1. A yard or place in which wild animals are kept.—2. A collection of wild animals; specifically, a collection of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

Menagery (me-näj'ėr-i), *n.* Same as *Menagerie*.

Menagogue (mē'na-gog), *n.* [Gr. *mēnes*, menstrua, and *agō*, to bring.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

Menald† (men'ald), *a.* Spotted: said of animals.

Menandrian (me-nan'dri-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics, a disciple of *Menander*, who to the heresies of Simon Magus added some of his own, maintaining that no one could be saved except those baptized in his name, and that all thus baptized were immortal and incorruptible.

Mend (mend), *v.t.* [A shorter form of *amend*, from L. *emendo*, to free from fault—*a* for *e* or *ex*, out of, and *menda*, a blemish, a fault.] 1. To repair, as something broken, rent, defaced, decayed, or the like; to restore to the original condition; to restore to a sound or prosperous state; to put into shape or order again; to patch up; as, to *mend* a road; to *mend* a chair or table; to *mend* a garment; to *mend* a shoe; to *mend* a broken constitution. — 2. To alter for the better; to improve; to ameliorate; to correct; to rectify; as, to *mend* one's manners.

In others' works thou dost but *mend* the style.
Shak.

3. To help; to advance; to further; to improve.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruits. *Mortimer.*

This word was formerly used with much greater latitude than it is now. Shakspere uses it in the sense of to make up for any defect in any way, and has such uses as the following.—4. To add to; to increase.

Over and above Signior Baptista's liberality I'll *mend* it with a largess.

[This meaning still survives in one or two phrases, such as *to mend one's pace; to mend one's efforts.*]—5.† To increase the value of in any way, directly or indirectly.

You *mend* the jewel by the wearing it.

6.† To adjust.

Your crown's awry,
I'll *mend* it, and then play.

7. To make up for by a better; to improve upon. '*Mend* the instance.' *Shak.*

Will you go with me? We'll *mend* our dinner here.
Shak.

[We still use such phrases as, You must *mend that shot* next time, that is, make a better next time.]—SYN. To repair, improve, ameliorate, better, amend, correct, rectify, reform.

Mend (mend), *v.i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve; also, to do, act, or behave better.

Mend when thou canst; be better at thy leisure.
Shak.

My long sickness
Of health and living now begins to *mend*. *Shak.*

Mendable (mend'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being mended.

Mendacious (men-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *mendax, mendacis*, lying, *mentior*, to lie.] Lying; false; given to telling untruths.

Mendacity (men-das'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being mendacious; a disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying; falsehood.

His *mendacity* and his falsehood passed into proverbs. *Macaulay.*

2. A falsehood; a lie. 'In this delivery there were additional *mendacities.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Mender (mend'ėr), *n.* One who mends or repairs.

Mendiant,† *n.* [Fr.] A mendicant; a begging friar. *Chaucer.*

Mendicancy (men'di-kan-si), *n.* The condition of being mendicant; beggary; a state of begging.

Mendicant (men'di-kant), *a.* [L. *mendicans, mendicantis*, ppr. of *mendico*, to beg (Fr. *mendier*), from *mendicus*, a beggar.] 1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary; as, reduced to a *mendicant* state.—2. Practising beggary: as, a *mendicant* friar. See FRIAR.

Mendicant (men'di-kant), *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar. 'From cardinals down to *mendicants.*' *Berkeley.*

Mendicate † (men'di-kāt), *v.t.* To beg or practise begging.

Mendication (men-di-kā'shon), *n.* The act of begging.

Mendicity (men-dis'i-ti), *n.* [L. *mendicitas*. See MENDICANT.] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

Mendment† (mend'ment), *n.* Amendment (which see). *Bp. Gordon.*

Mendose (men'dōs), *a.* [L. *mendosus*, faulty, counterfeit.] False; spurious.

Mends (mendz), *n.* Amends; atonement; revenge. [Old English and Scotch.]

If she be fair, 't is the better for her; and if she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shak.*

Mene,† *v.t.* To mean; to intend. *Chaucer.*

Mene,† *n.* A mean or instrument.

Mene,† *a.* Middle. *Chaucer.*

Mene (mē'nē), *n.* A Chaldaic word signifying numeration.

And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN. This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. Dan. v. 25, 26.

When she would think, where'er she turned her sight,
The airy hand confusion wrought,
Wrote '*Mene, mene*,' and divided quite,
The kingdom of her thought. *Tennyson.*

Meneld† (men'eld), *a.* Same as *Menald*.

Menge † (menj), *v.t.* [See MINGLE.] To mingle; to mix. *Spenser.*

Mengite (men'jīt), *n.* A black mineral occurring in small crystals in granite veins in the Ilmen Mountains, and consisting of zirconia, peroxide of iron, and titanic acid. *Dana.*

Menhaden (men-hā'den), *n.* [Probably an American Indian word.] An American salt-water fish (*Alosa menhaden* or *Brevoortia tyrannus*). It belongs to the family Clupeidæ, or herring family, abounds on the shores of New England, and is much used for manure. It is extremely rich in oil and is valuable on this account, being also cured in the same way as the sardine.

Menhir (men'ėr), *n.* [W. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long.] In *archæol.* a tall, rude, or sculptured stone of unknown antiquity, placed upright in the ground, and standing singly or in groups.

Menial (mē'ni-al), *a.* [O.E. *meyneal*, &c., O.Fr. *meignial*, from *meignee, maisnee*, a household, servants. See MEINY.] 1. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants; serving.

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed.
Dryden.

2. Pertaining to household or domestic servants; low; servile; mean.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Swift.*

Menial (mē'ni-al), *n.* A domestic servant; properly, one of a train of servants: mostly used as a term of disparagement.

Menild† (men'ild), *a.* Same as *Menald*.

Menilite (men'i-līt), *n.* [*Menil*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety or sub-species of opaline quartz found at Menilmontant, near Paris, of a brown liver colour in the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface. It is found in kidney-shaped masses, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut.

Meningeal (me-nin'jē-al), *a.* Relating to the meninges.

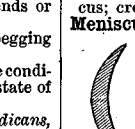
Meninges (me-nin'jēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mēningx, mēningos*, a membrane.] In *anat.* the three membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the *dura mater, pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane*.

Meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [See MENINGES.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Meniscal (me-nis'kal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a meniscus.

Meniscoid (me-nis'koid), *a.* [Gr. *mēniskos*, a crescent.] Concavo-convex, like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

Meniscus (me-nis'kus), *n.* pl. **Meniscuses** (me-nis'kus-ez). [Gr. *mēniskos*, a little moon, from *mēnē*, the moon.] A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces meet, or would meet if continued, so that it resembles the appearance of the new moon. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens.


Meniscus.

Menispermaceæ (men'i-spėr-mā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mēnē*, the moon, and *sperma*, seed, in allusion to the crescent-like form of the seed.] An important and extensive nat. order of exogenous plants, consisting of twining, often scrambling and slender,

shrubby plants, with alternate leaves without stipules, and small greenish or white unisexual flowers having six petals, mostly shorter than the sepals, six stamens opposite the petals, and one to three carpels. They are common in the tropical parts of Asia and America, and are usually bitter and tonic plants, the seeds of some of them having narcotic properties. One species is *Anamirta Cocculus*, which yields cocculus indicus. See COCCULUS.

Menispermate (men-i-spėr'māt), *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

Menispermic (men-i-spėr'mik), *a.* A term applied to an acid obtained from the seeds of *Anamirta Cocculus*.

Menispermine (men-i-spėr'min), *n.* [From the family *Menispermaceæ* (which see) to which the genus Anamirta belongs.] A vegetable alkali extracted from *Anamirta Cocculus*, in the shells of the fruit of which it occurs. This alkali is tasteless and medicinally inert.

Menispermum (men-i-spėr'mum), *n.* [See MENISPERMACEÆ.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Menispermaceæ. As at present constituted it contains but few species, and these are climbing shrubs, with broad palmately lobed or angled leaves and small paniculed flowers. One (*M. canadense*) is common in North America, where it is called *moonseed*.

Meniver (men'i-vėr), *n.* Same as *Miniver* (which see).

Mennonite, Mennonist (men'non-īt, men'non-ist), *n.* One of a sect of Anabaptists named after Simon *Menno*, the founder, a priest of the sixteenth century (1496–1561). They do not believe in original sin, object to taking oaths, making war, or going to law. Menno believed that Christ had his flesh from the essence of the Father, his nature not partaking of that of his mother, but he rejected the words 'Person' and 'Trinity.'

Menologium (mē-nō-lō'ji-um), *n.* [L.] Same as *Menology* (which see).

Menology (mē-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mēn, mēnos*, month, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. A register of months.—2. In the *Greek Ch.* martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written.

Menopome, Menopoma (men'ō-pōm, men-ō-pō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *menō*, to remain, and *pōma*, a drinking-cup, because its gill-openings are permanent.] A tailed amphibian vertebrate (*Menopoma alleganiense*) of the order Urodela, peculiar to the fresh waters of North America, which seems to form a connecting link between the pennibranchiate amphibians and the salamander. It loses its gills when adult, but retains the external branchial apertures on the sides of the neck. It is one of the largest of amphibians, and is found in the Ohio and other rivers of the same region. It is much disliked by the boatmen, who erroneously suppose it to be venomous, and variously call it *Hell-bender, Mud-devil, Ground Puppy, Young Alligator*, and *Tweeg*.

Menorrhagia (men-or-rā'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *mēn, mēnos*, a month, and *rheō*, to flow.] In *med.* an immoderate menstrual discharge; hæmorrhage from the uterus.

Menostasis, Menostation (me-nos'ta-sis, men-os-tā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *mēn, mēnos*, a month, and *stasis*, standing, stagnation.] 1. In *pathol.* the retention of the menses and other accumulations in the uterus; suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge. 2. The acute pain which in some females precedes each appearance of the menses, so called because it is presumed to be occasioned by the stagnancy of the blood in the capillary vessels.

Menow (men'ō), *n.* Same as *Minnow*.

Mensa (men'sa), *n.* [L.] A table.—*A mensa et toro*, in *law*, from bed and board: a phrase applied to a kind of divorce by which husband and wife were separated without dissolving the marriage relation. This kind of divorce was effected by sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, and is no longer competent, a decree of judicial separation being substituted for it. See under SEPARATION.

Mensal (men'sal), *a.* [L. *mensalis*, from *mensa*, a table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [Rare.]—*Mensal church*, a term applied in Scotland, during the times of episcopacy, to a church that had been appropriated by the patron to the bishop, and made thenceforth part of his own benefice, and so regarded as contributing to the maintenance of his table.

Mensal (men'sal), *a.* Occurring once a month; monthly.

Mense (mens), *n.* [Icel. *mennska*, humanity, from *mennskr*, human, from *mannr*, a man.] Manliness; dignity of conduct; honour; good manners; discretion; propriety of conduct. [Provincial and Scotch.]

> Auld Vandal, ye but show your little *mense*,
> Just much about it wi' your scanty sense. *Burns.*

Mense (mens), *v.t.* To grace. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

Menseful, Mensfu' (mens'fụl, mens'fụ), *a.* Manly; noble; moderate; discreet; mannerly; modest. [Scotch.]

Menseless (mens'les), *a.* Uncivil; greedy; covetous; insatiable; immoderate; out of all due bounds. [Scotch.]

Menses (men'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis*, a month.] Catamenial or monthly discharges; a periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus of a woman.

Menstrual (men'strō-al), *a.* [From L. *menstrualis*, monthly, menstrual, from *mensis*, a month.] 1. Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through or completed in a month. Specifically, in *astron.* making a complete cycle of changes in a month; pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly; as, the *menstrual* equation of the sun's place.—2. Pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous; as, the *menstrual* flux or flow.—3. Pertaining to a menstruum. 'The *menstrual* or strong waters.' *Bacon.*

Menstruant (men'strō-ant), *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.

Menstruate (men'strō-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *menstruated*; ppr. *menstruating*. To discharge the menses.

Menstruate† (men'strō-āt), *a.* Menstruous.

Menstruation (men-strō-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of menstruating or discharging the menses.—2. The period of menstruating.

Menstrue† (men'strō), *n.* The menstrual flux.

Menstruous (men'strō-us), *a.* [L. *menstruus*, from *mensis*, a month.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female.—2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females. 3. In *bot.* lasting for a month.

Menstruum (men'strō-um), *n.* pl. **Menstrua, Menstruums** (men'strō-a, men'strō-umz). [From L. *mensis*, a month. 'The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.' *Johnson.*] Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

> All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

Mensurability (men'sū-ra-bil"i-ti or men'shụ-ra-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being mensurable.

Mensurable (men'sū-ra-bl or men'shụ-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable. 'The solar month . . . is not easily *mensurable*.' *Holder.*

Mensurableness (men'sū-ra-bl-nes or men'shụ-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being mensurable.

Mensural (men'sū-ral or men'shụ-ral), *a.* [L. *mensuralis*. See MENSURABLE.] Pertaining to measure.

Mensurate (men'sū-rāt or men'shụ-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *mensuro, mensuratum*, from *mensura*, measure.] To measure. [Rare.]

Mensuration (men-sū-rā'shon or men-shụ-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act, process, or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything.—2. The name given to a branch of the application of arithmetic to geometry, which shows how to find any dimension of a figure or its area, or surface or solidity, &c., by means of the most simple measurements which the case will admit of.

Ment† (ment), pp. of *menge*. Mixed; mingled. 'Bathed in blood and sweat together *ment*.' *Spenser.*

-Ment. A very common noun-suffix derived from L. suffix *-mentum*, and signifying act of, or result of act of, state, object produced by; as, *government*, banish*ment*, bewilder*ment*, fra*gment*, se*gment*.

> We have more than three hundred English verbal nouns with the ending *-ment*, of which only fifteen or twenty are from Saxon roots, and the proportion of native nouns with other foreign endings is scarcely larger. *G. P. Marsh.*

Mentagra (men-tag'ra), *n.* [L., a hybrid word from L. *mentum*, the chin, and *agra*, the termination of the Gr. *podagra*. See PODAGRA.] An eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head.

Mental (men'tal), *a.* [Fr. *mental*, from L. *mens, mentis*, mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* faculties; *mental* operations; *mental* sight; *mental* taste.

> 'Twixt his *mental* and his active parts
> Kingdomed Achilles in commotion rages. *Shak.*

—*Mental arithmetic*, arithmetical operations performed in the mind without the mechanical aid of pen or pencil.

Mental (men'tal), *a.* [L. *mentum*, the chin.] Relating to the chin; as, the *mental* nerve; *mental* foramen.

Mentally (men'tal-li), *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

> If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts. *Bentley.*

Mentha (men'tha), *n.* The mint genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. See MINT.

Menthol (men'thol), *n.* [From L. *mentha*, mint, and *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from peppermint oil, and used externally in neuralgia.

Menticultural (men-ti-kul'tū-ral), *a.* [L. *mens*, the mind, and *cultura*, culture.] Cultivating or improving the mind.

Mention (men'shon), *n.* [L. *mentio, mentionis*, from *meminī*, to remember, to be mindful of—root *men*, Skr. *man*, to think. See MAN.] A brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; a cursory speaking of anything; a directing of attention to a person or thing by simply referring to it without further account or treatment: used especially in the phrase to *make mention of*.

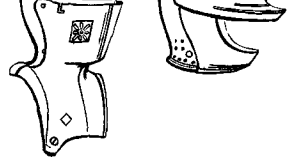
> I will *make mention of* thy righteousness.
> Ps. lxxi. 16.
>
> And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*
> Of me more must be heard of. *Shak.*
>
> Haply *mention* may arise
> Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*

Mention (men'shon), *v.t.* [Fr. *mentionner*. See the noun.] To make mention of.

> I will *mention* the loving-kindness of the Lord.
> Is. lxiii. 7.

Mentionable (men'shon-a-bl), *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

Mentoniere, Mentonniere (mañ-ton-i-ār), *n.* [Fr., from *menton*, L. *mentum*, the chin.] In *milit. antiq.* a defence for the chin or under part of the face and the throat, worn in tournaments. It was fastened to the



1, Tilting Helmet, with Mentonniere attached. 2, The Helmet without the Mentonniere.

helmet and upper part of the breastplate, and generally supplied with a small opening on the one side to admit of breathing freely between the courses.

Mentor (men'tor), *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor.

Mentorial (men-tō'ri-al), *a.* Containing advice or admonition.

Mentum (men'tum), *n.* [L., the chin.] 1. In *zool.* a term restricted to the anterior and inferior margin of the mandible or lower jaw in mammals; in *insects*, the post-oral plate formed by the fused basal joints of the maxillæ.—2. In *bot.* a projection in front of the flowers of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.

Menura (me-nū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *mēnē*, the moon, and *oura*, a tail.] A singular genus of birds inhabiting New South Wales, and forming the insessorial family Menuridæ. The only species known is the lyre-bird (*M. superba* or *paradisea*). Its size is a little less than that of a common pheasant. The tail of the male is remarkable for the three sorts of feathers that compose it, and notwithstanding the sombre hues of this bird, the magnificence and peculiar structure

of the tail, which resembles the form of an ancient Grecian lyre, give it a superb appearance. It has a pleasing song, and is

Menura (*Menura superba*).

said to be capable of imitating the voices of other birds.

Menuridæ (me-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insessorial birds, of which the lyre-bird (*M. superba*) is the type.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'thēz), *n.* [Gr. *mēn*, a month, and *anthos*, a flower—in allusion to the duration of the flowers.] A plant, nat. order Gentianaceæ, possessing powerful tonic properties. *M. trifoliata*, the only species, occurs in Britain and throughout the southern hemisphere. It is known by the names of bog-bean, buck-bean, and water-trefoil. It has densely creeping and matted root-stocks, with long-stalked trifoliate leaves, and a long-stalked raceme of beautifully fringed pinkish-white flowers. It is bitter, tonic, and febrifugal. It contains an extractive called menyanthine, which forms a white, transparent, and when thoroughly dried, pulverizable mass of an intense degree of bitterness. An infusion of the leaves is prescribed in rheumatisms and dropsies; they have been also used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

Menyanthine (men-i-an'thin), *n.* A nonazotized compound obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*. See MENYANTHES.

Menye, Menyie, Menzie (mēn'i), *n.* Same as *Meiny*.

Menziesia (men-zi-ē'zhi-a), *n.* [In honour of Archibald *Menzies*, surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver.] A genus of North American and Japanese shrubs, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. They have alternate leaves, and white, greenish, or purple, sometimes rather large, nodding flowers in terminal fascicles or corymbs. The Irish heath (*Dabœcia polyfolia*) was at one time referred to this genus.

Mephistophelean, Mephistophelian (mefis-to-fē'li-an), *a.* [See MEPHOSTOPHILUS.] Resembling the character of Mephistopheles; diabolical; sardonic. *Lord Lytton.*

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēz), *n.* The diabolic spirit who executed the commands of Dr. Faustus (Goethe's *Faust*). See MEPHOSTOPHILUS.

Mephitic, Mephitical (me-fit'ik, me-fit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. Carbonic acid gas is sometimes called *mephitic acid* or *mephitic air*. 'Mephitic regions of carbonic acid gas.' *De Quincey.*

Mephitically (me-fit'ik-al-li), *adv.* With mephitis.

Mephitis (me-fī'tis), *n.* [See next article.] A genus of carnivorous animals, remarkable for the disagreeable odour which they emit. See SKUNK.

Mephitis, Mephitism (me-fī'tis, mef'it-izm), *n.* [L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation.] Foul, offensive, or noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source.

Mephostophilus, Mephistophilis (mef-os-tof'il-us, mef-is-tof'il-is), *n.* [The original spelling of the word now written *Mephistopheles*, supposed to be a corruption of *Nephostophelēs*, from Gr. *nephos*, a cloud, and *phileō*, to love.] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of *Dr. Faustus*.

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
Without a *Mephostophilus* such as thou art. *Beau. & Fl.*

Meracious (mē-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *meracus*, pure, unmixed, from *merus*, pure.] Without admixture or adulteration; pure; hence, strong; racy. *Bailey.*

Mercable (mėrk'a-bl), *a.* [L. *mercor*, to traffic, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] Capable of being bought or sold. *Bailey.*

Mercantile (mėr'kan-tīl), *a.* [Fr. *mercantil*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*. See MERCHANT.] Pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants; having to do with trade or commerce, or the buying and selling of goods; commercial; as, *mercantile* nations; the *mercantile* class; *mercantile* morality.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

Mercaptan (mėr-kap'tan), *n.* [A contraction of L. *mercurium captans*, absorbing mercury.] A liquid, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and sulphur, so called from its energetic action on binoxide of mercury. It is also called *Sulphydrate of Ethyl*.

Mercaptide (mėr-kap'tīd), *n.* A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic oxide.

Mercat† (mėr'kat), *n.* [L. *mercatus*. See MARKET.] Market; trade. *Bp. Sprat.*

Mercatante† (mėr-ka-tan'te), *n.* [It. *mercatante*.] A foreign trader.

What is he?
Master, a *mercatante*, or a pedant,
I know not what, but formal in apparel. *Shak.*

Mercative† (mėr'ka-tiv), *a.* Belonging to trade.

Mercator's Chart, Mercator's Projection (mėr-kā'tėrz chärt, mėr-kā'tėrz prō-jek'shon). A projection of the surface of the earth upon a plane, so called from Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer. In this chart or projection the meridians, parallels, and rhumbs are all straight lines, the degrees of longitude being everywhere increased so as to be equal to one another, while the degrees of latitude are also increased in the same proportion.

Mercature† (mėr'kat-ūr), *n.* The practice of buying and selling; commerce. *Bailey.*

Merce† (mėrs), *v.t.* To amerce; to mulct.

Mercenarian† (mėr-se-nā'ri-an), *n.* A mercenary. *Marston.*

Mercenarily (mėr'se-na-ri-li), *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

Mercenariness (mėr'se-na-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being mercenary; venality; regard to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul, is likely to be guilty of. *Boyle.*

Mercenary (mėr'se-na-ri), *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages. See MERCHANT.] 1. Hired; purchased by money; as, *mercenary* services; *mercenary* blood; *mercenary* soldiers.

Within eighty years after the battle of Platæa *mercenary* troops were everywhere plying for battles and sieges. *Macaulay.*

2. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; sordid; selfish; as, a *mercenary* prince or judge; a *mercenary* disposition.

He wagged me with his countenance as if I had been *mercenary*. *Shak.*

3. Entered into or undertaken from motives of gain; as, a *mercenary* marriage; a *mercenary* proceeding.—*Venal, Mercenary, Hireling.* See under VENAL.

Mercenary (mėr'se-na-ri), *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

He, a poor *mercenary*, serves for bread. *Sandys.*

Mercer (mėr'sėr), *n.* [Fr. *mercier*; It. *merciajo*, from L. *merx*, *mercis*, wares, commodities.] One who deals in silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c.

Mercership (mėr'sėr-ship), *n.* The business of a mercer.

Mercery (mėr'sėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *mercerie*, It. *merceria*. See MERCER.] 1. The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks and woollen cloths, &c.—2. The trade of mercers. 'The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard Street.' *Graunt.*

Merchand† (mėr'chand), *v.i.* [Fr. *marchander*.] To trade. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Merchandise (mėr'chan-dīz), *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*, from *marchand*, a merchant, or *marchander*, to trade.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. But provisions daily sold in market, horses, cattle, and fuel are not usually included in the term, and real estate never.—2.† Trade; traffic; commerce.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. *Jer. Taylor.*

Merchandise† (mėr'chan-dīz), *v.i.* To trade; to carry on commerce. *Bacon.*

Merchandry† (mėr'chand-ri), *n.* Trade; commerce.

Merchant (mėr'chant), *n.* [O.Fr. *marchant*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*, ppr. of *mercor*, *mercatus*, to barter, to deal, from *merx*, merchandise.] 1. One who carries on trade on a large scale; especially, a man who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—2. A shopkeeper; a retail dealer. [Scotch.]—3.† A ship in trade; a merchantman.

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants* till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger. *Dryden.*

4.† A fellow; a chap. [Familiar.]

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Shak.*

Merchant (mėr'chant), *a.* Relating to trade or commerce; commercial.—*Law merchant*, same as *Commercial Law*. See under COMMERCIAL.

Merchant† (mėr'chant), *v.i.* To trade. *L. Addison.*

Merchantable (mėr'chant-a-bl), *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat or timber. Sometimes used technically to designate a particular kind or quality of any article.

Merchant-bar (mėr'chant-bär), *n.* A bar of iron in a finished state fit for the merchant; iron after the puddled bars have been piled and reheated and rolled.

Merchant-captain (mėr'chant-kap-tān or mėr'chant-kap-tin), *n.* The captain of a merchant-ship.

Merchant-iron (mėr'chant-ī-ėrn), *n.* Bar-iron.

Merchantlike (mėr'chant-līk), *a.* Like a merchant; suitable to the character or business of a merchant; pertaining to the occupation of a merchant.

Merchantly† (mėr'chant-li), *a.* Same as *Merchantlike*.

Merchantman (mėr'chant-man), *n.* 1.† A merchant.

The craftsman, or *merchantman*, teacheth his prentice to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing. *Latimer.*

2. A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.

Merchant-prince (mėr'chant-prins), *n.* A great merchant or manufacturer; a merchant of great wealth.

Merchantry (mėr'chant-ri), *n.* 1. The business of a merchant; merchandry.—2. The body of merchants taken collectively; as, the *merchantry* of a country.

Merchant-seaman (mėr'chant-sē-man), *n.* A seaman employed in a merchant-ship.

Merchant-service (mėr'chant-sėr-vis), *n.* The mercantile marine.

Merchant-ship (mėr'chant-ship), *n.* A ship engaged in commerce.

Merchant-tailor (mėr'chant-tā-lėr), *n.* A tailor who furnishes cloths and other materials for the garments which he makes.

Mercheta (mėr-chē'ta), *n.* [L.L. *marcheta*, *mercheta*, the fee of a mark.] *Mercheta mulierum* was a compensation anciently paid in England and Scotland, and indeed generally throughout Europe, by inferior tenants to lords, for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage. Called also *Marchet*.

Merciable† (mėr'si-a-bl), *a.* Merciful.

He is so meek, wise, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenser.*

Merciament† (mėr'si-a-ment), *n.* Amercement.

Merciful (mėr'si-ful), *a.* [See MERCY.] 1. Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offences; unwilling to punish for injuries.

The Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel; as, a *merciful* man will be

merciful to his beast.—SYN. Compassionate, tender, humane, gracious, *kind*, mild, clement, benignant.

Mercifully (mėr'si-fụl-li), *adv.* In a merciful manner; *with* compassion or *pity*; tenderly; mildly.

Mercifulness (mėr'si-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.

Mercify† (mėr'si-fī), *v.t.* To pity.

Whilst she did weep of no man *mercifide*. *Spenser.*

Merciless (mėr'si-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; relentless; unsparing; as, a *merciless* tyrant. 'The foe is *merciless* and will not pity.' *Shak.*—2. Without hope of mercy. '*Merciless* despair.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]—SYN. Cruel, unfeeling, unmerciful, pitiless, hard-hearted, severe, barbarous, savage.

Mercilessly (mėr'si-les-li), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

Mercilessness (mėr'si-les-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

Mercurial (mėr-kū'ri-al), *a.* [L. *mercurialis*, from *Mercurius*, the god *Mercury*.] 1. Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; having the qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted; gay; active; sprightly; flighty; fickle; changeable; as, a *mercurial* youth; a *mercurial* nation.

His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, pertaining to trade or money-making; as, *mercurial* pursuits.—3. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines; characterized by the use of mercury; as, *mercurial* treatment; caused by the use of mercury; as, a *mercurial* disease. — *Mercurial horn-ore.* Same as *Corneous mercury* (which see under MERCURY).—*Mercurial thermometer*, a thermometer filled with mercury, in distinction from a spirit thermometer.—4. Giving intelligence; pointing out; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue. *Chillingworth.*

Mercurial (mėr-kū'ri-al), *n.* 1. A person of mercurial temperament; a sprightly person.—2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

Mercurialis (mėr-kū'ri-ā''lis), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order *Euphorbiaceæ*. They are erect herbs with opposite stalked crenate leaves and monœcious or diœcious flowers, the males in long spikes, the females in clustered spikes or racemes. There are six species natives of Europe, North Africa, and temperate Asia. *M. perennis* (dog mercury) is a common British plant.

Mercurialist (mėr-kū'ri-al-ist), *n.* 1. One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in fickleness of character.—2. A physician much given to treat his patients with mercury.

Mercurialize (mėr-kū'ri-al-īz), *v.i.* To be capricious or fantastic.

Mercurialize (mėr-kū'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* 1. In *med.* to affect with mercury, as the bodily system.—2. In *photog.* to treat with mercury as by exposing to its vapour.

Mercurially (mėr-kū'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a mercurial manner.

Mercuric (mėr-kū'rik), *a.* Containing mercury: a term used as part of the name of certain compounds, and indicating that they contain a smaller proportion of mercury than those termed *mercurous*; thus *mercuric* chloride is $HgCl_2$; *mercurous* chloride, HgCl. — *Mercuric chloride*, corrosive sublimate.

Mercurification (mėr-kū'ri-fi-kā''shon), *n.* 1. In *chem.* the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.—2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.

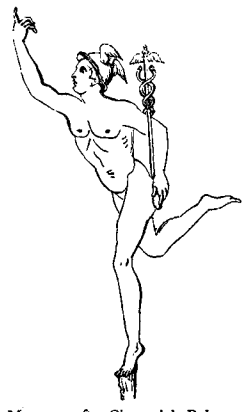
Mercurify (mėr-kū'ri-fī), *v.t.* 1. To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed.—2. To combine or mingle with mercury; to mercurialize.

Mercuriousness† (mėr-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mercurial. *Fuller.*

Mercurism† (mėr'kū-rizm), *n.* A communication of news or intelligence; a communication or announcement. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mercurous (mėr'kū-rus), *a.* Containing mercury. See MERCURIC.—*Mercurous chloride*, calomel.

Mercury (mėr'kū-ri), *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, from root of *merces*, wares.] 1. In *myth.* the name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek Hermês. As representing Hermês he was regarded as the son of Jupiter and Maïa, and was looked upon



Mercury, after Giovanni da Bologna.

as the god of eloquence, of commerce, and of robbers. He was also the messenger, herald, and ambassador of Jupiter. As a Roman divinity he was merely the patron of commerce and gain.—2. Sym. Hg.; at. wt. 200. Quicksilver, a metal whose specific gravity is greater than that of any other metal, except the platinum metals, gold, and tungsten, being 13·56, or thirteen times and a half heavier than water. It is the only metal which is liquid at common temperatures. It freezes at a temperature of 39° or 40° below the zero of Fahrenheit, that is, at a temperature of 71° or 72° below the freezing-point of water. Under a heat of 660° it rises in fumes and is gradually converted into a red oxide. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air, for which purpose it is well adapted by its expansibility, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called calomel or mercurous chloride (HgCl) is a most efficacious deobstruent. Another valuable preparation is corrosive sublimate or mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$). From the fluid state in which mercury exists it readily combines with most of the metals, to which, if in sufficient quantity, it imparts a degree of fusibility or softness: these compounds are termed *amalgams*. (See AMALGAM.) Mercury is chiefly found in the state of sulphide, but it is also found native. The chief mines of mercury are in Spain, but it is also found in Germany, Italy, China, and Peru.—*Native* or *virgin mercury*, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—*Corneous mercury*, the protochloride of mercury. Called also *Horn-mercury* and *Mercurial Horn-ore*.—3. In *med.* any preparation of mercury used as a remedy.—4.† Warmth or liveliness of temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change; fickleness.

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design. *Bp. Burnet.*

5. A genus of plants, Mercurialis (which see): in America, applied to several climbing plants, most frequently to the *Rhus toxicodendron* or poison ivy.—6. In *astron.* the planet that revolves round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and *next* to it. It is visible to the naked eye in the evening when it is to the east of the sun, but only when near its greatest distance or elongation from the sun. Similarly, it is visible in the morning before sunrise, only when near its greatest elongation westward of the sun. Its apparent diameter varies from 5 to 12 seconds; the real diameter is about 3140 miles. Its bulk is to that of the earth as 63 to 1000. It revolves on an axis (the inclination of which to the ecliptic is not determined) in 24 hours 5 minutes 28·3 seconds. The mean sidereal revolution is performed in 87·969258 *mean* solar days. It has seven times the light and heat of the earth. Mean distance from the sun 36,000,000 miles. 7. A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication; hence, sometimes a newspaper carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them (news-books) by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*. *Cowell.*

8. A messenger; an intelligencer.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too: as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Mercury† (mėr'kū-ri), *v.t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury.

Mercury Goose-foot (mėr'kū-ri gös-fụt), *n.* One of the common names given to *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. See CHENOPODIUM.

Mercy (mėr'si), *n.* [Fr. *merci*, It. *mercè*, from L. *merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, recompense, in L.L. mercy, from stem of *mereo*, to deserve.] 1. That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries or to treat an offender better than he deserves; the disposition that tempers justice and induces an injured person to forgive trespasses and injuries, and to forbear punishment or inflict less than law or justice will warrant. In this sense there is perhaps no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy*. It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only toward offenders. *Mercy* is a distinguishing attribute of the Supreme Being.

The Lord is long-suffering and of great *mercy*, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty. Num. xiv. 18.

The quality of *mercy* is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
Shak.

2. An act or exercise of mercy or favour; a kindness proceeding from Providence; blessing; as, it is a *mercy* that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all the *mercies* . . . which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. Gen. xxxii. 10.

3. Pity; compassion manifested toward a person in distress.

And he said, He that shewed *mercy* on him. Luke x. 37.

4. Discretion; unrestrained exercise of will or authority: often in the phrase *at one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power.

And the offender's life lies in the *mercy*
Of the duke only. *Shak.*

Thy cruelty . . . hath . . . left thee to the *mercy* of the law. *Shak.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, *at his mercy*. *Swift.*

—*To cry mercy*, to beg pardon.

I *cry* thee *mercy* with all my heart. *Dryden.*

—*Sisters of Mercy*, the name given to members of *female* religious communities founded for the purpose of nursing the sick at their own homes, visiting prisoners, especially persons condemned to death, attending lying-in hospitals, superintending the education of females, protecting women out of employment, and the performance of similar works of charity and mercy. In connection with the Roman Catholic Church, an order of these sisters was founded at *Seez*, in the Sardinian States, by P. Bazin, vicar-general of the diocese, in 1823—hence called *the order of Seez*; and another was shortly after founded in Dublin by Mother Catherine M'Auley. Communities of Sisters of Mercy are now widely distributed over Europe and America, some of them being connected with the Church of England.

Mercy-seat (mėr'si-sēt), *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in Scripture as *sitting* between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest who consulted him.

Mercy-stroke (mėr'si-strōk), *n.* The death-blow, as putting an end to pain.

Merd† (mėrd), *n.* [Fr. *merde*, L. *merda*, dung.] Ordure; dung. *B. Jonson.*

Mere (mēr), *a.* [Superl. *merest*; the comparative is seldom if ever used.] [O.Fr. *mier*, L. *merus*, alone, nothing but, pure, unmixed.] 1. Apart from anything more; this

or that only; this or that and nothing else; such and no more; simple.

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of a nation. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

2. Absolute; entire; in every respect; as, a piece of the *merest* folly. 'Engaged my friend to his *mere* enemy.' *Shak.*—3.† Unmixed; pure; genuine. 'Wine . . . *mere* and unmixed.' *Jer. Taylor.*

With them all the people of Mounster went out, and many other of them which were *mere* English thenceforth joined themselves with the Irish against the king. *Spenser.*

—*Mere right*, in *law*, the right of property without possession.

Mere (mēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mere, mœre*, a pool, mere, or lake, the sea; Goth. *marei*, D. *meer, meir*, Icel. *marr*, G. *meer*, the sea, a lake; allied to *moor, marsh, morass*, and L. *mare*, the sea. This word is the same as the *mer* in mermaid.] A pool or lake.

And fling me deep in that forgotten *mere*. *Tennyson.*

Mere (mēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mœre, gemœre*, O.D. *meer*, a boundary; Icel. *mœrr*, border-land.] A boundary; a boundary-stone; a merestone. Also written *Mear, Meer*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The Trojan Brute did first that citie fownd,
And Hygate made the *mere* thereof by west. *Spenser.*

To guide my course aright
What mound or steady *mere* is offered to my sight. *Drayton.*

Mere† (mēr), *v.t.* To divide, limit, or bound.

Meregoutte (mār-gut), *n.* [Fr. *mère-goutte*, from L. *merus*, pure, unmixed, and *gutta*, Fr. *goutte*, a drop.] The first running of wine, oil, &c., before any pressure has been used. *Holland.*

Merely (mēr'li), *adv.* 1. Purely; only; solely; simply; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

2.† Entirely; absolutely; wholly; utterly; completely. 'Things rank and gross in nature possess it *merely*.' *Shak.*

I am as happy
In my friend's good, as if 'twere *merely* mine. *Beau. & Fl.*

Merenchyma (mē-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *enchyma*, that which is poured in.] In *bot.* spherical cellular tissue.

Meresman (mērz'man), *n.* See MEARSMAN.

Merestead (mēr'sted), *n.* [*Mere*, a boundary, and *stead*, a place.] The land within the mere or boundary of a farm; a farm.

The men were intent on their labours,
Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with *merestead*. *Longfellow.*

Merestone (mēr'stōn), *n.* A stone to mark a boundary.

Meretricious (mer-ē-trish'us), *a.* [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix, meretricis*, a prostitute, from *mereo*, to earn.] 1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practised by harlots; libidinous.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us unto failings. *Feltham.*

2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy; extremely bad in taste; as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

Not by affected *meretricious* arts,
But strict, harmonious, symmetry of parts. *Roscommon.*

Meretriciously (mer-ē-trish'us-li), *adv.* In a meretricious manner; with deceitful enticements; tawdrily; in such a manner as to violate good taste.

Meretriciously to hunt abroad after foreign affections. *Burke.*

Meretriciousness (mer-ē-trish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being meretricious; false allurement.

Merganser (mēr-gan'sėr), *n.* [L. *mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose.] A migratory arctic water-fowl of the genus Mergus. The red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) measures about 1 foot 9 inches in length and weighs about 2 pounds. It is not an uncommon visitor of Britain, and has been killed as far south as the Thames, and even Devonshire. Called also *Goosander*. See MERGUS.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).

Merge (mėrj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *merged*; ppr. *merging*. [L. *mergo*, to dip, to dive.] To cause to be swallowed up; to sink; to bury; used only in a figurative sense.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and *merged* his term in the fee. *Kent.*

Whig and Tory were *merged* and swallowed up in the transcendent duties of patriots. *De Quincey.*

Merge (mėrj), *v.i.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastic shall not *merge* in the farmer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Merger (mėrj'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which merges.—2. In *law*, a merging or sinking of a less estate in a greater; as when a reversion in fee simple descends to or is purchased by a tenant of the same estate for years, the term for years is *merged*, lost, annihilated in the inheritance or fee simple estate.

Mergus (mėr'gus), *n.* [L., a diver, from *mergo*, to dip, to dive.] A genus of migratory natatorial birds, characterized by a beak thinner and more cylindrical than that of the ducks, and having each mandible armed at its margins with small pointed teeth, directed backwards, like a saw, the upper mandible being curved down at its extremity. *Mergus merganser* is the goosander or merganser proper, which weighs about 4 lbs. It is an arctic bird, moving south in winter, and in severe seasons frequents the lakes and rivers of England. It feeds principally on fish, which it seizes by rapid diving. The *Mergus serrator* is the red-breasted merganser, or goosander. (See MERGANSER.) These birds are met with in great flocks at Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, &c. The *Mergus cucullatus* is the hooded goosander, peculiar to North America. It has its trivial name from its head being covered with a large circular crest, which it can raise or depress at pleasure.

Mericarp (mer'i-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a name sometimes given to a half of the fruit of umbelliferous plants. The fruits, or what are commonly termed *seeds* in these plants, consist each of two mericarps, placed face to face, and separating from a central axis.

Meridian (me-rid'i-an), *a.* [L. *meridianus*, from *meridies*, for *medidies*, mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day. Varro testifies that the word was originally *medidies*, and that he had seen it so written on a sun-dial.] 1. Pertaining to mid-day or the meridian; that is the imaginary line in the heavens which the sun crosses at mid-day; noon-day; as, the *meridian* sun; the sun's *meridian* heat or splendour.

Towards heaven and the full-blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the culmination or highest point, the sun being highest at mid-day; pertaining to a period of greatest splendour; as, the hero enjoyed his *meridian* glory.—3. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.—4. A term applied to the eighth of Professor H. Roger's fifteen divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to a certain extent with our lowermost Devonians. —*Meridian line*, an arc or part of the meridian of a place, terminated each way by the horizon.—*Meridian altitude of the sun* or *stars*, their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed. —*Meridian line on a dial*, the same as the twelve o'clock hour-line.

Meridian (me-rid'i-an), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. Mid-day; noon.—2. The highest point; the culmination; the point of greatest splendour; as, the *meridian* of life; the *meridian* of power. 'In the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour.' *Hallam.*

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And, from that full *meridian* of my glory,
I haste now to my setting. *Shak.*

3. In *geog.* an imaginary circle on the surface of the earth passing through both poles, and through any other given place, the plane of it thus dividing the globe into two hemispheres. Every place on the globe has its meridian, and when the sun arrives above this circle it is mid-day or noon, whence the name. Longitude is measured between the meridians. (See LONGITUDE.)—4. In *astron.* a similar imaginary circle of the celestial sphere, passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of any place: often called a *celestial meridian*. When the sun is on the meridian corresponding to any place on the earth it is noon at that place.—5. Special circumstances, conditions, capabilities or requirements, as of a country, district, sphere of life, &c.; thus, a book, a custom, may be adapted to the *meridian* of France or Italy, but not to that of England.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof. *Sir M. Hale.*

6. A dram of spirits taken at mid-day. [Scotch.]

The ancient Scottish custom of a *meridian*, as it was called, or noontide dram of spirits. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*First meridian*, that from which all the others are reckoned, counting eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned. See LONGITUDE.—*Meridian of a globe*, the brazen circle in which it turns, and by which it is supported. Meridian lines are also traced on the globe itself, usually at 15° distance.—*Magnetic meridian*, one of the great circles which pass through the assumed magnetic poles, in a manner similar to that in which the common meridians pass through the poles of the earth.

Meridian-mark (me-rid'i-an-märk), *n.* A mark placed at a convenient spot several miles from an observatory, and due south of the place of the transit instrument, to serve as a means of marking the direction of the true south point of the horizon.

Meridional (me-rid'i-on-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the meridian; hence, southern. 2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, &c., should be *meridional*. *Wotton.*

—*Meridional distance*, in *navig.* is the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—*Meridional parts, miles*, or *minutes*, in *navig.* the parts of the increased or enlarged meridian in Mercator's chart corresponding to each minute of latitude from the equator up to 70° or 80°; tabulated numbers representing these parts used in projecting charts and in solving cases in Mercator's sailing.

Meridionality (me-rid'i-on-al"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being on the meridian.—2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

Meridionally (me-rid'i-on-al-li), *adv.* In the direction of the meridian; north and south.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Merils (mer'ilz), *n.* [O.Fr. *merel*, a counter; comp. Fr. *merelle, marelle*, hop-scotch.] A game called also *five-penny* or *nine men's morris*, played with counters or pegs. See MORRIS.

Merino (me-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp. *merino*, applied to sheep moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks, from L. L. *majorinus*, the head of a village, from L. *major*, greater.] 1. Denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool.—2. Made of the wool of the merino sheep.—*Merino sheep*, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now reared in other parts of the Continent, in Australia, New Zealand, &c. They are raised chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed. In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the elevated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Arragon, and towards winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia, and Estramadura.

Merino (me-rē'nō), *n.* A stuff, twilled on both sides, manufactured from merino wool, and used for female dresses.

Meriones (me-ri-ō'nēz), *n.* [Gr. *mēria*, thighs, from the development of the hind-legs.] A genus of North American rodent mouse-like mammals of the family Dipodidæ. *M. hudsonicus* is the North American jumping-mouse, remarkable for its extreme agility.

Merismatic (mer-is-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *merismos*, division, from *merizō*, to divide, from *meros*, a part.] In *zool.* and *bot.* dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Each of these divisions, like the parent cell, has the power of vegetating, and of dividing by a *merismatic* process into four, so as to multiply the plant. *Balfour.*

Merit (me'rit), *n.* [Fr. *mérite;* L. *meritum,* from *mereo,* to earn or deserve.] 1. The quality of deserving well or ill; desert of good or evil; as, to treat one according to his *merits.*—2. The quality of deserving well; goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; worth; worthiness: said of persons and things; as, a man of *merit;* a work of *merit.*

Reputation is often got without *merit,* and lost without deserving. *Shak.*

Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll;
Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul.
Pope.

3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth.
Prior.

4. *pl.* Rights and wrongs of a case; essential points or circumstances that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias; as, to judge a case on its *merits.*

Merit (me'rit), *v.t.* [Fr. *mériter;* L. *merito,* freq. of *mereo,* to deserve.] 1. To deserve, in a good sense; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim, as a reward, regard, honour, or happiness; to have a just title to.

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* anything from God. *South.*

Good people, you do ill to kneel to me.
What is it I can have done to *merit* this? *Tennyson.*

2. To deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.

O, but with mine compare thou thine own state,
And thou shalt find it *merits* not reproving. *Shak.*

3.† To reward. 'The king will *merit* it with gifts.' *Chapman.*

Merit (me'rit), *v.i.* To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

And if in my poor death fair France may *merit,*
Give me a thousand blows. *Beau. & Fl.*

Meritable† (me'rit-a-bl), *a.* Deserving of reward.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work. *B. Jonson.*

Meritedly (me'rit-ed-li), *adv.* In accordance with merit; by merit; deservedly.

Merithal (me'ri-thal), *n.* [Gr. *meris,* a part, portion, and *thallos,* a branch.] In *bot.* a term used in place of internode: applied by Gaudichaud to the different parts of the leaf.

Merit-monger (me'rit-mung-gêr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or who depends on merit for salvation. *Latimer.*

Meritorious (me-ri-tō'ri-us), *a.* [L. *meritorius,* that earns money, from *mereo,* to earn or deserve.] 1.† That earns money; prostitute; hireling. *B. Jonson.*—2. Possessing merit; deserving of reward, or of notice, regard, fame, or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be called,
Canonized and worshipped as a saint. *Shak.*

Meritoriously (me-ri-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments. *Wotton.*

Meritoriousness (me-ri-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving a reward or suitable return. 'The high *meritoriousness* of what they did.' *South.*

Meritory† (me'ri-to-ri), *a.* Deserving of reward; meritorious. *Gower.*

Meritot (me'ri-tot), *n.* [Perhaps *merry,* and *totum* for *teetotum.*] A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes, or by means of strings of any kind, till they are giddy. *Speght.*

Merk (mêrk), *n.* [See MARK.] An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling. See MARK.

Merke,† *a.* Murky; dark. *Chaucer.*

Merkin (mêr'kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim. of O. Fr. *merque,* a tuft.] 1. A wig; a portion of false hair added to the natural hair.—2. A mop used in cleaning guns.

Merlangus (mêr-lang'gus), *n.* [Fr. *merlan,* a whiting.] A genus of fishes, family Gadidæ, having no barbel on the lower jaw. It includes the whiting and pollack.

Merle (mêrl), *n.* [Fr. *merle,* It. *merla,* L. *merula,* a blackbird.] The blackbird (which see).

Merlin (mêr'lin), *n.* [Fr. *émérillon,* O. Fr. *esmérillon,* It. *smeriglione, smeriglio, smerlo,* the merlin, a strengthened form of *merla,* L. *merula,* and meaning blackbird hawk. See MERLE.] A species of hawk of the genus Falco, the *Falco æsalon* or *Hypotriorchis æsalon,* the smallest of the British Falconidæ, being only about the size of a blackbird, but very bold. It was formerly used in

Merlin (*Falco æsalon*).

hawking quails, partridges, larks, and such small game, and is even yet occasionally trained. It is of a bluish ash colour above; reddish yellow on the breast and belly, with longitudinal dark spots, the throat of the adult male white. The wings reach to two-thirds of the length of the tail. It builds its nest on the ground, and is found of localities where large stones are plentiful, on which it is often seen perched, and is therefore often called the *Stone-falcon.*

Merling (mêr'ling), *n.* [Fr. *merlan,* a whiting.] The whiting, a small teleostean fish; the *Merlangus vulgaris.*

Merlion,† *n.* A merlin; a species of hawk. *Chaucer.*

Merlon (mêr'lon), *n.* [Fr. *merlan,* It. *merlo,* from a hypothetical L. *mœrulus,* dim. of *mœrus,* for *murus,* a wall.] In *fort.* the plain part of an embattled parapet which lies between two crenelles or embrasures. See BATTLEMENT.

Merlucius (mêr-lū'shi-us), *n.* [Fr. *merluche,* O.Fr. *merluce,* from L. *mare,* the sea, and *lucius,* a pike.] A genus of teleostean fishes, belonging to the Gadidæ, or family of cod-fish. The hake belongs to this genus.

Mermaid, Mermaiden (mêr'mād, mêr'mād-n), *n.* [*Mere,* a lake, in its old sense of the sea, and E. *maid.* See MERE.] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.

Mermaid's-glove (mêr'mādz-gluv), *n.* A name given to the largest of British sponges (*Halichondria palmata*), from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet.

Mermaid's-head (mêr'mādz-hed), *n.* A common British sea-urchin, the *Spatangus cordatus.*

Merman (mêr'man), *n.* The male corresponding to *mermaid;* a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Meroblastic (me-rō-blast'ik), *a.* [Gr. *meros,* a part, and *blastos,* a sprout or growth.] In *zool.* a term applied to ova, such as that of birds and reptiles, in which the yolk is only partially germinal.

Merocele (mē'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *mēros,* the thigh, and *kēlē,* tumour.] A femoral hernia, or a protrusion of the gut at the upper part of the thigh.

Meropidæ (mē-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insessorial birds, of which the bee-eater (Merops) is the type.

Meropidan (mē-rop'i-dan), *n.* An individual of the family Meropidæ.

Merops (mē'rops), *n.* [L. *merops, meropis;* Gr. *merops, meropos,* a bird that devours bees.] The bee-eaters, a genus of birds forming the type of the Meropidæ, a family of fissirostral insessorial birds, nearly allied to the kingfishers. They have rather long, slightly arched beaks, and long pointed wings. They are mostly of a green colour; resemble swallows in flight; and prey on insects, chiefly bees, wasps, and other hymenopterous insects. Their skin is very thick. The species are numerous in Africa and Asia; none are known in America; two are European, one of which, *M. apiaster,* is common in the south of Europe as a summer bird of passage. It is rarely seen in Britain.

European Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*).

Merorganization (mer-or'gan-iz-ā"shon), *n.* [Gr. *meros,* a part, and E. *organization.*] Organization in part, or partial organization. [Rare.]

Meros, Merus (mē'ros, mē'rus), *n.* [Gr. *meros,* a part.] In *arch.* the plane surface between the channels of a triglyph.

Merosome (me'rō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *meros,* a part, and *sōma,* a body.] In *zool.* one of the sections or parts of which an animal is formed; an element of form.

Merostomata (me-rō-stom'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mēros,* the thigh, and *stoma, stomatos,* the mouth.] An order of Crustaceæ, including forms often of gigantic size, in which the mouth is furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, the terminations of which become walking or swimming feet and organs of prehension. The order comprises the king-crabs or Limuli, and the extinct Pterygoti and Eurypteri.

Merovingian (me-rō-vin'ji-an), *a.* [From *Merovius,* a latinized form of *Mer-wig* (great warrior), who founded the dynasty by uniting a few tribes under his sway in the early part of the fifth century.] 1. A term applied to the earliest dynasty of Frankish kings of Gaul. The dynasty gave place to the Carlovingians in 752.—2. A term applied to the written characters of certain MSS. in French libraries, of the period of the Merovingian dynasty.

Merovingian (me-rō-vin'ji-an), *n.* A member of the dynasty founded by Merovius. See the adjective.

Merrily (mer'i-li), *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; with gaiety and laughter; jovially.

Merrily sing and sport and play. *Glanville.*

Merrimake (mer'i-māk), *n.* [*Merry* and *make.*] A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth. Written also *merry-make.*

Merrimake (mer'i-māk), *v.i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast. Written also *merry-make.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day and *merrimake* at night. *Gay.*

Merriment (mer'i-ment), *n.* Gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; noisy sport; hilarity; frolic.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of *merriment,* that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*

Merriness (mer'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being merry; mirth; gaiety with laughter. *Shak.*

Merry (mer'i), *a.* [O.E. *myrie, murie,* &c., *murge,* to make merry; A. Sax. *mirig,* pleasant, merry, *myrgth, myrth,* pleasure, perhaps from the root of *mearo,* tender, soft, delicate, and *mearh,* marrow. The A.Sax. word may perhaps be directly from the Celtic; comp. Ir. and Gael. *maer,* merry; Gael. *mir,* merry; to sport, to play.] 1. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful; exhilarating; as, the *merry* month of May; *merry* England.

There eke my feeble bark awhile may stay,
Till *merry* wind and weather call her thence away.
Spenser.

2. Gay and noisy; in overflowing good spirits; jovial; hilarious.

They drank and were *merry* with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation.
Addison.

3. Accompanied with, proceeding from, or causing laughter or gaiety; mirthful; sportive. 'A *merry* jest.' *Shak.*

There is a kind of *merry* war betwixt Signior Benedick and her. *Shak.*

4. Full of jibes or sneers; sarcastic. *Atterbury.*—*To make merry,* to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth.

Merry (mer'i), *n.* [Fr. *merise,* the wild cherry. Comp. *cherry* from *cerise.*] The wild red cherry.

Merry-andrew (mer'i-an-drō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a zany; a buffoon; a clown. The word originated in one *Andrew* Borde, a physician to Henry VIII., who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude. The term *merry* would be all the more likely to be specially attached to this Andrew from the fact that his name meant a jest: O.E. *borde, bourde,* O.Fr. *bourde,* a jest, pleasantry.

They ne'er had sent to Paris for such fancies,
As monsters' heads and *merry-andrew's* dances.
Rochester.

Merry-dancers (mer'i-dans-ėrz), *n. pl.* The aurora borealis or northern lights: so called from their never-ceasing darting motion.

Merry-go-round (mer'i-gō-round), *n.* A machine, consisting of a series of wooden horses and little carriages placed on a circular frame, and made to revolve by machinery, hand-labour, or the feet of the riders, on which children are treated to a ride.

Merry-make (mer'i-māk), *n.* and *v.i.* See MERRIMAKE.

Merry-making (mer'i-māk-ing), *n.* The act of making merry; a convivial entertainment; a merry bout or festival.

Merry-making (mer'i-māk-ing), *a.* Producing mirth. '*Merry-making* sound.' *Tennyson.*

Merryman (mer'i-man), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown.

Merry-meeting (mer'i-mēt-ing), *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth; a merry-making.

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigours of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company. *South.*

Merry-quilt (mer'i-kwilt), *n.* The term given to a cotton fabric made in Assam.

Merry-thought (mer'i-thạt), *n.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is sportively broken by two unmarried persons, one pulling at each end, the longest part broken being taken as an omen that the one who gets it will be married first.

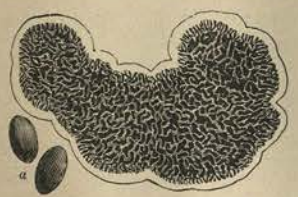
Mersion (mėr'shon), *n.* [L. *mersio, mersionis*, from *mergo, mersum*, to dip.] The act of sinking or plunging under water; immersion. 'The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence.' *Barrow.*

Meru (mer'ụ), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the most sacred of all mountains, being the abode of Vishnu. It is 80,000 leagues high, and situated in the centre of the world.

Merula (me'rū-la), *n.* A genus of dentirostral insessorial birds belonging to the family Merulidæ, of which it is the type; the thrushes. Called also *Turdus.*

Merulidæ (me-rū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *merula*, a blackbird, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of dentirostral perching birds, of which the thrush (Merula) is the type. The term Turdidæ is also generally given to this family. It comprises not only the thrushes, fieldfares, and blackbirds, but a number of exotic forms, of which the orioles, well known for their brilliant plumage and beautifully constructed nests, are the most familiar.

Merulius (me-rū'li-us), *n.* A genus of fungi, deriving its name from *merula*, a blackbird, some of the species being black.



Dry-rot (*Merulius lachrymans*).
a, Spores magnified.

One species (*M. lachrymans*) is a common cause of dry-rot.

Merus, *n.* In *arch.* see MEROS.

Mervaille,† *n.* A wonder; a marvel.

Merycotherium (mė'ri-ko-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *mērykizō*, to ruminate, and *thērion*, a beast.] A genus of huge fossil mammals, akin to the Bactrian camel, occurring in the drift of Siberia. Only the molar teeth have been found.

Mesaraic (mes-a-rā'ik), *a.* [From Gr. *mesaraion—mesos*, middle, and *araia*, intestines.] In *anat.* pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric.

Mesartin (mes-ar'tin), *n.* [Ar.] The star γ of the constellation Aries. It is a well-known double star, and is said to have been the first recognized star of that kind.

Mesdames, *n.* pl. of *madame.*

Meseems (mē-sēmz'), *v. impersonal;* pret. *meseemed.* [Not properly a simple verb, being really a verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative = it seems to me. (See ME.) Comp. *methinks*, which is a similar compound.] It seems to me.

Yet there, *meseems*, I hear her singing loud.
Sir P. Sidney.

Meseemed I floated into a sudden light
Above his stature. *E. B. Browning.*

Mesel,† *n.* A leper. *Chaucer.* See MEASEL.

Meselrie,† *n.* Leprosy. *Chaucer.*

Mesembryaceæ (mē'sem-bri-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.] See FICOIDEÆ.

Mesembryanthemum (mē'sem-bri-an''thē-mum), *n.* [Gr. *mesembria*, for *mesēmeria*, mid-day—*mesos*, middle, *hēmera*, a day, and *anthēma*, a blossoming, from *anthos*, a flower.] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Ficoideæ or Mesembryaceæ; fig-marigold. There are about 300 species, most of them natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Many are conspicuous for the beauty of their flowers, which expand in sunshine and close up in gloomy weather. —2. A genus of marine actinozoa or sea-anemones.

Mesencephalic (mes'en-se-fal''ik), *a.* In *anat.* of or pertaining to the mesencephalon; occupying a middle or central position in the brain or skull. See MESENCEPHALON.

Mesencephalon (mes-en-sef'al-on), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] In *anat.* the primary division of the brain encompassed by the parietal segment of the cranium. It consists of the vesicle of the third ventricle, the optic lobes, with appendages called *conarium* and *hypophysis. Brande.*

Mesenteric (mes-en-ter'ik), *a.* [See MESENTERY.] Pertaining to the mesentery; as, *mesenteric* glands or arteries.

Mesenteritis (mes'en-tėr-ī''tis), *n.* Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesentery (mes'en-tėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *mesenterion—mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the lumbar vertebræ posteriorly and to the intestines anteriorly. It is formed of a duplicature of the peritoneum, and contains adipose matter, lacteals, mesenteric glands, lymphatics, and mesenteric arteries, veins, and nerves. Its use is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

Mesh (mesh), *n.* [A. Sax. *masc, max*, a noose, a net, *mæscre*, a mesh, a net; D. *maas*, O. D. *mæsche, masche*, Icel. *möskvi*, G. *masche*, a mesh; W. *masg*, a mesh, Lith. *megsti*, to knit, seem allied.] The opening or space between the threads of a net; network. 'A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men.' *Shak.*

Mesh (mesh), *v.t.* To catch in a net; to insnare. 'The flies by chance *mesht* in her hair.' *Drayton.*

Mesh (mesh), *n.* The grains or wash of a brewery; mash.

Mesh-work (mesh'wėrk), *n.* Net-work.

If this Danton were to burst your *mesh-work!*—Very curious indeed to consider. *Carlyle.*

Meshy (mesh'i), *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

When all the treasures of the deep
Into their *meshy* cells were poured. *J. Baillie.*

Mesial (mē'zi-al), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle.] Middle.—*Mesial line*, in *anat.* same as *Median Line.* See under MEDIAN.—*Mesial plane*, an imaginary plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves, one towards the right and the other towards the left.—*Mesial aspect*, the aspect of an organ directed towards the mesial plane, in opposition to *dextral* or *sinistral aspects*, or aspects towards the right or left.

Mesite (mē'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle.] A volatile, ethereal liquid, found in pyroxylic spirit, isomeric with acetone. It is supposed to be composed of oxide of methyl and oxide of acetyle.

Mesitene (mes'i-tēn), *n.* A volatile liquid yielded by xylite when distilled with sulphuric acid. It is similar to mesite.

Mesitule, Mesityl (mes'i-tūl, mes'i-til), *n.* A supposed organic radical, of which acetone is a hydrate of the oxide.

Mesitylene (mes'i-til-ēn), *n.* (C_9H_{12}.) An oily, colourless liquid, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid.

Meslin, Maslin (mez'lin, maz'lin), *n.* [Written in various other ways, as *mestlin, mastlin*, Sc. *mashlum, mashlin*, probably directly from O.Fr. *mestillon, mestelon*, from L.L. *mestillio*, mixed grain (Fr. *méteil*), from L. *mistum*, mixed; or from O.Fr. *mesler*, to mix, from the same stem, viz. L. *misceo*, to mix. See MÊLÉE.] A mixture of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye.

Mesmeree (mez-mėr-ē'), *n.* The person on whom a mesmerist operates; one who is mesmerized.

Mesmeric, Mesmerical (mez-mer'ik, mez-mer'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by mesmerism; as, *mesmeric* sleep.

Mesmerism (mez'mėr-izm), *n.* [After Frederic Anthony *Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778.] 1. The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called *animal magnetism*, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on. Originally Mesmer professed to produce his results by the operation of actual magnets, but all such apparatus has long been abandoned, and those who profess belief in magnetism as the cause of the phenomena exhibited refer it to the body of the mesmerist. Six stages or degrees of mesmerism have been enumerated, viz. the *waking* stage, the stage of *half-sleep, mesmeric sleep* or *stupor, somnambulism, self-contemplation* or *clairvoyance, universal illumination*, in which the patient knows what is going on in distant regions, all that has happened or will happen to those persons with whom he is brought into mesmeric relation, observes their internal organization, prescribes for them, reads sealed letters, and so forth.—2. The influence itself; animal magnetism.

Mesmerist (mez'mėr-ist), *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

Mesmerization (mez'mėr-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of mesmerizing, or state of being mesmerized.

Mesmerize (mez'mėr-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mesmerized;* ppr. *mesmerizing.* To communicate mesmerism to; to bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mesmerizer (mez'mėr-iz-ėr), *n.* One who mesmerizes.

Mesnality (mē-nal'i-ti), *n.* [See MESNE.] A manor held under a superior lord.

Mesnalty (mē'nal-ti), *n.* The right of the mesne. *Cowel.*

Mesne (mēn), *a.* [Norm. *mesne*, middle, from L. *medianus*, middle; comp. It. *mezzano*, middle. See MEAN, *a.* middle.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior but grants a part of it to another person. In this case he is a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and called the *mesne lord.*—*Mesne process*, that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter; and sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution.—*Mesne profits*, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession after the demise of the lessor.—*Action of mesne profits*, an action of trespass which is brought to recover profits derived from land whilst the possession of it has been improperly withheld—that is, the yearly value of the premises. It is brought after a judgment for the plaintiff in an action of ejectment which recovered possession of the land.

Mesoblast (mes'o-blast), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a bud.] In *physiol.* the layer which arises between the epiblast and hypoblast, the two primary layers of the embryo. It answers to the old phrase, vascular layer between the serous and mucous layers.

Mesocæcum (mes'o-sē-kum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and L. *cæcum* (which see).] That part of the peritoneum which embraces the cæcum and its appendages.

Mesocarp (mes'o-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* the middle part or layer of the pericarp. It is the layer immediately under the epicarp, or outermost covering of the pericarp. It forms the pulpy part of the cherry, peach, &c., and is also green and succulent in the pea until it has attained maturity, when it dries up. It is also termed *sarcocarp*, especially when thick and fleshy.

Mesochilium (mes-o-kī'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *cheilos*, a lip.] In *bot.* the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid.

Mesocolon (mes'o-kō-lon), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and E. *colon* (which see).] In *anat.* that part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the ileum, contracts, or that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached. See COLON.

Mesoderm (mes'o-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *derma*, the skin, shell.] 1. In *zool.* the middle layer of tissue lying between the ectoderm and the endoderm of some of the Cœlenterata. It represents the structures which lie between the epidermis and the

epithelium in more complex animals.—2. In *bot.* the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

Mesogastric (mes-o-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *gastēr*, the belly.] In *anat.* of or belonging to the middle of the belly; specifically, a term applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen.

Mesogastrium (mes-o-gas'tri-um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *gastēr*, the belly.] In *anat.* the umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesolabe (mes'o-lāb), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *lambanō*, to take.] An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the duplication of the cube.

Mesole (mē'sōl), *n.* A zeolite found in Sweden and the Faroe Islands. Its colour is white, grayish, or yellowish-white; it occurs massive, and globular, or reniform. It is composed of silica, alumina, soda, lime, and water. Called also *Thomsonite.*

Mesoleucos† (mes-o-lū'kos), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *leukos*, white.] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle.

Mesolite (mes'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *lithos*, a stone.] See MESOTYPE.

Mesolobar (mes-o-lō'bar), *a.* In *anat.* of or belonging to the mesolobe; as, *mesolobar* arteries.

Mesolobe (mes'o-lōb), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *lobos*, a lobe.] In *anat.* the corpus callosum. See CORPUS.

Mesologarithm (mes-o-log'a-rithm), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and E. *logarithm.*] A logarithm of the co-sine *or co*-tangent.

Mesomelas† (me-som'e-las), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *melas*, black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst.

Mesophlœum (mes-o-flē'um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phloios*, bark.] In *bot.* the middle cellular layer of the bark. It underlies the epiphlœum and overlies the liber.

Mesophyllum (mes-o-fil'lum or me-sof'il-lum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* the parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Mesoplast (mes'o-plast), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *plassō*, to mould.] In *physiol.* the soft or gelatinous matter occupying a cell and constituting the nucleus.

Mesopodium (mes-o-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *zool.* the middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

Mesorectum (mes-o-rek'tum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and E. *rectum* (which see).] In *anat.* that part of the peritoneum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

Mesosperm (mes'ō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* a membrane of a seed: the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

Mesothesis (me-soth'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thesis* (which see).] Middle place; mean. 'Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference.' *Coleridge.*

Mesothorax (mes-o-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thōrax*, the chest.] In *entom.* the middle ring of the thorax.

Mesotype (mes'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *typos*, form, type.] In *mineral.* a zeolitic mineral, occurring in slender crystals, and delicate, radiated concretions, and consisting of the hydrated silicate either of alumina and soda, in which case it is called also *soda mesotype* or *natrolite*, or of alumina and lime, when it is called *lime mesotype* or *scolecite*, or of alumina and both lime and soda, in which case it is called *mesolite.*

Mesoxalic (mes-oks-al'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *oxalic* (which see).] Of or pertaining to, or derived from alloxan; as, *mesoxalic* acid ($C_3H_2O_5$).

Mesozoic (mes-o-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.] In *geol.* pertaining or relating to the secondary age, or the era between the palæozoic and cainozoic. See CAINOZOIC.

Mespilus (mes'pi-lus), *n.* [L., a medlar.] A genus of trees now combined with Pyrus, from which it differs in the bony structure of the endocarp, belonging to the pomaceous division of the nat. order Rosaceæ. *M. germanica* is the common medlar. See MEDLAR.

Mespriset (mes'prīz), *n.* [O.Fr. *mespris*, Fr. *mépris*, from *mespriser*, to despise. See MISPRIZE.] Contempt, scorn.

> Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
> And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise.*
> *Spenser.*

Mess (mes), *n.* [O.Fr. *mes*, a service of meat, a course of dishes at table, Fr. *mets* (the *t* being erroneously inserted); It. *messo*, a course at table, properly that which is sent, from L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, to send. Some refer the word to O.H.G. *maz*, Goth. *mats*, meat, but this seems less probable. As to sense 5, see also MASH, *n.*] 1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; food prepared for a person or party at one meal; as, a *mess* of pottage.

> And he took and sent *messes* unto them from before him: but Benjamin's *mess* was five time as much as any of theirs. Gen. xliii. 34.

2. As much provender as is given to a beast at once.—3. A number of persons who eat together at the same table, and the entertainment provided for them; especially a company of officers in the army or navy, who eat together.

> Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
> With moss and stones, partly to make a show with
> And partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Hence, as at great feasts the company were arranged in fours, called *messes* (in the Inns of Court a mess still consists of four), the word came to mean a set of four generally. 'Where are your *mess* of sons?' *Shak.*

> There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess.*
> *Latimer.*
> You three fools lacked me fool to make up the *mess.*
> *Shak.*

5. A disorderly mixture; things jumbled together; a state of dirt and disorder; something dirty; as, the house was in a *mess;* to make a *mess* of one's clothes. [Colloq.]—6. *Fig.* a situation of confusion or embarrassment, distress or difficulty; a muddle.

> Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
> Only infinite jumble and *mess* and dislocation.
> *Clough.*

Mess (mes), *v.i.* To take meals in common with others as one of a mess; particularly said of naval and military men; to associate at the same table; to eat in company; hence, to eat or feed in general.

> Now that we are in harbour I *mess* here, because Mrs. Trotter is on board. *Marryat.*

Mess (mes), *v.t.* 1. To supply with a mess. 2. To make a mess of; to soil or dirty. 'I've *messed* them (trowsers).' *W. Collins.* [Colloq.]

Mess, Messe (mes), *n.* The Roman Catholic service of the mass. [Old English and Scotch.]

Message (mes'sāj), *n.* [Fr.; It. *messaggio*, L.L. *missaticum*, message, from L. *mitto, missum*, to send.] 1. Any notice or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.

> The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd.
> *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. An official address or communication, not made in person but delivered by a messenger, as an official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the houses of a legislature or other deliberative body, or from one house of legislature to another.

Message,† *n.* A messenger. *Chaucer.*

Messager,† *n.* A messenger. *Gower.*

Messalian (mes-sā'li-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics of the fourth century who professed to adhere to the strict letter of the gospel, specifically refusing to work, and quoting this passage: 'Labour not for the food that perisheth.'

Messan, Messin (mes'san, mes'sin), *n.* [Jamieson conjectures that it may be from Fr. *maison*, a house, but this is very doubtful. It must be connected with *messet* (which see), and probably means a dog of mixed race, ultimately from L. *misceo*, to mix.] A dog of no breeding; a mongrel; a cur. [Scotch.]

> But wad hae spent an hour caressin,
> Ev'n wi' a tinkler-gypsy's *messin.* *Burns.*

Mess-deck (mes'dek), *n.* The deck on which a ship's crew mess.

Messenger (mes'sen-jėr), *n.* [O.E. *messager;* Fr. *messager.* (See MESSAGE.) The *n* has intruded as in *passenger.*] 1. One who bears a message or goes on an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation from one person to another, or to a public body; one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another.

> Came running in, much like a man dismayed,
> A *messenger* with letters. *Spenser.*

2. One who or that which foreshows; a harbinger; a forerunner.

> Yon gray lines
> That fret the clouds are *messengers* of day. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* a large rope used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable.—4. In *law*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency.—*Queen's (king's) messenger*, an officer employed under the secretaries of state, kept in readiness to carry despatches both at home and abroad.—SYN. Carrier, intelligencer, courier, harbinger, forerunner, precursor, herald.

Messenger-at-arms (mes'sen-jėr-at-ärmz), *n.* In *Scots law*, an officer appointed by and under the control of the lyon-king-at-arms. He executes all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary.

Messet† (mes'et), *n.* [See MESSAN.] A low-bred dog; a messan. *Hall.*

Messiad (mes-sī'ad), *n.* A poem with the Messiah for its hero; specifically, a modern German epic poem written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumphs of the Messiah.

Messiah (mes-sī'a), *n.* [Heb. *māshiach*, anointed, from *māshach*, to anoint.] Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.

> At thy nativity a glorious choir
> Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
> To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
> And told them the *Messiah* now was born. *Milton.*

Messiahship (mes-sī'a-ship), *n.* The character, state, or office of the Saviour. 'Josephus . . . whose prejudices were against the *Messiahship* and religion of Jesus.' *Buckminster.*

Messianic (mes-si-an'ik), *a.* Relating to the Messiah; as, *messianic* psalms.

Messias (mes-sī'as), *n.* Same as *Messiah.*

Messidor (mes-si-dor), *n.* [Fr., from L. *messis*, harvest, and Gr. *dōron*, a gift.] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing June 19th and ending July 18th.

Messieurs (mes'yėrz), *n.* [Fr. pl. of *Monsieur* (which see).] Sirs; gentlemen: used in English as the plural of *Mr.*, and generally contracted into *Messrs.*

Mess-mate (mes'māt), *n.* An associate in taking meals; one who eats ordinarily at the same table.

> *Mess-mates*, hear a brother sailor
> Sing the dangers of the sea. *Stevens.*

Messrs. An abbreviation of *Messieurs.*

Mess-table (mes'tā-bl), *n.* The table at which a mess dine together.

Messuage (mes'swāj), *n.* [O.Fr. *messuage, mesnage;* L.L. *messuagium, mansionaticum*, from L. *mansio, mansionis*, a dwelling. See MANSION.] In *law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house and its belongings. *Tennyson.*

Meste,† *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *mæst*, Sc. *maist.*] Most. *Chaucer.*

Mestee (mes-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon. Written also *Mustee.* [West Indian.]

Mesteque (mes-tā'ke), *n.* The Mexican name for the finest kinds of the cochineal insect.

Mestizo, Mestino (mes-tē'zō, mes-tē'nō), *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, O.Fr. *mestis*, Fr. *mêtis*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, to mix.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian. [Spanish-American.]

Mestling (mest'ling), *n.* [See MESLIN.] Yellow metal; brass used for the church vessels and ornaments in the middle ages.

Mesymnicum (me-sim'ni-kum), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *hymnos*, a festive song.] In *anc. poetry*, a repetition at the end of a stanza.

Met (met), pret. & pp. of *meet.*

Met† (met), pret. & pp. of *mete*, to measure.

> Then Hector, Priam's martial son, stepped forth and
> *met* the ground. *Chapman.*

Met (met), *n.* [See METE.] A measure of any kind; a bushel; a barrel. [Scotch and provincial.]

Meta (met'a). [Gr. Etymologically the same as A. Sax. and O.E. *nid*, G. *mit*, Icel. and Goth. *meth*, with.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between; and frequently denoting change or transformation.

Metabasis (me-tab'a-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *meta*, beyond, and *bainō*, to go.] 1. In *rhet.* a passing from one thing to another; transition.—2. In *med.* the same as *Metabola.*

Metabola (me-tab'o-la), *n.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change, from *meta*, beyond, and *bolē*, a casting.] In *med.* a change of some sort, as of air, time, or disease. [Rare.]

Metabola (me-tab'o-la), *n. pl.* In *entom.* insects that undergo metamorphosis.

Metabolian (met-a-bō'li-an), *n.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] In *entom.* an insect which undergoes a metamorphosis.

Metabolic (met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [See METABOLA.] Pertaining or relating to change; capable of changing or being changed; specifically, (*a*) in *zool.* a term applied to an insect which undergoes metamorphosis. (*b*) In *physiol.* a term applied to phenomena which result from chemical changes, either in the component particles of the cell itself, or in the surrounding protoplasm.

Metacarpal (met-a-kär'pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. See HAND.

Metacarpus (met-a-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *metakarpion* — *meta*, beyond, and *karpos*, the wrist.] In *anat.* the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

Metacentre (met-a-sen'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] In *physics*, that point in a floating body in which, when the body is disturbed from the position of equilibrium, the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced (regarded as still filling the place occupied by the body) meets the line which, when the body is at rest, passes through the centre of gravity of the fluid and that of the body. In order that the body may float with stability the position of the metacentre must be above that of the centre of gravity.

Metacetone (me-tas'ē-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with, and E. *acetone*.] ($C_6H_{10}O$.) A substance obtained by the dry distillation of a mixture of sugar, starch, gum, or mannite with finely powdered quicklime. It is a colourless liquid having a pleasant odour.

Metachronism (me-tak'ron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Metacism (met'a-sizm), *n.* [L. *metacismus*, Gr. *metakismos*, a frequent repetition of the letter *m*.] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*; a too frequent use or repetition of the letter *m*.

Metacresol (met'a-krē-sol), *n.* [Prefix *meta*, and *cresol*.] A modification of cresol.

Metagallate (met-a-gal'lāt), *n.* [Prefix *meta*, and *gallate*.] A salt formed from metagallic acid and a base.

Metagallic (met-a-gal'ik), *a.* [Prefix *meta*, and *gallic*.] In *chem.* pertaining to or derived from gallic acid; as, *metagallic* acid.

Metage (mēt'āj), *n.* [From *mete*.] 1. Measurement of coal.—2. Charge for or price of measuring.

Metagelatine (met-a-jel'a-tin), *n.* [Prefix *meta*, and *gelatine*.] In *photog.* the name given to a substance used as a preservative in the collodion process, consisting of a strong solution of gelatine boiled and cooled several times till it ceases to gelatinize and remains fluid.

Metagenesis (met-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, change, and *genesis*, production, from root *gen*, to produce.] In *zool.* the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation. The phenomena occur in their most striking form amongst the Hydrozoa, and the steps may be indicated, in a general way, thus: (1) There is an ovum or egg, free-swimming and impregnated. (2) This ovum attaches itself to a fixed submarine object, and develops into an organized animal. (3) This organism produces buds or zooids, often of two kinds —one set nutritive, the other generative—unlike each other and unlike their parent, the whole forming a hydroid colony. (4) The generative set mature eggs, which, on being liberated, become the free-swimming impregnated ova of No. 1, and the cycle is renewed. These steps are illustrated in Sertularia. The egg is a free-swimming ciliated body, which, on becoming fixed, develops a mouth and tentacles. This organism produces by continuous gemmation two sets of buds, of which the generative set mature eggs, which become the free-swimming ciliated bodies with which the cycle began. In others, as Corynida, the generative buds become detached and exist as jelly-fish (medusoids), which produce eggs which develop, not into jelly-fish, but into the polypide or polypidom of the hydroid colony on which they were produced. In Lucernarida propagation takes place by means of fission. Metagenesis takes place amongst some of the Entozoa and Tunicata.

Metagenetic, Metagenic (met'a-je-net''ik, met-a-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to metagenesis, or the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state. *Owen.*

Metagrammatism (met-a-gram'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *gramma*, a letter.] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

Metal (met'al), *n.* [L. *metallum*, Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal.] 1. Elementary substances have been divided by chemists into two classes, *metals* and *non-metals* or *metalloids*, but these merge one into the other by gradations so imperceptible that it is impossible to frame a definition which will not either include some non-metallic bodies or exclude some metallic. A metal is usually supposed to be: An elementary opaque body or substance, having a peculiar lustre connected with its opacity called *metallic*; insoluble in water; solid, except in one instance, at ordinary temperatures; generally fusible by heat; a good conductor of heat and electricity; capable, when in the state of an oxide, of uniting with acids and forming salts; and having the property, when its compounds are submitted to electrolysis, of invariably appearing at the negative pole of the battery. Many of the metals are also malleable, or susceptible of being beaten or rolled out into sheets or leaves, and some of them are extremely ductile or capable of being drawn out into wires of great fineness. They are sometimes found native or pure, but more generally combined with oxygen, sulphur, and some other elements, constituting *ores*. The great difference in the malleability of the metals gave rise to the old distinction of *metals* and *semi-metals*, which is now disregarded. The following—fifty-one in number—are the elementary substances usually regarded as metals:—aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, cadmium, cæsium, calcium, cerium, chromium, cobalt, columbium or niobium, copper, didymium, erbium, gallium, glucinum, gold, indium, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, osmium, palladium, platinum, potassium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, silver, sodium, strontium, tantalum, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, yttrium, zinc, zirconium. Of these gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, platinum, iron, are the most malleable, gold, which possesses the quality in the greatest degree, being capable of being beaten into leaves $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a millimetre in thickness. The following, given in the order of their ductility, are the most ductile:—platinum, silver, iron, copper, gold, aluminium, zinc, tin, lead, platinum wire having been obtained of not more than $\frac{1}{1700}$ of a millimetre in diameter. The majority of the useful metals are between seven and eight times heavier than an equal bulk of water; platinum, osmium, and iridium are more than twenty times heavier; while lithium, potassium, and sodium are lighter. The metals become liquid, or otherwise change their condition, at very various temperatures: platinum is hardly fusible at the highest temperature of a furnace; iron melts at a little lower temperature; and silver somewhat lower still; while potassium melts below the boiling-point of water, and becomes vapour at a red heat, and it and sodium may be moulded like wax at 16° C. (61° Fahr.). Mercury is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and freezes only at 39° C. below zero (−38° Fahr.). Arsenic volatilizes without liquefying by heat, and is by some considered not to be a metal. Osmium and tellurium are also regarded by some as non-metals. All the metals, without exception, combine with oxygen, sulphur, and chlorine, forming *oxides*, *sulphides*, and *chlorides*, and many of them combine with bromine, iodine, and fluorine. Several of the later discovered metals exist in exceedingly minute quantities, and were detected only by spectrum analysis, and there is every likelihood that research in this direction will add to the present list of metals.—2. The name given by workers in glass, pottery, &c., to the material on which they operate when in a state of fusion. 3. *pl.* The rails of a railway.—4.† Courage; spirit; mettle.

> Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

5. Material; substance; constituents.—6. The effective power of the guns carried by a ship of war; hence, fighting power; power of engaging in a controversy or the like. See under HEAVY.—7. Stones broken small, used in forming the surface of roads; ballasting.—8.† A mine. *Jer. Taylor.*

Metal (met'al), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metalled*; ppr. *metalling*. To put metal on; to cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.

Metal-broker (met'al-brōk-ėr), *n.* One who trades or deals in metals.

Metal-casting (met'al-kast-ing), *n.* The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it when in a state of fusion into a mould.

Metaldehyde (me-tal'dē-hid), *n.* [Prefix *meta*, and *aldehyde* (which see).] A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted when kept at the ordinary temperature. It forms long, hard, four-sided prisms.

Metalepsis (met-a-lep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *metalēpsis*, participation—*meta*, with, and *lambanō*, to take.] Participation; assumption; alternation; in *rhet.* the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it; as, 'In one Cæsar there are many Mariuses.' Here Marius, by a synecdoche or antonomasia, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public.

Metalepsy (met'a-lep-si), *n.* [See METALEPSIS.] In *chem.* change or variation of a series of compounds under a type, by substitutions of different elements or substances for an equivalent in the type, as when a substance contains hydrogen, and, when subjected to change, takes up an equivalent for each atom of hydrogen it loses.

Metaleptic, Metaleptical (met-a-lep'tik, met-a-lep'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.—2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.—3. In *chem.* pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which has been displaced.

Metaleptically (met-a-lep'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a metaleptical manner; by transposition.

> The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to comminations. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Metalled† (met'ald), *a.* Mettled; sprightly; full of fire or ardour.

> Such a light and *metall'd* dance
> Saw you never. *B. Jonson.*

Metallic (me-tal'ik), *a.* [L. *metallicus*, from *metallum*, a metal.] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of or containing metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal; as, a *metallic* substance; *metallic* ore; *metallic* brightness.—*Metallic lustre.* See LUSTRE.—*Metallic oxide*, a compound of metal and oxygen.—*Metallic paper*, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon paper prepared in this manner is almost indelible.—*Metallic salts*, those salts which have a metallic oxide for their base, as carbonate of lead.

Metallical (me-tal'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Metallic.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Metallifacture (me-tal'li-fak''tūr), *n.* [L. *metallum*, metal, and *facio*, *factum*, to make.] The manufacture of metals. [Rare.]

Metalliferous (met-al-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing metal; yielding metal; as, *metalliferous* deposits; *metalliferous* districts; *metalliferous* veins, &c.

Metalliform (me-tal'i-form), *a.* [L. *metallum*, a metal, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of metal; like metal.

Metalline (met'al-in), *a.* Pertaining to a metal; consisting of or containing metal; as, *metalline* water.

Metalling (met'al-ing), *n.* 1. The act of using metal for roads or railways.—2. The material, chiefly broken stones, so used.

Metallist (met'al-ist), *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

Metallization (met'al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of metallizing or forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.

Metallize (met'al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metallized;* ppr. *metallizing.* To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

Metallochrome (me-tal'lo-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *metallon,* a mine, metal, and *chrōma,* colour.] A beautiful prismatic tint produced on polished steel plates on which a thin film of oxide of lead has been deposited by electrolytic action.

Metallochromy (met-al-lok'ro-mi), *n.* [See METALLOCHROME.] The art or process of colouring metals.

Metallographist (met-al-og'ra-fist), *n.* A writer on metallography or the subject of metals.

Metallography (met-al-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *metallon,* metal, and *graphō,* to describe.] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances; the science of metals.

Metalloid (met'al-oid), *n.* [Gr. *metallon,* metal, and *eidos,* resemblance.] In *chem.* a term which has been variously applied, as (*a*) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity; and (*b*) to all the non-metallic elementary substances. In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria; but, broadly, a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light powerfully, and in being electro-positive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be found to unite them all. Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term metalloid to the inflammable non-metallic elements: viz. sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron. See *Elementary Substances* under ELEMENTARY; see also METAL.

Metalloid (met'al-oid), *a.* Relating to metalloids; like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.

Metalloidal (met-al-oid'al), *a.* Same as *Metalloid.*

Metallurgic (met-al-ėr'jik), *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy or the art of working metals. —*Metallurgic chemistry,* that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals.

Metallurgical (met-al-ėr'jik-al), *a.* Same as *Metallurgic.*

Metallurgist (met'al-ėr-jist), *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine, and prepare metals for use.

Metallurgy (met'al-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *metallon,* metal, and *ergon,* work.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c. In a more limited and usual sense, metallurgy is the operation of separating metals from their ores.

Metalman (met'al-man), *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

A smith, or a *metalman,* the pot's never from his nose. *Burton.*

Metamere (met'a-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *meta,* with or among, and *meros,* a part.] In *compar. anat.* one of a series of similar parts.

Metameric (met-a-mer'ik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or characterized by metamerism; as, aldehyde (C_2H_4O) and oxide of ethylene (C_2H_4O) are metameric.

Metamerism (me-tam'ėr-izm), *n.* [Gr. prefix *meta,* denoting interchange, and *meros,* a part.] In *chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight; thus, aldehyde (C_2H_4O) and oxide of ethylene (C_2H_4O) have their elements in the same proportion and the same molecular weight, 44. Metameric bodies do not, however, belong to the same class or series of compounds. See ISOMERISM, POLYMERISM.

Metamorphic (met-a-mor'fik), *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] Producing metamorphosis; changing the form or structure; transforming; as, *metamorphic* cause or agency; *metamorphic* action.—*Metamorphic rocks,* in *geol.* (*a*) stratified rocks of any age whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency. More specifically, (*b*) the lowest and azoic, or non-fossiliferous, stratified rocks, consisting of crystalline schists, and embracing granitoid schist, gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, all of which were originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies. They exhibit for the most part cleavage, crumpling, and foliation, and their lines of stratification are often indistinct or obliterated. Although no traces of fossils have been discovered in these rocks, unless plumbago or graphite, a changed form of carbonaceous matter, and the so called *Eozoon canadense,* be regarded as fossil, there is no reason to conclude that these rocks, when deposited, did not contain animal or vegetable organisms, the traces of which may have been obliterated by the agency which produced the metamorphosis.

In geological nomenclature, the crystalline stratified rocks—gneiss, mica-schist, clay-slate, &c.—are termed *Metamorphic,* and erected into a separate system. Strictly speaking, '*metamorphic*' applies to the power or force causing the change; 'metamorphism,' the process; and 'metamorphosis,' the result. Hence we ought to speak of *metamorphic* agency, and *metamorphosed* rocks. *Page.*

Metamorphism (met-a-mor'fizm), *n.* 1. The process of metamorphosing, or changing the form or structure.—2. The state or quality of being metamorphic; the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat, chemical agents, mechanical agents, as pressure. It is divided into two kinds—*Metapepsis* and *paroptesis* (which see).

Metamorphist (met-a-mor'fist), *n.* One of a sect of sacramentarians of the fifteenth century, who affirm that the body with which Christ rose to heaven was wholly deified, having lost all its humanity.

Metamorphize (met-a-mor'fiz), *v.t.* To transform; to metamorphose. *De Quincey.*

Metamorphose (met-a-mor'fōs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metamorphosed;* ppr. *metamorphosing.* [Fr. *metamorphoser,* from *metamorphosis* (which see).] To change into a different form; to change the shape or character of; to transform; to transmute. 'And earth was *metamorphosed* into man.' *Dryden.*

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me. *Shak.*

Metamorphose (met-a-mor'fōs), *n.* A transformation; metamorphosis. [Rare.]

Metamorphoser (met-a-mor'fōs-ėr), *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.

Metamorphosic (met-a-mor'fōs-ik), *a.* Changing the form; transforming. 'The *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients.' *T. Pownall.*

Metamorphosis (met-a-mor'fōs-is), *n.* [Gr. *metamorphōsis,* from *metamorphoō,* to transform—*meta,* denoting change, and *morphē,* form, shape.] 1. The result of metamorphic action; any change of form, shape, or structure; transformation.—2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development; specifically, in *zool.* the alterations which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and life of the individual. All the changes which are undergone by a butterfly in passing from the fecundated ovum to the imago, or perfect insect, constitute its *development*—each change, from ovum to larva, from larva to pupa, and from pupa to imago, consituting a *metamorphosis.* The preliminary or embryonic changes undergone within the egg, and which eventuate in its giving birth to a larva or caterpillar, are, by way of distinction, sometimes comprised under the term *transformation.* —*metamorphosis of organs,* in *bot.* the adaptation of one and the same organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, colour, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these progressively. See MORPHOLOGY. —3. In *chem.* a term employed by Liebig to denote that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

Metamorphostical† (met-a-mor-fos'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope.*

Metapepsis (met-a-pep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta,* over, beyond, and *peptō,* to boil.] In *geol.* that kind of metamorphism affecting large tracts and appearing to be chiefly due to wet heat, that is, to boiling water or steam under high pressure.

The great mass of Galway granite was produced out of Cambro-Silurian rocks by intense *metapepsis.* *Kinahan.*

Metaphor (met'a-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *metaphora,* from *metapherō,* to transfer—*meta,* over, and *pherō,* to carry.] A figure of speech founded on the resemblance which one object is supposed to bear, in some respect, to another, and by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; a simile without any word expressing comparison; a short simile. Thus, 'that man is a fox,' is a metaphor; but 'that man is like a fox,' is a simile or comparison. In metaphor the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a *fox,* means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse; beauty *awakens* love or tender passions; opposition *fires* courage.—*Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Parable.* See under SIMILE.

Metaphoric, Metaphorical (met-a-for'ik, met-a-for'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; as, a *metaphorical* use of words; a *metaphorical* expression.

The expression 'applying capital' is, of course, *metaphorical:* what is really applied is labour; capital being an indispensable condition. *J. S. Mill.*

Metaphorically (met-a-for'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

Metaphoricalness (met-a-for'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being metaphorical.

Metaphorist (met'a-fėr-ist), *n.* One that makes metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Metaphosphate (met-a-fos'fāt), *n.* [Prefix *meta,* and *phosphate.*] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base.

Metaphosphoric (met-a-fos-for'ik), *a.* [Prefix *meta,* and *phosphoric.*] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid.—*Metaphosphoric acid,* a dry flaky acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or oxygen; protohydrated phosphoric acid ($H_2O.P_2O_5$).

Metaphrase, Metaphrasis (met'a-frāz, me-taf'ra-zis), *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis—meta,* over, according to or with, and *phrasis,* phrase.] 1. A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word. It stands opposed to *paraphrase.*

The trahslation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase.* *Dryden.*

2. A phrase replying to another; a repartee.

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art
Of phrase and *metaphrase.* *E. B. Browning.*

Metaphrast (met'a-frast), *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

Metaphrastic, Metaphrastical (met-a-fras'tik, met-a-fras'tik-al), *a.* Close or literal in translation.

Metaphrenon (met-a-frē'non), *n.* [Gr. *meta,* behind, and *phrēn,* the midriff.] In *anat.* the posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior part of the neck as far as the loins.

Metaphysic, Metaphysical (met-a-fiz'ik, met-a-fiz'ik-al), *a.* [See METAPHYSICS.] 1. Pertaining or relating to metaphysics; abstract; general; existing only in thought, and not in reality.

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As *metaphysic* wit can fly. *Hudibras.*

According to some acceptations of the word *metaphysical,* which seem to make it synonymous with transcendental, and referable solely to the operations of pure reason, to the rejection of whatever is founded in experiment, none of Hume's works are properly *metaphysical;* and by the very foundation he has given to his philosophy he has made it *empirical,* and consequently not *metaphysical.* The word *metaphysical* is, however, here used in its ordinary, and, as it may be termed, popular acceptation, and as applicable to any attempt to analyze mind or describe its elements—a subject in relation to which the word ontology is also sometimes used. *J. H. Burton.*

2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.

Of the whole movement of *metaphysical* science we have already pointed out Bacon and Descartes as the founders. *J. D. Morell.*

3.† Preternatural or supernatural.

Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have thee crowned withal. *Shak.*

Metaphysic (met-a-fiz'ik), *n.* Metaphysics.

Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more;
Physic of *metaphysic* begs defence,
And *metaphysic* calls for aid, on sense. *Pope.*

Metaphysically (met-a-fiz'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.

Metaphysician (met-a-fi-zi'shan), *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

Metaphysico-theological (met-a-fiz'i-kō-thē-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

Metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, from *physis*, nature. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies or *physics* the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.] A word first applied to a certain group of the philosophical dissertations of Aristotle which were placed in a collection of his manuscripts after his treatise on physics. As since employed, it has had various significations. It was appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schoolmen, but latterly it has been understood as applying to all inquiries which seek to trace the branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of our nature. In the part of the Aristotelian treatise alluded to the problems were concerned with the contemplation of being as being, and the attributes which belong to it as such. This implies that things in general must be divided into beings or things as they are, and into phenomena or things as they appear. In modern usage metaphysics is very frequently held as applying to the former division, that is to the ultimate grounds of being. To attain this end it takes into account the correlative of being, that is, knowledge; and of knowledge not as coming within the province of logic or of mental philosophy, but as it is in relation to being or objective reality. In this respect metaphysics is synonymous with ontology. The science has also been considered as synonymous with psychology, or the second division, and to denote that branch of philosophy which investigates the faculties, operations, and laws of the human mind. Regarding the science in its most general sense, Mansel proposes the following definition:—'Metaphysics, or the philosophy of the facts of consciousness considered subjectively in relation to the mind knowing, and objectively in relation to the things known,' and thus dividing itself naturally into the two branches of psychology and ontology. On the other hand, Ferrier in his *Institutes of Metaphysics* occupies himself solely with the questions connected with knowledge, or the nature of our perception of an external world.

He (Descartes) established the fundamental principle, which we regard as the corner-stone of all the *metaphysics* of modern Europe, namely, that as natural science is based upon inductions drawn from the actual observation of the world without, so metaphysical science is based upon inductions similarly drawn from reflection upon the world within. *J. D. Morell.*

Metaphysis (me-taf'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, and *physis*, nature.] Change of form; transformation; metamorphosis.

Metaplasm (met'a-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *metaplasmos*, transformation—*meta*, over, and *plassō*, to form.] In *gram.* a change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

Metaplast (met'a-plast), *n.* In *gram.* a word or the stem of a word exhibiting the change of metaplasm.

Metapodium (met-a-pō'di-um), *n.* [r. *meta*, after, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] In *zool.* the posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca, often called the operculigenous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present.

Metapophysis (met-a-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *apophysis*, a process.] In *anat.* an exogenous process of the vertebræ. These processes are very largely developed in the armadillo, assisting in the support of its carapace or defensive covering.

Metaptosis (met-ap-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, denoting change, and *ptōsis*, a falling.] In *pathol.* any change in a disease in regard to its nature or seat; transformation.

Metasome, Metasoma (met'a-sōm, met'a-sō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *sōma*, the body.] In *compar. anat.* the posterior portion of the body of a cephalopod, consisting of a soft membranous mass enveloped by the mantle and containing the viscera.

Metastasis (me-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *metastasis—meta*, over, and *stasis*, a placing, state, position, from *histēmi*, to stand, to make to stand.] In *pathol.* a translation or removal of a disease from one part to another; any change in the former seat of a disease; also the change that takes place when the menstrual flow appears from other organs.

Metastatic (met-a-stat'ik), *a.* Relating to metastasis.

Metastoma (met'a-stō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *stoma*, the mouth.] The plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in the Crustacea.

Metatarsal (met-a-tär'sal), *a.* [From *metatarsus.*] Belonging to the metatarsus; as, a *metatarsal* bone.

Metatarsal (met-a-tär'sal), *n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus. *H. Spencer.*

Metatarsus (met-a-tär'sus), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes; the bones coming between the tarsus and the digits in the hind foot of the higher vertebrates. See FOOT.

Metathesis (me-tath'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *metathesis—meta*, over, and *tithēmi*, to set.] 1. In *gram.* transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of A. Sax. *acsian*, *ascian* = E. *ax*, *ask*; A. Sax. *bird* or *brid* = E. *bird.*—2. In *med.* a change in place of a morbid substance; an operation removing a morbific agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract.

Metathetic, Metathetical (met-a-thet'ik, met-a-thet'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or containing metathesis.

Metathorax (met-a-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *thōrax*, the chest.] In *entom.* the third and last segment of the thorax, the second being called *mesothorax.*

Metatome (met'a-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, between, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *arch.* the space between two dentils.

Metayer (me-tā'yėr), *n.* [Fr. *métayer*, L.L. *medietarius*, from L. *medietas*, state of being in the middle, half, from *medius*, middle, also half.] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landholder on condition of receiving a share, generally a half of its produce, the owner furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

Vast estates accumulated by one proprietor, and cultivated by slaves, or at best by poor *metayers.* *Milman.*

The word is often used in the phrase *metayer system*, applied to that mode of land cultivation, practised chiefly in France and Italy, in which the land is cultivated by metayers.

The principle of the *metayer system* is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement with the landowner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather what remains of the produce, after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one-half; but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place; in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements. *J. S. Mill.*

Metazoa (met-a-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *zōon*, a living being.] One of the two great sections into which Huxley divides the animal kingdom, the other being the Protozoa. The Metazoa are distinguished from the Protozoa in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenetic elements, that is to say, into cells. In all the Metazoa the germ has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity, lined by a special layer of cells. Sexual reproduction always occurs, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the Metazoa is represented by the Porifera or sponges. That portion of the Metazoa which possesses a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the sub-kingdom Vertebrata: the rest are invertebrate.

Mete (mēt), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *meted;* ppr. *meting.* [A. Sax. *metan*, D. *meten*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*, to measure; Icel. *meta*, to value; from a root seen also in L. *modus*, a measure (whence E. *mode*), *moderare*, to moderate, *metior*, to measure; Gr. *metron*, a measure; Skr. *mā*, to measure.] 1. To measure; to ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of by any rule or standard.

Their memory
Shall as a pattern or a measure live
By which his grace must *mete* the lives of others. *Shak.*

Hence—2.† To measure with the eye; to aim.

Let the mark have a prick in't to *mete* at. *Shak.*

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to represent exactly; to accurately define or express. [Poetical.]

Alas, me! alas,
Who have undone myself from all that best,
Fairest and sweetest, to this wretchedest,
Saddest and most defiled—cast out, cast down—
What word *metes* absolute loss? *E. B. Browning.*

Mete (mēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *met*, *mæt*, *metto*, Icel. *mjót*, O.H.G. *mez*, G. *mass*, a measure, with which may be incorporated O.Fr. *mette*, a boundary mark, from L. *meta*, a goal.] Measure; limit; boundary: used chiefly in the plural in the phrase *metes and bounds.*

Mete,† *a.* [See MEET.] Meet; fitting; convenient. *Chaucer.*

Mete,† *n.* Meat.—*During the metes space*, during the time of eating. *Chaucer.*

Mete,† *v.t.* or *i.* To meet. *Chaucer.*

Mete-borde,† *n.* An eating-table. *Chaucer.*

Metecorn (mēt'korn), *n.* [See METE.] A measure or portion of corn given by a lord to customary tenants as a reward and encouragement for labour and faithful service.

Metegavel† (mēt'gā-vel), *n.* [O.E. *mete*, food, and *gavel*, a tax.] A tribute or rent paid in victuals.

Metely,† *a.* Proportionable. '*Metely* mouth.' *Chaucer.*

Metempiric, Metempiricist (met-em-pir'ik, met-em-pir'i-sist), *n.* One who believes in the metempirical or transcendental philosophy.

Metempirical (met-em-pir'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *empeiria*, experience, from *en*, in, and *peira*, trial experiment.] In *metaph.* beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical* or *experiential.*

The exclusion of all *metempirical* questions, the rejection of the *metempirical* method, is the cardinal position of the Positive Philosophy. *G. H. Lewes.*

Metempiricism (met-em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* In *metaph.* the system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism (which see).

Metempsychose (me-tem'si-kōz), *v.t.* [See METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham.*

Metempsychosis (me-tem'si-kō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, denoting change, and *empsychoō*, to animate—*en*, in, and *psychē*, life, soul.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body, a doctrine held by Pythagoras and his followers, and still prevailing in some parts of Asia, particularly in India.

The sages of old live again in us, and in opinions there is a *metempsychosis.* *Glanville.*

Metemptosis (met-em-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *emptōsis*, a falling upon, from *en*, on, and *ptōsis*, a falling, from *piptō*, to fall.] In *chron.* the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptosis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2400 years.

Metensomatosis (me-ten'sō-ma-tō''sis), *n.* [Gr., the putting into another body—*meta* implying change, and *ensōmatōsis*, an embodying or incarnation, from *en*, in, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation. *Metensomatosis* is in some respects the analogue of *metempsychosis.* The latter word, however, implies no resolution into elements, and consequently no conversion.

Is it not indisputable that man's body . . . is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fats, and salines, and water, which constitute the inorganic world—which may unquestionably have served long ago as the dead material which was vivified and utilised in the bodies of extinct crea-

tures, and which may serve in endless *metensomatosis* (if the word, which has the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come? *Farrar.*

Meteor (mē'tē-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *météore*, from Gr. *meteōros*, raised from the ground—*meta*, beyond, and *eōra*, *aiōra*, a thing suspended or hovering in the air, from *aeirō*, to lift, raise up.] 1. Any phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature which has its origin in the atmosphere, as whirlwinds, hail, rain, snow, halos, the rainbow, &c. Now generally used in the specific sense of—2. A transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere or in a more elevated region; an aerolite; a shooting-star.

The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a *meteor*, streaming to the wind. *Milton.*

3. *Fig.* anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

Meteoric (mē-tē-or'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; having the nature of a meteor; consisting of meteors; as, *meteoric* stones; *meteoric* showers.—2. *Fig.* transiently or irregularly brilliant; flashing like a meteor.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713. *Craik.*

—*Meteoric iron*, iron as found in meteoric stones, usually combined with from 1 to 10 per cent. of nickel.—*Meteoric stones*, aerolites. See AEROLITE.—*Meteoric showers*, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude.

Meteorical (mē-tē-or'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Meteoric.*

Meteorism (mē'tē-ėr-izm), *n.* In *med.* flatulent distension of the abdomen.

Meteorite (mē'tē-ėr-īt), *n.* A meteorolite.

Meteorize † (mē'tē-ėr-īz), *v.i.* To take the form of a meteor; to ascend in vapours.

To the end the dews may *meteorize* and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn.*

Meteorographic (mē'tē-ėr-ō-graf''ik), *a.* Pertaining to meteorography.

Meteorography (mē'tē-ėr-og''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *meteōron*, a meteor, and *graphē*, description.] Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

Meteorolite (mē'tē-ėr-ol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *meteōros*, high in air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth from space. Called also *Aerolite.* See AEROLITE.

Meteorologic, Meteorological (mē'tē-ėr-ō-loj''ik, mē'tē-ėr-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; relating to the science of meteorology.—*Meteorological table* or *register*, an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, or moisture, winds, &c., ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and other meteorological instruments.

Meteorologist (mē'tē-ėr-ol''o-jist), *n.* A person skilled in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors or keeps a register of them.

Meteorology (mē'tē-ėr-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *meteōrologia*—(*ta*) *meteōra*, celestial phenomena, from *meteōros*, high in air, and *logos*, discourse. See METEOR.] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate.

Meteoromancy (mē''tē-ėr-ō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *meteōron*, a meteor, and *manteia*, divination.] A species of divination by meteoric phenomena, chiefly by thunder and lightning, held in high estimation by the Romans.

Meteoroscope (mē'tē-ėr-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *meteōron*, a celestial body, and *skopeō*, to observe.] An instrument formerly in use for taking the apparent magnitude and the angular distances of heavenly bodies.

Meteoroscopy (mē'tē-ėr-os''ko-pi), *n.* The taking of observations with the meteoroscope.

Meteorous (me-tē'ėr-us), *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist
Risen from a river. *Milton.*

Meter (mē'tėr), *n.* [From *mete.*] One who or that which measures: chiefly used in compounds, or with adjectives, as in coal-*meter*, land-*meter*, gas-*meter*, water-*meter*, hydraulic *meter*, but often separately in the sense of a gas-meter.

Meter (mē'tėr), *n.* Same as *Metre.*

Meterage (mē'tėr-āj), *n.* The act of measuring.

Meterer (mē'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who writes in metre; a poet. *Drayton.*

Mete-stick (mēt'stik), *n.* *Naut.* a stick fixed on a board at right angles, to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

Mete-wand (mēt'wond), *n.* A staff or rod of a certain length used as a measure.

The degree of his moral guilt is not the true index or *mete-wand* of his condemnation. *Coleridge.*

Mete-yard (mēt'yärd), *n.* A yard, staff, or rod used as a measure.

Take thou the bill,
Give me thy *mete-yard*, and spare not me. *Shak.*

Metheglin (mē-theg'lin), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*—*medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

Methinks (mē-thingks'), *v. impers*, pp. *methought.* [A. Sax. *me*, dat. of first pers. pron., and the impersonal verb *thyncan*, to seem, to appear; comp. *meseems.*] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. [Chiefly used in poetry and elevated prose.]

By Heaven, *methinks* it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon.
Shak.

See THINK, to seem.

Method (meth'od), *n.* [Fr. *méthode*; Gr. *methodos*—*meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.] 1. A way or mode by which we proceed to the attainment of some aim; mode or manner of procedure: often used of a scientific or logical manner of procedure; as, there are two *methods* of accomplishing this, which *method* will you employ? there is a *method* proper to every department in philosophy.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority in comprehensiveness of mind. He alone seemed to take in at one glance the whole circumference of human knowledge; he alone knew how to assign to each separate branch its proper position, to detect the prejudices by which it was impeded, and to furnish the true *method* by which advancement in every case was to be made. *J. D. Morell.*

2. (No *pl.*) (*a*) Logical or scientific arrangement or mode of procedure; the art of disposing well a series of many thoughts either for the discovering of truth when we are ignorant of it, or for proving it to others when it is already known. *Fleming.* (*b*) In ordinary language, systematic or orderly procedure; system; action regulated by rules; as, without *method* business of any kind will fall into confusion; to carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, &c., *method* is indispensable.

Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in't. *Shak.*

3. In *nat. hist.* principle of classification; as, the *method* of Ray; the Linnæan *method.* SYN. Order, regularity, rule, mode, course, means, system.

Methodic (meth-od'ik), *a.* Same as *Methodical.*

Methodical (meth-od'ik-al), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting method; possessing a systematic disposition or arrangement; systematic; orderly; as, the *methodical* arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a *methodical* treatise; *methodical* accounts.

Methodically (meth-od'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

Methodics (meth-od'iks), *n.* The science of method; methodology.

Methodism (meth'od-izm), *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methodists.*

Methodist (meth'od-ist), *n.* 1. One characterized by strict adherence to method; specifically, one of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory.

The opposite extreme was adopted by another sect, who, rejecting observation, founded their doctrine exclusively on reasoning and theory, and these called themselves οἱ μεθοδικοί, or the *methodists.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A person who lives in the exact observance of religious duties: generally used in contempt or irony as a synonym for a sanctimonious person or a hypocrite.—3. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, so called from the fact that the name was applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford, on account of the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their observance of religious duties.

Methodistic (meth-od-ist'ik), *a.* Same as *Methodistical.*

Methodistical (meth-od-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to method or the Methodists; resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists: sometimes used ironically or contemptuously in the sense of Burns' *unco guid.*

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men. *Byron.*

Methodistically (meth-od-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a methodistical manner.

Methodization (meth'od-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts, do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without. *J. S. Mill.*

Methodize (meth'od-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *methodized*; ppr. *methodizing.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained in the works of a good critic. *Spectator.*

Methodizer (meth'od-īz-ėr), *n.* One who methodizes.

Methodology (meth-od-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *methodos*, method, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of method or of classification; a discourse concerning method.

Haller, whose reputation in physiology was as great as that of Linnæus in *methodology*, rejected it as too merely artificial. *Whewell.*

Methought (mē-thąt'), pret. of *methinks.* It seemed to me; I thought.

Methought I saw my late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the grave.
Milton.

Methule (meth'ūl), *n.* Same as *Methyl.*

Methyl (meth'il), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, with, and *hylē*, wood.] (CH_3.) The name given to the hypothetical radical of wood spirit and its combinations. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical characters.

Methylal (meth'il-al), *n.* ($C_3H_8O_2$.) A liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol.

Methylamine (me-thil'a-min), *n.* (CH_5N.) A colourless gas having a strong ammoniacal odour, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid; it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water.

Methylated (meth'il-āt-ed), *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl.—*Methylated spirit*, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent. of wood naphtha (methylic alcohol). The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavour, which renders it unfit for drinking, and for this reason it is admitted duty free. It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit-lamps, &c.

Methylene (meth'i-lēn), *n.* [See METHYL.] (CH_2.) A hypothetical hydro-carbon.

Methylic (me-thil'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from methyl.—*Methylic alcohol*, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.—*Methylic ether* ($(CH_3)_2O$), oxide of methyl, a colourless gas.

Metic (mē'tik), *n.* [Gr. *metoikos*, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere—*meta*, denoting change, and *oikos*, a house, dwelling.] In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

Meticulous † (mē-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, from *metus*, fear.] Timid. 'Melancholy and *meticulous* heads.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Meticulously † (mē-tik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* [See above.] Timidly. *Sir T. Browne.*

Métier (mā-tē-ā), *n.* [Fr.] Profession; specialty; rôle.

Metif (mē'tif), *n.* [Fr. *métif*, from a L.L. *mixtivus*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, to mix.] A half-breed between a white and a quarteroon.

Metis (mē'tis), *n.* [In Greek mythology the personification of prudence, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys.] One of the small planets or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Graham, an Irish astronomer, April 25, 1848. It revolves round the sun in 1345·65 solar days, and is about two and a half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Metoche (met'o-kē), *n.* [Gr. *metochē*, a sharing, from *metechō*, to share, to divide—*meta*, with, and *echō*, to have.] In *arch.* the interval between the dentils in the Ionic entablature.

Metoleic (me-tō-lē'ik), *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, and E. *oleic.*] A name applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. It is a liquid.

Metonic (mē-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Meton*, an ancient Athenian astronomer.—*Metonic cycle, metonic year*, the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month: discovered by Meton.

Metonymic, Metonymical (met-ō-nim'ik, met-ō-nim'ik-al), *a.* [See METONYMY.] Pertaining to metonymy; used by way of metonymy.

Metonymically (met-ō-nim'ik-al-li), *adv.* By metonymy.

Metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *metōnymia—meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name.] In *rhet.* a trope in which one word is put for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified; as when we substitute the effect for the cause, the author for his writings, the inventor for the thing invented, &c.; as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*,' that is, his *poems* or *writings*. 'They have *Moses* and the *prophets*,' that is, their *books* or *writings*. A man has a clear *head*, that is, *understanding, intellect*; a warm *heart*, that is, *affections*.

Metope (met'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. *metopē—meta*, with, between, and *opē*, an aperture or hollow.] In *arch.* the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze. See TRIGLYPH.

Metoposcopic, Metoposcopical (met'ō-pos-kop''ik, met'ō-pos-kop''ik-al), *a.* Relating to metoposcopy.

Metoposcopist (met-ō-pos'ko-pist), *n.* One versed in metoposcopy or physiognomy.

Metoposcopy (met-ō-pos'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *metōpon*, the forehead, and *skopeō*, to view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face.

Metra (met'ra), *n.* [Lit. 'measures,' pl. of Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An ingenious pocket instrument, combining a thermometer, clinometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauze, plummet, platina scales, anemometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction, and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, the latitude, &c., can be determined.

Metre (mē'tèr), *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, a measure. Akin *mete* (which see).] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse.

> Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame *metre*. *Milton.*

Metre, Mètre (mē'tèr; Fr. pron. mā-tr), *n.* A French measure of length, equal to 39·37 English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

Metric (met'rik), *a.* Same as *Metrical*. 'Hesiod with his *metric* fragments of rustic wisdom.' *Prof. Blackie.*

Metric (met'rik), *a.* [Fr. *métrique*; L. *metricus*; Gr. *metrikos*, from *metron*, a measure.] Pertaining to the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, but gradually coming into use in other countries. It involves two important points: first, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are all correlated; and second, the multiplication or subdivision of the unit according to a uniform decimal notation. The multiples of the different units are indicated by prefixing Greek names of numbers to the name of the unit, the subdivisions by prefixing Latin names of numbers. These prefixes are, therefore, for decimal multiples, *déca-, hecto-* (or *hect-*), *kilo-*, and *myrio-*; and for decimal subdivisions they are, *déci-, centi-*, and *milli-*. Thus for linear measurement we have the *mètre*; its multiples, the *décamètre* (ten mètres), the *hectomètre* (one hundred mètres), the *kilomètre* (one thousand mètres), and the *myriomètre* (ten thousand mètres); and its subdivisions, the *décimètre* (one tenth of a mètre), the *centimètre* (one hundredth of a mètre), and the *millimètre* (one thousandth of a mètre). See METRE.

Metrical (met'rik-al), *a.* [L. *metricus*; Fr. *métrique.*] 1. Pertaining to measuring; employed in measuring; as, the yard is the English *metrical* unit of length.—2. Pertaining to rhythm or measure.

> Let any the best psalmist of them all compose a hymn in *metrical* form. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Consisting of verse; composed in rhythmic form; as, *metrical* compositions. '*Metrical* romances.' *T. Warton.*

Metrically (met'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

Metrician (me-trī'shan), *n.* Same as *Metrist.*

Metricien,† *n.* A writer in verse. *Chaucer.*

Metrification (met'ri-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act of making verses. *Tennyson.*

Metrifier (met'ri-fī-ér), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

Metrist (mē'trist), *n.* A composer of verses.

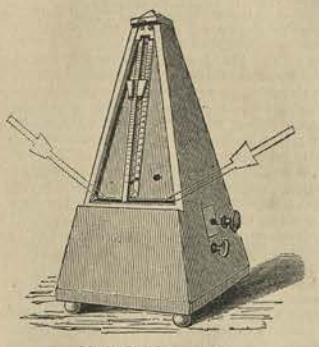
Metrochrome (met'rō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *chrōma*, colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.

Metrograph (met'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *graphō*, to write.] An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

Metrology (mē-trol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. An account of weights and measures.—2. The art and science of mensuration.

Metromania (met-rō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *mania*, madness.] An immoderate eagerness for writing verses.

Metronome (met'rō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nomos*, a law.] An instrument, consisting of a pendulum, set in motion by clock-work; invented and introduced in Austria about the year 1814, for the purpose of determining, by its vibrations, the movement, that is, the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions. There is a sliding weight attached to the pendulum rod, by the shifting of which up or down the vibrations may be made slower or quicker. A scale indicates the number of audible beats given per minute.



Maelzell's Metronome.

The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum.

Metronomy (mē-tron'o-mi), *n.* [See METRONOME.] The measuring of musical time by an instrument called the metronome.

Metronymic (met-rō-nim'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *mētrōnymikos—mētēr, mētros*, a mother, and *onoma*, a name.] A term applied to a name derived from a mother or other near female ancestor, as opposed to *patronymic*.

Metropolis (mē-trop'o-lis), *n.* [Gr. *mētropolis—mētēr, mētros*, a mother, and *polis*, a city: it properly meant a mother-city, a city in relation to colonies it had sent out.] 1. The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain.—2. The see or seat of a metropolitan bishop. 'Stood out against the holy church, the great *metropolis* and see of Rome.' *Shak.*

Metropolitan (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *a.* 1. Belonging to a metropolis; residing in the chief city or capital of a country.—2. *Eccles.* having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolitan.

Metropolitan (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *n.* 1. Originally, a bishop resident in a metropolis or the chief city of a province.

> The precedency in each province was assigned to the bishop of the metropolis, who was called the first bishop, the *metropolitan*. *Barrow.*

2. *Eccles.* a bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

> The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both *metropolitans*. *Hook.*

3. In the *Greek Ch.* the title of a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops.

Metropolitanate (met-rō-pol'i-tan-āt), *n.* The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

> As his wife she (Heloisa) closed against him (Abelard) that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the *metropolitanate*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all. *Milman.*

Metropolite † (mē-trop'o-līt), *n.* A metropolitan.

Metropolitic, Metropolitical (met-rō-po'li-tik, met'rō-pō-lit''ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.—2. *Eccles.* pertaining to a metropolitan. 'A *metropolitical* power over the whole island of Crete.' *Abp. Sancroft.*

Metroscope (met'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *mētra*, the uterus, and *skopeō*, to observe.] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb when they are imperceptible through the walls of the abdomen. *Dunglison.*

Metrosideros (mē'trō-sī-dē''ros), *n.* [Gr.

Metrosideros vera (Iron-wood).

mētra, the heart of a tree, and *sidēros*, iron.] A genus of climbing trees and shrubs, nat. order Myrtaceæ, for the most part natives of the islands of the Pacific. *M. vera* (true iron-wood) is a tree, a native of Java and Amboyna. Of the wood of this tree the Chinese and Japanese make rudders, anchors, &c., for their ships and boats. The bark is used in Japan as a remedy in dysentery, diarrhœa, and mucous discharges. *M. polymorpha* grows in the Sandwich Islands, and is said to be the plant from which are made the clubs and other weapons used in warfare by the South Sea Islanders. *M. robusta* is the rata of New Zealand, where it is employed in ship-building and in other ways. The trees of this genus have thick, opposite, entire leaves, and heads of showy red or white flowers.

Metrotome (met'rō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mētra*, the womb, and *tomos*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus.

Metroxylon (met-roks'i-lon), *n.* [Gr. *mētra*, the heart of a tree, and *xylon*, wood.] A genus of plants, now known as *Sagus*. See SAGO.

Mette,† Met,† pret. of the obs. verb *meten* (A. Sax. *mætan*), to dream. 'The lover *mette* he hath his lady wonne.' *Chaucer.* It is often used impersonally, *me mette*, signifying I dreamed.

Mettle (met'l), *n.* [Merely an altered spelling of *metal*, which was formerly used in the same sense, though each has now distinctive applications of its own.] 1. Stuff; material; moral or physical constitution.

> Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of. *South.*

2. Disposition; character; temper; spirit; constitutional ardour; courage; sprightliness; fire. 'Gentlemen of brave *mettle*.' *Shak.* 'A lad of *mettle*.' *Shak.*

> The winged courser, like a generous horse,
> Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course.
> *Pope.*
>
> They were all knights of *mettle* true,
> Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To put a man on* or *to his mettle*, to stimulate a man to do his uttermost; to put a man in a position where he must do his utmost.

A man is generally *put on his mettle* from a spirit of rivalry.

It *puts us to our mettle* to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us. *Lever.*

Mettled (met'ld), *a.* Full of mettle; high-spirited; ardent; full of fire. '*Mettled* steeds.' *Addison.*

Mettlesome (met'l-sum), *a.* Full of mettle or spirit; possessing constitutional ardour; brisk; fiery.

Their force differs from true spirit as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler.*

Mettlesomely (met'l-sum-li), *adv.* With mettle or sprightliness, or high spirit.

Mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being mettlesome or high-spirited.

Metwand (met'wand), *n.* Same as *Metewand.*

Meum (mē'um), *n.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less—in allusion to the leaves.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are natives of the upland parts of Europe, having deeply divided leaves and white or purple flowers.

Meum (mē'um). [L.] Mine; that which is mine: commonly used in the phrase *meum and tuum*, meaning what belongs to one's self and what belongs to any one else.

Meute (mūt), *n.* [L.L. *muta*, a mew. See MEW.] A mew for hawks.

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers, the stables of their coursers, the kennels of their hounds, the *meutes* of their hawks. *Milman.*

Mevable,† *a.* Movable. *Chaucer.*

Meve† (mēv), *v.t.* To move.

Mew (mū), *n.* [A. Sax. *mæw*, a gull or mew; cog. Sc. *maw*, D. *meeuw*, G. *mewe*, *möwe*, Icel. *már*, a mew or sea-gull.] A sea-mew; a gull.

Mew (mū), *n.* [Fr. *mue*, a moulting, a changing the feathers, a mew or cage, from *muer*, to moult, and L.L. *muta*, a mew, both from L. *mutare*, to change.] 1. A cage for hawks or other birds while mewing or moulting; also, a *coop* in which fowls were kept. 'Nests and perches, and *mewes*.' *Bp. Hall.* Hence—2. An inclosure; a place of confinement in general. 'Forth coming from her darksome *mew*.' *Spenser.*—3. *pl.* A stable. See MEWS.

Mew (mū), *v.t.* [In meaning 1 from Fr. *muer*, to mew; in 2 from the noun.] 1. To shed or cast; to change; to moult; as, the hawk *mewed* his feathers.

He may spread his feathers for a time, but he will *mew* them soon after. *Bacon.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure. 'More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*.' *Shak.* 'Close *mew'd* in their sedans for fear of air.' *Dryden.*

Mew (mū), *v.i.* To cast the feathers; to moult; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance.

Mew (mū), *v.i.* [Imitative, and also written *meaw*, *miaw*, &c. Comp. W. *mewian*, G. *miauen*, Sc. *myaw*, to mew.] To cry as a cat.

Thrice the brinded cat hath *mewed*. *Shak.*

Mew (mū), *n.* The cry of a cat.

I'd rather be a kitten, and cry *mew*,
Than one of these same metre-ballad-mongers. *Shak.*

Mewe,† *n.* A mew; a place of secrecy or concealment.—*In mewe*, in secret. *Chaucer.*

Mewet,† *a.* Mute.—*In mewet*, dumbly; speaking inwardly. *Chaucer.*

Mewl (mūl), *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *mew*, *miaul*, Fr. *miauler*, Sc. *myaul*, to cry like a child.] To cry or squall, as a child.

At first the infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shak.*

Mewl (mūl), *n.* The cry of a child.

Mewler (mūl'ér), *n.* One that squalls or mewls.

Mews (mūz), *n. pl.* [See MEW, a cage.] 1. The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined; hence, a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns.—2. (Used as a *sing.*) A lane or alley in which stables or mews are situated; as, he lives up a *mews*.

Mr. Turveydrop's great room . . . was built into a *mews* at the back. *Dickens.*

Mexican (meks'i-kan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

Mexican (meks'i-kan), *a.* Of or belonging to Mexico or its inhabitants.—*Mexican lily*, *Amaryllis regiæ*, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, a plant with beautiful scarlet flowers.—*Mexican tiger-flower*, *Tigridia pavonina*, nat. order Iridaceæ, a plant with beautiful yellow or orange spotted flowers, cultivated in our gardens.

Meynt,† pret. & pp. of *menge*. Mingled.

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves he *meynt*. *Spenser.*

Mezereon, Mezereum (me-zē'rē-on, me-zē'-rē-um), *n.* [Fr. *mézéreon*, Sp. *mezereon*, from Ar. and Per. *mázaryún*, the camellia.] A plant of the genus Daphne (*D. Mezereon*). See DAPHNE.

Mezuzoth (mez'ū-zoth), *n.* The name given to certain pieces of parchment anciently attached to the door-post of a house. *Weale.*

Mezzanine (met'za-nēn), *n.* [Fr.; It. *mezzanino*, from *mezzo*, middle. See MEZZO.] In *arch.* (*a*) a story of small height introduced between two higher ones; an entresol. (*b*) A window less in height than breadth; a window in an entresol.

Mezzo (med'zō), *a.* [It., from L. *medius*, middle.] In *music*, middle; mean.—*Mezzo voce*, with a medium fulness of sound.—*Mezzo soprano*, a treble voice of medium range, lower than soprano and higher than contralto.

Mezzorilievo (med'zō-rē-lē"vō or met'zō-rē-lē-ā"vō), *n.* [It. *mezzorelievo*.] Middle relief.

Mezzotint (med'zō-tint), *n.* Same as *Mezzotinto*.

Mezzotinter (med'zō-tint-ér), *n.* One who practises mezzotinto engraving.

Mezzotinto (med-zō-tin'tō), *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint, from L. *tinctus*, painted.] A particular manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of painting in Indian ink, the lights and gradations being scraped and burnished out of a prepared dark ground. The surface of the plate is first completely covered with minute incisions, so that it would give in this condition a uniform black impression. The design is then drawn on the face, and the dents are erased from the parts where the lights of the piece are to be, the parts which are to represent shades being left untouched or partially scraped according to the depth of tone.

Mezzotinto (med'zō-tin-tō), *v.t.* To engrave in mezzotinto.

Mhorr (mōr), *n.* Same as *Mohr*.

Mi (mē), *n.* The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa*.

Miargyrite (mi-är'ji-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *argyros*, silver, from its containing comparatively little silver.] In *mineral.* a mineral of an iron-black colour, and very sectile, consisting principally of sulphur, antimony, and silver.

Miaskite, Miascite (mī'ask-īt), *n.* [From *Miask* in Siberia, where it is found.] A granitic rock in which elæolite, the large crystalline form of nephelite, replaces quartz.

Miasm (mī'azm), *n.* Same as *Miasma*.

Miasma (mī-az'ma), *n.* pl. **Miasmata** (mī-as'ma-ta). [Gr. *miasma*, *miasmatos*, from *miainō*, to stain, to sully, to defile.] Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health; noxious emanation; malaria. Also in form *miasm*. 'Pestilential *miasms*.' *Harvey.*

The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts. *Dunglison.*

Miasmal (mī-az'mal), *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

Miasmatic, Miasmatical (mī-az-mat'ik, mī-az-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.

Miasmatist (mī-az'ma-tist), *n.* One versed in the phenomena and nature of exhalations; one who understands the character and effects of miasmata.

Miasmology (mī-az-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *miasma*, pollution, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on miasma; the science of miasmata.

Miaul (myal), *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *mew*, *mewl*.] To cry as a cat or kitten; to mew.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a *miauling* kitten. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mica (mī'ka), *n.* [L. *mico*, to glitter.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible laminæ or scales, having a shining and almost metallic lustre. These are sometimes parallel, sometimes interwoven, sometimes wavy or undulated, sometimes representing filaments. The laminæ of mica are easily separated, and are sometimes not more than the 300,000th part of an inch in thickness. The plates are sometimes as large as 18 inches diameter. They are employed in Russia for window panes, and in that state are called *muscovy-glass*. Mica enters into the composition of the crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, mica schists, chlorites, talcose rocks, and occurs in trappean and volcanic products. It is found also in many sedimentary rocks, as shales and sandstones, giving them their laminated texture. In the latter case, it is derived from the disintegration of the crystalline rocks. It is essentially a silicate of alumina, with which are variously combined small proportions of the silicates of potash, soda, lithia, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, &c., in accordance with which several species have been constituted, as *common* or *potash mica*, *lithia mica*, *magnesia mica*, *pearl mica*. In the tales, especially the softer and soapier varieties, the alumina is nearly entirely replaced by magnesia. Regarded as minerals, its varieties have received the names of biotite, lepidolite, muscovite, lepidomelane, steatite, &c.—*Mica schist*, *mica slate*, a metamorphic rock, composed of mica and quartz; it is highly fissile and passes by insensible gradations into clay-slate.

Micaceo-calcareous (mī-kā'shē-ō-kal-kā"-rē-us), *a.* In *geol.* containing mica and lime; specifically, applied to a mica schist containing carbonate of lime.

Micaceous (mī-kā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties.—*Micaceous iron ore*, a variety of oxide of iron, occurring generally in amorphous masses composed of thin six-sided laminæ.—*Micaceous rocks*, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica slate and clay-slate.—*Micaceous schist*, mica schist (which see under MICA).

Mice (mīs), *n.* pl. of *mouse*.

Mich. See MICHE.

Michael (mī'kel), *n.* A St. Michael's orange; a fine kind of sweet orange brought from the island of St. Michael's, one of the Azores. *Dickens.*

Michaelite (mī'kel-īt), *n.* In *mineral.* a white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal: so called from the island of St. *Michael's*, Azores, where it is found.

Michaelmas (mik'el-mas), *n.* [*Michael*, and *mass*, a feast.] 1. The feast of St. Michael, the archangel. It falls on the 29th of September, and is supposed to have been established towards the close of the fifth century. In England, Michaelmas is one of the regular terms for settling rents.—*Michaelmas head court*, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas for various county purposes.—2. Autumn. [Colloq.]—*Michaelmas daisy*, a name applied to various species of aster, which are common inhabitants of flower-borders, blooming about Michaelmas.

Miche, Mich (mich), *v.i.* [Probably from O.Fr. *muchier*, *mucher*, *mucier*, Fr. *musser*, to hide, to skulk; of unknown origin. The word is used in the dialects in senses similar to those given below, as also *mooch*, *mouch*, which seem to be kindred forms.] 1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view. 'Or *miche* in corners among their friends idly.' *Spenser.*

To *miche*, or secretly to hide himself out of the way, as truants do from school. *Minshew.*

2. To be guilty of anything done in secret; as, to carry on an illicit amour, or to pilfer secretly. See MICHER.

Michelia (mi-kel'i-a), *n.* [After *Micheli*, a Florentine botanist of the early part of the eighteenth century.] A genus of fine lofty trees natives of India and other parts of the East, nearly allied to the genus Magnolia. Several of the species yield useful timber as well as products used in medicine. For the *M. Champaca*, remarkable for the fragrance of its flowers, see CHAMPAC.

Micher (mich'ér), *n.* [See MICHE.] One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a truant; a thief. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries? *Shak.*

What, turn *micher*, steale a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it. *Old play.*

Michery† (mich'ér-i), *n.* Theft; cheating.

Miching (mich'ing), *p.* and *a.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. *Shak.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Mickle (mik'l), *a.* [A. Sax. *micel*, *mycel*, Icel. *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*, Sc. *meikle*, *mickle*, *muckle*. An old and northern form corre-

sponding to the later and southern *much*, *muchel*. See MUCH.] Much; great.

O *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak.

Mico (mī'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A beautiful South American species of monkey, *Jacchus argentatus*, allied to the marmoset. The hair is of a shining white colour, the face and hands of a flesh colour, and the tail black.

Microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *bios*, life.] A name applied to many minute microscopic organisms whether of animal or vegetable character, and including those otherwise spoken of more distinctively as bacteria, bacilli, &c.

Microcephalous (mī-krō-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head.] Having a small or imperfectly formed skull.

Microchronometer (mī'krō-kro-nom"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *chronometer*.] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time that a projectile takes to pass over a short distance; a kind of chronograph. Called also *Micronometer*.

Microcosm (mī'krō-kozm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world.] 1. *Lit.* a little world or cosmos, a term that used to be often applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).

If you see this in the map of my *microcosm*, follows it that I am known well enough too? *Shak.*

Philosophers say that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politic. *Swift.*

2. A little community or society.

And now the hour has come when this youth is to be launched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto sojourned, yet for which this *microcosm* has been no ill preparation. *Disraeli.*

Microcosmic, Microcosmical (mī-krō-koz'-mik, mī-krō-koz'mik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm or man.—*Microcosmic salt*, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from human urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe.

Microcosmography (mī'krō-koz-mog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *kosmos*, world, and *graphō*, to write.] The description of man as a little world.

Microcoustic (mī-krō-kous'tik), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *akouō*, to hear.] Serving to augment weak sounds; of or pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds.

Microcoustic (mī-krō-kous'tik), *n.* An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

Microdermatous (mī-krō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *derma*, the skin.] A term applied to certain minute cells, discovered in the scalp by aid of the microscope, in the disease porrigo favosa.

Microdon (mī'krō-don), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct fishes, belonging to the pycnodont or thick-toothed family.

Microgeological (mī'krō-jē-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to microgeology; dependent on, or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology; as, *microgeological* investigations.

Microgeology (mī'krō-jē-ol"o-ji), *n.* [First part of *microscope*, and *geology*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

Micrograph (mī'krō-graf), *n.* Same as *Micropantograph*.

Micrographer (mī-krog'ra-fėr), *n.* One versed in micrography.

Micrographic (mī-krō-graf'ik), *a.* Connected with or relating to micrography.

The '*Micrographic* Dictionary' was offered as an index to our knowledge of the structure and properties of bodies revealed by the microscope.
Griffith & Henfrey.

Micrography (mī-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

Microlestes (mī'krō-les-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lēstēs*, a robber.] A genus of extinct marsupials, containing the earliest known mammalian inhabitant of our planet. It occurs at the upper part of the upper trias. Only a few teeth have as yet been detected, and from these it appears to have been most nearly related to the little insectivorous Myrmecobius, or banded ant-eater of New South Wales.

Microlite (mī'krō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone.] Another name for *Pyrochlore*, given to it on account of the small size of its crystals. See PYROCHLORE.

Microlithic (mī'krō-lith-ik), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, small stones: opposed to *megalithic*. 'Crypt-like chambers of *microlithic* masonry.' *Fraser's Mag.*

Micrology (mī-krol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *logos*, description.] 1. That part of science dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.—2. Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters. 'The *micrology* of the Pharisees.' *W. Adams.*

Micrometer (mī-krom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object-glass. Micrometers are variously constructed; but in perhaps the most common form (the *filar micrometer*) the principle of operation is that the instrument moves a fine thread or wire parallel to itself in the plane of the image of an object, formed in the focus of the telescope, the wire or thread being moved by means of delicate screws with graduated heads, so that the distance traversed by the wire can be measured with the greatest precision. The micrometer is of the utmost value to the astronomer, and in trigonometrical surveys, military and naval operations. Besides the filar micrometer, there are various other kinds, as the *circular* or *annular micrometer*, the *divided object-glass micrometer*, &c.—*Micrometer screw*. See SCREW.

Micrometric, Micrometrical (mī-krō-met'-rik, mī-krō-met'rik-al), *a.* Belonging to the micrometer; made by the micrometer; as, *micrometric* measurements.

Micrometrically (mī-krō-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

Micrometry (mī-krom'et-ri), *n.* The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

Micronometer (mī-krō-nom'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Microchronometer*.

Micropantograph (mī-krō-pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *pantograph*.] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{3\,7\,0\,0\,0\,0}$th of an inch. Called also *Micrograph*.

Microphone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds. The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1878 is based on the fact that substances possessing little electrical conductivity, when placed in the course of an electric current, have their conductivity much increased by the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of these one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when one places one's ear at the ear-piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By some arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed to a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall.

Microphonics (mī-krō-fōn'iks), *n.* The science of augmenting small sounds.

Microphonous (mī-krof'on-us), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, voice.] Serving to augment small or weak sounds; microcoustic.

Microphony (mī-krof'o-ni), *n.* [See above.] Weakness of voice. *Wright.*

Microphotography (mī'krō-fō-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *photography*.] A photographic process by which an object is reproduced of microscopic size; or the photography of microscopic objects. This process was utilized practically in the siege of Paris in 1870, when communication with the capital was only possible by means of carrier-pigeons brought out by balloons and sent back with messages. Letters to Paris were by this means reduced to the minimum of space, and the transcript being taken on paper of extreme tenuity, a pigeon could convey a large number of communications. The writing could either be enlarged by photography or read by a microscope.

Microphthalmia, Microphthalmy (mī-krof-thal'mi-a, mī'krof-thal-mi), *n.* [Gr. *micros*, small, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A morbid smallness of the eye.

Microphyllous (mī-krof'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having small leaves.

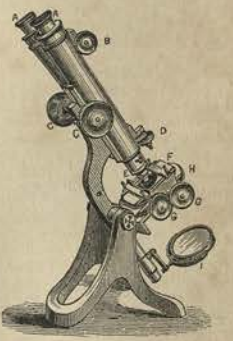
Microphyte (mī'krō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phyton*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits.

From the upper leaf-bed I obtained some species of Desmids—these *microphytes* being quite absent in the lower bed. *J. A. Mahony.*

Micropyle (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *pyle*, gate.] The part of a seed that corresponds to the foramen of the ovule; in the seed it is nearly or quite closed.

Microrheometrical (mī'krō-rē'ō-met"rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *rheō*, to flow, and *metron*, a measure.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes; as, the *microrheometrical* method.

Microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopeō*, to view.] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies objects, and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or structure. The single or simplest form of microscope is nothing more than a lens or sphere of any transparent substance, in the focus of which minute objects are placed. When a microscope consists of two or more lenses, one of which forms an enlarged image of objects, while the rest magnify that image, it is called a *compound microscope*. A *binocular microscope* is a microscope with two



Binocular Microscope.

A A, Eye pieces. B, Rack to adjust same to width of eyes. C, Rack for coarse adjustment of focus. D, Lever for fine adjustment of focus. E, Objective. F, Stage. G G, Rectangular traversing movement. H, Rotatory movement. I, Illuminating mirror.

tubes starting from a point above the object-glass, which is single, and gradually diverging to fit the eyes of the observer. The rays of light arising from the object under observation are caused to diverge into the two tubes by a prism. A *solar microscope* has a reflector and a condenser connected with it, the former being employed to throw the sun's rays on the latter, by which it is condensed to illuminate the object placed in its focus. A *lucernal microscope* is the same in principle as the solar, except that a lamp is used, instead of the sun, to illuminate the object. When an oxyhydrogen lime-light is used it is called an *oxyhydrogen microscope*.

Microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *v.t.* To examine with a microscope. [Rare.]

Microscopic, Microscopical (mī-krō-skop'-ik, mī-krō-skop'ik-al), *a.* 1. Made by the aid of a microscope; as, *microscopic* observations.—2. Looking through or using a microscope. [Rare.]

Gradual from these what numerous kinds descend,
Evading even the *microscopic* eye!
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson.*

3. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects.

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope.*

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic* insect.

Microscopically (mī-krō-skop'ik-al-li), *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

Microscopist (mī'krō-skō-pist or mī-kros'-kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.

Microscopium (mī-krō-skō'pi-um), *n.* The Microscope, a modern southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains ten stars.

Microscopy (mī'kros-ko-pi), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope; as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

Microspectroscope (mī-krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *spectroscope*.] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. *E. H. Knight.*

Microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *spora*, a seed.] A spore produced in the capsule of a lycopod.

Microsthene (mī'kros-thēn), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *sthenos*, strength.] A member of one of the four groups (Archonts, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, Ooticoids) into which Dana divides mammals. The Microsthenes include those whose life system is small, comprising the bats, insectivora, rodents, &c.

Microsthenic (mī'kros-then'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Microsthenes; of a typically small life system or size.

Microstylar (mī-krō-stīl'ėr), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* having a small style or column.—*Microstylar architecture*, a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

Microtherium (mī-krō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals found in great abundance in the lacustrine eocene beds of Puy-de-Dôme. Their remains show them to have been closely allied to the Anoplotherium.

Microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects to prepare them for microscopic examination.

Microzoa, Microzoaria (mī-krō-zō'a, mī'-krō-zō-ā"ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] The name given by De Blainville to the minute animals otherwise generally known as infusoria.

Microzyme (mī'krō-zīm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small living solid particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic diseases, as sheep-pox and glanders, and many epidemic diseases, are dependent for their existence. These pestiferous particles seem to have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in all the structures with which they come in contact. See GERM THEORY.

Micturition (mik-tū-ri'shon), *n.* [L. *micturio*, to desire to make water, from *mingo*, *mictum*, to make water.] The desire of making water, or passing the urine; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid (mid), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A. Sax. *midd*, Goth. *midjis*, Icel. *miðr* (*miðhr*); of cognate origin with L. *medius*, Gr. *messos*, *mesos* (= *medios* or *methios*), Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening. *Mid* is much used in composition to indicate a position, point of time, and the like, midway between others, or a position in the middle; as, *mid*-air, *mid*-channel, *mid*-day, *mid*-way, &c.

Mid (mid), *n.* Middle; midst. 'In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Mida (mī'da), *n.* The larva of the bean-fly.

Mid-age (mid'āj), *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age collectively. 'Virgins and boys, *mid-age*, and wrinkled eld.' *Shak.*

Mid-air (mid'ār), *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid-air*, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

Midas (mī'das), *n.* M. Geoffroy's name for a sub-genus of South American monkeys, of a small size, or Ouistitis, including some of the marmosets.

Midas's-ear (mī'das-ez-ēr), *n.* In *zool.* a species of Auricula, the *A. midæ*.

Mid-channel (mid'chan-nel), *n.* The middle of a channel.

A tree
Was half-disrooted from his place and stoop'd
To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave
Mid-channel. *Tennyson.*

Mid-couples (mid'ku-plz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger was connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir took infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

Mid-course (mid'kōrs), *n.* 1. The middle of the course or way. 'The day's *mid-course*.' *Milton.*—2. A middle way or mode of procedure; a mode of procedure intermediate between other two; as, there are three courses, and I purpose to adopt the *mid-course*.

Mid-day (mid'dā), *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. 'Tired in the *mid-day* heat.' *Shak.* 'The *mid-day* sun.' *Addison.*

Mid-day (mid'dā), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

At *mid-day*, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun.
Acts xxvi. 13.

Midden (mid'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *midding*, same word as Dan. *mödding*, *mögdynge*, a dung heap, from *mög*, muck, dung, and *dynge*, a heap.] A dunghill. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—*Midden crow*, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.

Middest† (mid'est), *a.* superl. of *mid*. Midmost. *Spenser.*

Middest† (mid'est), *n.* Midst; middle.

About the *middest* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Fuller.*

Middle (mid'l), *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From *mid*: A. Sax. D. and Dan. *middel*, G. *mittel*, middle. See MID.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life.

These are flowers of *middle* summer, and
I think they are given to men of *middle* age. *Shak.*
O grant me, Heaven, a *middle* state,
Neither too humble nor too great. *Mallet.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends.
Sir J. Davies.

—*Middle ages*, the ages or period of time extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—*Middle distance*, in *painting*, same as *Middle Ground*.—*Middle latitude*, in *navig.* the mean of two latitudes, equal to half the difference of the latitude left, and the latitude arrived at, when they are of the same name, and equal to half their sum when they are of contrary names.—*Middle-latitude sailing*, that mode of sailing in which the difference of longitude is estimated by means of the differences of latitude, and the intermediate departure, which is supposed to be an arc of a parallel of latitude, at the intermediate or middle latitude.—*Middle post*, in *arch.* the same as *Kingpost*.—*Middle quarters of a column*, in *arch.* a name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.—*Middle rail*, in *carp.* the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock rail*.—*Middle term*. In *logic*, the middle term of a categorical syllogism is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. See SYLLOGISM.—*Middle voice*, in *gram.* that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself. There is such a voice in Greek.

Middle (mid'l), *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. Judg. ix. 37.

2. An intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—*Middle* and *centre* are not always used synonymously. *Centre* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness. We say the *centre* of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the *middle* of the night or of the month.

Middle (mid'l), *v.t.* 1. To place in the middle. Specifically—2. In *football*, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

Middle-age (mid'l-āj), *a.* Relating to the middle ages; mediæval; as, *middle-age* writers.

Middle-aged (mid'l-ājd), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged* man is generally understood a man from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

Middle-class (mid'l-klas), *n.* The class holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, smaller landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, great farmers, and the like.

Middle-class (mid'l-klas), *a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.

I, for one, very strongly entertain the opinion that this must be viewed as a *middle-class* enfranchisement. *Gladstone.*

—*Middle-class examinations*, a name given for some time after 1858 to examinations instituted in that year in connection with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for persons who were not members. The system has greatly developed since that time, and the name 'local examinations' has taken the place of the earlier designation. The subjects include arithmetic, geography, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, drawing, music, &c.—*Middle-class schools*, schools established for the higher education of the middle-classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great English public schools.

Middle-earth (mid'l-ėrth), *n.* [A. Sax. *middan-eard*, the world.] The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell.

The maid is born of *middle-earth*,
And may of man be won;
Though there have glided, since her birth,
Five hundred years and one. *Sir W. Scott.*

Middle-ground (mid'l-ground), *n.* In *painting*, that part of a picture between the foreground and the back-ground; the central portion of a picture regarded prospectively.

Middle-man (mid'l-man), *n.* 1. An agent or intermediary between two parties, as an intermediary buyer between the exporter or manufacturer of goods and the retail dealer, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specifically, in Ireland, middle-men are such as take land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rent it out in small portions to the peasantry at a greatly enhanced price.—2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner. 'The great parliamentary *middle-man*.' *Disraeli.*—3. *Milit.* the man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

Middlemost (mid'l-mōst), *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle; midmost.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Sir I. Newton.*

Middle-sized (mid'l-sīzd), *a.* Being of middle or average size.

Middle-tint (mid'l-tint), *n.* In *painting*, a mixed tint, or one in which bright colours do not predominate.

Middling (mid'ling), *a.* [A. Sax. *midlene*, middling, mean, from *middel*, middle. See MIDDLE, MID.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate; mediocre; as, a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a fruit of a *middling* quality.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*

Middlingly (mid'ling-li), *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

Middlings (mid'lingz), *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour, intermediate between fine flour and bran.

Middy (mid'i), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation for *Midshipman*.

Mid-earth (mid'ėrth), *n.* The middle of the earth.

Mid-feather (mid'feTH-ėr), *n.* In the *steam-engine*, a vertical water space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber.

Midgard (mid'gärd), *n.* [Icel., lit. mid-yard or mid-garth; comp. *asgard*.] In *Scand. myth.* the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See ASGARD.

Midge (mij), *n.* [A. Sax. *mygge*, *micge*, *micg*, a midge; Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*, O.G. *mucca*, *mugga*, G. *mücke*, a gnat or midge; allied to L. *musca* (whence Fr. *mouche*), Gr. *myia*, Skr. *makshikā*, a fly.] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, resembling the common gnat.

They chiefly belong to the genera Tipula, Chironomus, Simulia, &c. The eggs are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvæ and then into pupæ, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges.

Midget (mij'et), *n.* [A dim. of *midge*.] The Canadian name for the sand-fly.

Mid-heaven (mid'hev-n), *n.* 1. The middle of the sky or heaven.—2. In *astron.* a technical term for the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

Mid-hour (mid'our), *n.* The middle part of the day. *Milton.*

Mid-impediment (mid'im-ped-i-ment), *n.* In *Scots law*, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

Midland (mid'land), *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; as, *midland* towns: the *midland* counties of England.—2. Surrounded by land; Mediterranean. *Dryden.*

Midland (mid'land), *n.* The interior of a country: especially applied to the inland central portion of England.

Midleg (mid'leg), *n.* The middle of the leg; as, boots coming up to *midleg*

Midlent (mid'lent), *n.* The middle of Lent.

Midlenting (mid'lent-ing), *n.* Same as *Mothering* (which see).

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlenting* or *mothering*. *Wheatly.*

Midlife (mid'lif), *n.* The middle of life or the usual age of man.

Mid-main (mid'mān), *n.* The middle of the main; far out at sea. *Chapman.*

Midmost (mid'mōst), *a.* In the very middle; middlemost. 'Night's *midmost* stillest hour.' *Byron.*

Save he be
Fool to the *midmost* marrow of his bones
He will return no more. *Tennyson.*

Midnight (mid'nit), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

The iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve. *Shak.*

Midnight (mid'nīt), *a.* 1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies.—2. Dark as midnight; very dark; as, *midnight* gloom.

Mid-noon (mid'nön), *n.* The middle of the day; noon. 'It was the deep *mid-noon*.' *Tennyson.*

Midrib (mid'rib), *n.* In *bot.* a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Midriff (mid'rif), *n.* [A. Sax. *midhrif—mid*, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm; the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. 'All filled up with guts and *midriff*.' *Shak.*

Midsea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea; the open sea.—*The Mid Sea*, the Mediterranean Sea.

Midship (mid'ship), *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship* beam.—*Midship bend*, the broadest frame in a ship measured from one side of a ship to the other. Called also *Dead-flat* and *Midship-frame*.

Midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* [From his rank being in the middle between that of a superior officer and a common seaman.] A petty officer in the royal navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers. No person can be appointed a midshipman till he has served at least one year as a cadet, and passed his examinations literary and professional. After six years' service in all, and passing further examinations, the midshipman is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, when, if he is nineteen years of age, he is eligible to the rank of lieutenant. The midshipman's time is principally occupied in receiving instruction, both literary and professional, and his special duties as an officer are to pass the orders of the captain and superior officers to the seamen and superintend the performance of them.

Midships (mid'ships), *adv.* In the middle of a ship: more properly *amidships*.

Mid-ships (mid'ships), *n.pl. Naut.* the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel.

Mid-sky (mid'skī), *adv.* In the middle of the sky. *Milton.*

Midst (midst), *n.* [Formerly *middes*, *myddes*, to which a *t* was tacked on, as in *against*, *amongst*; *middes* being originally the genit. of *midde*, mid, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle. 'In the *midst* of the fight.' *Shak.* 'Make periods in the *midst* of sentences.' *Shak.*

There is nothing said or done in the *midst* of the play which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

—*In the midst*, (*a*) among; as, in the *midst* of one's friends. (*b*) Involved in, surrounded, or overwhelmed by; or in the thickest part, or in the depths of; as, *in the midst* of afflictions, troubles, or cares; *in the midst* of pagan darkness and error.—*In our, your, their, midst*, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they, live; as, great evils have of late appeared *in our midst*.

A new element has been introduced *in their midst*. *Eclec. Rev.*

In their midst a form was seen. *Montgomery.*

These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason. The same idiom is found in Anglo-Saxon, and similar idioms are common in English. See the following extract.

That *in their midst*, *in our midst*, &c., are at odds with the 'genius' of our language, is an assertion somewhat adventurous. As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively. *Love of God*, intending 'love emanating from God,' may be exchanged for *God's love*: but we also say, *Plato's commentators*, and the *world's end*. To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *do his pleasure*, *sing thy praise*, *in my absence*, *on your account*, *to their discredit*, *in our despite*, *his equal*, &c., &c.; and with these phrases, *in our midst* is rigidly comparable. . . . With reference to analogical principles *in our midst* is altogether irreproachable. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Midst (midst), *prep.* Poetically used for *Amidst*. 'From *midst* the golden cloud.' *Milton.*

They left me *midst* my enemies. *Shak.*

Midst (midst), *adv.* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end.
Milton.

Midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream.

The *midstream's* his, I creeping by his side,
Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide.
Dryden.

Midsummer (mid'sum-ėr), *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.—*Midsummer day* is the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; it is commonly reckoned the 24th of June. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John, it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called St. John's fires) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice, and various superstitions were long practised on this occasion. 'Gorgeous as the sun at *midsummer*.' *Shak.*

Mid-superior (mid'sū-pē-ri-ėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

Mid-wald (mid'wąld), *n.* Same as *Mod-wall*.

Midward† (mid'wėrd), *adv.* [A. Sax. *middeweard*.] In or towards the midst.

Mid-ward† (mid'wėrd), *a.* Being situated in the middle.

Midway (mid'wā), *n.* A middle way or the middle of the way. 'No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all.' *Shak.* 'Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint.' *Milton.*

Midway (mid'wā), *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. 'The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air.' *Shak.*

Midway (mid'wā), *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half-way. '*Midway* between your tents and walls of Troy.' *Shak.*

She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden.*

Mid-wicket (mid'wik-et), *n.* In *cricket*, one of the fielders standing about half-way between the batsmen. *Mid-wicket on* stands to the right of the batsman who is striking, *mid-wicket off* to his left.

Midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with (G. *mit*), and *wife*; comp. Sp. and Pg. *comadre*, a midwife, *co* = L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. 'The fairies' *midwife*.' *Shak.*

Midwife (mid'wīf), *v.i.* To perform the office of midwife.

Midwife, Midwive (mid'wīf, mid'wīv), *v.t.* 1. To assist in child-birth. '*Midwiving* an abbess.' *Brevint.*—2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife; to assist in bringing to light.

Dr. Lloyd did afterward labour much in *midwiving* a book into the world. *Wood.*

Midwifery (mid'wīf-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* 1. The art or practice of assisting women in child-birth; obstetrics.—2. Assistance at child-birth.—3. Help or co-operation in production.

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers.
Stepney.

Midwifish (mid'wif-ish), *a.* Like a midwife; pertaining to the duties of a midwife.

Mid-winter (mid'win-tėr), *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21, at which, astronomically, winter begins. As referring to the real middle of winter the term marks a period some time after the winter solstice.

Miemite (mī'em-īt), *n.* A variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone, first found at *Miemo*, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its colour is light green or greenish-white.

Mien (mēn), *n.* [From Fr. *mine*, air, countenance, mien, derived by Diez from L. *mino*, to drive with threats (*mina*, a threat), whence Pr. *se menar*, to behave, and Fr. *mener*, to conduct. See DEMEAN.] External air or manner of a person; look; bearing; appearance; carriage; as, a lofty *mien*; a majestic *mien*.

For truth has such a face and such a *mien*,
As to be loved needs only to be seen. *Dryden.*

SYN. Look, air, countenance, aspect, demeanour, deportment, manner.

Mieve† (mēv), *v.t.* To move; to agitate. *Spenser.*

Miff (mif), *n.* [Comp. Prov. G. *muff*, sullenness; *muffen*, to be sullen or sulky.] A slight degree of resentment. 'Little *miffs* and reconciliations.' *Lowell.* [Colloq.]

She's in a little sort of *miff* about a ballad. *Arbuthnot.*

Miff (mif), *v.t.* To give a slight offence; to displease. [Colloq.]

Miffed (mift), *p.* and *a.* Slightly offended; displeased. [Colloq.]

Might (mīt), past tense of *may*.

Might (mīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *miht*, also *meaht*, might, from the root of *may*, A. Sax. *magan*, to be able; comp. D. Sw. and Dan. *magt*, G. *macht*, might, power. See MAY.] Strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power: but also mental power; power of will; political power.

There shall be no *might* in thine hand. Deut. xxviii. 32.

The acts of David the king, first and last, behold, they are written in the book of Samuel the seer . . . with all his reign and his *might*. 1 Chr. xxix. 29, 30.

I have prepared with all my *might* for the house of my God. 1 Chr. xxix. 2.

—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion: a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

Mightful (mīt'fųl), *a.* Mighty; powerful. 'The *mightful* gods.' *Shak.* 'His *mightful* hand striking great blows.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]

Mightily (mīt'i-li), *adv.* [From *mighty*.] 1. With great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; with great earnestness. 'The Holy Spirit, who sweetly and *mightily* ordereth all things.' *Cardinal Manning.*

But let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry *mightily* unto God. Jon. iii. 8.

He *mightily* convinced the Jews. Acts xviii. 28.

2. Greatly; to a great degree; very much. [Now only colloq.]

So *mightily* grew the word of God and prevailed. Acts xix. 20.

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

The sight of such a country and such a nation is *mightily* calculated to fix the attention of the most careless observer. *Brougham.*

Mightiness (mīt'i-nes), *n.* 1. State or attribute of being mighty; power; greatness; height of dignity.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses*.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands? *Shak.*

Mightna (micht'na). Might not. [Scotch.]

Mighty (mīt'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *mihtig*. See MIGHT.] 1. Having great power, whether bodily power or power of any other kind; vigorous; strong; powerful: often used in address as an epithet of honour. 'Most *mighty* duke, vouchsafe me speak a word.' *Shak.*

Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a *mighty* one on the earth. Gen. x. 8.

2. Very great; vast; important; forcible; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

3. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as, the *mighty* Scaliger or Newton.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the *mighty* dead.
Thomson.

4. Having great command over; well versed in. 'An eloquent man, and *mighty* in the Scriptures.' Acts xviii. 24. —5. Displaying great power; performed with great power; wonderful; as, '*mighty* works.' Mat. xi. 20. 6. Very great, excellent, or fine. [Colloq. and often ironical.]

The old maid bridled, and tossed her head, as much as to say, that, in her opinion, the like of him was not so *mighty* a catch for ladies beyond their girlhood. *Chambers's Journal.*

Mighty (mīt'i), *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [Colloq.]

He was *mighty* methodical, too, in ordering his household. *Jeffrey.*

Migniard, Mignard (min'yêrd), *a.* [Fr. *mignard*; same origin as *mignon*, delicate, pretty. See MINION.] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm. *B. Jonson.*

Migniardise,† Migniardize† (min'yêrd-īz), *v.t.* To render migniard or delicate.

Migniardise,† Migniardize† (min'yêrd-īz), *n.* [See MIGNIARD.] Quaintness; daintiness; delicacy; kind usage; fondling; wantonness.

And entertain her and her creatures too
With all the *migniardize*, and quaint caresses
You can put on them. *B. Jonson.*

Mignonette (min-yon-et'), *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling. See MINION.] An annual plant of the genus Reseda, *R. odorata*, nat. order Resedaceæ. The fragrant odour of this unpretending little plant has rendered it a universal favourite. It is a native of Egypt, but it bears this climate perfectly well, and is much cultivated as a chamber-flower.—*Tree mignonette* is merely the common kind trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off.

Migrant (mī'grant), *a.* Changing place; migratory.

Migrant (mī'grant), *n.* One who or that which migrates; specifically, a migratory bird or other animal; as, the arrival of the summer *migrants*.

Migrate (mī'grāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *migrated*; ppr. *migrating*. [L. *migro*, *migratum*, to change one's abode, to migrate.] To pass or remove from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance, especially from one country to another; as, various species of birds and some quadrupeds *migrate* periodically from one locality or latitude to another; nomadic peoples *migrate* from one place to another.

They would of course *migrate* in separate families and clans. *Sir W. Jones.*

Migration (mī-grā'shon), *n.* [L. *migratio*, *migrationis*. See MIGRATE.] 1. The act of migrating or removing from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance, especially from one kingdom or state to another; specifically, in *zool.* transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another. The passage is usually to and fro between a temperate and a cold climate, or a temperate and a warm climate; and this periodical change of abode is most general in the arctic species of animals, and least prevalent in the tropical species. The most rapid, remarkable, and extensive migrations are performed by birds, but extensive migrations take place also among various quadrupeds, as the musk-ox, rein-deer, arctic fox, &c. — 2.† Change of place; removal. '*Migrations* of the centre of gravity.' *Woodward.* —3.† Residence in a foreign country; banishment. 'Meet to be adjudged to a perpetual *migration*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Migratory (mī'gra-to-ri), *a.* Fond of or given to migration: (*a*) removing or accustomed to remove from one place of residence or resort to another at a distance: specifically applied to animals that remove at certain seasons from one climate or latitude to another. (*b*) Roving or wandering in one's habits or mode of life; unsettled; as, to lead a *migratory* life.

Mihrab (mēh'rab), *n.* [Ar., praying-place.] An ornamented recess or alcove in the wall of a mosque, inside the building, and having the mimbar or pulpit to the right. The people pray in front of the mihrab, which always marks the direction of Mecca; and in it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar praying-place is found in the Jewish synagogue, containing a copy of the law, and pointing out the direction of Jerusalem.

Mihrab and Mimbar or Pulpit in a Mosque.

Mikado (mi-kä'dō), *n.* [Japanese, lit. the Venerable.] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire. In 1192 all temporal power passed into the hands of the then Shogun or Tycoon, the generalissimo of the army, and remained with his descendants till a revolution in 1868 restored the ancient dynasty to supreme temporal as well as spiritual rule. Till after the revolution he lived in almost unapproachable seclusion, but now he shows himself to his people, and rules constitutionally through a parliament or diet.

Mikania (mi-kan'i-a), *n.* [In honour of Joseph *Mikan*, professor of botany at Prague.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, nearly allied to Eupatorium, from which they differ in their climbing habit and in some other characters. There are about sixty species, with opposite leaves and corymbs of white or pale yellow flowers, natives of the warmer parts of America, one species occurring in Asia and Africa. *M. officinalis* is a native of Brazil. Its leaves contain a bitter principle and an aromatic oil, and are used in the same way and for the same diseases as the cascarilla and cinchona barks. *M. Guaco* is the guaco plant. See GUACO.

Milage (mīl'āj), *n.* Same as *Mileage*.

Milanese (mil-an-ēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Milan.

Milanese (mil-an-ēz'), *a.* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan.

Milch (milsh), *a.* [A. Sax. *melc*, milch, giving milk, from *meolc*, *milc*, milk; comp. L.G. *melke*, Icel. *milkr*, G. *melk*, milch, but L.G. *melk*, Icel. *mjölk*, G. *milch*, milk. See MILK.] 1. Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow. It is now applied only to beasts.

I have a hundred *milch* kine to the pail. *Shak.*

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Graunt.*

2.† Shedding tears.

The instant burst of clamour that she made
Would have made *milch* the burning eye of heaven.
Shak.

Mild (mīld), *a.* [A word common to the Teutonic languages: A. Sax. D. Dan. Sw. and G. *mild*, Icel. *mildr*, Goth. *milds*; according to Max Müller, from the prolific Aryan root *mar*, to grind, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meal*, *mould*, L. *mollis*, soft (whence *mollify*), Gr. *meilichos*, gentle, Skr. *mridu*, soft, tender, gentle.] 1. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel. 'Never gentle lamb more *mild*.' *Shak.*

O, he was gentle, *mild*, and virtuous. *Shak.*

2. Not fierce, rough, or angry; as, *mild* words. 'She, in *mild* terms, begged.' *Shak.*—3. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as, a *mild* look. '*Mild* aspect.' *Shak.*—4. Gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; soft; gentle; as, a *mild* air; a *mild* sun; a *mild* temperature; a *mild* light. 'And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight.' *Addison.*

The rosy morn resigns her light
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

5. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; operating gently; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; as, a *mild* liquor; a *mild* cataplasm; a *mild* cathartic or emetic.—6. Not sharp, tart, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as, *mild* fruit. This word forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification; for example, *mild*-flavoured, *mild*-looking, *mild*-mannered, *mild*-spirited, *mild*-tempered.—SYN. Soft, gentle, bland, calm, tranquil, soothing, pleasant, placid, kind, merciful, tender, indulgent, clement, compassionate, mollifying, demulcent, lenitive, assuasive.

Mildew (mil'dū), *n.* [A. Sax. *mildeáw*, *meledeáw*; cog. O.H.G. *militou*, which in Mod. G. has become *mehlthau*, apparently from *mehl*, meal, and *thau*, dew; but though the latter part of the word = E. *dew*, the former is of doubtful origin, and is not = E. *meal*.] A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi; the minute fungi causing this condition.—*Mildew mortification*, a gangrenous disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by blight or mildew.

Mildew (mil'dū), *v.t.* To taint with mildew.

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shak.*

Mildew (mil'dū), *v.i.* To become affected with mildew.

Mildewy (mil'dū-i), *a.* Attacked by mildew; abounding in mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

He presented, altogether, rather a *mildewy* appearance. *Dickens.*

Mildly (mīld'li), *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak *mildly*; to burn *mildly*; to operate *mildly*. 'Deal *mildly* with his youth.' *Shak.*

Mildness (mīld'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mild: (*a*) the quality of affecting the senses gently and pleasantly; absence of harshness, pungency, tartness, coldness, &c. (*b*) Gentleness of disposition; tenderness; clemency; placidity.

Hearing thy *mildness* praised in every town . . .
Myself am moved to woo thee for my wife. *Shak.*

Mild-spoken (mīld'spōk-n), *a.* Mild in speech.

Mile (mīl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mīl*, like D. *mijl*, Dan. *mil*, G. *meile*, a mile, from L. *mille passus*, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun.] A measure of length or distance, and used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, each 40 poles or perches, of 5½ yards. The statute mile is therefore 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. It is also 80 surveying chains, of 22 yards each. The square mile is 6400 square chains, or 640 acres. The Roman mile was 1000 paces, each 5 feet; and a Roman foot being equal to 11·62 modern English inches, it follows that the ancient Roman mile was equal to 1614 English yards, or very nearly ¾ths of an English statute mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1984 yards = 1·127 English miles; the Irish mile, 2240 yards = 1·273 English miles; the German short mile is 3·897 English miles, the German long mile 5·753.—*Geographical* or *nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, taken as equal to 6080 feet.

Mileage (mīl'āj), *n.* 1. A fee or allowance paid for travel by the mile; specifically, (*a*) travelling expenses which are allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, and bailiffs, according to certain scales of fees settled by the masters of the courts of law. (*b*) An allowance paid in the United States to members of Congress to pay the expenses of their journey to and from Congress.—2. The total number of miles in a railway, canal, or other system measured by miles.—3. Aggregate number of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of a railway, tramway, &c.

Mile-post (mīl'pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark the miles along a road, &c.

Milesian (mi-lē'zhi-an), *n.* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish tradition or legend, are descended from *Milesius*, a King of Spain, whose two sons conquered the island 1300 years before Christ, establishing a new nobility.

Milesian (mi-lē'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Irish race. See the above noun.

Milesian (mī-lē'zhi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of *Miletus* in Asia Minor.

Milesian (mī-lē'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Miletus or the inhabitants of Miletus.

Milestone (mil'stōn), *n.* A stone or post set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles.

Milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* [Fr. *mille-feuille*, from L. *millefolium*, a thousand leaves.] The common name of *Achillea millefolium*, nat. order Compositæ, which grows commonly on banks, by road sides, and on dry pastures. It has numerous very finely divided leaves, and corymbs of small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured flowers. The plant has highly astringent properties, and the Highlanders are said to make an ointment of it which dries and heals wounds.

Miliaria (mi-i-â'ri-a), *n.* [L. *milium*, a millet-seed.] In *med.* miliary fever, a disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed.

Miliary (mi'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *miliarius*, from *milium*, millet.] 1. Resembling millet-seeds; as, a *miliary* eruption; *miliary* glands.—*Miliary glands*, (*a*) in *anat.* the sebaceous glands of the skin. (*b*) In *bot.* same as *Stomates*.—2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds; as, a *miliary* fever.

Milice † (mi-lēs'), *n.* [Fr.] Militia. *Sir W. Temple.*

Miliola (mil'i-ō-la), *n.* [L. *milium*, millet.] A genus of minute four-chambered foraminifers, whose remains occur in immense numbers in the tertiary strata near Paris, being almost the sole constituent of the miliolite limestone of the Paris basin.

Miliolite (mil'i-ō-līt), *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Miliola.—*Miliolite limestone.* See MILIOLA.

Miliolitic (mil'i-ō-lit''ik), *a.* Composed of or relating to miliolites; as, *miliolitic* limestone.

Militancy (mil'i-tan-si), *n.* Warfare; militarism.

> This barbarous custom has been, and is, carried to the greatest extremes along with *militancy* the most excessive. *H. Spencer.*

Militant (mil'i-tant), *a.* [L. *militans, militantis*, ppr. of *milito*, to fight, from *miles, militis*, a soldier, whence also *military, militate, militia*, &c.] Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.

> At which command the powers *militant*
> Moved on in silence. *Milton.*

—*Church militant*, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies: thus distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven.

Militantly (mil'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner. *Bp. Hall.*

Militar † (mil'i-tar), *a.* Military.

> He was with great applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

Militarily (mil'i-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a military or soldierly manner.

Militarism (mil'i-ta-rizm), *n.* [Fr. *militarisme.*] The system which leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs; the keeping up of great armies. [A modernism; the quotation is from a newspaper of 1880.]

> The Continent, for the most part, is given over to great military empires, and *militarism* cannot coexist with industry on a great scale. *Earl of Derby.*

Militarist (mil'i-ta-rist), *n.* 1. A military man; one proficient in the art of war.

> You are deceived, my lord; this is monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist* (that was his own phrase), that had the whole theoric of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger. *Shak.*

2. One in favour of keeping up a large army; one who favours a warlike policy.

Military (mil'i-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *militaris*, from *miles, militis*, a soldier.] Pertaining or belonging to soldiers or the profession of a soldier; suitable to or becoming the profession of a soldier; warlike; martial; agreeing with the practices observed by soldiers or in war; as, a *military* parade or appearance; *military* discipline; a *military* man; *military* virtue; *military* bravery; *military* renown; a *military* election.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.—*Military law*, martial law. See MARTIAL.—*Military courts*, the court of chivalry and courts-martial.—*Military feuds*, the original feuds, which were in the hands of military men, who performed military duty for their tenures.—*Military offences*, matters which are cognizable by the courts-martial; offences falling under the Mutiny Act.—*Military state*, the soldiery of the kingdom.—*Military testament*, in *Rom. law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.

Military (mil'i-ta-ri), *n.* Soldiers generally; soldiery; the army; as, a body of *military*; she doated on the *military*.

Militate (mil'i-tāt), *v.i.* [L. *milito, militatum*, to fight, from *miles, militis*, a soldier.] To stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side; to contend: not said of persons, but of arguments, considerations, &c., and followed by *against*.

> Certain I am, that the discourse of Clemens in the said epistle, doth *militate* as well *against* the one as *against* the other.
> *Heylin (quoted by Fitzedward Hall).*
>
> These are great questions, where great names *militate against* each other. *Burke.*

Militia (mi-li'sha), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, from *miles, militis*, a soldier.] 1.† Military service; warfare.

> Another kind of *militia* I had than theirs. *Baxter.*

2. A body composed of citizens, regularly enrolled and trained to the exercises of war for the defence of a country, but not permanently organized in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war. Such an establishment exists in most European countries under different names. In Britain the lord-lieutenant of each county is empowered to call out, embody, and command its militia. A certain number is fixed by government for each county as its quota in proportion to its population. In practice this quota is raised by voluntary enlistment, but, should volunteering fail, a levy by ballot falls to be made on all able-bodied males between eighteen and thirty-five, with certain exceptions. The members are bound to serve for five years within the limits of these realms, have to go through a month's training annually, and are liable to be called out and embodied in any national crisis by proclamation of the sovereign in council.

Militia-man (mi-li'sha-man), *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

Milium (mil'i-um), *n.* [L., millet.] A genus of grasses of the tribe Paniceæ, containing about fourteen species, mostly natives of temperate regions. *M. effusum* is an elegant British woodland grass, with large loose floral panicles.

Milk (milk), *n.* [A. Sax. *milc, meolc, meoluc*, milk; cog. O.Fris. *melok*, Goth. *miluks*, D. Dan. and L.G. *melk*, Icel. *mjölk*, Sw. *mjölk*, G. *milch*, milk; also Rus. *moloko*, Pol. and Bohem. *mleko*, milk. The root is also seen in L. *mulgeo*, Gr. *amelgō*, to milk.] 1. A white, often bluish-white, fluid or liquor, secreted by the mammary glands of females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, has little or no smell, a slightly sweet taste, and a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction. The milk of every animal has certain peculiarities which distinguish it from all other milk, but the general properties are the same in all. It consists chiefly of oleaginous and albuminous materials, with different salts. When milk is allowed to remain at rest it separates into two parts—a thick whitish fluid called *cream*, which collects in a thin stratum over its surface, and a more dense watery body remaining below. Butter is solidified cream, and is obtained artificially by churning. Milk which has stood for some time after the separation of the cream becomes acescent, and then coagulates. When the coagulum is pressed a serous fluid called whey is forced out, and there remains the caseous part of the milk, termed curd. Milk, however, is usually coagulated by the addition of rennet or the decoction of the stomach of a calf. The composition of milk is such that it is capable of supporting animal life without any other food. Milk may be brought to a dry state and powdered, in which state it will keep for a length of time; and by dissolving it in tepid water a kind of semi-artificial milk may be formed.—2. The white juice of certain plants.—3. An emulsion of which juice expressed from seeds is one of the constituents; as, the *milk* of almonds.—*Milk of almonds*, an emulsion prepared by pounding almonds with sugar and water.—*Milk of lime*, water mixed with quicklime: so called as resembling milk in appearance and consistence.—*Sugar of milk.* Same as *Lactine* (which see).—*Condensed milk*, milk preserved by having sugar or some other ingredients with or without sugar added to it, and being then reduced by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness. *Milk* forms the first element in a considerable number of self-explaining compounds, such as *milk-cooler, milk-pail, milk-pan, milk-room, milk-vessel.*

Milk (milk), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To draw or press milk from the breasts or udder of by the hand; as, to *milk* a cow.—2.† To suck.

> I have given suck, and know
> How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shak.*

3. To supply with milk; to add milk to. *Goodrich.*

Milk-abscess (milk'ab-ses), *n.* A tumour seated in the female breast, arising from a redundancy of milk after child-birth.

Milk-and-water (milk-and-wą'tėr), *a.* Tasteless; insipid; characterless; wishy-washy; as, his poems are of the *milk-and-water* species. [Colloq.]

Milk-drinker (milk'dringk-ėr), *n.* See MOLOKANI.

Milken (milk'n), *a.* Consisting of milk. '*Milken* diet.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Milken-way † (milk'n-wā), *n.* Same as *Milky-way. Bacon.*

Milker (milk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which milks; specifically, an apparatus devised for milking cows mechanically. *E. H. Knight.* 2. A cow or other animal giving milk; as, she is an excellent *milker.* [Colloq.]

Milk-fever (milk'fē-vėr), *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth.

Milk-glass (milk'glas), *n.* A kind of glass having a milky appearance, made from cryolite and sand; also another name of *opaline. E. H. Knight.*

Milk-hedge (milk'hej), *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

Milkily (milk'i-li), *adv.* After the manner of milk; lacteally. [Rare.]

Milkiness (milk'i-nes), *n.* State of being milky; qualities like those of milk; mildness; softness. 'Thy balmy, even temper, and *milkiness* of blood.' *Dryden.*

> My new companion poured out his complaints in no *milkiness* of mood. *T. C. Grattan.*

Milking (milk'ing), *n.* In *horse-racing*, a turf operation, keeping a horse a favourite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance whatever, only to lay against him.

Milk-livered (milk'liv-ėrd), *a.* Cowardly; timorous. *Shak.*

Milkmaid (milk'mād), *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

> The *milkmaid* singeth blithe. *Milton.*

Milkman (milk'man), *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

Milk-molar (milk'mō-lėr), *n.* One of the first set of molars. They are shed by mammals when very young, and are succeeded by the pre-molars.

Milk-pap (milk'pap), *n.* The teat or nipple of a woman. *Shak.*

Milk-parsley (milk'pärs-li), *n.* A British plant, *Peucedanum palustre.* It abounds with a milky acrid juice.

Milk-punch (milk'punsh), *n.* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it.

> 'I don't know,' replied Mr. Pickwick, with equal carelessness; 'it smells, I think, like *milk-punch.*' *Dickens.*

Milk-quartz (milk'kwarts), *n.* A variety of rhomboidal quartz, of a milk-white colour. It occurs in Bavaria, in beds of quartz in granite.

Milk-rack (milk'rak), *n.* A rack for holding milk-vessels.

Milk-sickness (milk'sik-nes), *n.* A malignant disease occurring in the western United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the meat or dairy products of infected cattle.

Milk-snake (milk'snāk), *n.* The *Ophiobolus eximius*, a harmless snake of the northern and middle states of America. The colour is grayish-black, and its back and sides are marked by three rows of black spots.

Milksop (milk'sop), *n.* 1. A piece of bread sopped in milk.—2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man; one devoid of manli-

ness: a term of contempt from the time of Chaucer.

Allas! she seith, that ever I was shape
To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape. *Chaucer.*

Milksopism (milk'sop-izm), *n.* The quality of a milksop; effeminacy. *G. P. R. James.*

Milk-sugar (milk'shu-gėr), *n.* Same as *Lactine* (which see).

Milk-thistle (milk'this-l), *n.* A plant, *Carduus Marianus*, so named from its leaf-veins being of a milky whiteness.

Milk-thrush (milk'thrush), *n.* See APHTHÆ.

Milk-tooth (milk'töth), *n.* One of the first set of teeth in children; in *farriery*, the fore-tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years.

Milk-tree (milk'trē). See COW-TREE and ARTOCARPACEÆ.

Milk-vat (milk'vat), *n.* A deep pan in which milk is set to raise cream or to curdle for cheese.

Milk-vessel (milk'ves-el), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding milk. — 2. In *bot.* one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; a laticiferous vessel.

Milk-vetch (milk'vech), *n.* The English name of the genus Astragalus. See ASTRAGALUS.

Milk-walk (milk'wąk), *n.* The district of a city or town served by a milkman.

Milk-warm (milk'wąrm), *a.* Warm as milk in its natural state, or as it comes from the breast or udder.

Milkweed (milk'wēd), *n.* A plant, *Asclepias syriaca*, abounding in a milky juice. Called also *Silkweed.*

Milkwhite (milk'whīt), *a.* White as milk.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love-in-idleness. *Shak.*

Milk-wood (milk'wụd), *n.* A tree, the *Brosimum spurium*, nat. order Artocarpaceæ, common in woods in the West Indies.

Milkwort (milk'wėrt), *n.* A British plant, *Polygala vulgaris*, abounding in a milky juice, and believed by the ignorant to promote the flow of milk in the breasts of nurses. Called also *Rogation-flower.*

Milky (milk'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk; as, a *milky* juice; a *milky* colour. — 2. Yielding milk. 'The *milky* mothers of the plain.' *Roscommon.* — 3. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous.

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights? *Shak.*

Milky-way (milk'i-wā), *n.* The Galaxy. See GALAXY.

Her face is like the *milky-way* i' the sky,
A meeting of gentle lights without a name.
Suckling.

Mill (mil), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, of the value of the tenth of a cent or the thousandth of a dollar, equal to about $\frac{1}{10}d.$

Mill (mil), *n.* [O.E. *mylene*, *miln*, A. Sax. *mylen*, *mylн*, from L. *molina*, a mill, from L. *mola*, a mill or millstone, from *molo*, to grind — the root being the same as in *meal*, *mould*, &c.] 1. Originally, a machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance; now applied also to a great many machines for grinding or polishing by circular motion, or to complicated engines or machinery for working up raw material and transforming it into a condition in which it is fit for immediate use or for employment in a further stage of manufacture. In the first sense of the word we have *flour-mills*, *cider-mills*, *coffee-mills;* in the second sense we speak of a *lapidary's mill;* and in the third sense we speak of *cotton-mills*, *spinning-mills*, *weaving-mills*, *oil-mills*, *saw-mills*, *slitting-mills*, *bark-mills*, *fulling-mills*, &c. The word commonly includes the building for the special accommodation of the machinery, as well as the machinery itself. 2. In *calico-printing*, a copper printing cylinder, on which the impression has been produced by a process similar to that of the milling-tool. — 3. [See meaning 6 in next art.] A pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists. 'One of the most gratifying *mills* in the annals of the school.' *T. Hughes.* [Slang.]

Mill (mil), *v.t.* 1. To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces. 2. To pass through a machine; to shape or finish in a machine: used chiefly of metal work. — 3. To stamp in a coining-press; especially to stamp either so as to make a slightly raised edge round a coin, throwing the face a little into recess; or so as to make a serrated or transversely grooved edge round; also to make a similar edge without stamping, round the head of an adjusting screw of a mathematical or other instrument.

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift.*

4. To throw, as silk. — 5. To full, as cloth. — 6. To beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill; to fight. 'Having conquer'd the prime one that *mill'd* us all round.' *Moore.* [Slang.]

Mill, Mull (mil, mul), *n.* A snuff-box. [Scotch.]

Mill (mil), *v.i.* To swim under water: a term used of whales among whale-fishers.

Mill-bar (mil'bär), *n.* Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddler's rolls, as distinguished from merchant-bar, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

Mill-board (mil'bōrd), *n.* A stout kind of pasteboard made in a paper-mill.

Mill-cake (mil'kāk), *n.* A mass or cake of gunpowder before it is subjected to granulation.

Mill-cog (mil'kog), *n.* The cog of a mill-wheel.

Mill-dam (mil'dam), *n.* 1. A dam or mound to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill-wheel. — 2. A mill-pond. [Scotch.]

Milled (mild), *p.* and *a.* Having undergone the operation of a mill; having the edge transversely grooved, as a shilling, &c.; fulled, as cloth. — *Milled lead*, lead rolled out into sheets by machinery. — *Milled slate*, slates sawed out of blocks by machinery, in place of being split into laminæ.

Millefiore Glass (mil'le-fi-ō"re glas), *n.* [It. *mille*, a thousand, *fiore*, a flower.] Ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes of glass enamel. Ornamental work of this kind is usually imbedded in flint-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

Millenarian (mil-le-nā'ri-an), *a.* [Fr. *millénaire*, L. *millenarius*, pertaining to or containing a thousand, from *mille*, a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand; especially consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

Millenarian, Millennarian (mil-le-nā'ri-an), *n.* One who believes in the millennium, and that Christ will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world; a chiliast.

Millenarianism, Millenarism (mil-le-nā'ri-an-izm, mil'le-na-rizm), *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.

Millenarianism is a peculiar theory or doctrine relating to the dispensations of grace and glory, not of recent origin, but handed down from the first age of Christianity, and clearly traceable to a Jewish source. *Eclec. Rev.*

Millenary (mil'le-na-ri), *a.* [Fr. *millénaire*. See MILLENARIAN, *a.*] Consisting of a thousand.

Millenary (mil'le-na-ri), *n.* 1. The space of a thousand years. 'This *millenary* of years.' *Bale.* — 2. A thousandth anniversary. — 3. A millenarian. *Hakewill.* See MILLENARIAN.

Millennial (mil-len'i-al), *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as, *millennial* period. 'The *millennial* happiness.' *Burnet.*

Millennialist (mil-len'i-al-ist), *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years; a chiliast.

Millennianism, Millenniarism (mil-len'i-an-izm, mil-len'i-ăr-izm), *n.* Millenarianism (which see).

Millennist † (mil'len-ist), *n.* One who believes in the millennium.

Millennium (mil-len'i-um), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.] An aggregate of a thousand years: a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx. 1–5, during which period Satan will be bound and restrained from seducing men to sin, and during which, millenarians believe, Christ will reign on earth with his saints.

Milleped, Milliped (mil'le-ped, mil'li-ped), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A name common to the family Iulidæ, of the order Myriapoda, from the number of their feet. The most common is the *Iulus sabulosus*, about 1¼ inch long. The young when hatched have only three pairs of legs, the remainder being gradually acquired till the number is complete, which is usually about 120 pairs. The name is also given to the *Porcellio scaber*, or sclater of the Scotch, as well as to the *Oniscus Asellus* or common woodlouse.

Millepora, Milleporidæ (mil-lep'o-ra, mil-le-por'i-dē), *n., n. pl.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.] A genus and family of reef-building branching corals, common to mesozoic, kainozoic, and recent times, so named from their numerous minute distinct cells or pores perpendicular to the surface. Agassiz regarded them as Hydrozoa, not Actinozoa, and not therefore true corals.

Millepore (mil'le-pōr), *n.* One of the Millepora (which see).

Milleporite (mil'le-pōr-īt), *n.* A fossil millepore.

Miller (mil'ėr), *n.* 1. One who grinds; one who keeps or attends a mill, especially a flour-mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shak.*

2. A moth whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes. — 3. A fish, the eagle-ray (which see).

Millerite (mil'ėr-īt), *n.* A disciple of William *Miller*, who taught that the end of the world and the coming of Christ's reign on earth were soon to take place.

Miller's-thumb (mil'ėrz-thum), *n.* A small fish found in streams, the *Cottus gobio*. Called also *Bull-head.*

Millesimal (mil-les'im-al), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, *millesimal* fractions.

Millet (mil'et), *n.* [Fr. *millet*, dim. of *mil*, from L. *milium*, millet, said to be from *mille*, a thousand, from the large number of its grains.] 1. A common name for various species of small seed-corn, more particularly *Panicum miliaceum* and *P. miliare*. Millet is cultivated largely in the southern parts of Europe, but it is grown most extensively in the East Indies, China, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Nubia, where it is used as food for men. The leaves and panicles are given both green and dried as fodder to cattle. The Walachians also make a favourite alcoholic beverage from it. — *German millet* (*Setaria germanica*), a native of the East, but cultivated in South Germany on account of its seeds, which are used as food for cage-birds. — *Italian millet* (*Setaria italica*) is a closely allied species. — *Indian millet.* See SORGHUM. — 2. A name sometimes given to millet-grass.

Millet-beer (mil'et-bēr), *n.* A fermented drink made in Roumania and the neighbouring parts from millet seed.

Millet-grass (mil'et-gras), *n.* The English name for *Milium effusum*. See MILIUM.

Mill-eye (mil'ī), *n.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out. 'A noble and seemly baron's mill . . . that cast the meal through the *mill-eye* by forpets at a time.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Mill-furnace (mil'fėr-nās), *n.* In an iron-work, a furnace in which the puddled metal is reheated before being again rolled. *E. H. Knight.*

Mill-gang (mil'gang), *n.* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

Mill-gearing (mil'gēr-ing), *n.* The shaft, wheels, &c., by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any manufacturing machine. *Simmonds.*

Mill-hand (mil'hand), *n.* A workman employed in a mill.

Mill-head (mil'hed), *n.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

Mill-holm (mil'hōlm or mil'hōm), *n.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a watery place about a mill-dam.

Milliard (mil-li-ărd), *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions; as, a *milliard* of francs = £40,000,000 sterling.

Milliary (mil'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *milliarius*, of or belonging to a thousand, comprising a thousand paces, or a Roman mile, from *mille*, a thousand.] Pertaining to an ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet; denoting a mile; as, a *milliary* column. 'A *milliary* column from which they used to compute the distance of all places of note.' *Evelyn.*

Milliary (mil'i-a-ri), *n.* [L. *milliarium*, a milestone.] A milestone.

Milligram, Milligramme (mil'i-gram), *n.* [Fr. *milligramme*, from L. *mille*, a thousand, and Fr. *gramme*, a gram.] In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimetre of water. The milligram is equal to ·0154 of an English grain.

Millilitre (mil'i-lī-tėr or mil-i-lē'tr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mille*, a thousand, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal to ·06103 decimals of a cubic inch.

Millimetre (mil'i-mē-tėr or mil-i-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr. *millimètre*, from L. *mille*, a thousand, and *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre; equal to ·03937 of an inch.

Milliner (mil'in-ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be for *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons: comp. *mantua-maker* and *lombard*.] A person, now usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females. Nares says 'this is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A *milliner* was originally a man.'

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus. *B. Jonson.*

Millinery (mil'in-ėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a milliner. 'Those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking.' *Dickens.*—2. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.

Millinet (mil'in-et), *n.* A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin.

Milling-tool (mil'ing-tōl), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws, &c.

Million (mil'yon), *n.* [Fr. *million*, from L. *mille*, a thousand, by the addition of an augmentative suffix.] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; as, a *million* of men, or a *million* men.—2. A very great number, indefinitely. 'A *million* of manners.' *Shak.* 'A *million* of mischiefs.' *Shak.*

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

3. With the definite article, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses. 'Oh, law-making masters, and taskers of *the* common *million*.' *D. Jerrold.*

For the play, I remember, pleased not *the million*; 'twas caviare to the general. *Shak.*

Millionaire, Millionnaire (mil'yon-ār), *n.* [Fr. *millionnaire*.] A man worth a million of money; a man of great wealth.

The dark old place will be gilt with the touch of a *millionaire*. *Tennyson.*

Millionary (mil'yon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Pinkerton.*

Millioned (mil'yond), *a.* Multiplied by millions. [Rare.]

Time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings. *Shak.*

Millionist (mil'yon-ist), *n.* A millionaire.

Consonantly to his principles, Southey wrote *millionist*, instead of *millionaire*, our misspelling of the French *millionnaire*. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Millionnaire (mil'yon-ār), *n.* See MILLIONAIRE.

Millionth (mil'yonth), *a.* Ten hundred thousandth; constituting one of a million.

Millionth (mil'yonth), *n.* One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

Mill-mountain (mil'moun-tān), *n.* Same as *Mountain-flax*.

Mill-pick (mil'pik), *n.* A tool for dressing millstones, or for giving them their corrugated or otherwise roughened surface.

Mill-pond (mil'pond), *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

Mill-pool (mil'pōl), *n.* A mill-pond.

Mill-race (mil'rās), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

Millrea, Millrae (mil'rē), *n.* Same as *Milreis*, from which this is corrupted.

Mill-rind, Mill-rynd (mil'rīnd), *n.* A moline (which see). *Gloss. of Heraldry.*

Mill-sixpence, Milled Sixpence (mil'siks-pens, mild' siks-pens), *n.* An old English coin first milled in 1561. 'Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*.' *Shak.*

Mill-spindle (mil'spin-dl), *n.* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported.

Millstone (mil'stōn), *n.* A stone used for grinding grain. The stone best suited for this purpose is called buhrstone or burrstone or burrh (which see).—*Millstone balance*, a weight so placed as to balance any inequalities of weight in a millstone.—*Millstone bridge*, the bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported at the end of the spindle.—*Millstone chess*, the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone.—*Millstone-dresser*, a machine for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone.—*Millstone hammer* and *millstone pick*. Same as *Mill-pick*.—*Millstone grit*, the name given to a siliceous conglomerate rock. It has been thus named from some of the strata being worked for millstones. It constitutes one of the members of the carboniferous group underlying the true coal-measures, and overlying the mountain limestone. In Wales known as 'farewell rock,' because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable seams. Millstones are also got from the old red and Permian strata.—*To see into* or *through a millstone*, to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.—*To weep* or *drop millstones*, not to weep at all; to be insensible to grief.

Your eyes *drop millstones*, when fools' eyes drop tears. *Shak.*

Mill-tail (mil'tāl), *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it.

Mill-tooth (mil'tōth), *n.* A grinder or molar tooth.

Mill-ward (mil'wąrd), *n.* The keeper of a mill.

Mill-wheel (mil'whēl), *n.* A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

Mill-work (mil'wėrk), *n.* 1. The machinery of mills.—2. The operation or art of constructing mills.

Mill-wright (mil'rīt), *n.* A mechanic or wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills.

Milord (mi-lord'), *n.* A form used for *my lord* by foreigners.

Milreis (mil'rēs), *n.* [Pg. *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small denomination of money.] A Portuguese coin worth a thousand reis or about 4*s.* 4½*d.*

Milsey (mil'si), *n.* [Contr. of *milk-sieve*.] A sieve for straining milk. [Local.]

Milt (milt), *n.* [A. Sax. and L.G. *milte*, Dan. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, G. *milz*, the spleen; D. *milt*, the spleen, also the milt of fishes; root meaning doubtful. The application of the term to the milt or soft roe of fishes seems to have arisen from the resemblance of the word to the word *milk*, and from the milky appearance of the milt of fishes; in German, Danish, and Swedish the word for milk also means milt or fish roe; so Fr. *laite*, milt, from L. *lac*, milk.] 1. In *anat.* the spleen, an organ situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm.—2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic organ of the males.

Milt (milt), *v.t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Milter (milt'ėr), *n.* [D. *milter*, a male fish; comp. Dan. *melkfisk*, G. *milcher*, lit. *milk*-fish. See MILT.] A male fish or one having a milt.

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik), *a.* Relating to *Milton* or his poetry.

If time the avenger execrates his wrongs,
And makes the word 'Miltonic' mean 'sublime.' *Byron.*

Miltwaste (milt'wāst), *n.* [From being believed formerly to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or milt; comp. *spleenwort*.] A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*. See CETERACH.

Milvinæ (mil-vī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of raptorial birds, family Falconidæ, of which Milvus is the type genus.

Milvine (mil'vin), *a.* Belonging to or resembling birds of the kite family.

Milvus (mil'vus), *n.* [L., a kite.] A genus of raptorial birds of the family Falconidæ; the kites. See KITE.

Mim (mim), *a.* [Probably a form of *mum*, silent.] Primly silent; prim; demure; precise; affectedly modest; quiet; mute: also used adverbially. 'Meek an' *mim*.' *Burns.* [Provincial.]

Mimbar (mim'bär), *n.* [Ar.] A pulpit in a mosque. See MIHRAB.

Mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*; Gr. *mimos*.] 1. A species of dramatic entertainment among the Greeks and Romans. Among the former the mime was a dramatic performance of irregular form, in which ridiculous occurrences of real life were clothed in a poetical dress, and resembled the modern farce or vaudeville in its character and accompaniments. Among the Romans, mimes were a species of comedy in which gestures and mimicry predominated. They were of a coarse and often indecent character.—2. An actor in such performances.

Mime† (mīm), *v.i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon.

Mimer† (mīm'ėr), *n.* A mimic.

Mimesis (mī-mē'sis), *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.* imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

Mimetene (mī'mē-tēn), *n.* [From Gr. *mimētēs*, an imitator, from its close resemblance to pyromorphite.] The mineral arsenate of lead occurring in yellowish or brownish hexagonal crystals. Also called *Mimetite* and *Mimetesite*.

Mimetic (mī-met'ik), *a.* [Gr. *mimētikos*. See MIMIC.] 1. Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry.—2. In *nat. hist.* characterized by mimicry: applied to plants or animals which wonderfully resemble each other in external appearance, or to animals which closely resemble the natural objects by which they are surrounded, as the insects of the family Phasmidæ. See MIMICRY, PHASMIDÆ.

In all these cases it appears that the *mimetic* species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Mimetism (mī'met-izm), *n.* The act, process, or habit, of mimicking or imitating; mimicry, as among certain insects. See MIMETIC, 2.

Mimic, Mimical (mim'ik, mim'ik-al), *a.* [L. *mimicus*; Gr. *mimikos*, from *mimos*, an imitator, actor, mime.] 1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, speech, &c. *Wotton.*

Oft in her absence *mimic* Fancie wakes
To imitate her (Reason); but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of imitation; made in imitation; imitating; as, *mimic* gestures.

Blew *mimic* hootings to the silent owls
That they might answer him. *Wordsworth.*

Mimic (mim'ik), *n.* 1. One who imitates or mimics; especially a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. 'Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, *mimics*.' *Milton.*

When full grown it (vanity) is the worst of vices; and the occasional *mimic* of them all. *Burke.*

2.† An actor.

Anon this Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* comes. *Shak.*

3. In *nat. hist.* a plant or animal that mimics. See MIMIC, *v.t.* 2.

Mimic (mim'ik), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mimicked*; ppr. *mimicking*. 1. To imitate or ape, especially for sport; to ridicule by imitation; to act or speak like intentionally.

The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

Both Swift and Voltaire have been successfully *mimicked*, but no man has yet been able to *mimic* Addison. *Macaulay.*

2. In *nat. hist.* to assume, as some animals and plants do, a close resemblance to another organism generally of an entirely different nature, or even to some inorganic object.

There are numerous cases in which animals *mimic* certain natural objects, and thus greatly diminish their chances of being detected by their natural foes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

SYN. To ape, imitate, counterfeit, mock.

Mimically (mim'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a mimic or imitative manner. '*Mimically* to imitate their neighbours' fooleries.' *South.*

Mimicalness (mim'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being mimical.

To speak plainly, it is not the fierceness of the lion, nor the fraud of the fox, but the *mimicalness* of the ape, which, in our eye, hath discredited the undoubted truth. *Fuller.*

Mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bē-tl), *n.* One of certain coleopterous insects of the family Histeridæ, so named from their feigning death when disturbed.

Mimicker (mim'ik-ėr), *n.* One who mimics.

Mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n.* 1. Imitation, often ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule. 'The *mimicry* of man.' *Gay.* 'Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry* of the great monarchs.' *Hume.*—2. In *nat. hist.* the name given to that condition or phenomenon which consists in certain plants and animals exhibiting a wonderful resemblance to certain other plants or animals, or to the natural objects in the midst of which they live. This peculiar characteristic is generally the chief means of protection the

animal has against its enemies. It is well seen in the leaf-insects (Phyllium) and in the 'walking-stick' insects (Phasmidæ). Certain tropical butterflies reproduce the appearance of leaves so closely that even the parasitic fungi which grow upon the leaves are imitated. So also a South American moth has a most accurate resemblance to a humming-bird; while the cacti of America and the euphorbias of Africa might easily be mistaken for each other, though widely different in structural characters. Called also *Mimetism* and *Protective Resemblance*.

Mimmation (mi-mā'shon), *n.* The frequent use of the letter *m*.

The principal differences between these dialects (the Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian) are—1st, the use of *mimmation* by the Babylonians, and not by the Assyrians; thus the Babylonian words *Sumirim* and *Akkadim*, were rendered by the Assyrians *Sumiri* and *Akkadi*. *Eng. Ency.*

Mim-mouthed (mim'moutht), *a.* 1. Reserved in discourse, implying the idea of affectation of modesty.

I'm no for being *mim-mou'd*, when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue. *Galt.*

2. Affectedly moderate at table.

Mimographer (mīm-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *mimos*, a mime, and *graphō*, to write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

Mimosa (mi-mō'sa), *n.* A genus of plants. See MIMOSÆ and SENSITIVE-PLANT.

Mimoseæ (mi-mō'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *mimus*, an actor or imitator.] A division of Leguminosæ consisting of shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, having regular usually pentamerous flowers in heads or spikes, usually with small petals and sepals and conspicuous stamens, and bipinnate leaves, the principal genus of which is Acacia. Many of the species are remarkable for the irritability of their leaves, and hence they have been termed *sensitive-plants*.

Mimosite (mī-mō'sīt), *n.* A fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged to a plant of the Mimosa family.

Mimulus (mim'ū-lus), *n.* [L., a dim. of *mimus*, an actor: from the resemblance of the corolla to a mask.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. There are about forty species, natives of extratropical and mountainous regions of Asia, Africa, Australia, and America, abounding especially in western America: none are found in Europe, although *M. luteus*, from Chili, has been naturalized in many parts of Britain. They are erect or trailing herbs, with opposite undivided leaves, and axillary solitary often handsome red, yellow, or violet flowers. *M. moschatus* is the musk plant of gardens.

Mimusops (mi-mū'sops), *n.* [Lit. ape's-face—Gr. *mimō*, an ape, genit. *mimous*, and *ōps*, countenance: from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to a monkey's face.] A genus of large, milky-juiced tropical trees common to both hemispheres, belonging to the nat. order Sapotaceæ. Several species yield hard, durable timber, excellent for house-building purposes, of which *M. Elengi* and *M. indica* of Ceylon and *M. hexandra* of India are examples. A species called bully-tree or bullet-tree, growing in British Guiana, attains the height of 100 or 120 feet, clear of branches for 60 or 70 feet, and yields, in addition to excellent close-grained timber, a delicious fruit about the size of a coffee-bean. The fruit of several other species is eaten, and the flowers of *M. Elengi* are used to perfume water.

Mina (mī'na), *n.* [L.; Gr. *mna*, contr. for *mina*. The word is not Greek but Egyptian.] Among the Greeks, a weight of 100 drachmæ; also, a piece of money valued at 100 drachmæ. The Attic mina (sixty of which made a talent) was worth £4, 1*s.* 3*d.*; the Æginetan mina, £5, 14*s.* 7*d.*

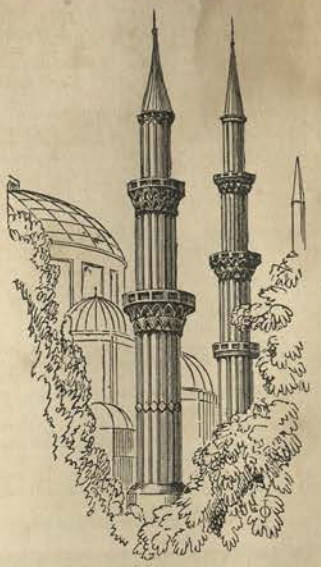
Minaccioso (mē-nä-chō'zō), *adv.* [It.] In a menacing, threatening style.

Minacious (mi-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *minax*, *minacis*, from *minor*, to threaten.] Threatening; menacing.

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance. *Dr. H. More.*

Minacity (mi-nas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *minax*, *minacis*. See MINACIOUS.] Disposition to threaten. [Rare.]

Minaret (min'a-ret), *n.* [Fr. *minaret*, Sp. *minarete*, from Ar. *menâra*, a lighthouse, a minaret, from *nâr*, to shine.] A slender lofty turret rising by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, common in mosques in Mohammedan countries. Minarets are used by the priests for summoning from the balconies the people to prayers at stated times of the day; so that they answer the purpose of belfries in Christian churches.



Minarets, Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople.

Minargent (min-är'jent), *n.* [An irregular compound, the elements of which are taken from *aluminium*, and L. *argentum*, silver.] A kind of aluminium bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1000 parts, nickel 700, tungsten 50, and aluminium 10. *E. H. Knight.*

Minatorily (min'a-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

Minatory (min'a-to-ri), *a.* Threatening; menacing. 'A statute monitory and *minatory*.' *Bacon.*

Minaul (mi-nal'), *n.* A kind of pheasant met with in India. Written also *Menall*, *Monal*.

They had only killed a few splendid *minaul*. *W. H. Russell.*

Mince (mins), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *minced*; ppr. *mincing*. [O. Fr. *mincer*, to mince, to cut into small pieces, from *mince*, fine, thin, small; the history of the word is uncertain, though the root must be the same as that of *minor* (which see). The development of meanings in English seems to have arisen through confounding this word with *minish*.] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat. '*Mincing* her husband's limbs.' *Shak.*—2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut, or omit a part of, for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate; to palliate: now most common in the phrase to *mince* the matter, to *mince* matters.

Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase. *Dryden.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

3. To pronounce with affected elegance; not to utter the full sound of; hence, to make an affected display of.

Behold yon simpering dame
That *minces* virtue, and doth shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shak.*

—*Minced collops*, minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]

Mince (mins), *v.i.* 1. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*. *Shak.*

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty . . . walking and *mincing* as they go. Is. iii. 16.

2. To speak with affected elegance. 'Whose *mincing* dialect.' *Lloyd.* 'The *mincing* lady-prioress and the broad-speaking wife of Bath.' *Dryden.*

Mince-meat, Minced-meat (mins'mēt, minst'mēt), *n.* Meat chopped small.

Mince-pie, Minced-pie (mins'pī, minst'pī), *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste. 'Brawn and *minced-pies* upon New-Year's day.' *Spectator.*

Mincer (mins'ėr), *n.* One who minces: (*a*) one who cuts into small pieces. (*b*) One who speaks softly or with affected nicety; one who walks with affected elegance. (*c*) One who suppresses part of the truth; one who detracts. '*Mincers* of each other's fame.' *Tennyson.*

Mincing (mins'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Speaking or walking affectedly. 'Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion.' *Spenser.*—2. Affectedly elegant.

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*

Mincingly (mins'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In small parts; not fully; so as to curtail. *Hooker.* 2. With a mincing manner; affectedly. *Sheldon.*

Mincturiency† (mingk-tū'ri-en-si), *n.* Micturition.

Mind (mīnd), *n.* [A. Sax. *mynd*, *gemynd*, mind, thought, intention, also *myne*, memory, intention; cog. Dan. *minde*, memory, remembrance; Icel. *minni*, memory, a memorial; from a root *man*, to think, seen also in *mean*, to intend; L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, *memini*, to remember; Gr. *menos*, mind. See MAN, MEAN.] 1. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the power that conceives, judges, reasons, wills, imagines, remembers, or performs any other intellectual operation; the understanding; the soul.

I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shak.*

2. The mind in any of its states, relations, or functions; (*a*) disposition; cast of thought and feeling.

I am a fellow of the strangest *mind*. *Shak.*

(*b*) Reflection; contemplation; consideration; thoughts; opinion.

Have *mind* upon your health, tempt me no further. *Shak.*
I'll show you my *mind*. *Shak.*

(*c*) Inclination; desire; intention; purpose; will. 'Few, but all brave, all of one *mind* with him.' *Tennyson.* (*d*) Memory; remembrance; in the phrases to call to *mind*; to have, to keep, to bear in *mind*; to put a person in *mind* of a thing. [The phrase 'to put a thing into one's mind' now means to suggest a thing to one; but Shakspere has it in the sense of to recall to mind, for which we now use the last of the phrases given above.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to *put it in my mind*. *Shak.*]

(*e*) Courage; spirit. *Chapman.*

[These shades of meaning are not to be regarded as, properly speaking, different senses of the word *mind*. In each case this word is used only in its strict sense of the intelligent principle in man, and the modified sense is due to the nature of the phrase in which it occurs. Hence, though in some phrases one modification of meaning is clearly prominent, in others it is scarcely possible to say what is the precise shade of meaning intended, whether, for example, purpose or opinion.]—*To be in two minds* about a thing, to be in doubt.

At first I *was in two minds* about taking such a liberty. *Dickens.*

—*To have half a mind to*, to be pretty much disposed to; to have a certain inclination to.

I *have half a mind* to settle the question from this point. *Dickens.*

Mind (mīnd), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *mynan*, to remember, to intend, to admonish; Dan. *minde*, to remind; Icel. *minna*, to remind, to recollect. See the noun.] 1. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention; to heed; to notice; to pay attention to.

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way. *Dryden.*

2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey; as, his father told him to desist, but he would not *mind* him.—3. To bear in mind; to recollect; to remember. [Obsolete and provincial.]—4. To put in mind; to remind. [Old English and Scotch.]

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it. *Shak.*
Did he not *mind* me of my danger? *Baxter.*

5.† To intend; to mean; to purpose; to design.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm
To thy grave person. *Chapman.*

SYN. To notice, mark, regard, observe, obey.

Mind (mīnd), *v.i.* 1. To be inclined or disposed; to mean; to design; to intend. 'When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion.' *Spenser.*

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think. *Shak.*

2. To remember; to have a recollection. [Old English and Scotch.]

Minded (mīnd'ed), *a.* 1. Disposed; inclined: in this sense not used attributively. 'If men were *minded* to live virtuously.' *Tillotson.*

Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

2. Having a mind: only in composition; as, high-*minded*, low-*minded*, feeble-*minded*, sober-*minded*, double-*minded*.

Mindedness (mīnd'ed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination toward anything: only in composition; as, heavenly-*mindedness*. 'Historical-*mindedness*.' *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Minder (mīnd'ėr), *n.* [Not one who *minds*, but one who is *minded* or taken care of.] An orphan intrusted by a poor-law board to the care of a private person. *Dickens.*

Mindful (mīnd'fụl), *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? Ps. viii. 4.

I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

Mindfully (mīnd'fụl-li), *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Mindfulness (mīnd'fụl-nes), *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Minding-school (mīnd'ing-skōl), *n.* A house in which minders are kept. *Dickens.* See MINDER.

Mindless (mīnd'les), *a.* 1. Not endowed with mind. '*Mindless* bodies.' *Sir J. Davies.* 2. Stupid; unthinking; unaccompanied by the exercise of mind. 'Pronounce thee a gross lout, a *mindless* slave.' *Shak.*

I must severely guard my pupils from the thought that sacred rest may be honourably exchanged for selfish and *mindless* activity. *Ruskin.*

3. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless. 'Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth.' *Shak.*

Mind-stricken† (mīnd'strik-n), *a.* Moved; affected in mind. '*Mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mine (mīn), *a.* called sometimes a *pronominal adjective.* [A.Sax. *mīn*, from *me*, with *n*, a genitive or adjective suffix; cog. O.Sax. O.Fris. O.H.G. *mīn*, Dan. and Sw. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meina*, D. *mijn*, G. *mein* (both pron. like *mine*). *My* is a shortened form, the *n* beginning to be dropped before consonants in the twelfth century. Comp. *thine*.] My; belonging to me. It was once regularly used before nouns beginning with vowels, *my* being used before consonants. 'I kept myself from *mine* iniquity.' Ps. xviii. 23. But this use is now archaic or poetical, *my* alone being used adjectively with nouns, and made to stand before a vowel as well as before a consonant; as, *my* iniquity. *Mine* is now generally used, similarly to *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and it may serve either for a nominative or an objective; as, his book is good, and so is *mine* (that is, my book); look at *mine*; give him *mine*; this house of *mine*. The last expression is a little peculiar. It means simply 'this my house,' though it should rather mean this one of my houses. So also, this *of his*, this *of yours*, &c.

Mine (mīn), *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine, according to Brachet from *miner*, to form a mine, from L. *minare*, to drive, to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with threats, from *mina*, a threat.] 1. A subterranean cavity or passage; especially, (*a*) a pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, metallic ores, and other mineral substances are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken are called *quarries*. Mines are generally denominated from the substances obtained from them, as, for instance, gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, alum, salt, mines, &c.

I would not wed her for a *mine* of gold. *Shak.*

(*b*) *Milit.* a subterraneous gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder or other explosive may be lodged for blowing up the works.—*Common mine* (*milit.*), one in which the radius of the crater, that is, the radius of the circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance, that is, the shortest line from the centre of the charge to the surface of the ground.—*Overcharged* or *surcharged mine*, one that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance.—*Undercharged mine*, one that produces a crater the radius of which is less than the line of least resistance.—2. A rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued; as, Spenser's poems are a *mine* of poetical imagery.

O, Antony, thou *mine* of bounty! *Shak.*

Mine (mīn), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *mined*; ppr. *mining*. 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, especially for the purpose of obtaining minerals, or of depositing powder or some other explosive to blow up anything.

The enemy *mined*, and they countermined. *Raleigh.*

2. To form a subterraneous tunnel, gallery, or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth; to burrow; as, the sand-martin has to *mine* in order to make a nest. 3. To practise secret or insidious means of injury.

Mine (mīn), *v. t.* To dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation from; to undermine; to sap; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means. 'While rank corruption, *mining* all within, infects unseen.' *Shak.* 'They *mined* the walls.' *Hayward.*

Too lazy to cut down these immense trees, the spoilers had *mined* them, and placed a quantity of gunpowder in the cavity. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mine-captain (mīn'kap-tān or mīn'kap-tin), *n.* The overseer of a mine.

Mine-chamber (mīn'chām-bėr), *n.* *Milit.* the place where the charge is deposited in a mine.

Mine-dial (mīn'dī-al), *n.* A kind of magnetic compass consisting of a box and needle, used by miners.

Mineon† (mīn'e-on), *n.* A minion; a wanton. *Spenser.*

Miner (mīn'ėr), *n.* One who mines; especially, (*a*) one who digs for metals and other minerals.

No good *miner* casts away his mattock because he finds a vein of tough clay or a shelf of stone. *Bp. Hall.*

(*b*) One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c. 'Ehrenbreitstein, with her shattered wall, black with the *miner's* blast.' *Byron.*

Mineral (min'ėr-al), *n.* [Fr. *minéral*, from *miner*, to mine. See MINE.] Any ingredient in the earth's crust; more specifically, a body destitute of organization, but with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface. See extract and MINERALOGY.

In the stricter language of mineralogy, a *mineral* species is a substance whose form, chemical composition, and physical properties are sufficiently uniform and persistent to admit of identification, as diamond, rock-crystal, garnet, and so forth. In this sense also geologists speak of *simple minerals*, meaning thereby the primary ingredients of rock-masses. Thus ordinary granite, as a compound rock, consists of the simple minerals, quartz, felspar, and mica, though, chemically speaking, each of these is composed of several elementary ingredients. *Page.*

2.† A mine.

His very madness, like some ore
Among a *mineral* of metals base,
Shows itself pure. *Shak.*

Mineral (min'ėr-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals; as, the *mineral* kingdom.

There is little resemblance between a piece of a *mineral* substance found in the earth, and a plough, an axe, or a saw. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter; as, *mineral* waters; a *mineral* spring.—*Mineral acids*, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.—*Mineral adipocere.* See under ADIPOCERE.—*Mineral black*, a native oxide of carbon, one variety of which is known as *black ochre*.—*Mineral caoutchouc*, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles india-rubber in its softness and elasticity, and hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *Elaterite*.—*Mineral chameleon*, a manganesate of potash, so called from the variety of colours which its aqueous solution successively exhibits. See under CHAMELEON.—*Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.—*Mineral cotton*, a fibre formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in length. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-boilers and pipes. *E. H. Knight.*—*Mineral green*, carbonate of copper.—*Mineral kingdom*, that grand division of natural objects which includes minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science.—*Mineral oil.* See PETROLEUM.—*Mineral pitch*, a solid softish bitumen.—*Mineral salt*, a salt of a mineral acid.—*Mineral solution*, arsenical liquor, or liquor potassæ arsenitis.—*Mineral tar*, bitumen of a tarry consistence.—*Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain spring waters, containing so large a portion of foreign matters as to be unfit for ordinary use. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of this country are: gases, carbonates, sulphates, muriates, oxide of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may, in most cases, be prepared artificially.—*Mineral wax.* Same as *Ozocerite* (which see).—*Mineral weed*, a plant found wild in the state of Minnesota, America, so called because it is supposed to grow on spots where there is lead underneath.—*Mineral yellow*, or *patent yellow*, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. It is used as a pigment.

Mineralist (min'ėr-al-ist), *n.* One skilled in or concerned about minerals. *Boyle; Woodward.*

Mineralization (min'ėr-al-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act or process of mineralizing; the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as vegetable matter into coal, animal fibre into adipocere, or a metal into an oxide, sulphuret, or other ore. *Page.*

Mineralize (min'ėr-al-īz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *mineralized*; ppr. *mineralizing*. To convert into a mineral; to give mineral properties or characteristics to; to reduce to a mineral form; to impregnate with mineral substance; as, to *mineralize* vegetable matter into coal.

In these caverns the bones are not *mineralized*. *Buckland.*

Mineralize (min'ėr-al-īz), *v. i.* To go on a mineralogical excursion; to make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals.

Mineralizer (min'ėr-al-īz-ėr), *n.* A substance or agent that mineralizes; a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore.

Mineralogic (min'ėr-a-loj''ik), *a.* Same as *Mineralogical*.

Mineralogical (min'ėr-a-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals; as, a *mineralogical* table.

Mineralogically (min'ėr-a-loj''ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to mineralogy.

Mineralogist (min-ėr-al'o-jist), *n.* 1. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.—2. A name frequently given to a shell of the genus Phorus, from pieces of stone of various kinds becoming attached to it.

Mineralogy (min-ėr-al'o-ji), *n.* [*Mineral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface. As distinguished from geology, mineralogy deals with the various mineral bodies as separate constituents of the earth's crust, and examines their properties as such, while geology treats them in the aggregate, as building up the crust of the earth, and as forming masses and presenting phenomena that have a history to be investigated. Minerals may be described and classified either in accordance with their chemical composition, their crystallographic forms, or their physical properties of hardness, fracture, colour, lustre, &c., or a combination of all, and thus various systems of classification have been adopted.

Mineral-surveyor (min'ėr-al-sėr-vā'ėr), *n.* A surveyor of mines; one who understands the probable value of lodes and their facilities for working.

Minerva (mi-nėr'va), *n.* [L., from root of *mens*, mind; Skr. *men*, *man*, to think.] In *Rom. myth.* one of the three chief divinities to whom a common temple was dedicated on the Capitoline hill, Jupiter and Juno being the other two. She was regarded as a virgin, and as the daughter of Jupiter the supreme god, and was hence in later times identified by the Romans with the Greek goddess Athēnē, or Pallas Athēnē, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts, and was represented, like her, as a virgin, with a grave and noble countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear,

wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis, with a border of serpents, and the head of Medusa in the centre. See cut under PALLAS.

Minerva-press (mi-nér'va-pres), *n.* The name of a printing-press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London; also given to a class of maudlin, ultra-sentimental novels, published from seventy to a hundred years ago at this press, and to other productions of similar character. These novels were remarkable for their complicated plots, and especially for the labyrinths of difficulties into which the hero and heroine became involved before they could get married to each other.

Minever (min'ē-vėr), *n.* Same as *Miniver*.

Ming,† **Minge†** (ming, minj), *v.t.* 1. To mix; to mingle.—2. To mingle up in conversation; to mention.

> Could never man work thee a worser shame
> Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.
> *Bp. Hall.*

Mingle (ming'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mingled*; ppr. *mingling*. [O. E. *meng, ming*, A. Sax. *mengan*, to mix, with dim. term. *le*; cog. D. *mengen*, and *mengelen*, G. *mengen, mengeln*, Icel. *menga*, to mingle; G. *menge*, Dan. *mængde*, a multitude; E. *among*.] 1. To mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to compound; to combine; as, to *mingle* liquors of different kinds. 'Milk and blood being *mingled* both together.' *Shak.*

> So there was hail and fire *mingled* with the hail.
> Ex. ix. 24.

2. To join in mutual intercourse or in society.

> The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. Ezra ix. 12.
>
> They met and sate them *mingled* down,
> Without a threat, without a frown,
> As brothers meet in foreign land. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To debase by mixture.

> The best of us appear contented with a *mingled* imperfect virtue. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Mingle (ming'gl), *v.i.* To be mixed; to be or become united with. 'And *mingle* with the English epicures.' *Shak.*

> She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
> Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest.
> *Addison.*

Mingle (ming'gl), *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass.

> He was not sad, for he would shine on those
> That make their looks by him. He was not merry,
> Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay
> In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.
> O heav'nly *mingle!* *Shak.*

Mingleable (ming'gl-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being mingled. [Rare.]

> Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient vessels, . . . be reduced into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it. *Boyle.*

Mingledly (ming'gld-li), *adv.* Confusedly.

Mingle-mangle (ming'gl-mang'gl), *n.* [A reduplication of *mingle*.] A medley; a hotch-potch. 'Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch-potch of it.' *Latimer.*

Minglement (ming'gl-ment), *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mixed. [Rare.]

Mingler (ming'glėr), *n.* One that mingles.

Mingrelian (ming-grē'l̈l-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Mingrelia*.—2. One of a sect of Greek Christians inhabiting Mingrelia, who, among other peculiarities, refrain from baptizing their children till their eighth year. They are followers of Cyrillus and Methodius.

Miniard† (min'yėrd), *a.* Same as *Migniard*.

Miniardize† (min'yėrd-iz), *n.* and *v.t.* See MIGNIARDISE.

Miniate (min'i-āt), *v.t.* [From L. *minio, miniatum*, from *minium*, red-lead or vermilion.] To paint or tinge with red-lead or vermilion.

> All the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen. *T. Warton.*

Miniate (min'i-āt), *a.* In *bot.* of the colour of minium or vermilion.

Miniature (min'i-tūr), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, a painting such as those used to ornament manuscripts, hence, a very small-sized painting, from *miniare*, to write with *minium* or red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts. See MINIATE.] 1. A painting, generally a portrait of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality; as, she had a *miniature* of her husband; hence, anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

> The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

> We may reasonably presume it (Eden) to have been the earth in *miniature*. *Bp. Horne.*

3.† Red letter; lettering in red-lead or vermilion for distinctness. *Hickes.* Hence—4.† Distinctive or particular trait of feature.

> There's no *miniature*
> In her fair face but is a copious theme. *Massinger.*

Miniature (min'i-tūr), *a.* On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

> Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
> And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*

Miniature (min'i-tūr), *v.t.* To represent or depict on a small scale. [Rare.]

Miniaturist (min'i-tūr-ist), *n.* One who paints miniatures.

Minibus (min'i-bus), *n.* [From L. *minor*, less, with the term. of *omnibus*.] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, drawn by one horse, and used for conveying persons short distances.

Minie-ball (min'i-bal), *n.* A ball or bullet for a minie-rifle.

Minie-rifle (min'i-rī-fl), *n.* A rifle invented by a Frenchman of the name of *Minié*. See RIFLE.

Minikin (min'i-kin), *n.* [A kind of dim. of *minion*, or at any rate of same origin.] 1. A small sort of pins.—2. A darling; a favourite; a minion.

Minikin (min'i-kin), *a.* Small; diminutive: used as a term of endearment or in slight contempt.

> And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
> Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shak.*

Minim (min'im), *n.* [Fr. *minime*, L. *minimum*, the least.] 1. A little man or being; a dwarf.

> Not all
> *Minims* of nature, some of serpent kind,
> Wondrous in length and corpulence. *Milton.*

2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans, founded by St. Francis of Paula in Calabria in 1473.—3. A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets.—4.† A short poem. *Spenser.*—5. A small fish; a minnow.—6. The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. The fluid drachm is divided into sixty minims.—7. A small kind of type, minion. *Johnson.*

Minim.

Minim (min'im), *a.* Very little. *N. Drake.*

Miniment (min'i-ment), *n.* A title-deed or other record; a muniment.

Miniment† (min'i-ment), *n.* [From L. *minimum*, the least.] A jewel; a trinket. *Spenser.*

Minimize (min'im-īz), *v.t.* To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part; as, so many precautions were taken that the danger was *minimized*.

Minimum (min'i-mum), *n.* [L.] The smallest amount or degree; the least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to *maximum*.—*Minimum thermometer*, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature during a day, or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment.

Minimus (min'i-mus), *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.

> Get you gone, you dwarf,
> You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot-grass made. *Shak.*

Mining (mīn'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Of burrowing habits; as, the rabbit is a *mining* animal.—2. Insidious; working by underhand means.

> *Mining* fraud shall find no way to creep
> Into their fenced ears with grave advice.
> *Sackville.*

Minion (min'yon), *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, It. *mignone*, a darling, from O.H.G. *minni, minnia*, love.] 1.† A favourite; a darling. 'God's disciple and his dearest *minion*.' *Sylvester.* 2. An unworthy favourite; one who gains favours by flattery or mean adulation; a servile dependant; a creature. 'The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led.' *Swift.*

> Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion*, Piers Gaveston. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A small kind of printing types. In size it is between nonpareil and brevier.—4.† An ancient piece of ordnance of small size, having a bore of 3¼ inches.

> Load me but these two *minions* in the chase there.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

Minion† (min'yon), *a.* Fine; trim; dainty; small; delicate. 'Their curious singing and *minion* dancing.' *Fryth.*

Minion (min'yon), *n.* The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron furnaces. *Weale.*

Minionette (*min*-yon-et'), *n.* [*Dim.* of *minion*.] A small fancy type. *E. H. Knight.*

Minioning† (min'yon-ing), *n.* Kind treatment. 'Sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*.' *Marston.*

Minionlike, Minionly (min'yon-līk, min'yon-li), *adv.* 1. Like a minion.—2.† Finely; daintily.

> Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak *minionlike*. *Camden.*

Minionship (min'yon-ship), *n.* State of being a minion. *Howell.*

Minious (min'i-us), *a.* [From L. *miniun*, red-lead.] Of the colour of red-lead or vermilion. 'A red and *minious* tincture.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Minish† (min'ish), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *menusier, menuisier*, to lessen or diminish, from L.L. *minutiare*, to make small, from L. *minutus*, minute, *minuo*, to lessen, root *min* in *minor*, less. Hence *diminish*.] To lessen; to diminish.

> Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of your daily task. Ex. v. 19.

Minishment† (min'ish-ment), *n.* The act of diminishing; diminution.

Minister (min'is-tėr), *n.* [L. *minister*, from *minor, minus*, less; as *magister*, master, from *magis*, more. See MINOR.] 1. One who acts under the authority of another; a subordinate to another; a servant; an attendant.

> Moses rose up and his *minister* Joshua. Ex. xxiv. 13.
> Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your *minister*. Mat. xx. 26.
>
> Oh! that the desert were my dwelling-place,
> With one fair spirit for my *minister*. *Byron.*

2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state; one engaged in the administration of government; as, a *minister* of state; the prime *minister*.—3. A delegate; an ambassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court. 4. The pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments.—*Minister's rental*, in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality.—SYN. Servant, attendant, delegate, ambassador, clergyman, parson, priest.

Minister (min'is-tėr), *v.t.* [L. *ministro*, from *minister*. See the noun.] 1. To give; to afford; to supply. [Obsolescent.]

> Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower doth *minister* bread for your food. 2 Cor. ix. 10.

2.† To perform; to render. [Rare.]

> If thou dost break her virgin-knot before
> All sanctimonious ceremonies may
> With full and holy rite be *ministered*,
> No sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall
> To make this contract grow. *Shak.*

3.† To administer medically.

> When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills,
> And I must *minister* the like to you. *Shak.*

Minister (min'is-tėr), *v.i.* 1. To act as a minister or attendant; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

> I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office. Ex. xxix. 44.

2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to furnish remedies or afford means of alleviation of a disease.

> When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* unto thee? Mat. xxv. 44.
>
> Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*

Ministerial (min-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service; attending for service; attendant; acting at command; subservient; subsidiary; conducive; tending to promote or advance. 'Enlight'ning spirits and *ministerial* flames.' *Prior.*

> We have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are *ministerial* to intellectual culture.
> *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.

> For the *ministerial* offices in court there must be an eye to them. *Bacon.*
>
> Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*

3. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; as, *ministerial* garments; *ministerial* duties.

> Genuine *ministerial* prudence keeps back no important truth, listens to no compromise with sin, connives at no fashionable vice, cringes before no lordly worldling. *H. Humphrey.*

SYN. Official, clerical, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical.

Ministerialist (min-is-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* In *politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office.

Ministerially (min-is-tē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character. '*Ministerially* or in the capacity of a mediator.' *Waterland.*

Ministering (min'is-tėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

O, Woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A *ministering* angel thou! *Sir W. Scott.*

Ministery (min'is-tėr-i). Same as *Ministry*. *Sir K. Digby.*

Ministracy† (min'is-tra-si), *n.* Ministration. *Wicklitte.*

Ministral (min'is-tral), *a.* Pertaining to a minister. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Ministrant (min'is-trant), *a.* [L. *ministrans, ministrantis*, pp. of *ministro*, to minister.] Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command. 'Princedoms and dominations *ministrant*.' *Milton.*

Ministrant (min'is-trant), *n.* Servant; attendant. 'To make all that life borrows from grace and beauty your *ministrant*.' *Lord Lytton.*

Ministration (min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [L. *ministratio, ministrationis*, from *ministro*, to serve. See MINISTER.] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 'Because their widows were neglected in the daily *ministration*.' Acts vi. 1.—2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function. 'As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished.' Luke i. 23.

Ministrative (min'is-trāt-iv), *a.* Affording service; assisting.

Ministre,† *n.* An officer of justice. *Chaucer.*

Ministress (min'is-tres), *n.* A female that ministers. 'The lovely *ministress* of truth and good.' *Akenside.*

Ministry (min'is-tri), *n.* [L. *ministerium*. See MINISTER.] 1. The act of ministering; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To this culminating point, therefore, covered with dust and cobwebs, I attained, as I did to every tomb of importance in Venice, by the *ministry* of such ancient ladders as were to be found in the sacristan's keeping. *Ruskin.*

2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister of the gospel; the ecclesiastical function; service in sacred things; as, to enter the *ministry*.

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel. *Locke.*

3. Persons who compose the executive government of a state; the body of ministers of state.—4. Duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the war with France was during the *ministry* of Pitt.—5. Business; employment; profession. [Rare.]

He abhorred the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

Ministryship (min'is-tri-ship), *n.* The office of a minister; ministry. *Swift.* [Rare.]

Minium (min'i-um), *n.* [L.] Red oxide of lead (Pb_3O_4), produced by maintaining the protoxide (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air.

Miniver (min'i-vėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *menuver, menureir, menuvair*, a grayish fur—*menu* (L. *minutus*), small, and *vair*, fur.] The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also the fur itself. Spelled also *Minever*.

Me lists not tell of ouches rare,
Of marbles green, and braided hair,
And kirtles furred with *miniver*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mink (mingk), *n.* An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel (*Putorius Vison* or *Lutreola*). It is semi-aquatic, burrowing on the banks of rivers and ponds, living on frogs, crayfishes, and fishes, which it pursues in the water. It exhales a strong odour of musk, and its fur is in considerable request. The European and American minks are by some regarded as distinct species. It is also called *Minx* and *Minx-otter*.

Minnesinger (min'ne-sing-ėr), *n.* [O.G. *minne*, friendship, love, and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of early German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being the chief theme of their poems. The body was composed chiefly or exclusively of men of noble descent, comprising knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sung their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Their songs are mostly in the Swabian dialect, which during the brilliant days of the house of Swabia was the court language of Germany. The most extensive collection of their songs was compiled by Rüdiger von Manesse, burgomaster of Zürich in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and consists of from 1400 to 1500 pieces. The *minnesingers* gave way to the *mastersingers* of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. See MASTER-SINGER.

Minnie (min'i), *n.* An infantine word for mother. [Scotch.]

Minnow (min'ō), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *menu* (L. *minutus*), small, or shortened from such forms as Prov. E. *minim, mennam*, Sc. *minnan*, from L. *mininnus*, smallest; in any case from a widely-spread root meaning small. See MINOR.] A species of cyprinoid fish, the *Leuciscus phoxinus* (Cuv.), and the smallest British species of that family. It inhabits fresh-water streams. In America the name is given to the *Phoxinus lævis*.

Hear you this Triton of the *minnows*? *Shak.*

Minor (mī'nor), *a.* [L. *minor*, smaller; without a positive, and serving as the comparative of *parvus*, small. From a root *min*, small, found in several of the Aryan tongues; comp. A. Sax. *minsian*, to lessen; Dan. Sw. *mindre*, Icel. *minni*, G. *minder*, less; Ir. and Gael. *min*, small, fine; Gr. *minythō*, to lessen.] 1. Less; smaller: used relatively, and opposed to *major;* as, the *minor* portion of the inhabitants; the *minor* (as opposed to the *major*) axis of an ellipse; he also was guilty, but in a *minor* degree.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

2. Absolutely small; petty; unimportant; inconsiderable: not principal; as, *minor* faults; *minor* considerations; *minor* points in an argument. 'Petty errors and *minor* lapses.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'The suppression or subtle hinting of *minor* details.' *Dr. Caird.*—3. In *music*, less by a lesser semitone: a term used to distinguish the mode or key having a minor third above the tonic or key-note. It is also applied to all the diatonic intervals. The minor third comprises a tone and a semitone A, C; while the major third is composed of two whole tones C, E.—*Minor key*, in *music*, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is distinguished from the major key by having a minor third instead of a major third from the tonic or key-note. It is adapted to solemn and mournful subjects.—*Minor term*, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.—*Minor premiss*, that which contains the minor term.

Minor (mī'nor), *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age; one under a certain age, and thereby legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. Technically *minor* is a Scots law term, and when used in contradistinction to *pupil* signifies a person above the age of pupillarity (twelve in females, and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in England is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. 'When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.' *Pope.* 2. In *logic*, the minor term, or the minor premiss. See under the adjective.—3. In *music*, the minor key. See under the adjective.—4. A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Minorate† (mī'nor-āt), *v.t.* To diminish. *Glanville.*

Minoration† (mī-no-rā'shon), *n.* A lessening; diminution.

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Sir T. Browne.*

Minoress (mī'nor-es), *n.* A female under age.

Minorite (mī'nor-īt), *n.* A Franciscan friar.

Minority (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *minorité*, from L. *minor*. See MINOR.] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, a smallness in the exclusion. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts. See MINOR, *n.*—3. The period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age. In *Scots law*, the interval between pupillarity and majority. The minority of the sovereign in this country is understood to terminate at the age of eighteen years.—4. The smaller number out of a whole divided into two, as in a parliamentary division: opposed to *majority*. Thus we say, the *minority* was large; A. B. was in the *minority;* the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

Minorship (mī'nor-ship), *n.* The state of being a minor.

Minotaur (min'ō-tar), *n.* [From *Minos*, an ancient Cretan lawgiver, and Gr. *tauros*, a bull, because the minotaur is said to have been the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull.] In *Greek myth.* a monster fabled to have had the body of a man, with the head of a bull, and to have fed on human flesh, on which account Minos shut him up in the labyrinth of Dædalus, and at first exposed to him criminals, but afterwards youths and maidens yearly sent from Athens as a tribute. He was slain by Theseus.

Minster (*min*'stėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mynster*, a monastery, the church attached to a monastery (G. *münster*, D. *monster*), from L. *monasterium*, a monastery. See MONASTERY.] Originally, a monastery; afterwards, the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. Both in Germany and England this title is given to several large cathedrals; as, *York minster;* the *minster* of Strasburg, &c. It is also found in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery; as, West*minster*, Leo*minster*, &c.

Or else were he, the holy king whose hymns
Are chanted in the *minster*, worse than all.
Tennyson.

Minstrel (min'strel), *n.* [O.Fr. *menestrel*, from L.L. *ministrellus*, a harper, a dim. from L. *minister*, a servant, attendant—properly one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting.] A singer and musical performer on instruments. In the middle ages minstrels were a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others. They also appear to have accompanied their songs with mimicry and action, and to have practised such various means of diverting as were admired in those rude times, and supplied the want of more refined entertainment. These arts rendered them extremely popular and acceptable in England and the neighbouring countries. The person of the minstrel was sacred; his profession was a passport; he was 'high placed in hall, a welcome guest;' no high scene of festivity was considered complete that was not set off with the exercise of the minstrel's talents. So long as the spirit of chivalry existed the minstrels were protected and caressed, because their songs tended to do honour to the ruling passion of the times, and to encourage a martial spirit. They afterwards sank to so low a level as to be classed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with beggars and vagabonds.

Minstrelsy (min'strel-si), *n.* 1.† Musical instruments used by minstrels.

For sorrow of which he broke his *minstrelsy*,
Both harp and lute, gittern and sawtry. *Chaucer.*

2. The arts and occupation of minstrels; music; song, especially song accompanied by instruments.—3. A number of minstrels or musicians.

Lord William's foremost favourite he,
And chief of all his *minstrelsy*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrelsy*. *Coleridge.*

4. A body of songs, or of ballad poetry suited for singing; as, the *minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border.

Mint (mint), *n.* [O.E. *mint, mynt, munet*, A. Sax. *mynet*, money, coin, *mynet-smiththe*, a money-smithy, a mint, from L. *moneta*, the mint, money, coin, from *Moneta*, a surname of *Juno*, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, from *moneo*, to remind; so also D. *munt*, G. *münze*, Dan. *mynt*, coin, are from the Latin. *Money* is from the same word, through the French.] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In Great Britain formerly there was a mint in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in this country, and as

the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only mint now in Great Britain is on the Tower Hill, London. —*Master of the Mint*, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer.—2. *Fig.* a source of invention or fabrication.

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison.*

3. A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store; as, this cost a *mint* of money.

He has a *mint of* reasons: ask him. *Tennyson.*

4. A place of privilege in Southwark, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. The privilege is now abolished.

Mint (mint), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *mynetian*. See the noun.] 1. To coin; to make and stamp into money. 'New coins of silver which should be then *minted*.' *Bacon.*—2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.

Mint (mint), *n.* [A. Sax. *minte*, D. *munte*, G. *minze*, *münze*, from L. *mentha*, Gr. *mintha*, *minthē*, mint.] The name given to several herbaceous aromatic plants of the genus Mentha, nat. order Labiatæ. The species of this genus are nearly all perennial, having square stems which bear opposite and simple leaves; most of them are European, but they are widely distributed throughout temperate regions; they abound in resinous dots which contain an essential oil. They have an agreeable odour, and partake in the highest degree of the tonic and stimulating properties which are found in all labiate plants.—*Spearmint* (*M. viridis*) is that which is so generally used in this country, mixed with vinegar and sugar, in sauce.—*Peppermint* (*M. piperita*) yields the well-known stimulating oil of the same name.—*Pennyroyal-mint* (*M. Pulegium*) is used for the same purposes as peppermint.

Mint (mint), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *myntan*, to propose, to resolve, from root of *mind* (which see).] 1.† To aim; to purpose; to attempt; to endeavour.—2. To insinuate; to hint. [Scotch.]

Mintage (mint'āj), *n.* 1. That which is coined or stamped. 'Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage*.' *Sterling.*—2. The duty paid for coining.

Minter (mint'ėr), *n.* 1. A coiner. *Camden.* 2. An inventor.

O generation of fictitious *minters!* who know not that Apollo is a deity errant. *Gayton.*

Mint-julep (mint'jū-lep), *n.* A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint. [American.]

Mintman (mint'man), *n.* pl. **Mintmen** (mint'men). A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins. 'Lawyers, seamen, *mintmen*, and the like.' *Bacon.*

Mint-mark (mint'märk), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them, for the purpose of identification.

Mint-master (mint'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. The master or superintendent of a mint. *Boyle.*—2. One who invents or fabricates. 'Sole *mint-master* of current words.' *Fuller.*

Mint-sauce (mint'sas), *n.* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a flavouring for lamb.

Mint-warden (mint'wąr-den), *n.* Same as *Mint-master*.

Minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* [L. *minuendus*, to be lessened, *minuo*, to lessen.] In *arith.* the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Minuet (min'ū-et), *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, from L. *minutus*, small, from *minuo*, to lessen—on account of the small steps of the dance.] 1. A slow graceful dance said to have been invented in Poitou, in France, about the middle of the seventeenth century, performed in ¾ or ⅜ time.—2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called, or composed in the same time.

Minum† (min'um), *n.* A minim.

Minus (mī'nus), *a.* [Neut. of L. *minor*, less. See MINOR.] Less. In *alg.* the term applied to the negative or subtractive sign −, which, when placed between two quantities, signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former: thus $a - b$ (called *a minus b*) signifies that b is to be subtracted from a. Quantities which have the sign *minus* before them are called negative or *minus* quantities; as, $-xy$, $-5cd$.

Minuscula, Minuscule (mi-nus'kū-la, mi-nus'kūl), *n.* [L. *minusculus*, small, minute, from *minus*, less.] A minute sort of letter or character used in MSS. in the middle ages.

Minuscule (mi-nus'kūl), *a.* [See above.] Small; minute; relating to a kind of letter so called.

Minutary (min'it-a-ri), *a.* Consisting of minutes. 'This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Minute (mi-nūt'), *a.* [L. *minutus*, pp. of *minuo*, to lessen, from root *min*, small. See MINOR.] 1. Very small; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence; as, a *minute* grain of sand; a *minute* filament; the blood circulates through very *minute* vessels; *minute* details are tedious.—2. Characterized by attention to small things; precise; critical: applied to things; as, *minute* observation.—3. Attentive to the smallest particulars: applied to persons.

If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *t* in the first syllable long. *Walker.*

SYN. Little, diminutive, fine, critical, exact, circumstantial, particular, detailed.

Minute (min'it), *n.* [Fr. *minute*, It. Sp. *minuto*, from L. *minutum, i.e.* a small portion. See MINUTE, *a.*] 1.† Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or halfarthing.

But whanne a pore widewe was come, sche cast two *mynutis*, that is, a ferthing. *Wickliffe.*

According to the prophecies of him, which were so clear, and descended to *minutes* and circumstances of his passion. *Jer. Taylor.*

These are but *minutes*, in respect of the ruin prepared for the living temples. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A small portion of time, strictly the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; also more loosely a very small portion of time; as, wait a *minute*.

Since you are not sure of a *minute*, throw not away an hour. *Franklin.*

3. In *geom.* the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. In modern astronomical works, minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree or of angular space, by an acute accent (′). See DEGREE.—4. In *arch.* the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minuter parts of an order. See MODULE.—5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate; the *minutes* of a meeting. In Scotland, when it is necessary to preserve evidence of any incidental judicial act or statement, this is done in the Court of Session, and also in the inferior courts, by a minute.

Minute (min'it), *a.* 1. Showing the minutes; as, the *minute* hand of a clock.—2. Repeated every minute; as, a *minute*-gun.

Minute (min'it), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minuted*; ppr. *minuting*. To set down in a short sketch or note; as, to *minute* an agreement or other subject in writing.

The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, *minuted* an edict for universal tolerance. *Bancroft.*

Minute-bell (min'it-bel), *n.* A bell tolled regularly at intervals of one minute.

Minute-book (min'it-bụk), *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded.

Minute-glass (min'it-glas), *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

Minute-gun (min'it-gun), *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute in token of mourning or as a signal from a vessel in distress.

Minute-hand (min'it-hand), *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

Minute-jack (min'it-jak), *n.* Another name for *Jack-of-the-clock-house*, or a figure which strikes the bell in an old clock. Nares questions this definition, and says, 'I rather think that no more is meant by *minute-jacks* than 'fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage; time-servers.''

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies, Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*. *Shak.*

Minutely (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* With minuteness; to a small point of time, space, or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of anything *minutely;* to ascertain time *minutely;* to relate a story *minutely*.

At the great day, it will be inquired very *minutely*, not only what we did know, but also what we might have known had we so pleased. *Bp. Horne.*

Minutely† (min'it-li), *a.* Happening every minute. *Hammond.*

Minutely (min'it-li), *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. 'As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven.' *Hammond.*

Minute-man (min'it-man), *n.* A man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, a soldier enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to start at a minute's notice: a term used in the American revolution.

Minuteness (mi-nūt'nes), *n.* 1. State or quality of being minute; extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; as, the *minuteness* of the particles of air or of a fluid; the *minuteness* of the filaments of cotton; the *minuteness* of details in narration.—2. Attention to small things; critical exactness; as, the *minuteness* of observation or distinction.

Minute-watch (min'it-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked. *Boyle.*

Minutia (mi-nū'shi-a), *n.*; generally used in plural, **Minutiæ** (mi-nū'shi-ē). [L., from *minutus*, small. See MINUTE, *a.*] Smaller, minor, or unimportant particulars or details.

I have always told you the consequence of attending to the *minutiæ*, where art (or imposture, as the ill-natured world would call it) is designed. *Richardson.*

Minutiose (mi-nū'shi-ōs), *a.* Entering into or dealing with minutiæ or minute particulars.

More than once I have ventured, in print,—as in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and elsewhere,—an expression like '*minutiose* investigations,' which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Minx (mingks), *n.* [Perhaps a sort of abbrev. form of *minikin*.] 1. A pert, wanton girl; a hussy; a jade; a quean; a baggage. 'A fine gaudy *minx*, that robs our counters every night, and then goes out and spends it.' *Dryden.*

Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby,
Get him to pray.—My prayers, *minx!* *Shak.*

2. A she-puppy.—3. An animal of the weasel family; the mink. See MINK.

Minx-otter (mingks'ot-ėr), *n.* The mink (which see).

Miny (mīn'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with mines. 2. Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth. '*Miny* caverns.' *Thomson.*

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* the name given by Sir Charles Lyell to a subdivision of the tertiary strata. According to him the European tertiary strata may be referred to four successive epochs, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells. The first or oldest he terms *eocene*, the second *miocene*, the third *older pliocene*, and the last or fourth *newer pliocene*. The terms *miocene* and *pliocene* are comparative, the first meaning less recent, and the other more recent; they express the more or less near approach which the deposits of these eras, when contrasted with each other, make to the existing creation, at least so far as the mollusca are concerned. The miocene period was found to yield 18 per cent of recent fossils; many shells belong exclusively to this period. The miocene strata contain an admixture of the extinct genera of lacustrine mammalia of the eocene series, with the earliest forms of genera which exist at the present time. The statistical test is no longer applicable, but the term is still used for those strata which overlie the eocene. Spelled also *Meiocene*.

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *n.* In *geol.* the miocene strata.

Miohippus (mī-ō-hip'pus), *n.* [*Mio*, from *miocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidæ, occurring in the miocene strata of North America, in which each forefoot consists of three toes, the middle one being the largest. The miohippus was about the size of a sheep.

Miostemonous (mī-ō-stem'on-us), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Meiostemonous*.

Miquelet (mik'we-let), *n.* [Sp. *miquelete.*] An irregular or partisan soldier. *Smart.*

Mir (mēr), *n.* [Rus.] A communal division in Russia. See extract.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes denominated *mir*—which means both 'the village' and 'the world'—and these again are united into districts or 'voloste' embracing a population of about 2000 souls. *Statesman's Year Book.*

Mira (mī'ra), *n.* [L. *mirus*, wonderful.] A singular star of the third magnitude, in the

neck of Cetus. It appears and disappears periodically seven times in six years.

Mirabilary† (mi-rab'i-la-ri), *n.* A relater of, or a work on, wonders.

The use of this work . . . is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain will, as the manner of the *mirabilaries* is to do. *Bacon.*

Mirabilis (mi-rab'i-lis), *n.* [L., wonderful.] A genus of plants, nat. order Nyctaginaceæ. See *Marvel of Peru* under MARVEL.

Mirabilite (mi-rab'i-lit), *n.* [Named by Glauber to express his surprise at its artificial production.] A name given to sulphate of soda, or glauber-salt, when it occurs in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

Mirable† (mir'a-bl), *a.* [L. *mirabilis*, from *miror*, to wonder.] Wonderful. *Shak.*

Mirach (mī'rak), *n.* A star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Andromeda. Also called *β Andromedæ*.

Miracle (mir'a-kl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, to wonder.] 1. *Lit.* a wonder, or wonderful thing; something that excites admiration or astonishment.

O, *miracle* of men! *Shak.*

See what a lovely shell,
How exquisitely minute
A *miracle* of design! *Tennyson.*

2. A sensible suspension or controlment of, or deviation from, the known laws of nature, wrought, or held to be wrought, either by the immediate act, or by the permission and assistance of a supernatural being; a supernatural event.—3. Anciently, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects; a miracle-play.

At markets and *miracles* we medley us never. *Piers Plowman.*

—*To a miracle*, wonderfully; admirably; as, he did his part *to a miracle*.

Has it not succeeded *to a miracle*? *Lord Lytton.*

Miracle† (mir'a-kl), *v.t.* To make wonderful.

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me. *Shak.*

Miracle-monger (mir'a-kl-mung-gėr), *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.

Direct the intention of these laws only against jugglers, *miracle-mongers*, or impostors. *Hallywell.*

Miracle-play (mir'a-kl-plā), *n.* See MIRACLE, 3.

Miraculize† (mi-rak'ū-līz), *v.t.* To represent as a miracle. *Shaftesbury.*

Miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a miracle; performed by, involving, or exhibiting a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by or proceeding from the direct agency of almighty power; as, the *miraculous* healing of the sick or raising the dead by Christ; the *miraculous* powers of the apostles.

At the first planting of the Christian religion, God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotson.*

2. Exceedingly surprising or wonderful; extraordinary; incredible; as, his dexterity was something *miraculous*.

Miraculously (mi-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* 1. By miracle; supernaturally.

Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

Miraculousness (mi-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being miraculous; the state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency. 'The *miraculousness* of such appearances.' *West.*

Mirador (mi-ra-dor'), *n.* [Sp., from *mirar*, to behold, to view. See MIRROR.] A Spanish term for a kind of belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view.

Mirage (mi-rāzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to look at attentively; *se mirer*, to look at one's self in a glass, to be reflected. See MIRROR.] The name given to an optical illusion, occasioned by the refraction of light through contiguous masses of air of different density; such refraction not unfrequently producing the same sensible effect as direct reflection. It consists in an apparent elevation or approximation of coasts, mountains, ships, and other objects, accompanied by inverted images. In deserts where the surface is perfectly level, a plain thus assumes the appearance of a lake, reflecting the shadows of objects within and around it. The mirage is commonly vertical, that is, presenting an appearance of one object over another, like a ship above its shadow in the water. Sometimes, however, the images are horizontal.

Mirbane (mir'bān), *n.* See NITRO-BENZOL.

Mire (mīr), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *mýrr*, *mýri*, Sw. *myra*, N. *myre*, a swamp, bog, fen; from same root as *mere*, *moor*, *marsh*.] Earth so wet and soft as to yield easily to pressure; wet, clayey soil; mud. 'Whose waters cast up *mire*.' Is. lvii. 20. 'In a slough of *mire*.' *Shak.*

Mire (mīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mired*; ppr. *miring*. 1. To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud; as, a horse, an ox, or carriage is *mired* when it has sunk deep into mud and its progress is stopped.—2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter. 'Smeared thus, and *mired* with infamy.' *Shak.* 'Harpies *miring* every dish.' *Tennyson.*

Mire (mīr), *v.i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward. 'Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.' *Shak.*

Mire† (mīr), *n.* [A. Sax. and L.G. *mire*, Dan. *myre*, Icel. *maur*, G. *miere*, an ant.] An ant. See PISMIRE.

Mire-crow (mīr'krō), *n.* The sea-crow, laughing gull, or pewit gull (*Larus ridibundus*).

Mire-drum (mīr'drum), *n.* [From its cry, and from haunting miry places.] A provincial (Scotch) name for the bittern.

Mirfack (mir'fak), *n.* The name of the bright star *α* Persei.

Mirific, Mirifical (mi-rif'ik, mi-rif'ik-al), *a.* [L. *mirificus*—*mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to make, to do.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

Mirificent (mi-rif'i-sent), *a.* [L. *mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to make.] Causing wonder. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Miriness (mīr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud.

Mirk† (mėrk), *a.* [A. Sax. *myrc*, *mirc*, dark, murky; Icel. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mörk*, dark.] Dark. See MURKY.

Oh *mirk*, *mirk* is this midnight hour,
And loud the tempest's roar. *Burns.*

—*Pit mirk* (a corruption of provincial *pick-mirk*, for *pitch-mirk*), dark as pitch. [Scotch.]

Mirk (mėrk), *n.* Darkness; gloom.

They lived in narrow streets and lanes obscure,
Ghetto and Judenstrass, in *mirk* and mire. *Longfellow.*

Mirksome† (mėrk'sum), *a.* Darksome. 'Through *mirksome* aire her ready way she make.' *Spenser.*

Mirksomeness (mėrk'sum-nes), *n.* Obscurity. 'Clearly comprehends all the darkest *mirksomeness* therein.' *Mountagu.*

Mirky (mėrk'i), *a.* Dark; wanting light; murky.

Mirligoes (mėr'li-gōz), *n.* Dizziness; megrims in the head. [Scotch.]

Mirror (mir'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *miroir*, a mirror, from *mirer*, to look at attentively, from L. *miror*, to admire, *mirus*, wonderful.] 1. A looking-glass; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a speculum. Mirrors are either plane, convex, or concave. Plane mirrors, or those having a plane surface, represent bodies of their natural magnitude. Convex mirrors disperse the rays, and in consequence diminish the images of objects. Concave mirrors, or those having a hollow surface, collect the rays, and reflect them to a focus in front of the mirror, thereby enlarging the image of the object. Mirrors are made of glass, silvered on the back, or of polished metal, which last are often called *specula*.

And in her hand she held a *mirror* bright
Wherein her face she often view'd. *Spenser.*

2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen.

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser.*

3. In *arch.* a small oval ornament cut into deep mouldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.

Mirror (mir'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with mirrors; as, a beautifully *mirrored* room.—2. To reflect in or as in a mirror; as, the lake *mirrors* the surrounding mountains.

Mirror-stone† (mir'ėr-stōn), *n.* A bright stone; a stone which reflects like a mirror.

Mirth (mėrth), *n.* [O.E. *mirthe*, *merthe*, *murthe*, &c., A. Sax. *myrhth*, *murhth*, *mirth*, &c., from *murge*, *mirig*, *myrig*, merry, joyful. See MERRY.] Social merriment; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety; jollity; hilarity.

I will cause to cease . . . the voice of *mirth* from the streets of Jerusalem. Jer. vii. 34.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

I love such *mirth* as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning. *Iz. Walton.*

—*Mirth, Cheerfulness.*

I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind. *Mirth* is short and transient; *cheerfulness*, fixed and permanent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of *mirth*, who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; on the contrary, *cheerfulness* (though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness), prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady, and perpetual serenity. *Addison.*

SYN. Merriment, joyousness, gladness, fun, frolic, glee, hilarity, festivity, jollity.

Mirthful (mėrth'fụl), *a.* 1. Merry; jovial; festive. '*Mirthful* he but in a stately kind.' *Tennyson.*

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd,
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

2. Causing or provoking mirth or merriment. '*Mirthful*, comic shows.' *Shak.*

Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room with laughter. *Beau. & Fl.*

Mirthfully (mėrth'fụl-li), *adv.* In a mirthful or jovial manner; as, to be *mirthfully* disposed.

Mirthfulness (mėrth'fụl-nes), *n.* Mirth; merriment.

Mirthless (mėrth'les), *a.* Without mirth or hilarity; joyless. *Donne; T. Warton.*

Mirthlessness (mėrth'les-nes), *n.* Absence of mirth.

Miry (mīr'i), *a.* Abounding with mire or mud; full of mire; as, a *miry* road; a *miry* lane. 'In how *miry* a place.' *Shak.*

Mirza (mėr'za), *n.* [A corruption of the Persian title *Emirzadeh*, son of the prince—*emir*, prince, and *zadeh*, son.] The common title of honour in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual. When appended to the surname, it signifies *prince*.

Mis- (mis). A prefix signifying error, defect, wrong, negation, and the like; as, *mis*name, *mis*employ, *mis*take, *mis*deed. It is the same with the A. Sax. Icel. Dan. and D. particle *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, G. *miss-*, *mis-*, the verb to *miss* having the same origin. In some words, as *mischief*, *miscreant*, *misnomer*, the prefix has a different origin, being from L. *minus*, less. In the following entries of compounds having this prefix will be found all those which seemed to require any explanation or illustration.

Mis,† *adv.* Ill; amiss. [See MIS, prefix.] *Chaucer.*

Mis,† *n.* A wrong. *Chaucer.*

Misacceptation (mis-ak'sep-tā"shon), *n.* Act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

Misaccompt,† *pp.* To miscalculate; to misreckon.

He thought he *misaccompted* had his day. *Chaucer.*

Misadjust (mis-ad-just'), *v.t.* To adjust badly; to put out of adjustment. *Jer. Taylor.*

Misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.

Your looks are pale and wild and do import
Some *misadventure*. *Shak.*

—*Homicide by misadventure*, is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. This is called *excusable homicide*.—SYN. Mischance, mishap, misfortune, disaster, calamity.

Misadventured† (mis-ad-ven'tūrd), *a.* Unfortunate. '*Misadventur'd* piteous overthrows.' *Shak.*

Misadventurous (mis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to misadventure; unfortunate.

Misadvice (mis-ad-vīs'), *n.* Ill advice; bad counsel. *Ash.*

Misadvise (mis-ad-vīz'), *v.t.* To give bad advice to.

Misadvised (mis-ad-vīzd'), *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.

Misadvisedly (mis-ad-vīz'ed-li), *adv.* Inconsiderately. *Udall.*

Misaffect† (mis-af-fekt'), *v.t.* To dislike. *Milton.*

Misaffected† (mis-af-fekt'ed), *a.* Ill-affected; ill-disposed.

The whole body groans under such heads, and all the members must needs be *misaffected*. *Burton.*

Misaffection (mis-af-fek'shon), *n.* A wrong affection. *Bp. Hall.*

Misaffirm (mis-af-fėrm'), *v.t.* To affirm incorrectly. *Milton.*

Misaimed (mis-āmd'), *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser.*

Misallegation (mis-al'lē-gā"shon), *n.* A false statement. 'Who have charged me . . . with *misallegation.*' *Bp. Morton.*

Misallege (mis-al-lej'), *v.t.* To state erroneously; to cite falsely as a proof or argument. *Bp. Hall.*

Misalliance (mis-al-lī'ans), *n.* Any improper alliance or association; specifically, an improper connection by marriage. In the latter sense generally written in its French form *Mésalliance.*

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Bp. Hurd.*

A Leigh had made a *misalliance*, and blushed
A Howard should know it. *E. B. Browning.*

Misallied (mis-al-līd'), *a.* Improperly allied or connected. 'A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.' *Burke.*

Misallotment (mis-al-lot'ment), *n.* A wrong allotment.

Misalter (mis-al'tėr), *v.t.* To alter wrongly or for the worse. *Bp. Hall.*

Misanthrope, Misanthropist (mis'an-thrōp, mis-an'thrōp-ist), *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpos—miseō*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A hater of mankind.

Alas! poor dean, his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope.* *Swift.*

Misanthropic, Misanthropical (mis-an-throp'ik, mis-an-throp'ik-al), *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.

What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic* than the following strain of discontent? *Observer.*

Misanthropize (mis-an'thrōp-īz), *v.t.* To render misanthropic. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Misanthropos (mis-an'thrōp-os), *n.* [Gr.; not an English word.] A misanthrope; a manhater.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shak.*

Misanthropy (mis-an'thrō-pi), *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind: opposed to *philanthropy.*

Misapplication (mis-ap'pli-kā"shon), *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose. '*Misapplication* of the means of life.' *South.*

Misapply (mis-ap-plī'), *v.t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* our talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied.* *Shak.*

Misappreciate (mis-ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* Not properly or fully to appreciate; to fail in rightly appreciating; as, his efforts were sadly *misappreciated.*

Misapprehend (mis-ap'prē-hend), *v.t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. 'Wilfully to *misapprehend* the author's views.' *Ld. Brougham.*

Misapprehension (mis-ap'prē-hen"shon), *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact; as, you are labouring under a serious *misapprehension.* SYN. Misconception, misunderstanding, mistaking, mistake.

Misapprehensively (mis-ap-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* By misapprehension.

Misappropriate (mis-ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *misappropriated;* ppr. *misappropriating.* To appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong purpose; as, to *misappropriate* funds intrusted to one.

Misappropriation (mis-ap-prō'pri-ā"shon), *n.* Wrong appropriation; as, to be guilty of *misappropriation* of money.

Misarrange (mis-a-rānj'), *v.t.* To place in a wrong order or improper manner.

Misarrangement (mis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* Wrong or disorderly arrangement. 'Fantastic *misarrangement.*' *Cowper.*

Misascribe (mis-as-krīb'), *v.t.* To ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

Misassign (mis-as-sīn'), *v.t.* To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

Misattend (mis-at-tend'), *v.t.* To disregard. 'The *misattended* words of Christ.' *Milton.*

Misaventure,† *n.* Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Misavise,† *v.t.* To advise wrongly. *Chaucer.*

Misbear,† Misbere,† *v.i.* To misbehave. *Chaucer.*

Misbecome (mis-bē-kum'), *v.t.* pret. *misbecame;* ppr. *misbecoming;* pp. *misbecome* or *misbecomed* (the latter is used by Shakspere). Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.

And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that *misbecame* my place. *Shak.*

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

Misbecoming (mis-bē-kum'ing), *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; improper; indecorous. '*Misbecoming* and disingenuous ways.' *Locke.* 'Anything so disingenuous, so *misbecoming* a gentleman.' *Locke.*

Misbecomingly (mis-bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner. *Beau. & Fl.*

Misbecomingness (mis-bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. *Boyle.*

Misbede,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *misbeōdan*—prefix *mis*, and *beōdan*, to bid, to offer.] To wrong by word or deed; to insult. *Chaucer.*

Misbefitting (mis-bē-fit'ing), *a.* Not befitting.

Misbeget (mis-bē-get'), *v.t.* To beget wrongfully or unlawfully. *Robert of Gloucester.*

Misbegot, Misbegotten (mis-bē-got', mis-bē-got'n), *p.* and *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten: used also as a general epithet of opprobrium. 'Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kendal Green.' *Shak.* 'Her *misbegotten* brood of lies.' *Lloyd.*

Misbehave (mis-bē-hāv'), *v.i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

Misbehave (mis-bē-hāv'), *v.t.* To behave ill: with the reflexive pronouns; as, he *misbehaved himself.*

Misbehaved (mis-bē-hāvd'), *a.* Guilty of ill behaviour; ill bred; rude. 'A *misbehaved* and sullen wench.' *Shak.*

Misbehaviour (mis-bē-hāv'yėr), *n.* Ill conduct; improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour. 'This *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment.' *South.*

Misbeholden (mis-bē-hōld'n), *a.* Offensive; unkind; as, a *misbeholden* word. [North of England and United States.]

Misbelief (mis-bē-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion; unbelief.

Misbelieve (mis-bē-lēv'), *v.i.* To believe erroneously. 'And chyde at him that made her *misbelieve.*' *Spenser.*

Misbeliever (mis-bē-lēv'ėr), *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Shak.*

Misbelieving (mis-bē-lēv'ing), *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious. 'That *misbelieving* Moor.' *Shak.*

Misbeseem (mis-bē-sēm'), *v.t.* To suit ill; to misbecome. *Hakewill.*

Misbeseeming (mis-bē-sēm'ing), *p.* and *a.* Unbecoming; misbecoming. 'Lay any *misbeseeming* imputation upon God.' *Barrow.*

Misbestow (mis-bē-stō'), *v.t.* To bestow improperly. '*Misbestowed* wealth.' *Milton.*

Misboden,† pp. of *misbede.* Injured. *Chaucer.*

Misborn (mis-born'), *a.* Born to evil. *Spenser.*

Misborne,† pp. of *misbear.* Misbehaved. *Chaucer.*

Misca' (mis-kä'), *v.t.* To miscall; to abuse and call names; to revile; to speak ill of. [Scotch.]

Miscalculate (mis-kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* To calculate erroneously; to make a wrong guess or estimate of. 'Misquoted, misinterpreted and *miscalculated.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Miscalculation (mis-kal'kū-lā"shon), *n.* Erroneous calculation or estimate; as, to make a *miscalculation* in accounts.

Miscall (mis-kal'), *v.t.* 1. To call by a wrong name; to name improperly. 'Simple truth *miscalled* simplicity.' *Shak.*—2. To give a bad name or character to. [Rare.]

You taught the book of life my name, that so,
Whatever future sinnes should me *miscall,*
Your first acquaintance might discredit all. *Herbert.*

Miscarriage (mis-kar'rij), *n.* 1. Unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure; defeat; non-success; as, the criminal escaped by a *miscarriage* of justice.

He excused himself, laying a great part of the *miscarriage* on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex. *Baker.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth.*

2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behaviour. 'The failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous.' *Rogers.*—3. In *med.* properly the expulsion of the fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception. The terms *miscarriage* and *abortion* are, however, often used synonymously. See ABORTION.

Miscarriageable (mis-kar'rij-a-bl), *a.* Liable to miscarry. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Miscarry (mis-kar'ri), *v.i.* 1. To fail to reach its destination; to be carried into the wrong hands, as a letter. 'A letter which accidentally hath *miscarried.*' *Shak.*—2. To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat: said either of persons or things, but now generally in such phrases as, the project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has *miscarried.* 'Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea.' *Shak.*

My ships have all *miscarried.* *Shak.*

3. To bring forth young before the proper time; specifically, to expel the embryo or fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception.—4.† To be brought forth before the proper time, as a child. 'An the child I now go with do *miscarry.*' *Shak.*

Miscast (mis-kast'), *v.t.* To cast or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne.*

Miscast (mis-kast'), *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning. *Wright.*

Miscatholic (mis-kath'o-lik), *a.* Heterodox. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Miscee (mis-ē'), *n.* Same as *Missi.*

Miscegenation (mis'sē-je-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *misceo*, to mix, and *genus*, a race.] Mixture or amalgamation of races.

The intimate communion which was possible in the days of slavery (in America) between the white and the black is now, for a dozen obvious reasons, impossible. The intermixture of dialects is as sure to be stopped as the commingling of bloods. Competent observers say that *miscegenation* was nearly ended by the war and the emancipation of the slave. . . . The two races are steadily drifting apart, so far as all intimate association is concerned. *Edward King.*

Miscellanarian (mis-sel'la-nā"ri-an), *a.* [See MISCELLANY.] Belonging to miscellanies; miscellaneous. '*Miscellanarian* authors.' *Shaftesbury.*

Miscellanarian (mis-sel'la-nā"ri-an), *n.* A writer of miscellanies. *Shaftesbury.*

Miscellanet (mis'sel-ān), *n.* A mixture of two or more sorts of grain: now called *Meslin.*

Miscellanea (mis-sel-lā'nē-a), *n. pl.* [See below.] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

Miscellaneous (mis-sel-lā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, to mix.] 1. Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds; diversified; promiscuous; as, a *miscellaneous* publication; a *miscellaneous* rabble.—2. Producing things of various sorts; as, a *miscellaneous* writer. 'An elegant and *miscellaneous* author.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Miscellaneously (mis-sel-lā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a miscellaneous manner; with variety or mixture; promiscuously.

Miscellaneousness (mis-sel-lā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state of being miscellaneous or mixed; composition of various kinds.

Miscellanist (mis-sel'la-nist), *n.* A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

Miscellany (mis'sel-la-ni), *n.* [Fr. *miscellanée, miscellanées;* L. *miscellanea*, mixed or mingled things, from *misceo*, to mix.] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds. 'Not like the piebald *miscellany*, man.' *Tennyson.*

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin. *Hewyt.*

Specifically—2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts.

Miscellany† (mis'sel-la-ni), *a.* Miscellaneous. 'A few *miscellany* observations.' *Harris.—Miscellany madam,†* a female trader in miscellaneous articles, especially of female attire or ornament.

As a waiting-woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers. *B. Jonson.*

Miscentre† (mis-sen'tėr), *v.t.* To place amiss. *Donne.*

Mischallenge† (mis-chal'lenj), *n.* A false challenge; a challenge given amiss.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mischallenge.* *Spenser.*

Mischance (mis-chans'), *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure. 'With *mischance* and with misaventure.' *Chaucer.* 'Triumph over all *mischance.*' *Shak.* 'Seeing all his own *mischance.*' *Tennyson.*

Nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance*, or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

SYN. Misfortune, misadventure, mishap, infelicity, calamity, disaster.

Mischance (mis-chans'), *v.i.* To happen wrongly or unfortunately. *Spenser.*

Mischaracterize (mis-kar'ak-tėr-īz), *v.t.* To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

Mischarge (mis-chärj'), *v.t.* To mistake in charging; as, to *mischarge* items in an account.

Mischarge (mis-chärj'), *n.* A mistake in charging; an erroneous entry in an account.

Mischevable,† *a.* 1. Unfortunate. *Lydgate.* 2. Mischievous. *Lydgate.*

Mischief (mis'chif), *n.* [O.Fr. *mescheif, meschef,* mischief; Pr. *mescap;* Sp. Pg. *menoscabo,* deterioration, loss; from Fr. and Pr. *mes,* Sp. and Pg. *menos* = L. *minus,* less, and *chef, cap, cabo* = L. *caput,* the head.] 1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not; sometimes calamity, misfortune. 'Till *mischief* and despair drive you to break your necks.' *Shak.* 'Lest some *mischief* befall him.' Gen. xlii. 4.

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. Ps. lii. 2.

An he had been a dog that should have howled thus they would have hanged him: and I pray God his bad voice bode no *mischief*. *Shak.*

The rage against machinery; the objections to a free export of grain, &c.; afford additional illustrations of the *mischiefs* which ignorance of economical science is calculated to produce. *Brougham.*

2. Cause of evil, harm, or injury.

Many of their horse, also, fallen in disorderly, were now more a *mischief* to their own, than before a terror to their enemies. *Milton.*

3. Source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance; vexatious or annoying matter; as, I have money enough, but the *mischief* is I have left my purse at home.

The *mischief* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

4. A worker of mischief. *Dryden.*—5. Troublesome, aggravating, or annoying act or conduct; conduct causing some slight injury or annoyance; wrong-doing; as, these boys are never out of *mischief.*—*To do one a mischief,* to do harm to one, generally bodily harm.—*To make mischief* between persons, to set them at variance; to cause ill-feeling between them.

Mischief† (mis'chif), *v.t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.

It is in me to plague and *mischief* you indeed. *Holland.*

Mischief-maker (mis'chif-māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.

Mischief-making (mis'chif-māk-ing), *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.

A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing,
And *mischief-making* monkey from his birth. *Byron.*

Mischieve (mis'chēv), *v.t.* To hurt; to do a mischief to. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

He that kills may be killed, and he that does injury may be *mischieved*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Mischievous (mis'chiv-us), *a.* 1. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; pernicious; noxious. Most *mischievous* foul sin.' *Shak.*

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South.*

2. Inclined to do harm; fond of mischief; annoying or troublesome in conduct; as, a *mischievous* boy.—SYN. Harmful, hurtful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, pernicious, destructive.

Mischievously (mis'chiv-us-li), *adv.* 1. With injury, hurt, loss, or damage; as, this law operates *mischievously.*—2. With evil intention or disposition; as, the injury was done *mischievously.*

Mischievousness (mis'chiv-us-nes), *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; noxiousness.—2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy; as, the *mischievousness* of youth.

Mischna (mish'na), *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmud. See MISHNA.

Mischoose (mis-chōz'), *v.t.* or *i.* To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. *Stow.*

Mischristen (mis-kris'n), *v.t.* To christen wrong.

Miscibility (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

Miscible (mis'i-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *miscco,* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; as, oil and water are not *miscible.*

All these had kept the landed and moneyed interests more separated in France, less *miscible.* *Burke.*

Miscitation (mis-sī-tā'shon), *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. *Bp. Hall.*

Miscite (mis-sīt'), *v.t.* To cite erroneously or falsely; as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture.

Misclaim (mis-klām'), *n.* A mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim,* and forgetfulness become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

Miscognizant (mis-kog'ni-zant or mis-kon'-i-zant), *a.* Ignorant of; unacquainted with.

Miscognize (mis-kog-nīz'), *v.t.* To misunderstand. *Holland.*

Miscollect (mis-kol-lekt'), *v.t.* To collect wrongly. *Hooker.*

Miscollection (mis-kol-lek'shon), *n.* A wrong, faulty, or deficient collection.

In his words and yours, I find both *miscollection* and wrong charge. *Bp. Hall.*

Miscollocation (mis-kol'lō-kā"shon), *n.* Wrong collocation. *De Quincey.*

Miscomfort† (mis-kum'fėrt), *v.t.* To cause discomfort to. *Sir T. Malory.* [Rare.]

Miscomfort† (mis-kum'fėrt), *n.* Discomfort.

Miscomprehend (mis-kom'prē-hend"), *v.t.* To comprehend incorrectly or erroneously; to misunderstand.

Miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shon), *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon.*

Miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *v.t.* To compute or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne.*

Misconceit† (mis-kon-sēt'), *n.* Misconception.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*

Misconceive (mis-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of anything; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of anything; as, you entirely *misconceive* the question in dispute.

To yield to others just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived.* *Hooker.*

SYN. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misjudge, mistake.

Misconceiver (mis-kon-sēv'ėr), *n.* One who misconceives.

What a *misconceiver* 'tis. *Beau. & Fl.*

Misconception (mis-kon-sep'shon), *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Great errors and dangers result from a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey.*

SYN. Misconception, misunderstanding, mistake.

Misconclusion (mis-kon-klū'zhon), *n.* An erroneous conclusion or inference. *Bp. Hall.*

Misconduct (mis-kon'dukt), *n.* 1. Wrong conduct; misbehaviour; ill behaviour. 'Guilty of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour.' *Addison.*—2. Mismanagement.

Misconduct (mis-kon-dukt'), *v.t.* 1. To conduct amiss; to mismanage.—2. With reflexive pronouns, to misbehave; as, he *misconducted himself* grossly.

Misconfident† (mis-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Having false confidence.

Brethren, your not omniscient eyes shall see that my eyes are so lyncean as to see you proudly *misconfident.* *Bp. Hall.*

Misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.

I hope they will . . . correct our *misconjectures.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *v.t.* or *i.* To guess wrong. 'Persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.' *Bacon.*

Misconsecrate (mis-kon'sē-krāt), *v.t.* To consecrate improperly. *Bp. Hall.*

Misconsecration (mis-kon'sē-krā"shon), *n.* Wrong consecration.

Misconsequence (mis-kon'sē-kwens), *n.* A wrong consequence or deduction. *Abp. Leighton.*

Misconster (mis-kon'stėr), *v.t.* To misconstrue. *Old editions of Shak.*

Misconstruct (mis-kon-strukt'), *v.t.* 1. To construct wrong.—2.† To interpret wrong; to misconstrue.

Misconstruction (mis-kon-struk'shon), *n.* The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as, a *misconstruction* of words or actions. *Shak.*

Misconstrue (mis-kon'strö), *v.t.* To construe or interpret erroneously; to misapprehend; to take in a wrong sense; to misjudge; to misunderstand. 'Lest I be *misconstrued.*' *Shak.*

Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*

A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued.* *Addison.*

Misconstruer (mis-kon'strö-ėr), *n.* One who misconstrues; one who makes a wrong interpretation.

Miscontent† (mis-kon-tent'), *a.* Discontented. *Udall.*

Miscontinuance (mis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* Cessation. In *law,* (*a*) continuance by an improper process. *Tomlins.* (*b*) Discontinuance. *Cowell.*

Miscord† (mis-kord'), *v.i.* To be discordant. *Chaucer.*

Miscorrect (mis-ko-rekt'), *v.t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden.*

Miscounsel (mis-koun'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *miscounselled;* ppr. *miscounselling.* To advise wrong. *Spenser.*

Miscount (mis-kount'), *v.t.* 1. To count erroneously; to mistake in counting to the amount of.

In their computation they had mistaken and *miscounted* . . . a hundred years. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To misjudge or misconstrue. '*Miscounted* as malignant hate.' *Tennyson.*

Miscount (mis-kount'), *v.i.* To make wrong reckoning.

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health. *Bp. Patrick.*

Miscount (mis-kount'), *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

Miscovet,† *v.t.* To covet wrongfully. *Chaucer.*

Miscreance,† Miscreancy† (mis'krē-ans, mis'krē-an-si), *n.* [See MISCREANT.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. 'If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance.*' *Spenser.* 'Heresy, *miscreancy,* atheism.' *Ayliffe.*

Miscreant (mis'krē-ant), *n.* [O.Fr. *mescreant* (Mod. Fr. *mécréant*)—*mes,* prefix, from L. *minus,* less (see MIS-), and *creant,* for *croyant,* believing, from L. *credo,* to believe.] 1.† A misbeliever; an infidel, or one who embraces a false faith. 'Turks, paynims, or such other *miscreants.*' *Fryth.*

We are not therefore ashamed of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, because *miscreants* in scorn have upbraided us that the highest of our wisdom is believe. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

Thou art a traitor and a *miscreant.* *Shak.*

Miscreate,† Miscreated (mis-krē-āt', mis-krē-āt'ed), *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed; spurious.

Or nicely charge your understanding soul
With opening titles *miscreate,* whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shak.*

Miscreative (mis-krē-āt'iv), *a.* Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss. *Shelley.*

Miscredulity (mis-kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* Wrong or misdirected credulity; belief or credulity in a wrong object. 'The *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the church than to the Scripture.' *Bp. Hall.*

Miscreed (mis-krēd'), *n.* A wrong or erroneous creed. [Rare.]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace,
Spoil his salvation for a fierce *miscreed.* *Keats.*

Misdate (mis-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date.

Misdate (mis-dāt'), *v.t.* To date erroneously; as, to *misdate* a letter; to *misdate* an event.

Misdaub (mis-dąb'), *v.t.* To daub unskilfully; to spoil by daubing. 'The reforming and repairing of an old church, . . . *misdaubed* with some untempered and lately laid mortar.' *Bp. Hall.*

Misdeal (mis-dēl'), *n.* In *card-playing,* a wrong deal; a deal in which each player does not receive his proper cards.

Misdeal (mis-dēl'), *v.t.* or *i.* To divide wrongly or unfairly; specifically, in *card-playing,* not to give out the proper portion or number of cards to each player.

Misdecision (mis-dē-si'zhon), *n.* A wrong or erroneous decision.

Upon a reversal too of the judgment, the judge paid a penalty for his *misdecision.* *Brougham.*

Misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action. 'Be avenged on my *misdeeds.*' *Shak.* 'Evils which our own *misdeeds* have done.' *Milton.*

Misdeem (mis-dēm'), *v.t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. '*Misdeeming* the cause to be in God's law which is in man's unrighteous ignorance.' *Milton.*

Misdemean (mis-dē-mēn'), *v.t.* To behave ill: with reflexive pronouns.

You that best should teach us
Have *misdemeaned yourself.* *Shak.*

Misdemeanant (mis-dē-mēn'ant), *n.* One who commits a misdemeanour.

Misdemeanants, who have money in their pockets, may be seen in many of our prisons. *S. Smith.*

Misdemeanour (mis-dē-mēn'ėr), *n.* 1. Ill behaviour; evil conduct; fault. 'That God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdemeanours*.' *South.*—2. In *law*, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime. Crimes and misdemeanours are mere synonymous terms; but in common usage the word *crime* is made to denote offences of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while all indictable offences which do not amount to felony, as perjury, libels, conspiracies, assaults, &c., are comprised under the name of *misdemeanours*.—3.† Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Some natural fault in the soil, or *misdemeanour* in the owners. *Seasonable Sermon*, 1644.

SYN. Misdeed, misconduct, misbehaviour, fault, trespass, transgression.

Misdeparte,† *v.t.* To part or distribute wrongly or unequally.

He *misdeparteth* riches temporal. *Chaucer.*

Misderive (mis-dē-rīv'), *v.t.* 1. To err in deriving; as, to *misderive* a word.—2.† To divert improperly; to misdirect. '*Misderiving* the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.' *Bp. Hall.*

Misdescribe (mis-dē-skrīb'), *v.t.* To describe falsely or erroneously.

Misdesert (mis-dē-zėrt'), *n.* Ill-desert. *Spenser.*

Misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), *n.* Misdirected devotion; mistaken piety.

A place where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet.
Donne.

Misdiet† (mis-dī'et), *n.* Improper diet or food. *Spenser.*

Misdiet (mis-dī'et), *v.t.* To supply with improper or injurious food; to diet irregularly or improperly.

Misdight† (mis-dīt'), *a.* Badly dressed. *Spenser.*

Misdirect (mis-di-rekt'), *v.t.* 1. To give a wrong direction to; to turn into a wrong course; as, to *misdirect* a person. 'Passion *misdirected*.' *Shenstone.*—2. To direct to a wrong person or place; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

Misdirection (mis-di-rek'shon), *n.* A wrong direction.

Misdisposition† (mis-dis'pō-zi"shon), *n.* Bad disposition or inclination; inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.*

Misdistinguish (mis-dis-ting'gwish), *v.t.* or *i.* To distinguish wrongly or erroneously; to make false distinctions concerning.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*. *Hooker.*

Misdivide (mis-di-vīd'), *v.t.* To divide wrongly.

Misdo (mis-dö'), *v.t.* or *i.* To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault.

Afford me place to show what recompense
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*.
Milton.

Misdoer (mis-dö'ėr), *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.

Misdoing (mis-dö'ing), *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offence. 'To reform his *misdoings*.' *Holinshed.*

Misdoubt (mis-dout'), *n.* 1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

For full well he knows
He cannot so precisely weed this land
As his *misdoubts* present occasion. *Shak.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution. *Shak.*

Misdoubt (mis-dout'), *v.t.* To suspect of deceit or danger.

I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together. *Shak.*

Misdoubtful† (mis-dout'fụl), *a.* Misgiving.

She 'gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mind
A thousand fears. *Spenser.*

Misdread† (mis-dred'), *n.* Dread of evil.

Mise (mēz), *n.* [Norm. *mise*, Fr. *mis*, put, laid, *pp.* of *mettre*, L. *mitto*, to send.] 1. In *law*, the issue in real actions, especially in a writ of right.—2. Cost; expense; outlay. 3. A tax or tallage.—4. In Wales, formerly an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldom.—5. A treaty or agreement; as, in English history, the *mise* of Lewes, 1264.—6. A mease or messuage.

Misease† (mis-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness. *Chaucer.*

Miseasy† (mis-ē'zi), *a.* Uneasy.

Misedition (mis-ē-di'shon), *n.* A spurious or incorrect edition. 'A *misedition* of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.' *Bp. Hall.*

Miseducate (mis-ed'ū-kāt), *v.t.* To educate wrongly.

Mise-money (mēz'mun-i), *n.* In *law*, money paid by way of contract or composition, to purchase any liberty, &c.

Misemploy (mis-em-ploi'), *v.t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to *misemploy* time, power, advantages, talents, &c. 'Because 'tis sin to *misemploy* an hour.' *Dryden.*

Misemployment (mis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, the *misemployment* of time or money.

Misenter (mis-en'tėr), *v.t.* To enter erroneously or by mistake; as, to *misenter* items in an account.

Misentry (mis-en'tri), *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account.

Miser (mī'zėr), *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched, akin to *mœstus*, sorrowful, and Gr. *misos*, hatred.] 1.† A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted. 'Decrepid *miser*, base ignoble wretch.' *Shak.*

Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death
Have seiz'd on me. *Old play.*

2.† A wretch; a mean fellow.—3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

Rich honesty dwells like a *miser*, sir, in a poor house. *Shak.*

4. An iron cylinder attached to the lower end of a boring rod, in which the earthy matters are collected, or *misered-up*, in the process of sinking shafts, wells, &c. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening, through which the earth can pass upwards.

Miser (mī'zėr), *v.t.* To collect in the interior of a boring-tool called a *miser* (which see): used with *up*.

Miserable (miz'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched. See MISER.] 1. Very unhappy; suffering misery; wretched.

The *miserable* have no other medicine
But only hope. *Shak.*
What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Filled with misery; abounding in misery; as, a *miserable* case; a *miserable* night.—3. Causing unhappiness or misery.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

4. Very poor or mean; worthless; despicable; as, a *miserable* hut; *miserable* clothing; a *miserable* soil.

Miserable comforters are ye all. Job xvi. 2.

5. Niggardly; miserly. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable*; and by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish. *Hooker.*

SYN. Abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched.

Miserableness (miz'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being miserable.

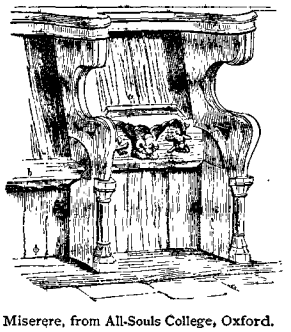
Miserably (miz'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a miserable manner; unhappily; calamitously; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. 'Where you shall be so *miserably* entertained.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

The fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

Miseration† (miz-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* Commiseration. *Skelton.*

Miserect (mis-ē-rekt'), *v.t.* To erect wrongly; to erect with a wrong object. 'These *miserected* altars.' *Bp. Hall.*

Miserere (mi-ze-rē'rē), *n.* 1. The name of a



Miserere, from All-Souls College, Oxford.
a, Miserere seat. *b*, Do. shut down.

psalm in the Roman Catholic church service, taken from the fifty-first Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate, '*Miserere* mei, Domine' ('Pity me, O Lord'), often presented by the ordinary to such malefactors, about to suffer death, as had the benefit of clergy allowed them, in order that they might show if they could read.—2. A lamentation.

No more ay-mees and *misereres*, Tranio.
Beau. & Fl.

3. A piece of music composed to the psalm known as the *Miserere;* as, the *miserere* of Allegri, &c.—4. A projecting bracket on the under side of a hinged seat in a stall of a church; the seat and bracket together. The bracket served as a rest for a person standing, the seat being turned up. Also called *Misericordia.*

Misericorde,† *n.* [Fr.] 1. Mercy; pity. *Chaucer.*—2. Same as *Misericordia*, 2 and 3.

Misericordia (miz'e-ri-kor"di-a), *n.* [L., mercy, from *misericors*, tender-hearted, from *miser*, wretched, and *cor*, the heart.] 1. In *law*, an arbitrary fine imposed on any person for an offence, so called because the amercement ought to be but small, and less than that required by Magna Charta.—2. A narrow-bladed dagger used by a knight in the middle ages against a wounded adversary, when giving him the mercy or finishing stroke.—3. Same as *Miserere*, 4.

Miserly (mī'zėr-li), *a.* Like a miser in habits; pertaining to a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious; as, a *miserly* person or a person of *miserly* habits.

Misery (miz'ėr-i), *n.* [L. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched. See MISER.] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness.

Misery makes sport to mock itself. *Shak.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

Better 'twere
That all the *miseries* which nature owes
Were mine at once. *Shak.*

3. Covetousness; miserliness. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

He returned again to his old humour, which was born and bred with him, and that was avarice and *misery*. *North.*

This also seems to be the meaning in the following passage from Shakspere:

He covets less
Than *misery* itself would give. *Cor.* ii. 2, 131.

Here, however, it may have no other than the ordinary acceptation.—SYN. Wretchedness, torture, agony, torment, anguish, distress, calamity, misfortune.

Misese,† *n.* Misease; uneasiness. *Chaucer.*

Misesteem (mis-es-tēm'), *n.* Disregard; disrespect.

Misestimate (mis-es'tim-āt), *v.t.* To estimate erroneously. 'While we *misestimate* the rest, and probably underrate their importance.' *J. S. Mill.*

Misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), *v.t.* To expound erroneously.

Misexpression (mis-eks-pre'shon), *n.* Wrong or improper expression. *Baxter.*

Misfaith (mis-fāth'), *n.* Want of faith or trust; distrust.

A woman and not trusted, doubtless I
Might feel some sudden turn of anger born
Of your *misfaith*. *Tennyson.*

Misfall (mis-fạl'), *v.t.* or *i.* To befall unluckily. *Spenser.*

Misfare† (mis-fār'), *n.* Ill fare; misfortune. 'The whole occasion of his late *misfare*.' *Spenser.*

Misfare† (mis-fār'), *v.i.* To fare ill; to go wrong or do wrong; to be unfortunate. *Spenser.*

Misfaring† (mis-fār'ing), *n.* 1. Misfortune. 2. Evil-doing.

For all the rest do most-what fare amis
And yet their own *misfaring* will not see.
Spenser.

Misfashion (mis-fa'shon), *v.t.* To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

Misfeasance (mis-fē'zans), *n.* [*Mis* for Fr. prefix *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*), and *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.] In *law*, a trespass; a wrong done; also, the improper performance of some lawful act. *Wharton.*

Misfeasor, Misfeazor (mis-fē'zėr), *n.* In *law*, a trespasser.

Misfeazance (mis-fē'zans), *n.* Same as *Misfeasance.*

Misfeign† (mis-fān'), *v.i.* To feign with ill design. *Spenser.*

Misfit (mis-fit'), *n.* A wrong or bad fit; a bad match.

There a number of these (artificial) eyes come over from France; but these are generally what we call *misfits:* they are sold cheap, and seldom match the other eye. *Mayhew.*

Misform (mis-form'), *v.t.* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape. *Spenser.*

Misformation (mis-form-ā'shon), *n.* An irregularity of formation; malformation.

Misfortunate (mis-for'tū-nāt), *a.* 1.† Producing misfortune.—2. Unfortunate. [Scotch.]

Misfortune (mis-for'tūn), *n.* Ill fortune; *ill* luck; calamity; some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life; as, he had the *misfortune* of losing his property. 'Amazed at my *misfortunes*.' *Shak.*

And every object that might make me fear *misfortune* to my ventures, out of doubt would make me sad. *Shak.*

Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault.
Addison.

—*Misfortune, Calamity, Disaster.* *Misfortune* is the more general term, and in its widest use includes both the others. As generally used, however, it is applied to untoward events of a less severe kind affecting individuals. *Calamity* is applied to great public or family misfortunes implying widespread mischief. A *disaster* is an untoward event generally of great importance effectually marring or ruining a particular plan, course, or condition of things. Losses in trade, and even the overturn of a carriage on the road are *disasters*.

A war is a great *calamity* to a nation, and entails *misfortunes* on individuals. *Whately.*

This was a real *disaster* to us, as by retarding us half a day, it broke the chain of our stages, and laid us under the disagreeable necessity of stopping each ensuing night at a very bad inn. *H. Swinburne.*

SYN. Mishap, mischance, misadventure, ill, harm, calamity, disaster.

Misfortune† (mis-for'tūn), *v.i.* To fall out unfortunately or unhappily; to fail or miscarry. *Stow.*

Misfortuned (mis-for'tūnd), *a.* Unfortunate. 'A *misfortuned* wedlock.' *Milton.*

Misforyeve,† *v.t.* To misgive. *Chaucer.*

Misframe† (mis-frām'), *v.t.* To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More.*

Misget† (mis-get'), *v.t.* To get wrongly or unlawfully; to procure by unlawful means. *Gower.*

Misgive (mis-giv'), *v.t.* pret. *misgave;* pp. *misgiven:* ppr. *misgiving.* 1.† To give or grant amiss. *Laud.*—2. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail: usually with 'heart' or 'mind,' &c., as subject, and a pronoun as object, but also used without an object. 'Whose consciences *misgave* them.' *Milton.*

So doth my heart *misgive* me. *Shak.*
His heart *misgave* him. *Addison.*
Fetch me the handkerchief: my mind *misgives*. *Shak.*

Misgiving (mis-giv'ing), *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust. 'Doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings*.' *South.*

'Tis never woman's part
Out of her fond *misgivings* to perplex
The fortunes of the man to whom she cleaves.
Talfourd.

Misgo (mis-gō'), *v.i.* 1.† To go wrong; to go astray. *Chaucer; Spenser.*—2. To miscarry. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Misgon,† **Misgo,**† pp. of *misgo.* Gone wrong. *Chaucer.*

Misgotten (mis-got'n), *a.* Unjustly obtained. *Spenser.*

Misgovern (mis-gu'vėrn), *v.t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly that he had *misgoverned* the state. *Knolles.*

Misgovernance† (mis-gu'vėrn-ans), *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity. *Spenser.*

Misgoverned (mis-gu'vėrnd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Ill governed; badly administered.—2. Rude; unrestrained.

Rude, *misgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.
Shak.

Misgovernment (mis-gu'vėrn-ment), *n.* 1. Bad administration or management of public or private affairs. 'Public *misgovernment.*' *Sir W. Raleigh.* 'The *misgovernment* of James.' *Macaulay.*—2. Want of self-restraint; irregularity in conduct; loose conduct; licentiousness. *Shak.*

Misgracious† (mis-grā'shus), *a.* Not gracious or agreeable; ungracious; ungrateful. *Gower.*

Misgraff† (mis-graf'), *v.t.* Same as *Misgraft.*

The course of true love never did run smooth;
But either it was different in blood,
Or else *misgraffed*, in respect of years. *Shak.*

Misgraft (mis-graft'), *v.t.* To graft amiss; to graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

Misground (mis-ground'), *v.t.* To found falsely or erroneously. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Misgrowth (mis-grōth'), *n.* A wrong growth.

Misguess (mis-ges'), *v.t.* or *i.* To guess wrongly or erroneously. *Sir T. More.*

Misguggle, Misgoggle, Misgrugle (mis-gug'l, mis-gog'l, mis-grug'l), *v.t.* To mangle and disfigure; to spoil; to rumple; to handle roughly. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Misguidance (mis-gīd'ans), *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.

He causes an error in his choice, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him to his destruction, *South.*

Misguide (mis-gīd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *misguided;* ppr. *misguiding.* 1. To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; to direct to a wrong purpose or end; as, to *misguide* the understanding or mind.

Now the fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers' swords! *Shak.*

2. To ill-use; to maltreat. [Scotch.]

Misguide† (mis-gīd'), *n.* Misguidance; guidance into error; hence, trespass; error; sin. *Spenser.*

Misguided (mis-gīd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction; as, never was prince more *misguided.*

Misguidingly (mis-gīd'ing-li), *adv.* In such a way as to mislead.

Misgye,† *v.t.* To misguide. *Chaucer.*

Mishandle (mis-han'dl), *v.t.* To maltreat. *Sir T. More.*

Mishanter, Mischanter (mi-shant'ėr, mis-chant'ėr), *n.* [For *mis-aunter,* that is misadventure, *aunter* being an old form of *adventure:* the form *mischanter* has no doubt arisen through the influence of *mischance.*] Misfortune; disaster; an unlucky chance. [Scotch.]

Mishap (mis-hap'), *n.* Mischance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune. 'Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*.' *Shak.*

Mishaps are mastered by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest smart.
Spenser.

SYN. Misfortune, mischance, accident, disaster.

Mishappen (mis-hap'n), *v.i.* To happen ill. 'Afraid lest to themselves the like *mishappen* might.' *Spenser.*

Mishapping,† *ppr.* Falling out amiss. *Chaucer.*

Mishear (mis-hēr'), *v.t.* To mistake in hearing.

It is not so; thou hast mispoke *misheard. Shak.*

Mish-mash (mish'mash), *n.* [A reduplicated word, formed from or allied to *mash.*] A mingle or hotch-potch.

Their language . . . (is) a *mish-mash* of Arabic and Portuguese. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Mishmee-bitter (mish'mē-bit-tėr), *n.* The root of a ranunculaceous plant, *Coptis Teeta,* found in the mountainous regions (the *Mishmee* hills) on the borders of China and India, held in high esteem in the East as a tonic and stomachic.

Mishna (mish'na), *n.* [Heb. *mishnâh,* repetition, explanation, from *shânâh,* to repeat.] A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture. The Jews pretend that when God gave the written law to Moses, he gave him also another, not written, which was preserved by tradition among the doctors of the synagogue, till Rabbi Jehudah, surnamed the *holy,* reduced it to writing about the end of the second century A.D. The Mishna is divided into six parts; the first relates to agriculture; the second regulates the manner of observing festivals; the third treats of women and matrimonial cases; the fourth of losses in trade, &c.; and the fifth is on oblations, sacrifices, &c.; and the sixth treats of the several sorts of purification. Spelled also *Mischna.* See TALMUD.

Mishnic (mish'nik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna.

Misimagination† (mis-im-aj'in-ā"shon), *n.* Wrong imagination or conception; delusion.

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies which this *misimagination* produces in that other sex? *Bp. Hall.*

Misimprove (mis-im-pröv'), *v.t.* To fail to improve or make a good use of; to misapply; to abuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages. *South.*

Misimprovement (mis-im-pröv'ment), *n.* Ill use or employment; application to a bad purpose; misapplication. *South.*

Misincline (mis-in-klīn'), *v.t.* To cause to incline wrongly; to give a bad direction or inclination to.

Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined,* and set upon vile and unworthy objects. *South.*

Misinfer (mis-in-fėr'), *v.t.* To infer wrongly. *Hooker.*

Misinfer (mis-in-fėr'), *v.i.* To draw a wrong inference.

Misinform (mis-in-form'), *v.t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to; as, he *misinformed* me as to his intentions.

By no means trust to your servants who mislead you or *misinform* you. *Bacon.*

Misinformant (mis-in-form'ant), *n.* One who misinforms or gives false information.

Misinformation (mis'in-form-ā"shon), *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received.

So the same *misinformation* or groundless alarm often draws down vengeance on a town or district. *Brougham.*

Misinformer (mis-in-form'ėr), *n.* One that gives wrong information. 'The slanderous tongues of his *misinformers.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Misinstruct (mis-in-strukt'), *v.t.* To instruct amiss. *Hooker.*

Misinstruction (mis-in-struk'shon), *n.* Wrong instruction. *Dr. H. More.*

Misintelligence (mis-in-tel'li-jens), *n.* 1. Wrong information.—2.† Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties. *Clarendon.*

Misintend† (mis-in-tend'), *v.t.* To misdirect; to aim ill.

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,
The damsel broke his *misintended* dart. *Spenser.*

Misinterpret (mis-in-tėr'pret), *v.t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense. *Shak.* 'Several passages misquoted and *misinterpreted.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Misinterpretable (mis-in-tėr'pret-a-bl), *a.* Liable to misinterpretation. *Donne.*

Misinterpretation (mis-in-tėr'pret-ā"shon), *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

Misinterpreter (mis-in-tėr'pret-ėr), *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

Misintreat (mis-in-trēt'), *v.t.* To treat injuriously; to maltreat; to act injuriously towards. *Grafton.*

Misjoin (mis-join'), *v.t.* To join unfitly or improperly. *Milton; Dryden.*

Misjoinder (mis-join'dėr), *n.* In *law,* a joining of parties in a suit or action who ought not to have been so joined.

Misjudge (mis-juj'), *v.t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. 'We *misjudge* the matter.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Misjudge (mis-juj'), *v.i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

Too long, *misjudging,* have I thought thee wise. *Pope.*

Misjudgment (mis-juj'ment), *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

Misken (mis-ken'), *v.t.* To be or appear to be ignorant of. [Scotch.]

Were I you, I would be for *miskenning* Sir Duncan, keeping my own secret, and departing quietly by suffocation, like your ancestors before you. *Sir W. Scott.*

Misken† (mis'ken), *n.* [For *mixen* (=*miksen*), by metathesis.] A mixen; a dunghill.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *misken?* *Beau. & Fl.*

Miskenning† (mis-ken'ing), *n.* In *law,* wrongful citation. *Wharton.*

Miskin (mis'kin), *n.* A little bagpipe.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on the green. *Drayton.*

Miskindle (mis-kin'dl), *v.t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose. 'The *miskindled* heat of some unruly spirits.' *Bp. Hall.*

Misknow (mis-nō'), *v.t.* Not to know; to misapprehend.

There is nothing in the world that they do more *misknow* than themselves. *Bp. Hall.*

Mislay (mis-lā'), *v.t.* 1. To lay in a wrong place; to lay wrongly.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke.*

2. To lay in a place not recollected; as, I have *mislaid* my purse and cannot lay my hands on it.

Mislayer (mis-lā'ėr), *n.* One that mislays or lays in a wrong place; one that loses. *Bacon.*

Misle (miz'l), *v.i.* [Dim. and freq. from *mist;* properly *mistle; mizzle* is a slightly altered form.] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist; to mizzle.

Misle (miz'l), *n.* A fine close rain; a drizzle.

Mislead (mis-lēd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *misled.* To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive. 'Lights that do *mislead* the morn.' *Shak.*

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to distract and *mislead* the observer. *Dr. Caird.*

—*Mislead, Delude.* *Mislead* means to lead wrong, but does not necessarily imply design. *Delude* implies intention to deceive, and that means are used for that purpose. We may be *misled* through ignorance; but we are *deluded* by false representations.

Misleader (mis-lēd'ėr), *n.* One who misleads or leads into error. *Shak.*

Misleading (mis-lēd'ing), *p.* and *a.* Leading astray; leading into error.

Mislear'd (mis-lēr'd), *a.* [Lit. mis-taught.] Unmannerly; mischievous; ill-taught. [Scotch.]

Mislearn (mis-lėrn'), *v.t.* To learn wrongly or amiss.

Mislearned (mis-lėrn'd'), *a.* Not really, usefully, or properly learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable. *Bp. Hall.*

Misled (mis-led'), pret. & pp. of *mislead.*

Mislen (mis'len), *n.* Same as *Meslin.*

Misletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mislight (mis-līt'), *v.t.* To light amiss. *Herrick.*

Mislike (mis-līk'), *v.t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to; as, to *mislike* a man or an opinion.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnished sun. *Shak.*

Lord Steyne also heartily *mistiked* the boy. *Thackeray.*

Mislike (mis-līk'), *v.i.* To entertain dislike or disapprobation. *Milton.*

Mislike (mis-līk'), *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion. *Shak.*

Misliker (mis-līk'ėr), *n.* One that dislikes.

Mislin (miz'lin). Same as *Meslin.*

Misling (miz'ling), *n.* [See MISLE, *v.i.*] A thick mist or fine rain. *Bible,* 1551.

Mislippen (mis-lip'en), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To disappoint.—2. To deceive; to delude.

I hafins think his een hae him *mislippen'd.* *Tannahill.*

3. To neglect to perform; to pay no proper attention to; as, to *mislippen* one's business.—4. To suspect.

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she should *mislippen* something of what we are gaun to do. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mislive † (mis-liv'), *v.i.* To live amiss.

Mislodge † (mis-loj'), *v.t.* To lodge amiss. *Marston.*

Misluck (mis-luk'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. *Wodroephe.*

Misly (miz'li), *a.* [See MISLE.] Raining in very small drops.

Mismake (mis-māk'), *v.t.* To make wrongly or amiss; as, to *mismake* a dress.

Mismanage (mis-man'āj), *v.t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to *mismanage* public affairs. *Locke.*

Mismanagement (mis-man'āj-ment), *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as, the *mismanagement* of public or private affairs. 'Old *mismanagements,* taxations new.' *Pope.*

Mismanager (mis-man'āj-ėr), *n.* One that manages ill.

Mismark (mis-märk'), *v.t.* To mark with the wrong mark; to mark erroneously.

Mismatch (mis-mach'), *v.t.* To match unsuitably.

Mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n.* A misalliance. *Mrs. Gore.*

Mismate (mis-māt'), *v.t.* To mate or match amiss or unsuitably. 'Not quite *mismated* with a yawning clown.' *Tennyson.*

Mismeasure (mis-mezh'ūr), *v.t.* To measure incorrectly; to form a wrong estimate or opinion.

Which prefers that right and wrong should be *mismeasured* and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare. *J. S. Mill.*

Mismeasurement (mis-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* Wrong measurement.

Mismetre, † *v.t.* To spoil the metre of by writing or reading verses ill. *Chaucer.*

Misname (mis-nām'), *v.t.* To call by the wrong name.

Misnomer (mis-nō'mėr), *n.* [Prefix *mis,* from O.Fr. *mes,* wrong (from L. *minus,* less), and *nommer,* to name.] 1. In *law,* the mistaking of the true name of a person in some writ or document. An error in the Christian name of the defender, though otherwise correctly designated, is fatal to a summons. Misnomers in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided the other parties have neither been misled nor prejudiced by them.—2. A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term.

The word 'synonym' is in fact a *misnomer.* *Whately.*

Is Pompey's Pillar really a *misnomer?*
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer? *H. Smith.*

Misnomer (mis-nō'mėr), *v.t.* To designate by a mistaken or inapplicable name; to misname. *Richardson.* [Rare.]

Misnumber (mis-num'bėr), *v.t.* To number or reckon amiss; to miscalculate. 'Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered.*' *Raleigh.*

Misnurture (mis-nėr'tūr), *v.t.* To nurture or train wrongly. 'Parents *misnurturing* their children.' *Bp. Hall.*

Misobedience † (mis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* Erroneous obedience, or disobedience. *Milton.*

Misobserve (mis-ob-zėrv'), *v.t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. 'If I *misobserve* not.' *Locke.*

Misobserver (mis-ob-zėrv'ėr), *n.* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

Misogamist (mi-sog'am-ist), *n.* [Gr. *miseō,* to hate, and *gamos,* marriage.] A hater of marriage.

Misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *miseō,* to hate, and *gamos,* marriage.] Hatred of marriage. *Lamb.*

Misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* [Gr. *miseō,* to hate, and *gyne,* woman.] A woman-hater.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist,* or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry. *Whitlock.*

Misogyny (mi-soj'i-ni), *n.* [See above.] Hatred of the female sex.

It is *misogyny* rather than misogamy he affects. *Lamb.*

Misopinion † (mis-o-pin'i-on), *n.* Erroneous opinion. *Bp. Hall.*

Misorder † (mis-or'dėr), *v.t.* To order ill; to manage erroneously; to conduct badly. *Shak.*

Misorder † (mis-or'dėr), *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

Misorderly † (mis-or'dėr-li), *a.* Irregular; disorderly.

Misordination (mis-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* Wrong ordination.

Misotheism (mi-soth'ē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *misos,* hatred, and *theos,* god.] Hatred of God. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

Mispassion † (mis-pa'shon), *n.* Ill or wicked passion or strong affection.

But I say unto you that not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also. *Bp. Hall.*

Mispay † (mis-pā'), *v.t.* To discontent; to dissatisfy; to displease. *Gower.*

Mispense † (mis-pens'), *n.* Same as *Misspense.*

Misperception (mis-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* Wrong perception.

Mispersuade (mis-pėr-swād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mispersuaded;* ppr. *mispersuading.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.

Mispersuasibleness (mis-pėr-swā'zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being persuadable. *Abp. Leighton.*

Mispersuasion (mis-pėr-swā'zhon), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion.

Mispikel, Mispickel (mis'pik-el), *n.* [G.] Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form.

Misplace (mis-plās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *misplaced;* ppr. *misplacing.* To put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object; as, the book is *misplaced;* he *misplaced* his confidence.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplaced.* *Shak.*

Misplacement (mis-plās'ment), *n.* The act of misplacing or putting in the wrong place.

Misplead (mis-plēd'), *v.i.* To err in pleading.

Mispleading (mis-plēd'ing), *n.* In *law,* an error in pleading.

Mispoint (mis-point'), *v.t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

Mispolicy (mis-po'li-si), *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy. *Quart. Rev.*

Mispractice (mis-prak'tis), *n.* Wrong practice; misdeed.

Misprint (mis-print'), *v.t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

Misprint (mis-print'), *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

Misprise † (mis-prīz'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *mesprise,* a mistake, *mesprendre,* to mistake, Fr. *méprendre, mépriser—mes* (from L. *minus,* less), wrong, and *prendre,* to take.] To misconceive; to mistake.

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood;
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood. *Shak.*

Misprision (mis-prizh'on), *n.* [From the above verb.] 1. The taking of one thing for another; mistake; misconception; misunderstanding.

Many, mistaking gradual for specifical differences amongst orders, have almost doubled their true number on that *misprision.* *Fuller.*

2. In *law,* any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. Misprision is contained in every treason and felony. *Misprisions* are divided into *negative* and *positive; negative,* which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and *positive,* which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done.—*Misprision of felony,* the mere concealment of felony.—*Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. Maladministration in offices of high public trust is a *positive misprision.*

Misprision † (mis-prizh'on), *n.* [From the verb below.] Undervaluing; contempt. [Rare.]

Proud, scornful boy, unworthy this good gift;
That dost in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love and her desert. *Shak.*

Misprize, Misprise (mis-prīz'), *v.t.* [*Mis* and *prize;* O.Fr. *mespriser* (Mod. Fr. *mépriser*), to despise, to undervalue, prefix *mes, mis*=L. *minus,* less, and *priser*=L. *pretiare,* to prize.] To slight or undervalue.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes,
Misprising what they look on. *Shak.*

O for those vanished hours so much *misprized.* *Hillhouse.*

Misproceeding (mis-prō-sēd'ing), *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.

Misprofess (mis-prō-fes'), *v.t.* To make a false profession of; to make unfounded pretensions to.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body. *Donne.*

Misprofess (mis-prō-fes'), *v.i.* To make a false profession.

Mispronounce (mis-prō-nouns'), *v.t.* or *i.* To pronounce erroneously.

They *mispronounced* and I misliked. *Milton.*

Mispronunciation (mis-prō-nun'si-ā"shon), *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misproportion (mis-prō-pōr'shon), *v.t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

Misproud † (mis-proud'), *a.* Viciously proud.

Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York,
The common people swarm like summer flies. *Shak.*

Misqueme, † *v.t.* [Prefix *mis,* and A. Sax. *cwēman,* to please.] To displease; to dissatisfy. *Chaucer.*

Misquotation (mis-kwō-tā'shon), *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

Misquote (mis-kwōt'), *v.t.* or *i.* 1. To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.—2. † To misconstrue. [Rare.]

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks. *Shak.*

Misraise † (mis-rāz'), *v.t.* To raise or excite falsely or without due cause.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury. *Bp. Hall.*

Misrate (mis-rāt'), *v.t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely. *Barrow.*

Misread (mis-rēd'), *v.t.* To read amiss; to mistake the sense of.

Misreceive (mis-rē-sēv'), *v.t.* To receive amiss. *Todd.*

Misrecital (mis-rē-sīt'al), *n.* An inaccurate recital.

Misrecite (mis-rē-sīt'), *v.t.* To recite or repeat incorrectly. *Boyle.*

Misreckon (mis-rek'n), *v.t.* To reckon or compute wrong. *Sir W. Raleigh; South.*

Misreckoning (mis-rek'n-ing), *n.* An erroneous computation.

Misrecollection (mis-rek'ol-lek"shon), *n.* Erroneous recollection.

Misreform (mis-rē-form'), *v.t.* To reform amiss or imperfectly; to change for the worse. *Milton.*

Misregard † (mis-rē-gärd'), *n.* Misconstruction; misapprehension.

Here, well I weene, when as these rimes be red
With *misregard,* that some rash-witted wight
. . . Will lightly be misled. *Spenser.*

Misregulate (mis-reg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To regulate amiss or imperfectly. *Dickens.*

Misrehearse (mis-rē-hėrs'), *v.t.* To rehearse or quote inaccurately.

He woulde make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue. *Sir T. More.*

Misrelate (mis-rē-lāt'), *v.t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately. *Boyle.*

Misrelation (mis-rē-lā'shon), *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.

Misreligion (mis-rē-lij'on), *n.* False or erroneous religion. 'Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Misremember (mis-rē-mem'bėr), *v.t.* or *i.* To mistake in what one endeavours to remember; to err by failure of memory. *Locke.* 'If I much *misremember* not.' *Boyle.*

Misrender (mis-ren'dėr), *v.t.* To render or construe inaccurately; to mistranslate.

They (the Psalms) must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *misrendered* in ours. *Boyle.*

Misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *v.t.* 1. To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of.

His doctrine was *misreported.* *Hooker.*

2.† To speak ill of; to slander.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
. . . . . .
And, on my trust, a man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shak.*

Misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

Misrepresent (mis-rep'rē-zent''), *v.t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly; as, to *misrepresent* facts; to *misrepresent* a person's actions or words.

Misrepresent (mis-rep'rē-zent''), *v.i.* To make a false or incorrect representation. 'Or do my eyes *misrepresent.*' *Milton.*

Misrepresentation (mis-rep'rē-zent-ā''-shon), *n.* 1. The act of misrepresenting or giving a false or erroneous representation.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions. *Fortin.*

2. A false or incorrect representation or account, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice; as, the whole pamphlet consisted of *misrepresentations.*

Misrepresentative (mis-rep'rē-zent-a-tiv), *a.* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false representation or impression; misrepresenting.

Misrepresenter (mis-rep'rē-zent-ėr), *n.* One who misrepresents.

Misrepute (mis-rē-pūt'), *v.t.* To repute or estimate wrongly; to hold in wrong estimation. *Milton.*

Misrule (mis-rōl'), *n.* Bad rule; disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. 'Enormous riot and *misrule.*' *Pope.*—*Lord of misrule.* See LORD.

Misrule (mis-rōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *misruled;* ppr. *misruling.* To rule amiss; to govern badly or oppressively.

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more. *Brougham.*

Misruly† (mis-rōl'i), *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent. 'His *misruly* tongue.' *Bp. Hall.*

Miss (mis), *n.* [Contr. from *mistress.*] 1. An unmarried female; a young unmarried woman; a girl. 'Little masters and *misses* in a house.' *Swift.*

The withered *misses!* how they prose
O'er books of travelled seamen. *Tennyson.*

2. A title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female. '*Miss,* at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to girls under the age of ten. . . . *Mistress* was then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living, and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss.*' *Todd.* [With respect to the use of this title when two or more persons of the same name are spoken of or addressed, there is a good deal of diversity. Some give the plural to the name, as *the Miss Smiths;* others to the title, as *the Misses Smith.*]—3. A kept mistress; a concubine. 'She being taken to be the Earl of Oxford's *miss.*' *Evelyn.*—4. In *card-playing,* in the game of three-card loo an extra hand dealt aside on the table, for which a player is at liberty to exchange his own hand.

Miss (mis), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *missian,* to miss, mistake, err; cog. D. and G. *missen,* Icel. *missa,* Dan. *miste,* to miss, to do without, to fail, &c.; closely connected with the Teut. prefix *mis.*] 1. To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, seeing, and the like; as, to *miss* the mark; to *miss* the object intended. 'If you *miss* an office for which you stood candidate.' *Jer. Taylor.*

So may I, blind Fortune leading me,
Miss that which one unworthier may attain. *Shak.*

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction. *Milton.*

He blocked the doubtful balls, *missed* the bad ones, took the good ones. *Dickens.*

2. To discover the absence, want, or omission of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to require; to desiderate; to want; as, to *miss* one's snuff-box; I *missed* the first volume of Livy.

Neither *missed* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained to him. 1 Sam. xxv. 15, 21.

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss.* *Milton.*

He who has a firm sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

3.† To do without; to dispense with.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*

4. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have; as, to *miss* a meal of victuals.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

—*To miss fire,* to fail to go off, as a firearm. —*To miss stays* (*naut.*). See STAY.—*To miss one's tip,* to fail in one's scheme or purpose; to fail in effecting or reaching a proposed object. [Slang.]

One has had it very sharp, act'ly runs right at the leaders, only luck'ly for him he *misses his tip,* and comes over a heap of stones first. *T. Hughes.*

Miss (mis), *v.i.* 1. To fail to hit, reach, obtain, and the like; to fail; to miscarry.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss,* or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss.* *Bacon.*

The invention all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor *missed.* *Milton.*

Formerly sometimes with *of.*

On the least reflection, we cannot *miss of* them. *Atterbury.*

Judas, dost thou betray me with a kisse?
Canst thou finde helle about my lips? and *misse Of* life, just at the gates of life and blisse. *G. Herbert.*

2.† To go astray; to go wrong; to err; to fail; to slip.

Amongst the angels, a whole legion
Of wicked spirits did fall from happy bliss;
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *miss?* *Spenser.*

Miss (mis), *n.* 1. A failure to hit, reach, obtain, and the like.—2. Felt loss; loss; want.

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*

3.† Mistake; error. 'Without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar.' *Ascham.* [Rare.]—4.† Harm from mistake.

And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *miss* not mickle. *Spenser.*

—*A miss is as good as a mile,* a phrase signifying that if one is missed, as by a bullet from a firearm, it does not matter by what distance he is missed.

Missal (mis'al), *n.* [L.L. *missale, liber missalis,* from *missa,* the mass; Fr. *missel,* Pr. *misal,* Sp. *misal,* It. *messale.* See MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Missal (mis'al), *a.* Pertaining to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book. 'The *missal* sacrifice.' *Bp. Hall.*

Missay (mis-sā'), *v.t.* 1. To say or utter wrongly or amiss. *Donne.*—2.† To speak ill of; to slander. *Chaucer.*

Missay† (mis-sā'), *v.i.* To speak ill or mistakenly. *Hakewill.*

Missayer (mis-sā'ėr), *n.* One who missays; an evil-speaker. *Chaucer.*

Misseek† (mis-sēk'), *v.t.* To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction.

And yet the thing that most is your desire,
You do *misseek.* *Wyatt.*

Misseem† (mis-sēm'), *v.i.* 1. To make a false appearance. *Spenser.*—2. To misbecome; to be misbecoming. *Spenser.*

Missel, Missel-thrush (mis'el, mis'el-thrush), *n.* [From its feeding on the *mistletoe;* comp. G. *mistel-drossel,* the missel-thrush —*mistel,* mistletoe, and *drossel,* thrush.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus.* See THRUSH.

Misseldine† (mis'el-dīn), *n.* The mistletoe.

Misseltoe (mis'el-tō), *n.* The mistletoe.

Missemblance (mis-sem'blans), *n.* False resemblance.

Missemetre,† *v.t.* Same as *Mismetre. Chaucer.*

Missend (mis-send'), *v.t.* To send amiss or incorrectly; as, to *missend* a letter.

Misserve (mis-sėrv'), *v.t.* To serve unfaithfully. *Bacon.*

Misset (mis-set'), *v.t.* To place or set wrongly, unfitly, unsuitably, or in a wrong position. *Bacon.*

Misshape (mis-shāp'), *v.t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform. 'And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights.' *Spenser.* 'A *misshaped* figure.' *Pope.*

Misshape (mis-shāp'), *n.* A bad or incorrect form.

Misshapen (mis-shāp'n), *p.* and *a.* Ill formed; deformed; ugly. '*Misshapen* mountains.' *Bentley.*

Misshapenly (mis-shāp'n-li), *adv.* In a misshapen way.

Misshapenness (mis-shāp'n-nes), *n.* The state of being misshapen or badly shaped.

Missheathe (mis-shēTH'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *missheathed;* ppr. *missheathing.* To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

This dagger hath mista'en, . . .
And is *missheathed* in my daughter's bosom. *Shak.*

Missi (mis'sē), *n.* [Ar., Hind.] A kind of dentrifice used in the East Indies to dye the teeth black. It is a mixture of gall-nuts, sulphate of copper, steel filings, &c.

Missificate (mis-sif'i-kāt), *v.i.* [L.L. *missa,* mass, and L. *facio,* to make.] To perform mass. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Missile (mis'il), *a.* [L. *missilis,* from *mitto, missum,* to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown; fitted for being hurled or to be projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

The arrow is a light *missile* weapon. *Bp. Horsley.*

Missile (mis'il), *n.* A weapon or projectile thrown or intended to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, or a bullet.

Missing (mis'ing), *p.* and *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting. 'As once Moses was on the mount, and *missing* long.' *Milton.*

Torn leaves and the shoots that are shortened by the pruner, do not reproduce their *missing* parts. *H. Spencer.*

Missingly (mis'ing-li), *adv.* With omission; not constantly or continuously. *Shak.*

Mission (mi'shon), *n.* [L. *missio,* a sending, from *mitto,* to send.] 1. A sending; the act of sending; the state of being sent or delegated by authority.—2. That with which a messenger or agent is charged; duty on which one is sent; a commission; an errand; as, to perform one's *mission.* 'A soul on highest *mission* sent.' *Tennyson.*

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

3. Persons sent or appointed by authority to perform any service; particularly, the persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion.—4. A station or residence of missionaries; the persons connected with such a station.—5.† Dismission; discharge from service. *Shak.*

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge. *Bacon.*

SYN. Message, errand, commission, delegation, deputation.

Mission (mi'shon), *v.t.* To send on a mission; to commission.

For this was Risid *missioned* to the ships. *Southey.*

Missionariness (mi'shon-a-ri-nes), *n.* The state, quality, or character of a missionary; the character or aptitude which qualifies one for discharging a mission.

I read a score of books on womanhood,
. . . books demonstrating
Their rapid insight and fine aptitude,
Particular worth and general *missionariness,*
And never say 'no' when the world says 'yes.'
E. B. Browning.

Missionary (mi'shon-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *missionnaire.* See MISSION.] One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion. 'The Presbyterian *missionary,* who hath been persecuted for his religion.' *Swift.*

Missionary (mi'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to missions; as, a *missionary* meeting; a *missionary* fund; a *missionary* society.

Missioner† (mi'shon-ėr), *n.* One sent on a mission; an envoy.

Like mighty *missioner* you come. *Dryden.*

Missis (mis'iz), *n.* A colloquial corruption or contraction of *Mistress.*

So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little *Missis.* *Thackeray.*

Missish (mis'ish), *a.* Like a miss; prim; affected; lackadaisical. *Cornhill Mag.*

Missishness (mis'ish-nes), *n.* The act of affecting the airs of a young miss; primness; silly affectation. 'By charging me with deliberate coquetry and *missishness* in my conduct towards this man.' *T. Hook.*

Missit† (mis-sit'), *v.t.* To sit ill or imperfectly on; to misbecome. *Chaucer.*

Missive (mis'iv), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source. 'To elect the person he has nominated by his letter *missive.*' *Ayliffe.*—2. Intended to be thrown, hurled, or ejected; missile. 'The *missive* weapons fly.' *Dryden.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up . . .
Whereof to found their engines and their balls
Of *missive* ruin. *Milton.*

Sent from an arm so strong the *missive* wood
Sunk deep in earth. *Pope.*

Missive (mis'iv), *n.* 1. That which is sent; announcement or information despatched by a messenger; a message; a letter sent; especially, in *Scots law*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to buy or sell or enter into any contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts of the offer, completing the contract.—2.† A person sent; a messenger. 'Did gibe my *missive* out of audience.' *Shak.*

Missound (mis-sound'), *v.t.* To sound amiss. *Hall.*

Missoy-bark (mis'soi-bärk), *n.* An aromatic bark resembling cinnamon in flavour, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Isles, the powder of which is much used by the Japanese. Called also *Massoy-bark.*

Misspeak (mis-spēk'), *v.i.* To err or mistake in speaking.

Thou hast *misspoke*, misheard. *Shak.*

Misspeak (mis-spēk'), *v.t.* To utter wrongly.

Then as a mother which delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-uttered words.
Donne.

Misspeech† (mis-spēch'), *n.* A wrong speech. *Gower.*

Misspell (mis-spel'), *v.t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

Misspelling (mis-spel'ing), *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

Misspend (mis-spend'), *v.t.* To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; to waste; as, to *misspend* time or money; to *misspend* life.

The genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *misspends* itself. *Philips.*

Misspender (mis-spend'ėr), *n.* One who misspends or consumes prodigally or improperly.

Misspense† (mis-spens'), *n.* [From *misspend.*] Wrong or useless expenditure; waste; ill employment. 'A willful *misspense* of our time, labour, and good humour.' *Barrow.*

Misspent (mis-spent'), *p.* and *a.* Ill-spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, *misspent* time; a *misspent* life.

Misstate (mis-stāt'), *v.t.* To state wrongly; to make an erroneous representation of; as, to *misstate* a question in debate.

Misstatement (mis-stāt'ment), *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

In justice both to Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this *misstatement.* *Boswell.*

Misstay (mis-stā'), *v.i.* *Naut.* to miss stays; to fail of going about from one tack to another.

Misstep (mis-step'), *n.* A wrong or false step.

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a *misstep*, and fell headlong down five or six stairs. *Prescott.*

Missuccess (mis'suk-ses), *n.* Ill success; failure. *Bp. Hall.*

Missuggestion (mis-su-jest'yon), *n.* A wrong or evil suggestion. 'These cheaters, . . . that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Missummation (mis-sum-ā'shon), *n.* A wrong summation.

Misswear (mis-swār'), *v.i.* To swear falsely.

Missy, Misy (mis'i), *n.* In *mineral.* a sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in small crystalline scales, and consisting of the impure sulphate of the peroxide of iron mixed with other sulphates.

Missy (mis'i), *a.* Like a miss; like an affected young lady. *A. K. H. Boyd.*

Mist (mist), *n.* [A.Sax. L.G. D. and Sw. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*, mist, darkness of the air.] 1. Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; the vapour of water falling in very numerous, but fine and separately almost imperceptible drops. The vapour of water when mixed with air of the same or a higher temperature is invisible; but when the temperature of the air is reduced below that of the vapour, the vapour becomes visible, and forms a *mist.*

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Something which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden.*

Mist (mist), *v.t.* To cover with mist; to cloud.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shak.*

Mist (mist), *v.i.* To be misty or drizzling; as, it *mists.*

Mista'en (mis-tān'), *p.* and *a.* A contraction for *Mistaken.* 'The dagger hath *mista'en.*' *Shak.* [Poetical or Scotch.]

Mistakable (mis-tāk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be mistaken or misconceived. 'Less *mistakable* numbers.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Mistake (mis-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. *mistook;* pp. *mistaken* (formerly also *mistook*). 1. To take in error; to select wrongly; to mischoose.

Like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it. *Shak.*

2. To conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; to regard otherwise than as the facts warrant; to misjudge; as, to *mistake* one's meaning. 'Doth but *mistake* the truth.' *Shak.*

Then, good my liege, *mistake* me not so much
To think my poverty is treacherous. *Shak.*

3. To take for a certain other person or thing; to regard as one when really another; to confound.

You have *mistook* Polixenes for Leontes. *Shak.*

'Tis to *mistake* them (virtue and vice) costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

4.† To take away wrongly or improperly; to purloin. *B. Jonson.*—*To be mistaken*, (*a*) to be misunderstood, misconceived, or misapprehended; as, men or their opinions are *mistaken* by other men. (*b*) To make a mistake; to be in error; to be wrong; to misapprehend: *in this sense* the phrase rather belongs to MISTAKE, *v.i.*

In Ireland, unless I am *mistaken*, the king's name is used in ecclesiastical proceedings. *Hallam.*

Mistake (mis-tāk'), *v.i.* 1. To err in opinion or judgment; to be under a misapprehension or misconception; to be in error.

If I *mistake* not, thou art Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

2.† To take a wrong part; to transgress.

Ladies, I prayе ensample taketh,
Ye that ayenst your love *mistaketh.* *Chaucer.*

Mistake (mis-tāk'), *n.* 1. An error in opinion or judgment; misconception; misapprehension; misunderstanding.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake.* *Tillotson.*

2. A slip; a fault; an error; a blunder; a wrong act done unintentionally; as, there is a *mistake* in the account or in the date.—*No mistake*, unquestionably; assuredly; certainly; without fail. 'For it was a cold night and *no mistake.*' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

I mean to go along all square and *no mistake.* *Trollope.*

SYN. Misconception, misapprehension, blunder, slip, fault, miss, oversight.

Mistaken (mis-tāk'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. Erroneous; incorrect; as a *mistaken* notion.—2. Having made, or labouring under, a mistake; wrong; as, you were never more *mistaken* in your life.

Mistakenly (mis-tāk'n-li), *adv.* By mistake. 'The great virtues, as they are *mistakenly* called.' *Goldsmith.*

Mistaker (mis-tāk'ėr), *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.

Mistaking (mis-tāk'ing), *n.* An error; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made no *mistakings.* *Shak.*

Mistakingly† (mis-tāk'ing-li), *adv.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

Misteach (mis-tēch'), *v.t.* To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously.

Mistell (mis-tel'), *v.t.* To tell erroneously.

Mistemper (mis-tem'pėr), *v.t.* To temper ill; to disorder. 'This inundation of *mistempered* humour.' *Shak.*

Mister (mis'tėr), *n.* [The colloquial pronunciation of *master*, from its greater ease. See MASTER.] Sir; master: the common title of address to an adult male, now always written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*

Mister† (mis'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *mestier*, a trade or occupation, also need, necessity; Fr. *métier*, a trade, a calling; from L. *ministerium*, service, from *minister*, a servant. See MINISTER.] 1. A trade, art, or occupation. *Chaucer.*—2. Manner; kind; sort. 'What *mister* wight she was, and whence i-brought.' *Fairfax.*—3. Need; necessity; anything necessary.

Mister† (mis'tėr), *v.t.* To occasion loss to.

Mister† (mis'tėr), *v.i.* To need; to be an occasion for.

As for my name it *mistereth* not to tell. *Spenser.*

Misterm (mis-tėrm'), *v.t.* To term or denominate erroneously. *Shak.*

Mistery† (mis'tėr-i), *n.* [See MISTER, a trade.] An art, trade, or calling.

Mist-flower (mist'flou-ėr), *n.* The popular name of a composite plant of the genus Conoclinium (*C. cœlestinum*), having heart-shaped leaves and corymbs of blue flowers, found in the Western and Southern States of America.

Mistful (mist'ful), *a.* Clouded or darkened with or as with mist. '*Mistful* eyes.' *Shak.*

Misthink (mis-thingk'), *v.i.* To think wrong. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Misthink (mis-thingk'), *v.t.* To think ill of; to have an erroneous opinion of.

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied! *Shak.*

Misthought† (mis-that'), *n.* Erroneous thought; mistaken opinion; error. 'Through error and *misthought.*' *Spenser.*

Misthrive (mis-thrīv'), *v.i.* To thrive poorly; to be not thrifty or prosperous. *Worcester.*

Misthrow (mis-thrō'), *v.t.* To throw wrongly. *Gower.*

Mistico (mis'ti-kō), *n.* [From It. *misto*, mixed, the vessel being a kind of hermaphrodite.] A small kind of Mediterranean vessel between a xebec and a felucca. *Admiral Smyth.*

Mistide† (mis-tīd'), *v.i.* [A.Sax. *mistīdan.*] 1. To betide amiss or ill; to happen unfortunately.—2. To suffer misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Mistihead† (mist'i-hed), *n.* The state of being misty; mistiness.

Mistily (mist'i-li), *adv.* In a misty manner; darkly; obscurely. 'Philosophres speken so *mistily.*' *Chaucer.*

Mistime (mis-tīm'), *v.t.* To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time. 'This *mistimed* vaunt.' *Sir W. Scott.* 'Golden words, but *mistimed* above twelve hundred years.' *Milman.*

Mistiness (mist'i-nes), *n.* A state of being misty; obscurity; as, *mistiness* of weather; *mistiness* of ideas.

Mistion† (mist'yon), *n.* [L. *mixtio*, a mixing, from *mixtus.* See MIX.] The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed. *Sir T. Browne; Boyle.*

Mistitle (mis-tī'tl), *v.t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistle (miz'l), *v.i.* To fall in mist or very fine drops, as rain; to misle or mizzle.

Mistletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* [A. Sax. *mistel-tā*, for *mistel-tān*, like Icel. *mistel-teinn, tān, teinn*, meaning a twig or sprout. The name seems to mean twig of darkness or mist, and to have been given from the fact that the Scandinavian sun-god Balder was said to have been slain by a twig of this plant, his death symbolizing the victory of darkness over light in the northern winters.] The *Viscum album* of botanists, nat. order Loranthaceæ, a European plant growing parasitically on various trees, celebrated on account of the religious purposes to which it was consecrated by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, being held in great veneration by the Druids, particularly when it was found growing on the oak. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish-

green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, and covered in winter with small white berries, which contain a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be propagated by birds. It is common enough on certain species of trees, such as apple-trees, but is very seldom found on the oak. Traces of the old superstitious regard for the mistletoe still remain in Germany and England, as kissing under it at Christmas. Written also *Misletoe*, *Missel-toe*.

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

Mistrain (mis-trān'), *v.t.* To train or educate amiss. *Spenser.*

Mistral (mis'tral), *n.* [Pr., from O.Pr. *mastral*, from *mastre*, a master—properly the master-wind.] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in Provence and other districts bordering on the Mediterranean, and forming one of their greatest scourges, destroying crops, fruit, blossom, &c., and being a terror to the mariner. It blows with greatest violence in autumn, winter, and early spring, and is supposed to be due to the cold condensed air of the Alps and Cevennes rushing in to supply the vacuum caused by the heat of the warm southern provinces.

Mistranslate (mis-trans-lāt'), *v.t.* To translate erroneously; as, to *mistranslate* a Greek word.

Mistranslation (mis-trans-lā'shon), *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

Mistransport † (mis-trans-pōrt'), *v.t.* To mislead by passion or strong feeling.

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous Christian should be so farre *mistransported* as to condemn a good prayer because, as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too. *Bp. Hall.*

Mistreading † (mis-tred'ing), *n.* A wrong treading or going; a misgoing; hence, a false step; misbehaviour. [Rare.]

Make me believe that thou art only marked
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my *mistreadings*. *Shak.*

Mistreat (mis-trēt'), *v.t.* To treat amiss; to maltreat; to abuse.

Mistreatment (mis-trēt'ment), *n.* Wrong, erroneous, or unkind treatment; abuse.

Mistress (mis'tres), *n.* [O.E. *maistress*, O.Fr. *maistresse* (Fr. *maîtresse*), It. *maestressa*, L.L. *magistressa*, *magistrissa*, *magistrix*, from L. *magistra*, a mistress, fem. corresponding to *magister*, a master. See MASTER.] 1. A woman who is chief or head in a certain sphere; a woman who has authority, command, ownership, or the like; the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c.: often correlative to *servant*, *slave*, *subject*, or the like, and the feminine of *master*. 'Public schools provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses*.' *Swift.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress*' *mistress*! *Shak.*

Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world.
B. Jonson.

2. A female who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Addison.*

3. A woman beloved and courted; she who has command over one's heart; a sweetheart: now only used as an archaism.

O, *mistress* mine, where are you roaming?
O, stay and hear; your true love's coming. *Shak.*

4. A woman filling the place but without the rights of a wife; a concubine.—5. A married or matronly woman. *Shak.*

Several of the neighbouring *mistresses* had assembled to witness the event of this memorable evening. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. A title of address or term of courtesy pretty nearly equivalent to *madam:* now applied only to married or matronly women, and written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.*, which is pronounced mis'is, and used before personal names. It was formerly applied to women indiscriminately, whether married or not: sometimes with a shade of contempt or unkindness.

I suspect without cause, *mistress*, do I? *Shak.*

7. The small ball in the game of bowls, at which the players aim; the jack.

So, so, rub on, and kiss the *mistress*. *Shak.*

Mistress (mis'tres), *v.i.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Donne.*

Mistress-piece (mis'tres-pēs), *n.* A chief performance of a woman: formed in imitation of *master-piece*. *Ld. Herbert.* [Rare.]

Mistress-ship (mis'tres-ship), *n.* 1. Female rule or dominion.—2. † Ladyship, a style of address: with the possessive pronoun; as, your *mistress-ship*. *Shak.*

Mis-trial (mis-trī'al), *n.* In *law*, a trial which is erroneous through some defect in the process or the triers; a false trial, as when it is in a wrong county. *Cowell.*

Mistrist, † *v.t.* To mistrust. *Chaucer.*

Mistrow (mis-trō'), *v.i.* To distrust. *Gower.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor. *Shak.*

Mistrust (mis-trust'), *v.t.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

I never will *mistrust* my wife again. *Shak.*

There will be so many false Hampdens and spurious Catos, that all men's actions and motives will be *mistrusted*. *Sidney Smith.*

Mistruster (mis-trust'ėr), *n.* One who mistrusts. *Milton.*

Mistrustful (mis-trust'ful), *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence. *Shak.*

Mistrustfully (mis-trust'ful-li), *adv.* In a mistrustful manner; with suspicion or doubt. *Warner.*

Mistrustfulness (mis-trust'ful-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mistrustful; suspicion; doubt. 'A weakness and a *mistrustfulness* of myself.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mistrustingly (mis-trust'ing-li), *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

Mistrustless (mis-trust'les), *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspicious. 'The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face.' *Goldsmith.*

Mistryst (mis-trȳst'), *v.t.* To break an engagement with; to disappoint; to bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing; to deceive; to use ill. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Mistune (mis-tūn'), *v.t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. 'Performed on a *mistuned* instrument.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Misturn † (mis-tėrn'), *v.t.* To pervert. 'Them . . . that wolen *mysturne* the evangelie of Christ.' *Wickliffe.*

Mistutor (mis-tū'tor), *v.t.* To instruct amiss.

Misty (mist'i), *a.* 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist; as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* night or day. 'The *misty* mountain tops.' *Shak.*—2. Dim, obscure, or clouded, as by mist; as, *misty* sight; *fig.* obscure; not perspicuous; as, a *misty* writer or treatise; a *misty* explanation.

Misunderstand (mis-un'dėr-stand"), *v.t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense; as, to *misunderstand* a person, a statement, motives, &c. 'Mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.' *Locke.*

Misunderstander (mis-un'dėr-stand"ėr), *n.* One who misunderstands. *Sir T. More.*

Misunderstanding (mis-un'dėr-stand"ing), *n.* 1. Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error.—2. Disagreement; difference; dissension; quarrel. '*Misunderstanding* among friends.' *Swift.*

Misurato (mēz-ö-rā'tō), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, in measured or strict time.

Misusage (mis-ūz'āj), *n.* Ill usage; abuse. *Spenser.*

Misuse (mis-ūz'), *v.t.* 1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose.

You *misuse* the reverence of your peace. *Shak.*

2. To abuse; to treat ill; to maltreat.

Misuse (mis-ūs'), *n.* 1. Improper use; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose. 'Words little suspected of any such *misuse*.' *Locke.* 'Lest He (God) should punish the *misuse* of our mercies by stopping the course of them.' *Atterbury.*—2. Abuse; ill treatment. *Shak.*

Misusement (mis-ūz'ment), *n.* Misuse. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Misuser (mis-ūz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who misuses. 'Wretched *misusers* of language.' *Coleridge.*—2. In *law*, abuse of any liberty or benefit which works a forfeiture of it.

Misvalue (mis-val'ū), *v.t.* To value wrongly or too little; to misesteem; to underrate.

I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and yong.
W. Browne.

Misvouch (mis-vouch'), *v.t.* To vouch or allege falsely.

That very text or saying . . . is *misvouched*. *Bacon.*

Miswaie, † *n.* A wrong way. *Chaucer.*

Miswander, † *v.i.* To wander the wrong way; to stray. '*Miswandering* error.' *Chaucer.*

Miswear † (mis-wār'), *v.i.* To wear ill; to prove bad on wearing.

That which is miswrought will *miswear*. *Bacon.*

Miswed (mis-wed'), *v.t.* To wed improperly. *Milton.*

Misween † (mis-wēn'), *v.i.* To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*

Miswend † (mis-wend'), *v.i.* To go wrong.

Things miscounselled must needs *miswend*. *Spenser*

Misworship (mis'wėr-ship), *n.* Worship of a wrong object; false or corrupt worship.

Such hideous jungle of *misworships*, misbeliefs, men made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in. *Carlyle.*

Misworship (mis-wėr'ship), *v.t.* To worship wrongly or improperly; to worship falsely or corruptly.

There are not wanting nations . . . which have *misworshipped* it (the heaven) for their God. *Bp. Hall.*

Misworshipper (mis-wėr'ship-ėr), *n.* One who misworships; one who worships wrongly. *Bp. Hall.*

Miswrite (mis-rīt'), *v.t.* To write incorrectly. *Bp. Cosin.*

Miswrought (mis-rạt'), *a.* Badly wrought. *Bacon.*

Misy. See MISSY.

Misyoke (mis-yōk'), *v.t.* To yoke or join improperly. *Milton.*

Miszealous (mis-zel'us), *a.* Actuated by false zeal. '*Miszealous* penitents.' *Bp. Hall.*

Mitaine, † *n.* [Fr.] A mitten; a glove.

Mitche, † *n.* [Fr. *miche.*] A manchet; a loaf of fine bread. *Chaucer.*

Mitchell (mich'el), *n.* A piece of Purbeck stone from 15 to 24 inches square, and hewn, used in building.

Mite (mīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mite;* cog. D. *mijt*, L.G. *mite*, Dan. *mide*, *mide*, G. *miete*—mite. Perhaps from root *min*, small (see MINOR), so that A. Sax. *mite* = *minte*.] A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic, animals, of the class Arachnida (spiders), and division Acarida. Sometimes the name is given only to those of the Acarida which have feet formed for walking and the mouth not furnished with a sucker formed of lancet-like plates, as in the ticks, but with mandibles. Some are of a wandering character, and are found under stones, leaves, the bark of trees; or in provisions, as meal, cheese, pepper, &c.; others are stationary and parasitic on the skin of various animals, sometimes proving of serious injury to them. The cheese-mite is the *Acarus domesticus*, the flour-mite *A. farinæ*, the sugar-mite *A. saccharinus*. The itch-mite is *Sarcoptes scabiei*, the garden-mites are of the subfamily Trombidiidæ, the wood-mites of the Oribatidæ, the spider-mites of the Gamasidæ, and the water-mites of the Hydrachnidæ. See ACARIDA.

Mite (mīt), *n.* [O.E. *myte*, D. *mijt*, a small coin; perhaps a modification of *mote*, Prov. E. *moit*, an atom; or perhaps same word as *mite*, a small insect, from root *min*, the form *mint* also occurring (see above).] 1. A small piece of money; a small coin formerly current in this country, equal to about one-third of a farthing.—2. A small weight, equal to one-twentieth of a grain.—3. Anything proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity.

The ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor. *Ray.*

Mitella (mi-tel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *mitra*, a mitre, the fruit being somewhat mitre-shaped.] A genus of North American plants, nat. order Saxifragaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, with white or greenish flowers, and tufts of round heart-shaped leaves, and are well adapted for the front of flower-borders or to grow on rock-work. See BISHOP'S-CAP.

Mither (miтн'ėr), *n.* Mother. [Scotch.]

Mithic † (mith'ik), *a.* Mythic.

Mithras (mith'ras), *n.* The principal deity of the ancient Persians, the god or genius of the sun.

Mithridate (mith'ri-dāt), *n.* In *phar.* an antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, who was celebrated for his knowledge of poisons and antidotes.

(Love is) a drop of the true elixir; no *mithridate* so effectual against the infection of vice. *Southey.*

—*Mithridate mustard.* Same as *Penny Cress.*

Mithridatic (mith-ri-dat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Mithridates or to mithridate.

Mitigable (mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* Capable of being mitigated. *Barrow.*

Mitigant (mit'i-gant), *a.* Softening; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Johnson.*

Mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mitigated;* ppr. *mitigating.* [L. *mitigo, mitigatum,* to mitigate, from *mitis,* mild.] 1. To alleviate or render less painful, rigorous, intense, or severe; to assuage; to lessen; to abate; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* pain or grief; to *mitigate* cold; to *mitigate* the severity of the season; to *mitigate* a penalty. 'To *mitigate* the scorn.' *Shak.* 'Mitigate this strife.' *Shak.* 'That I may *mitigate* their doom.' *Milton.*

We could wish that the rigour of their opinions were allayed and *mitigated.* *Hooker.*

2. To soften, or make mild and accessible. [Rare.]

It was this opinion which *mitigated* kings into companions. *Burke.*

—*Alleviate, Mitigate, Assuage.* See ALLEVIATE.

Mitigation (mit-i-gā'shon), *n.* The act of mitigating; the state of being mitigated; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigour, severity, punishment, or penalty.

Mitigative (mit'i-gāt-iv), *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate. *Cotgrave.*

Mitigator (mit'i-gāt-ėr), *n.* He who or that which mitigates. *Huloet.*

Mitigatory (mit'i-gāt-o-ri), *a.* Tending to mitigate; softening. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Miting † (mīt'ing), *n.* [From *mite.*] A little one: a term of endearment. *Skelton.*

Mitis-green (mī'tis-grēn), *n.* Same as *Emerald Green* or *Scheele's Green.*

Mitkul (mit'kul), *n.* A money of account in Morocco, of the approximate value of 3*s.* 1*d.*

Mitra (mī'tra), *n.* [L. and Gr. *mitra,* a turban, from the shape of the shell.] A genus of mollusca, inhabiting a small and pretty turreted shell; the mitres. The shells exhibit a great variety of patterns, and they are variegated with every kind of hue.

Mitra pontificalis (Pope's Mitre).

They abound in the seas of hot climates, and about 350 living species are known and named.

Mitraille (mē-trä-ya), *n.* [Fr. *mitraille,* small bits of iron or copper, grape-shot; O.Fr. *mitaille* (*r* being epenthetic), from *mite,* a very small piece of money, a mite. See MITE.] The bullet of a mitrailleuse.

From three o'clock to seven it was almost exclusively a battle of artillery; shells, *mitrailles,* and bombs hailed around us. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Mitraille (mit-rāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mitrailled;* ppr. *mitrailling.* [See the noun.] To play or fire upon with a mitrailleuse.

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borney and Colombey, and '*mitrailled*' the French. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Mitrailleur (mē-trä-yėr), *n.* Same as *Mitrailleuse.*

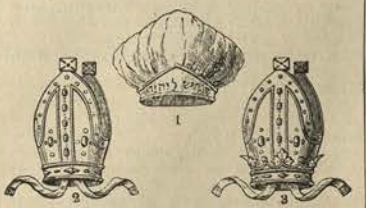
Mitrailleuse (mē-trä-yėz), *n.* A breach-loading gun of two distinct kinds. The Montigny-Christophe mitrailleuse consists of a number of rifled barrels, generally thirty-seven, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field-piece. Plungers and springs are fixed in connection with the breech ends of the barrels that they may be fired in succession with great rapidity. The American Gatling mitrailleuse has fewer barrels, generally ten, and as many locks as barrels, both locks and barrels revolving together. As long as the

Mitrailleuse.

gun is supplied with cartridges the operations of firing and extracting the cartridge-shells are carried on automatically. The mitrailleuse belongs to the class of guns now familiar as *machine-guns* (which see).

Mitral (mī'tral), *a.* Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre.—*Mitral valve,* in *anat.* the valve at the orifice of the left ventricle of the heart, so named from its resemblance to a mitre.

Mitre (mī'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *mitre,* L. *mitra,* from Gr. *mitra,* a headband, a snood, a turban. Etym. unknown.] 1. The head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts of Asia Minor; a headband worn by Greek women, also called sometimes *anadema.*—2. A sacerdotal ornament worn on the head by bishops and archbishops (including the pope), cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, upon sol-



1, Mitre of Jewish High-priest. 2, Mitre of English Bishop. 3, Mitre of English Archbishop.

emn occasions, or by a Jewish high-priest. It is a sort of cap pointed and cleft at the top, this form being supposed to symbolize the 'cloven tongues' of the day of Pentecost. The pope has four mitres, which are more or less rich, according to the solemnity of the feast-days on which they are to be worn. The English archbishops have a ducal coronet round their mitres. The word often stands for the episcopal dignity.—3. Same as *Mitre-joint.*—4. A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and surreptitiously introduced into England. It probably received its name from bearing the figure of a mitre.—5. A mollusc of the genus Mitra (which see).

Mitre (mī'tėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mitred;* ppr. *mitring.* 1. To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a rank which entitles a person to wear a mitre.—2. In *carp.* and *arch.* to unite at an angle of 45°; to join with a mitre-joint.

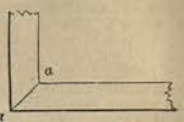
Mitre (mī'tėr), *v.i.* In *arch.* to meet in a mitre-joint.

Mitre-box (mī'tėr-boks), *n.* In *carp.* a box or trough with three sides, for forming mitre-joints, having cuts in the vertical sides, the plane passing through which crosses the box at an angle of 45°. The piece of wood to be mitred is laid in the box, and the saw being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, forms the mitre-joint in the wood. See MITRE-JOINT.

Mitred (mī'tėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; as, a *mitred* abbot.—*Mitred abbot,* an abbot exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, having episcopal authority within his own precincts. Such abbots were lords in parliament and were called also *Abbots Sovereign.*—2. In *carp.* and *arch.* cut or joined at an angle of 45°.

Mitre-drain (mī'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain laid within the metalling of roads, to convey the water to the side-drains.

Mitre-joint (mī'tėr-joint), *n.* In *arch.* a diagonal juncture of two pieces of wood, stone, &c., so that the plane of the joint makes an acute angle, or an angle of 45° with both pieces.



a a, Mitre-joint

When the surfaces of the pieces joined meet at an angle of 45°, the joint is called a *half-mitre joint.*

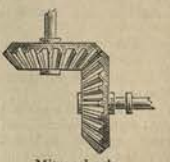
Mitre-mushroom (mī'tėr-mush'röm), *n.* A kind of mushroom of the genus Helvella, *H. crispa,* so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is a delicate article of food.

Mitre-shell (mī'tėr-shel), *n.* Same as *Mitre,* 5. See MITRA.

Mitre-sill (mī'tėr-sil), *n.* Same as *Clap-sill.*

Mitre-square (mī'tėr-skwār), *n.* In *carp.* an immovable bevel for striking an angle of 45° upon a piece of stuff in order to its being mitred.

Mitre-wheel (mī'tėr-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* one of a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter, working into each other, and employed for conveying the motion of one shaft to another at right angles to the first, and without changing the velocity.



Mitre-wheels.

Mitre-wort (mī'tėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *Bishop's-cap.*

Mitriform (mī'tri-form), *a.* In *bot.* resembling a mitre; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut.

Mitrinæ (mi-trī'nē), *n. pl.* A family of prosobranchiate gasteropods comprehending the mitres.

Mitry (mī'tri), *a.* In *her.* charged with eight mitres: a term applied to a bordure.

Mitt (mit), *n.* [Abbrev. of *mitten.*] A mitten; more commonly, a sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers.

Mitten (mit'n), *n.* [Fr. *mitaine,* according to Diez, Littré, and Brachet from a German root signifying mid or half, seen in G. *mitte,* the middle, O.H.G. *mittamo,* half, the mitten being a kind of half or half-divided glove.] 1. A covering for the hand, made of various materials, worn to defend it from cold or injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated.—2. A glove; also a mitt.—*To handle without mittens,* to handle roughly or hardily.—*To get the mitten,* to be jilted or discarded as a lover. [American.]—*To give the mitten,* to discard as a lover. [American.]

Mittent † (mit'ent), *a.* [L. *mittens, mittentis,* from *mitto,* to send.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*

Mittimus (mit'i-mus), *n.* [L., we send.] In *law,* (*a*) a precept or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with any crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison. (*b*) A writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mitu (mī'tū), *n.* [Braz. *mitu poranga.*] A fowl of the rasorial family Craxidæ, found in Brazil, the *Urax mitu.*

Mity (mit'i), *a.* Having or abounding with mites; as, *mity* cheese.

Mix (miks), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mixed* or *mixt.* [O.E. *mixen,* A. Sax. *miscian,* which by a common metathesis became also *mixian* (*micsian*); O.H.G. *miscan, misgan,* G. *mischen,* to mix; cog. L. *misceo, mixtum,* Gr. *mignymi, misgō,* to mix. *Mixture* comes directly from the Latin, which no doubt influenced the form of the English word.] 1. To unite or blend promiscuously, as various ingredients, into one mass or compound; to mingle; to blend; as, to *mix* flour and salt or flour with salt; to *mix* wines.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear. *Shak.*

2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. Hos. vii. 8.

3. To form by mingling; to produce by blending different ingredients. 'Hadst thou no poison *mixed.*' *Shak.*

Mix (miks), *v.i.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or com-

pound; as, *oil* and water will not *mix* without the intervention of a third substance.—2. To be joined or associated; to mingle; as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

He hath *mixed*
Again in fancied safety with his kind. *Byron.*

Mixable (miks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being mixed; miscible.

Mixed (mikst), *p.* and *a.* 1. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated.—2. Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things; as, a *mixed* multitude.—*Mixed actions*, in *law*. See ACTION.—*Mixed ratio* or *proportion*, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus if $a:b::c:d$; then by mixed proportion $a+b:a-b::c+d:c-d$.—*Mixed laws*, those which concern both person and property.—*Mixed questions*, questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.—*Mixed subjects of property*, such as fall within the definition of things real, but which, nevertheless, are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal or vice versa.

Mixedly (miks'ed-li or miks't'li), *adv.* In a mixed manner. *Smart.*

Mixen (miks'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *mixen*, Prov. E. *muxen*, from A. Sax. *mix*, *meox*, Prov. E. *mux*, dung, filth; same root as *muck*, Icel. *myki*.] A dunghill; a laystall.

To pick the faded creature from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die. *Tennyson.*

Mixer (miks'ér), *n.* One who or that which mixes or mingles.

Mixt (mikst), *p.* and *a.* Mixed.

Mixtie-Maxtie. See MIXTY-MAXTY.

Mixtilineal, Mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin'ē-al, miks-ti-lin'ē-ér), *a.* [L. *mixtus*, mixed, and *linea*, a line.] Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c.

Mixtion (miks'tyon), *n.* [L. *mixtio*, *mixtionis*, from *misceo*, *mixtum*, to mix. See MIX.] 1. † Mixture; promiscuous assemblage. 'Elementary and subterraneous *mixtions*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. A term used by French artists to designate the medium, or mordant, used for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures, formed of a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum.

Mixtly (miks't'li), *adv.* Same as *Mixedly*. *Bacon.*

Mixture (miks'tūr), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, from *misceo*, to mix. See MIX.] 1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed.—2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order.

In this world . . . there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury.*

3. The ingredient added and mixed.

Cicero doubted whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison.*

4. In *phar.* a liquid medicine which receives into its composition not only substances soluble in water, but substances not soluble. 5. In *chem.* the blending of several ingredients without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties: distinguished from *combination*, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, and losing their distinct properties, form a compound, differing in its properties from any of the ingredients.—6. In *music*, an organ stop, of a shrill and piercing quality, consisting of two or more ranks of pipes. Called also *Furniture Stop*.

Mixty-maxty, Mixtie-maxtie (miks'ti-maks'ti), *a.* Promiscuously mingled. '*Mixtie-maxtie* queer hotch-potch.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Mizen (miz'n), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Mizzen*, *n.* and *a.*

Mizmaze (miz'māz), *n.* [A reduplication of *maze* (which see).] A maze or labyrinth. 'The clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions.' *Locke.*

Mizzen, Mizen (miz'n), *n.* [Fr. *misaine*, from It. *mezzana*, mizzen, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half. The name seems to have been originally given to a large lateen sail on the middle mast of Mediterranean vessels, and to have been applied to the mizzen of English vessels from a certain resemblance in a fore-and-aft sail to a lateen sail.] *Naut.* the aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely. Called also the *Spanker*.

Mizzen, Mizen (miz'n), *a.* *Naut.* of or belonging to the mizzen; specifically, applied to the mast supporting the mizzen and the rigging and shrouds connected with it. The *mizzen mast* is the hindmost mast in a ship, or that nearest the stern. The *mizzen rigging* is the rigging connected with the mizzen mast.

Mizzle (miz'l), *v.i.* [See MISLE.] 1. To rain in very fine drops; to misle or mistle; to drizzle.—2. To disappear suddenly; to decamp; to run off. [Slang.]

Mizzle (miz'l), *n.* Small rain.

Mizzled (miz'ld), *a.* Spotted; having different colours. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Mizzy (miz'i), *n.* A bog or quagmire. [Provincial.]

Mnemonic, Mnemonical (nē-mon'ik, nē-mon'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to mnemonics; assisting or intended to assist the memory; as, *mnemonic* words, *mnemonic* lines.

Mnemonician (nē-mon-i'shan), *n.* One skilled in mnemonics; specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

Mnemonics (nē-mon'iks), *n.* [Gr. (*ta*) *mnēmonika*, from *mnēmonikos*, pertaining to memory, from *mnēmōn*, mindful, *mnaomai*, to remember; same root as in E. *mean* (intend) and *mind*.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach some method of assisting the memory.

Mnemosyne (nē-mos'i-nē), *n.* [Gr., remembrance, memory. See MNEMONICS.] In *Greek myth.* the goddess of memory, and mother of the Muses.

Mnemotechny (nē'mō-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmē*, memory, and *technē*, art.] Same as *Mnemonics*.

Mnioideæ (nī-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mnion*, sea-weed, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of operculate mosses, generally acrocarpous, but sometimes pleurocarpous, with broadly oval, spathulate, or lanceolate, flattish leaves.

Mo,† Moe† (mō), *a.* and *adv.* [A. Sax. *mā*; Sc. *mae*.] More. 'Calliope and Muses *mo*.' *Spenser.* '*Moe* children.' *Shak.* 'Many *moe* of noble blood.' *Shak.*

Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*. *Shak.*

Moa (mō'a), *n.* The native New Zealand name for the *Dinornis* (which see).

Moabite (mō'ab-īt), *n.* A descendant of Moab; one of a tribe of pastoral people formerly inhabiting the region to the east of the Dead Sea and lower part of the Jordan.—*Moabite stone*, a slab discovered in the country of the Moabites, dating from perhaps 900 B.C. and bearing an important inscription in ancient Semitic characters.

Moachibo (mō-ach'i-bō), *n.* A name for the cotton plant in some of the Pacific islands. *Simmonds.*

Moan (mōn), *v.i.* [O.E. *mone*, *moone*, &c., A. Sax. *mānian* (?); perhaps an imitative word.] 1. To utter a low dull sound under the influence of grief or pain; to grieve; to make lamentations.

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances
To make him *moan*. *Shak.*

2. To produce a low dull sound, such as proceeds from a person in pain or distress. 'Though the harbour bar be *moaning*.' *Kingsley.*

Moan (mōn), *v.t.* 1. To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes *moan*
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

2. † To cause to make lamentation; to afflict; to distress. 'Which infinitely *moans* me.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

Moan (mōn), *n.* 1. A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries. 'Many that have at times made *moan* to me.' *Shak.* 'Sullen *moans*.' *Pope.* Hence—2. A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

Moanful (mōn'fụl), *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow. '*Moanful* complaint.' *Barrow.*

Moanfully (mōn'fụl-li), *adv.* With lamentation.

Moaria (mō-ā'ri-a), *n.* [From *moa*, or from *Maori*, the native name of the New Zealanders.] The hypothetical South Pacific continent, of which Australia and New Zealand are the largest fragments. Its assumed existence is used to account for peculiarities in the present distribution of man and other animals and plants.

Moat (mōt), *n.* [From L. L. *mota*, the mound composed of earth dug from a trench for water; also, a hill or mound on which a castle was built; origin unknown. As *ditch* and *dike*, originally the same words, signify a bank of earth and the hollow out of which it is dug, so *moat* signified both a mound of earth, and the ditch from whence the earth was taken.] In *fort.* a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, often filled with water. 'A *moat* defensive to a house.' *Shak.*

Moat (mōt), *v.t.* To surround with a ditch for defence.

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow
The palace *moats*. *Dryden.*

Moate† (mōt), *v.i.* To void the excrement, as birds; to mute.

Moated (mōt'ed), *a.* Furnished with a moat. 'The *moated* grange.' *Shak.*

Moattalite (mō-at'ta-līt), *n.* See MOTAZILITE.

Mob (mob), *n.* [From L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd, from *mobilis*, movable, fickle, from *moveo*, to move. *The mobile vulgus* was first shortened to *the mobile*, and then to *the mob*. Dryden mentions *mob* as not yet established in English, and Addison also regards it in the same light.] A crowd, especially a promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous, and disorderly; a rabble; a riotous assembly. 'A court of coblers and a *mob* of kings.' *Dryden.*

In that year (1680) our tongue was enriched with two words, *mob* and *sham*, remarkable memorials of a season of tumult and imposture. *Macaulay.*

—*Swell mob*. See SWELL, *a.*

Mob (mob), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *mobbed*; ppr. *mobbing*. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to crowd round and annoy; as, 'to *mob* a person in the street.

Mob (mob), *n.* [Comp. D. *mop*, a pug-dog, *mopmuts*, a mob-cap.] A mob-cap. 'Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man.' *Addison.*

Mob (mob), *v.t.* To wrap up in a cowl or vail. 'Their faces *mobbed* in hoods.' *More.*

Mobbish (mob'ish), *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar. 'A *mobbish* tyranny.' *Burke.*

Mobby (mob'i), *n.* [See MOBEE.] 1. † A sort of drink prepared from potatoes. Also written *Mabby*.—2. The liquid or juice expressed from apples and peaches, and distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

Mob-cap (mob'kap), *n.* [See MOB, a mob-cap.] A kind of plain cap or head-dress for females.

Mobee (mo-bē'), *n.* [Same word as *mobby*, *mabby*, perhaps of negro origin.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snake-root, and sold by them in the markets.

Mobile (mō'bil), *a.* [Fr. *mobile*, L. *mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, from *moveo*, to move.] 1. Capable of being moved; movable. 'Fixt or else *mobile*.' *Skelton.*—2. Capable of being easily moved; readily liable to change; as, *mobile* features.

Mademoiselle Virginie laughed in her liveliest manner, and raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment. *W. Collins.*

3. Changeable; fickle. 'The *mobile* people.' *Chaucer.*

Mobile (mob'i-lē), *n.* [From L. *mobilis*. See MOB.] The mob; the populace.

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Mobilisation, Mobilization (mob'il-iz-ā"shon), *n.* [Fr. *mobilisation*, from *mobiliser*, to mobilise, from *mobile*, L. *mobilis*, mobile.] *Milit.* the act of mobilising or calling into active service; the act of putting into a state of readiness for active service; the act of placing upon a war footing. The mobilisation of an army or a corps includes not only the calling in of the reserve and the men on furlough, but the organizing of the staff, as well as the commissariat, medical, artillery, and transport services, the accumulating of provisions, munitions, and the like.

Mobilise, Mobilize (mob'il-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mobilised*, *mobilized*; ppr. *mobilising*, *mobilizing*. *Milit.* to put in a state of readiness, as troops for active service. See MOBILISATION.

Mobility (mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *mobilité*, L. *mobilitas*, from *mobilis*, movable, *moveo*, to move.] 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved; as, the particles of liquids are possessed of extreme *mobility*.—2. Aptitude to motion; readiness to move or change; as, great *mobility* of feature.—3. Fickleness;

inconstancy.—4. The populace: a usage suggested by *nobility*. [Slang.]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden.*

Mob-law (mob'lą), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; the rough or violent administration of justice by a mob; lynch-law.

Moble (mō'bl), *v.t.* [Freq. of *mob*, to wrap up.] To wrap up the head, as in a hood; to mob. 'The *mobled* queen.' *Shak.*

Their heads and faces are *mobled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. *Sandys.*

Mobles (mō'blz), *n. pl.* In *law*, a corruption of *Movables*.

Mobocracy (mob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [E. *mob*, and Gr. *kratos*, power, might, with *o* as a connecting vowel.] The rule or ascendency of the mob; the tyranny of the mob or the disorderly classes.

Mobocratic (mob-ō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or relating to mobocracy.

Mob-reader (mob'rēd-ėr), *n.* An ignorant or illiterate reader. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Mobsman (mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman.

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a '*mobsman*,' who accompanied her home. *Mayhew.*

Mob-story (mob'stō-ri), *n.* A vulgar story or tale. *Addison.*

Moccasin (mok'a-sin), *n.* [Spelled *mawcahsuns* in old glossary of Indian words.] 1. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native American Indians. Written also *Moccason*.—2. A very venomous serpent (*Cenchris* or *Ancistrodon piscivorus*) frequenting swamps in many of the warmer parts of America. Called also *Water-viper*.

Mochado,† *n.* Same as *Mockado* (which see).

Mocha-stone (mok'a-stōn), *n.* [From *Mocha*, in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful.] A variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxides, as of manganese and iron; moss agate.

Moche (mōsh), *n.* [Fr.] A bale of raw silk as imported.

Mochel,† **Moche,**† *a.* [See MICKLE, MUCH.] Great in quantity, in number, or in degree. *Chaucer.*

Mochel,† **Moche,**† *adv.* Much; greatly. *Chaucer.*

Mock (mok), *v.t.* [Fr. *moquer*, from Gr. *mōkaomai*, to mock, mimic, ridicule, from *mōkos*, mockery.] 1. To imitate or mimic; especially, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry. 'To see the life as lively *mocked* as ever still sleep *mocked* death.' *Shak.*

I would *mock* thy chaunt anew,
But I cannot mimick it. *Tennyson.*

2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.

She *mocks* all her wooers out of suit. *Shak.*
Let not Ambition *mock* their useful toil. *Gray.*

3. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt; to disappoint; to deceive. 'To *mock* the expectations of the world.' *Shak.*

Thou hast *mocked* me and told me lies. Judg. xvi. 10.
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton.*

4. To set at naught; to defy. '*Mock* the lion when he roars for prey.' *Shak.*

Fill our bowls once more;
Let's *mock* the midnight bell. *Shak.*

SYN To mimic, ape, deride, ridicule, jeer, taunt, delude, fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive, defeat.

Mock (mok), *v.i.* To use ridicule or derision; to make sport of some person or thing; to gibe or jeer; to speak jestingly: often with *at*.

He hath . . . laughed at my losses, *mocked at* my gains, scorned my nation, thwarted my bargains. *Shak.*
He never *mocks*,
For mockery is the fume of little hearts. *Tennyson.*

Mock (mok), *n.* 1. Ridicule; derision; gibe; jeer; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 'A man replete with *mocks*.' *Shak.* 'Afflict me with thy *mocks*.' *Shak.*

Fools make a *mock* at sin. Prov. xiv. 9.

2. Mimicry; imitation. [Rare.]

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

—*Mockes and mowes*, contemptuous gibes with insulting grimaces. *Spenser.*

Mock (mok), *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real. '*Mock* majesty.' *Spectator.* It forms part of a considerable number of compounds; thus Tennyson has *mock*-honour, *mock*-love, *mock*-loyal, *mock*-solemn, &c.

Mockable (mok'a-bl), *a.* Exposed to derision. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Mockado† (mok'a-do), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet; mock-velvet. 'Our rich *mockado* doublet.' *Ford.* Spelled also *Mochado*.

Mockadour,† *n.* Same as *Mokadour*.

Mockage† (mok'āj), *n.* Mockery. 'A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm.' *Burton.*

Mockbird (mok'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Mocking-bird*. *Goldsmith.*

Mock-disease (mok'diz-ēz), *n.* A disease or quasi-disease, the result of, or exaggerated by, morbid fancy, as hypochondria, hysteria, and the like. *Tennyson.*

Mocker (mok'ėr), *n.* One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider; one that deceives or disappoints.

I know it is a sin to be a *mocker*. *Shak.*
Then rose a little feud betwixt the two,
Betwixt the *mockers* and the realists. *Tennyson.*

Mockery (mok'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *moquerie*. See MOCK.] 1. The act of mocking; contemptuous mimicry of the words or actions of another.—2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. 'The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*.' *Spenser.*—3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserved when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shak.*

4. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show. 'Unreal *mockery*, hence!' *Shak.*

And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope.*

5. Vain effort; fruitless labour; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates.

It is as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shak.*

Mock-heroic (mok-hē-rō'ik), *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.

Mocking-bird (mok'ing-bėrd), *n.* An American bird, the type of the genus Mimus (*M. polyglottus*), of the thrush family (Turdidæ or Merulidæ). It is of an ashy-brown colour above, lighter below, and is much

Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*).

sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating the cries or notes of almost every species of animal, as well as many noises that are produced artificially. Its own notes form a beautiful and varied strain.

Mockingly (mok'ing-li), *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt; as, to answer one *mockingly*.

Mocking-stock (mok'ing-stok), *n.* A butt of sport.

They make them mere *mocking-stocks* to them that perceive them. *Trans. of Bullinger* (1587).

Mockish (mok'ish), *a.* Mock; counterfeit; sham. *Sir T. More.*

Mock-lead, Mock-ore (mok'led, mok'ōr), *n.* See BLENDE.

Mock-orange (mok'or-anj), *n.* *Philadelphus coronarius*, a large bushy shrub common in cottage gardens and shrubberies, and remarkable in early summer for its terminal tufts of creamy-white flowers having a powerful odour, which at a distance resembles that of orange-flowers. Also called *Syringa*.

Mock-sun (mok'sun), *n.* A parhelion (which see).

Mock-turtle (mok'tėr-tl), *n.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle-soup.

Mock-velvet (mok'vel-vet), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet.

Moco (mō'kō), *n.* A South American rodent quadruped of the genus Kerodon, allied to the guinea-pig.

Modal (mōd'al), *a.* Relating to a mode or mood; relating or pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence.

When we speak of the faculties of the soul, we assert not, with the schools, their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville.*

—*Modal proposition*, in *logic*, one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation; as, gymnastic feats are easy to those who have practised them.

Modalist (mōd'al-ist), *n.* *Eccles.* one who regards the three persons of the Trinity as different modes of being, not as distinct persons.

Modality (mō-dal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being modal.—2. In the Kantian philosophy, that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility, existence or non-existence, necessity or contingency. It is one of the leading divisions under which propositions are classified, and from which the categories are deduced.

Modally (mōd'al-li), *adv.* In a modal manner; in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form.

Modder,† *n.* A girl. *Huloet.* See MAUTHER.

Mode (mōd), *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, limit, &c.; allied to L. *metior*, from root of E. *mete*.] 1. Manner; method; way; as, a *mode* of speaking; a *mode* of dressing; a strange *mode* of occupying one's self; the various *modes* of doing a thing. 'A table richly spread in regal *mode*.' *Milton.* 'The nobler *modes* of life.' *Tennyson.*—2. Fashion; custom; prevailing style: often preceded by the definite article. 'Different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed.' *Addison.* 'Inconsistent with the easy, apathetic graces of a man of *the mode*.' *Macaulay.*—3. Gradation; degree. [Rare.]

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme! *Pope.*

4. In *gram.* same as *Mood*, 1.—5. In *logic*, same as *Mood*, 2.—6. In *metaph.* the name given by Locke to 'such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such as are ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder, &c.' Of these Locke makes two kinds: *simple modes*, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a *dozen*, which consists of so many units added together; and *mixed modes*, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as *beauty*, which is described by Locke as 'consisting of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder.'

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject. *Watts.*

7. In *music*, a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor modes*. The *major mode* is that division of the octave by which the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, are half-tones, and all the other intervals whole tones. The *minor mode* is that division by which the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, are half-tones. See MOOD. 8. A kind of silk.

Mode† (mōd), *n.* [See MOOD, temper of mind.] Anger; passion.

Model (mod'el), *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, from It. *modello*, a model, lit. a little measure, a dim. from L. *modus*, a measure. See MODE.] 1. A pattern of something to be made; anything of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation; primarily, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as, the *model* of a building; the *model* of a machine.—2. An imitation or copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing on a large scale; as, a *model* of Cologne Cathedral; Pfiffer's *model* of the mountains of Switzerland.—3. Image; copy; facsimile.

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal. *Shak.*

4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own contracted *model*. *South.*

5. Anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; as, to form a government on the *model* of the British constitution; he was quite a *model* of virtue.

They (the poets, orators, historians of classical antiquity) furnish *models* of a kind of perfection which in modern times we cannot hope to surpass. *Dr. Caird.*

6. In the *fine arts*, anything that the artist proposes to imitate; often, absolutely, an individual, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, play of the muscles, &c. In *sculp.* the term often denotes both the original of a work, modelled in clay, and also the plaster cast from this first figure.

Model (mod'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modelled;* ppr. *modelling.* [Fr. *modeler.*] To plan or form after some model or pattern; to form in order to serve as a model or pattern; to mould; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to *model* a house or a government.

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison.*

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and fat,
Is but *modell'd* on a skull. *Tennyson.*

Model (mod'el), *v.i.* To make a model or models; especially, in the *fine arts*, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

Modelize (mod-el-īz'), *v.t.* To frame according to a model; to give shape to. *B. Jonson.*

Modeller (mod'el-ėr), *n.* One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster.

Modelling-loft (mod'el-ing-loft), *n.* See MOULD-LOFT.

Modenese (mod-en-ēz'), *a.* Of or belonging to Modena.

Modenese (mod-en-ēz'), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena; people of Modena.

Moder,† **Modre,†** *n.* 1. Mother. — 2. The matrix or principal plate of the astrolabe. *Chaucer.*

Moder,† *v.t.* To moderate; to regulate, especially the temper or disposition.

I *moder* or temper myselfe whan I am provoked to any passyon. *Palsgrave.*

Moderable,† *a.* Temperate; moderate. *Cockeram.*

Moderance,† *n.* Moderation. *Caxton.*

Moderantism (mo'dėr-ant-izm), *n.* Moderation in opinion or measures, especially political. *Goodrich.*

Moderate (mo'dėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moderated;* ppr. *moderating.* [L. *modero* and *moderor, moderatus*, to set bounds to, to limit, restrict, moderate, manage, from *modus*, a measure or manner, whence E. *mode.*] 1. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to make temperate; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c.; to *moderate* heat or wind.—2. To temper; to qualify.

By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To decide, as a moderator. [Rare.]

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question. *Rich. Carew.*

SYN. To mitigate, temper, qualify, repress, abate, lessen, allay, still, appease, pacify, quiet.

Moderate (mo'dėr-āt), *v.i.* 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the storm begins to *moderate.*—2. To preside as a moderator.—*To moderate in a call*, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister, a duty always performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

Moderate (mo'dėr-āt), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, from *moderor*, to limit, from *modus*, a limit.] 1. Applied to persons, not going to extremes; keeping within reasonable bounds; temperate; as, *moderate* in eating and drinking; *moderate* in sentiment or opinion. When used absolutely this word nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas *temperate* similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect of bodily indulgence; a *moderate* man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a *temperate* man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or drinking.

A number of *moderate* members managed . . . to obtain a majority in a thin house. *Swift.*

2. Applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not violent or rigorous; not great; mediocre; as, *moderate* potations, exercises, opinions, abilities; *moderate* weather; *moderate* heat; a *moderate* winter; a *moderate* breeze; a *moderate* walk; a *moderate* pace; reformation of a *moderate* kind.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A *moderate* table. *Shak.*

Moderate (mo'dėr-āt), *n.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which arose early in the eighteenth century, and claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government. It differed from the Evangelical party more particularly on the question of patronage. The difference of opinion between the two parties led to the Disruption in the Church of Scotland, which took place May 18, 1843.

Moderately (mo'dėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree or extent; not excessively; as, water *moderately* warm. 'To laugh *moderately*.' *Shak.* 'Each nymph but *moderately* fair.' *Waller.*

Moderateness (mo'dėr-āt-nes), *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as, the *moderateness* of the heat: used commonly of things, as *moderation* is of persons.

Moderation (mo-dėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *moderatio, moderationis.* See MODERATE.] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the act of tempering, lessening, or repressing.—2. The state or quality of being moderate, or keeping a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint. 'The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange.' *Motley.*

Be moderate, be moderate.—Why tell you me of *moderation?* *Shak.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

3. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing, as a moderator.—*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees. 'You would have had more than a second in *Moderations*.' *Macmillan's Mag.*—SYN. Temperance, forbearance, equanimity, sobriety.

Moderatism (mo'dėr-āt-izm), *n.* Moderation in opinions or doctrines; specifically, *eccles.* the principles of that party in the Church of Scotland known as the Moderates. See MODERATE, *n.*

Moderato (mo-de-rä'tō), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, moderately; neither quick nor slow: commonly used to qualify another term, as *allegro moderato.*

Moderator (mo'dėr-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which moderates or restrains.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and procurer of contentedness. *Iz. Walton.*

2. In *optics*, a device consisting of an opal glass or ground glass to diffuse the light passing from a lamp to an object on the stand of a microscope.—3. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation; as, the *moderator* of a meeting: in this sense now used chiefly as the title of the chairman or president of meetings or courts in the Presbyterian churches.—4. In the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, a public officer appointed to superintend the examinations for honours and degrees: so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises publicly prescribed in the schools between undergraduates candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.—5. A moderator-lamp.

Moderator-lamp (mo'dėr-āt-ėr-lamp), *n.* A very popular lamp for burning oil, naphtha, paraffin, &c., in which the oil is forced through a tube up towards the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated, or *moderated*, by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube, that its flow is uniform; hence the name.

Moderatorship (mo'dėr-āt-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a moderator.

Moderatress, Moderatrix (mo'dėr-āt-res, mo'dėr-āt-riks), *n.* A woman who moderates or governs. *Fuller; Massinger.*

Modern (mo'dėrn), *a.* [Fr. *moderne*, from L.L. *modernus*, formed, on type of *hodiernus, hesternus*, from L. *modo*, just now—properly, with a limit—from *modus*, a measure or limit. See MODE.] 1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste; *modern* practice. 'Some of the ancient and likewise divers of the *modern* writers.' *Bacon.*—2. † Common; trite; mean; vulgar; trivial. 'Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.' *Shak.* [This is the only sense in which Shakspere uses the word.]—SYN. Late, recent, fresh, new.

Modern (mo'dėrn), *n.* A person of modern times: opposed to *ancient.*

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle.*

Modernism (mo'dėrn-izm), *n.* 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced, especially a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression. 'Quaint *modernisms*.' *Swift.*

There is to us more of touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, in some of the old psalm-tunes than in a whole batch of *modernisms.* *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. Modern cast or character; modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. 'The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.' *Saturday Rev.*

Modernist (mo'dėrn-ist), *n.* One who admires the moderns or what is modern. *Swift.*

Modernity (mo-dėrn'i-ti), *n.* The state of being modern. 'Symptoms of *modernity* and imposture.' *Dr. Gilly.* [Rare.]

Modernization (mo'dėrn-iz-ā''shon), *n.* Act of modernizing; that which is modernized. 'Dryden's most thankless task, his *modernization* of Chaucer.' *Brit. Qu. Rev.*

Modernize (mo'dėrn-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modernized;* ppr. *modernizing.* To give a modern character or appearance to; to adapt to modern persons, times, or things; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style; as, to *modernize* the language of an old writer.

He *modernized* the more ancient narratives. *T. Warton.*

Modernizer (mo'dėrn-iz-ėr), *n.* One who renders modern or modernizes. 'A *modernizer* of the Latin satirists.' *Wakefield.*

Modernly (mo'dėrn-li), *adv.* In modern times. *Milton.*

Modernness (mo'dėrn-nes), *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty. *Johnson.*

Modest (mo'dest), *a.* [Fr. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit. See MODE.] 1. Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; unobtrusive; in a somewhat stronger sense, retiring; bashful; diffident; as, the youth is too *modest* to sound his own praises.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As *modest* stillness and humility. *Shak.*

Your temper is too *modest*,
Too much inclined to contemplation. *Beau. & Fl.*

And we see him as he moved,
How *modest*, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise. *Tennyson.*

2. Free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; free from indecency; showing such reserve or decorum as we associate with a chaste mind. 'Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.' *Shak.* 'The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.' *Dryden.* 'That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.' 1 Tim. ii. 9.—3. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as, a *modest* computation; a *modest* fortune.

Modest wisdom plucks me
From over-credulous haste. *Shak.*

SYN. Reserved, unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, coy, shy, decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous.

Modestly (mo'dest-li), *adv.* In a modest manner: (*a*) not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; not impudently; with due respect.

Though learned, well-bred; and though well-bred, sincere,
Modestly bold and humanly severe. *Pope.*

(*b*) Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be *modestly* attired; to behave *modestly.* (*c*) Not excessively; not extravagantly.

Modesty (mo'des-ti), *n.* [L. *modestia.*] The state or quality of being modest: (*a*) the sense of propriety; the absence of all tendency to overestimate ourselves; in a somewhat stronger sense, self-distrust; retiring disposition; unobtrusiveness; bashful reserve.

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour. *Shak.*

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before. *South.*

(*b*) Absence of anything suggestive of sexual

impurity; decency; chastity; purity of manners: said chiefly in reference to women.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Richardson.*

(*c*) Moderation; freedom from exaggeration or excess. 'O'erstep not the *modesty* of nature.' *Shak.*—*Bashfulness, Modesty, Diffidence.* See under BASHFULNESS.

Modesty-piece (mo'des-ti-pēs), *n.* In former times, part of a woman's dress. See extract.

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece.* *Addison.*

Modicity† (mo-dis'i-ti), *n.* Moderateness; smallness; meanness. *Cotgrave.*

Modicum (mo'di-kum), *n.* [L., a small or moderate quantity, from *modicus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure.] A little; a small quantity; scanty allowance or allotment; as, a *modicum* of food.

What *modicums* of wit he utters! *Shak.*

Modifiability (mo'di-fi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capability of being modified or of receiving modification.

In the often-cited blacksmith's arm, the dancer's legs, and the jockey's crural adductors, we have marked examples of a *modifiability* which almost every one has to some extent experienced. *H. Spencer.*

Modifiable (mo'di-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being modified or diversified by various forms and differences. 'Variously *modifiable* matter.' *Locke.*

Modificability (mo'di-fi-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capability of being modified. *Coleridge.*

Modificable (mo'di-fi-ka-bl), *a.* Modifiable. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Modificate (mo'di-fi-kāt), *v.t.* To qualify. *Bp. Pearson.* [Rare.]

Modification (mo'di-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of modifying; the act of giving a new form, appearance, or character; the act of changing or altering; the state of being modified. 'Human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech.' *Holder.*

Moreover, in a long life, a man's opinions undergo many *modifications;* and Plato was no exception to the rule. He contradicts himself constantly. *G. H. Lewes.*

2. Particular form or manner of being; a mode. 'If it (the soul) be neither matter nor any *modification* of matter.' *Clarke.*—3. In *Scots law*, the term usually applied to the decree of the teind court awarding a suitable stipend to the minister of a parish.

Modificative (mo'di-fi-kāt-iv), *n.* That which modifies or qualifies, as a word or clause. *Fuller.*

Modificatory (mo'di-fi-kāt-o-ri), *a.* Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition; modifying.

In these roots either the first or the last consonant is *modificatory.* *Max Müller.*

Modifier (mo'di-fi-ėr), *n.* One who or that which modifies.

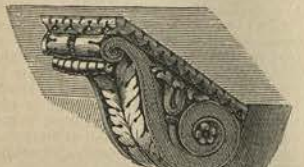
Modify (mo'di-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modified;* ppr. *modifying.* [Fr. *modifier;* L. *modificor—modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To change the external qualities or accidents of; to give a new form or external character to; to vary; to alter; as, to *modify* matter, light, or sound; to *modify* the terms of a contract; a prefix *modifies* the sense of a verb.

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour. *Newton.*

2. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

Modillion (mō-dil'yon), *n.* [Fr. *modillon;* It. *modiglione*, from L. *modulus*, a model, dim. of *modus*, a measure.] In *arch.* a block



Modillion.

carved into the form of an enriched bracket used under the corona in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and occasionally also of the Roman Ionic.

Modiola (mō-dī'ō-la), *n.* A genus of bivalves very numerous in a fossil state, and belonging to the family Mytilidæ. The living species are chiefly tropical.

Modiolar (mō-dī'ō-lėr), *a.* [L. *modius*, a bushel.] Shaped like a bushel measure.

Modiolus (mō-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *modius*, a measure.] In *anat.* the bony pillar in the centre of the cochlea of the ear.

Modish (mōd'ish), *a.* [From *mode.*] According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress. 'Modish forms of address.' *Barrow.* 'Modish manners.' *Byron.* [Obsolescent, and now used only with a certain flavour of contempt.]

Modishly (mōd'ish-li), *adv.* In a modish or fashionable manner. *Locke.*

Modishness (mōd'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion.

They scoff at the profession of it, out of *modishness*, and a humour of imitation. *Glanville.*

Modist (mōd'ist), *n.* A follower of the mode or fashion.

Modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* [Fr. *modiste*, a milliner. See MODE.] A female who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in ladies' apparel; a milliner or dressmaker.

Modius (mō'di-us), *n.* [L., from same root as *mode.*] A Roman dry measure, equal to one-third of the amphora, and so equal to nearly two English gallons.

Modular (mo'dū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to modulation or to a module or modulus.—*Modular proportion*, in *arch.* that which is regulated by a module. See MODULE.—*Modular ratio*, a term denoting the ratio or number whose logarithm is called the *modulus.* This ratio is that of 1 to 0·3678794411714, &c.

Modulate (mo'dū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *modulated;* ppr. *modulating.* [L. *modulor, modulatus*, from *modus*, limit, measure, mode.] 1. To proportion; to adjust; to adapt.

Motions flow
To one another, even as tho'
They were *modulated* so
To an unheard melody. *Tennyson.*

2. To vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; to vary in tone; as, to *modulate* the voice or tones in speaking.

Its moral tone, also (that of Spenser's poetry), is very captivating: a soul of nobleness, gentle and tender as the spirit of its own chivalry, *modulates* every cadence. *Craik.*

3. In *music*, to change the key of in the course of composition; to transfer from one key to another; as, to *modulate* an air.

Modulate (mo'dū-lāt), *v.i.* In *music*, to pass from one key into another, or from the major into the minor mode.

Modulation (mo-dū-lā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *modulation;* L. *modulatio.* See MODULATE.] 1. The act of modulating: (*a*) the act of adjusting or adapting. (*b*) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically and agreeably. (*c*) In *music*, the change from one scale to another in the course of a composition.—2. Sound modulated; melody.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade,
Their *modulations* mix mellifluous. *Thomson.*

3. In *arch.* the proportion of the different parts of an order according to modules.

Modulator (mo'dū-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which modulates.—2. In the *tonic sol-fa system of music*, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales.

Module (mo'dūl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. See MODE.] 1.† A little measure; hence, a small quantity.—2. In *arch.* a measure which may be taken at pleasure to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of the whole building. The diameter or semidiameter of the column at the bottom of the shaft has usually been selected by architects as their module, and this they subdivide into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty and the semidiameter into thirty minutes. Some architects make no certain or stated divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as may be deemed requisite.—3.† A model or representation; a mould; a pattern. *Bacon.*

Module† (mo'dūl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moduled;* ppr. *moduling.* 1. To model; to shape. 'Well *moduled* clay.' *Sandys.*—2. To modulate. '*Moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare.' *Drayton.* [Rare.]

Modulus (mo'dū-lus), *n.* [L., a measure. See above.] In *math.* and *physics*, a term denoting some constant multiplier, coefficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base; as, the *modulus* of an elliptic function; the *modulus* of linear transformation; the *modulus* of a congruence; &c.—*The modulus of a system of logarithms*, a number by which all the logarithms in one system of notation must be multiplied to adapt them to the same number in another system.—*Modulus of a machine*, a formula expressing the work which a machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction.—*Modulus of rupture*, the measure of the force necessary to break a given substance.—*Modulus of elasticity*, the measure of the elastic force of a body, expressed by the ratio of a pressure on a given unit, to the accompanying compression; or, an expression of the force which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic body of a transverse section equal to a given unit, or to compress it within the limits of its elasticity.

Modus (mō'dus), *n.* [L. *modus*, measure, standard, manner, way. See MODE.] 1. Mode, manner, way.—2. In *law*, an abbreviation of *modus decimandi*, manner of tithing, a custom by which lands pay some composition or equivalent instead of tithes. *Swift.*—*Modus operandi*, manner of operating, way or method of proceeding.—*Modus vivendi*, literally, way of living: a temporary agreement or arrangement between parties, intended to last until a final or more enduring settlement is arrived at.

Modwall (mod'wal), *n.* A name given to the bee-eater, a bird of the genus Merops. Called also *Mid-wald.*

Moe† (mō), *n.* A distorted mouth; a mow. *Shak.*

Moe† (mō), *v.i.* To make mouths. *Shak.* See MOW.

Moe† (mō), *a.* and *adv.* More. See MO.

Is he alone?
No, sir, there are *moe* with him. *Shak.*

Moehringia (mē-ring'gi-a), *n.* [From *Moehring*, a German physician.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, differing from Arenaria by having an inconspicuous appendage to the coat of the seed. *M. trinervis*, usually called *Arenaria trinervis*, is a native of Britain: it is much like the common chickweed in general appearance.

Moellon (mo'el-lon), *n.* [Fr.] Rubble stone filled in between the facing walls of a building or between the spandrels of a bridge.

Moenchia (meng'ki-a), *n.* [After Conrad *Moench*, professor of botany at Marburg.] A small herbaceous plant, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, growing in dry, gravelly, and sandy places in Britain and throughout Europe, with bristle-like leaves and white four-petalled flowers. It is now regarded as a Cerastium.

Mœso-Goth (mē'sō-goth), *n.* One of that section of the Goths who settled in Mœsia on the lower Danube, and there devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits, under the protection of the Roman emperors. See GOTH.

Mœso-Gothic (mē-sō-goth'ik), *n.* The language of the Mœso-Goths (or Goths of Mœsia). In it we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, part of the Scriptures having been translated into this language by Ulfilus, bishop of the Mœso-Goths, in the fourth century. It is generally referred to the Low-German branch of the Teutonic family of tongues, and bears much the same relation to them that Sanskrit does to the other members of the great Aryan class. Its peculiar philological value lies in its conservation of primitive material and forms, and in the transparency of its structure. It is not to be regarded as the mother of the other Teutonic tongues, but as an elder sister.

Moff (mof), *n.* A silk stuff manufactured in Caucasia. *Simmonds.*

Moffussil (mō-fus'sil), *n.* [Hind. *mufassal*, the country as opposed to the town.] Any part of India, other than the three capitals, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. [Anglo-Indian.]

Moggan (mog'an), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *mogan.*] A stocking without the foot, worn by way of gaiter or otherwise. [Scotch.]

Mograbian (mo-grā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Ar. and Turk. *moghreb*, the west, north-west Africa.] Belonging to north or north-west Africa; a person from this quarter.

Mogul (mō-gul'), *n.* [Per., a Mongolian.] *Lit.* a Mongolian.—*The Great Mogul*, the

popular name for the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babir in the sixteenth century, and which terminated in 1806.

Moguntine (mo-gun'tīn), *a.* [L. *Moguntia*, or *Moguntiacum*, the ancient name of the city.] Of or pertaining to Mentz, in Germany.

Moha (mō'ha), *n.* A plant, *Setaria italica*, or Italian millet.

Mohair (mō'hār), *n.* [O.Fr. *mouaire, mohere*, Fr. *moire*, It. *moerre*, from Ar. *mokhayyar*, a kind of coarse camlet or haircloth.] 1. The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—2. Cloth made of the hair of the same animal; camlet.—3. A wool and cotton cloth, made in imitation of real mohair cloth.

Mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), *n.* In *conch.* a peculiar species of Voluta, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'med-an), *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet; or to the religion and social system founded by Mohammed.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'med-an), *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism (mō-ham'med-an-izm), *n.* The religion, or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

Mohammedanize (mō-ham'med-an-īz), *v.t.* To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed; to make Mohammedan.

Mohammedism (mō-ham'med-izm), *n.* Same as *Mohammedanism.*

Mohammedize (mō-ham'med-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mohammedized;* ppr. *mohammedizing.* Same as *Mohammedanize.*

Mohawk, Mohock (mō'hąk, mō'hok), *n.* The appellation given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London during the latter part of the seventeenth century: so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America.

Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name? *Gay.*

Moholi (mo-hō'li), *n.* A quadrumanous mammal of the lemur family and genus Galago, *G. Moholi.*

Mohr (mōr), *n.* A West African species of antelope, genus Gazella, *G. Mohr*, having its horns annulated with eleven or twelve prominent complete rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine. These stones are commonly called in Marocco *baïd-el-mohrr*, or mohr's eggs.

Mohsite (mō'sīt), *n.* [After *Mohs*, the mineralogist.] Native titanate of iron.

Mohur (mō'hėr), *n.* [Per. *muhur, muhr*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

Mohurrum (mo-hur'rum), *n.* The first month of the Mohammedan year, during which a festival is celebrated in memory of Hossein and Houssein, sons of Ali, and nephews of the Prophet.

Moider (moi'dėr), *v.i.* [See MOITHER.] To labour hard; to toil; to moither. [Provincial English.]

Moider (moi'dėr), *v.t.* To spend in labour.

She lived only to scrape and hoard, *moidering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure. *Cornhill Mag.*

Moidore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money or coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1, 7*s.* sterling.

Moiety (moi'e-tī), *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, from L. *medietas*, from *medius*, middle.] 1. The half; one of two equal parts; as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits.—2. A portion; a share.

The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end; whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous *moiety.* *Shak.*

Moil (moil), *v.t.* [Perhaps from Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, to soften, from a hypothetical L.L. verb *molliare*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft; but comp. also A. Sax. *mȧl, mœl*, E. *mail, mole*, a spot.] To daub; to make dirty. '*Moiled* with dirt and mire.' *Knolles.*

At first happy news came, in gay letters *moiled* With my kisses. *E. B. Browning.*

Moil (moil), *n.* A spot; defilement. 'The *moil* of death upon them.' *Browning.*

Moil (moil), *v.i.* [Perhaps from the foregoing verb, or from L. *moliri*, to toil, *moles*, a huge heavy mass; akin to Gr. *mōleō*, to strive, *mōlos*, the toil of war. Comp. W. *mael*, labour.] To labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts: often used along with the verb *toil.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

Moil (moil), *v.t.* To fatigue or weary. *Chapman.*

Moil,† Moyle† (moil), *n.* A mule. 'Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Moile† (moil), *n.* A dish of marrow and grated bread. *Bailey.*

Moile† (moil), *n.* [Fr. *mule*, It. *mula*, a slipper, from L. *mulleus* (*calceus*), a red leather shoe, from *mullus*, a red mullet.] A kind of high shoe formerly worn by great personages. '*Moiles* of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.' *Heywood.*

Moineau (moi'nō), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small arms.

Moire (mwąr), *n.* [See MOHAIR.] 1. A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—2. The best watered silk. 'Green watered *moire.*' *Pepys.*—*Moire-antique*, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

Moiré métallique (mwą-rā mā-tä-lēk), *n.* [Fr.] Tinplate crystallized by the action of acids; also, iron-plate coated with tin, and having the coating more or less removed by acids, so as to give it a variety of shades. *Rossiter.*

Moison,† *n.* [Fr. *moisson*, L. *messio*, a reaping, from *meto, messum*, to reap.] Growth; harvest. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Moist (moist), *a.* [O.Fr. *moiste* (Mod. Fr. *moite*), from L. *musteus*, new, fresh, hence juicy, soft, from *mustus*, new, fresh (whence *mustum*, new wine).] 1. Moderately wet; damp; not dry; humid; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air. 'Exhalation dusk and *moist.*' *Milton.*—*Moist star*, the moon.

The *moist star*,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shak.*

2.† New; fresh. *Chaucer.*

Moist† (moist), *v.t.* To make moist; to moisten.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears *Moist* it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shak.*

Moisten (mois'n), *v.t.* [*Moist*, and verb-forming suffix *-en.*] 1. To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree. 'A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside.' *Bacon.*—2.† To soften; to make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity. *Fuller.*

Moisten (mois'n), *v.i.* To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eyes *Moisten*, till she had lighted on his wound. *Tennyson.*

Moistener (mois'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which moistens.

Moistful (moist'fụl), *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton.*

Moistify (moist'i-fī), *v.t.* To make moist; to wet. *Burns.* [Humorous.]

Moistless (moist'les), *a.* Without moisture; dry. *Warner.*

Moistness (moist'nes), *n.* State of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness. *Bacon.*

Moisture (mois'tūr), *n.* 1. That which gives the property of being moist; diffused and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exuding; damp; as, the *moisture* of the atmosphere or on a wall. 'That infected *moisture* of his eye.' *Shak.*—2. Liquid. [Rare.]

If some penurious source by chance appeared
Scanty of waters when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him? *Addison.*

Moistureless (mois'tūr-les), *a.* Without moisture.

Moisty† (moist'i), *a.* 1. Fresh; new.—2. Wet; moist. *Mir. for Mags.*

Moither, Moyther (moi'ŦHėr), *v.t.* [Also written *moider*, and perhaps connected with *muddle*, or with G. *müde*, tired.] 1. To perplex; to confuse; to distract.

What are these poor, crazy, *moythered* brains of yours thinking of always? *Lamb.*

2. To spend in labour.

Moither (moi'ŦHėr), *v.i.* To toil; to labour. [Mainly a provincial word.]

Mokador† (mok'a-dor), *n.* [Sp. *mocador*, a handkerchief, like Fr. *mouchoir*, a handkerchief, from L. *mucus*, mucus from the nose.] A bib; a handkerchief. Spelled also *Mockadour.*

Mokah (mō'kä), *n.* The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey.

Moke (mōk), *n.* 1. The mesh of a net; hence applied to any wicker-work. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]—2. [In this sense perhaps connected with Icel. *mók*, dozing, *móka*, to doze, and meaning lit. 'sleepy-head.'] A donkey. [Slang.]

I had a good *moke*, and a tidyish box of a cart. *Mayhew.*

Moky† (mō'ki), *a.* [A parallel form with *muggy*, comp. Icel. *mókkr*, a dense cloud, *mókkvi*, a cloud or mist.] Muggy; dark; murky.

Mol (mol), *n.* In *music*, see MOLLE.

Molar (mō'lėr), *a.* [L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal, mould.*] Having power to bruise or grind food; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth.—*Molar glands*, two salivary glands situated on each side of the mouth, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

Molar (mō'lėr), *n.* A grinding tooth; one having a flattened, triturating surface, and situated behind the incisors; a double tooth. In man there are five molars on each side of each jaw. The two pairs in front are smaller than the others, and are called premolars or false molars. The farthest back pair of the others are the wisdom teeth.

True molar, a grinding tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous tooth. *Owen.*

Molar (mō'lėr), *a.* [L. *moles*, a mass.] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole. 'The *molar* motions throughout the solar system.' *H. Spencer.*

Molasse (mō-las'), *n.* [Fr. *mol*, soft.] A soft greenish sandstone which occupies the country between the Alps and the Jura. It is divided into three series, an upper fresh-water, a marine, and a lower fresh-water series. The two former correspond to the upper, the latter to the lower miocene.

Molasses (mō-las'ez), *n.* [Also written *melasses*, a better spelling, from Fr. *mélasse*, L. *mellaceus*, resembling honey, from *mel, mellis*, honey.] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar; it differs from treacle, as molasses comes from sugar in the process of making, treacle in the process of refining.

Mold (mōld), *n.* Same as *Mould:* the common American spelling.

Mold† (mōld), *n.* For *Mole.* A spot; a mark. *Spenser.*

Moldwarp (mōld'wärp), *n.* A mole. See MOLE.

Sometimes he angers me
With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant. *Shak.*

Mole (mōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mȧl, mœl*, a blot, a spot; O.D. *mael*, G. *mal, mahl*, a spot or mark. Cog. L. *macula*, a spot.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body. 'On her left breast a *mole* cinque-spotted.' *Shak.*

Mole (mōl), *n.* [L. *mola*, a false conception.] A mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *moles*, a huge mass, a dam, a mole, a monument.] 1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea, so as to partially inclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the violence of the waves.

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

2. In *Rom. antiq.* a kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome.

Mole (mōl), *n.* [Really the same word as *mould*, earth, being an abbreviated form of the first half of the fuller name *moldwarp, mouldwarp*, older *moldewerp, molewarpe*, &c., from *mould*, and *warp*, A. Sax. *weorpan*, to cast; so also Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *muldvarp*, D. *mol, molworp*, G. *maulwurf.*] 1. A small insectivorous animal of the genus Talpa, family Talpidæ, which, in search of worms or insect larvæ, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, throwing up the excavated soil into a little ridge or into little hills. The mole is from 5 to 6 inches long; its head is large, without any external ears; and its eyes are very minute, and concealed by its fur, which is short and soft. Its fore-legs are very short and strong, and its snout slender, strong, and tendinous. The common mole (*T. europea*) is found all over Europe, except in the extreme south and north. Another species (*T. cæca*, or blind mole) is found in the

south of Europe. It has its name from its eye being always covered by its eyelid. The Cape mole, or changeable mole (*Chrysochloris capensis*), is remarkable as being the only mammal that exhibits the splendid metallic reflection which is thrown from the feathers of many birds.—2. A kind of plough or other instrument drawn or driven through the subsoil to make drains.

Mole (mōl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moled;* ppr. *moling.* 1. To clear of mole-hills. [Provincial English.]—2. To burrow in or form holes in, as a mole; as, to *mole* the earth.

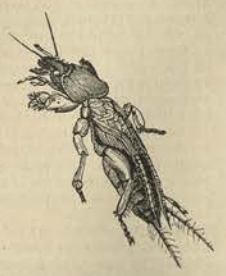
Mole-but (mōl'but), *n.* The short sun-fish (*Orthagoriscus mola*), belonging to the family Gymnodontidæ, sometimes found on the British coasts.

Mole-cast (mōl'kast), *n.* A mole-hill.

Mole-catcher (mōl'kach-ėr), *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

Molech (mo'lek), *n.* See MOLOCH.

Mole-cricket (mōl'krik-et), *n.* A name given to the insects of the genus Gryllotalpa, family Gryllidæ, from the peculiar similarity of the anterior extremities of the species, and from the resemblance in their habits, to those of the mole. The best known species (*G. vulgaris*), common in England, is about 1½ inch long, and of a brown colour. In making its burrows it cuts through or detaches all the roots of plants which it encounters, and commits great devastation in gardens. A larger species is found in South America.



Mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*).

Molecular (mō-lek'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to molecules; consisting of molecules.—*Molecular attraction*, that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction.—*Molecular forces*, forces resulting from the interaction of molecules, usually imperceptible except by effects of heat, light, &c.

Molecularity (mō-lek'ū-lar''i-ti), *n.* The state of being molecular; the state of consisting of molecules.

Molecularly (mō-lek'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* As regards molecules.

There would be generated an outer layer of substance that was so *molecularly* immobile as to be incapable of further metamorphoses. *H. Spencer.*

Molecule (mol'ē-kūl), *n.* [Fr. *molécule*, dim. of L. *moles*, a mass.] The smallest quantity of any elementary substance or compound which is capable of existing in a separate form. It differs from *atom*, which is not perceived, but conceived, inasmuch as it is always a portion of some aggregate.

Mole-eyed (mōl'īd), *a.* Having very small eyes; having imperfect sight; blind.

Mole-hill (mōl'hil), *n.* A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working underground; hence, a very small hill; something insignificant compared with something larger or more important: often contrasted with *mountain*, especially in such proverbial sayings as, to make a mountain of a *molehill*, that is, to magnify some insignificant matter.

Come make him stand upon this *molehill* here
That raught at mountains with outstretched arms.
Shak.

Molendinaceous, Molendinarious (mō-len'di-nā''shus, mō-len'di-nā''ri-us), *a.* [L. *molendinum*, a mill-house, from *mola*, a mill. See MILL.] Like a wind-mill; resembling the sails of a wind-mill. In *bot.* applied to seeds which have many wings.

Mole-rat (mōl'rat), *n.* A name given to the rodents of the genus Spalax, which live in the earth and burrow in it like moles. To it belongs the *Spalax typhlus*, in which there are only the traces of eyes.

Moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* A strong twilled fustian, cropped or shorn before dyeing, much used for workmen's clothing: so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.

Molest (mō-lest'), *v.t.* [Fr. *molester*, from L. *molestus*, troublesome, from *moles*, trouble, labour, distress.] To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy; to vex. 'An old foe that did you *molest.*' *Spenser.* 'Doth *molest* my contemplation.' *Shak.* '*Molest* her ancient solitary reign.' *Gray.*

They must agree that they have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

SYN. To trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, annoy, vex, tease.

Molestation (mol-es-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of molesting; state of being molested; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.

Without any *molestation* he came to the river Rhodanus. *Raleigh.*

2. In *Scots law*, the troubling of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of commonty or of controverted marches.

Molester (mō-lest'ėr), *n.* One who molests or disturbs. *Milton.*

Molestful (mō-lest'fụl), *a.* Troublesome; annoying; harassing. *Barrow.*

Molestie, † *n.* Trouble; molestation. *Chaucer.*

Mole-track (mōl'trak), *n.* The course of a mole underground.

Mole-tree (mōl'trē), *n.* A biennial plant, caper spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*).

Mole-warp (mōl'wąrp), *n.* A mole. *Drayton.* See MOLE.

Molien (mō'li-en), *n.* A flowering tree of China.

Moliminous (mo-lim'in-us), *a.* [L. *molimen*, great exertion, effort, endeavour, from *molior*, to toil, from *moles*, a huge heavy mass. See MOIL, to labour.] Made with great efforts or endeavours; very important; momentous. *Dr. H. More.*

Moline (mō'lin), *n.* [L. *molinus*, pertaining to a mill, from *mola*, a mill.] The crossed iron sunk in the centre of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a mill-rynd.—*Moline cross*, in *her.* a cross, so called from its shape resembling that of the mill-rynd. It is borne both inverted and rebated, and sometimes saltire-ways or in saltire.

Moline Cross.

Molinia (mo-lin'i-a), *n.* [In honour of J. *Molina*, a writer upon Chilian plants.] A genus of grasses of the tribe Festuceæ, containing three species. *M. cærulea* is a British species, growing on heaths in elevated situations.

Molinism (mō'lin-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Molinists, somewhat resembling the tenets of the Arminians.

Molinist (mō'lin-ist), *n.* A follower of the opinions of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit of the sixteenth century, in respect to grace, free-will, and predestination.

Moll (mol), *n.* In *music*, see MOLLE.

Mollah (mol'a), *n.* [Turk. *mollā*, Ar. *maulā*, master, sir, a magistrate.] An honorary title accorded to any one in Turkey who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion or the sacred or canon law. The title is not conferred by any special authority, but springs spontaneously from public respect. It is nearly equivalent to *master, excellency*, in English. *Ulemas* are mollahs.

Molle (mol'lā), *n.* [L.] In *music*, soft: a term applied in medieval music to B flat, as opposed to B natural, which was called B *durum;* hence the term came to signify the minor mode. *Stainer & Barrett.* Called also *Mol, Moll.*

Mollebart, Mollbaert (mol'le-bärt, mol'-bärt), *n.* A farming implement in Flanders, drawn by a horse or pair of horses, for taking up and dropping compost, earth, &c. *Simmonds.*

Mollemoke (mol'e-mōk), *n.* Same as *Mallemock.*

Molleton (mol-toń), *n.* [Fr.] Swanskin; a kind of woollen blanketing used by printers. *Simmonds.*

Mollient (mol'i-ent), *a.* [L. *molliens, mollio*, from *mollis*, soft.] Softening; assuaging; emollient.

Molliently (mol'i-ent-li), *adv.* Assuagingly.

Mollifiable (mol'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being mollified or softened.

Mollification (mol'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of mollifying or softening. 'Induration or *mollification.*' *Bacon.*—2. Mitigation; an appeasing; pacification.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady. *Shak.*

Mollifier (mol'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

Mollify (mol'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mollified;* ppr. *mollifying.* [L. *mollifico—mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To soften; to make soft or tender.—2. To assuage, as pain or irritation. 'Neither *mollified* with ointment.' Is. i. 6.—3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. 'To *mollify* the sullen bridegroom.' *Dryden.*—4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness; to tone down. 'Mince the sin, and *mollify* damnation with a phrase.' *Dryden.*

They would . . . sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands. *Clarendon.*

Mollinet (mol'i-net), *n.* [Fr. *moulinet.*] A mill of small size.

Mollities (mol-lish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., from *mollis*, soft.] In *med.* softness; softening; as, *mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain; *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones.

Mollitude (mol'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *mollitudo*, softness, from *mollis*, soft.] Softness; weakness; effeminacy. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

Mollugineæ (mol-ū-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A suborder of Caryophyllaceæ, in which the sepals are distinct and alternate with the stamens, when the stamens and pistils are of equal number. See CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Mollusc, Mollusk (mol'usk), *n.* [L. *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, soft.] One of the mollusca (which see).

Mollusca (mol-lus'ka), *n. pl.* An animal sub-kingdom, comprising those soft-bodied animals which are usually provided with an exo-skeleton or shell. They have a distinct alimentary canal, shut off from the general cavity of the body, and situated between the blood-system, which lies along the back, and the nerve-system, which is towards the ventral aspect of the body. The digestive system consists of a mouth, gullet, stomach, intestine, and anus, except in a few forms, in which the intestine ends blindly. The blood is almost colourless. Respiration is variously effected: in the sea-mats it takes place mainly by the agency of a crown of ciliated tentacles surrounding the mouth; in the sea-squirts, by a greatly-developed pharynx perforated by numerous ciliated apertures; in the lamp-shells, by long ciliated arms springing from the sides of the mouth; in the bivalve shell-fish, the cuttle-fishes, and most of the univalves, by gills; while in the remainder of the univalves, as snails, slugs, &c., the breathing organs have the form of an air-chamber or pulmonary sac, adapted for breathing air directly. The chief peculiarity, however, of the Mollusca is in the nervous system, which in the lower forms consists essentially of a single ganglionic mass, giving off filaments in various directions; while in the higher there are three such masses, united to one another by nervous cords. According as they possess one or three ganglia the Mollusca are divided into two great divisions—*Molluscoida*, those having a single ganglion or principal pair

Mollusca and Molluscoida.

1, *Sepia officinalis* (cuttle-fish) and bone—class Cephalopoda. 2, *Nerita albicella*—a gasteropod. 3, A pteropod. 4, *Terebratula diphya*—class Brachiopoda. 5, *Cytherea maculata*—class Lamellibranchiata. 6, *Cynthia papillosa*—class Tunicata.

of ganglia, and the *Mollusca proper*, possessing three principal pairs of ganglia. The Molluscoida are subdivided into three classes—*Polyzoa*, comprising the sea-mosses and sea-mats; *Tunicata*, the sea-squirts; and *Brachiopoda*, of which Lingula and Terebratula (the lamp-shells) are examples. The Mollusca proper are subdivided into four classes—*Lamellibranchiata*, in which there is no distinct head, comprising mussels, scallops, oysters, &c.; *Gasteropoda*, com-

prising the land-snails, sea-snails, whelks, limpets, slugs, sea-lemons, &c.; *Pteropoda*, all minute oceanic molluscs; and *Cephalopoda*, the highest class, comprising the cuttle-fishes, calamaries, squids, and the pearly nautilus. The Molluscoida are now usually relegated to a distinct sub-kingdom.

Molluscan (mol-lus'kan), *n.* A mollusc; one of the Mollusca.

Molluscan, Molluscous (mol-lus'kan, mol-lus'kus), *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or partaking of their properties. '*Molluscan* fauna.' *Hull.*

Molluscoid (mol-lus'koid), *n.* A member of the group Molluscoida.

Molluscoida (mol-lus-koi'da), *n. pl.* A group of animals comprising the Polyzoa, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda. The nervous system consists of a single ganglion or a principal pair of ganglia, and the heart is awanting or imperfect. This group is regarded by some as a class in the sub-kingdom Mollusca, by others as itself a sub-kingdom. See MOLLUSCA.

Molluscum (mol-lus'kum), *n.* [L., a fungus which grows on the maple-tree, from *mollis*, soft.] In *med.* a cutaneous disease consisting of numerous tumours from the size of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, filled with a thick matter: so called from the resemblance of the tumours to certain molluscous animals.

Mollusk, *n.* Same as *Mollusc.*

Molluskite (mol-lusk'it), *n.* A dark coal-like substance sometimes found in shell-marbles, and originating in the petrifaction of the body of molluscs.

In the polished sections of the marble, this carbonaceous animal matter often appears in black or dark-brown spots and veins; and the most beautiful slabs owe their variegated appearance to the contrast produced by the *molluskite* with the white calcareous spar. *Page.*

Mollycoddle (mol'li-kod-l), *n.* [From *Molly*, as general name for a female, and *coddle.*] An effeminate person; a muff. [Slang.]

Molly Maguire (mol'li ma-gwir''), *n.* The name assumed by members of a secret illegal association in Ireland, afterwards reorganized in America.

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised. In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-servers, and either duck them in bog-holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials. *W. Steuart Trench.*

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* [Heb. *molech*, king.] 1. The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, &c. Hence the word has now become a designation for a kind of irresistible dread influence, at whose shrine everything would be sacrificed. Written also *Molech.*—2. A genus of lizards found in Australia. *M. horridus* (moloch-lizard) is one of the most ferocious-looking, though at the same time one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a most formidable appearance. Its name is given to it from part of a line in Milton, 'Moloch, horrid king.'

Moloch-lizard (*Moloch horridus*).

Molokan (mō-lō'kan), *n.* pl. **Molokani** (mō-lō-ka'nē). [Rus. *moloko*, milk.] Milk-drinkers; one of a Russian sect which forbids making the sign of the cross or the use of images, considers all wars unlawful, and observes the laws of Moses respecting meat. They have their name from the great quantity of milk they drink.

Molopes (mō-lō'pēz), *n.* [Gr. *mōlōps*, a weal.] In *med.* large purple spots which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers; vibices.

Molossus (mō-los'us), *n.* A genus of bats; the bull-dog bat or mastiff-bat (which see).

Molossus, Molosse (mō-los'us, mō-los'), *n.* [Gr. *molossos*, Molossian, belonging to the Molossians, a people of ancient Greece.] In *Greek and Latin pros.* a foot of three long syllables.

Molothrus (mol'o-thrus), *n.* A genus of conirostral birds, family Sturnidæ, the best known species of which is the *M. pecoris*, the cow-bunting or cow-troopial. See COW-BUNTING.

Molt (mōlt). See MOULT.

Molt,† Molte,† pret. & pp. of *melt.* Melted. *Chaucer.*

Molten (mōlt'n), *p.* and *a.* Melted; made of melted metal. 'After he had made a *molten* calf.' Ex. xxxii. 4. '*Molten* gold.' *Prior.*

Molto (mol'tō), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, very; as, *molto allegro*, very gay and lively.

Molunghee (mo-lun'gē), *n.* In the East Indies, a maker of salt.

Moly (mō'li), *n.* [Gr. *mōly.*] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, having a black root and a white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Ulysses to counteract the spells of Circe. 'Beds of amaranth and *moly.*' *Tennyson.*

That *moly*
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. *Milton.*

2. Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root (*Allium Moly*).

Molybdate (mo-lib'dāt), *n.* A compound of molybdic acid with a base.—*Molybdate of lead*, yellow lead ore. It occurs crystallized and massive, and consists of oxide of lead, molybdic acid, and a small portion of iron.

Molybdena (mol-ib-dē'na), *n.* [L. *molybdæna*, from Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, from *molybdos*, lead.] A name given by Scheele to a mineral, formerly confounded with plumbago, but proved by him to be different. It is a sulphide of molybdenum, and is used for preparing a blue pigment for pottery ware. See MOLYBDENUM.

Molybdenite (mo-lib'den-it), *n.* Same as *Molybdena.*

Molybdenous, Molybdous (mo-lib'den-us, mo-lib'dus), *a.* Pertaining to molybdenum, or obtained from it: applied to compounds of molybdenum containing a larger proportion of that metal than the compounds called molybdic.

Molybdenum (mol-ib-dē'num), *n.* [See MOLYBDENA.] A metal obtained from the native sulphide, the molybdena of Scheele. It is brittle, of a white colour, and is very infusible. Sym. Mo. At. wt. 184; sp. gr. 8·6. When heated in open vessels it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into molybdic oxide.

Molybdic (mo-lib'dik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum. See MOLYBDENOUS.—*Molybdic acid*, an acid of molybdenum. It has not been obtained in the pure state. Its salts are called molybdates.—*Molybdic ochre*, native molybdic acid.

Molybdin, Molybdite (mo-lib'din, mo-lib'dit), *n.* Same as *Molybdic Ochre.* See under MOLYBDIC.

Mome† (mōm), *n.* [O.Fr. *mome*, *momme*, a masque. See MUMM.] 1. A fool; a buffoon.

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome.* *Drayton.*

2. A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome.*
Mir. for Mags.

Moment (mō'ment), *n.* [L. *momentum*, movement, impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr. from *movimentum*, from *moveo*, to move.] 1. A minute portion of time; an instant; as, wait a *moment;* I haven't a *moment* to spare. 'In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye.' 1 Cor. xv. 52.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a *moment?*
No man. *Shak.*

While I a *moment* name, a *moment's* past.
Young.

2. Momentum; impulsive power. *Milton.* 3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value. 'Matter of some *moment.*' *Shak.*

The question did at first so stagger me,
Bearing a state of mighty *moment* in't. *Shak.*

4. An essential element; an important factor.

Becoming is unity of being and non-being. Into these two *moments* the Heraclitic principle was by the atomists consciously sundered.
J. Hutchison Stirling.

5. In *math.* an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity. 6. In *mech.* the *moment of a force* (*a*) with respect to a point, is the product of the force into the distance of its point from its line of action. (*b*) With respect to a line, is found by resolving the force into two components, one parallel, and the other perpendicular, to the line, and then taking the product of the latter component into its distance from the line. (*c*) With respect to a plane, the product of the force into the distance of its point of application from that plane.—*Virtual moment of a force*, the product of the intensity of the force multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application.—*Statical moment*, the moment of equilibrium between opposite forces.—*Moment of inertia*, the sum of the products of each particle of a rotating body, by the square of its distance from the axis of rotation, thus indicating the exact energy of rotation.—SYN. Instant, twinkling, consequence, weight, force, value, consideration, signification, avail.

Momental† (mō-ment'al), *a.* 1. Lasting but a moment; very brief.—2. Momentous.

Momentally† (mō-ment'al-li), *adv.* For a moment. *Sir T. Browne.*

Momentaneous,† Momentany† (mō-men-tā'nē-us, mō'men-ta-ni), *a.* Lasting for a moment; momentary. '*Momentany* benefits.' *Hooker.*

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shak.*

Momentaniness† (mō'men-ta-ni-nes), *a.* Momentariness. *Bp. Hall.*

Momentarily (mō'ment-a-ri-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be momentary; for a moment.—2. Every moment; from moment to moment. *Shenstone.*

Momentariness (mō'ment-a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being momentary, or of extremely brief duration. *Sir W. Scott.*

Momentary (mō'ment-a-ri), *a.* Lasting but a moment or a very short time; as, a *momentary* pang. '*Momentary* and sight-out-running.' *Shak.*

The fit is *momentary:* upon a thought
He will be well again. *Shak.*

Momently (mō'ment-li), *adv.* From moment to moment; every moment; as, we *momently* expect the arrival of the mail.

Momentous (mō-ment'us), *a.* Of moment or importance; very important; weighty; of great consequence. 'The most *momentous* event in the parliamentary history of Ireland.' *Macaulay.*

Momentously (mō-ment'us-li), *adv.* To a momentous degree; weightily; importantly; as, this engagement bore *momentously* on the course of the war.

Momentousness (mō-ment'us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being momentous or of great importance.

Momentum (mō-ment'um), *n.* [L., for *movimentum*, from *moveo*, to move. See MOMENT.] 1. In *mech.* the force possessed by matter in motion; the product of the mass and velocity of a body; impetus.

When the velocity is the same . . . the *momentum*, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportionate to their mass or quantity of matter. . . When the *momenta* of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter. *Lardner.*

2. Constituent or essential element.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Momier (mō'mi-ér), *n.* [Fr. *momier*, from O.Fr. *momer*, to mumm, to mask one's self.] A term of reproach given by the Calvinists to the members of the so-called Evangelical party in Switzerland who dissented from them in 1818.

Mommery† (mom'ér-i). Mummery.

Momordica (mō-mor'di-ka), *n.* [From L. *mordeo*, to bite, the seeds having the appearance of being bitten.] A genus of climbing herbs, mostly African, with entire lobed or divided leaves, simple tendrils, and small or rather large white, yellow, or straw-coloured flowers, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The squirting cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe, was formerly placed in this genus under the name *M. elaterium*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, Ecballium (which see).

Momot (mō'mot), *n.* Same as *Motmot.*

Momotidæ (mō-mot'i-dē), *n. pl.* The motmots, a family of birds allied to the bee-eaters and kingfishers, and inhabiting Central and South America. See MOT-MOT.

Momus (mō'mus), *n.* [Gr. *mōmos*, derision.] In *Greek myth.* the god of raillery and ridicule.

Mon-, Mono-. [Gr. *monos*, single.] A common element in words derived from the Greek, generally forming the first part of compounds, and signifying unity or singleness.

Mona (mō'na), *n.* [Sp. *mona*, a female monkey.] A monkey of the genus Cercopithecus, sometimes called the *variegated monkey*, because its fur is varied with gray, red, brown, and green. It is often brought to Europe, and is easily tamed.

Monachal (mon'ak-al), *a.* [L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, a monk, from *monos*, alone.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Monachanthus (mon-ak-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *monachos*, a monk, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of epiphytal plants, natives of Mexico and South America, belonging to the nat. order Orchidaceæ, so called on account of the cowl-like labellum of *M. viridis*.

Monachism (mon'ak-izm), *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*, L. *monachus*, a monk. See MONK.] The system and influences of a monastic life; the monastic life or system; monkery; monkishness. 'Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*.' *Milton.*

The Christian advocates of *monachism* find in the gospel exhortations to voluntary poverty (Mat. xix. 21) and to celibacy (1 Cor. vii. 32) at once the justification and the origin of the primitive institution. *Chambers's Ency.*

Monad (mon'ad), *n.* [Gr. *monas*, *monados*, unity, from *mónos*, alone.] 1. An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts; a primary constituent of matter. — 2. In *zool.* a microscopical organism of an extremely simple character developed in organic infusions. These organisms are probably to be looked upon as the embryonic or larval forms of the higher infusoria which succeed them.—3. In *chem.* a monatomic element, such as hydrogen, chlorine, &c., so called because one atom will never combine with more than one atom of another element.—4. An imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz, according to whom monads are simple substances, of which the whole universe is composed, each differing from every other, but all agreeing in having no extension, but in being possessed of life, the source of all motion and activity. Every monad, according to Leibnitz, is a soul, and a human soul is only a monad of elevated rank.—5. In *philol.* a monosyllabic word or root; specifically, a monosyllabic root of the isolating class of tongues. See LANGUAGE.

Monadaria (mon-ad-ā'ri-a), *n. pl.* [From *monad*. See above.] A class of minute, microscopic animals; infusoria. *De Blainville.*

Monadelph (mon'a-delf), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother.] 1. In *bot.* a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.—2. In *zool.* a member of that division of the mammalia in which the uterus is single.

Monadelphia (mon-a-del'fi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *adelphia*, a brotherhood.] 1. The name of the sixteenth class in Linnæus' sexual system, consisting of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united below into one body or cylinder, through which passes the pistil, as in the marsh and common mallows.—2. In *zool.* in the system proposed by De Blainville, and accepted by Huxley and Rolleston, that division of the mammalia in which the uterus is single. It comprises all mammals with the exception of the marsupials and monotremes.

Monadelphous Flower.

Monadelphian, Monadelphous (mon-a-del'fi-an, mon-a-delf'us), *a.* Belonging to the class Monadelphia in botany or zoology.

Monadelphon (mon-a-delf'on), *n.* In *bot.* an androecium, of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

Monadic, Monadical (mo-nad'ik, mo-nad'ik-al), *a.* Having the nature or character of a monad.

Monadiform (mo-nad'i-form), *a.* Having the shape or appearance of a monad. '*Monadiform* germs.' *Huxley.*

Monadology (mon-ad-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *monas*, *monados*, unity, and *logos*, a discourse.] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads.

Monal (mo-näl'), *n.* Same as *Minaul.*

Monander (mon-an'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] In *bot.* a monoclinous plant having one stamen only, not at all connected with the pistil.

Monandria (mon-an'dri-a), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *monos*, sole, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] The first class in Linnæus's sexual system, consisting of plants having only one stamen, such as the red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), the flower of which is shown in the cut.

Monandria.

Monandrian, Monandrous (mon-an'dri-an, mon-an'drus), *a.* In *botany*, monoclinous, and having one stamen only, not connected with the pistil; belonging to the class Monandria.

Monanthous (mon-an'thus), *a.* [Greek *monos*, alone, single, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* producing but one flower: said of a plant or peduncle.

Monarch (mon'ärk), *n.* [L. *monarcha*, from Gr. *monarchēs*, a monarch, *monarchos*, ruling alone—*monos*, alone, and *archē*, rule. So also *monarchy*, from L. and Gr. *monarchia*. 'The word *monarchy* is much older than *monarch* in English.' *Skeat.*] 1. A sole ruler; the supreme governor of a state; a sovereign, as an emperor, king (or queen), prince, &c. '*Monarch* of the universal earth.' *Shak.* See MONARCHY.

I am *monarch* of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute. *Cowper.*

2. One who or that which is superior to others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest; a lion, the *monarch* of wild beasts.

Mont Blanc is the *monarch* of mountains. *Byron.*

3. One that presides; president; patron deity; presiding genius. 'Bacchus, *monarch* of the vine.' *Shak.*—SYN. Emperor, potentate, sovereign, king, prince.

Monarch (mon'ärk), *a.* Supreme; ruling. '*Monarch* savage.' *Pope.* 'The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees.' *Dryden.*

Monarchal (mon-ärk'al), *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign. '*Monarchal* pride.' *Milton.*

Monarchess (mon'ärk-es), *n.* A female monarch; an empress. *Trans. of Boccalini*, 1626.

Monarchial (mon-ärk'i-al), *a.* The same as *Monarchical*. 'A *monarchial* government.' *Burke.* [Rare.]

Monarchian (mon-ark'i-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics who held that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were the same person; a Patripassian. They assumed this name in the second century, holding themselves out to be defenders of the unity of God. The heresy is condemned in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds.

Monarchic, Monarchical (mon-ärk'ik, mon-ärk'ik-al), *a.* 1. Vested in a single ruler; as, a *monarchic* or *monarchical* government or power.—2. Pertaining to monarchy.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a *monarchical* bias. *Disraeli.*

Monarchically (mon-ärk'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a monarchical manner.

Monarchism (mon'ärk-izm), *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.

Monarchist (mon'ärk-ist), *n.* An advocate of monarchy. *Barrow.*

Monarchize (mon'ärk-iz), *v.i.* To play the king; to act the monarch. *Shak.*

Monarchize (mon'ärk-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *monarchized*; ppr. *monarchizing*. To rule over as a monarch.

As Britain-founding Brute first *monarchized* the land. *Drayton.*

Monarchizer (mon'ärk-iz-ėr), *n.* One who monarchizes; an advocate of monarchical rule; a monarchist.

Monarcho (mō-närk'ō), *n.* A fantastical Englishman affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name. *Nares.* 'A phantasm, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.' *Shak.*

Monarchy (mon'ärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *monarchia*. See MONARCH.] 1. A state or government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a single person.

The obvious definition of a *monarchy* seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon.*

2. The system of government according to which the supreme power is vested in a single person.

In those days he had affected zeal for *monarchy*, . . . but in truth he cared for neither government nor religion. *Macaulay.*

—*Absolute* or *despotic monarchy*, where a monarch is invested with absolute power. —*Limited monarchy*, where the supreme power is virtually in the laws, though the majesty of government and the administration are vested in a single person, checked, however, by representative assemblies of the nobles or people, or both.—*Hereditary monarchy*, where the regal power descends immediately from the possessor to the next heir by blood.—*Elective monarchy*, where the ruler depends on the choice of the people, as was formerly the case in Poland. —*Constitutional monarchy* may combine both the hereditary and the elective systems, as when one family is disinherited and the sceptre declared hereditary in another, under certain conditions.—3. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

Monarda (mō-när'da), *n.* [After N. *Monarda*, a Spanish physician and botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants to which the American horse-mint (which see) belongs.

Monas (mon'as), *n.* A genus of animalcules of the class Infusoria, usually considered the ultimate term of animality. See MONAD, 2.

Monasterial (mon-as-tē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

Monastery (mon'as-tėr-i), *n.* [L.L. *monasterium*, from Gr. *monastērion*, from *monastēr*, a solitary, *monazō*, to be alone, *monos*, alone, sole, single.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent. The word is usually applied to the houses for monks. Among Christians monasteries for men were first founded in Upper Egypt about the year 305 by St. Antony. About the middle of the same century female monasteries or convents of nuns were instituted. Monastic vows were not, however, introduced till the sixth century, by St. Benedict. The number of monasteries was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by the sovereign of the state to his own use, and partly transferred to universities and other educational institutions, &c. It is to the monasteries we owe the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early mediæval literature. The monastic life is practised among the Brahmans and Buddhists, and has been so from pre-Christian times.

Monastic, Monastical (mon-as'tik, mon-as'tik-al), *a.* [Fr. *monastique*, It. *monastico*, L.L. *monasticus*, Gr. *monastikos*, from *monos*, sole, separate.] Pertaining to monasteries, their rules and occupants; pertaining to religious or other seclusion; secluded; as, a *monastic* life; *monastic* rules. 'To live in a nook merely *monastic*.' *Shak.* 'A life *monastic*.' *Denham.*—*Monastic vows* are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Monastic (mon-as'tik), *n.* A member of a monastery; a monk. 'An art . . . preserved amongst the *monasticks*.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Monastically (mon-as'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a monastic manner; reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks. *Swift.*

Monasticism (mon-as'ti-sizm), *n.* Monastic life; the monastic system or condition. *Milman.*

Monasticon (mon-as'ti-kon), *n.* A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, and religious houses.

Monatomic (mon-a-tom'ik), *a.* Relating to an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element.

Monaulos (mon-al'os), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *aulos*, a pipe.] A Greek single-pipe made of a reed, somewhat resembling a flageolet.

Monche,† *v.t.* or *i.* To chew; to munch. *Chaucer.*

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* [A.Sax. *mónandæg*—*mónan*, genit. of *móna*, the moon, and *dæg*, day.] The second day of the week.

Monde (mond), *n.* [Fr., the world, from L. *mundus*, the world.] A globe used as an ensign of royalty: more commonly called a

Mound. [The French word is used in English in certain phrases or locutions borrowed from the French, as in 'the *beau monde*,' that is, the world of fashion.]

Mondjourou (mond-jö-rö'), *n.* The Indian shrew (*Sorex murenus*), called also *Sondeli* or *Indian Musk-rat*, a native of Hindustan. It emits so powerful a scent of musk that it taints any food over which it may chance to pass to such a degree that it is uneatable.

Mone,† *n.* The moon. *Chaucer.*

Mone,† *n.* Moan; lamentation. *Chaucer.*

Monecian, Monecious (mon-ē'shi-an, monē'shus). See MONŒCIAN, MONŒCIOUS.

Monembryary (mon-em'bri-a-ri), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *embryon*, an embryo.] Having a single embryo.

Monera (mo-nē'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monērēs*, solitary.] A name proposed by Haeckel for certain minute marine organisms, which may be provisionally regarded as the lowest group of the Rhizopoda. The body is composed of structureless sarcode, exhibiting nothing in the way of definite organs, and has, at most, a number of small particles or molecules scattered through it. These organisms exhibit active changes of form, by the formation of *pseudopodia*—sometimes in the form of broad short lobes, and sometimes as elongated filaments—which are retracted or effaced by the development of others from the adjacent parts of the body. These processes serve as organs of locomotion and prehension, and by means of them the animals take solid matter, which serves as food, into all parts of their body, the undigested exuvie being rejected from all parts in the same indiscriminate way. Reproduction is by fission. The Monera differ from the Foraminifera chiefly, if not entirely, in the absence of a shell. They are supposed to be at the very base of the animal kingdom, or rather according to Haeckel to form a kingdom, *Regnum Protisticum*, between animals and vegetables.

To put his (Haeckel's) views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *monera*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these *monera* originated from not-living matter. *Huxley.*

Monesia (mon-ē'si-a), *n.* A vegetable extract imported from South America, in hard thick cakes. On account of its astringent properties it has been prescribed in various diseases.

Moneste,† *v.t.* To admonish. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Monetary (mon'ē-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *moneta*, money. See MONEY.] Pertaining to money or consisting in money.—*Monetary unit*, the standard of currency. This is pounds in England, francs in France, dollars in America, and marks in Germany.

Moneth† (mon'eth), *n.* Month.

Monetization (mon'et-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of monetizing; the act of giving a standard value to in the coinage of a country; as, the *monetization* of silver.

Monetize (mon-e-tīz'), *v.t.* To form into coin; to give a standard value to in the coinage of a country.

Money (mun'i), *n.* pl. **Moneys** or **Monies** (mun'iz). [O.Fr. *moneie*, *monnoie*, Fr. *monnaie*, from L. *moneta*, the mint, money. *Moneta*, from *moneo*, to admonish, was originally a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; whence also *mint* (which see).] 1. Coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange. [A single coin is not 'a *money*' but a piece of money.]—2. In a wider sense, a standard by which wealth is measured, and an instrument by which one kind of wealth can be exchanged for another; an equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their surplus products or services; a circulating medium. Its two qualities are that it is a standard of value and an instrument of exchange. Bank-notes, notes of hand, letters of credit, accepted bills on mercantile firms, &c., all representing coin, are called *money*, or *paper money*, and are used as a substitute for it. Money is not often used in the plural, unless in the sense of sums of money. Formerly the plural was sometimes used without any apparent difference in meaning from the singular.

Importune him for my *monies*. *Shak.*

3. Wealth.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Johnson.*

4. A denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not; as, the weights and *moneys* of different nations; a *money of account*, that is, a denomination used merely for convenience in keeping accounts.—5. **Money's worth.** [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my *money* then. *Mayhew.*

—*To make money*, to gain or procure money; to be in the way of becoming rich.—*Ready money*, money paid at the time a transaction is made.—*To take eggs for money*, to be easily duped. *Shak.*

Money (mun'i), *v.t.* To supply with money.

I know, Melitus, he out of his own store
Hath *moneyed* Casselane the general. *Beau. & Fl.*

Moneyage (mun'i-āj), *n.* 1. A general land-tax levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by charter of Henry I., to induce the king not to use his prerogative in debasing the coin. *Hume.*—2. A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Cowell.*

Money-bill (mun'i-bil), *n.* In *parliament*, a bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered in the Lords, except by verbal alterations which do not affect the sense. *Sir E. May.*

Money-broker, Money-changer (mun'i-brōk-ėr, mun'i-chānj-ėr), *n.* A broker who deals in money.

Money-dealer (mun'i-dēl-ėr), *n.* A changer of money; a money-broker.

Moneyed (mun'id), *a.* 1. Rich in money; having money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting or in the form of money; as, *moneyed* capital. Spelled also *Monied.*

Away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*. *Locke.*

Moneyer (mun'i-ėr), *n.* 1. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson.*—2. A coiner of money. *Sir M. Hale.*

The Rev. Canon Pownall exhibited a coin of one of the types of Edward the Confessor, struck at Thetford, but bearing, instead of the name of Edward, that of EADRED REX, and on the reverse ATSER ON THETFOR, Atser being a known Thetford *moneyer* of Edward the Confessor. *Athenæum.*

—*Company of moneyers*, certain officers of the mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various moneys of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. Spelled also *Monier.*

Money-grubber (mun'i-grub-ėr), *n.* A rapacious or avaricious person. *Lamb.*

Money-land (mun'i-land), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) land articled or devised to be sold and turned into money, which in equity is reputed as money. (*b*) Money articled or bequeathed to be invested in land, which in equity has many of the qualities of real estate.

Money-lender (mun'i-lend-ėr), *n.* One who lends money on interest.

Moneyless (mun'i-les), *a.* Destitute of money.

Money-maker (mun'i-māk-ėr), *n.* 1. A coiner of counterfeit money. *Halliwell.*—2. One who accumulates money.

Money-making (mun'i-māk-ing), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in *money-making* made them his perpetual victims. *Milman.*

Money-making (mun'i-māk-ing), *a.* Lucrative; profitable; as, to be engaged in a very *money-making* business.

Money-market (mun'i-mär-ket), *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money; the sphere within which financial operations are carried on.

Money-matter (mun'i-mat-ėr), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how *money-matters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot.*

Money-order (mun'i-or-dėr), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.

Money-scrivener (mun'i-skriv-nėr), *n.* A person who raises money for others; a money-broker. *Arbuthnot.*

Money-spider, Money-spinner (mun'i-spī-dėr, mun'i-spin-ėr), *n.* A small spider, the *Aranea scenica*, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

Money's-worth (mun'iz-wėrth), *n.* 1. Something as good as or that will bring money.

There is either money or *money's-worth* in all the controversies of life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

Money-taker (mun'i-tāk-ėr), *n.* One whose office it is to receive payments of money; a door-keeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions; a cash-clerk in a retail establishment.

Moneywort (mun'i-wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Lysimachia nummularia*, also called *Creeping Loosestrife*. (See LYSIMACHIA.) The name is given to several other plants, as *Thymus nummularius*, *Taverniera nummularia*, *Dioscorea nummularia*, *Anagallis tenella*, &c.—*Cornish moneywort*, *Sibthorpia europæa*.

Mongcorn (mung'korn), *n.* [See MANGCORN.] Mixed corn, as wheat and rye. [Local.]

Monger (mung'gėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mangere*, a merchant, a dealer, from *mangian*, to trade, to traffic; Icel. *mangari*, O.D. *mangher*, *mengher*, O.H.G. *mangari*, a merchant; Icel. *manga*, to do business; *mang*, barter, mercantile business; perhaps from L. *mango*, a slave-dealer, or dealer in general.] 1. A trader; a dealer: now used only or chiefly in composition; as, fish*monger*, iron*monger*, news*monger*, cheese*monger*.—2. A small kind of trading vessel. *Blount.*

Monger (mung'gėr), *v.t.* To traffic in; to deal in; to make merchandise of: chiefly used in composition, with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic. 'The folly of all motive-*mongering*.' *Coleridge.*

Mongol, Mongolian (mon'gol, mon-gō'li-an), *n.* A native of Mongolia.

Mongol, Mongolian (mon'gol, mon-gō'li-an), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to Mongolia.—2. An epithet sometimes applied to the whole class of Turanian tongues, sometimes specifically restricted to that group spoken by the Kalmucks and other tribes from Tibet to China.—*Mongolian race*, the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. It corresponded very closely with the modern Turanian division.

Mongolidæ (mon-gol'i-dē), *n. pl.* One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the family of man, the other two being the *Atlantidæ* and *Japetidæ*. It is by far the largest division, and takes its name from the *Mongols*, who are considered the type. It comprises the Chinese, Siamese, and Burmese (the *Seriform* group); the Mongols proper, the Tungus, the Mantchus, the Turkomans, the Kirghis, Uzbecs, and Turks of Europe (the *Turanian* branch); the Finns, Lapps, Magyars (the *Ugrian* branch); the Georgians, Circassians, &c. (the *Dioscurian Mongolidæ*); the Malays, Negritoes (native Australians, &c.); the natives of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, South Sea Islands, &c. (the *Oceanic Mongolidæ*); the Samoyedes, Yeniseians, &c., on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean (the *Hyperborean Mongolidæ*); the Japanese, Coreans, Kamtchadales (the *Peninsular Mongolidæ*); the Eskimos, American Indians, &c. (the *American Mongolidæ*); the aborigines of Hindustan, Ceylon, Cashmere, &c. (*Indian Mongolidæ*).

Mongolioid (mon-gō'li-oid), *a.* Applied to one of Prof. Huxley's divisions of the human family, including not only the brachycephalic Tatars, but also the Chinese, Japanese, and kindred peoples.

Mongoose (mon'gös), *n.* See MUNGOOSE.

Mongooz (mon'göz), *n.* A species of maki, distinguished by having its tail of one colour (not ringed) and by having a band of white round the neck. See MAKI.

Mongrel (mung'grel), *a.* [From A.Sax. *mengan*, to mix, with dim. suffix as in *cockerel*; comp. *mongcorn*, that is, mixed corn; and *among*.] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. 'A *mongrel* dialect.' *Howell.* 'Thou *mongrel*, beef-witted lord.' *Shak.*

Mongrel (mung'grel), *n.* Anything of a mixed breed. 'Greyhounds, *mongrels*, spaniels, curs.' *Shak.*

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel*. *Milton.*

Mongrelize (mung'grel-iz), *v.t.* To make a mongrel of; to give a mongrel nature or character to. 'Will transmit its character with prepotent force over a *mongrelized* form.' *Darwin.*

Monial (mō'ni-al), *n.* See MULLION.

Monied (mun'id), *a.* Same as *Moneyed.*

Monier (mun'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *Moneyer.*

Monilifer (mō-nil'i-fėr), *n.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *fero*, to bear.] A species of fossil fish.

Moniliform (mō-nil'i-form), *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, shape.] Like a necklace: used especially in natural history, and applied for instance to the vessels of plants when they consist of a series of cells united like beads, to the pods of certain species which are cylindrical and contracted at regular intervals, and to the roots of plants when they are formed of series of united tubers.

Moniliform Root.

Moniment† (mon'i-ment), *n.* [Latin *monimentum*, from *moneo*, to admonish.] 1. A memorial; a record; something to preserve memory. 'And be for all chaste dames an endless *moniment.*' *Spenser.*—2. A mark; an image; a superscription. 'Some in round plates withouten *moniment.*' *Spenser.*

Monimiaceæ (mon-im'i-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of exogens, allied to Lauraceæ, mostly South American, but a few Australian and Mascarene, and one tropical Asian, consisting of woody plants, shrubs, and trees, with fragrant aromatic secretions, usually monœcious flowers, in a receptacular cup, and exstipulate leaves. The succulent fruit of some of the species, as the boldoa of Chili, is eaten, and its bark is used for tanning. The order comprises eight genera and about forty known species.

Moning (mō'ning), *n.* A fine black tea.

Moniours,† *n. pl.* [Fr. *monnoyeur.* See MONEY.] Moneyers; coiners. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Moniplies (mon'i-plīz), *n.* [Lit. many plies or folds.] The third division of the complex stomach of ruminants; the omasum. [Scotch.]

Monish† (mon'ish), *v.t.* [L. *moneo*, to remind, to admonish. See ADMONISH.] To admonish; to warn.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such. *Ascham.*

Monisher (mon'ish-ėr), *n.* An admonisher. *Johnson.*

Monishment† (mon'ish-ment), *n.* Admonition. *Sherwood.*

Monism (mon'izm), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single.] 1. In *philos.* the doctrine which holds that in the universe there is only one form of substance and of activity, only a single element or principle from which everything is developed.—2. In *biol.* same as *Monogenesis*, 3.

Monistic (mon-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to monism; of or pertaining to or derived from a single source; of or pertaining to or involving oneness or unity. 'The *monistic* systems of thought, which try to find one central idea, one all-pervading principle, which they use for the explanation of everything.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

Monition (mō-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *monitio*, *monitionis*, from *moneo*, to remind, to admonish.] 1. Admonition; warning; instruction given by way of caution; as, the *monitions* of a friend. 'The counsels and *monitions* of reason itself.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. Indication; intimation.

We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

3. In *civil law*, a summons or citation. *Wharton.*

Monitive (mon'i-tiv), *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow.*

Monitor (mon'i-tėr), *n.* [L., from *moneo*, to remind, to admonish. See MONITION.] 1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; an admonisher; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution; an admonisher.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. A senior student in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class; a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils.—3. A genus of large lizards, belonging to the family Monitoridæ or Varanidæ, so named from the popular belief that they give warning of the approach of crocodiles by making a kind of whistling noise. See MONITORIDÆ.—4. The popular name for a class of very shallow, semi-submerged, heavily-armed iron-clad steam-vessels, invented by Ericsson, carrying on their open decks either one or two revolving turrets, each containing one or more enormous guns, and designed to combine the maximum of gun-power with the minimum of exposure: so called from the name of the first vessel of the kind built during the American civil war.

Monitorial (mon-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense; conducted or carried on by monitors; proceeding from or performed by monitors; as, a *monitorial* school; *monitorial* system; *monitorial* instruction; *monitorial* duties.—2. Monitory; admonitory.

Monitorially (mon-i-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a monitorial manner; by monitors; after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoridæ (mon-i-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* The monitors, a family of saurian reptiles, closely allied to the true lizards, being chiefly separated from them by the unimportant fact that the abdomen and head are covered with ordinary scales, and not with large scuta. The tongue is protrusible and fleshy, like that of the snake. The teeth are lodged in a common alveolar groove, which has no internal border; and there are no palatal teeth. The tail has a double row of carinated scales, and is cylindrical in the terrestrial forms, and compressed in those whose habits are aquatic. The monitors are exclusively found in the Old World, and are the largest of all the recent Lacertilia. Called also *Varanidæ*. See MONITOR, 3.

Monitory (mon'i-to-ri), *a.* Giving monition or admonition; admonitory; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*Monitory letters*, communications of warning and admonition sent from an ecclesiastical judge, upon information of scandal and abuses within the cognizance of his court.

Monitory (mon'i-to-ri), *n.* Admonition; warning. 'The pope writ a *monitory* to him.' *Bacon.*

Monitress, Monitrix (mon'i-tres, mon'i-triks), *n.* A female monitor. 'Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress.*' *The Student.*

Monk (mungk), *n.* [A. Sax. *monec*, *munec*, from L.L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, one who lives alone, from *monos*, alone.] 1. A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion; one of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to celibacy and religious exercises. The first Christian monks devoted themselves entirely to God by solitude, prayer, fasting, self-denial, and mortification. Afterwards changes took place, and monks were divided into three classes—(1) *Cenobites*, those who lived in common in a monastery under a single ruler; (2) *Anchorets* or *Eremites*, those who lived in solitude; and (3) *Sarabaitæ*, or monks living under a relaxed rule, and wandering in different countries, the origin of the mendicant friar. Originally all monks were laymen, but after a time the superiors, and by degrees other members, were admitted to holy orders.—2. In *printing*, a blot, especially a blur or stain from types which have been too heavily inked—as opposed to a *friar*, which is a white spot from a deficiency of ink.

Monk-bat (mungk'bat), *n.* The *Molossus fumarius*, a species of bat found in Jamaica, the males of which are often found in great numbers together.

Monk-bird (mungk'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Friar-bird.*

Monkery (mungk'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The life of monks; the monastic life; the practices of monks. 'Wretched dead mediæval *monkeries.*' *Carlyle.*—2.† A monastery or the inhabitants of a monastery. 'Though he have a whole *monkery* to sing for him.' *Latimer.*—3. The country or rural districts; also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants. 'Thirty years on the *monkery.*' *Mayhew.* 'The place was well-known to the *monkery.*' *Mayhew.* [Slang.]

Monkey (mung'ki), *n.* [Formerly *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkye* (*Levins*, 1570), the *mon* being probably O.Fr. *monne*, a monkey, It. *monna* (whence O.It. dim. *monicchio*), a female ape, but properly signifying dame, mistress, a contr. of *madonna*, the term. *-key* being diminutive, as in *donkey.*] 1. A name used in its wider sense to include all the quadrumana, except the lemurs and their allies comprised under Owen's section

Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus Diana*).

Strepsirhina. In this sense it includes monkeys proper, apes, and baboons. In its more restricted sense it designates the long-tailed members of the order. The monkeys are distinguished from the apes by having cheek-pouches, long tails, and callosities on each side of the tail on the buttocks. The baboons are distinguished from the monkeys by the elongation of their muzzle and shortness of their tails, and from the apes

Howling Monkey (*Mycetes ursinus*).

by their cheek-pouches and callosities. The species of the monkey tribe are very numerous; many inhabit India and the Malay Archipelago, but Africa and South America furnish them in greater numbers and varieties. The Platyrrhine monkeys, or those distinguished by the wide separation of their nostrils, are exclusively confined to South America, and are mostly characterized by their long and prehensile tails; the Catarrhine monkeys have the nostrils near each other, the tail wanting, long, or short, and non-prehensile, and they belong to the Old World. (See QUADRUMANA.) The term monkey has now ceased to be of scientific value. 2. A term applied to a boy or girl either in real or pretended disapproval.

Rib-nosed Baboon (*Cynocephalus Maimon*).

A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing,
And mischief-making *monkey* from his birth.
Byron.

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them; and serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little *monkeys*, don't preach to them.
Ruskin (*Letter to Young Girls*).

3. The name given by workmen to a pile-

driving instrument with two handles raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to make it fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground: properly called a *Fistuca*. Also, a sort of power-hammer used in ship-building, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required. 4. A sum of £500. [Slang.] 'A '*monkey*' at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half.' *Whyte Melville.*—*To have* or *get one's monkey up*, to get into a bad temper; to have one's anger roused. [Slang.]

Monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) a small single block strapped with a swivel. (*b*) A block nailed on the topsail-yards of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through.

Monkey-boat (mung'ki-bōt), *n.* A half-decked, long, narrow boat used in docks and above bridges in the Thames.

Monkey-bread (mung'ki-bred), *n.* The fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. The fruit is a woody capsule, somewhat like a gourd, from 8 inches to 1½ foot long, and internally divided into

Foliage, Fruit, and Flower of Monkey-bread Tree (*Adansonia digitata*).

cells filled with a pulpy substance containing the seeds. The pulp is agreeable to the taste, slightly acid, and is often eaten; the juice expressed from it is valued as a drink for fever patients. The flowers are large, white, and solitary. See BAOBAB.

Monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), *n.* The popular name for plants of the family Nepenthaceæ, applied to them on account of the pitcher-like bodies appearing at the apex of the prolonged tendril-like leaf-stalks. See NEPENTHACEÆ.

Monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou-ėr), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Mimulus.

Monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), *n.* A resemblance to a monkey in actions or disposition; an act like that of a monkey.

Monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak-et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally made of some stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors.

Monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), *n.* The fruit of *Lecythis Ollaria*, and other species of Lecythis, the most gigantic trees in the ancient forests of Brazil. It consists of a hard capsule furnished with a lid, like a pot, containing nuts in its interior, of which monkeys are fond: hence its name. See LECYTHIS.

Monkey-puzzle (mung'ki-puz'l), *n.* The popular name for *Araucaria imbricata*. See ARAUCARIA.

Monkey-rail (mung'ki-rāl), *n.* *Naut.* a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship.

Monkey-tail (mung'ki-tāl), *n.* *Naut.* a short round lever for training carronades, and like purposes.

Monkey-wrench (mung'ki-rensh), *n.* In *mach.* a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Weale.*

Monk-fish (mungk'fish), *n.* Another name for the angel-fish (which see).

Monkhood (mungk'hụd), *n.* Character or condition of a monk.

> He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

Monking (mungk'ing), *a.* Monkish. 'Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Monkish (mungk'ish), *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* dress; *monkish* solitude.

> Many of the *monkish* failings, without their occasional beauty and simplicity. *Milman.*

Monkishness (mungk'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being monkish.

Monkly (mungk'li), *a.* Relating to monks; monkish. *Dr. H. More.*

Monk-seal (mungk'sēl), *n.* A species of seal found in the Mediterranean, forming the type of the genus Pelagius or Monachus (*P. monachus* or *M. albiventer*). It attains considerable size, and seems to have been the seal best known to the ancients.

Monk's-flower (mungks'flou-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus Monachanthus.

Monk's-hood (mungks'hụd), *n.* A plant of the genus Aconitum, the *A. Napellus*. See WOLF'S-BANE.

Monk's-rhubarb (mungks'rō-bārb), *n.* A plant, *Rumex alpinus*, a species of dock. See DOCK.

Monk's-seam (mungks'sēm), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a seam made by laying the selvages of sails over each other, and sewing them on both sides.—2. The mark left on a ball or bullet by the mould at the junction of its two halves.

Mono-. See MON.

Monobasic (mon-ō-bās'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *basis*, a base.] In *chem.* applied to an acid which enters into combination with one equivalent of a base to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base.

Monocarp, Monocarpon (mon'ō-kärp, mon-ō-kär'pon), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, single, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

Monocarpic (mon-ō-kär'pik), *a.* Same as *Monocarpous*.

Monocarpous (mon-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* producing fruit but once in its life: a term applied to annual plants.

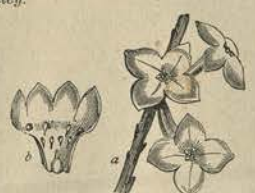
Monocephalous (mon-ō-sef'al-us), *a.* Having only one head; in *bot.* applied to fruits that have but one organic head or summit, as the capsule of the Silene; also to flowers disposed in umbels.

Monocephalus (mon-ō-sef'al-us), *n.* pl. **Monocephali** (mon-ō-sef'al-ī). [Gr. *monos*, one, and *kephalē*, the head.] A compound monster, characterized by having only one head but two bodies, which are blended together more or less intimately.

Monoceros (mon-os'e-ros), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *keras*, a horn.] 1. A one-horned creature; a unicorn; a sea-monster with one horn, probably the sword-fish. 'Mighty *monoceroses* with immeasured tayles.' *Spenser.*—2. The Unicorn, a constellation of Helvelius, surrounded by Hydra, Canis Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. It contains thirty-eight stars.—3. In *zool.* a genus of entomostomata.

Monocerot† (mon-os'e-rot), *n.* A one-horned creature. See MONOCEROS.

Monochlamydeæ (mon'ō-kla-mid''ē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-class of dicotyledonous plants, having a single covering, that is, a calyx without a corolla, or a corolla without a calyx. *Lindley.*



a, Monochlamydeous Flower—*Daphne Mezereum*. *b*, Perianth cut open to show the single envelope.

Monochlamydeous (mon'ō-kla-mid''ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chlamys*, *chlamydos*, a cloak.] In *bot.* having a single covering. See MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.

Monochord (mon'ō-kord), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, only, and *chordē*, a chord.] In *music*, a single string stretched across a sound-board, and having under it a movable bridge that can be shifted at pleasure. By placing under the string a diagram of the proportionate lengths of string required for the production of just intervals, the ear can be trained, and experiments can be made. The monochord was invented by Pythagoras, and Ptolemy measured and proved all his intervals by it.

Monochromatic (mon'ō-krō-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.—*Monochromatic lamp*, a lamp whose flame yields rays of some one homogeneous light, such as when a flame is produced from the burning of a solution of common salt added to spirit of wine. In this flame yellow predominates almost to the exclusion of the other coloured rays; and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all either yellow or black, and deficient in the tints which they exhibit when seen by solar light, or by that of our ordinary combustibles.

Monochrome (mon'ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] A painting with one single colour, but relieved by light and shade.

Monochromy (mon-ok'rō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chrōma*, a colour.] The art of painting in a single colour.

Monochronic (mon-ō-kron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chronos*, time.] Of one and the same time; existing or happening at the same time; contemporaneous. In *geol.* applied to organic remains which seem to have been deposited at the same period.

Monociliated (mon-ō-sil'i-āt-ed), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *cilium*, a tentacle.] Furnished with one cilium.

Monoclinal (mon-ok'lin-al), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *klinō*, to bend.] In *geol.* applied to strata that dip for an indefinite length in one direction.

Monoclinic, Monoclinate (mon-ō-klin'ik, mon-ok'lin-āt), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *klinō*, to incline.] In *mineral.* a term applied to a system of crystallization in which the crystals have three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, and are cut by the third at right angles. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. Called also *Monoclinohedric*.

Monoclinohedric (mon'ō-klīn-ō-hed''rik). See MONOCLINIC.

Monoclinous (mon-ok'lin-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *klinē*, a bed.] 1. In *bot.* hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower.—2. In *geol.* monoclinal (which see).

Mono-compound (mon-ō-kom'pound), *n.* In *chem.* a term applied to compounds containing one atom of the element or one molecule of the compound radical specified, as monochloracetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorine; monophenylamine, which contains one molecule of phenyl.

Monocotyle (mon'ō-ko-til), *a.* Monocotyledonous.

Monocotyledon (mon-ō-kot-i-lē''don), *n.* A monocotyledonous plant; an endogen (which see).

Monocotyledonous (mon'ō-kot-i-lē''don-us), *a.* In *bot.* having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf, as endogenous plants have.

Monocracy (mon-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *krateō*, to govern.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy. *S. Smith.*

Monocrat (mon ō-krat), *n.* One who governs alone. See MONOCRACY.

Monocular, Monoculous (mon-ok'ū-lėr, mon-ok'ū-lus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and L. *oculus*, an eye.] 1. Having one eye only.—2. Adapted to be used with one eye only; as, a *monocular* microscope.

Monoculus (mon-ok'ū-lus), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *oculus*, an eye.] A genus of entomostracous crustacea, which mostly frequent stagnant waters.

Monodactylous (mon-ō-dak'til-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *daktylos*, a finger.] Having one finger or toe only.

Monodelph, Monodelphian (mon'ō-delf, mon-ō-del'fi-an), *n.* A mammal belonging to the sub-class Monodelphia. See MONODELPHIA.

Monodelphia, Monodelphii (mon-ō-del'fi-a, mon-ō-del'fi-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *delphys*, womb.] One of the three sub-classes into which mammals have been divided in accordance with the nature of their reproductive organs, the other two classes being Ornithodelphia and Didelphia. The Monodelphia are characterized by the fact that the uterine enlargements of the oviducts coalesce to a greater or less extent to form a single uterine cavity. The uterus opens again into a single vagina, the sphincter of whose aperture is always distinct from that of the rectum. They have no external

pouch or marsupium, but bring forth their young in so complete a state that they do not require such additional protection. This sub-class corresponds with the division 'Placental' mammals, and includes all the Mammalia except the monotremes and marsupials. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Monodelphic (mon-ō-del'fik), *a.* Applied to a mammal destitute of marsupium or pouch; of or belonging to the monodelphia.

Monodical (mon-od'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a monody.

Monodimetric (mon'ō-dī-met''rik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *dis*, two, and *metron*, a measure.] In *crystal.* same as *Dimetric. Dr. Mayne.* See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

Monodist (mon'od-ist), *n.* One who writes or sings a monody.

Monodon (mon'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *monodous, monodontos*, having one tooth or shoot—*monos*, alone, single, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] The sea-unicorn or narwhal (*M. monoceros*), family Delphinidæ, a cetaceous mammal, which has a remarkable horn-like tusk projecting from its head. There is a rudiment of another tusk, but only one of them is usually developed. Its usual size is from 16 to 20 feet.

Monodonta (mon-ō-don'ta), *n.* [See MONODON.] A genus of molluscs inhabiting a pyramidal shell, the lips disunited at the upper part, the left having a tooth-like process, from which the name is derived.

Monodrama, Monodrame (mon'ō-drä-ma, mon'ō-drām), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *drama*, a drama.] A dramatic performance by a single person.

Monodramatic (mon'ō-dra-mat''ik), *a.* Pertaining to a monodrama. *Smart.*

Monody (mon'ō-di), *n.* [Gr. *monōdia—monos*, sole, and *ōdē*, a song.] A mournful kind of song, in which a single mourner is supposed to give vent to his grief.

It is called a *monody*, from a Greek word signifying a mournful or funeral song sung by a single person. *Bp. Newton.*

Monodynamic (mon'ō-di-nam''ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *dynamis*, power.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent.

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended. *De Quincey.*

Monœcia (mon-ē'shi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *oikia, oikos*, a house.] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the Araceæ. The cut shows part of inflorescence of *Arum maculatum: a*, stamens; *b*, pistils.

Monœcia.

Monœcian (mon-ē'shi-an), *n.* A monœcious plant.

Monœcious, Monœcian (mon-ē'shus, mon-ē'shi-an), *a.* 1. In *bot.* having male flowers and female flowers on the same individual plant.—2. In *zool.* applied to an animal having both male and female organs of reproduction united in the same individual: opposed to *diœcious.*

Monogam (mon'ō-gam), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

Monogamic (mon-ō-gam'ik), *a.* 1. In *bot.* having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected in a head.—2. Same as *Monogamous.*

Monogamist (mo-nog'a-mist), *n.* 1. One who upholds monogamy or the practice of marrying only once.

I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist. Goldsmith.*

2. One who has a single wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or *polygamist.*

Monogamous (mo-nog'a-mus), *a.* 1. Upholding monogamy, or the practice of marrying only once.—2. Marrying only one at a time: opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous;* as, a *monogamous* tribe.—3. In *zool.* having only one mate; living in pairs; as, a *monogamous* family of birds.—4. In *bot.* same as *Monogamic.*

Monogamy (mo-nog'a-mi), *n.* [See above.] 1. The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice; the principle that forbids a second marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.—2. The marrying of only one at a time: opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy.*—3. In *zool.* the having only one mate; the practice of living in pairs.

Monogastric (mon-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *gastēr*, the belly or stomach.] Having but one stomach.

Monogenesis (mon-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *genesis*, origin.] In *biol.* (*a*) a term used by Von Beneden to denote direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself: opposed to *metagenesis.* (*b*) Used by Prof. A. Thomson to denote descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and the germ cell, or male and female parent principles. *Brande & Cox.* (*c*) Defined by Haeckel to mean development of all the beings in the universe from a single cell. See extract under MONOGENETIC.

Monogenetic (mon'ō-je-net''ik), *a.* Of or relating to monogenesis (which see).

There are, indeed, two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and the *monogenetic*, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being. But it is clear that the *monogenetic* school is becoming more and more powerful. Mr. Darwin, as we saw, was satisfied with admitting four or five beginnings for plants, and the same number for animals. But his position has become almost untenable, and his most ardent disciple, Professor Haeckel, treats his master's hesitation on this point with ill-disguised contempt. One little cell is all that he wants to explain the universe, and he boldly claims for his primordial Moneres, the ancestor of plants and animals and men, a self-generating power, the so-called *generatio spontanea* or *æquivoca. Max Müller.*

Monogeny (mo-noj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *genos*, race, species.] The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species; the essential specific unity of the human species.

Monogram (mon'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gramma*, letter.] 1.† One character in writing. *B. Jonson.*—2. A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, used for instance on seals, trinkets, letter paper and envelopes, &c., or employed by printers, painters, and engravers as a means of distinguishing their works.—3.† A picture drawn in lines without colour; a sketch. *Hammond.*

Monogrammal (mon'ō-gram-al), *a.* Same as *Monogrammic.*

Monogrammic, Monogrammatic (mon-ō-gram'ik, mon'ō-gram-mat''ik), *a.* In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

Monogrammous (mon-ō-gram'us), *a.* Same as *Monogrammic.*

Monograph (mon'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *graphē*, description.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; as, a *monograph* on violets in botany; a *monograph* on an Egyptian mummy.

Monograph (mon'ō-graf), *v. t.* To write or produce a monograph on. [Rare.]

Messrs. Sowerby have *monographed* the genus and figured all the species. *Treas. of Nat. Hist.*

Monographer (mon-og'ra-fėr), *n.* A writer of monographs.

Monographic, Monographical (mon-ō-graf'ik, mon-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monograph.—2. Drawn in lines without colours.

Monographically (mon-ō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a monograph.

Monographist (mon-og'ra-fist), *n.* One who writes a monograph.

Monographous (mon-og'raf-us), *a.* Monographic.

Monography (mon-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *graphō*, to describe.] 1. A delineation in lines without colours being used; an outline sketch.—2.† A monograph.

Monogyn (mon'ō-jin), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant having only one style or stigma.

Monogynia (mon-ō-jin'i-a), *n. pl.* In *bot.* the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower.

Monogynian, Monogynous (mon-ō-jin'i-an, mo-noj'in-us), *a.* Pertaining to the order monogynia; having only one style or stigma.

Monogynœcial (mon'ō-jī-nē''si-al), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *gynē*, a woman, a female, and *oikia*, a house.] In *bot.* applied to simple fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

Monohemerous (mon-ō-hem'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *hēmera*, a day.] In *med.* lasting or existing only one day.

Monoicous (mon-oi'kus), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.* same as *Monœcious.*

Monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *lithos*, a stone.] A pillar, column, and the like formed of a single stone, generally applied to such only as are noted for their magnitude, as the obelisks and columns of Egypt.

Monolithic, Monolithal (mon-ō-lith'ik, mon-ō-lith'al), *a.* Formed of a single stone; consisting of monoliths.

Monologist (mon-ol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *logos*, from *legō*, to speak.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation. *De Quincey.*

Monologue (mon'ō-log), *n.* [Fr. *monologue*, from Gr. *monos*, sole, and *logos*, speech.] That which is spoken by one person alone; especially, (*a*) a dramatic soliloquy. (*b*) A long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company.

He sate at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to *monologues*, not one-fifth part of which he could anyways understand. *W. Black.*

Monology (mo-nol'o-ji), *n.* The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations; the habit of soliloquizing.

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life. *De Quincey.*

Monomachist (mon-om'a-kist), *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duellist. [Rare.]

Monomachy, Monomachia (mon-om'a-ki, mon-ō-mā'ki-a), *n.* [Gr. *monomachia—monos*, sole, and *machē*, combat.] A duel; a single combat. 'This *monomachy* lasted not.' *Heywood.* [Rare.]

Monomane (mon'ō-mān), *n.* One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. [Rare.]

Monomania (mon-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *monos*, single, and *mania*, madness, from *mainomai*, to rage.] The name given to that form of mania in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea, or is irrational on one subject only.

Esquirol arranged all mental diseases into—1st. Mania, general delirium, and, 2d. *Monomania*, partial delirium. *Copland.*

Monomaniac (mon-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Monomaniac, Monomaniacal (mon-ō-mā'ni-ak, mon'ō-mā-ni''ak-al), *a.* 1. Affected with monomania or partial derangement of intellect.—2. Pertaining to monomania; resulting from monomania. 'Monomaniacal ideas.' *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

Monome (mon'ōm), *n.* Same as *Monomial.*

Monomera (mo-nom'e-ra), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *meros*, a part.] A section of homopterous insects, in which the tarsi have only one joint, as in the Coccidæ.

Monomerosomata (mon'ō-mėr-ō-sō-mā''ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, one, *meros*, a part, and *sōma, sōmatos*, a body.] An order of arachnidans, whose members possess an unsegmented abdomen, which is fused with the cephalothorax into a single mass. Respiration is effected by tracheæ. Most of the order are parasitic, and the most familiar are the mites and ticks. See ACARIDA.

Monometallic (mon'ō-me-tal''ik), *a.* Pertaining to monometallism.

Monometallism (mon-ō-met'al-izm), *n.* The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country; theory or belief in the advantages of a single metallic standard.

Monometallist (mon-ō-met'al-ist), *n.* A supporter of monometallism.

Monometer (mo-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *metron*, measure.] A rhythmical series, consisting of a single metre.

Monometric (mon-ō-met'rik), *a.* In *mineral.* a term applied to crystals with the axes equal or of one kind, as the cube, octahedron, and dodecahedron.

Monometrical (mon-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one metre.

Monomial (mo-nō'mi-al), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *onoma*, a name.] In *alg.* an expression or quantity consisting of a single term, unconnected with any other by the signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

Monomial (mo-nō'mi-al), *a.* In *alg.* consisting of only one term or letter.

Monomorphous (mon-ō-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *morphē*, form.] Of a single form: applied to certain neuropterous insects which, in their larva state, are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless.

Monomphalus (mon-om'fa-lus), *n.* pl. **Monomphali** (mon-om'fa-lī). [Gr. *monos*, one, and *omphalos*, the navel.] A kind of double monsters, characterized chiefly by the almost

complete union of two individuals by means of a common umbilicus.

Monomyaria (mon'ō-mī-ā''ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *mys, myos*, a muscle.] A group of the mollusca, consisting of those bivalves whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as in the oyster and the pecten.

Monomyaria.
a, Impression of the single adductor muscle.

Monomyarian, Monomyary (mon'ō-mī-ā''ri-an, mon-ō-mī'a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the order Monomyaria.

Monomyarian, Monomyary (mon'ō-mī-ā''ri-an, mon-ō-mī'a-ri), *n.* A bivalve of the order Monomyaria.

Monoousious, Monoousian (mon-ō-ou'si-us, mon-ō-ou'si-an), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *ousia*, nature, essence.] Having identically the same nature or essence.

Monopathic (mon-ō-path'ik), *a.* In *med.* applied to a disorder or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered; as, monomania is a *monopathic* affection.

Monopathy (mo-nop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *patheia*, suffering.] 1. Solitary suffering or sensibility. *Whitlock.* — 2. In *path.* a disease, disorder, or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered: applied to melancholy or monomania.

Monopersonal (mon-ō-pėr'son-al), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *persona*, a person.] Having but one person: used in theology.

Monopetalous (mon-ō-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *petalon*, flower-leaf.] In *bot.* having the petals united together into one piece by their edges; gamopetalous.

Monopetalous Flower.

Monophanous (mo-nof'an-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *phainō*, to appear.] Having a similar appearance to something else; resembling each other. [Rare.]

Monophonic (moñ-ō-fōn'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *phōnē*, voice.] In *music*, having but one part; single-voiced.

Monophthong (mon'of-thong), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phthongos*, sound.] 1. A simple vowel-sound. — 2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

Monophthongal (mon-of-thong'gal), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a simple vowel-sound.

Monophyletic (mon'ō-fi-let''ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *phylē*, a clan, a tribe, a family.] Of or pertaining to a single family. —*Monophyletic hypothesis*, that biological hypothesis, according to which the different families of organisms are derived from a single primordial form; monogenetic hypothesis.

Monophyllous (mo-nof'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.

Monophyodont (mon-ō-fī'o-dont), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *phyō*, to generate, and *odous*, a tooth.] A term applied to those mammals in which only a single set of teeth is ever developed. The sloths, armadillos, orycteropus, ornithorhynchus, and the true cetacea are examples. All other mammals generate two sets, the first *deciduous*, the second *permanent*.

Monophysite (mo-nof'i-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *physis*, nature.] One of the adherents of Dioscorus, bishop of Alexandria, who was condemned for the same heresy with Eutyches, A.D. 451. They maintained that Jesus Christ had but one nature—that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only.

Monophysitical (mon'ō-fi-sit''ik-al), *a.* Relating to the Monophysites or their doctrines.

Monopleurobranchian (mon'ō-plū'rō-brang''ki-an), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *pleura*, the side, and *branchia*, gills.] One of a tribe of the opisthobranchiate order of gasteropods, the Tectibranchs of Cuvier, including Tornatella, Bullæa, &c., in which the gill is only on one side, covered by the mantle, and not always by a shell. De Blainville erected them into an order.

Monopnoa (mon-op'no-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *pnoē*, breath.] A subdivision of reptiles, including all those that do not live in the water. *Owen.*

Monopody (mo-nop'o-di), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *pros.* a measure consisting of but one foot.

Monopoler† (mo-nop'ol-ėr), *n.* A monopolist. *Sherwood.*

Monopolist, Monopolizer (mo-nop'ol-ist, mo-nop'ol-iz-ėr), *n.* 1. One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who has exclusive command of any branch of trade or article of production; one who buys up the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one who has a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. — 2. One who obtains or assumes anything to the exclusion of others; as, a *monopolist* of advantages; a *monopolizer* of conversation.

Monopolitan† (mon-o-pol'i-tan), *n.* A monopolist. 'Project-seeking *monopolitan.*' *John Taylor.* [Rare.]

Monopolize, Monopolise (mo-nop'ol-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *monopolized;* ppr. *monopolizing.* [Fr. *monopoliser*, from Gr. *monos*, sole, and *pōleō*, to sell.] 1. To obtain a monopoly of; to have full command of for trade purposes; as, to *monopolize* all the corn in a district; to *monopolize* the India or Levant trade. — 2. To obtain or engross the whole of; to assume exclusive possession of. 'As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.' *Fuller.* 'Jews, who almost *monopolise* the professional chairs of Germany.' *Disraeli.*

Monopoly (mo-nop'o-li), *n.* [Fr. *monopole*, L. *monopolium*, Gr. *monopōlia*. See MONOPOLIZE.] 1. An exclusive trading privilege; the sole right or power of selling something, or full command over the sale of it; an exclusive right or power of trading in something or with some country; a grant from the crown, or other competent authority, conveying to some one individual, or number of individuals, the sole right of buying, selling, making, importing, exporting, &c., some one commodity or set of commodities. Thus in India the trade in opium is a government *monopoly*, all the opium grown being sold to the government, which derives a large revenue from re-selling it; patents for inventions grant *monopolies* to the patentees; and one who buys up the whole of a commodity in the market is said to have a *monopoly* of it.

> He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he can have the *monopoly* of everything he values. *South.*

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, in India opium is a *monopoly*. — 3. The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of others.

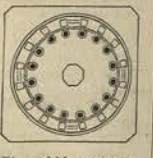
> Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden.*

Monopolylogue (mon-ō-pol'i-log), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *polys*, many, and *logos*, discourse.] An entertainment, in which a single actor sustains many characters. *Brande.*

Monopteral (mo-nop'tėr-al), *a.* In *arch.* formed as a monopteron.

Monopteral (mo-nop'tėr-al), *n.* In *arch.* a monopteron.

Monopteron, Monopteros (mo-nop'tėr-on, mo-nop'tėr-os), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, or single, and *pteron*, a wing.] In *arch.* a species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof. Called also *Monopteral.*


Plan of Monopteron.

Monoptote (mo-nop'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *ptōsis*, case.] In *gram.* a noun having only one oblique case-ending.

Monopyrenous (mon-ō-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *pyrēn*, a stone or kernel.] In *bot.* having but one kernel or stone.

Monorganic (mon-or-gan'ik), *a.* Belonging to or affecting one organ, or set of organs.

Monorhyme (mon'ō-rīm), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, and *rhythmos*, measure.] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monosepalous (mon-ō-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and E. *sepal*, the leaf of a calyx.] In *bot.* a term applied to the calyx of a flower when the sepals which compose it are united by their edges: the pink, convolvulus, &c., are examples. Called also *Gamosepalous.*

Monosepalous.

Monosperm (mon'ō-spėrm), *n.* A plant of one seed only.

Monospermous (mon-ō-spėrm'us), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* having one seed only.

Monospherical (mon-ō-sfe'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and E. *spherical* (which see).] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

Monostachous (mo-nos'ta-kus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *stachys*, an ear of corn.] In *bot.* having one spike.

Monostich (mon'ō-stik), *n.* [Gr. *monostichon—monos*, only, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of one verse only.

Monostrophe (mon-os'trō-fē), *n.* [See below.] A metrical composition having only one strophe.

Monostrophic (mon-ō-strof'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monostrophos*, having one strophe—*monos*, single, and *strophē*, strophe.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

Monostyle (mon'ō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *stylos*, a pillar.] In *arch.* (*a*) a term applied to the pillars of mediæval architecture when they consist of a single shaft, in distinction to *Polystyle*, compound pillars, made up of a group of shafts. (*b*) Applied to a building which is in the same style of architecture throughout. *Oxford Glossary.*

Monosyllabic (mon'ō-sil-ab''ik), *a.* [See MONOSYLLABLE.] 1. Consisting of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* word. — 2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* verse. —*Monosyllabic languages*, a division or class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root. The monosyllabic languages are the Chinese, Cochin-Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetan, and the tongues of several inferior tribes. See LANGUAGE.

Monosyllabism (mon'ō-sil-ab-izm), *n.* A predominance of monosyllables. *Eclec. Rev.*

Monosyllable (mon'ō-sil-a-bl), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of one syllable.

Monosyllable (mon'ō-sil-a-bl), *v.t.* To express in, or reduce to, one syllable. [Rare.]

> Nine tailors, if rightly spelled,
> Into one man are *monosyllabled.* *Cleaveland.*

Monotessaron (mon-ō-tes'sa-ron), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tessares*, four.] A scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists; a harmony of the four evangels.

Monothalaman (mon-ō-thal'a-man), *n.* In *zool.* a univalve shell which has but one chamber or cell.

Monothalamous (mon-ō-thal'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] In *zool.* a term applied to shells whose chamber is undivided by partitions; unilocular: used specially with reference to the rhizopods.

Monothecal (mon-ō-thē'kal), *a.* In *bot.* having only one loculament.

Monotheism (mon'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, only, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.

Monotheist (mon'ō-thē-ist), *n.* One who believes in one God only.

Monotheistic (mon'ō-thē-ist''ik), *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

Monothelism (mo-noth'el-izm), *n.* Same as *Monothelitism.*

Monothelite (mo-noth'ē-līt), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *thelēsis*, will.] A believer in monothelitism.

Monothelitic (mon'ō-the-lit''ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Monothelites, or their doctrine.

Monothelitism (mo-noth'ē-līt-izm), *n.* A branch of the Monophysitical heresy, which asserted that after the incarnation Christ had but one will.

Monotomous (mo-not'o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *mineral.* having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

Monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONY.] 1. In *rhet.* a sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried

key, without inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking. 'The sentimental *monotone* of Macpherson's *Ossian*.' *Prof. Blackie.*

He speaks of fearful massacres . . . in the same *monotone* of expression. *Sat. Rev.*

3. In *music*, a sound never varied; a single tone or key.

Monotonic, Monotonical (mon-ō-ton'ik, mon-ō-ton'ik-al), *a.* Monotonous. [Rare.]

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation. *Chesterfield.*

Monotonous (mo-not'on-us), *a.* Characterized by monotony; continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone. '*Monotonous* modulation.' *T. Warton.*

Then came silence, then a voice,
Monotonous and hollow like a ghost's. *Tennyson.*

Monotonously (mo-not'on-us-li), *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with one uniform tone; without inflection of voice.

Monotonousness (mo-not'on-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monotonous; monotony; irksomeness or dreary sameness.

Monotony (mo-not'on-i), *n.* [Gr. *monotonia*—*monos*, sole, and *tonos*, sound.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation. 'Multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*.' *T. Warton.*—2. Uniformity; sameness; want of variety.

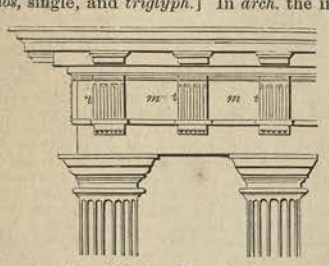
At sea everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *W. Irving.*

Monotremata (mon-ō-trem'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *trēma*, an aperture, from *traō*, *tetrainō*, to pierce through.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, having only one common cloacal outlet for the fæces and the products of the urino-genital organs, in this respect as well as others, noticeably in producing eggs, resembling birds. The jaws have no teeth, at most having horny plates which serve the same purpose. There are no external ears. Two Australian genera, Ornithorhynchus or Platypus and Echidna, constitute this order. The Monotremata are also called Ornithodelphia.

Monotrematous (mon-ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* Belonging to the Monotremata; characteristic of the Monotremata; as, *monotrematous* peculiarities.

Monotreme (mon'ō-trēm), *n.* A member of the order Monotremata (which see).

Monotriglyph (mon-ō-trī'glif), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *triglyph*.] In *arch.* the intercolumniation of the Doric order which embraces one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature above the space between two columns.



Monotriglyph.—Roman Doric.

m m, Metopes. *t t*, Triglyphs.

Monotropa (mo-not'rō-pa), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tropē*, a turning, because the flowers are turned one way.] A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Monotropaceæ, composed of monopetalous, exogenous, parasitical plants, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. The only European species is *Monotropa Hypopitys*, called in England yellow bird's-nest. See BIRD'S-NEST, 2.

Monotropaceæ (mon'ō-trō-pā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* In *bot.* a natural order of leafless exogenous parasites, of which the genus Monotropa is the type, allied to Ericaceæ, but differing from them in habit and technical characters.

Monotype, Monotypic (mon'ō-tīp, mon-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type.] Having but one type; consisting of a single representative; as, a *monotypic* genus of animals.

Monovalent (mo-nov'a-lent), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and L. *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] In *chem.* applied to an elementary substance one atom of which enters into combination with a single atom of another elementary substance.

Monoxylon (mo-noks'il-on), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *xylon*, wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber. *Maunder.*

Monroe-doctrine (mon'rō-dok-trin), *n.* The doctrine first propounded by President Monroe, that America should abstain from intermeddling with the broils of the Old World, while it would not suffer the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New, declaring that any attempt on the part of the powers of the eastern hemisphere to extend their system to the western would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the latter.

Monseigneur (moñ-sen-yėr), *n.* pl. **Messeigneurs** (mā-sen-yėr). [Fr.—*mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord, from L. *senior*, older. See SENIOR.] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries. Before the revolution the Dauphin of France was styled *Monseigneur*, without any addition.

Monsieur (mo'syė), *n.* pl. **Messieurs** (mes'-syė). [Fr., contr. of *monseigneur* (which see).] 1. A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France.—2. The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr.*; abbreviated *Mons.*, *M.*; plural *Messrs.*, *MM.*—3. A term applied, often in contempt, by an Englishman to a Frenchman.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent *monsieur*, that it seems much loves
A Gallian girl at home. *Shak.*

Monsoon (mon-sön'), *n.* [Fr. *monson*, *moncon*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, Pg. *mousão*, from Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season, the favourable season for sailing to India.] 1. The name given to a certain modification or disturbance of the regular course of the trade-winds which takes place in the Arabian and Indian seas. Between the parallels of 10° and 30° south latitude the eastern trade-wind blows regularly, but from the former parallel northwards the course is reversed for half the year, and from April to October the wind blows constantly from the south-west. During the other six months of the year the regular north-east trade-wind prevails. In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms; in others, with variable winds, and in others, as in China, with tempests. These tempests seamen call *the breaking up of the monsoons*.—2. An alternating wind in any region. See extract.

The word *monsoon* is now used for alternating winds in other regions; and as this custom is becoming popular, it would, perhaps, be well to use the term, in books on Physical Geography, for any winds at any locality whose direction shifts with the seasons, and which divide the year, however unequally, between them. Using the term, then, in this wider sense, we have *monsoons* in the China seas, in the Mexican Gulf, on the coasts of Africa, and South America. *Prof. Young.*

3. A kind of race-horse, descended from a particular horse of this name.

He's a *monsoon*, I'm sure. They've all those ears, and that peculiar dip in the back. *Trollope.*

Monster (mon'stėr), *n.* [Fr. *monstre*, from L. *monstrum*, any occurrence out of the ordinary course of nature supposed to indicate the will of the gods, a marvel, a monster, from *moneo*, to admonish, to warn.] 1. † Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful; a thing to be gazed or wondered at; a marvel; a prodigy.

For wend I never by possibilitee,
That swich a *monstre* or mervaille might be. *Chaucer.*

2. An unnatural production; an abnormal development; a plant or animal departing from the usual type. In organized beings the deviation consists sometimes in an unusual number of one or several organs; sometimes, on the contrary, in a deficiency of parts; sometimes in a malformation of the whole or some portion of the system; and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not ordinarily belonging to the sex or species.—3. Something looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, deformity, or power to do harm. 'A *monster* vile, whom God and man does hate.' *Spenser.*

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak.*

4. A chimerical figure such as sundry of those common on coats of arms; as, the sagittary, sphinx, mermaid, &c., which are compounded of the human and bestial shape; the dragon, griffin, wyvern, cockatrice, &c.

Monster (mon'stėr), *a.* [See the noun.] Of inordinate size or numbers; as, a *monster* meeting; a *monster* gun.

Monster† (mon'stėr), *v.t.* To make monstrous.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it. *Shak.*

Monsterer (mon'stėr-ėr), *n.* A maker of monsters; an exaggerator. 'These *monsterers* of nothings.' *Mrs. Gore.*

Monstrance (mon'strans), *n.* [L.L. *monstrantia*, from L. *monstro*, to show. See MONSTER.] In *R. Cath. Ch.* the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jewelled. Called also *Ostensory*, *Remonstrance*, and *Theotheca*.

Monstrance.

Monstration (mon-strā'shon), *n.* A demonstration; a showing; proof. *Grafton.*

Monstrator (mon'strāt-ėr), *n.* An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [Rare.]

This exhibition a university ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent *monstrator*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Monstricide (mon'stri-sīd), *n.* The slaughter of a monster. [Used only by Thackeray, and in joke.]

If Perseus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*. *Thackeray.*

Monstriferous (mon-strif'ėr-us), *a.* Producing monsters. *Sir W. Scott.*

Monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature, or what is monstrous; an unnatural production. 'The *monstrosities* both of animals and of vegetables.' *Buckle.*

We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast. *South.*

Monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* [L. *monstrosus*. See MONSTER.] 1. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature; as, a *monstrous* birth or production.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things. *Milton.*

2. Enormous; huge; extraordinary.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear. *Pope.*

3. Shocking; hateful; frightful; horrible.

So bad a death argues a *monstrous* life. *Shak.*

4. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton.*

Monstrous (mon'strus), *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as, *monstrous* difficult. 'A *monstrous* little voice.' *Shak.* 'A *monstrous* thick oil.' *Bacon.* [Now vulgar or colloquial.]

Add that the rich have still a jibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

Monstrously (mon'strus-li), *adv.* 1. In a monstrous manner: (*a*) in a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as, a man *monstrously* wicked. (*b*) To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly. 'Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.' *Dryden.*

Monstrousness (mon'strus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous; enormity. 'The *monstrousness* of man.' *Shak.*

Monstruosity† (mon-strō-os'i-ti), *n.* Monstrosity. *Shak.*

Monstruous† (mon'strō-us), *a.* Monstrous.

Monstruousness † (mon'strō-us-nes), *n.* Monstrousness. *Ascham.*

Montagnard (moñ-tan-yär), *n.* [Fr., from *montagne*, a mountain.] 1. A mountaineer. 2. A name given at different periods to one of the extreme democratic party in France. See *The Mountain* under MOUNTAIN.

Montanic (mon-tan'ik), *a.* [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. *Smart.*

Montanism (mon'tan-izm), *n.* The tenets of Montanus or his followers.

Montanist (mon'tan-ist), *n.* A follower of the heresiarch *Montanus*, a Phrygian by birth, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles. His sect sprang up in the second century.

Montanistic, Montanistical (mon-tan-ist'-ik, mon-tan-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

Montanize (mon'tan-īz), *v.i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

Montant, Montanto (mont'ant, mon-tan'-to), *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.] 1. In *fencing*, an upright blow or thrust. 'Thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*.' *Shak.* 'Your imbrocata, your passada, your *montanto*.' *B. Jonson.* —2. In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails.

Mont-de-piété (moṅ-de-pē-ā-tā), *n.* [Fr., lit. mountain of piety, from It. *monte di pietà*.] The name given to a class of establishments for advancing money to the poor at a reasonable rate of interest. They originated in Italy under the patronage of the papal government in the fifteenth century, and the object in founding them was to countervail the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. The institution has spread to other countries, as France and Spain.

Monte (mon'tā), *n.* [Sp., the stock of cards which remain after each player has received his share, from L. *mons*, a mountain.] A Spanish gambling game played with dice or cards.

Monte-bank (mon'tā-bangk), *n.* A gaming-table or establishment where *monte* is played. 'To accommodate such gentry, Don Francisco de Lara has established a *monte-bank*.' *Mayne Reid.*

Montefiasco (mōn-tā-fē-as'kō), *n.* A rich wine made at Montefiascone in Italy. *Simmonds.*

Monteith (mon-tēth'), *n.* [After the inventor.] A vessel for cooling wine-glasses. *Nares.*

Montem (mon'tem), *n.* The name given to an ancient English custom, till 1847 prevalent among the scholars of Eton, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus (L. *ad montem*, whence the name) near the Bath road, and exacting money for *salt*, as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum so collected was given to the *captain*, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university. The 'salt money' has been known to approach nearly £1000.

Montepulciano (mōn-tā-pōl-chä'nō), *n.* A celebrated wine made from grapes growing near the town of *Montepulciano* in Tuscany. 'Regal *Montepulciano*.' *Aytoun.*

Montero, Montero-cap (mon-tē'ro, mon-tē'ro-kap), *n.* [Sp. *montera*, a kind of cap, originally a hunting-cap, from *montero*, a huntsman, from *monte*, a mountain. It is described as a cap with a spherical crown, and a flap round it that may be drawn down over the ears.] A kind of cap, said to be properly a horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon.*

The *montero-cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue slightly embroidered. *Sterne.*

Montezuma (mon-tā-zō'ma), *n.* [After a sovereign of Mexico.] A genus of Mexican evergreen trees belonging to the nat. order Sterculiaceæ, remarkable for their showy red flowers.

Montgolfier (moṅ-gol-fyā or mont-gol'fi-ėr), *n.* [From the inventor's name.] A balloon filled with atmospheric air dilated by heat. —*Montgolfier-ram*, a hydraulic ram by which the fall of a column of water is caused to elevate a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

Month (munth), *n.* [O.E. *moneth*, A. Sax. *mônath*, *mônoth*, *mônth*, from *môna*, the moon. See MOON, and comp. Icel. *mánathr*, Dan. *maaned*, D. *maand*, G. *monath*, which are similarly derived.] 1. One of the twelve parts of the calendar year; a period of time nearly corresponding in length to one revolution of the moon round the earth; called distinctively a *calendar month*. The calendar months consist unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February, which consists of 28, and in leap-year of 29 days.—2. The period between change and change of the moon, reckoned as twenty-eight days; a lunar month. (See below, *Synodical* or *proper lunar month*.) Until the passing of the act 13 and 14 Vict. xxi. this was the sense in which the word was understood in all acts of parliament, unless a calendar month was specified, and in common law and equity 'month' is still taken as meaning a period of twenty-eight days. In ecclesiastical matters a calendar month is always understood. Month originally signified the time of one revolution of the moon, but the moon's period may be determined in relation to several celestial objects; hence there are several lunar periods known by distinctive names, viz.—*Anomalistic month*, a revolution of the moon from perigee to perigee; average length 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 37·4 seconds.—*Nodical month*, a revolution from ascending node to ascending node; average length 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, 36 seconds.—*Sidereal month*, the interval between two successive conjunctions of the moon with the same fixed star; average length 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11·5 seconds.—*Synodical*, or *proper lunar month*, the time that elapses between new moon and new moon; average length 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2·9 seconds.—*Tropical* or *periodic month*, the period reckoned from the moon's passing the equinox till her return to the same point; average length 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4·7 seconds.—3. The space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac: called distinctively a *solar month*. This period contains 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds.

Monthling (munth'ling), *n.* That which last for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble *monthling*. *Wordsworth.*

Monthly (munth'li), *a.* 1. Continued a month or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.—2. Done or happening once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.

Monthly (munth'li), *adv.* 1. Once a month; in every month; as, the moon changes *monthly*.—2.† As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. *T. Middleton.*

Monthly (munth'li), *n.* A magazine or other literary periodical, published once a month.

Monthly-nurse (munth'li-nėrs), *n.* A sick nurse who makes engagements for a limited period.

Month's-mind† (munths'mīnd), *n.* 1. Earnest desire; strong inclination. Probably from a woman's longing in pregnancy, which usually commences in the first month of gestation *Shak.*

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's-mind* to combat?
Hudibras.

2. A celebration in remembrance of a deceased person held a month after the decease.

Keeping his *month's-mind* and his obsequies
With solemn intercession for his soul. *Old play.*

Montia (mon'ti-a), *n.* [In honour of Joseph *Monti*, a professor of botany.] A genus of plants, nat. order Portulacaceæ. *M. fontana* (the water blinks) is a minute succulent plant with very small white flowers, growing in wet gravelly places in Britain and throughout Europe, often forming dense tufts.

Monticle (mon'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A little mount; a hillock: sometimes written *monticule*. *Bailey.*

Monticulate, Monticulous (mon-tik'ū-lāt, mon-tik'ū-lus), *a.* Having little projections or hills. *Smart.*

Monticule (mon'ti-kūl), *n.* See MONTICLE.

Montigenous (mon-tij'en-us), *a.* [L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain, and *gigno*, *genui*, to beget.] Produced on a mountain. [Rare.]

Montmartrite (moṅ-mär'trīt), *n.* A mineral of a yellowish colour, occurring massive, and found at *Montmartre*, near Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime.

Montoir (moṅ-twar), *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.] In the *manege*, a horseblock; a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

Monton (mon'ton), *n.* [Sp.] A miner's name for a heap of ore; a quantity of ore under the process of amalgamation.

Montross (mon'tros), *n.* An under-gunner or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or firemaster; a matross. See MATROSS.

Monture (mon'tūr), *n.* [Fr., a saddle-horse, a setting or mounting, from *monter*, to mount.] 1. A saddle-horse.

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairfax.

2. A setting, mounting, frame, or the like.

Monument (mon'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *monumentum*, from *moneo*, to remind, to warn.] 1. Anything by which the memory of a person, period, or event is preserved or perpetuated; a memorial. 'Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments*.' *Shak.*

Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope.*

2. Especially something built or erected in memory of events, actions, or persons. 'To fill with worm-holes stately *monuments*.' *Shak.*

(I would) pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or *monument* to ages. *Milton.*

3.† A burial-vault; a tomb. 'Which like a taper in some *monument*, doth shine upon the dead man's swarthy cheeks.' *Shak.*

Make the bridal-bed
In that dim *monument* where Tybalt lies. *Shak.*

4. Any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.

And was it not worthy his being hated of his brethren, and being sold out of his country, to give such a noble example of fidelity and chastity, as to stand a *monument* of it in holy writ for the admiration and imitation of all following ages? *South.*

Monumental (mon-ū-ment'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with a monument or monuments; as, a *monumental* inscription. 2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory; as, a *monumental* pillar. 3. Having the character of or resembling a monument. 'Shadows brown that Sylvan loves, of pine or *monumental* oak.' *Milton.* 4.† Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he be possesst
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*

Monumentally (mon-ū-ment'al-li), *adv.* 1. By way of memorial; as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*.—2. By means of monuments.

Mony (mon'i), *a.* Many. [Scotch.]

Moo (mö), *v.i.* To make the noise of a cow; to low: imitated from the sound. [A child's word.]

Moo (mö), *n.* The noise of a cow; act of lowing.

Mood (möd), *n.* [Fr. *mode*, L. *modus*. See MODE, which is simply this word in a different form.] 1. In *gram.* the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event, or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like. The moods of the English verb are the *indicative*, *potential*, *subjunctive*, *imperative*, and *infinitive*. See these terms. 2. In *logic*, the form of an argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, and their quality, as affirmative or negative.—*Mood of a categorical syllogism*, in *logic*, the designation of its three propositions in the order in which they stand according to their quantity and quality.—3. In *music*, see MODE.

Mood (möd), *n.* [A. Sax. *môd*, mind, passion, disposition, mood; cog. O.Fris. O. Sax. *môd*, Goth. *môds*, Icel. *móðr* (*móthr*), Dan. and Sw. *mod*, D. *moed*, G. *muth*, mood, spirit, passion, courage, &c.; root-meaning doubtful.] 1. Temper of mind; state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; disposition; humour; as, a melancholy *mood*; an angry *mood*; a suppliant *mood*. 'Eyes unused to the melting *mood*.' *Shak.* 'Fortune in her shift and change of *mood*.' *Shak.*

I govern'd men by change, and so I sway'd
All *moods*. *Tennyson.*

2.† Anger; heat of temper. 'Till at the last aslaked was his *mood*.' *Chaucer.* 'Who, in my *mood*, I stabb'd unto the heart.' *Shak.*—3. A moody, morbid, or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, sullenness, absence of mind, or the like: generally used in the plural, and preceded by a possessive pronoun.

Then turn'd Sir Torre, and being in *his moods*,
Left them, and under the strange-statued gate,
Where Arthur's wars were render'd mystically,
Past up the still rich city to his kin. *Tennyson.*

Moodily (möd'i-li), *adv.* In a moody manner; peevishly; sullenly; sadly.

Moodiness (möd'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

Moodir (mö'dēr), *n.* The Turkish name for the governor of a city or district. Also written *Mudir*.

Moodirieh (mö-dēr-ē'ā), *n.* A district governed by a moodir. Written also *Mudirieh*.

Moody (möd'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *mòdig*, angry. See MOOD, temper.] 1. Subject to or indulging in moods or humours.

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe. *Gray.*

2.† Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare.]

Give me some music—music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*

3. Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy. '*Moody* and dull melancholy.' *Shak.* 'Your *moody* discontented souls.' *Shak.*

Moody-mad† (möd'i-mad), *a.* Mad with anger. '*Moody-mad* and desperate stags.' *Shak.*

Moolah, Moollah (mul'a), *n.* Same as *Mollah*.

Mools, Mouls (mölz), *n.* [A form of *mould*.] Pulverized earth; the earth of the grave; the dust of the dead; the grave. [Scotch.]

Moon (mön), *n.* [A. Sax. *mōna*, the moon (masc.); cog. O. Fris. *mōna*, Goth. *mēna*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, D. *maan*, O.H.G. *māno* (the Mod. G. *mond*, moon, is a derivative like E. *month*), Lith. *menu*, Gr. *mēnē*, Per. *ma*, Skr. *más*, all meaning the moon; from a root *má*, to measure: the moon was early adopted as a measurer of time, hence the name.] 1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, whose borrowed light is reflected to the earth, and serves to dispel the darkness of night. The moon, after the sun, is not only the most conspicuous, but in an astronomical point of view the most interesting of the heavenly bodies. The variety of her phases, her eclipses, and the rapidity with which she changes her place among the fixed stars, drew the attention of the earliest observers of the heavens; while in modern times the important application of the theory of her motions to navigation, and the determination of terrestrial longitudes, has given the *lunar theory* the first rank among the objects of astronomical science. Among all the heavenly bodies the moon is the nearest to us. The mean distance of its centre from that of the earth is 59·96 of the earth's equatorial radii, or about 237,000 miles; its diameter is 2160 miles, and its magnitude about $\frac{1}{49}$th of that of the earth; it completes its revolution round the earth, or makes the tour of the heavens, in a mean or average period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11·5 seconds, which constitutes the *sidereal month*. (See MONTH.) The motion of the moon round the earth is subject to great inequalities, arising from the sun's attraction, combined with the different positions of the moon in regard to the earth and sun; it revolves on its own axis in the same time that it takes to revolve round the earth, as appears from its always presenting the same side to the earth. The face of the moon appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, which on being examined with a good telescope are discovered to be mountains and valleys, the mountains appearing to be of a volcanic character. The moon has no clouds nor any other indication of an atmosphere.—2. A satellite of any planet; as, the *moons* of Jupiter.—3. The period of a revolution of the moon round the earth; a month. 'This roaring *moon* of daffodil and crocus.' *Tennyson.* [Now confined to poetry.]

One twelve *moons* more she'll wear Diana's livery. *Shak.*

4. Something in the shape of a moon or crescent; as, in *fort.* a crescent-shaped outwork; a half-moon. — *Moon in distance*, a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation. — *Beyond the moon*, beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

Whither art thou rapt,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain? *Drayton.*

Moon (mön), *v.t.* 1. To adorn with a moon or moons; to furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks. 'With his *mooned* train the strutting peacock.' *Drayton.* [Poetical.]—2. To expose to the rays of the moon.

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed they seethe it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and *mooned*. *Holland.*

Moon (mön), *v.i.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moon-struck. [Colloq.]

Elsley was *mooning* down the river by himself. *Kingsley.*

Moon-beam (mön'bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon. 'To fan the *moonbeams* from his sleeping eyes.' *Shak.*

Moon-blasted (mön'blast-ed), *a.* Blasted by the influence, or supposed influence, of the moon.

Moon-blind (mön'blīnd), *a.* Dim-sighted; purblind. *Sir W. Scott.*

Moon-blink (mön'blingk), *n.* A temporary evening blindness occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

Moon-calf (mön'kaf), *n.* [Comp. G. *mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception—a person or conception influenced by the moon.] 1. A monster; a deformed creature. 'The sotted *moon-calf* gapes.' *Dryden.*—2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception.—3. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

Moon-culminating (mön'kul-min-āt-ing), *a.* In *astron.* an epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon.

Moon-dial (mön'dī-al), *n.* A dial to show the hours by the moon.

Mooned (mönd), *a.* 1. Having the moon as symbol; identified with the moon. '*Mooned* Ashtaroth.' *Milton.*—2. Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent. 'Upon the *mooned* domes aloof.' *Tennyson.*—3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turned fiery red, sharpening into *mooned* horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

Mooner (mön'ėr), *n.* One who moons; one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

Moonet (mön'et), *n.* A little moon; a satellite. 'The *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter.' *Bp. Hall.*

Mooney (mön'i), *a.* Same as *Moony*.

Mooney (mön'i), *n.* A noodle; a simpleton. [Colloq.]

Moon-eye (mön'ī), *n.* 1. An eye affected by the moon, or supposed to be affected by the moon.—2. A disease in a horse's eye.

Moon-eyed (mön'īd), *a.* 1. Affected with moon-eye; having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden.*

Moonfern (mön'fėrn), *n.* Same as *Moonwort*.

Moon-fish (mön'fish), *n.* A fish of a silver colour found in the Antilles, whose tail is shaped like a half-moon; *Ephippus gigas*.

Moonflaw (mön'flą), *n.* A flaw or defect caused by the moon; an attack of lunacy.

I fear she has a *moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her. *Brome.*

Moon-flower (mön'flou-ėr), *n.* A plant, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, the ox-eye daisy: so called from its appearance. (See CHRYSANTHEMUM.) The name is also applied to one or two plants blossoming at night, especially to *Ipomœa bona-nox*, a convolvulaceous plant of the East Indies.

Moong (möng), *n.* In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean.

Moongus (mön'gus), *n.* Same as *Mungoose*.

Moonish (mön'ish), *a.* Like the moon; variable, as the moon; fickle; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shak.*

Moonja, Moonjah (mön'ja), *n.* A grass (*Saccharum moonja*) indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, and twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, &c., by native boatmen.

Moonless (mön'les), *a.* Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

Moonlight (mön'līt), *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

Moonlight (mön'līt), *a.* Pertaining to moonlight; illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight. 'Our *moonlight* revels.' *Shak.* 'Alone and gazing on the *moonliaht* sea.' *Southey.*

Moonlighter (mön'līt-ėr), *n.* One of those ruffians who have often banded together to carry on outrages at night in Ireland, in the country districts.

Moonling (mön'ling), *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a lunatic. *B. Jonson.*

Moon-lit (mön'lit), *a.* Lit or illuminated by the moon. 'The *moon-lit* sea.' *Moore.*

Narrow *moon-lit* slips of silver cloud. *Tennyson.*

Moon-loved (mön'luvd), *a.* *Loved by the moon.*

The yellow-skirted fayes
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their *moon-loved* maze. *Milton.*

Moon-madness (mön'mad-nes), *n.* Lunacy. *Shelley.*

Moon-milk (mön'milk). See LAC-LUNÆ.

Moon-month (mön'munth), *n.* A lunar month.

Moon-raker (mön'rāk-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Moon-sail*.

Moonrise (mön'rīz), *n.* The rise or first appearance of the moon above the horizon. 'The serene *moonrise* of a summer night.' *John Morley.*

Moon-sail (mön'sāl), *n.* A sail rigged above a sky-sail, which is usually the highest sail in a ship. Called also *Moon-raker*.

Moon-seed (mön'sēd), *n.* A plant, *Menispermum canadense*, so named from the crescent-like form of its seed. It is found in the United States of America, and being a climbing shrub is commonly planted for covering bowers. See MENISPERMACEÆ.

Moonset (mön'set), *n.* [Formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon. *Browning.* [Rare.]

Moon-shaped (mön'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

Moonshee (mön'shē), *n.* [Arab. *munshi*.] In Hindostan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

Moon-sheered (mön'shērd), *a.* *Naut.* applied to a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft.

Moonshine (mön'shīn), *n.* 1. The light of the moon.—2. *Fig.* show without substance or reality; pretence; empty show; fiction. Hence such phrases as *a matter of moonshine*, a matter of no consequence or of indifference.—3. A month. [Burlesque and rare.]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shak.*

4. Smuggled spirits. *Admiral Smyth.*—5.† A dish of poached eggs and sauce.

Could I those whitely stars go nigh, . . .
I'd poach them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess. *Howell.*

I'll make a sop o' the *moonshine* of you. *Shak.*

Moonshine, Moonshiny (mön'shīn, mön'shīn-i), *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as, a fair *moonshine* night. 'You *moonshine* revellers.' *Shak.*

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

Moonsiff (mön'sif), *n.* An East Indian name for a native justice or judge.

Moonstone (mön'stōn), *n.* A variety of adularia worked by lapidaries. By reflected light it presents a pearly play of colour not unlike that of the moon. It occurs massive, and also in crystals, in fissures of granite, gneiss, &c. The finest specimens come from Ceylon.

Moonstruck, Moonstricken (mön'struk, mön'strik-n), *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic. '*Moonstruck* madness.' *Milton.*

A *moonstruck* silly lad that lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with day. *Byron.*

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far. *Brougham.*

Moon-trefoil (mön'trē-foil), *n.* A plant, *Medicago arborea*, an evergreen shrub, native of Italy, but long introduced into our gardens. See MEDICAGO.

Moonwort (mön'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Botrychium lunaria*. See BOTRYCHIUM.

Moony, Mooney (mön'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the moon. 'Soft and pale as the *moony* beam.' *N. Drake.*—2. Like a moon; moon-shaped or crescent-shaped.—3. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard; having the crescent as a standard. 'The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Encountering fierce
The Solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Paynim blood. *Philips.*

4. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Household Words.* [Colloq.]—5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck; hazy.

What a *mooney* grandmother you are, after all. *Dickens.*

Moon-year (mön'yēr), *n.* A lunar year, the time required for twelve revolutions of the moon, which is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 37 seconds, according to Lalande.

Moop (möp), *v.i.* [A non-nasalized form of *mump*.] To nibble; to mump. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Moor (mör), *n.* [A. Sax. *mór*, waste land, a moor, a fen, a hill or any heath-clad track; Icel. *mór*, a moor, a heath; D. *moer*, a morass; Dan. *mor*, a moor, a marsh; G. *moor*, a marsh, a fen, a moor: from the same root as *marsh*, *mere*, *mire*—*morass* being a derivative.] 1. A tract of land overrun with heath, the soil of which consists of poor light earth, or is marshy or peaty, or otherwise barren. 2. A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport.

Moor (mör), *n.* [D. *Moor*, Fr. *Maure*, G. *Mohr*, from L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Mauros*, a Moor, probably from Gr. *mauros*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans *Mauretania*, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.

Moor (mör), *v.t.* [From D. *marren*, *maaren*, *maren*, to tie, to moor; the same word as E. *mar*, A. Sax. *merran*, *ámerran*, to hinder, to mar, O.H.G. *marrjan*, to stop, to hinder, to mar.] 1. To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains.—2. To secure; to fix firmly.

Moor (mör), *v.i.* To be confined by cables or chains. [Rare.]

> On oozy ground his galleys *moor*. *Dryden.*

Moor (mör), *n.* An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings. *Wharton.*

Moorage (mör'āj), *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor-ball (mör'bal), *n.* The common name for the curious sponge-like balls found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, the systematic name of which is *Conferva Ægagrapila*. The plant consists of a mass of branched, articulated, green threads, resembling the hair-balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

Moor-bred (mör'bred), *a.* Produced on moors. *Drayton.*

Moor-buzzard (mör'buz-ėrd), *n.* See MARSH-HARRIER.

Moorcha (mör'cha), *n.* An East Indian term for a battery.

> Abdoola Khan is in charge of a *moorcha*. *W. H. Russell.*

Moor-coal (mör'kōl), *n.* In *geol.* a friable variety of lignite.

Moorcock, Moorfowl (mör'kok, mör'foul), *n.* The red-grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*). See GROUSE. The female is called the *moorhen*.

Mooress (mör'es), *n.* A female Moor. *Campbell.*

Moor-game (mör'gām), *n.* Grouse; red-game.

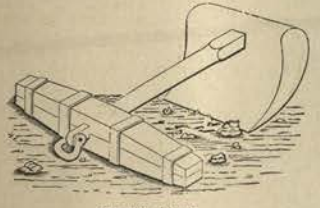
Moor-grass (mör'gras), *n.* A British plant of the genus Sesleria, the *S. cærulea*. It grows on mountains in Scotland and the north of England.

Moorhen (mör'hen), *n.* The common English name for the gallinule or water-hen, the *Gallinula chloropus*, as also for the female of the red-grouse or *Lagopus scoticus*.

Moor-ill, Muir-ill (mör'il), *n.* A disease to which cattle are subject. Called also *Redwater* (which see). [Scotch.]

Mooring (mör'ing), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the act of securing a ship or boat to a particular place by means of anchors, &c. (*b*) *pl.* That by which a ship is so moored or secured, as the anchors, chains, or hawsers by which she is kept stationary in a river or harbour. (*c*) *pl.* The place where a ship is so secured. Hence, *fig.* what constitutes an attachment or bond of connection.

Mooring-block (mör'ing-blok), *n.* A sort



Mooring-block.

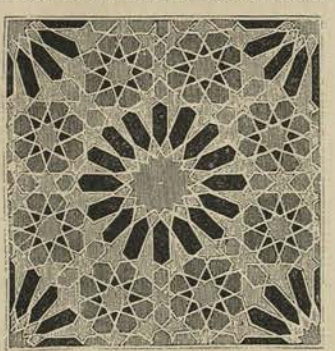
of cast-iron anchor used in some of the royal ports for riding ships by.

Mooring-pall, Mooring-post (mör'ing-pal, mör'ing-pōst), *n.* A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron fixed firmly into the ground for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains; also, a strong piece of timber or iron inserted into the deck of ships for fastening the moorings when alongside a quay.

Moorish (mör'ish), *a.* Moory; having the character of a moor. 'Along the *moorish* fens.' *Thomson.*

Moorish (mör'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.—*Moorish* or *Moresque architecture*, a style of architecture which the Moors of Spain and other Mohammedan nations have employed in mosques and other public edifices. Called also *Saracenic* or *Arabian Architecture*. Its distinguishing features are the prevailing use of the arch of a horse-shoe shape, lofty, elongated cupolas, and a profusion of elaborate surface decoration. The horse-shoe arch embraces more than a semicircle, and is therefore narrower at the springing than above, as shown in the doorway here figured. Similar arches, pointed at top, are also common, as well as trefoil, cinque-foil, and other forms of arches. The columns from which the arches spring are slender, sometimes in pairs, and the superincumbent masses broad and heavy. The profuse decoration of interior surfaces with richly coloured arabesques and geometrical designs is another distinctive feature of this style of architecture. Mosaics of glazed tiles, such as that shown in the accompanying cut, are frequently employed to decorate walls, the star being one of the simple forms often adopted to form the basis of the design. Many interesting examples of this style of architecture remain at various places in Spain, the finest of all being the Alhambra at Granada.

Moorish Doorway, Cordova.



Moorish Wall Decoration, Alhambra.

Moorland (mör'land), *n.* A waste, barren district; a moor. *Brockett.*

Moorpan, Moorband (mör'pan, mör'band), *n.* A term signifying the hard clayey layer—frequently ferruginous—found at the depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts, and the formation of which may perhaps be attributed to the land being always full of water to that mark, the influence of evaporation and of vegetation extending no deeper.

Moorstone (mör'stōn), *n.* A species of granite found in Cornwall and some other parts of England, and very serviceable in the coarser parts of a building.

Moor-titling (mör'tit-ling), *n.* The bird known more commonly as the stone-chat.

Mooruk (mör'ųk), *n.* The native name for a rare cassowary (*Casuarius Bennettii*) that was discovered in 1856 by Captain Devlin in the island of New Britain. It is easily tamed.

Moory (mör'i), *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny; boggy; watery. 'As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales.' *Fairfax.*

Moory (mör'i), *n.* A brown cloth made in India. *Simmonds.*

Moose (mōs), *n.* [A native Indian name.] An animal of the genus Cervus, *C. Alces* (or *Alces Malchis*), and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the height of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 lbs. This animal has palmated horns, with a short thick neck, and an upright mane of a light brown colour. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very broad and slouching; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep furrow in the middle so as to appear bifid. This animal inhabits the colder parts of North America as well as the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia, the European variety being known as the elk. See ELK.

Moose-deer (mōs'dēr), *n.* Same as *Moose*.

Moose-wood (mōs'wųd), *n.* 1. A tree of the genus Acer (*A. striatum*) found in the United States, and sometimes called *Striped Maple*. 2. A shrub of the genus Dirca (*D. palustris*) found in the northern United States. Called also *Leather-wood*.

Moostabid (mōs'ta-bid), *n.* A high-priest or chief mollah among the Persians.

Moot (mōt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *mótian*, to meet for deliberation, to treat, to discuss, to dispute, from *mót*, a meeting, an assembly, a *mote*, whence *métan*, to meet. See MEET.] 1. To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against.

> This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted*, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, to plead or debate merely by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times. *Wharton.*

Moot (mōt), *v.i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

> He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court. *Bp. Earle.*

Moot (mōt), *n.* Dispute; debate; discussion; specifically, in *law*, a debate on a hypothetical case by way of practice.

> Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their *moots*. *Bacon.*

Moot (mōt), *a.* Relating to or connected with debatable questions; subject to discussion; discussed or debated; as, a *moot* question. 'This *moot* case.' *Dryden.*

Mootable (mōt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being mooted. *Sir T. Browne.*

Moot-case (mōt'kās), *n.* A point, case, or question to be mooted or debated. See MOOT, *a.*

Moot-court (mōt'kōrt), *n.* In *law schools*, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law or arguing and deciding fictitious cases.

Mooted, Moulted (mōt'ed, mōlt'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term sometimes used in the same sense as *eradicated*, or torn up by the roots.

Mooter (mōt'ėr), *n.* One who moots; a disputer of a moot-case. *Todd.*

Moot-hall † (mōt'hal), *n.* A hall of meeting; a hall of debate; a hall of judgment. In the moot-halls, formerly connected with inns of court, imaginary or moot-cases were argued by the students at law.

> Then they led Jesus to Caiaphas, into the *moot-hall*, and it was early. *Wicklyffe*, Jn. xviii. 28.

Moot-hill (mōt'hil), *n.* A hill of meeting on which our Saxon ancestors held their great courts.

Moot-house (mōt'hous), *n.* Same as *Moot-hall*.

Moot-man (mōt'man), *n.* One of those who used to argue a hypothetical case in the inns of court.

Moot-point (mōt'point), *n.* A point debated or liable to be debated.

> Whether this young gentleman combined with the miserly vice of an old one any of the open-handed vices of a young one was a *moot-point*. *Dickens.*

Mop (mop), *n.* [A Celtic word: W. *mop*, *mopa*, a mop; Gael. *mab*, *mob*, a tuft, tassel, mop; allied to L. *mappa*, a towel.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of threads or

coarse yarn fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, &c.—2. The young of any animal. [Provincial.]—3. A young girl; a moppet.—4. A fair where servants are hired. See extract, which gives a plausible explanation of the name.

Some few days after the statute fair a second, called a *mop*, is held for the benefit of those not already hired. This fair mops or wipes up the refuse of the statute fair, carrying away the dregs of the servants left. *Brewer.*

Mop (mop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mopped;* ppr. *mopping.* To rub or wipe with a mop.

Mop (mop), *n.* [Comp. D. *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face.] A wry mouth; a grimace.

What *mops* and mowes it makes! heigh, how it frisketh! *Beau. & Fl.*

Mop (mop), *v.i.* To make a wry mouth.

Mark but his countenance; see how he *mops* and how he mows, and how he strains his looks. *Barnaby Rich.*

Mop-board (mop'bōrd), *n.* The washboard or skirting of a room. See WASHBOARD.

Mope (mōp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *moped;* ppr. *moping.* [Probably connected with *mop*, a wry mouth; D. *moppen*, to pout.] To be very stupid; to be very dull; to be drowsy or listless; to be spiritless or gloomy. 'Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy.' *Milton.*

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope.* *Shak.*

Mope (mōp), *v.t.* To make stupid or spiritless. 'A young, low-spirited, *moped* creature.' *Locke.*

Mope (mōp), *n.* A stupid or low-spirited person; a drone. 'No meagre, muse-rid *mope*, adust and thin.' *Pope.*

Mope-eyed (mōp'īd), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind. *Bramhall.*

Mopeful (mōp'fuł), *a.* Mopish; stupid; dull.

Mop-fair (mop'fār), *n.* Same as *Mop*, 4.

Mopingly (mōp'ing-li), *adv.* In a moping manner.

Mopish (mōp'ish), *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected. 'A sort of *mopish* and unsociable creatures.' *Killingbeck.*

Mopishly (mōp'ish-li), *adv.* In a mopish manner. '*Mopishly* stupid.' *Bp. Hall.*

Mopishness (mōp'ish-nes), *n.* Dejection; dulness; stupidity. *Bp. Hall.*

Moplah (mop'lä), *n.* A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar, descended from Arabs and Moors who settled in Malabar and married native women.

Moppet (mop'et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop* (which see).] 1. A rag baby; a puppet made of cloth.—2. A fondling name of a little girl or a woman.—3. A woolly variety of dog.

Mopsey (mop'si), *n.* 1. Same as *Moppet.*—2. An untidy woman. *Halliwell.*

Mopsical (mop'sik-al), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; mope-eyed; stupid. *Bp. Gauden.*

Mopus (mō'pus), *n.* A mope; a drone. 'I'm grown a mere *mopus.*' *Swift.*

Mopus (mo'pus), *n.* [According to Latham, who defines it as a bad piece of money, 'from Sir Giles Mompesson, the notorious monopolist of James I.'s time.'] Money: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

Moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* [Fr. See MOCK.] 1. A tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality.—2. A species of Wilton carpet.

Mor, More (mōr). A Celtic adjective found often as a component in personal and place names, and signifying great; as, Can*more*, great head, Strath*more*, the great strath. It occurs also in common nouns of Celtic origin, as clay*more*, great sword.

Mora (mō'ra), *n.* [L., delay.] In *Scots law*, a general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like; and the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence.

Mora (mo'ra), *n.* An ancient game still played in Italy with extraordinary zest, by two persons raising the right hand, and suddenly and contemporaneously throwing it down with only some of the fingers extended, when the aim is to guess what they unitedly amount to.

Mora (mō'ra), *n.* [The native Guiana name.] 1. A South American genus of trees, containing only one known species, the *M. excelsa*, It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. It is valuable for its timber; the bark is used for tanning, and the seeds, which contain starch, are used by the Indians for food in times of scarcity. In Guiana the tree attains a height of 100 feet and upwards.—2. The wood of that tree, much esteemed for shipbuilding, being recognized at Lloyd's as a first-class timber.

Moraceæ (mō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Morus*, one of the genera.] A natural order of diclinous exogens, of Lindley's urtical alliance, and sometimes regarded as a sub-order of Artocarpaceæ. The members are trees and shrubs natives of temperate and tropical climates. The plants abound in milky juice, and many of them are valuable for the caoutchouc obtained from it; others are esteemed for their fruit, while the bark of several yields useful fibres. It comprises mulberries, figs, osage-orange, fustic, and contrayerva.

Moraine (mō-rān'), *n.* [Fr., connected with It. *mora*, a heap of stones.] The name given to those accumulations of stones, sand, or other debris found on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot. The latter are called *terminal moraines*, the former *lateral* or *medial moraines*, according as they are situated at the sides or about the middle of the glacier. Lateral moraines are formed by the fall of detritus from the mountains that inclose the glaciers and are always present, medial moraines by the union of the adjacent lateral moraines of two or more glaciers from different valleys meeting together. The term *moraine profonde* is applied to the detritus beneath the glacier. See GLACIER.

Moral (mo'ral), *a.* [Fr. *moral*, from L. *moralis*, pertaining to manners or morals, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, *mores*, manners, morals.] 1. Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; relating to morality or morals; ethical; as, *moral* law; *moral* philosophy; *moral* sense; *moral* nature; *moral* courage; *moral* suasion.

Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands. *Dryden.*

2. In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities; related or pertaining to a law of right and wrong, considered as being binding in its own nature, and not depending on human laws: opposed to *positive.*

Moral duties arise out of the nature of the case itself, prior to external command; positive duties do not arise out of the nature of the case but from external command. *Butler.*

3. Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; bound to conform to what is right; subject to a principle of duty; accountable.

A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty. *Edwards.*

4. Governed by or conformable to the laws of right and wrong: opposed to *immoral;* (*a*) applied to things; as, *moral* actions; a *moral* life. (*b*) Applied to persons, respecting or acting in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.

The wiser and more *moral* part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order. *Hooker.*

5. Appealing to or affecting man as engaged in the practical concerns of life; sufficient for practical purposes: opposed to *demonstrative;* as, *moral* evidence; *moral* arguments; *moral* certainty.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible; and *moral* certainty may be properly styled indubitable. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, morally, and not metaphysically or mathematically, true *moral* demonstrations. *Burke.*

6.† Having a moral; latent; hidden; figurative; allegorical; symbolical.

By my troth, I have no *moral* meaning; I meant, plain holy-thistle. *Shak.*

A thousand *moral* paintings I can show
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's
More pregnantly than words. *Shak.*

7.† Moralizing. *Shak.*—*Moral evidence.* See under EVIDENCE.—*Moral law*, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them, as distinguished from ceremonial law.—*Moral philosophy* or *moral science*, the philosophy or science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics (which see).—*Moral sense* or *moral faculty*, the capacity to perceive what is good or bad in conduct, and to approve or disapprove; conscience.

Moral (mo'ral), *n.* 1.† Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Rare.]

Their *moral* and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. *pl.* (*a*) Conduct; behaviour; course of life in regard to right and wrong; as, a man of correct *morals.* 'Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them.' *South.*—(*b*) Moral philosophy; ethics; as, a lecturer on *morals.*—3. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach; hence, intent; meaning.

He has left me here to expand the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shak.*

The *moral* is the first business of the poet. *Dryden.*

4. A kind of drama, more commonly called a *Morality.*

Morals, properly so called, however, had disappeared from the stage long before this last date (1625), though something of their peculiar character still survived in the pageant or mask. *Craik.*

5. [Probably a corruption of *model.*] An exact likeness; a counterpart. [Slang.]

He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle; and as for the long chin, it is the very *moral* of the governor's. *Smollett.*

6. A certainty. [Slang.]

Moral† (mo'ral), *v.i.* To moralize.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer. *Shak.*

Morale (mō-räl'), *n.* [An erroneous spelling of Fr. *moral*, which is used in same sense.] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like: said especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers and sailors in time of war.

Outnumbered by two to one; rudely surprised and beaten in the running series of actions that had occurred two days before, . . . threatened with the speedy loss of its sole line of retreat, a circumstance of itself often fatal to *morale*—the first problem that forces itself on us . . . is, what could its chief have meant by his resolution to stand here (Sedan) at all? *Saturday Review.*

Moraler† (mo'ral-ėr), *n.* A moralizer.

Come, you are too severe a *moraler.* *Shak.*

Moralism (mo'ral-izm), *n.* A moral maxim or saying; moral counsel or advice; moral sermonizing; inculcation of morality. 'Accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning *moralisms* of his congenial friends.' *Farrar.* [Rare.]

Moralist (mo'ral-ist), *n.* [Fr. *moraliste.* See MORAL.] 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates moral duties.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions. *Addison.*

2. One who practises moral duties; a moral as distinguished from a religious person. [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist.* *South.*

Morality (mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *moralité.* See MORAL.] 1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; morals; ethics.

The system of *morality* to be gathered from the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue; as, we often admire the politeness of men whose *morality* we question.—3. The quality of a character, principle, or action, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; the conformity of an act, principle, &c., to the divine law, or to the true moral standard or rule.

The *morality* of an action is founded on the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

4. A kind of drama, which succeeded the *miracle plays* or *mysteries* among our forefathers, of which the persons in the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental powers, and faculties.

The Mysteries were properly theological, the *Moralities* ethical, in aim, and professedly in tone. The characters were either taken from sacred history or they were allegorical personifications of virtues and vices. *G. P. Marsh.*

Moralization (mo'ral-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections.—2. Explanation in a moral sense.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralization* of twice the length in the octave stanza. *T. Warton.*

Moralize (mo'ral-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moralized;* ppr. *moralizing.* [Fr. *moraliser.* See MORAL.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose,

or to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from; *to* found moral reflections on.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; to furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce wars and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Spenser.*

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To exemplify the moral of; as, to *moralize* a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity, he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels) we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them. *Bp. Hall.*

4. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of. [Rare.]

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *G. Ramsay.*

Moralize (mo'ral-īz), *v.i.* To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me *moralize*,
Applying this to that, and so to so,
For love can comment upon every woe. *Shak.*

I know you come abroad to *moralize* and make observations. *Steele.*

Moralizer (mo'ral-īz-ėr), *n.* One who moralizes. 'A *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles.' *Th. Hook.*

Morally (mo'ral-li), *adv.* In a moral manner; from a moral point of view: (*a*) in a moral or ethical sense; ethically.

By good, *morally* so called, *bonum honestum* ought chiefly to be understood. *South.*

(*b*) According to moral rules; virtuously; uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Virtually; practically; to all intents and purposes; as, *morally* certain.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Morass (mō-ras'), *n.* [Same word as D. *moeras*, from *moer*, a marsh; Sw. *moras*; G. *morast*. See MOOR, MERE.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground; a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen.

The false *morass*
In quivering undulations yields beneath
Thy burden in the miry gulf enclosed. *Shenstone.*

—*Morass ore*, bog iron ore.

Morassy (mō-ras'i), *a.* Marshy; fenny. '*Morassy* earth.' *Pennant.*

Morat (mo'rat), *n.* [L. *morus*, a mulberry.] A beverage composed of honey flavoured with mulberry juice.

Moration† (mō-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *moratio*, from *moror*, to tarry, to delay.] The act of delaying or lingering. *Sir T. Browne.*

Moratorium (mō-ra-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *moratorius*, delaying, from *mora*, delay.] A period of delay granted by law on special occasions in favour of certain classes of debtors, who find themselves unable to pay their debts; a word recently borrowed into England from Continental usage.

Moravian (mō-rā'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.

Moravian (mō-rā'vi-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Moravia.—2. One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss. They were expelled from Bohemia and Moravia in the beginning of the eighteenth century but received a settlement in Saxony. They are eminently evangelical, and given to missionary effort. Where possible they prefer to live in separate colonies or societies. Called in Germany *Herrnhuter*, from *Herrnhut*, the name they gave to their first settlement.

Moravianism (mō-rā'vi-an-izm), *n.* The principles of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

Morbid (mor'bid), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease, probably akin to *morior*, same root as Skr. *mri*, to die.] 1. Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as, *morbid* humours; a *morbid* constitution; a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant; *morbid* fancies. 'Of *morbid* hue his features, sunk and sad.' *Thomson.*—2. Relating to disease; as, *morbid* anatomy.

Morbidezza (mor-bi-det'sa), *n.* [Ital.] In *painting*, a method of colouring by which the appearance of softness and delicacy peculiar to the living flesh is produced. *Fairholt.*

Morbidity (mor-bid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being morbid; morbid quality; disease. 'Unable from some defect or *morbidity*.' *C. Kingsley.*

Morbidly (mor'bid-li), *adv.* In a morbid manner; in a diseased manner; as, to be *morbidly* affected; *morbidly* sensitive to criticism.

Morbidness (mor'bid-nes), *n.* A state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound; morbidity.

Morbific, Morbifical (mor-bif'ik, mor-bif'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *morbifique*; L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, to make.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within, can carry off the distemper. *South.*

Morbillous (mor-bil'us), *a.* [Fr. *morbilleux*, from L.L. *morbilli*, measles, a dim. pl. from L. *morbus*, a disease. See MORBID.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease; measly.

Morbose† (mor-bōs'), *a.* [L. *morbosus*, sickly, diseased, from *morbus*, a disease. See MORBID.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy. '*Morbose* tumours and excrescences in plants.' *Ray.*

Morbosity† (mor-bōs'i-ti), *n.* The state of being morbose; a diseased state. *Sir T. Browne.*

Morceau (mor-sō), *n.* [Fr. See MORSEL.] A bit; a morsel; a small piece: generally used by English writers to signify a short piece or a passage of literary or musical composition.

Morchella (mor-chel'a), *n.* [From *morchel*, the German name. See MOREL.] A genus of edible fungi of the division Hymenomycetes, having a fistular stalk and roundish or conical pitted pileus. It includes the *M. esculenta*, or morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See MOREL.

Mordacious (mor-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *mordax*, *mordacis*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] 1. Biting; given to biting.—2. *Fig.* (*a*) acrid; violent in action.

Many of these (composts) are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn.*

(*b*) Sarcastic.

Mordaciously (mor-dā'shus-li), *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition. *Waterhouse.*

Mordacity (mor-das'i-ti), *n.* [L. *mordacitas*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] The quality of biting; readiness or propensity to bite. *Landor.*

Mordant (mor'dant), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mordeo*, to bite, to take fast hold of.] 1. A substance employed in the process of dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter and the material to be dyed, and which serves to fix the colours. It is also termed a *basis*. Alumina, sulphate of iron, and acetate of lead are commonly employed as mordants.—2. In *gilding*, any sticky matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere.

Mordant (mor'dant), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Biting; keen; caustic; sarcastic; severe.—2. Having the quality of seizing hold or of fixing colours.

Mordant (mor'dant), *v.t.* To imbue or supply with a mordant; as, to *mordant* a fabric for dyeing.

Mordantly (mor'dant-li), *adv.* In a mordant manner.

Mordellidæ (mor-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Mordella*, one of the genera.] A family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, having the body elevated and arched, with the head inserted very low, the thorax trapezoid or semicircular, the elytra very short or narrow, or acuminated at the extremity as well as the abdomen. The *Mordella lunata* is known by the name of the *lunated point-tail beetle*.

Mordente (mor-den'tā), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a beat; a turn; a passing shake.

Mordicancy (mor'di-kan-si), *n.* [See below.] A biting quality; corrosiveness. *Evelyn.*

Mordicant (mor'di-kant), *a.* [L. *mordicans*, *mordicantis*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] Biting; acrid. 'The *mordicant* quality of bodies.' *Boyle.*

Mordication (mor-di-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *mordicatio*, *mordicationis*. See MORDICANT.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion. 'The *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins.' *Bacon.*

More (mōr), *a.* Serving as the comparative of *much* and *many*; the superlative is *most*. [A. Sax. *māra*, comp. of old positive *mā* (not used in A. Sax.), great; cog. D. *meer*, Dan. *meer*, *meere*, G. *mehr*, Icel. *meiri*, *meirr*, Goth. *mais*, *maiza*, more; from a root to which belong also Gael. *mor*, great; L. *magis*, more; Gr. *megas*, great; Skr. *mahā*, great.] 1. With singular nouns (as comparative of *much* or *some*): greater in amount, extent, degree, intensity, or the like; as, *more* land; *more* courage; *more* light. In such usages it has the effect of a partitive, and *of* might be understood after it; but formerly it was often used purely as an adjective, and might take the indefinite or definite article before it where *greater* would now be the word used.

Her best is bettered with a *more* delight. *Shak.*

The *more* part knew not wherefore they were come together. Acts xix. 32.

2. With plural nouns (as comparative of *many*): greater in number; in greater numbers; as, *more* men.

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. Ex. i. 9.

3. Added to some former number; additional: it may be placed either before or after its noun.

But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addison.*

More (mōr), *adv.* 1. In a greater degree, extent, or quantity.

Israel loved Joseph *more* than all his children. Gen. xxxvii. 3.

More is used to modify an adjective (or adverb) and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in comparatives; as, *more* wise (= *wiser*), *more* wisely; *more* illustrious, *more* illustriously; *more* contemptible; *more* durable. It *may* be used before all adjectives which admit of comparison, and is *generally* used with words of more than two syllables, individual taste or euphony being what usually settles the matter. Formerly it was very often used superfluously in the comparative; thus Shakspere has *more better*, *braver*, *fitter*, *mightier*, *hotter*, &c.—expressions now used only by the uneducated.—2. In addition; further; besides; again: qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, &c.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, *once more*. *Shak.*

—*More and more*, with continual increase.

Amon trespassed *more and more*. 2 Chr. xxxiii. 23.

—*To be no more*, to be destroyed or dead; to have perished. 'Cassius *is no more*.' *Shak.*

When time itself shall *be no more*. *Addison.*

More (mōr), *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered some *more*, some less. Ex. xvi. 17.

They were *more* which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. Josh. x. 11.

2. Some other thing; something further or in addition.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do *more*, Sempronius: we'll deserve it. *Addison.*

3.† Persons of rank; the great.

The *more* and less came in with cap and knee. *Shak.*

More† (mōr), *v.t.* To make more. 'What he will make more, he *moreth*.' *Gower.*

More (mōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *mōr*. See MOOR.] A hill. [Provincial English.]

More (mōr), *n.* [O.H.G. *morahā*, G. *möhre*, a carrot.] A root. *Spenser; Grose.*

Moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* [Probably connected with *mohair*, Fr. *moire*.] A watered woollen, or woollen and cotton goods used for curtains, hangings, heavy dresses, &c.

More-hough (mōr'hok), *n.* Same as *Blendwater*.

Morel (mo'rel), *n.* [In meaning 1 same as Fr. *morelle*, nightshade, from L.L. *morellus*, dark-coloured, L. *morulus*, dark. In meaning 2 same as Fr. *morille*, a mushroom, G. *morchel*, Sw. *murkla*, which is also said to have the same origin, this mushroom becoming dark when cooked. So also the morel cherry is lit. a dark-coloured cherry.] 1. Garden nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). Written also *Morelle*. See NIGHTSHADE.—2. A genus of edible mushrooms (Morchella); applied specifically to *Morchella esculenta*, in some parts plentiful in this country, but chiefly brought to us from Germany. It is much used to flavour gravies, as also dressed fresh in various ways, and is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom to make ketchup.—3. A kind of cherry. See MORELLO.

Moreland (mōr'land). Moorland.

Morelle (mo-rel'), *n.* Garden nightshade. See MOREL, 1.

Morello (mo-rel'lō), *n.* [It. *morello*, dark-coloured. See MOREL.] A kind of cherry with a dark red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long; flesh deep purplish-red, tender, juicy, and acid. This variety of cherry is commonly cultivated in Britain.

Morelschiki (mor-el-shik'i), *n. pl.* [Rus.] A sect of Russian fanatics of the Greek Church, whose leading idea is to mortify the flesh for the sake of saving the soul, with which object they have recourse to various modes of mutilation, torture, and death. Called in English *Immolators*.

Moreness† (mōr'nes), *n.* Greatness. 'Worldly *moreness*.' *Wickliffe*.

Moreover (mōr-ō'vėr), *adv.* [*More* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

Moresk (mō-resk'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moresque*.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *a.* [Fr., from It. *moresco*, from *Moro*, L. *Maurus*, a Moor.] Moorish; after the manner of the Moors.—*Moresque dance*, a morris-dance. See MORRIS.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *n.* A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces named after the Moors, but really developed by the Byzantine Greeks. Called also *Arabesque* (which see).

Morganatic (mor-gan-at'ik), *a.* [L.L. *morganatica*, a morning-gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage; corrupted from G. *morgen-gabe*, O.G. *morgan-geba*, a morning-gift (A. Sax. *morgen-gifu*). 'A marriage is called *morganatic* when the *morgen-gift*, or morning-gift, or dowry, was given and received in lieu of all other dowry, and also of rights of inheritance that might fall to the issue of such marriage.' *Richardson*.] A term applied to a kind of semi-matrimonial alliance between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank. In Germany such unions are called also *left-handed marriages*, because at the nuptial ceremony the left hand is given. If the male be of sovereign rank the children of the female do not inherit the father's sovereignty, but they are considered legitimate in most other respects.

Morganatical (mor-gan-at'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Morganatic*.

Morganatically (mor-gan-at'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage; as, they were married *morganatically*.

Morgay (mor'gā), *n.* [W. *morgi*, dog-fish, shark—*mor*, the sea, and *ci*, dog.] The small-spotted dog-fish, or bounce (*Scyllium canicula*), a small species of shark common on our southern coasts, where, keeping near the bottom, it feeds on fish and crustaceans. It is regarded as a pest by the fishermen, whose bait it takes in place of more valuable fish. When properly cooked its flesh is by no means unpalatable.

Morglay (mor'glā), *n.* [Celt. *mor, mawr*, great, and *glaive*, sword.] A sword; a claymore. 'Carrying their *morglays* in their hands.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Morgue (morg), *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; a dead-house: the name is especially used of such places in France.

Moria (mō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *mōros*, foolish.] In *med.* foolishness; fatuity. *Dunglison*.

Moribund (mor'i-bund), *a.* In a dying state.

The patient was comatose and *moribund*. *Copland*.

Moribund (mor'i-bund), *n.* A dying person. *Wright*.

Morice (mor'is), *n.* A morris.

Morigerate (mo-rij'ėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *morigeror, morigeratus*, to obey. See MORIGEROUS.] To be obedient. *Cockeram*.

Morigeration (mo-rij'ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [See MORIGERATE.] Obedience; obsequiousness. 'That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age.' *Evelyn*. 'His politic *morigeration* to the Commonwealth men in England.' *A. W. Ward* (in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Morigerous (mo-rij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *morigerus*—*mos, moris*, manner, and *gero*, to carry.] Obedient; obsequious. 'A *morigerous* patient.' *Rich. Brathwaite*. [Rare.]

Moril (mor'il), *n.* A mushroom. See MOREL.

Morin, Morine (mō'rin), *n.* A yellow colouring matter obtained from *Morus tinctoria*.

Morinel (mor'i-nel), *n.* [From Gr. *mōros*, foolish, from its supposed stupidity.] A bird, the *Charadrius morinellus*, or dotterel.

Moringa (mō-ring'ga), *n.* [From *Muringo*, the name of the species in Malabar.] The only genus of the order Moringaceæ. See MORINGACEÆ.

Moringaceæ (mō-ring-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, differing from Leguminosæ in having the odd petal inferior, the anthers one-celled, the ovary tricarpellary, and the ovules anatropal. It consists of trees having bi- or tri-pinnate leaves, and either large white or red flowers in panicles, and a long three-angled pod in the three rows of seeds. The root of the *Moringa pterygosperma* has a pungent odour and an aromatic taste. It is used as a stimulant in paralytic affections and intermittent fever. The leaves, flowers, and tender seed-vessels are used in curries. The nuts are the ben-nuts, from which the oil of ben is extracted. (See BEN-OIL.) This plant is a native of India and Arabia.

Morin's-apparatus (mor'in-z-ap-pa-rā''tus), *n.* [After General *Morin*, the inventor.] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a cylinder caused to revolve about a vertical axis by the descent of a weight attached to a rope wound round a horizontal axis, the rotation of the cylinder being continually accelerated in accordance with the acceleration of the descending weight. By means of a pencil gently pressed by a spring, on a sheet of paper, the horizontal velocity of the cylinder at each unit of time, while the weight is descending, is registered. This shows it to increase as the square of the time, or as the numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, &c., thus confirming the theory of falling bodies.

Morion (mor'i-on), *n.* [Fr., said to be from Sp. *morrion*, a morion, which some derive from *Moro*, a Moor.] A kind of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top, and without beaver or visor, introduced to this country from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Sometimes spelled *Morian, Murrion*.

Morion of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Morisco, Morisk (mo-ris'ko, mor'isk), *n.* [Sp. *morisco*, Moorish, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A name variously applied by old writers to—(*a*) The ancient Moorish population of Spain. 'The whole Moorish population—*Moriscoes*, as they were henceforth to be called.' *Prescott*. (*b*) Their language. *Shelton*. (*c*) The Moorish dance known also as *Morris-dance*. (*d*) A dancer of the morris-dance. *Shak*. (*e*) The style of architecture or ornamentation called otherwise *Moresque* or *Arabesque*.

Morisco (mo-ris'ko), *a.* Moresque (which see).

They trim it with paint after the *morisco* manner. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Morisk (mor'isk), *n.* See MORISCO.

Morisonian (mor-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Morisonianism or the Morisonians.

Morisonian (mor-i-sō'ni-an), *n.* An adherent of the sect known as the Evangelical Union, which see under EVANGELICAL.

Morisonianism (mor-i-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* The system of doctrines adopted by the members of the Evangelical Union (which see under EVANGELICAL).

Morkin (mor'kin), *n.* [Probably akin to Icel. *morkinn*, putrified, *morkna*, to be putrid; comp., however, *morling*.] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance. 'Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies.' *Bp. Hall*.

Morland† (mor'land), *n.* Moorland.

Morling, Mortling (mor'ling, mort'ling), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, with dim. term. *-ling*.] A sheep or other animal dead by disease. *Nares*.

Mormaer (mor'mar), *n.* [Gael. *mor*, great, and *maer*, steward. This is the same word with *Maormor*, excepting that the elements are inverted.] See MAORMOR.

As to the office of *Mormaer*, there seems little doubt that, like the Maor, he was a royal official resembling the 'Graphio' amongst the early Franks, and the Scandinavian 'Jarl,' acting as a royal deputy, and retaining in early times the third part of the royal revenue and prerogatives. *Book of Deer*.

Mormal† (mor'mal), *n.* [Fr. *mort-mal*; L.L. *malum mortuum*, an old sore, a deadly evil.] A cancer or gangrene; a bad sore.

A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the skin. *B. Jonson*.

Mormal† (mor'mal), *a.* Dangerous; grievous.

Mormo (mor'mō), *n.* [Gr. *mormō*, a hideous she-monster used by nurses to frighten children, a bugbear.] A bugbear; false terror. 'The *mormos* and bugbears of a frighted rabble.' *Warburton*.

Mormon (mor'mon), *n.* [Gr. *mormōn*, a mask. See MORMO.] The name given by some naturalists to the genus Fratercula.

Mormon (mor'mon), *n.* A member of a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of the United States. The distinguishing peculiarities of the sect are—the belief in a continual divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of their church, the practice of polygamy, and a complete hierarchical organization. The supreme power, spiritual and temporal, rests with the president or prophet (elected by the whole body of the church), who alone works miracles and receives revelations. The Mormons accept both the Bible and the Book of Mormon as divine revelations, but hold them equally subject to the explanation and correction of the prophet. The latter mentioned book (really a kind of historical romance written by one Solomon Spaulding in 1812) pretends to be a history of America from the first settlement of the continent after the destruction of the tower of Babel up to the end of the fourth century of our era, at which time flourished the legendary prophet Mormon, its reputed author. It was said to have been written on gold plates, and concealed until its hiding-place was revealed to Smith by an angel. The Mormons first appeared at Manchester, New York, whence they were compelled by the persevering hostility of their neighbours to flee, first to Kirtland in Ohio (1831), then to Nauvoo, the 'City of Beauty,' in Illinois (1838), and finally to the Salt Lake in Utah (1848). In 1844 the founder, Joseph Smith, was shot by a mob in Carthage prison, where his lawless behaviour had brought him. The sect has continued to increase, and can claim adherents in most parts of the world. They call themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The advance made by Mormonism seems to have been due far more to the abilities of Brigham Young, the successor of Smith, than to the founder himself, who was little better than a dissipated and immoral scamp.

Mormonism (mor'mon-izm), *n.* The religion or doctrines of the Mormons.

Mormonite (mor'mon-it), *n.* A Mormon; a Latter-day Saint.

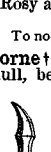
Mormyridæ (mor-mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mormyros*, the name of a fish that has not been identified.] A family of malacopterygious fishes allied to the pikes, distinguished from all other bony fishes by the amalgamation of the intermaxillary bones. The head is covered with a thick naked skin, which envelops the gill-cover and branchiostegals, and leaves only a perpendicular slit for a gill-opening. They are found in the Nile and Senegal, and their flesh is said to be excellent.

Mormyrus (mor'mi-rus), *n.* [See above.] A genus of malacopterygious fishes, nearly allied to the pike family. The *M. oxyrhynchus*, or sharp-nosed mormyrus, is an inhabitant of the Nile, and is regarded as one of the best fishes in that river.

Morn (morn), *n.* [Contr. from A.Sax. *morgen*, morning (comp. O.Fris. *morn*, morning); or a contr. form of *morning*. See MORNING, and comp. *eve, even, evening*.] The first part of the day; the morning: a word used chiefly in poetry. 'Whit as *morne* mylk.' *Chaucer*. 'Rosy as the *morn*.' *Shelley*.

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve. *Milton*.

Morne† (morn), *n.* [From Fr. *morne*, sad, dull, because a lance thus treated had a dull appearance as compared with one sharpened for a deadly conflict.] The head of a tilting lance, having its point rebated or turned back, to prevent injury to the knight's opponent.



Morne.

Morné, Mortné (mor-nā', mort-nā'), *p.* and *a.* [See MORNE, *n.*] In *her.* a term applied to a lion rampant, when depicted in coat armour, with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

Morning (morn'ing), *n.* [Contr. from O.E. *morwening—morwen* (E. *morrow*) being from A. Sax. *morgen* (D. Dan. and G. *morgen*, Icel. *morginn*, Goth. *maurgins*) by the common change of *g* to *w*, and the *-ing* being the termination of verbal nouns. *Morning* thus means literally the coming of the morrow. Comp. *even, evening, dawn, dawning*, and *gloaming*. The root is probably either

the same as in Goth. *maurgjan*, to cut short, or as in Lith. *mirgu*, Lett. *mirdzu*, to glimmer, to gleam.] 1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night, and extending to twelve at noon; thus we say, a star rises at one o'clock in the *morning*. In a more limited sense, *morning* is the time beginning an hour or two before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day. Among men of business and people of fashion in large cities the *morning* is often considered to extend to the hour of dining.—2. *Fig.* the first or early part. 'O life! how pleasant in thy *morning*!' *Burns.*

We are ancients of the earth,
And in the *morning* of the times. *Tennyson.*

3. A morning dram or draught. [Scotch.]

Morning (morn'ing), *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as, *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

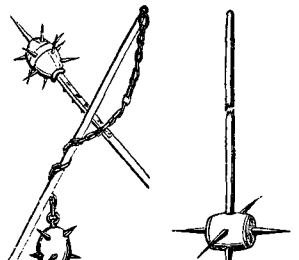
Morning-gift (morn'ing-gift), *n.* A gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage: a practice formerly observed in Germany, where it is called *morgengabe*. See MORGANATIC.

Morning-glory (morn'ing-glō-ri), *n.* A name given to species of Ipomæa and Pharbitis, especially *P. hispida*, climbing plants of the convolvulus family, having handsome purple or white, sometimes pink or pale blue, funnel-shaped flowers.

Morning-gown (morn'ing-goun), *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed.

Morning-land (morn'ing-land), *n.* [Comp. *G. morgenland*, the East.] The East, in opposition to *Evening-land*, a name sometimes given to the West. [Poetical.]

Morning-star (morn'ing-stär), *n.* 1. The planet Venus when it rises before the sun. 2. In *milit. antiq.* a weapon of offence used from the Conquest till the time of Henry VII.



Morning-stars.

It consisted of a wooden ball containing iron spikes at the end of a pole, to which it was sometimes suspended by a chain. It was also termed a *Holy-water Sprinkler*.

Morning-tide (morn'ing-tīd), *n. Lit.* morning-time; morning; *fig.* the early part of any course, especially of life.

Moro (mō'rō), *n.* [L. *morus*, a mulberry.] In *med.* a small abscess resembling a mulberry.

Moroccan (mo-rok'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants.

Morocco (mo-rok'ō), *n.* A fine kind of leather made from the skins of goats, imported from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, and Flanders, tanned with sumach, dyed, and grained, the last process being that which gives it its well-known wrinkled appearance. It is extensively used in the binding of books, upholstering furniture, making ladies' shoes, &c. The art of preparing morocco is said to have been derived from the Moors.

Morone (mo-rōn'), *n.* [From L. *morus*, a mulberry.] A deep crimson colour, or the colour of the unripe mulberry (*Morus alba*).

Morose (mō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus*, excessively addicted to a particular way, wayward, peevish, morose, from *mos, moris*, a custom, habit, way of life. But meaning 2 appears to have been influenced by a supposed connection with L. *mora*, delay.] 1. Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere. 'A *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person.' *South.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity: others have made speeches though they had nothing to say. *Watts.*

2.† Morbidly and licentiously brooding over or indulging in evil, and especially in impure, thoughts.

Here are forbidden all wanton words, and all *morose* delighting in venereous thoughts. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Sullen, gruff, severe, austere, gloomy, splenetic, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, ill-humoured, ill-natured.

Morosely (mō-rōs'li), *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity.

Moroseness (mō-rōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness*. *Watts.*

Morosis (mō-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *mōros*, foolish.] In *med.* stupidity; fatuity; idiocy.

Morosity† (mō-rōs'i-ti), *n.* Moroseness.

This *morosity* and sullenness is far from being imitable and laudable. *Jer. Taylor.*

Morosoph† (mō'ro-sof), *n.* [Gr. *mōros*, foolish, and *sophos*, wise; comp. *sophomore*.] A philosophical or learned fool.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet. *Ozell's Rabelais.*

Morosous† (mo-ro'sus), *a.* Same as *Morose*.

Morowetide† (mo'rō-tīd), *n.* Morrow; morning.

But whanne the *morowetide* was come, alle the princis and prestis and the eldere men of the puple token counseil agens Jhesus. *Wicklife*, Mat. xxvii. 1.

Moroxite (mo-roks'īt), *n.* [Fr. *moroxite*, from Gr. *moroxos*, a variety of pipe-clay.] The crystallized form of apatite, occurring in crystals of a brownish or greenish-blue colour. It is found in Norway in primary rocks.

Morphean (mor'fē-an), *n.* Of or belonging to *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.

The *Morphean* fount
Of that fine element that visions, dreams,
And fitful whims of sleep are made of. *Keats.*

Morpheus (mor'fūs), *n.* [Gr., from *morphē*, form, from the forms he causes to appear to people in their dreams. Lit. the fashioner or moulder.] In *Greek myth.* the god of sleep and dreams.

Morphew (mor'fū), *n.* [Fr. *morphée*; It. *morfea*, leprosy. Origin unknown.] A term vaguely applied to scurfy eruptions. *Dunglison.*

'Tis the work of weeks
To purge the *morphew* from so foul a face. *Quarles.*

Morphew (mor'fū), *v.t.* To cover with morphew. *Bp. Hall.*

Morphia, Morphine (mor'fi-a, mor'fin), *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.] ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.) The narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkaloid of a bitter taste. It may be separated from opium by various processes. It forms, when crystallized from alcohol, brilliant colourless prisms of adamantine lustre. As it is very slightly soluble in water it is never used alone medicinally, but it readily combines with acids forming salts, which are extensively used in medicine. In small doses it is powerfully anodyne; in large doses it causes death, with narcotic symptoms.

Morphologic, Morphological (mor-fo-loj'-ik, mor-fo-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to morphology.

While he was earnestly pursuing his *morphological* speculations he attempted to impress them upon Schiller. *Whewell.*

Morphologically (mor-fo-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology.

Morphologist (mor-fol'o-jist), *n.* One who writes on, or one versed in morphology.

Morphology (mor-fol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, description.] That department of science which treats of the laws, form, and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals; the science which treats of the ideal forms of organs, describing their varieties, homologies, and metamorphoses; the science of form in the organic world.

Morphonomy (mor-fon'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *nomos*, law.] In *biol.* the laws of organic formation; the department of anatomical and physiological science which investigates the laws of organic configuration.

Morphosis (mor-fō'sis), *n.* [Gr.] In *biol.* the order or mode of development of any organ.

Morpion† (mor'pi-on), *n.* [Fr., from *mordre*, to bite, and *pion*, from L.L. *pedio*, It. *pedione*, from L. *pedis, pediculus*, a louse.] A crab-louse.

Swore you had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanic louse . . .
His flea, his *morpion*, and punaise. *Hudibras.*

Mor-punkee (mor-pung'kē), *n.* A native pleasure-boat of the Ganges, elegantly decorated, and propelled by numerous paddles.

Morrhua (mor'ū-a), *n.* The specific name of the codfish, Gadus. See GADUS.

Morrice (mor'is), *n.* Same as *Morris*.

Morrice-dancer (mor'is-dans-ér), *n.* Same as *Morris-dancer*.

Morrimal† (mor'i-mal), *a.* Gangrenous; dangerous; afflictive. '*Morrimal* ulcers.' *Holland.*

Morrimal (mor'i-mal), *n.* Same as *Mormal*.

Morris (mor'is), *n.* [Fr. *moresque*, from Sp. *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] 1. A dance borrowed from the Moors, or in imitation of some of their dances, usually performed with castanets, by a single person; a morisco.—2. A fantastic dance, supposed to be of Moorish origin, and for long an important element of holiday amusement in England. Bells were fastened to the feet of the performers, which jingled in time with the music, while the dancers clashed their staves or swords. In the May games the morris formed an important part, and the different characters connected with the legends of Robin Hood were sustained by the performers. Called also *Morrice-dance* and *Morris-dance*.—*Nine men's morris*, a kind of game, where a figure of squares one within another was made on the ground by cutting out the turf, and two persons took nine stones, which they placed by turns in the angles, and then moved alternately, as at draughts. He who was enabled to play three in a straight line took off one of his adversary's at any point he pleased, and the game ended by one of the players losing all his men. It was also a table game, and played with counters. Called also *Nine Men's Merils*.

The *nine men's morris* is filled up with mud. *Shak.*

Morris (mor'is), *n.* A curious fish, allied to the eels, of the genus Leptocephalus, so called from Mr. William *Morris*, who first found it on the coast of Wales. Its body is so compressed as to resemble tape.

Morris (mor'is), *v.i.* To be off; to decamp. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

Morris-dance (mor'is-dans), *n.* See MORRIS.

Morris-dancer (mor'is-dans-ér), *n.* One who dances a morris.

Morris-pike (mor'is-pīk), *n.* A Moorish pike, consisting of a spear-head at the top of a pole. 'To do more exploits with his mace than a *morris-pike*.' *Shak.*

Morrow (mo'rō), *n.* [O.E. *morwe*, from A. Sax. *morgen*, morning, with common change of *g* to *w* and loss of *n*. See MORNING.] 1.† Morning. 'Give not a windy night a rainy *morrow*.' *Shak.* Very common formerly in the salutation—*Good morrow*, good morning.

Many *good morrows* to my noble lord! *Shak.*

2. The day next after the present or after any day specified.

To-morrow you will live, you always cry.
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie? *Cowley.*

A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the *morrow* morn. *Coleridge.*

—*To morrow*, on the morrow; next day. [Now generally written as a compound.]

Morse (mors), *n.* [Fr., from Dan. and N. *mar*, the sea, and *ros*, a horse. In Norway it is called *rosmar* by inverting the syllables.] Same as *Walrus*.

Morse† (mors), *n.* [L. *morsus*, from *mordeo*, to bite. See MORSEL.] The clasp or fastening of a cope, generally made of the precious metals, and set with jewels.

Morse-alphabet (mors'al-fa-bet), *n.* [After its inventor, Professor *Morse* of Massachusetts.] In *teleg.* a system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed. (See INDICATOR.) The dash and dot are combined in different ways to indicate the different letters; thus, one dot (.) means E; a dash (—) T; a dot and a dash (. —) A; a dash and three dots (— . . .) B; &c. The same system can be used with common telegraphic instruments, a right-hand deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a left-hand to a dot. Military signalling is often carried on on the same principle by long or short wavings of a flag, or by sun-flashes by means of the heliostat, &c., the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

Morsel (mor'sel), *n.* [O.Fr. *morcel* (Mod. Fr. *morceau*), from L.L. *morcellum*, a dim. from

L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite.] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small meal. 'Liquorish draughts and *morsels* unctuous.' *Shak.*

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South.*

2. A small quantity of anything; a fragment; a little piece. "*Morsels* of native and pure gold." *Boyle.*—3. Applied to a person much in the same way as *piece* sometimes is.

To the perpetual wink for aye might put
This ancient *morsel*, this Sir Prudence. *Shak.*
How doth my dear *morsel*, thy mistress? *Shak.*

Morsing-horn (mors'ing-horn), *n.* [*Morsing-horns* and *morsing-powder* are mentioned in Scottish documents of the sixteenth century, *morsing* probably meaning priming, from Fr. *mors*, a bit or bite, a small quantity. See MORSEL.] A flask for holding powder, more especially for holding priming-powder.

Buff-coats, all frounced and broider'd o'er,
And *morsing-horns* and scarfs they wore.
Sir W. Scott.

Morsitation† (mor-si-tā'shon), *n.* Act of gnawing; morsure. *Worcester.*

Morsure (mor'sūr), *n.* [Fr. *morsure*, from L. *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite.] The act of biting. *Swift.*

Mort (mort), *n.* [Fr. See MORTAL.] A flourish sounded at the death of game. 'He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck.' *Greene.*

Mort (mort), *n.* A salmon in his third year. [Provincial English.]

Mort† (mōrt), *n.* A female; a woman. 'Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.' *B. Jonson.* [Old Gypsy cant.]

Mort (mōrt), *n.* A great quantity or number. 'There was a *mort* of merry-making.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

Mort (mort), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead.] The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died by accident or disease. [Scotch.]

Mortal (mor'tal), *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death; akin to Gr. *brotos*, a mortal, man; Lith. *smertis*, death; Skr. *mri*, to die; *mrita*, dead. From the prolific Aryan root *mar*, to grind, whence also *meal*, *mould*, *mild*, *murder*, &c.] 1. Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is *mortal*. 'From that day *mortal*.' *Milton.*—2. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that must cause death; fatal; as, a *mortal* wound; *mortal* poison.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*

3. Causing death when injured; essential to life; vital.

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work. *Milton.*

4. Bringing death; final.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

5. Incurring the penalty of death; inferring divine condemnation; not venial; as, a *mortal* sin.—6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal; as, *mortal* wit or knowledge; *mortal* power. 'Those sad experiences that grave their records deep on *mortal* face and form.' *Dr. Caird.*

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful. *Milton.*

7. Extreme; immoderate; excessive. [Now only colloq.]

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright. *Dryden.*
I go there a *mortal* sight of times. *Dickens.*

8. Applied to periods of time, long and uninterrupted; felt to be long; hence nearly equivalent to wearisome. 'Dancing till five o'clock in the morning through a whole *mortal* season.' *Thackeray.* 'Ten *mortal* years.' *W. Collins.* [Colloq.]

Six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity.
Sir W. Scott.

Mortal (mor'tal), *n.* Man; a being subject to death; a human being; as, we poor *mortals* have many difficulties to overcome.

And you all know, security
Is *mortals'* chiefest enemy. *Shak.*

Mortal (mor'tal), *adv.* Extremely; excessively; perfectly. '*Mortal* angry.' *T. Hughes.* 'Forty-two *mortal* long hard-working days.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

I was *mortal* certain I should find him here.
D. Jerrold.

Mortality (mor-tal'i-ti), *n.* [L. *mortalitas*, from *mortalis*. See MORTAL.] 1. The state or quality of being mortal, or of being subject to death, or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carew.*

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my sentence. *Milton.*

3. Frequency of death; the number of deaths in proportion to a population; actual death of numbers of men or beasts; as, a time of great *mortality*.—4. Humanity; human nature; the human race.

Like angels' visits, short and bright,
Mortality's too weak to bear them long. *Norris.*

5. Power of putting to death. [Rare.]

Mortality and mercy in Vienna,
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shak.*

—*Bills of mortality*, abstracts from parish registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time. The enactments providing for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages now secure fuller and more reliable statistics on these subjects.—*The law of mortality* is that which determines the proportion of the number of persons who die in any assigned period of life or interval of age out of a given number who enter upon the same interval, and consequently the proportion of those who survive. Tables showing how many out of a certain number of children or persons of a given age will die successively in each year till the whole become extinct are called *tables of mortality*.

Mortalize (mor'tal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortalized*; ppr. *mortalizing*. To make mortal.

When we will, can *mortalize* and make you so again.
A. Brome.

Mortally (mor'tal-li), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a mortal.

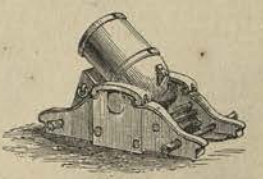
Yet I was *mortally* brought forth, and am
No other than I appear. *Shak.*

2. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; as, *mortally* wounded.—3. Extremely. [Now colloq.]

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers in works wherein he had a vein to excel.
Bacon.

Mortalness (mor'tal-nes), *n.* The state of being mortal; mortality. *Sir H. Savile.*

Mortar (mor'tèr), *n.* [From L. *mortarium*, a mortar in which things are pounded, a large trough in which mortar, &c., is mixed, mortar; Fr. *mortier*, a mortar, mortar: from Aryan root *mar* (as in *mortal*), to grind or crush.] 1. A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are either reduced to fragments, pulverized, or dissolved by beating or trituration with a pestle. Mortars are made of different materials, such as iron, stoneware, marble, porphyry, agate, glass, &c., and of various sizes and forms, according to the use to which they are to be applied. They are much used by apothecaries and chemists.—2. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c., so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.—3. A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. The proportions vary from 1½ part of sand to 1 part of lime to 4 and 5 parts of sand to 1 of lime. When limestones contain considerable portions of silica and alumina they form what is termed *hydraulic lime*, and the mortars made with them are called *hydraulic mortars*, which are used for building piers or walls under water or exposed to it, because they soon harden and resist the action of the water.



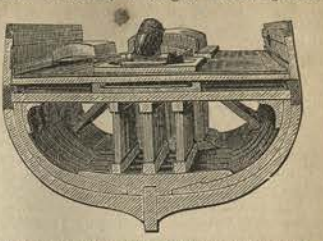
Mortar.

Mortar-bed (mor'tèr-bed), *n.* The frame of wood and iron on which that piece of ordnance called a mortar rests.

Mortar-board (mor'tèr-bōrd), *n.* [Suggested by Fr. *mortier*, a judge's cap, so called from resembling a mortar in shape.] A slang term for the trencher or square-crowned academic cap, such as that worn at universities and public schools.

Mortar-piece (mor'tèr-pēs), *n.* A mortar in the sense of a piece of ordnance.

Mortar-vessel (mor'tèr-ves-el), *n.* A strongly-built gun-boat, the armament of which is usually a single mortar placed



Section of Mortar-vessel.—From model in Royal Naval Coll. Greenwich.

amidships on a bed specially prepared for it and strengthened by supporting beams, struts, &c.; a bomb-vessel; a bomb-ketch.

Mortcloth (mort'kloth), *n.* The pall carried over a coffin at a funeral. [Scotch.]

Mort d'ancestor (mor-dan'ses-tèr), *n.* [Fr., death of the ancestor.] In *law*, a writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor.

Mort-de-chien (mor-de-shē-aṅ), *n.* [Fr., lit. dog's death.] A name of the spasmodic cholera. It is said to be a corruption of *mordezyn*, the Indian name of the disease.

Morter,† *n.* [Fr. *mortier*.] A lamp or small chamber-light. *Chaucer.*

Mortgage (mor'gāj), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] The grant of an estate or other immovable property in fee as security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to the contract the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall reconvey the estate to the mortgager. [The transfer of the possession of movable chattels to secure repayment of a debt is called a *pledge*, not a *mortgage*. See PLEDGE.] The term is applied indifferently: (*a*) to the transaction; (*b*) to the deed by which it is effected; and (*c*) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee. If the mortgage is not duly redeemed in the time and manner specified in the instrument by the mortgager the mortgagee acquires by common law the absolute title to the property. But in this case courts of equity may interpose and give the mortgager a right of re-entry on his property on condition of subsequent payment of his obligation with interest. This is called the *equity of redemption*, and may be exercised within twenty years of the mortgagee's entry on the estate or of his last-written acknowledgment of the mortgager's interest in it. On the other hand, the mortgagee may, on the violation of the condition of the mortgage, by filing a bill of foreclosure, compel the mortgager either to redeem his pledge or forfeit his equity of redemption. In Scotland mortgages are generally called bonds and dispositions in security.

Mortgage (mor'gāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortgaged*; ppr. *mortgaging*. 1. To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

King Charles relied chiefly for pecuniary aid on the munificence of his opulent adherents. Many of them *mortgaged* their land, pawned their jewels, and broke up their silver chargers and christening bowls in order to assist him. *Macaulay.*

Hence—2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is *mortgaged* for the support of drunkards.
Lyman Beecher.

Mortgage-deed (mor'gāj-dēd), *n.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

Mortgagee (mor-ga-jē'), *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

Mortgageor, Mortgagor (mor-gāj-or'), *n.* One who gives a mortgage. [Rarely used except in legal documents.]

Mortgager (mor'gāj-ėr), *n.* One who mortgages; the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under MORTGAGE.

Morther (mor'ᵀHèr), *n.* [A form of *mauther*.] A young woman; a gawky girl. [Provincial English.]

When once a giggling *morther* you,
And I a red-faced chubby boy. *Bloomfield.*

Mortice (mor'tis), *n.* Same as *Mortise*.

Mortiferous (mor-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *mortifer*—*mors, mortis*, death, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive. 'A *mortiferous* herb.' *Dr. H. More.*

Mortification (mor'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr. See MORTIFY.] 1. The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; specifically, (*a*) in *med.* the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive, or the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal; gangrene; sphacelus.

It appeareth in the gangrene or *mortification* of flesh. *Bacon.*

(*b*) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body.

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise *mortification*. *Arbuthnot.*

(*c*) Humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment or vexation; chagrin.

We had the *mortification* to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

(*d*) † In *chem.* and *metal.* the destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

(*e*) In *Scots law*, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes.—2. That which mortifies; the cause of chagrin, humiliation, or vexation.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *Scots law*, a term applied to lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disponed to trustees, to be held either in blench or feu. [Nearly synonymous with *mortmain*.]

Mortifiedness (mor'ti-fīd-nes), *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. 'Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Mortifier (mor'ti-fi-ėr), *n.* One who or that which mortifies. *Sherwood.*

Mortify (mor'ti-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortified;* ppr. *mortifying.* [Fr. *mortifier*—L. *mors, mortis*, death, and *facio*, to make. See MORTAL.] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of, while part of a living organism; to affect with sphacelus or gangrene.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off. *Evelyn.*

2. † To deaden; to render insensible; to make apathetic. 'Strike in their numbed and *mortified* bare arms pins.' *Shak.*

For their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shak.*

3. To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; to bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen. 'With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears.' *W. Horne.*

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. Col. iii. 5.

4. To humiliate; to depress; to affect with vexation or chagrin.

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations. *Evelyn.*

He is controlled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported with a smile. *Addison.*

5. † In *chem.* and *metal.* to destroy the active powers or essential qualities of.

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar. *Hakewill.*

6. In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. See MORTIFICATION, 3.

Mortify (mor'ti-fi), *v.i.* 1. To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to gangrene.—2. To be subdued; to die away: said of inordinate appetites, &c. *Johnson.*—3. To practise severities and penance from religious motives.

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast, and *mortify*. *Law.*

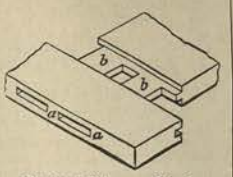
Mortifying (mor'ti-fi-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Humiliating; as, a *mortifying* rebuke.—2. Subduing or tending to subdue the passions.

And let my liver rather heat with wine
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shak.*

Mortifyingly (mor'ti-fi-ing-li), *adv.* In a mortifying manner.

Mortis causa (mor'tis kạ'sa), *n.* [L.] In contemplation of death. In *Scots law*, a deed *mortis causa* is a deed granted in contemplation of death, and which is not to take effect until after the granter's death.

Mortise (mor'tis), *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*, a mortise. Origin unknown.] A cavity cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, formed on another piece of wood, &c., in order to fix the two together at a given angle. The sides of the mortise are four planes, generally at right angles to each other and to the surface where the cavity is made. The junction of two pieces in this manner is termed a *mortise joint*. Also written *Mortice*.



Mortise Joint. *a a*, Mortise; *b b*, Tenon.

Mortise (mor'tis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mortised;* ppr. *mortising.* 1. To cut or make a mortise in.—2. To join by a tenon and mortise.

To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised* and adjoin'd. *Shak.*

Mortise-lock (mor'tis-lok), *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the style and rail of a door to receive it.

Mortise-wheel (mor'tis-whēl), *n.* A wheel having holes, either on the face or edge, to receive the cogs or teeth of another wheel.

Mortising-machine (mor'tis-ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A hand or power machine for cutting mortises in wood.

Mortling, *n.* See MORLING.

Mortmain (mort'mān), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of a corporation; an unalienable possession.

Though the statutes of *mortmain* had put some obstacle to its increase, yet a larger proportion of landed wealth was constantly accumulating in hands which lost nothing they had grasped. *Hallam.*

—*Alienation in mortmain* is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation, and unalienable. Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and have been restrained and interdicted by subsequent statutes. By 7 and 8 Wm. III. xxxvii. a license from the crown dispenses from the statutes of mortmain, and in 1871 gifts of land for public parks, schools, and museums were exempted. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges within them, the colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, and the British Museum, are exempted, as also bequests to the Established Church, subject to certain restrictions.

Mort-mal † (mort'mal), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, deadly, and *mal*, evil.] A bad sore. See MORMAL.

Mortné, *a.* See MORNÉ.

Mortpay † (mort'pā), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and E. *pay*.] Dead-pay. 'The severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages.' *Bacon.*

Mortress † (mort'res), *n.* [From *mortar*.] A dish of meat or fish of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon.*

Mortreux, † Mortrewes, † *n.* Same as *Mortress*. *Chaucer.*

Mortuary (mor'tū-a-ri), *n.* [L.L. *mortuarium*. See the adjective.] 1. In *law*, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. Mortuaries, where they are due by custom, are recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts.

The curate claimed the berying sheet for a *mortuary*. *Hall.*

2. A burial-place. *Whitlock.*—3. A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house.

Mortuary (mor'tū-a-ri), *a.* [L. *mortuarius*, pertaining to the dead, from *mortuus*, dead. See MORTAL.] Of or pertaining to a mortuary, or to the burial of the dead. '*Mortuary* caves.' *Greenhill.* 'Tithe pig and *mortuary* guinea.' *Pope.*

Morus (mō'rus), *n.* [L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree.] A genus of plants; the mulberry.

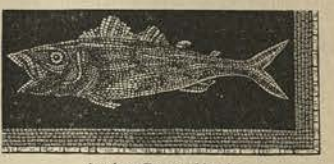
Morvant (mor'vant), *n.* A species of sheep. *W. Smellie.*

Morwe, † **Morwening,** † *n.* The morning; the morrow. *Chaucer.*

Mosæsaurus (mos-ē-sạ'rus), *n.* Same as *Mosasaurus*.

Mosaic, Mosaical (mō-zā'ik, mō-zā'ik-al), *a.* Relating to *Moses*, the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions; as, the *Mosaic* law, rites, or institutions.—*Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the gospel.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *a.* [Fr. *mosaique*, from It. *mosaico, musaico*, from L.Gr. *mousaikos, mousaikon*, belonging to the Muses, from *Mousa*, a Muse.] A term applied to a kind of inlaid work formed by an assemblage of little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, cut, and disposed on a ground of cement in such a manner as to form designs, and to imitate the colours and gradations of painting. This kind of work was used in ancient times both for pavements and wall decoration, while in modern times paintings are by this means copied, and the art is also used in pavements, jewelry, &c. The most remarkable


Ancient Roman Mosaic.

modern works of this kind have been executed by Roman, Venetian, and Russian artists, those of the Roman school being the most celebrated, and consisting in particular of a series of portraits of the popes, and copies of notable paintings by the great artists, such as Raffaele, Domenichino, Guido, &c. For the production of these works rods of opaque coloured glass are employed, an immense variety of colours and shades being used. Pieces are cut from the ends of these rods, according to the colour required, and are arranged side by side, their lower ends being attached by the cement while their upper ends show the design. From such works, when on a small scale, sections may be cut across, each section exhibiting the pattern.—*Mosaic gold*, an alloy of copper and zinc, called also *ormolu* (which see); also, a sulphide of tin, the *aurum musivum* of the ancients.—*Mosaic wool-work*, rugs, &c., made of variously-coloured woollen threads, arranged so that the ends show a pattern. The threads are held firmly in a frame, so as to form a dense mass, with the upper ends of the threads presenting a close surface; this surface is smeared with a cement, and has a backing of canvas attached, after which a transverse section is cut the desired thickness of the pile, and so on with a number of similar sections.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *n.* Mosaic or inlaid work.

Mosaical (mō-zā'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Mosaic*, but less common.

Mosaically (mō-zā'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of mosaic work. *Earl of Stirling.*

Mosaicist (mo-zā'i-sist), *n.* One who makes mosaics.

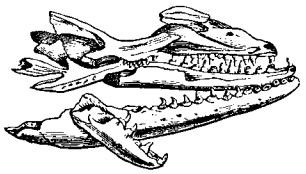
Mosaiculture (mō-zā'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [*Mosaic* and *culture*.] See CARPET-BEDDING.

Mosaic-work (mō-zā'ik-wėrk), *n.* See MOSAIC.

Mosaism (mō-zā'izm), *n.* The system propounded by *Moses;* what is peculiar to the Mosaic system; adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

Mosasaurus, Mososaurus (mos-a-sạ'rus, mos-ō-sạ'rus), *n.* [L. *Mosa*, the river Meuse or Maas, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] The name of a gigantic extinct marine saurian, occurring in the calcareous freestone which forms the most recent deposit of the cretaceous formation. This reptile was closely allied to the Varanidæ or monitors; it was about 25 feet long, and furnished with a

tail of such construction as must have rendered it a powerful oar. Called also *Mosæsaurus.*



Head of *Mosasaurus Hofmanni.*

Moschatel (mos'ka-tel), *n.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from L.L. *muscatus*, having the odour of musk. See MUSK.] A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. It occurs in Britain and throughout the temperate regions of the globe, and is a low pale green herb with creeping root-stocks, ternately divided leaves, and a small globular head of pale green flowers. Its leaves and flowers smell like musk, and hence it is sometimes called *Musk-crowfoot.*

Moschidæ (mos'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [See MOSCHUS.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds, familiarly known as musk-deer, of central and northern Asia. It corresponds to the genus Moschus of Linnæus. They differ from the ordinary ruminants only in the absence of horns, in having a long canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw, which, in the male, issues from the mouth, and finally in having a slender fibula. These animals are remarkably light and elegant. See MUSK-DEER.

Moschine (mos'kīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moschidæ or musk-deers.

Moschus (mos'kus), *n.* [Gr. *moschos*, musk.] The musk-deer, a genus of ruminating animals, allied to the antelopes. The *M. moschiferus* (to which the name is now restricted) yields the well-known perfume called musk. See MUSK.

Mose† (mōz), *v.i.* [Probably from root of *measles* (which see).] A word known to be used only in the phrase *to mose in the chine*, which describes a disorder in horses. 'His horse . . . possessed with the glanders, and like *to mose in the chine.*' *Shak.*

Mosel,† *n.* The muzzle; the mouth of a beast. *Chaucer.*

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* A species of white French wine, so named from *Moselle*, formerly a frontier department of France.

Moskered (mosk'ėrd), *a.* Decayed; rotten.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root. *Granger.*

Moslem (moz'lem), *n.* pl. **Moslems** (moz'-lemz) or **Moslemin** (moz'lem-in). [Ar. *moslem, muslim*, a true believer, from *salama*, to resign one's self to God.] A mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Moslem (moz'lem), *a.* Pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

They piled the ground with *Moslem* slain. *Halleck.*

Moslim (moz'lim), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem.*

Moslings (moz'lingz), *n. pl.* The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. *Simmonds.*

Mososaurus. See MOSASAURUS.

Mosque (mosk), *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Sp. *mezquita*, from Ar. *mesjid*, the place of adoration, from *sajad*, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. The architectural character of mosques is usually peculiar; the square shape, the dome, the minaret from which the muezzin call the faithful to prayer, and the arched Saracenic gateway are common features. Connected with almost every mosque is an open court and colonnade, containing a fountain for ablutions. The principal interior decoration of mosques consists in the lamps, which are numerous and singularly disposed; the direction of Mecca is pointed out by a niche or recess called the *mihrab* (which see), or by a tablet, inscribed with verses of the Koran. A class of mosques are set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are hospitals and public kitchens connected for the benefit of the poor.

Mosquito (mos-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. from *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name applied to several species of the genus Culex and other allied genera of insects. The name probably originated in the West Indies, where it specifically designates the *Culex Mosquito*, a species very like, but hardly so large as the common gnat, having a black proboscis, and streaked with silvery white on the head, thorax, and abdomen. It pierces the flesh by means of its proboscis, which also forms a siphon, through which the blood flows. Under the name *mosquito*, travellers in all parts of the world have described the insect-pests which annoyed them.—*Mosquito nets* or *curtains*, of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by mosquitoes upon persons reposing or asleep.—*Mosquito fleet* (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

Moss (mos), *n.* [D. O.G. and Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Icel. *mosi*, A. Sax. *meôs*, G. *moos*, moss, a bog. The E. form *moss* seems descended from the Scandinavian rather than from the A. Sax. *meós*, which is represented by provincial E. *mese*, G. *mies*, moss. Cog. L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. *moschos*, any young tender shoot of a plant; W. *mwsog*, moss.] 1. In *bot.* a name given to the members of a natural order of small herbaceous plants (Musci), having simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow leaves. Popularly, the term is also applied to any minute, small-leaved, cryptogamic plant, particularly the lichens; as, Iceland-*moss*, club-*moss*, rock-*moss*, coral-*moss*, &c. See MUSCI. 2. A bog; a place where peat is found.

Moss (mos), *v.t.* To cover with moss.

Under an oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shak.*

Moss-agate (mos'ag-āt), *n.* A kind of agate having internally a moss-like appearance. Called also *Mocha-stone.*

Moss-bunker (mos'bungk-ėr), *n.* A kind of fish, same as *Menhaden.*

Moss-capped (mos'kapt), *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

Moss-clad (mos'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

Moss-grown (mos'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with moss. '*Moss-grown* towers.' *Shak.* 'The rude and *moss-grown* beech.' *Gray.*

Moss-hag (mos'hag), *n.* A pit or slough in a moss, moor, or peat bog; a hole in a peaty tract; also a patch of firm soil in a swampy or peaty place. [Scotch.]

Mossiness (mos'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mossy. 'The *mossiness* of trees.' *Bacon.*

Moss-land (mos'land), *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss, but not so much saturated with water as to become bog or morass.

Moss-pink (mos'pingk), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the Central States of America, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

Moss-rose (mos'rōz), *n.* A beautiful variety of rose, so named from its moss-like calyx.

Moss-rush (mos'rush), *n.* A plant, *Juncus squarrosus*, otherwise called *Goose-corn.*

Moss-trooper (mos'trōp-ėr), *n.* The usual appellation given to the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns. They received their name from the mosses so common on the borders.

Mossy (mos'i), *a.* 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* than young. *Bacon.*

2. Like moss; as, a *mossy* appearance.

Most (mōst), *a.* superl. of *more.* [A. Sax. *mæst*, for *mâ-est*, superl. of old positive *mâ*, great; cog. Goth. *maists*, Icel. *mêst.* D. and Dan. *meest*, G. *meist.* See MORE.] Greatest in any way: (*a*) greatest in quality, amount, degree, or intensity; greater than any other: used with singulars. 'In his *moste* pride.' *Chaucer.* 'I had *most* need of blessing.' *Shak.*

God's wrong is *most* of all. *Shak.*

(*b*) Greatest in number; numerous beyond others; amounting to a considerable majority: applied to plurals.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them. *Pope.*

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. Prov. xx. 6.

(*c*)† Greatest in rank; chief; supreme.

Yet mauger Jove, and all his gods beside,
I do possesse the world's *most* regiment. *Spenser.*

Most (mōst), *adv.* 1. In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high, degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; principally.

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake. *Dryden.*

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites, were courtiers and prelates. *Milton.*

2. Used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative; as, *most* vile, *most* wicked, *most* illustrious, *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it once was often used superfluously with superlatives; thus in Shakspere we find *most boldest, dearest, heaviest, worst*, &c. See MORE.—*The Most High*, the Almighty.

Most (mōst), *n.* [Used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] 1. The greatest or greater number: in this sense plural.

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect: often with *the*, and in this sense singular. 'Can do *most* of all.' *Shak.* 'In least speak *most.*' *Shak.*

A covetous man makes *the most* of what he has, and can get. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3.† Highest in rank; greatest. 'To which they all repayr'd both *most* and least.' *Spenser.*—*At most*, or *at the most*, at furthest; at the outside; at the utmost extent.

Within this hour *at most*
I will advise you. *Shak.*

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months *at the most.* *Bacon.*

Mostahiba (mos-ta-hī'ba), *n.* See MUSTAIB.

Moste,† **Mosten,**† *v.i.* Must. *Chaucer.*

Mostic, Mostick (mos'tik), *n.* Same as *Maul-stick.*

Mostly (mōst'lī), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; mainly.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

Mosto (mos'tō), *n.* [Sp., from L. *mustum*, the unfermented juice of the grape.] Must; specifically, a preparation used for 'doctoring' wines of very inferior qualities. Called also *Doctor* (which see).

Mostra (mos'tra), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a direct.

Mostwhat† (mōst'whot), *adv.* For the most part. *Spenser; Hammond.*

Mot (mo), *n.* [Fr. *mot*, a word, a motto, L.L. *muttum*, from L. *muttio*, to mutter.] 1. A pithy or witty saying; a bon-mot.

But in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot*—'My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2.† (Pron. mot) A motto.

Mot (mot), *n.* [A form of *mort.*] A note or blast on a bugle, as that sounded at the death of a stag.

Three *mots* on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen. *Sir W. Scott.*

Motacil (mot'a-sil), *n.* [L. *motacilla.*] A bird of the genus Motacilla or wagtail kind.

Motacilla (mot-a-sil'a), *n.* [L., a wagtail, from *moveo, motum*, to move.] A genus of dentirostral passerine birds, of the sub-family Motacillinæ and family Sylviadæ; the wagtails. The Motacilla of Linnæus comprehended the nightingales, wheat-ears, blue-birds, wrens, and meadow-larks, and, in fact, nearly all the insessorial birds.

Motacillidæ, Motacillinæ (mō-ta-sil'i-dē, mō'ta-sil-lī''nē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Motacilla.*] The wagtails, a sub-family of Old-World insessorial birds, belonging to the order Sylviadæ. The members are easily distinguished by their brisk and lively motions, as well as by the great comparative length of their tails, which they jerk up and down incessantly—whence the English name. Their flight is weak, and they do not hop, but run nimbly along the ground after flies and other insects on which they prey.

Motazilite (mō-taz'il-īt), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning to separate.] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They maintained also that before the Koran had been revealed man had already come to conclusions regarding right and wrong, and held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Deity. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became the most important and dangerous sect of heretics in Islam. They are also called Moattalites, or those who divest God of his attributes. Written also *Mutazilite.*

Mote† (mōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mót, gemót*, a meeting, an assembly for deliberation, whence *mêtan*, to meet. See MOOT.] 1.† An assembly or meeting, especially for deliberation.

The monke was going to London warde,
There to holde grete *mote.* *Ballad of Robin Hood.*

Often used in composition; as, *folkmote*, *burghmote*.—2. The place of such a meeting; specifically, a mound, generally artificial, where such meetings were held.

Mote† (mōt), *v.i.* pl. **Moten.** A form of *Mought*, *Might*, or *Must*. 'Now *mote* ye understand.' *Spenser.*

Mote,† *n.* The note winded by a huntsman on his horn; a mot. *Chaucer.*

Mote (mōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mot*, a mote; D. *mot*, dust, sweepings; Icel. *moda*, dust. Comp. W. *ysmot*, a speck, a spot.] A small particle; anything proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye? Mat. vii. 3.

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir though there be no wind. *Bacon.*

Mote-bell (mōt'bel), *n.* The bell which was used by the Saxons to summon people to the court.

Moted (mōt'ed), *a.* Containing motes; full of motes. 'The thick-*moted* sunbeam.' *Tennyson.*

Motella (mo-tel'a), *n.* A genus of fishes including the whistle-fish.

Motet (mo-tet'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *mottetto*, a dim. of *motto*. See MOTTO.] In *music*, a name applied to two different forms of composition: (*a*) a sacred cantata, consisting of a number of unconnected movements, as solos, duets, trios, quartetts, choruses, fugues, &c. (*b*) A choral composition, usually of a sacred character, beginning with an introductory song, followed by several fugal subjects, the whole ending with the exposition of the last subject, a repetition of the introduction, or a special final subject. Spelled also *Motett*, *Mottett.*

Moth (moth), *n.* [A. Sax. *moththe*, D. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, Sw. *mott*, a moth.] 1. The popular name of a numerous and beautiful division of lepidopterous insects, readily distinguished from butterflies by their antennæ tapering to a point instead of terminating in a knob, and by their being seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night; hence the terms crepuscular and nocturnal Lepidoptera applied to them. (See LEPIDOPTERA.) Among the best known species are the silkworm moths (*Bombyx mori*) (see BOMBYX), and the clothes-moths, belonging to the genus Tinea. (See CLOTHES-MOTH.) The larva or caterpillar of the last-named insect is notoriously destructive to woollen materials of every description, feathers, furs, skins, &c., upon which they feed, using the material also for their cases. Some species invade the nests of bees, feeding on the honey, and others make great havoc in granaries and malt-houses.—2. *Fig.* one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything. 'If I be left behind, a *moth* of peace.' *Shak.*

Moth-blight (moth'blīt), *n.* Species of Aleurodes, a genus of homopterous insects destructive to plants.

Moth-eat (moth'ēt), *v.t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Moth-eaten (moth'ēt-n), *a.* Eaten by moths. Job xiii. 28.

Mothen† (moth'n), *a.* Full of moths. '*Mothen* parchmentes.' *Fulke.*

Mother (muᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [A word common to most of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages, but not found in Gothic or in modern Welsh: O.E. *moder*, A. Sax. *mōdor*, D. *moeder*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móthir*, G. *mutter*, Rus. *mati*, Ir. *matair*, Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater* (whence Fr. *mère*, It. Sp. Pg. *madre*), Gr. *mētēr*, Skr. *mātā*, *mâtar*, Per. *mâder*, O.Per. *mâta*—mother. From a root *ma*, to bring forth, to produce, the term., as in *father*, denoting an agent.] 1. A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child: correlative to *son* or *daughter*. It may be used even of female plants.—2. That which has produced anything; source of anything; generatrix. 'Athens, the eye of Greece, the *mother* of arts and eloquence.' *Milton.*

Alas, poor country! . . . It cannot
Be called our *mother*, but our grave. *Shak.*

3.† Hysterical passion.

O, how this *mother* swells up toward my heart! *Shak.*

4. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old or elderly woman.—5. A term sometimes given to an abbess, and to other females holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.—*Mother Carey's chicken*, a name given by sailors to the storm-petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—*Mother Carey's goose*, the great black petrel or gigantic fulmar of the Pacific. See PETREL.

Mother (muᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* 1. Native; natural; as, *mother* wit; *mother* tongue.—2. Acting the part of a mother; giving birth or origin to; originating; as, one's *mother* country.

It is the *mother* falsehood from which all idolatry is derived. *Dr. Arnold.*

Mother (muᴛʜ'ėr), *v.t.* To adopt, as a son or daughter: said of a woman.

The queen . . . would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell.*

Mother (muᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [L.G. *moder*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, G. *mutter*—dregs, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *mud*.] A thick slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly vinegar, but different from scum or common lees.

Mother (muᴛʜ'ėr), *v.i.* To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors; to become mothery.

They oint their naked limbs with *mothered* oil. *Dryden.*

Mother-cell (muᴛʜ'ėr-sel), *n.* In *physiol.* a cell in which other cells are generated.

Mother-church (muᴛʜ'ėr-chėrch), *n.* 1. The church to which one belongs.—2. The metropolitan church of a diocese.—3. The original or oldest church; specifically, the Church of Rome, by way of eminence so designated by its adherents.

Mother-coal (muᴛʜ'ėr-kōl), *n.* A popular term for those coals in which the fibrous structure of the original vegetable material, imperfectly mineralized, is still recognizable

Mother-country (muᴛʜ'ėr-kun-tri), *n.* 1. A country which has sent colonies to other countries; used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2. A country as the mother or producer of anything.

Motherhood (muᴛʜ'ėr-hụd), *n.* The state of being a mother. *Donne.*

Mothering (muᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Midlent Sunday, supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of persons visiting the mother-church on that day. Called also *Midlenting.*

I'll to thee a simnel bring
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*. *Herrick.*

Mother-in-law (muᴛʜ'ėr-in-la), *n.* 1. The mother of one's husband or wife.—2. A stepmother. [An inaccurate colloquialism.]

Mother-land (muᴛʜ'ėr-land), *n.* The land of one's origin; fatherland. *Southey.*

Motherless (muᴛʜ'ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless* children.

Motherliness (muᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes), *n.* Quality of being motherly.

Mother-liquor (muᴛʜ'ėr-lik-ėr), *n.* Same as *Mother-water.*

Motherly (muᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mother; as, *motherly* power or authority.—2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental; affectionate; as, *motherly* love or care. 'The *motherly* airs of my little daughters.' *Addison.*

Motherly† (muᴛʜ'ėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth
To hatch her seasons. *Donne.*

Mother-lye (muᴛʜ'ėr-lī), *n.* Same as *Mother-water.*

Mother-maid (muᴛʜ'ėr-mād), *n.* The Virgin Mary.

Thou shalt see the blessed *mother-maid*
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of motherhood. *Donne.*

Mother-naked† (muᴛʜ'ėr-nā-ked), *a.* [Comp. G. *mutter-nackt*.] Stark naked; naked as at birth.

Mother-of-pearl (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-pėrl), *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal or nacreous layer of several kinds of shells, particularly the oyster family, often variegated with changing purple and azure colours. The large oysters of the Indian seas alone secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for the purposes of manufacture. The genus Meleagrina furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of-pearl. These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormus in the Persian Gulf, and among the Australian seas. Mother-of-pearl is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of handles for knives, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, &c. Called also *Nacre.*

Mother-of-thyme (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-tīm), *n.* A plant of the genus Thymus. See THYME.

Mother-queen (muᴛʜ'ėr-kwēn), *n.* The mother of a reigning sovereign; queen-mother.

With him along is come the *mother-queen*,
An Até, stirring him to blood and strife. *Shak.*

Mothers (muᴛʜ'ėrz), *n.* See MOTHER-WATER.

Mother-spot (muᴛʜ'ėr-spot), *n.* A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin. See NÆVUS.

Mother-tongue (muᴛʜ'ėr-tung), *n.* 1. One's native language.—2. A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

Mother-water (muᴛʜ'ėr-wą-tėr), *n.* A saline solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities. Termed also *Mother-liquor*, *Mother-lye*, and sometimes *Mothers.*

Mother-wit (muᴛʜ'ėr-wit), *n.* Native wit; common sense.

Where did you study all this goodly speech?—
It is extempore, from my *mother-wit*. *Shak.*

Motherwort (muᴛʜ'ėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Leonurus. It is a labiate plant which grows in waste places. See LEONURUS.

Mothery (muᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a.* Containing or of the consistence of mother; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as, the *mothery* substance in liquors.

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery*! *Sterne.*

Moth-gnat (moth'nat), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus Bychoda, which have curiously-ciliated wings.

Moth-hunter (moth'hunt-ėr), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the goat-suckers (Caprimulgidæ), from moths being their favourite food.

Mothmullein, Mothmullen (moth'mul-in, moth'mul-en), *n.* A common wayside plant of the genus Verbascum (*V. Blattaria*), having yellow or white flowers tinged with purple.

Mothy (moth'i), *a.* Full of moths; eaten by moths. 'An old *mothy* saddle.' *Shak.*

Motific (mō-tif'ik), *a.* [L. *motus*, motion, and *facio*, to make.] Producing motion. *Dr. Good.* [Rare.]

Motile (mō'til), *a.* Having an inherent power of motion: applied to unconscious objects, as certain organs of plants; as, the *motile* power of certain spores of some algæ.

Motility (mō-til'i-ti), *n.* Capability of motion. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Motion (mō'shon), *n.* [L. *motio*, *motionis*, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of position; the passing of a body from one place to another: opposed to *rest*.—*Laws of motion*, three mechanical axioms laid down by Sir Isaac Newton:—(*a*) Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled by impressed forces to change that state. It is sometimes called the *law of perseverance*. (*b*) All motion or change of motion must be proportional to the force impressed in quantity, and must be in the direction of that straight line in which the force is impressed. It is sometimes called the *law of independence*. (*c*) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed in the same straight line.—2. The power of moving. 'Devoid of sense and *motion*.' *Milton.*—3. A single act of motion; a movement. 'Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye.' *Dryden.* 'Each member move and every *motion* guide.' *Blackmore.*—4. Movement of the mind or soul; tendency of the desires or passions; mental act; internal impulse; agitation. 'The wanton stings and *motions* of the sense.' *Shak.*

Let every man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

There is a fire
And *motion* of the soul which will not dwell
In its own narrow being. *Byron.*

5. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting; as, a *motion* is made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn.

My wife, not meanly proud of two such boys,
Made daily *motions* for our home return. *Shak.*

—*Motion in court*, an occasional application to a court of justice, by the parties or their counsel, in order to obtain some

rule or order of court which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause. Such motions are either of a civil or criminal nature. 6.† The senses or perceptive faculties collectively. 'Drugs and minerals that weaken *motion*.' *Shak.*—7.† A puppet-show or puppet.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife. *Shak.*

He is a *motion* ungenerative, that's infallible. *Shak.*

8. In *music*, the direction in which the harmonic parts move with relation to each other. *Similar* or *direct motion* is when two or more parts move in the same direction either by single degrees or by skips; *contrary motion* is when parts move in opposite directions; *oblique motion* is when one part remains at the same pitch another rises or falls.—9. In the *fine arts*, the change of place or position which from certain attitudes a figure seems to be making. It can be only implied from the attitude which prepares the animal for the given change, and therefore differs from *action*.—10. In *med.* evacuation of the intestine; alvine discharge.

Motion (mō'shon), *v.t.* 1. To make a significant motion or gesture for guidance, as with the hand or head; as, to *motion* a person to a seat.—2. To propose; to move. [Rare.]

O thou that, . . . when we were quite breathless, didst *motion* peace and terms of covenant with us. *Milton.*

Motion (mō'shon), *v.i.* 1. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.—2. To make proposal; to offer plans. [Rare.]

Well hast thou *motioned*, well thy thoughts employed. *Milton.*

Motioner (mō'shon-ér), *n.* A mover. *Holland.*

Motionist (mō'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes a motion. *Milton.*

Motionless (mō'shon-les), *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

I grow a statue, fixed and *motionless*. *Dryden.*

Motive (mō'tiv), *a.* [See the noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as, a *motive* argument.—*Motive power* or *force*, the whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it.

Motive (mō'tiv), *n.* [Fr. *motif*, from L. *moveo, motum*, to move; It. Sp. and Pg. *motivo*.] 1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will; cause; reason; inducement.—2.† A person that is the cause of something; an author. *Shak.*—3.† That which moves.

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body. *Shak.*

4. Prevailing design; specifically, (*a*) in *music*, the theme or leading subject, which is reproduced and varied throughout the whole course of a composition. Called also *Motivo*. (*b*) In the *fine arts*, the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.

That conception of the divine, which the genius of Homer and Hesiod originated, found its perfect embodiment in those sculptured types of human beauty and nobleness in which the spiritual *motive* and the exquisite finite form were indistinguishably united. *Dr. Caird.*

SYN. Incentive, incitement, inducement, reason, spur, stimulus, cause.

Motive (mō'tiv), *v.t.* To supply a motive to or for; to prompt.

Motiveless (mō'tiv-les), *a.* Having no motive or aim; objectless.

Though inconceivable, a *motiveless* volition would, if conceived possible, be conceived as morally worthless. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Motivity (mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power of producing motion.

If we consider the active power of moving, or, as I may call it, *motivity*, it is much clearer in spirit than in body. *Locke.*

Motivo (mō-tē'vō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, same as *Motive*.

Motley (mot'li), *a.* [Origin doubtful. Probably from O.Fr. *mattele*, clotted, curdled, knotty, connected with Prov. G. *matte*, curds. *Mottle* is closely connected.] 1. Variegated in colour; consisting of different colours; parti-coloured; as, a *motley* coat, that is, a coat made of pieces of cloth of different colours in glaring contrast, such as the domestic fools of former times wore.—2. Composed of discordant elements; heterogeneous in composition; diversified; as, a *motley* style. *Dryden.* 'Scanning the *motley* scene that varies round.' *Byron.*

Motley (mot'li), *n.* 1. A habit composed of various colours: the usual dress of a domestic fool.

A worthy fool! *motley's* the only wear! *Shak.*

Two on his steps attend, in *motley* clad;
One woeful-wan, one merry but as mad;
Called hope and fear. *Shak.*

Hence—2. A fool. 'Will you be married, *motley*?' *Shak.*

Motley-minded (mot'li-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having the character of a person who is dressed in motley; foolish. 'The *motley-minded* gentleman.' *Shak.*

Mot-mot (mot'mot), *n.* Any member of the Momotidæ, a family of beautiful tropical birds of the genus Momotus and several other genera, about the size of a jay, with a long tail, the two middle feathers of which are destitute of vanes for a short distance near the extremity, these being removed, it is said, by the bird itself. The beak is serrated on the margin. They are easily recognized by their note, *mot-mot*.

Moto (mō'tō), *n.* [It., from L. *motus*, motion.] In *music*, (*a*) motion; the direction in which the harmonic parts move; as, *moto contrario*, contrary motion. See MOTION, 8. (*b*) Energy; spirit; as, *con moto*, with energy or spirit.

Moton (mō'ton), *n.* A plate helping to defend the arm when plate-armour was worn.

Motor (mō'tėr), *n.* [L., a mover, from *moveo*, to move.] One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power; a machine that gives driving or moving power, by using water, steam, electricity, &c. Hence such terms as *motor cab*, *motor bus*, &c., for vehicles that carry their propelling *motor* along with them.

Motor (mō'tėr), *a.* Giving motion; imparting motion; especially, conveying the power of movement to the muscles; as, the anterior or *motor* root of a spinal nerve. 'Modified actions in the *motor* faculties.' *H. Spencer.*

Motorial (mō-tō'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Motory*. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

Motorpathic (mō-tor-path'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to motorpathy.

Motorpathy (mō-tor'pa-thi), *n.* [L. *motor*, a mover, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] In *med.* kinesipathy (which see).

Motory (mō'to-ri), *a.* Giving motion; as, *motory* muscles. *Ray.*

Mott† (mot), pret. from *mete*. Measured.

Mottetto (mot-tet'tō), *n.* [It.] Same as *Motet*.

Mottle (mot'l), *n.* [See MOTLEY.] A peculiar blotched or spotted surface, as that shown by certain kinds of wood employed in cabinet-work when polished; the characteristic coloration of the smooth surface of wood. In mahogany several kinds of mottle are distinguished, as *stop-mottle*, *fiddle-mottle*, *rain-mottle*, *plum-mottle*, *peacock-mottle*.

Mottle (mot'l), *v.t.* To mark with spots or blotches of different colours or shades of colour; to blotch; to variegate; to cloud. 'Boughs grotesque *mottle* with mazy shades the orchard's slope.' *Southey.*

Mottled (mot'ld), *p.* and *a.* Spotted; variegated; marked with blotches of colour, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other.

Mottle-faced (mot'l-fāst), *a.* Having a mottled face. 'A *mottle-faced* gentleman in a blue shawl.' *Dickens.*

Motto (mot'tō), *n.* [It. *motto* (Fr. *mot*, a word), from L.L. *muttum*, a word, from L. *muttio, mutio*, to mutter, mumble, probably imitative of a sound produced with closed lips.] A short pithy sentence or phrase, sometimes a single word, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached (as an essay or treatise), or adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, or appended to a device or coat of arms. In *her.* the motto is carried on a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some important idea. In strictness the motto should bear allusion to something in the achievement; but in modern times, the taking of it rests entirely with the fancy of the bearer, and it may be changed at pleasure.

It was the *motto* of a bishop, eminent for his piety and good works, . . . 'Serve God, and be faithful.' *Addison.*

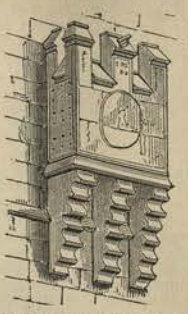
Mottoed (mot'tōd), *a.* Having a motto.

Motto-kisses (mot'tō-kis-ez), *n. pl.* Sweetmeats wrapped in fancy paper bearing scraps of love-poetry, mottoes, &c., used for amusement at juvenile parties.

Motty (mot'ti), *a.* Full of motes; consisting of motes. 'The *motty* dust-reek raised by the workmen.' *H. Miller.* [Scotch.]

Mou (mō), *n.* Mouth. [Scotch.]

Mouch (mouch), *v.i.* [A variant or closely allied form of *mich*, *miche*. See MICHE.] To live a sort of semi-vagabond life, selling water-cresses and other wild produce, and without a fixed place of abode. See MOUCHER.



Mouchara by, Hôtel de Sens, Paris.

Mouchara by (mō-shär-a-bi), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* a balcony with a parapet, either embattled or otherwise, and machicolations, projected over a gate, originally to defend the entrance.

Mouchard (mō-shär), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from *mouche*, a fly, because the *mouchard*, like a fly, is ever buzzing about people. But Mezeray says it is named from an 'Inquisitor of the faith' de *Mouchy*, who was especially zealous against the reformers, who in return conferred this title on his subordinate spies.] A police spy. [A French term of contempt.]

Moucher (mouch'ér), *n.* One who mouches; one who lives a semi-vagabond life selling water-cresses, wild-flowers, blackberries and other things that may be obtained in country places for the gathering.

The *moucher* sells the nests and eggs of small birds to townsfolk who cannot themselves wander among the fields, but who love to see something that reminds them of the green meadows. As the season advances and the summer comes he gathers vast quantities of dandelion leaves, parsley, sow-thistle, clover, and so forth, as food for the thousands of tame rabbits kept in towns. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mouchette (mö-shet), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* the hollow or canal sunk in the soffit of a corona to form the larmier or drip.

Mouchoir (mösh-wär), *n.* [Fr. *mouchoir*, from *moucher*, to wipe the nose, from L. *mucus*, the mucus of the nose.] A handkerchief.

When Becky expected his lordship her *mouchoirs*, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female gimcracks were arranged. *Thackeray.*

Moudiwarp, Moudiwart (mou'di-wąrp, mou'di-wurt), *n.* The mould warp or mole. [Scotch.]

Mouffion, Mouflon (möf'lon), *n.* [Fr. *moufflon*, probably from G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.] The *Ovis*, or *Caprovis*, *Musimon*, an animal of the sheep kind, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece. It is about the size of a small fallow-deer, and, although covered with hair instead of wool, bears a stronger resemblance to the ram than to any other animal, both in regard to its horns and its general conformation. It is by nature extremely wild. The Armenian moufflon is *O. orientalis*.

Mought (mout), the pret. of O.E. *mowe*, to be able, A.Sax. *mugan*, a parallel form with *magan*=E. *may*. *Might* is now alone used in literary English.

Mould (mōld), *n.* [A. Sax. *molde*, mould, earth, dust; cog. O.Fris. *molde*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, D. *molde*, *moude*, mould, earth, from verbal root seen in Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, to grind, the root whence *meal* comes. See MEAL, and comp. similar connection of *grind* with *ground*. In meaning 3 it seems more closely connected with words such as Dan. *mul*, mould, D. *mol*, *mul*, mould, mouldiness, without the final *d*, but no doubt from same root.] 1. Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil.

The black earth, everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

Hence—2. The matter of which anything is formed; composing substance; material.

Nature formed me of her softest *mould*. *Addison.*

3. A minute fungoid or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matters, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c.;

in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or mildew; incipient decay.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Many of the *moulds* are capable of sustaining life when immersed in fluids, contrary to the habit of most fungi . . . They are often developed in solutions of poisonous metallic salts, which would be fatal to fungi in general. *M. J. Berkeley.*

4. Iron-mould.

Mould (mōld), *v.t.* 1. To cause to contract mould; as, damp *moulds* cheese.—2. To cover with mould or soil. *Goodrich.*

Mould (mōld), *v.i.* To contract mould; to become mouldy. 'And baked meats will *mould* more than in others.' *Bacon.*

Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attend. *Spenser.*

Mould (mōld), *n.* [Fr. *moule*, O.Fr. *modle*, *molle*, *mole*; L. *modulus* (whence also *model*), dim. of *modus*, a measure. (See MODE.) The *d* seems not properly to belong to the word in English.] 1. The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form. Moulds are of various kinds. Moulds for casting cannon and various vessels are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Moulds for other purposes consist of a cavity in some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use. Hence—2. A term of very general application to patterns for working by, where the outline of the thing to be made has to be adapted to that of the pattern, and also to various tools containing hollow cavities, either for casting in, or producing various forms by percussion or compression. Shipbuilders', carpenters', and masons' moulds are of the first kind; glaziers', plumbers', and paper-makers' of the second. Shakspere uses the word to designate the body as giving shape to the garments. *Macbeth*, i. 3, 145.—3. Cast; form; shape; character. 'Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*.' *Shak.* 'Crowned with an architrave of antique *mould*.' *Pope.*—4. In *anat.* a space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in the skull of the fœtus or new-born child, situated at the angles of the bones of the cranium.—5. Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the third or final beating.

Mould (mōld), *v.t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion.

He forgeth and *mouldeth* metals. *Sir M. Hale.*

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton.*

Mouldable (mōld'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being moulded or formed. *Bacon.*

Mould-board (mōld'bōrd), *n.* The curved board or metal-plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the furrow.

Mould-candle (mōld'kan-dl), *n.* A candle formed in a mould.

Moulder (mōld'ėr), *n.* One who moulds or forms into shape; specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry. 'Unthinking, overbearing people, who . . . set up for reformers, and new *moulders* of the constitution.' *Berkeley.*

Moulder (mōld'ėr), *v.i.* [Lit. to become *mould*.] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water; to crumble; to perish. 'When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall.' *Prior.*—2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

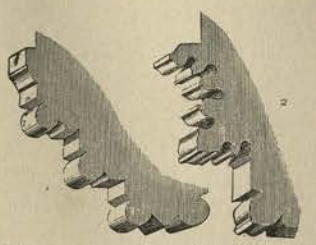
If he had sat still the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

Moulder (mōld'ėr), *v.t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste. 'Those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age.' *Addison.*

Mouldery (mōld'ėr-i), *a.* Partaking of or like mould. *Loudon.*

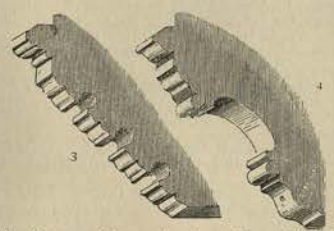
Mouldiness (mōld'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mouldy; mouldy growth; minute fungi.

Moulding (mōld'ing), *n.* 1. Anything cast in a mould, or anything formed as if by a mould.—2. In *arch.* a general term applied to the varieties of outline or contour given to the surfaces or edges of various subordinate parts or features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, bases, door or window jambs, lintels, &c. In classical architecture mouldings are divided into three classes. First, the *right-lined*, as the *fillet*, *tænia*, *listel*, *regula*. Second, the *curved*, as the *astragal* or *bead*, the *torus*, the *cavetto*, the *quarter-round*, *ovolo*, or *echinus*. Third, the *composite*, as the *ogee*, *talon*, or *cyma reversa*, the *cyma recta* or *doucine*, and the *scotia* or *trochilos*, all of which are known by many other synonyms. In Roman architecture these curved mouldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Grecian architecture they are formed of some conic section, and sometimes the ovolo, which in Roman architecture is a quarter of a circle, is in Grecian architecture so slightly curved as to be little more than a chamfer or inclined face. All these mouldings are frequently enriched by carving to increase their effect. In the architecture of the middle ages there is a very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the mouldings. In the Norman style the mouldings consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined



Mouldings.—1, Norman style. 2, Early English style.

with splays and fillets; and a striking peculiarity of this style is the recurrence of mouldings broken into zigzag lines. In the



Mouldings.—3, Decorated style. 4, Perpendicular style.

succeeding style, the early English, the mouldings are lighter and more boldly cut. In the decorated style there is a greater diversity, though rounds and hollows continue to prevail. This period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll-moulding*, and another termed the *wave-moulding*. In the perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the mouldings are in general characterized by being flatter and less effective than those of an earlier period. The mouldings of the middle-age architecture are enriched with carved ornaments beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship.

Moulding-board (mōld'ing-bōrd), *n.* See FOLLOW-BOARD.

Moulding-mill (mōld'ing-mil), *n.* A sawmill or shaping mill for timber.

Moulding-plane (mōld'ing-plān), *n.* A plane used in forming mouldings.

Moulding-sand (mōld'ing-sand), *n.* A mixture of sand and loam for making moulds for use in a foundry.

Mould-loft (mōld'loft), *n.* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the 'construction drawings.' Called also *Modelling-loft*.

Mould-stone (mōld'stōn), *n.* The jamb stone of a door or window.

Mould-turner (mōld'tėrn-ėr), *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes. *Simmonds.*

Mould-warp (mōld'wąrp), *n.* [A. Sax. *molde*, earth, mould, and *weorpan*, to turn. See MOLE.] A mole.

Mouldy (mōld'i), *a.* Overgrown or filled with mould; mildewy; musty; fusty; decaying. 'Yon *mouldy* rogue.' *Shak.*

Ulysses and old Nestor, whose wit was *mouldy* ere your grandsires had nails on their toes. *Shak.*

Moule,† *v.i.* To mould or grow mouldy. *Chaucer.*

Moulin (mö-laṅ), *n.* [Fr. *moulin*, L. *mola*, a millstone, a mill.] A deep and nearly cylindrical hole in a glacier, into which the water accumulated in the rills, which form the superficial drainage, is precipitated in a more or less copious cascade according to the season. *Prof. J. D. Forbes.*

Moulinage (mö'lin-āj), *n.* [Fr. *moulinage*. See MOULIN.] The operation of twisting and doubling raw silk; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

Moulinet (mö'li-net), *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *moulin*, a mill, millstone.] 1. The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, &c.—2. A portable apparatus carried at the girdle of cross-bowmen for the purpose of winding up their bows. See CROSS-BOW.—3. A kind of turnstile. *Goodrich.*

Mouls, *n.* See MOOLS.

Moult, Molt (mōlt), *v.i.* [O.E. *moute*, *mowte*, Sc. *mowt* (the *l* has intruded, as in *could*), like D. *muiten*, O.L.G. *mūtōn*, from L. *muto*, *mutare*, to change. See MEW.] To shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals do; to mew. The word is most commonly used with regard to birds, but other animals, such as crabs and lobsters, which shed their entire shells, frogs and serpents, which cast their skins, and deer, which shed their horns, are also said to moult.

Moult, Molt (mōlt), *v.t.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, and the like.

Mute the skylark and forlorn,
When she *moults* the firstling plumes. *Coleridge.*

Moult, Molt (mōlt), *n.* The shedding or changing of feathers in birds or certain appendages of other animals.

Moulten† (mōlt'en), *a.* Having moulted; being in the state of moulting. 'A clip-winged griffin and a *moulten* raven.' *Shak.*

Moun,† *v.i.* To be able; may; must. See MOWE.

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drynke?
Thei seyn to him, we *moun*. *Wickliffe.*

Mounch† (mounch), *v.t.* [See MUNCH.] To chew.

Mound (mound), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *mund*, a defence, but the word has probably been influenced both as to form and meaning by *mount*.] 1. An artificial elevation of earth; originally, something raised as a defence or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence. 'This great garden compassed with a *mound*.' *Spenser.*

God has thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised. *Milton.*

2.† Something that restrains, curbs, or limits. 'Such as broke through all *mounds* of law.' *South.*—3. A natural elevation having the appearance of having been raised artificially; a hillock; a knoll.

He pointed to the field,
Where huddled here and there on *mound* and knoll,
Were men and women staring and aghast. *Tennyson.*

Mound (mound), *v.t.* To fortify with a mound; to add a barrier, rampart, &c., to. 'Heaped hills that *mound* the sea.' *Tennyson.*

We will sweep the curled vallies,
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys. *Drayton.*

Mound (mound), *n.* [Fr. *monde*; L. *mundus*, the world.] In *her.* a name given to a ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king, and is the sign of sovereign authority or majesty. It is encircled with a horizontal band, from the upper edge of which springs a semicircular band, both enriched with precious stones, and is surmounted by a cross.

Mound.

Mound-bird (mound'bėrd), *n.* See MEGAPODIDÆ.

Mounded (mound'ed), *p.* and *a.* Possessing a mound; shaped like a mound. [Poetical.]

Mounseer (moun'sėr), *n.* An ironical or ludicrous form of *Monsieur*.

Now, the Baron was as unlike the traditional '*Mounseer*' of English songs, plays, and satires, as a man could well be. *Thackeray.*

Mount (mount), *n.* [A. Sax. *munt*, Fr. *mont*, a mount, both from L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill, from a root *min*, seen in *eminere*, *prominere*, and signifying eminence.] 1. A high hill; a mountain: now chiefly poetical, or used for *mountain* to form a proper name; as, *Mount* Vesuvius; *Mount* Sinai.

Then Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount*, and called his brethren to eat bread: and they did eat bread and tarried all night upon the *mount*. Gen. xxxi. 54.

2. A mound; a bulwark for offence or defence.

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. Jer. vi. 6.

3. In *fort.* a cavalier (which see).—4. In *her.* the representation of a mound or elevated ground covered with grass occupying the bottom or base of the shield. It is usually represented bearing a tree. When depicted green it is usually called a *mount vert.*—*Mount grieced*, or *in degrees*, mounts cut in the form of steps.—*Mount mounted*, a mount with a hill upon it.—5. Any material, as cardboard, on which a picture or other drawing is mounted, set, or fixed.—6. The opportunity or means of mounting or of putting one's self on horseback; hence, a horse and all the appurtenances necessary for riding. 'I have got a capital *mount.*' *Dickens.*—7. † [Comp. the term *mont-de-piété.*] A bank or fund of money.

Mount (mount), *v.i.* [Fr. *monter*, from *mont*, a hill. See MOUNT.] 1. To rise on high; to go up; to ascend: with or without *up.* 'Nor sound of human sorrow *mounts.*' *Tennyson.*

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command? Job xxxix. 27.

She mustered up courage to look her straight in the face, and a trifle of colour *mounted* to her face. *W. Black.*

2. To tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount up* to heaven, . . . yet from me shall spoilers come unto her, saith the Lord. Jer. li. 53.

3. To get on or upon anything; specifically, to get on horseback; as, to *mount* and ride away.—4. To amount; to attain in value: often with *up;* as, the expenses soon *mounted up* to a large sum.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount.* *Pope.*

Mount (mount), *v.t.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

2. To ascend to; to climb up to or upon; to place one's self upon (something elevated); as, to *mount* a throne; to *mount* a horse.—3. To furnish with horses.

Of these (horses) he chose the fairest and the best
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden.*

4. To put on or cover with something necessary, useful, or ornamental. Thus, to *mount* a sword is to furnish it with a hilt, scabbard, &c.; to *mount* a map is to attach it to canvas, &c.; to *mount* a diamond is to set it in framework; to *mount* a picture, to fix it in a frame of cardboard or some other material.—5. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy-four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.—6. To prepare for use; to make ready for some particular purpose or service; as, to *mount* a cannon, that is, to put it in position; to *mount* a loom.

Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths. *Shak.*

—*To mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

Mountable (mount'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ascended or mounted.

Mountain (moun'tin or moun'tān), *n.* [O. E. *munteyn, monteyne, mountaigne,* &c., O. Fr. *muntaine, montaigne,* Fr. *montagne,* from a L. L. adjective *montaneus,* from L. *mons, montis,* a mountain.] 1. A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an elevated mass higher than a hill. Mountains are seldom insulated or detached, their general disposition being in groups or extended ranges called chains, having their bases in contact and their axis continuous over a considerable extent of country, as the Alps, the Himalayas, the Urals, the Grampians, &c. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, one of the Himalaya range, which is 29,002 feet above the level of the sea. Mountains have a great influence on the climate of a country, and subserve important uses in the economy of nature, especially in connection with the water system of the world.—2. Something resembling a mountain in being large; something very large.

I will in the interim undertake one of Hercules' labours, which is to bring Signior Benedick and the lady Beatrice into a *mountain* of affection the one with the other. *Shak.*

3. A species of wine.

Very little old *mountain* or Malaga sweet-wine is grown. *Redding.*

—*The Mountain*, in *French hist.* a name applied to the extreme democratic party in the first French revolution, so called because they occupied the highest benches of the hall in which the National Convention met. The term is still used to designate the more pronounced section of the democratic party.

Mountain (moun'tin or moun'tān), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.—2. Like a mountain in size; vast; mighty. 'The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth.' *Byron.*

Mountain-ash (moun'tin-ash), *n.* A British tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia,* nat. order Rosaceæ. It is also called *Quick-beam* and *Rowan-tree.* It is a beautiful tree, with smooth branches, panicles corymbose, white-flowered, with downy stalks, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere. In Scotland and Wales it frequently attains a considerable size. Malic acid is obtained from the berries, and the wood is used for tools. In America the name is given to the *Pyrus* or *Sorbus americana.*

Mountain-avens (moun'tin-av-enz), *n.* A plant, *Dryas octopetala.* See DRYAS.

Mountain-barometer (moun'tin-ba-rom'-et-ėr), *n.* A barometer adapted for measuring the heights of mountains. See BAROMETER.

Mountain-blue (moun'tin-blū), *n.* A native carbonate of copper, which is liable to change its tint to green if mixed with oil.

Mountain-bramble (moun'tin-bram-bl), *n.* A name of the cloudberry.

Mountain-cat (moun'tin-kat), *n.* The wild-cat.

Mountain-cock (moun'tin-kok), *n.* The male of the capercailzie.

Mountain-cork (moun'tin-kork), *n.* A white or gray variety of asbestos, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water. Called also *Mountain-leather.*

Mountain-crab (moun'tin-krab), *n.* The gecarcinus or land-crab. See LAND-CRAB.

Mountain-damson (moun'tin-dam-zn), *n.* A tree, *Simaruba officinalis,* growing in the West Indies, which affords a bitter tonic and astringent.

Mountain-dew (moun'tin-dū), *n.* A name for Scotch, and more especially Highland whisky.

Mountain-ebony (moun'tin-eb-on-i), *n.* The wood of an East Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata.*

Mountaineer (moun'tin-ėr), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a mountainous district.—2. A climber of mountains; as, he has distinguished himself as a *mountaineer.*

Mountaineer (moun-tin-ėr'), *v.i.* To assume or practise the habits of a mountaineer; to climb mountains: seldom used except in present participle and verbal noun.

Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but in cases of emergency, as when *mountaineering*, they are so used by men in full vigour. *H. Spencer.*

Mountainer † (moun'tin-ėr), *n.* Same as *Mountaineer. Shak.; Bentley.*

Mountainet † (moun'tin-et), *n.* A small mountain; a hillock.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

Mountain-flax (moun'tin-flaks), *n.* 1. A species of asbestos; amianthus.—2. A plant, *Linum catharticum.* See LINUM.

Mountain-green (moun'tin-grēn), *n.* A carbonate of copper; malachite.

Mountain-holly (moun'tin-hol-i), *n.* The common name of a North American plant, *Nemopanthes canadensis,* a branching shrub with ash-gray bark.

Mountain-laurel (moun'tin-lą-rel), *n.* A plant, *Kalmia latifolia.*

Mountain-leather (moun'tin-leTH-ėr), *n.* Same as *Mountain-cork.*

Mountain-limestone (moun'tin-līm-stōn), *n.* A series of marine limestone strata, whose geological position is immediately below the coal-measures and above the old red-sandstone in England and Ireland, the lower carboniferous or calciferous sandstones in Scotland. It is otherwise termed *Carboniferous Limestone.*

Mountain-linnet (moun'tin-lin-et), *n.* A bird belonging to Fringillidæ, *Linaria montaria;* the twite.

Mountain-liquorice (moun'tin-lik-ėr-is), *n.* A plant of the genus Trifolium, *T. alpinum,* a species of trefoil.

Mountain-mahogany (moun'tin-ma-hog'-a-ni), *n.* A kind of birch, *Betula lenta.*

Mountain-meal (moun'tin-mēl), *n.* Same as *Bergmehl.*

Mountain-milk (moun'tin-milk), *n.* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

Mountain-mint (moun'tin-mint), *n.* A plant, *Pycnanthemum montanum,* nat. order Labiatæ. It is aromatic, with a warm and pleasant flavour.

Mountainous (moun'tin-us), *a.* 1. Full of mountains; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.—2. Large as a mountain; huge. '*Mountainous* error.' *Shak.*—3. † Inhabiting mountains. '*Mountainous* people.' *Bacon.*

Mountainousness (moun'tin-us-nes), *n.* The state of being mountainous.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it. *Brerewood*

Mountain-parsley (moun'tin-pärs-li), *n.* A plant, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum.*

Mountain-pepper (moun'tin-pep-ėr), *n.* A name for the seeds of *Capparis sinaica.*

Mountain-rice (moun'tin-rīs), *n.* (*a*) An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochin-China, and some districts of the United States and Europe. (*b*) A plant of several species of the genus Oryzopsis, a kind of grass.

Mountain-rose (moun'tin-rōz), *n.* The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina.*

Mountain-soap (moun'tin-sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pale brownish black colour, so named from its soapy feel. It occurs in secondary rocks of the trap formation, and is used in crayon painting.

Mountain-sorrel (moun'tin-sor-el), *n.* A general name of plants of the genus Oxyria, nat. order Polygonaceæ, having reniform root-leaves and paniculate flowers, natives of Europe, Asia, and the Arctic regions. One species, *O. reniformis,* is a perennial herb, with kidney-shaped root-leaves, and small drooping flowers, and grows on moist rocks and by rills on the higher mountains of Scotland, Wales, the north of England and Ireland.

Mountain Spider-wort (moun'tin spī"dėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Lloydia serotina.*

Mountain-spinach (moun'tin-spin-āj), *n.* A tall erect plant, *Atriplex hortensis,* nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, a native of Tartary. It is cultivated in France under the name of *arroche* for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach. Called also *Garden Orach.*

Mountain-tallow (moun'tin-tal-ō), *n.* Hatchetine, a mineral substance, having the colour and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne, in Scotland, in one of the Swedish lakes, and in geodes in the Glamorgan coal-measures. It melts at 118°, boils at 290°, and is soluble in alcohol. Its composition is carbon 85·55, hydrogen 14·45.

Mountain-tobacco (moun'tin-tō-bak'ō), *n.* A plant, *Arnica montana.*

Mountance, † *n.* Amount in value or in quantity. *Chaucer.*

Mountant † (mount'ant), *a.* [Fr. *montant,* ppr. of *monter,* to mount.] High; raised.

Hold up, ye sluts,
Your aprons *mountant.* *Shak.*

Mountebank (moun'ti-bangk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco, montambanco—montare,* to mount, and *banco,* bench. Milton speaks of 'the idlest and the paltriest mime that ever *mounted* upon *bank.*'] 1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack doctor.

Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men, that a *mountebank* or cunning woman is preferred before an able physician. *Whitlock.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan; a quack.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

Mountebank (moun'ti-bangk), *v.t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shak.*

Mountebankery (moun'ti-bangk-ėr-i), *n.* The principles or practices of a mountebank; quackery; boastful and vain pretences; mountebankism. 'Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery.*' *Hammond.*

Mountebankism (moun'ti-bangk-izm), *n.* Same as *Mountebankery.*

Mounted (mount'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term applicable to a horse bearing a rider, and also used for the placing of a cross, &c., upon steps; as, a cross *mounted* upon grieces or degrees.

A cross-crosslet mounted.

Mounted-patrol (mount'ed-pa-trōl), *n.* A body of armed men patrolling on horseback.

Mounted-police (mount'ed-pō-lēs), *n.* A body of police who serve on horseback.

Mountenaunce † (mount'en-ans), *n.* Amount. *Spenser.*

Mounter (mount'ėr), *n.* 1. One that furnishes or embellishes; an ornamenter.—2. One that mounts or ascends.—3. † An animal mounted; a monture.

Mountie (mount'i), *n.* Same as *Mounty.*

Mounting (mount'ing), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* a term applicable to beasts of chase in the same sense as *rampant* to beasts of prey.

Mounting (mount'ing), *n.* 1. The act of ascending or rising on high; ascent; the act of getting on horseback. 'And there was *mounting* in hot haste.' *Byron.*—2. Anything that serves to raise or set off a work, as the setting of a gem, the back stiffening of a print, the furnishings of a sword, of harness, &c.; that which is necessary to the finishing of anything, whether it be for ornament or use.—3. That which prepares for service, as the harness tackle of a loom, the carriage and tackle of a piece of ordnance, the fastening of a piece to be turned on a lathe, &c.

Mounting-block (mount'ing-blok), *n.* A block, generally of stone, to assist in getting on horseback.

Mountingly (mount'ing-li), *adv.* By rising or ascending. [Rare.]

I leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought.
Massinger.

Mountlet (mount'let), *n.* A small mountain; a hill. *Ph. Fletcher.* [Rare.]

Mounty (mount'i), *n.* [Fr. *montée*, from *monter*, to mount.] In *hawking*, the act of rising up to the prey that is already in the air. 'The *mounty* at a hearne.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *murnan, meornan;* Cog. Icel. *morna*, O.H.G. *mornan*, Goth. *maurnan*, to grieve. The Fr. *morne*, sad, is of Teutonic origin.] 1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament.

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted. Mat. v. 4.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief.

We *mourn* in black: why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shak.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

SYN. To grieve, sorrow, lament.

Mourn (mōrn), *v.t.* 1. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail. 'He *mourned* his rival's ill success.' *Addison.* 'Comfortless as when a father *mourns* his children.' *Milton.*—2. To convey, contain, or express grief for.

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That *mourns* the lovely Rosabelle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Mourne † (mōrn), *n.* [Fr. *morne.* See MORNE.] 1. The head of a tilting lance. See MORNE.—2. The end of a staff.

Yet so were they coulour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes.
Sir P. Sidney.

Mourner (mōrn'ėr), *n.* 1. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.—2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.—3. Anything associated with funerals.

The *mourner* yew and builder oak were there.
Dryden.

Mournful (mōrn'fųl), *a.* 1. Intended to express sorrow or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as, a *mournful* cry; *mournful* music. 'No funeral rites nor man in *mournful* weeds.' *Shak.*

Tell me not in *mournful* numbers
'Life is but an empty dream.' *Longfellow.*

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as, a *mournful* death.—3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.

The *mournful* fair . . .
Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Prior.*

SYN. Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, heavy, afflictive, grievous, calamitous.

Mournfully (mōrn'fųl-li), *adv.* In a mournful manner; with sorrow. Mal. iii. 14.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully. Shak.*

Mournfulness (mōrn'fųl-nes), *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief; state of mourning.—2. Appearance or expression of grief.

Mourning (mōrn'ing), *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great *mourning*, Rachel weeping for her children. Mat. ii. 18.

2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners; an external sign of grief.

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden.

Mourning (mōrn'ing), *a.* Employed to express grief; appropriate to the expression of grief; as, a *mourning* ring.

Mourning-coach (mōrn'ing-kōch), *n.* A coach for a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses.

Mourning-dove (mōrn'ing-duv), *n.* The American turtle-dove (*Columba Carolinienſis*).

Mourningly (mōrn'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of mourning. *Shak.*

Mourning-ring (mōrn'ing-ring), *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased friend.

Mournival † (mōr'ni-val), *n.* [Fr. *mornifle*, a trick at cards. Origin unknown.] In the card-game of gleek, four cards of a sort, as four aces; hence, four things of the same kind. 'A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.' *B. Jonson.* See GLEEK.

Mouse (mous), *n.* pl. **Mice** (mīs). [A. Sax. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs* (like *lūs, lȳs*, louse, lice, the vowel-change in the plural being caused by an original *i* following the *s*); Icel. *mūs*, Dan. *muus*, D. *muis*, G. *maus;* cog. Bohem. *myss*, Pol. *mysz*, L. *mus*, Gr. *mys*, Per. *mūsh*, Skr. *mūsha, mūshika*—mouse.] 1. A well-known small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses (the *Mus musculus*), of which there are several varieties. The name is also given to many species of the same genus. See MURIDÆ.—2. A familiar term of endearment. 'Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse.*' *Shak.*—3. *Naut.* (*a*) a knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parcelling. Called also *Mousing.* (*b*) A turn or two of spun-yarn uniting a hook to a shank. 4. A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee-joint. Called also *Mouse-piece* and *Mouse-buttock.*—5. A match used in blasting. 6. A swelling caused by a blow; a black eye. [Slang.]

Mouse (mouz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *moused;* ppr. *mousing.* 1. To hunt for or catch mice. 'A *mousing* owl.' *Shak.*—2. To proceed like a cat on the watch for mice; to prowl in a stealthy manner. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mouse (mouz), *v.t.* 1. To tear, as a cat tears a mouse.

And now he feasts, *mousing* the flesh of men.
Shak.

[In this passage (*King John*, ii. 354) Pope substituted *mouthing* for *mousing.*]—2. *Naut.* to fasten a small line across the upper part of a hook; to prevent unhooking; as, to *mouse* a hook.

Mouse-bird (mous'bėrd), *n.* See COLIDÆ.

Mouse-buttock (mous'but-ok), *n.* Same as *Mouse*, 4.

Mouse-ear (mous'ėr), *n.* A British plant, *Hieracium Pilosella*, called also mouse-ear hawkweed; also several species of Myosotis. See HIERACIUM.—*Mouse-ear chickweed*, the common name of the genus Cerastium. See CERASTIUM.

Mouse-fall (mous'fal), *n.* A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse, killing it or inclosing it.

Mouse-hawk (mous'hąk), *n.* A hawk that devours mice.

Mouse-hole (mous'hōl), *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that only a mouse may run in or out; a very small hole or entrance.

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole. Stillingfleet.*

Mouse-hunt (mous'hunt), *n.* 1. A hunting for mice.—2. A mouser; one that watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse; *fig.* one who runs after women.

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now. *Shak.*

Mouse-piece (mous'pēs), *n.* See MOUSE, 4.

Mouser (mouz'ėr), *n.* One that catches mice. *Swift.*

Mouse-sight (mous'sīt), *n.* Myopia; short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

Mouse-tail (mous'tāl), *n.* An insignificant British plant, *Myosurus minimus*, nat. order Ranunculaceæ: so named from the shape of the elongated receptacle. It grows in cornfields.

Mouse-trap (mous'trap), *n.* A trap for catching mice.

Mouse-trap (mous'trap), *v.t.* To catch, as a mouse, in a trap; to entrap.

Mousing (mouz'ing), *a.* Mouse-catching; given to catching mice.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and killed. *Shak.*

Mousing (mouz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of watching for or catching mice.—2. *Naut.* a mouse.

Mousseline (mös-lēn'), *n.* [Fr.] Muslin.—*Mousseline-de-laine.* See MUSLIN-DE-LAINE.

Moustache (mus-tash'), *n.* [Fr. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*, Albanian *mustakes*, from Gr. *mystax*, the upper lip, the beard upon it.] Hair on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip: frequently used in the plural while still having the singular signification. Written also *Mustache*, and formerly *Mustachio.* 'Your *mustachios* sharp at the ends, like shoemakers' aules.' *Lyly.* 'The English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios.*' *Milton.*

Moustached (mus-tasht'), *p.* and *a.* Provided with or wearing a moustache. 'Immense dandies these . . . chained and *moustached.*' *Thackeray.*

Mousted-head, Musted-head (mųst'ed-hēd), *n.* A head of hair powdered with a kind of flour called *must.* [Scotch.]

Can ye say wha' the carle was wi' the black coat
and the *mousted-head*? *Sir W. Scott.*

Mousy (mouz'i), *a.* Abounding in mice. *Stormonth.*

Mouth (mouth), *n.* pl. **Mouths** (mouŦHz). [A. Sax. *mūth;* cog. Icel. *muthr, munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. and G. *mund*, D. *mond*, Goth. *munths*—mouth. Like *tooth, sooth*, &c., this word has lost an *n* before the *th.*] 1. The aperture in the head of an animal through which food is received and voice uttered; the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips; the cavity within the lips. In the higher animals the use of the mouth is for mastication, the emission of sound or voice, deglutition, and taste. In many animals of a low type of structure there is no distinct mouth. Thus in the simpler Protozoa the food is taken into the interior of the body by a process of intussusception, any portion of the surface being chosen for this purpose, and acting as an extemporaneous mouth, which closes up again when the particle of food has been received into the body.—2. Anything resembling a mouth in some respects: (*a*) the opening of anything hollow, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm, the entrance to a cave, pit, or den; the opening of a well, &c. (*b*) The part of a river, creek, &c., by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water. (*c*) The opening of a vice between its cheeks, chops, or jaws.—3. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion; an oracle; a mouthpiece.

Every coffee-house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives.
Addison.

4. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide.
Dryden.

5. The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be.—*To make a mouth* or *to make mouths*, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face; to pout; hence, to deride or treat with scorn.

Ay do, persever, counterfeit sad looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.
Shak.

—*Down in the mouth*, chapfallen; dejected; mortified.—*To give mouth to*, to utter; to express.

I have an opinion of you, to which it is not easy *to give mouth.* *Dickens.*

—*To stop the mouth*, to put to silence; to be silent.

Mouth (mouŦH), *v.t.* 1. † To utter. *Piers Plowman.*—2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to *mouth* words or language.

Speak the speech, . . . trippingly on the tongue; but if you *mouth* it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*

3. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth.

He *mouthed* them, and betwixt his grinders caught.
Dryden.

4. To tear with the mouth.

She found the veil, and *mouthing* it all o'er
With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore.
Eusden.

5.† To lick into shape, as a bear her cub. *Sir T. Browne.* See under LICK.—6. To reproach; to insult. 'Then might the debauchee untrembling *mouth* the heavens.' *Blair.*

Mouth (mouTH), *v.i.* 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as, a *mouthing* actor.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shak.*

2. To join mouths; to kiss.

He would *mouth* with a beggar, though she smelt brown bread and garlick. *Shak.*

3. To make mouths; to make wry faces; to grimace.

Well I know, when I am gone,
How she *mouths* behind my back. *Tennyson.*

Mouthed (mouTHd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.—2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.—3. In *composition*, having a mouth of this or that kind; as, foul-*mouthed*, mealy-*mouthed*, hard-*mouthed:* see these words.

Mouther (mouTH'ėr), *n.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

Mouth-filling (mouth'fil-ing), *a.* Making the mouth full; filling the mouth. 'A good *mouth-filling* oath.' *Shak.*

Mouth-friend (mouth'frend), *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*. *Shak.*

Mouthful (mouth'fụl), *n.* 1. As much as the mouth contains at once.—2. A small quantity. 'A *mouthful* of sweet country air.' *Dryden.*

Mouth-glass (mouth'glas), *n.* A small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums, &c. *Simmonds.*

Mouth-honour (mouth'on-ėr), *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity. 'Curses, not loud, but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath.' *Shak.*

Mouthless (mouth'les), *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

Mouth-made (mouth'mād), *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical. '*Mouth-made* vows.' *Shak.*

Mouthpiece (mouth'pēs), *n.* 1. In any instrument applied to or inserted in the mouth, the part by which the application is made. 2. A tube by which a cigar is held in the mouth while being smoked.—3. One who delivers the opinions of others; one who speaks on behalf of others; as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly.

I come the *mouthpiece* of our king to Doorm.
Tennyson.

Mouth-pipe (mouth'pīp), *n.* 1. That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.—2. An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. *E. H. Knight.*

Mouzah (mou'zä), *n.* [Ar. *mauzá.*] In the East Indies, a village and all the land belonging to it.

Movability (möv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being movable; movableness.

Movable (möv'a-bl), *a.* [O. Fr. *movable, mouvable*, Pr. *movable.* See MOVE.] 1. Capable of being moved; capable of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.—2. Changing from one time to another; as, a *movable* feast.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *movable* festivals of the Christian Church are regulated. *Holder.*

—*A movable letter*, in *Heb. gram.* a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent. Spelled also *Moveable.*

Movable (möv'a-bl), *n.* Any piece of furniture, or part of a man's goods, capable of being moved: generally in the plural, goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. In *Scots law*, movables are opposed to heritage; so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable. Hence movables are not merely corporeal subjects capable of being moved, but every species of property, corporeal or incorporeal, which does not descend to the heir in heritage.

Movableness (möv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion. '*The movableness* of the poles of the equator.' *Hakewill.* Spelled also *Moveableness.*

Movably (möv'a-bli), *adv.* In a movable manner or state. 'Plates *movably* joined together.' *N. Grew.* Spelled also *Moveably.*

Move (möv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *moved;* ppr. *moving.* [O. Fr. *movoir, mover, mouver*, Mod. Fr. *mouvoir*, from L. *movere*, to move.] 1. To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means; to set in motion; to impel; to stir; as, the wind *moves* a ship; the porter *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage.—2. To excite into action; to influence; to induce; to incite; to prevail on; to determine; as, to *move* the will.

And God *moved* them to depart from him.
2 Chr. xviii. 31.

I *moved* the king my master to speak in the behalf of my daughter. *Shak.*

3. To rouse or excite the feelings of; to make an impression on; to affect: either used absolutely or with a phrase or preposition to indicate the nature of the feelings roused; as, to *move* with envy or compassion; to be *moved* against a sect. Mat. ix. 36; Ac. xvii. 5.

So thick they died, the people cried
'The gods are *moved* against the land.'
Tennyson.

When used absolutely, it usually signifies either (*a*) to affect with anger; to irritate.

Being *moved*, he strikes whate'er is in his way.
Shak.

Or (*b*) to affect with tender feelings; to touch (which is now the commoner sense).

My poor mistress, *moved* therewithal,
Wept bitterly. *Shak.*

No female arts his mind could *move*. *Dryden.*

4. To stir up; to excite; to rouse; to awaken. 'Contrasts which *move*, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their awfulness.' *Dr. Caird.*—5. To propose; to bring forward; to offer formally, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly; to submit: now used only in such phrases as, to *move* a resolution.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter.
Shak.

6.† To address one's self to; to call upon; to apply to; to speak to about an affair. 'That the Florentine will *move* us for speedy aid.' *Shak.*

Things have fall'n out, sir, so unluckily
That we have had no time to *move* our daughter.
Shak.

7. In such games as chess, draughts, &c., to change the position of (a piece) in the regular course of play; as, to *move* the queen's bishop.—SYN. To stir, agitate, trouble, affect, persuade, influence, actuate, impel, rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce, incline, propose, offer.

Move (möv), *v.i.* 1. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another.

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*.
Dryden.

2. To walk; to bear the body.

He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.*

3. To change residence; as, men *move* with their families from one house, town, or country to another.—4. To take action; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter or business.—5. In the games of chess, draughts, and some similar games, to change the position of one of the pieces in the course of play; as, whose turn is it to *move?*

Move (möv), *n.* 1. In *chess, draughts, &c.* (*a*) the act of changing the position of a piece in the regular course of play; as, that is my *move*. (*b*) The right to move; as, it is my *move* now.—2. Proceeding; action taken; as, he hoped by that *move* to disconcert his opponents.

An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

—*To know a move or two*, or *to be up to a move or two*, to be smart or cute; to be well acquainted with tricks. [Slang.]—*To be on the move*, to be stirring about.

Moveable, Moveableness, Moveably. See MOVABLE, &c.

Moveless (möv'les), *a.* Motionless; not moving; fixed. 'The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower.' *Pope.*

Movement (möv'ment), *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*] 1. Act of moving; course or process of change: either in a literal or figurative sense; as, the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.

What further relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope.*

Descartes has unquestionably merited the reputation of standing at the head of the whole modern *movement* of metaphysical philosophy.
J. D. Morell.

2. An individual act of motion; a change: either in a literal or figurative sense; as, a revolver that can be cocked and fired by one *movement* of the trigger; a strategic *movement.*

Could he whose rules the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind? *Pope.*

The perusal of a history seems a calm entertainment, but would be no entertainment at all did not our heart beat with corresponding *movements* to those which are described by the historian. *Hume.*

3. In *music*, (*a*) motion or progression in time. (*b*) A detached and independent portion of a composition. Symphonies, concertos, quartets, sonatas, vocal pieces of various kinds, &c., are divided into portions, commonly differing from each other in time as well as in key, and every such portion is called a *movement.*—4. In certain specific uses, that which moves or communicates motion; especially, among clockmakers, the train of wheel-work in a watch or clock.—*Parly of movement*, that party in a state whose constant endeavour it is to obtain such concessions in favour of popular right as will ultimately place the chief functions of government in the hands of the people: opposed to *Conservative party.*—*Movement cure.* Same as *Kinesipathy.*

Movent (möv'ent), *a.* [L. *movens.*] Moving; not quiescent. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

Movent (möv'ent), *n.* That which moves anything. *Glanville.*

Mover (möv'ėr), *n.* 1. The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action. 'Thou eternal *mover* of the heavens.' *Shak.*—2. One who or that which is in motion. 'So orbs from the first *mover* motion take.' *Dryden.*—3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

Moving (möv'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.—2. Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and *moving* story. *Coleridge.*

—*Moving force*, in *mech.* force considered with reference to the effect or momentum it produces, in like manner as accelerating force means force considered as the cause of acceleration.

Movingly (möv'ing-li), *adv.* In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetically.

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf. *Addison.*

Movingness (möv'ing-nes), *n.* The power of moving; the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; affectingness.

There is a strange *movingness* . . . to be found in some passages of the Scripture. *Boyle.*

Moving-plant (möv'ing-plant), *n.* A plant, *Desmodium* (*Hedysarum*) *gyrans.* See DESMODIUM.

Mow (mō), *n.* [A. Sax. *muga, muha*, a heap, a mow, Sc. *mow, moo*, N. *muga, mua*, a heap of hay.] 1. A heap or pile of hay, or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn.—2. The compartment in a barn where hay or sheaves of corn are packed.

Mow (mō), *v.t.* To put in a mow; to lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn.

Mow (mō), *v.t.* pret. *mowed;* pp. *mowed* or *mown.* [O. E. and Sc. *mawe*, A. Sax. *mâwan;* cog. Icel. *múgr, múgi*, a swathe; *mýgja*, to mow down or destroy; Fris. *mêa, meda*, Dan. *meie*, D. *maaijen*, G. *mähen*, perhaps allied to Goth. *meitan*, to cut; L. *meto*, Gr. *amaō*, to mow. *Meadow* is from this root.] 1. To cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine; as, to *mow* grass.—2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.—3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity; as, a discharge of grape-shot *mows* down whole ranks of men.

He will *mow* down all before him and leave his passage polled. *Shak.*

Mow (mō), *v.i.* To cut grass; to practise mowing; to use the scythe or mowing-machine.

Mow (mou), *n.* [From Fr. *moue*, a mow, a wry face, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *mouwe*, a mow; Sw. *mauel*, an ill-natured face.] A wry face. 'Makes mock and *mow*.' *Browning.*

Mow (mou), *v.i.* To make mouths. 'Apes that *mow* and chatter at me.' *Shak.* Sometimes written *Moe.*

Mowburn (mō'bėrn), *v.t.* and *i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green.

Mowe, Mowen or **Moun.**† To be able; must; may.

Thou shalt not *mowe* suffer. *Chaucer.*

Mower (mō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who mows; a man dexterous in the use of the scythe.

The early *mower* bending o'er his scythe
Lays low the slender grass. *Dodsley.*

2. A mowing-machine.

Mowing,† *n.* [From *mowe*, to be able.] Ability. *Chaucer.*

Mowing (mō'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting with a scythe.—2. Land from which grass is cut.

Mowing-machine (mō'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* An agricultural machine, resembling in its main features a reaping-machine, and employed to cut down grass, clover, grain, &c.

Mown (mōn). A form of the pp. of *mow.*

Mowyer† (mō'yėr), *n.* One who mows; a mower.

Moxa (moks'a), *n.* [Chinese and Japanese.] 1. A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of certain species of Artemisia. In eastern countries it is used for the gout, &c., by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark-coloured spot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic.—2. A plant from which this substance is obtained.—3. Any substance which by gradual combustion on or near the skin is used as a counter-irritant.

Moxibustion (moks-i-bust'yon), *n.* [L. *moxa*, the moxa-weed, and the *-bustion* of *combustion.*] In *med.* the act or process of burning or cauterizing by means of moxa or a moxa.

Moya (moi'a), *n.* In South America, a term applied to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions. See KOTH.

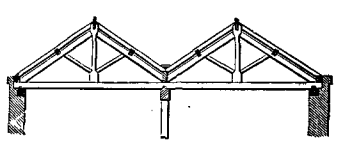
Moyle† (moil), *n.* Moil.

Moyle† (moil), *v.t.* [See MOIL.] To soil; to dirty; to defile. *Spenser.*

Moyle† (moil), *n.* A mule.

Moyther (moi'THėr), *v.t.* See MOITHER.

M-roof (em'rōf), *n.* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs



M-roof.

with a valley between them, so that in transverse section it resembles the letter M.

Mubble-fubbles,† **Muble-fubles**† (mub'l-fub-lz), *n. pl.* An old cant term for a causeless depression of spirits; the blue-devils.

Now every base companion, being in his *mubble-fubles* says he is melancholy. *Lyly.*

Mucate (mū'kāt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of mucic acid with a base.

Mucedine (mū'se-dīn), *n.* A fungus of the family Mucedineæ.

Mucedineæ (mū-se-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *mucedo*, mould.] A family of microscopic hyphomycetous fungi, forming moulds and mildews upon living or decaying animal or vegetable substances, and contributing to their decay. They appear as minute thread-like white or coloured bodies.

Mucedinous (mū-sed'in-us), *a.* In *bot.* having the character of mould or mildew; resembling mould. 'A *mucedinous* mass of threads or cells (mycelium) from which the plant grows.' *Berkeley.*

Much (much), *a.*: *more* and *most* serve as its comparative and superlative. [O.E. *moche, muche, miche*, shortened forms of *mochel, muchel*, much, great, softened from *mickle*, Sc. *muckle*, A. Sax. *mycel, micel*, much, great, many; cog. Icel. *mjög, mjök*, much, very, *mikill, mykill*, great, large, much; Goth. *mikils*, O.H.G. *mihil;* from same root as L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *mahat*, great.] 1. Great in quantity or amount; abundant.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in. Deut. xxviii. 38.

2.† Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people. *Num. xx. 20.*

Much (much), *adv.* [See above.] 1. In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly: especially common with adjectives and adverbs in the comparative, but also used more widely; as, *much* larger, better, stronger; *much* faster, *much* sooner, *much* surprised, annoyed, disgusted, &c.; to rejoice *much*, to glory *much* in something. Formerly it was often used where *very* is now employed; thus Shakspere has '*much* sorry,' '*much* deep,' '*much* unkindly.' 'A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man.' *Pope.*

Thou art *much* mightier than we. Gen. xxvi. 16.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David. 1 Sam. xix. 2.

2. Nearly. 'A *much* like a press of people at a door.' *Shak.*

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*Much about it*, nearly equal. [Colloq.]

Much (much), *n.* 1. A great quantity; a great deal.

Unto whomsoever *much* is given, of him shall *much* be required. Luke xii. 48.

They have *much* of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

In this sense *much*, being equivalent to an adjective with a noun omitted which may easily be supplied from the context, may, like *little*, be qualified by the adverbs of degree *too, as*, and *so;* as, don't take *too much;* take *as much* as you please; I received *so much* on a former occasion that I had no need for more.—2. A great or uncommon thing; something strange, wonderful, or considerable. 'Who thought it *much* a man should die of love.' *Dryden.*

It was *much* that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

—*To make much of.* See under MAKE.—*Much at one*, nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth. *Dryden.*

Much† (much), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, implying a sneering disbelief of an assertion.

What! with two points on your shoulder? *Much! Shak.*

Muchel,† **Muchell,**† *a., adv.*, or *n.* [See MUCH.] Much. *Chaucer.*

Muchness (much'nes), *n.* State of being much; quantity: used in the vulgar or colloquial phrase, *much of a muchness*, much of the same kind, much alike.

Much-what† (much'whot), *adv.* Nearly; almost.

This shews man's power, and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world. *Locke.*

Mucic (mū'sik), *a.* [L. *mucus.*] Pertaining to or derived from gums; specifically applied to an acid ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, picromel, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder which crackles in the teeth.

Mucid (mū'sid), *a.* [L. *mucidus*, from *muceo*, to be mouldy.] Musty; mouldy. *Bailey.*

Mucidness (mū'sid-nes), *n.* Mustiness; mouldiness. *Ainsworth.*

Mucific (mū-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus, and *facio*, to make.] In *med.* generating mucus.

Muciform (mū'si-form), *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus, and *forma*, form.] In *med.* having the character of or resembling mucus.

Mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* [L. *mucilago*, from *mucus*, slime, mucus.] 1. In *chem.* one of the proximate elements of vegetables ($C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$). It is contained abundantly in gum tragacanth, many seeds, as linseed, quince seed, &c., and certain roots, as marsh-mallow. Alkalies render it soluble in water, converting it into a true gum.—2. A solution in water of gummy matter of any kind.—*Animal mucilage.* Same as *Mucus.*

Mucilaginous (mū-si-laj'in-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as, the *mucilaginous* glands.—2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and slightly viscid; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as, a *mucilaginous* gum.—*Mucilaginous extracts*, in *chem.* extracts which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

Mucilaginousness (mū-si-laj'in-us-nes), *n.* The state of being mucilaginous; sliminess.

Mucin, Mucine (mū'sin), *n.* An albuminoid forming one of the constituents of gluten; also, the chief constituent of animal mucus.

Muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *mucus*, slime, and *pario*, to produce.] Secreting or producing mucus.

Mucivora (mū-siv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [L. *mucus*, mucus, and *voro*, to devour.] A name applied to a family of dipterous insects, comprehending those which feed on the juices of plants. *Brande.*

Mucivore (mū'si-vōr), *n.* One of the Mucivora.

Muck (muk), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *myki*, dung, *moka*, to muck, Dan. *mög*, dung (whence *mödding*, midden); allied to A. Sax. *meox*, dung, whence E. *mixen.*] 1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* besmear the roots. *Philips.*

2. Something mean, vile, or filthy. Hence—3. A contemptuous term for money.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend
And low abase the high heroick spirit. *Spenser.*

Muck (muk), *v.t.* 1. To manure with muck. 2. To remove muck from.

I can always earn a little by . . . *mucking* out his stable. *Mayhew.*

Muck (muk), *a.* Resembling muck; mucky; damp. [Rare.]

Muck (muk), *n.* [A blundering corruption of *amuck*, Malay *amûk.*] A mad, infuriate, and indiscriminate raid or attack: scarcely or never used except in the phrase *to run a muck*, to run madly and attack all one meets. 'Runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets.' *Dryden.* 'Ran a Malayan *muck* against the times.' *Tennyson.* See AMUCK.

Muckender,† **Muckinder**† (muk'en-dėr), *n.* [Sp. *mocador*, from *moco*, mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A pocket handkerchief.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*
And dry thine eyes. *E. Jonson.*

Mucker† (muk'ėr), *v.t.* [From *muck.*] To scrape together, as money, by mean labour or shifts; to hoard. *Chaucer.*

Mucker (muk'ėr), *n.* One of an extraordinary sect which sprang up at Königsberg in 1835, whose principles, in regard to intercourse of the sexes, appear to approximate to those of the Princeites in England, and Bible Communists or Perfectionists in America.

Muckerer† (muk'ėr-ėr), *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*

Muck-fork (muk'fork), *n.* Same as *Dung-fork.*

Muck-heap, Muck-hill (muk-hēp, muk'-hil), *n.* A dunghill.

Muckiness (muk'i-nes), *n.* Filthiness; nastiness.

Muckle (muk'l), *a.* Much; large. [Scotch.] See MEIKLE and MUCH.

Muck-midden (muk'mid-n), *n.* A dunghill. [Scotch.]

Muck-rake (muk'rāk), *n.* A rake for raking dirt or muck.

Muckre,† *v.t.* See MUCKER, *v.t.*

Muck-sweat (muk'swet), *n.* Profuse sweat. *Dunglison.*

Muck-thrift (muk'thrift), *n.* A miser. *D. Jerrold.*

Muck-worm (muk'wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck.—2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labour and devices. 'O the money-grubbers! Sempiternal *muckworms!*' *Lamb.*

Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians. *Pope.*

Mucky (muk'i), *a.* Full of muck; filthy; nasty. '*Mucky* filth.' *Spenser.*

Mucocele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [L. *mucus*, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, containing tears mixed with mucus.

Muco-purulent (mū-kō-pū'rų-lent), *a.* In *med.* having the character or appearance of mucus and pus.

Mucor (mū'kor), *n.* [L.] 1. Mouldiness; mustiness.—2. A genus of fungi to which most of the matter constituting mould on cheese, paste, decaying fruits, and other substances is referred. The most common species is *M. mucedo.* See MUCORACEÆ.—3. In *med.* mucus.

Mucoraceæ, Mucorinæ (mū-kō-rā'sē-ē, mū-kō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* A family of microscopic physomycetous fungi having a floccose thallus and the spores surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium. They attack decaying animal and vegetable substances, and are classed among the moulds. See MUCOR.

Mucose (mū-kōs'), *a.* Same as *Mucous.*

Mucosity (mū-kos'i-ti), *n.* 1. Mucousness; sliminess.—2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

Mucoso-saccharine (mū-kō'sō-sak-a-rīn), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

Mucous (mū'kus), *a.* [L. *mucosus*, from *mucus*, mucus.] 1. Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous; as, a *mucous* substance.—2. Secreting a slimy substance; as, the *mucous* membrane.—*Mucous membrane*, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally and secretes the fluid called mucus. See MUCUS.

Mucousness (mū'kus-nes), *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess. *Johnson.*

Mucro (mū'krō), *n.* [L., a sharp point.] In *bot.* a stiff point abruptly terminating an organ.

Mucronate, Mucronated (mū'kron-āt, mū'kron-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, from *mucro*, a point.] In *bot.* and *zool.* narrowed to a point; terminating in a point; as, a *mucronate* leaf; a *mucronate* shell.

Mucronately (mū'kron-āt-li), *adv.* In a mucronate manner.

Mucronulate, Mucronulatous (mū-kron'ū-lāt, mū-kro-nū'la-tus), *a.* In *bot.* having a little point, as the carpels of the *Sida mucronulata*.

Muculent (mū'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *muculentus*, from *mucus*, slime, mucus.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous. *Bailey.*

Mucuna (mū-kū'na), *n.* [The Brazilian name of one of these plants.] A genus of climbing plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. *M. pruriens* is the cowhage or cow-itch plant. See COWHAGE.

Mucus (mū'kus), *n.* [L., mucus from the nose.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It is perfectly distinct from gelatine and vegetable mucus. It is transparent, glutinous, thready, and of a saline taste; it contains a great deal of water, chloride of potassium and sodium, lactate of sodium and of calcium, and phosphate of calcium. Mucus forms a layer of greater or less thickness on the surface of the mucous membranes, and it is renewed with more or less rapidity; it also protects these membranes against the action of the air, of the aliment, the different glandular fluids, &c.; it is in fact to these membranes nearly what the epidermis is to the skin. The term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.—2. In *bot.* gummy matter soluble in water.

Mucusine (mū'kus-in), *n.* The characteristic organic matter of mucus.

Mud (mud), *n.* [Allied to L.G. *mod*, *mudde*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, Sw. *modd*, mud, mire; Icel. *mod*, the dust of hay; E. *mother*, a sort of slimy sediment; G. *mutter*, sediment; root unknown. *Muddle* is derived from this.] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters; mire. In geology it means a mixture of clay and sand with organic matter. Mud may be argillaceous, calcareous, sulphurous, or otherwise, according to every notable ingredient which enters into its composition.

Mud (mud), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mudded*; ppr. *mudding*. 1. To bury in mud or mire; to cover or bedaub with mud.

> I wish
> Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
> Where my son lies. *Shak.*

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.

> *Mud* not the fountain that gave drink to thee. *Shak.*

Mudar (mū'dăr), *n.* The Indian name of *Calotropis gigantea*, a plant of the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, and also given to a substance used medicinally in India with great alleged effect in cutaneous diseases, and obtained from the roots of this and another species (*C. procera*) of Calotropis.

Mudar Plant.

Mud-bath (mud'bath), *n.* A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud, transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, &c., plunge the whole or portions of the body with supposed good results, such as the mud-baths of St. Amand, or of Barbotan, in France, and others of a similar kind elsewhere.

Mud-burrower (mud'bu-rō-ėr), *n.* The popular name for crustaceans of the genus Callianassa, from their burrowing habits.

Mud-devil (mud'de-vil), *n.* See MENOPOME.

Muddily (mud'i-li), *adv.* 1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture.—2. Obscurely; cloudily; confusedly. 'Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*.' *Dryden.*

Muddiness (mud'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the *muddiness* of a stream.—2. Obscurity; want of perspicuity.

Muddle (mud'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *muddled*; ppr. *muddling*. [Freq. from *mud*.] 1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

> He did ill to *muddle* the water. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; as, to *muddle* one's self, to *muddle* one's brains.

> He was often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To spend profitlessly; to waste; to misuse.

> They *muddle* it (money) away without method or object, and without anything to show for it. *Hazlitt.*

4. To bring into a state of confusion; to make a mess of; as, he *muddles* all he meddles with.

Muddle (mud'l), *v.i.* To contract filth; to become muddy or foul; to be in a confused state.

> He never *muddles* in the dirt. *Swift.*

Muddle (mud'l), *n.* A mess; dirty confusion; intellectual confusion, cloudiness, bewilderment. [Colloq.]

> We both grub on in a *muddle*. *Dickens.*

Muddled (mud'ld), *p.* and *a.* Made foul, turbid, or muddy; partially intoxicated; stupefied; clouded; confused. 'A *muddled* mind.' *Crabbe.*

Muddle-headed (mud'l-hed-ed), *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish: the opposite of *clear-headed*. 'A precious *muddle-headed* chap.' *Dickens.*

Mud-drag (mud'drag), *n.* An implement or machine for clearing rivers and docks; a hedgehog. See HEDGEHOG, 4.

Mud-dredger (mud'drej-ėr), *n.* See DREDGING-MACHINE.

Muddy (mud'i), *a.* 1. Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud; foul with mud; turbid, as water or other fluids; miry; as, a *muddy* road, *muddy* boots. 'Dipping in streams which are often *muddy*.' *Dryden.* 2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. 'This *muddy* vesture of decay.' *Shak.* 3. Of the colour of mud.—4. Cloudy in mind; confused; dull; heavy; stupid. 'Dost think I am so *muddy*?' *Shak.* 'Cold hearts and *muddy* understandings.' *Burke.*—5. Obscure; wanting in perspicuity; as, a *muddy* style of writing.

Muddy (mud'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *muddied*; ppr. *muddying*. 1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to soil. 'Has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure and . . . is *muddied* withal.' *Shak.*—2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. 'Excess . . . *muddies* the best wit.' *N. Grew.*

Muddy-brained (mud'i-brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

Muddy-headed (mud'i-hed-ed), *a.* Having a dull understanding; muddy-brained; muddle-headed.

> Many boys are *muddy-headed* till they be clarified with age. *Fuller.*

Muddy-mettled (mud'i-met-ld), *a.* Dull-spirited. 'A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal.' *Shak.*

Mud-eel (mud'ēl), *n.* The siren, a species of amphibian, so called on account of its elongated eel-like form and its mud-loving habits. See SIREN.

Mud-fish (mud'fish), *n.* A fish of the order Dipnoi, genus Lepidosiren. See DIPNOI, LEPIDOSIREN.

Mud-hen (mud'hen), *n.* The common name of the American coot (*Fulica americana*), as also of the Virginia rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

Mud-hole, Mud-valve (mud'hōl, mud'valv), *n.* In *steam-engines*, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler through which the sediment is removed.

Mudir, Mudirieh. See MOODIR, MOODIRIEH.

Mud-lark (mud'lärk), *n.* A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small matters from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers.

Mud-plug (mud'plug), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole.

Mud-sill (mud'sil), *n.* The base or lowest sill of a structure, as of a bridge, that is laid at the bottom of a river, &c.

Mudstone (mud'stōn), *n.* A term originally applied to certain dark-gray fine-grained shales of the Silurian system, but now extended to all similar shales in whatever formation they may occur.

Mud-sucker (mud'suk-ėr), *n.* An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from mud. *Derham.*

Mud-turtle (mud'tėr-tl), *n.* A name given to the soft tortoises (Trionychidæ) and the terrapins (Emydidæ).

Mud-valve (mud'valv), *n.* Same as *Mud-hole*.

Mud-wall (mud'wal), *n.* A wall composed of mud or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar.

Mudwall (mud'wal), *n.* A bird, the bee-eater. See MODWALL.

Mud-walled (mud'wald), *a.* Having a mud wall. '*Mud-wall'd* tenement.' *Prior.*

Mud-worm (mud'wėrm), *n.* An invertebrate animal, belonging to the group Limicolæ, order Oligochæta, class Annelida.

Mudwort (mud'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Limosella aquatica*. See LIMOSELLA.

Mue,† *v.i.* [Fr. *muer*. See MEW.] To moult; to change. *Chaucer.*

> Their nakedness with sackcloth let them hide,
> And *mue* the vestments of their silken pride. *Quarles.*

Mueddin (mu-ed'in), *n.* Same as *Muezzin*.

Muet,† *a.* [Fr.] Mute; dumb. *Chaucer.*

Muezzin (mu-ez'zin), *n.* [Ar., from *azzana*, to inform, from *azana*, to hear, *uzn*, the ear.] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim the

Muezzin calling to Prayer.

ezam or summons to prayers five times a day—at dawn, at noon, 4 P.M., sunset, and nightfall. He makes his proclamation from the balcony of a minaret; and as this elevated position enables a person to see a good many of the private proceedings of the inmates of the neighbouring houses, the post of muezzin is often intrusted to a blind man. Called also *Mueddin*.

Muff (muf), *n.* [Dan. *muffe*, D. *mof*, L.G. *muffe*, *muff*, G. *muff*, a muff, connected with O.H.G. *mouwa*, D. *mouw*, a long sleeve serving for ornament or warmth, whence probably also Fr. *moufle*, a mitt or fingerless glove. In meaning 3 the word may be of different origin; comp. D. *mof*, a clown, and *muf*, musty, also silly, doting. See also MUFFLE.] 1. A cylindrical cover, usually made of fur or dressed skins, into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm.—2. The local name of a bird, the white-throat (*Sylvia cinerea*).—3. A soft, useless fellow; a mean, poor-spirited person. 'A *muff* of a curate.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Muff (muf), *v.t.* To make a mess of; to muddle; to mull; to spoil.

> I don't see why you should have *muffed* that shot. *Lawrence.*

Muffettee (muf-et-tē'), *n.* A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies.

Muffin (muf'in), *n.* [Probably from *muff*, on account of its softness.] A light round spongy cake, which is usually toasted and buttered for the less substantial meals.

Muffin-cap (muf'in-kap), *n.* A flat woollen cap.

Muffineer (muf'in-ēr), *n.* A dish for keeping toasted muffins hot.

Muffle (muf'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *muffled*; ppr. *muffling*. [O.E. also *moffle*, apparently a derivative of *muff*; comp. D. *moffel*, a muff, *moffelen*, to pilfer, to conceal; Fr. *mouffle*, 'a winter mittaine' (*Cotgrave*).] 1. To enfold or wrap up, especially in some cloth or woven fabric, so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; to wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; to envelop or enwrap in some covering. 'Balbutius *muffled* in his sable cloke.' *Young.*

He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

2. Specifically, to blindfold. *Shak.*—3. *Fig.* to wrap up or cover; to conceal; to involve.

They were in former ages *muffled* in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To envelop in something that deadens sound; as, to *muffle* an oar; to *muffle* a drum. See MUFFLED.—5. To restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; to put to silence.

I wisl. you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins. *Dickens.*

Muffle (muf'l), *n.* [Fr. *mouffle*, a kind of glove, also a muffle in senses 2 and 3; of same origin as *muff*, and the verb *muffle*.] 1. A boxing-glove.

Just like a black-eye in a recent scuffle
(For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*). *Byron.*

2. In *chem.* and *metal.* an arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, and made to be placed over cupels and tests in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes, though at the same time of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer.—3. A pulley-block containing several sheaves. *E. H. Knight.*—4.† A muff for the hands.

This day I did first wear a *muffle*, being my wife's last year's *muffle*. *Pepys.*

Muffle (muf'l), *n.* [Fr. *mufle*, the muffle, from G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

Muffle (muf'l), *v.i.* [A form of *maffle*; comp. also prov. G. *muffeln*, D. *moffelen*, to mumble.] To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation. *Holder.*

Muffled (muf'ld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Wrapt up closely, especially about the face; concealed from view.—2. Dulled or deadened: applied to sound.

A sort of *muffled* rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being blunted or broken off. *Craik.*

—*Muffled oars*, oars having mats or canvas put round their looms when rowing, to prevent their making a noise against the tholes or in the rowlocks.—*Muffled drum*, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like *muffled drums*, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave. *Longfellow.*

Muffler (muf'lėr), *n.* 1. Formerly a kind of mask or veil; part of a woman's dress by which the face was wholly or partly concealed.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape. *Shak.*

2. A wrapper for muffling or enveloping the neck, and often also a part of the face.—3. A kind of glove or mitten with a separate compartment for the thumb only; a boxing-glove; a stuffed glove put on the hands of lunatics to prevent them injuring themselves or others.

Mufflon (muf'lon), *n.* The wild sheep or musmon. See MOUFFLON.

Muftee (muf'tē), *n.* Same as *Mufti*.

Mufti (muf'ti), *n.* [Ar. *moufti*, one who gives a decisive response, from *āftā*, to judge, to give a judicial decision.] 1. The high-priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans; a doctor of Mohammedan law.—2. An Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty; civilian dress as distinguished from uniform.

An officer of the station who accompanied us was dressed in *mufti*. *W. H. Russell.*

Mug (mug), *n.* [Sw. *mugg*, an earthen cup; Ir. *mugan*, a mug.] A familiar name for an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from, or to hold liquid for drinking; a jug; a cup. 'With *mug* in hand to wet his whistle.' *Cotton.*

Mug (mug), *n.* [Perhaps a Gypsy word = Skr. *mukha*, the face.] The face or mouth; a grimace. [Slang.]

Mug (mug), *v.i.* To distort the face; to make grimaces.

The low comedian had *mugged* at him in his richest manner fifty nights for a wager. *Dickens.*

—*To mug up*, to paint one's face; also, to 'cram' for an examination. [Slang.]

Muggard† (mug'ärd), *a.* [Perhaps from *mug*, a grimace, but comp. G. *mucker*, a sulky person, *mucken*, to mutter, to grumble.] Sullen; displeased. *Grose.*

Muggent (mug'ent), *n.* [A foreign name apparently, the term. is G. *ente*, a duck.] A species of wild fresh-water duck.

Mugget (mug'et), *n.* The entrails of a calf.

Muggish, Muggy (mug'ish, mug'i), *a.* [Probably Scand.; Icel. *mugga*, mugginess, soft drizzling mist, *muggu-vethr*, muggy weather, *mygla*, to grow muggy; Sc. *mochy*, damp and hazy; Prov. E. *mug*, mist; comp. Gael. *mugach*, gloomy, cloudy; W. *mwg*, smoke, fume.] 1. Containing moisture in suspension; damp and close; warm and humid; as, *muggy* air.—2. Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mortimer.*

Muggled (mug'ld), *a.* [Probably for *smuggled*.] Applied to cheap trashy goods offered for sale as smuggled articles; sham. *Mayhew.* [Slang.]

Muggletonian (mug-l-tō'ni-an), *n.* One of a sect that arose about the middle of the seventeenth century, of which the founders were John Reeve and Ludovic *Muggleton*, who claimed to have the spirit of prophecy. They affirmed themselves to be the 'two witnesses' of Rev. xi. 3.

Muggy. See MUGGISH.

Mughouse† (mug'hous), *n.* [From *mug*.] An alehouse. *Tickell.*

Mugiency† (mū'ji-en-si), *n.* [See next.] A bellowing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mugient† (mū'ji-ent), *a.* [L. *mugiens*, *mugientis*, ppr. of *mugio*, to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mugil (mū'jil), *n.* [L., a mullet.] A genus of fishes; the mullets. See MULLET.

Mugilidæ (mū-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From L. *mugilis* or *mugil*, the sea-mullet.] Fishes of the mullet tribe, a family of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii. See MULLET.

Mugiloid (mū'ji-loid), *n.* A member of the family Mugilidæ.

Mugweed (mug'wēd), *n.* A plant, *Galium cruciatum*.

Mugwort (mug'wėrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *mugwyrt*.] A plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

Mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* [U.S. slang, from Algonkin word for a chief, a great man.] 1. A self-important or consequential person.—2. A person who maintains an independent position in politics or other matters.

Muir (mūr), *n.* A moor. [Scotch.]

Muir-burn (mūr'burn), *n.* The act of burning moors or heath. [Scotch.]

Muir-ill (mūr'il), *n.* A disease of cattle. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Muir-land (mūr'land), *n.* Moorland; heathy or waste land unfit for cultivation. [Scotch.]

Mulatto (mū-lat'tō), *n.* [Sp. *mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule. See MULE.] A person that is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow colour, with frizzled or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the African.

Mulattress (mū-lat'tres), *n.* A female mulatto.

Mulberry (mul'be-ri), *n.* [For *murberry*; O.E. *mulberi*, *molberi*, *murberie*, &c., A. Sax. *mūrberie*, a mulberry, also *mūr*, from L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree, *morum*, a mulberry, Gr. *moron* or *mūron*, the black mulberry; comp. Sw. *mulbær*, Dan. *morbär*, D. *moerbei*, G. *maulbeere*.] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus Morus, nat. order Urticaceæ or Moraceæ. The name is also applied to the tree itself as well as to the genus (Morus). This genus is nearly allied to the nettle tribe. The species are trees bearing alternate, simple, and often lobed leaves and unisexual inconspicuous flowers, which are disposed in catkin-like spikes. The black or common mulberry (*Morus nigra*) is the only species of Morus worthy of being cultivated as a fruit-tree. The fruit is used at dessert, and also preserved in the form of a syrup. The juice of the berries mixed with that of apples forms a beverage of a deep port-wine colour, called mulberry cider. The white mulberry (*M. alba*) is the most interesting of the genus, on account of its leaves being used for food by silkworms. It grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet, with a trunk 2 or more feet in diameter.

Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*).

Mulberry Calculus (mul'be-ri kal'kū-lus), *n.* A urinary concretion, consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi in form and colour somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry.

Mulberry-faced (mul'be-ri-fāst), *a.* Having the face spotted or mottled as if with mulberry stains. 'Made the *mulberry-faced* Dictator's orgies worse.' *Tennyson.*

Mulch (mulsh), *n.* [Comp. G. *mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten, soft, mellow; and the *mols* of A. Sax. *formolsenod*, *ge-molsnod*, rotten.] In *gardening*, strawy dung in a somewhat moist state, but not rotten, used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c. Written also *Mulsh*.

Mulch (mulsh), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To cover with mulch.

Mulct (mulkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine—a Sabine word.] 1. A fine or penalty imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour, usually a pecuniary fine.—2.† A blemish; a defect. *Massinger.*—SYN. Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.

Mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* [L. *mulcto*, from *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine.] 1. To punish by fine or forfeiture; to punish by depriving of some possession; to deprive: formerly with the crime or the criminal as object, now only with the latter; followed by *in* or *of* before the thing; as, to *mulct* a person *in* £300; to *mulct* a person *of* something.

All fraud must be . . . *mulcted* with due satisfaction. *Bp. Hall.*

2.† To punish in general.

How many poore creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death for thine own pleasure. *Bp. Hall.*

Mulctuary (mulk'tū-a-ri), *a.* Consisting of, paid as, or imposing a pecuniary penalty. '*Mulctuary* punishments.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Mule (mūl), *n.* [A. Sax. *mūl*, Fr. *mule*, from L. *mulus*, a mule.] 1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. These animals are mostly sterile.—2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the farina or fecundating dust of another. This is called also a *Hybrid*.

Several *mules* have been produced between the species of this genus (Verbascum). *Loudon.*

3. In *spinning*, a machine invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775, and so called from being a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves, in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing-rollers to spindles placed on a carriage, which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns towards the rollers while the thread is being wound.—4. In *farriery*, a trouble to which horses are liable.

There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as crepances, rat-tails, *mules*, kibes, pains, &c. *Rees.*

Mule-driver (mūl'drīv-ėr), *n.* A driver of mules; a muleteer.

Mule-jenny (mūl'jen-ni), *n.* Same as *Mule*, 3.

Mule-spinner (mūl'spin-ėr), *n.* One who spins on a mule.

Muleteer (mūl-et-ēr'), *n.* [Fr. *muletier*. See MULE.] A mule-driver.

Mulewort (mūl'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Hemionitis.

Muley (mū'li), *n.* Same as *Muley-saw.*

Muley-head (mū'li-hed), *n.* The sliding guide-carriage of a muley-saw.

Muley-saw (mū'li-są), *n.* A mill-saw which is not strained in a 'gate' or 'sash,' but has a more rapid, reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. *E. H. Knight.*

Mulgedium (mul-jē'di-um), *n.* [L. *mulgeo*, to milk.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *M. alpinum*, a rare plant of Scottish mountains, is remarkably handsome, with numerous heads of blue flowers, and lettuce-like foliage. Four others are natives of North America.

Muliebrity (mū-li-ē'bri-ti), *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, from *muliebris*, womanly, womanish, from *mulier*, a woman.] 1. Womanhood; the state of puberty in a female.—2. Womanishness; effeminacy; softness.

Mulier (mū'li-ėr), *n.* [L.] In *law*, (*a*) A woman; a wife. (*b*) A legitimate son, in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock.—*Mulier puisne*, a son born in wedlock and preferred before an elder brother born out of wedlock, who was called *bastard eigne.*

Mulierly (mū'li-ėr-li), *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; lawfully. 'To him, as next heir, being *mulierly* born.' *Holinshed.*

Mulierosity† (mū'li-ėr-os"i-ti), *n.* Addiction to women. [Rare.]

> Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his *mulierosity* and excess in luxury. *Dr. H. More.*

Mulierty (mū'li-ėr-ti), *n.* [See MULIER.] In *law*, (*a*) lawful issue. (*b*) The position of one legitimately born.

Mulish (mūl'ish), *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

> The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
> Of headstrong youths were broken. *Cowper.*

Mulishly (mūl'ish-li), *adv.* In a mulish manner; stubbornly.

Mulishness (mūl'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mulish; obstinacy or stubbornness.

Mull (mul), *v.t.* [Perhaps (at least in meaning 2) from L. *mollio*, to soften, Fr. *mouiller*, to moisten, from L. *mollis*, soft; but according to Wedgwood *mulled ale* is equivalent to *mould-ale*, that is funeral ale, and if so this verb must have been formed from *mulled* on the supposition that *mulled* was a true past participle, instead of being a form of *mould*, earth.] 1. To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices; as, to *mull* wine.

> Now we trudged homewards to her mother's farm,
> To drink new cider, *mull'd* with ginger warm. *Gay.*

2. To dispirit or deaden.

> Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mull'd*, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shak.*

Mull (mul), *n.* [Icel. *múli*, a promontory, a jutting crag between two dales, fjords, or the like; Orkney and Shetland *mule, mull;* or perhaps the word is Gael. *maol*, a promontory.] A term used almost synonymously with *cape*, and applied to various projecting parts of Scotland; as, the *mull* of Galloway, the *mull* of Cantyre, &c.

Mull (mul), *n.* [Same as *mill:* formerly it was the practice to dry the tobacco and crush or grind it to powder in the box, thus producing snuff.] A snuff-box, especially one made of the small end of a horn. [Scotch.]

Mull (mul), *n.* [L.G. *mull*, D. *mul*, dust; closely allied to *mould* (which see). *Mullock* is from this.] 1. Dust; rubbish. *Gower.* [Old and provincial.]—2. A muddle; a mess: a term applied to any piece of business involved or confused through mismanagement; as, what a *mull* you have made of it. [Colloq.]

Mull (mul), *n.* [Hind. *mul-mul, mal-mal*, muslin.] A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, &c. Called also *Mulmul.*

Mulla (mul'a), *n.* [Ar.] In Hindostan, a Mohammedan learned in the law; a schoolmaster.

Mullagatawny (mul'a-ga-tą"ni), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tunni*, lit. pepper-water.] An East Indian curry-soup. Also spelled *Mulligatawny.*

> It is wholly and solely from Tamil-land that we have derived those hot-flavoured soups which under various forms go by the name of '*mulligatawny* soups.' *Caldwell.*

Mullen, Mullein (mul'en), *n.* [Old Fr. *molene*, probably from L. *mollis*, soft; comp. the German name *wollkraut*, wool-plant.] The common English name of plants of the genus Verbascum, natural order Scrophulariaceæ.

Muller (mul'ėr), *n.* 1. [O.Fr. *moulleur*, from *molre, moulre, mouldre* (Fr. *moudre*), L. *molere*, to grind, from *mola*, a millstone.] A sort of flat-bottomed pestle, with a rounded edge, made of stone or glass, used for grinding pigments and other substances upon a slab of similar material.—2. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

Mullet (mul'et), *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, from L. *mullus*, the red mullet or surmullet.] A name common to two groups of acanthopterygian fishes, viz. the family Mugilidæ, or gray mullets, and the family Mullidæ, or red mullets. Naturalists, however, generally restrict the name to the former, designating the red mullets as surmullets. (See MULLIDÆ, SURMULLET.) Of the true mullets the genus Mugil is the type, and by some is held to be coextensive with the family. The characteristics are a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales; six branchiostegal rays; head somewhat depressed; the scales large; the muzzle short; an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corresponding hollow in the upper, and very minute teeth. The best known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*M. capito*) found round the shores of the British islands, and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean. It grows to the length of 18 to 20 inches, and will sometimes weigh from 12 to 15 lbs. It is of a bottle-green colour on the back, lighter on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath. It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers. It has the habit of rooting in

Common Gray Mullet (*Mugil capito*).

the mud or sand in search of food. Another species also called gray mullet (*M. cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having its eyes half covered by an adipose membrane. It weighs usually from 10 to 12 lbs., and is the most delicate of all the mullets. A smaller species, the thick-lipped gray mullet (*M. chelo*), is common on the British coasts. Many other species, natives of India and Africa, are much esteemed as food.

Mullet (mul'et), *n.* [Fr. *molette*, the rowel of a spur, a dim. from L. *mola*, a millstone.] 1. In *her.* a figure resembling the rowel of a spur, with five points in English, and six in French heraldry, used as the filial distinction of a third son. See STAR (in *her.*).—2.† *pl.* Small pincers used for curling the hair.

Mulley (mul'i), *n.* [A dim. of prov. E. *mull*, a cow; perhaps from Gael. *maol*, polled, wanting horns.] A cow: a child's word. [Also provincial E.]

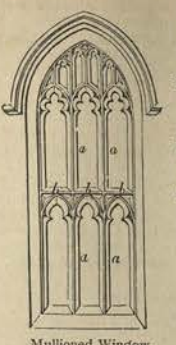
Mullidæ (mul'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine fishes, closely allied to the perches (Percidæ); the surmullets, or red mullets. Their scales are large, easily detached and smooth, their opercula unarmed, and their branchiostegals seven in number. The common red mullet is abundant on our coasts. See SURMULLET.

Mulligatawny (mul'i-ga-tą"ni). See MULLAGATAWNY.

Mulligrubs (mul'i-grubz), *n. pl.* [Lit. a pain arising from worms in the intestines—*mull*, dirt, refuse, and *grub.*] 1. A pain in the intestines; colic. 'Whose dog lies sick o' the *mulligrubs.*' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. Ill-temper; sulkiness.

Mullingong (mul'in-gong), *n.* A native name of the duck-bill or ornithorhynchus.

Mullion (mul'yon), *n.* [The more correct spelling would seem to be *munnion*, the word being probably equivalent to Fr. *moignon*, Sp. *muñon*, a stump, as of a branch or a leg or arm. 'The monnion or mullion of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window.' *Wedgwood.*] In *arch.* (*a*) a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture. Mullions are rarely found earlier than the early English style. Their mouldings are very various. (*b*) One of the divisions between the panels in wainscotting. Called also *Munion, Munnion.*



Mullioned Window.
a a, Mullions. *b b*, Transom.

Mullion (mul'yon), *v.t.* To shape into divisions by mullions.

Mullioned (mul'yond), *a.* Having mullions.

Mullok, Mullock (mul'ok), *n.* [Dim. of *mull*, dust (which see).] 1. Rubbish; dirt; dung; mull. 'The *mullok* on a hepe ysweped was.' *Chaucer.*—2. A dilemma; a blunder; an ill managed affair; a mull or mess. *Halliwell.* [An old and provincial word.]

Mulmul (mul'mul), *n.* A thin sort of muslin. See MULL.

Mulquf (mul'kuf), *n.* A very ancient ventilating device, which has been in use in Egypt for at least 3000 years.

Mulse (muls), *n.* [L. *mulsum* (*vinum*, wine, understood), pp. of *mulceo, mulsum*, to sweeten.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Mulsh (mulsh), *v.* and *n.* See MULCH.

Multangular (mul-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal.

Multangularly (mul-tang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a multangular manner; with many angles or corners.

Multangularness (mul-tang'gū-lėr-nes), *n.* The state of being multangular or polygonal.

Multarticulate (mult-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *Multiarticulate.*

Multeity (mul-tē'i-ti), *n.* [Abstract noun formed from L. *multus*, many.] The state of being great in bulk or continuous (not numerical) quantity.

> There may be *multeity* in things, but there can only be plurality in persons. *Coleridge.*

Multiarticulate (mul'ti-är-tik"ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *articulatus*, jointed, from *articulus*, a joint.] Composed of or having many joints or articulations, as the antennæ of insects, and the legs of crustaceans.

Multicapsular (mul-ti-kap'sū-lėr), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a chest.] Having many capsules: used especially in botany.

Multicarinate (mul-ti-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *carina*, a keel.] Having many keel-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusca.

Multicavous (mul-ti-kāv'us), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *cavus*, hollow.] Having many holes or cavities.

Multicipital (mul-ti-sip'it-al), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *caput, capitis*, the head.] In *bot.* having many heads.

Multicolour (mul'ti-kul-ėr), *a.* Having many colours. *Bailey.*

Multicostate (mul-ti-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *costatus*, ribbed, from *costa*, a rib.] In *bot.* an epithet applied to such leaves as have two or more diverging ribs or veins running from the point of junction of the blade of the leaf with the petiole, dividing them into more than two. The leaves of the sycamore are examples.

Multicuspidate (mul-ti-kusp'id-āt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *cuspis*, a point.] Having many cusps or points: applied to the three last molar teeth, from their having several tubercles.

Multidentate (mul-ti-den'tāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having many teeth or teeth-like processes.

Multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'it-āt), *a.* Many-fingered. In *bot.* and *zool.* having many finger-like processes.

Multifaced (mul'ti-fāst), *a.* Having many faces, as certain crystals.

Multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *multifarius*, manifold—*multus*, many.] 1. Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts. 'The *multifarious* objects of human knowledge.' *D. Stewart.*

> There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *law*, having the fault of improperly joining in one bill in equity distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them; as, a *multifarious* bill. *Burrill.*

Multifariously (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a multifarious way; with great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations. *Bentley.*

Multifariousness (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplied diversity.

Multiferous (mul-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *multifer* —*multus*, many, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing much or many.

Multifid, Multifidous (mul'ti-fid, mul-tif'id-us), *a.* [L. *multifidus* — *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide.] Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *multifid* leaf: used chiefly in botany.

Multiflorous (mul-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

Multiflue (mul'ti-flū), *a.* Having many flues, as the boiler of a locomotive.

Multifoil (mul'ti-foil), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *arch.* having more than five foils or arcuate divisions; as, a *multifoil* arch.

Multifold (mul'ti-fōld), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *fold* (which see).] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

Multiform (mul'ti-form), *a.* [L. *multiformis* —*multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. 'Expedients and inventions *multiform.*' *Cowper.*

Multiform (mul'ti-form), *n.* That which is multiform; that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything. 'And signifies a *multiform* of death.' *E. B. Browning.*

Multiformity (mul-ti-form'i-ti), *n.* The state of being multiform; diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing. 'From comparative uniformity . . . to comparative *multiformity.*' *H. Spencer.*

Multiformous (mul-ti-form'us), *a.* Having many forms. *Worcester.*

Multigenerous (mul-ti-jen'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *multigenus*—*multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.] Having many kinds. *Maunder.*

Multigranulate (mul-ti-gran'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *granum*, a grain.] Having or consisting of many grains.

Multijugous, Multijugate (mul-ti-jū'gus, mul-ti-jū'gāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.] Consisting of many pairs.

Multilateral (mul-ti-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.] Having many sides; polygonal.

Multilineal, Multilinear (mul-ti-lin'ē-al, mul-ti-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line.] Having many lines.

Multilocular (mul-ti-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments; as, a *multilocular* pericarp; *multilocular* shells.

Multiloquence (mul-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [See MULTILOQUENT.] Use of many words; talkativeness.

Multiloquent, Multiloquous (mul-til'ō-kwent, mul-til'ō-kwus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

Multinodate, Multinodous (mul-ti-nōd'āt, mul-ti-nōd'us), *a.* [L. *multinodus*—*multus*, many, and *nodus*, a knot.] Having many knots; many-knotted. *Smart.*

Multinomial (mul-ti-nō'mi-al), *a.* In *alg.* having many terms; as, a *multinomial* expression. —*Multinomial theorem*, in *alg.* a theorem discovered by Demoivre for forming the numeral coefficients, which are produced by raising any multinomial to any given power without the trouble of actual involution. The *binomial theorem* is a particular case of this. See BINOMIAL.

Multinomial (mul-ti-nō'mi-al), *n.* In *alg.* a quantity consisting of several terms or names, in distinction from a *binomial*, *trinomial*, &c., such as $a+b+c+d$, &c.

Multinominal, Multinominous (mul-ti-nom'in-al, mul-ti-nom'in-us), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *nomen*, a name.] Having many names or terms.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples. *Donne.*

Multiparous (mul-tip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth.

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous.* *Ray.*

Multipartite (mul'tip-ärt-tīt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

Multipede, Multiped (mul'ti-ped), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal that has many feet, such as a centipede.

Multipede, Multiped (mul'ti-ped), *a.* Having many feet.

Multiple (mul'ti-pl), *a.* [Fr. *multiple*, from L.L. *multiplus*, for L. *multiplex*—*multus*, many, and root of *plico*, to fold.] Manifold; having many parts or relations.—*Multiple point*, in the higher geometry, a point through which two or more branches of a curve pass. —*Multiple values*, in *alg.* symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when several different values are given them, as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, &c.—*Multiple fruit*, masses of fruit resulting from several blossoms, aggregated into one body, as the pine-apple.—*Multiple star.* See under STAR. —*Multiple images*, those formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in a kaleidoscope.

Multiple (mul'ti-pl), *n.* In *arith.* a number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; as, 12 is a *multiple* of 3, the latter being a *submultiple* or aliquot part. (See ALIQUOT.) A *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. The *least common multiple* is the smallest number that will do this; thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4. The same term is applicable to algebraic quantities.

Multiple-poinding (mul'ti-pl-poind'ing), *n.* In *Scots law*, double-poinding or double-distress. It gives rise to an action by which a person, possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons, obtains an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division thereof among the different claimants. It corresponds to *interpleader* in English law. See POINDING.

Multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *a.* [L. See MULTIPLE.] 1. Manifold; multiple.—2. In *bot.* having petals lying over each other in folds.

Multipliable (mul'ti-plī-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. See MULTIPLY.] Capable of being multiplied.

Multipliableness (mul'ti-plī-a-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

Multiplicable (mul'ti-pli-ka-bl), *a.* Multipliable.

Multiplicand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus*. See MULTIPLY.] In *arith.* the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

Multiplicate (mul'ti-pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*. See MULTIPLY.] 1. Consisting of many, or more than one.—2. In *bot.* same as MULTIPLEX, 2.

Multiplication (mul'ti-pli-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*, *multiplicationis*. See MULTIPLY.] 1. The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied; as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.—2. In *arith.* a rule or operation by which any given number may be added to itself any number of times proposed; thus 10 multiplied by 5 is increased to 50; or, in general, multiplication is the taking or repeating of one number or quantity, called the multiplicand, as often as there are units in another number, called the multiplier; and the number or quantity resulting from this operation is called the product of the two numbers or factors. Multiplication is a compendious method of performing addition. Thus, $3\times4=12$ is the same as $3+3+3+3$. Multiplication is called *simple* when the terms are abstract numbers, and *compound* when the multiplicand is a concrete number, as so many pounds, shillings, and pence.—*Multiplication table*, a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onwards to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12.—3.† The art of making gold and silver by alchemy. *Chaucer.*

Multiplicative (mul'ti-pli-kāt-iv), *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

Multiplicator (mul'ti-pli-kāt-ėr), *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Multiplicious† (mul-ti-pli'shus), *a.* Manifold; multiplex.

That animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Multiplicity (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from L. *multiplex*.] 1. The state of being multiplex or manifold; the state of being numerous or various. 'Facts and occurrences succeeding or crossing each other in endless complexity and *multiplicity.*' *Dr. Caird.*—2. A many of the same kind; a great number. 'A *multiplicity* of gods.' *South.*

Multiplier (mul'ti-plī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases in number. '*Multipliers* of injuries.' *Dr. H. More.* 2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplicator.—3. In *teleg.* an instrument for increasing by repetition the intensity of the force of an electric current. It consists of a frame with a number of repetitive windings of the same wire, each convolution exerting an equal force on the needle, thus multiplying the deflective force as many times as there are turns in the wire.—4. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. *E. H. Knight.* See THERMO-MULTIPLIER.

Multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *multiplied*; ppr. *multiplying.* [Fr. *multiplier*, from L. *multiplico*—*multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.] 1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation or addition; as, to *multiply* men, horses, or other animals; to *multiply* evils.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and *multiply* my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt. Exod. vii. 3.

2. In *arith.* to add to itself any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number; thus 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.—3.† To increase in general; to enlarge; often to increase gold or silver by alchemy.

Multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.i.* 1. To grow or increase in number.

Be fruitful and *multiply.* Gen. i. 22.

2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

And the word of God grew and *multiplied.* Acts xii. 24.

3.† To make gold or silver by the art of alchemy.

Who so that listeth uttren his folie,
Let him come forth and lernen *multiplie.*
Chaucer.

Multiplying-glass, Multiplying-lens (mul'ti-plī-ing-glas, mul'ti-plī-ing-lenz), *n.* See under LENS and POLYHEDRON.

Multiplying-wheel (mul'ti-plī-ing-whēl), *n.* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery.

Multipotent (mul-tip'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *multipotens*, *multipotentis*—*multus*, much, and *potens*, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. 'Jove *multipotent.*' *Shak.*

Multipresence (mul'ti-prez-ens), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *præsentia*, presence.] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Bp. Hall.*

Multipresent (mul'ti-prez-ent), *a.* Having the quality or power of multipresence.

Multiradiate (mul-ti-rā'di-āt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *radiatus*, rayed, from *radius*, a ray.] Having many rays.

Multiramose (mul'ti-rā-mōs), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *ramus*, a branch.] Having many branches.

Multiscious† (mul-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *multiscius* —*multum*, much, from *multus*, many, and *scius*, knowing, from *scio*, to know.] Having variety of knowledge. *Bailey.*

Multisect (mul'ti-sekt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] In *entom.* applied to an insect divided into many segments, and having no distinct trunk or abdomen.

Multiserial (mul'ti-sē-ri-al), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *series*, a row.] In *bot.* applied to a plant having many horizontal rows, or parts arranged in many such rows.

Multisiliquous (mul-ti-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod.] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

Multisonous (mul-ti'sō-nus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Multispiral (mul-ti-spī'ral), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *spira*, a spire.] Having many spiral coils or convolutions; in *conch.* a term applied to an operculum.

Multistriate (mul-ti-strī'āt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *stria*, a streak.] Marked with many streaks or striæ.

Multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'kāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having many furrows.

Multisyllable (mul-ti-sil'la-bl), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *syllable* (which see).] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

Multititular (mul-ti-tit'ū-lėr), *a.* Having many titles.

Multitubular (mul-ti-tū'bū-lėr), *a.* Having many tubes; as, a *multitubular* boiler.

Multitude (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] 1. The state of being many; that which gives the impression of numerousness; a great number, collectively; as, the crowd intimidated the police by their *multitude*.—2. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

3. A crowd or throng; a gathering or collection of people. 'Among the buzzing pleased *multitude*.' *Shak.* —*The multitude*, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage. '*The* many-headed *multitude*.' *Shak.*

He's loved of *the* distracted *multitude*. *Shak.*

The multitude have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams.*

4. In *law*, an assembly of ten or more persons.—SYN. Assembly, assemblage, collection, swarm, throng, mass, commonalty, populace, vulgar.

Multitudinary (mul-ti-tū'din-a-ri), *a.* Multitudinous; manifold. [Rare.]

Multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'din-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to a multitude or crowded assembly; consisting of a multitude or great number; as, a *multitudinous* assembly.—2. Of or pertaining to the multitude.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shak.*

3. Of vast extent and manifold diversity; vast and ever-changing.

My hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shak.*

Multitudinously (mul-ti-tū'din-us-li), *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

Multitudinousness (mul-ti-tū'din-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being multitudinous.

Multivagant,† **Multivagous**† (mul-tiv'a-gant, mul-tiv'a-gus), *a.* [L. *multivagus*.] Wandering much. *Bailey.*

Multivalve, Multivalvular (mul'ti-valv, mul-ti-val'vū-lėr), *a.* Having many valves; as, a *multivalve* shell: used in *bot.* and *zool.*

Multivalve (mul'ti-valv), *n.* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces.

Multiversant (mul-ti-vėr'sant), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *versans, versantis*, ppr. of *verso*, to whirl about, intens. from *verto*, to turn.] Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms. *Worcester.*

Multivious (mul-tiv'i-us), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *via*, way.] Having many ways or roads. [Rare.]

Multivocal (mul'ti-vō-kal), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *vox, vocis*, a voice.] Applied to an equivocal word or one susceptible of several meanings. 'An ambiguous or *multivocal* word.' *Coleridge.*

Multoca (mul-tō'ka), *n.* The Turkish code of law, consisting of precepts from the Koran, traditional injunctions of Mohammed, and decisions of early caliphs. *Brande.*

Multocular (mul-tok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham.*

Multum (mul'tum), *n.* [L. *multum in parvo*, much in little.] In *brewing*, the name given to a compound, consisting of an extract of quassia and liquorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.—*Hard multum.* Same as *Black-extract.*

Multungula (mul-tung'gū-la), *n. pl.* The division of Perissodactyle Ungulate quadrupeds, in which each foot has more than a single hoof, as the rhinoceros, each of whose feet has three toes, each in a separate hoof.

Multungulate (mul-tung'gū-lāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof.] In *zool.* a term applied to a quadruped which has its hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

Multure (mul'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *multure*, Mod. Fr. *mouture*, from L. *molitura*, a grinding, from *molo*, to grind.] 1. The act of grinding grain in a mill.—2. The grain ground at one time; grist.—3. In *Scots law*, the toll or fee given to the proprietor of a mill in return for grinding the corn. Multures are of two sorts—those paid from lands astricted to a particular mill, termed *insucken multures*, and the multure exigible from those who voluntarily use the mill, called *outsucken multures*. See MULTURER.

It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take *multure* twice from the same meal-sack. *Sir W. Scott.*

[This term seems to be Scotch in all its senses.]

Multurer (mul'tūr-ėr), *n.* A person who has grain ground at a certain mill. Multurers are or were of two kinds—first, such as were *thirled* (thralled) to a certain mill by the conditions on which they occupied their land; and, second, those who used the mill without being bound by the tenure to do so. The former were termed *insucken multurers*, the latter *outsucken multurers*. [Scotch.]

Mum (mum), *a.* [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed. See MUMBLE, and comp. *bum, hum.*] Silent; not speaking.

The citizens are *mum;* say not a word. *Shak.*

Often used as an exclamation = be silent; hush.

Mum then, and no more. *Shak.*

Mum† (mum), *n.* Silence. *Hudibras.*

Mum (mum), *n.* [G. *mumme*, said to be named after one Christian *Mumme* who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492.] A species of malt liquor made only in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, with the addition of a little oat and bean meal.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum. *Pope.*

Mumble (mum'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mumbled;* ppr. *mumbling.* [Freq. from *mum;* D. *mommelen*, Dan. *mumle*, G. *mummeln*, to mumble or mutter.] 1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect. '*Mumbling* of wicked charms.' *Shak.* 'Muttering and *mumbling* idiotlike.' *Tennyson.*—2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man who laughed but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grained thistles pass.
Dryden.

Mumble (mum'bl), *v.t.* 1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity.
Dryden.

2. To chew gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. 'Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain.' *Dryden.* 'Lazily *mumbled* the bones of the dead.' *Byron.*—3.† To suppress or utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence, and not to be *mumbled* up in silence
Dryden.

Mumble-news† (mum'bl-nūz), *n.* A kind of tale-bearer. 'Some carry-tale, . . . some *mumble-news*.' *Shak.*

Mumbler (mum'blėr), *n.* One that mumbles. 'Mass *mumblers*, holy-water swingers.' *Bale.*

Mumblingly (mum'bling-li), *adv.* In a mumbling manner; with a low inarticulate utterance.

Mumbo-Jumbo (mum'bō-jum'bō), *n.* A god of certain negro tribes whose image is clad in fantastic clothing. Hence, any senseless object of popular idolatry. 'Worship mighty *Mumbo-Jumbo* in the Mountains of the Moon.' *Bon Gaultier Ballads.*

He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable *Mumbo-Jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens.*

Mum-budget† (mum'buj-et), *interj.* An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence.

Nor did I ever wince or grudge it,
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum-budget*.
Hudibras.

Mum-chance† (mum'chans), *n.* 1. A game of hazard with cards or dice.—2. One who stands dumb, and has not a word to say for himself; a fool. 'Why stand ye like a *mum-chance*.' *Echard.*—3. Silence. *Huloet.*

Mumm (mum), *v.i.* [The same word as G. *mummen*, to mask, from *mumme*, a mask, *mummerei*, masquerade; *mummel*, a hobgoblin, a bugbear; D. *mommen*, to mask, to play the mummer; *mom*, a mask, whence O.Fr. *momer*, to mask, and *momerie, mummerie*, mummery. Doubtless connected with *mum*. Wedgwood thinks that the word was originally imitative of the sound made by a nurse when she terrifies an infant or makes sport with it by covering her head with a cloth and disguising her voice in inarticulate utterances.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

Mumma-chog (mum'a-chog), *n.* See MUMMYCHOG.

Mummer (mum'ėr), *n.* One who mumms or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a masked buffoon. Specifically in England, one of a company of persons who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play, the subject being generally St. George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts. 'Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*.' *Milton.* Also, any actor. [Slang.]

Mummery (mum'ėr-i), *n.* [See MUMM.] 1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery. '*The mummery* of foreign strollers.' *Fenton.*—2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds. 'The temple and its holy rites profaned by *mummeries*.' *Cowper.*

Mummification (mum'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of mummifying, or making into a mummy.

Mummiform (mum'i-form), *a.* [*Mummy*, and L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a mummy: applied in *entom.* to the nymphs of certain Lepidoptera.

Mummify (mum'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mummified;* ppr. *mummifying.* [*Mummy*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

Mumming (mum'ing), *n.* The sports of mummers; masking or masquerade.

Mummy (mum'i), *n.* [Fr. *momie, momie*, Sp. *momia*, It. *mummia*, from Ar. *mūmia*, from *mūm*, wax; Coptic *mum*, bitumen, gum-resin.] 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of those taken from Egyptian tombs. An immense number of mummies have been found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of various animals, as bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, &c. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. Those of the poorer classes were merely dried by salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. The bodies of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with all kinds of ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes, the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the body was washed, steeped in balsam, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses; various ornaments were placed above the bandages, particularly about the head. The body was then put into an ornamented case of sycamore wood. Sometimes the cases were double. The Egyptian mode of embalming was imitated occasionally by the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and other nations. The term mummy is likewise given to human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Guanches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner; and one cavern in Teneriffe when discovered had upwards of a thousand mummies in it, several of which had distinct, though contracted features. In some situations, the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues to be effected, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body in the form of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of Peru, especially at Arica, where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a saline dry soil. And in some countries natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries mummies were used for nostrums against disease, and other medical purposes, and a peculiar brown colour, used as the background of pictures, was obtained from the bitumen.—2.† Liquor which distils from mummies; a liquor prepared from dead bodies and considered to have very potent qualities; a medicinal liquor or gum in general.

'Tis true: there's magic in the web of it:
And it was dyed in *mummy* which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts. *Shak.*

In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing . . . a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. In *hort.* a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—4. A sort of brown bituminous pigment. *Fairholt.*—*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or till senseless.

Mummy (mum'i), *v.t.* To embalm; to mummify.

Mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian *mumma-chog.*] A small fish of the carp kind found in North America.

Mummy-cloth (mum'i-kloth), *n.* The cloth in which mummies are swathed.

Mummy-wheat (mum'i-whēt), *n.* A variety of wheat, the *Triticum turgidum compositum*, cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia: said to be a variety produced from grains found in the case with an Egyptian mummy.

Mump (mump), *v.i.* [An imitative word, allied to *mumble* and *munch;* comp. *crump* and *crunch.* With the word in meaning 4 comp. D. *mompen*, to cheat.] 1. To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness.

He *mumps*, and lowers, and hangs the lip, they say. *John Taylor.*

2. To nibble; to chew; to munch.—3. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape. 4. To implore alms in a low muttering tone; to play the beggar; hence, to deceive; to practise imposture. 'And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining.' *Burke.*

Mump (mump), *v.t.* 1. To chew with rapid movement of the jaws; to bite quickly; to nibble; as, to *mump* food.—2. To utter with a low, rapid voice; to chatter unintelligibly. 'Old men who *mump* their passion.' *Goldsmith.*—3. To overreach.

He watches them like a younger brother afraid to be *mump'd* of his snip. *Wycherley.*

4. To beat; to bruise. *Brockett.*

Mumper (mump'ėr), *n.* A beggar. 'Deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper.*' *Macaulay.*

Mumping (mump'ing), *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery. '*Mumpings* and beggarly tones.' *Bentley.*

Mumpish (mump'ish), *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

Mumpishly (mump'ish-li), *adv.* In a mumpish manner; dully; sullenly.

Mumpishness (mump'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being mumpish; sullenness.

Mumps (mumps), *n. pl.* [From *mump.*] 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [Rare.]—2. A disease; a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the salivary glands accompanied by swelling along the neck, extending from beneath the ear to the chin; parotitis.

Mumpsimus (mump'si-mus), *n.* An error obstinately clung to; a prejudice. The term has arisen from the story of an old priest or monk who was ignorant of Latin and in his devotions had long said *mumpsimus* for *sumpsimus*, and who when his error was pointed out, replied, 'I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus.*'

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to busy and curious in their new sumpsimus. *Hall (Edward).*

Mere chance of circumstance is their infallible determinator of the true and false, and somehow it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new sumpsimus. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Mun† (mun), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* one of a band of dissolute young fellows who swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating quiet men, and offering rude caresses to pretty women; a mohawk. *Macaulay.*

Mun, Mund (mun, mund), *n.* [See MOUTH.] The mouth. [Vulgar.]

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them, and sugar them, and put them in your *muns.* *Popular rhyme (quoted by Halliwell).*

Munch (munsh), *v.t.* [Imitative of sound made by bringing the teeth together. Akin *mumble, mump.*] To chew audibly; to masticate with sound; to chew eagerly; to mump; to nibble. Formerly written *Maunch* and *Mounch.*

I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shak.*

Munch (munsh), *v.i.* To chew noisily; to masticate; to chew eagerly or by great mouthfuls. *Shak.*

Muncher (munsh'ėr), *n.* One who munches.

Mundane (mun'dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly; as, *mundane* sphere; *mundane* existence. 'This queen worth all our *mundane* cost (= worldly pomp).' *Shak.* '*Mundane* passions.' *Is. Taylor.*

Mundanely (mun'dān-li), *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mundanity† (mun-dan'i-ti), *n.* Worldliness. 'The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin.' *W. Montague.*

Mundation† (mun-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *mundatio, mundationis*, from *mundo*, to make clean, from *mundus*, clean, neat.] The act of cleansing. *Bailey.*

Mundatory (mun'da-to-ri), *a.* [L. *mundatorius*, from *mundo*, to make clean. See MUNDATION.] Having power to cleanse; cleansing. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Mundatory (mun'da-to-ri), *n.* A cloth or napkin for wiping the sacerdotal clothes. *Rees.*

Mundic (mun'dik), *n.* A Cornish name for iron pyrites or arsenical pyrites; marcasite.

Mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *a.* [L. *mundificans, mundificantis*, ppr. of *mundifico*, to make clean—*mundus*, clean, neat, and *facio*, to make.] Having the power to cleanse and heal; cleansing.

Mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *n.* A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster.

Mundification (mun'di-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See MUNDIFICANT.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter. *Holland.*

Mundificative (mun-dif'i-kāt-iv), *a.* In *med.* cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Sir T. Browne.*

Mundificative (mun-dif'i-kāt-iv), *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing. 'A gentle *mundificative.*' *Holland.*

Mundifier (mun'di-fi-ėr), *n.* Same as *Mundificative. Rees.*

Mundify (mun'di-fī), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *mundified;* ppr. *mundifying.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.] To cleanse. 'The ingredients . . . *mundify* the blood.' *Harvey.* 'To cleanse and *mundify* where need is.' *Holland.* [Rare.]

Mundil (mun'dil), *n.* A turban richly embroidered with gold and silver. *Simmonds.*

Mundivagant (mun-div'a-gant), *a.* [L. *mundus*, the world, and *vagans, vagantis*, ppr. of *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering over the world. *J. Philips.* [Rare.]

Mundungus (mun-dung'gus), *n.* [Comp. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripes, black-pudding.] Tobacco of an ill smell. 'Exhale *mundungus*, ill-perfuming scent.' *J. Philips.*

Munerary (mū'ne-ra-ri), *a.* [L. *munus, muneris*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Munerate† (mū'nėr-āt), *v.t.* Same as *Remunerate.*

Muneration† (mū-nėr-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *Remuneration.*

Munga (mun'ga), *n.* See BONNET-MACAQUE.

Mung-corn (mung'korn), *n.* Same as *Mangcorn.*

Mungo (mung'gō), *n.* The root of the *Ophiorhiza mungos*, a reputed cure for snake-bites. See OPHIORHIZA.

Mungo (mung'gō), *n.* [Perhaps from some person of this name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics, as old clothes. The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fibre is weak and tender. Shoddy is a similar material obtained from worsted goods, as stockings, &c., or from coarser woollen fabrics.

Mungoose (mun'gös), *n.* The East Indian name for a species of quadruped, one of the ichneumons (*Herpestes griseus*). Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, &c. It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ophiorhiza mungos*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements. It is of a gray colour, flecked with black, and about the size of a rat. Written also *Mongoose, Moongus.*

Mungrel (mung'grel), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Mongrel.*

Municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws—*munia*, official duties, functions, and *capio*, to take.] 1. Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining to the corporation of a town or city; as, *municipal* rights; *municipal* officers.—*Municipal corporation*, the corporation of a town.

Our *municipal corporations* of the present day are all on the Roman model. It suited the political genius of the Anglo-Saxons so well that they at once adapted themselves to it. *J. H. Burton.*

2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.—*Municipal law*, the law which pertains solely to the citizens and inhabitants of a state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial* law, *political* law, and *international* law.

Municipalism (mū-nis'i-pal-izm), *n.* Municipal state or condition.

Municipality (mū-nis'i-pal"i-ti), *n.* A town or city possessed of certain privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction. 'Obscure *municipalities* of rustic villages.' *Burke.*

Municipally (mū-nis'i-pal-li), *adv.* In a municipal manner.

Munificate† (mū-nif'i-kāt), *v.t.* To enrich. *Cockeram.*

Munificence (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *munificentia*—*munus*, a gift or favour, and *facio*, to make.] The quality of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with great liberality or lavishness; bounty; liberality.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence.* *Addison.*

—*Beneficence, Benevolence, Munificence.* See BENEFICENCE.—SYN. Liberality, generosity, beneficence, bounty, bountifulness, bounteousness.

Munificence† (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* [See MUNIMENT.] Fortification; defence.

Until that Locrine for his Realmes defence,
Did head against them make and strong *munificence.* *Spenser.*

Munificent (mū-nif'i-sent), *a.* 1. Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron.—2. Characterized by liberality or generosity; as, a *munificent* gift.—SYN. Beneficent, bounteous, bountiful, liberal, generous.

Munificently (mū-nif'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a munificent manner; liberally; generously.

Muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* [L. *munimentum*, a fortification, defence, protection, from *munio*, to fortify.] 1. A fortification of any kind; a stronghold; a place of defence.—2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,
With other *muniments* and petty helps. *Shak.*

3. A writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed; a deed, charter, record, &c., especially such as belong to public bodies, or those in which national, manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges are concerned.—*Muniment house, Muniment room*, a house or room in cathedrals, colleges, collegiate churches, castles, or public buildings, purposely made for keeping the deeds, charters, writings, &c.

Munion† (mun'yon). Same as *Mullion.*

Munite† (mū'nit), *v.t.* [L. *munio, munitum*, to fortify.] To fortify; to strengthen. 'The procuring or *muniting* of religious unity.' *Bacon.*

Munition (mū-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *munitio, munitionis*, a fortifying, defending, or protecting, from *munio*, to fortify.] 1.† Fortification. 'Keep the *munition*, watch the way.' Nah. ii. 1.—2. Whatever materials are used in war for defence, or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds; ammunition; provisions.

His majesty might command all his subjects, at their charge, to provide and furnish such number of ships, with men, *munition*, and victuals, and for such time as he should think fit. *Hallam.*

3. *Fig.* material for the carrying out of any enterprise.

Your man o' law
And learned attorney has sent you a bag of *munition.*
What is't?—Three hundred pieces. *B. Jonson.*

Munity† (mū'ni-ti), *n.* Immunity; freedom; security. *W. Montague.*

Munjah (mun'ja), *n.* Same as *Moonja.*

Munjeet (mun-jēt'), *n.* [Hind. *manjit*, a drug used for dyeing red.] A kind of madder obtained from the roots of *Rubia cordifolia*, which is grown in several parts of India.

Munjistin (mun'jis-tin), *n.* ($C_8H_6O_3$.) An orange colouring matter contained, together with purpurin, in munjeet or East India madder. It is nearly related in composition to purpurin and alizarin.

Munnion (mun'yon), *n.* 1. A mullion.—2. A piece of carved work placed between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries.

Munsiff (mun'sif), *n.* In the East Indies, a native judge or justice whose decisions are limited to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty rupees.

Muntin, Munting (mun'tin, mun'ting), *n.* The central vertical piece that divides the panels of a door.

Muntjac, Muntjak (munt'jak), *n.* [Native name.] A small species of deer, the *Cervus muntjac*, a native of Java. The male has short horns, the female none. It is met with in small herds.

Muntz's Metal (munts'ez met-al), *n.* [From Mr. *Muntz* of Birmingham, the inventor.] An alloy of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes.

Muræna (mū-rē'na), *n.* [L. *muræna*, a sea-eel or lamprey.] A genus of apodal, malacopterygious fishes, of the family Murænidæ. The fishes of this genus resemble the eel in form. They have no pectoral fins, and the dorsal and anal fins are very low, and are united. The *M. helena* or murry is found in the Mediterranean and Portuguese seas; it grows to the length of between 4 and 5 feet, and even more, and is excellent eating.

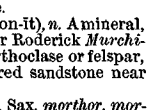
Murænidæ (mū-rē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*Muræna*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of apodal fishes, including the eels without pectoral fins (Muræna). The *Muræna helena* was much esteemed by the ancients.

Murænoid (mū'rē-noid), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to or one of the fishes of the family Murænidæ.

Murage (mū'rāj), *n.* [Fr. *murage*, from *murer*, to wall, from L. *murus*, a wall.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

Muraillé (mū-rāl'ā), *a.* [Fr. *muraille*, a wall.] In *her.* walled, that is, masoned and embattled.

Mural (mūr'al), *a.* [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall.] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 'Soon repaired her *mural* breach.' *Milton.* 'Mural fruit-trees.' *Evelyn.*—2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—3. In *pathol.* a term applied to vesicular calculi when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. Such calculi are composed of oxalate of iron.—*Mural arch*, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, that is, upon the meridian line, for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies.—*Mural circle*, an instrument which has superseded the mural quadrant. It is an entire circle, and is found to be susceptible of much more accurate division and less liable to derangement than quadrants. It is regarded as the principal fixed instrument in all the great public observatories. Its chief use is to measure angular distances in the meridian; the axis must therefore be placed exactly horizontal, and the plane of the circle vertical, and in the meridian.—*Mural crown*, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard.—*Mural painting*, a painting executed in distemper colours upon the wall of a building.—*Mural quadrant*, a large quadrant attached to a wall, and formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle.


Mural Crown.

Murchisonia (mėr-chi-sō'ni-a), *n.* [After Sir Roderick *Murchison*.] A genus of fossil gasteropodous molluscs, of the family Pleurotomariidæ. About fifty species have been found in the palæozoic formations from the Silurian to the Permian inclusive.

Murchisonite (mėr'chi-son-īt), *n.* A mineral, so named in honour of Sir Roderick *Murchison*. It is a variety of orthoclase or felspar, and occurs in the new red sandstone near Exeter.

Murder (mėr'dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *morthor, morther*, murder, from *morth*, death, murder, slaughter; cog. Goth. *maurthr*, D. *moord*, Dan. Sw. and G. *mord*, Icel. *morð* (*morth*), from the widely ramified Aryan root *mar*, to grind, whence also W. *marw*, Armor. *marv*, death; Lith. *smertis*, death; L. *mors*, death; Gr. *(m)brotos*, mortal; Skr. *mri*, to die.] The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, the person committing the act being of sound mind; homicide with malice aforethought.

One *murder* makes a villain,
Millions a hero. *Bp. Porteus.*

—*The murder is out*, something is disclosed which was wished to be kept concealed. [The spelling *Murther* is obsolescent, as also *Murtherer, Murtherous, &c.*]

Murder (mėr'dėr), *v.t.* [From the noun. A. Sax. *myrthrian*, Goth. *maurthrjan.*] 1. To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; to kill criminally. See the noun.—2. To kill cruelly; to slay.

Calling death banishment
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe
And smilest upon the stroke that *murders* me.
Shak.

3. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin and stop again? *Shak.*

4. To abuse or violate grossly; to mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, &c.; as, to *murder* the queen's English; the actor *murdered* the part he had to play. SYN. To assassinate, slay, massacre.

Murderer (mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* 1. A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.—2. A small piece of ordnance, either of brass or iron. These murderers or murdering-pieces had chambers put in at their breeches, and were used in ships, at the bulk-heads of the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage, in order to clear the deck upon the ships being boarded by an enemy. They are now out of use.—SYN. Assassin, cut-throat, blood-shedder, man-slayer.

Murderess (mėr'dėr-es), *n.* A female who commits murder.

Murdering-piece † (mėr'dėr-ing-pēs), *n.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shak.*

And like a *murdering-piece* aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dang'rous level.
Beau. & Fl.

See MURDERER, 2.

Murderment † (mėr'dėr-ment), *n.* Murder.

To her came message of the *murderment. Fairfax.*

Murderous (mėr'dėr-us), *a.* Having murder as a characteristic; pertaining to, involved in, delighting in murder; as, (*a*) guilty of murder. 'The *murderous* king.' *Milton.* (*b*) Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody. '*Murderous* rapine.' *Prior.* (*c*) Accompanied or marked by murder. '*Murderous* tyranny.' *Shak.*—SYN. Bloody, sanguinary, blood-guilty, blood-thirsty, fell, savage, cruel.

Murderously (mėr'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

Murdress † (mėr'dres), *n.* In *anc. fort.* a battlement, with interstices or loop-holes for firing through.

Mure † (mūr), *n.* [See below.] 1. A wall.

Girt with a triple *mure* of shining brass. *Heywood.*

2. A tax for repairing walls.

Mure † (mūr), *v.t.* [Fr. *murer*, from *mur*, a wall, from L. *murus*, a wall, whence also *mural.*] To inclose in walls; to wall; to immure; to close up.

He took a muzzle strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along. *Spenser.*

Murenger (mū'ren-jėr), *n.* [Fr. *murager*, from *murage*. See MURAGE. As to the *n* inserted in the word comp. *messenger, passenger.*] An officer appointed to see the town walls kept in proper repair and to receive a certain toll (murage) for that purpose.

Murex (mū'reks), *n.* pl. **Murexes** (mū'reks-ez) or **Murices** (mū'ri-sēz). [L., a murex, a shell-fish yielding purple.] A genus of gasteropod molluscs resembling the whelk; shell spiral, rough, with three or more ranges of spines simple or branched. Murices are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their spines. They were in high esteem from the earliest ages on account of the purple dye that some of them yielded.

Murexan (mū-reks'an), *n.* (Probably $C_8H_7N_5O_6$.) The purpuric acid of Prout. It is a product of the decomposition of murexide. Its properties closely resemble those of uramile.

Murexide (mū-reks'īd), *n.* (Probably $C_8H_8N_6O_6$.) The purpurate of ammonia of Prout. It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic lustre. The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red colour. It forms a brownish-red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash with a beautiful purple colour.

Murgeon (mėr'jon), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Fr. *morgue*, a wry or sour face, *morguer*, to make a wry face.] [Scotch.] 1. A wry mouth; a grimace.—2. A murmur; a muttering or grumbling.

Muriacite (mū'ri-a-sīt), *n.* [Fr. *muriacite*, from L. *muria*, brine.] A mineral consisting of anhydrous sulphate of lime. Also called *Anhydrite* and *Cube-spar*. It occurs crystalline, fibrous, granular, and compact.

Muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* The old name for *Chloride.*

Muriate (mū'ri-āt), *v.t.* [L. *muria*, brine.] To put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants when *muriated* or pickled are justly esteemed. *Evelyn.*

Muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* [L. *muriaticus*, pickled, or lying in brine, from *muria*, salt water, brine.] Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt. Muriatic acid is now called *Hydrochloric Acid.* See HYDROCHLORIC.

Muriatiferous (mū'ri-a-tif''ėr-us), *a.* [E. *muriatic*, and L. *fero*, to bear, to bring forth.] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

Muricalcite (mū-ri-kal'sīt), *n.* Rhomb-spar (which see).

Muricate, Muricated (mū'ri-kāt, mū'ri-kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, the point of a rock.] Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles; in *bot.* having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.

Muricated.

Muricato-hispid (mū-ri-kā'tō-his-pid), *a.* [*Muricate* and *hispid.*] In *bot.* covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles.

Muricidæ (mū-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *murex* (see MUREX), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of carnivorous gasteropods, comprehending the murexes. See MUREX.

Muricinæ (mū-ri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Muricidæ, comprehending those species sometimes called *rock-shells.*

Muricite (mū'ri-sīt), *n.* Fossil remains of the Murex, a genus of shells.

Muridæ (mū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *mus, muris*, a mouse, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A sub-order of rodents which comprises a great number of genera and species, including the different species of rats and mice, the jerboas, mole-rats, lemmings, hamsters, &c. These animals multiply prodigiously, and are extremely destructive to vegetation and agricultural produce.

Muride (mūr'id), *n.* [L. *muria*, brine.] The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

Muriform (mū'ri-form), *a.* [L. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form, likeness.] In *bot.* resembling the bricks in the wall of a house: applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants.

Muriform Cells.

Murina (mū-rī'na), *n. pl.* A family of rodent quadrupeds, of which the genus Mus is the type, sub-order Muridæ. It includes the hamsters, mice, voles, molerats, &c.

Murine (mū'rīn), *a.* [L. *murinus*, from *mus, muris*, a mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

Murk (mėrk), *n.* [A slightly different form of *mirk* (which see).] Darkness. 'In *murk* and occidental damp.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Murk (mėrk), *a.* Murky; dark.

Murk (mėrk), *n.* Refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed; marc.

Murkily (mėrk'i-li), *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly; gloomily.

Murkiness (mėrk'i-nes), *n.* State of being murky; darkness; gloominess; gloom. 'Murkiness of mind.' *Byron.*

Murky (mėrk'i), *a.* [From *murk* (which see).] Dark; obscure; gloomy. 'The *murkiest* den.' *Shak.* 'A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads.' *Addison.* 'A *murky* old niche in the wall.' *Coleridge.*

Murlan, Murlin (mur'lan, mur'lin), *n.* A round, narrow-mouthed basket. [Scotch.]

Murmur (mėr'mėr), *n.* [Fr. *murmure*, O.Fr. *murmur*, from L. *murmur*, a murmur, which appears to be a reduplication of an imitative syllable *mur*, seen in G. *murren*, D. *morren*, Icel. and Sw. *murra*, Dan. *murre*, to mutter, growl, grumble, or murmur.] 1. A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel; a low confused and indistinct sound; a hum.

'The current that with gentle *murmur* glides.' *Shak.*

Black melancholy sits . . .
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.
Pope.

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice; a grumble or mutter.

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*.
Dryden.

Murmur (mėr'mėr), *v.i.* [Fr. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare*. See the noun.] 1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. 'The *murmuring* surge.' *Shak.*

The forests *murmur* and the surges roar. *Pope.*

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent: with *at* before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, *murmur* not *at* sickness: or with *at* or *against* before the active agent which produces the evil.

The Jews then *murmured at* him. John vi. 41.

The people *murmured against* Moses. Ex. xv. 22.

Murmur at nothing. If your ills are reparable it is ungrateful, if remediless it is vain. *Colton.*

3. To utter words indistinctly; to mutter.

Murmur (mėr'mėr), *v.t.* To utter indistinctly; to say in a low indistinct voice; to mutter.

I heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars. *Shak.*

Murmuration (mėr-mėr-ā'shon), *n.* Act of murmuring; murmur. *Skelton.* [Rare.]

Murmurer (mėr'mėr-ėr), *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

Murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Making or consisting in a low continued noise.

Where rivulets dance their wayward round
And beauty born of *murmuring* sound
Shall pass into her face. *Wordsworth.*

2. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining; as, a person of a *murmuring* disposition.

Murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *n.* A continued murmur; a low confused noise. 'As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng.' *Drayton.*

Murmuringly (mėr'mėr-ing-li), *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.

Murmurous (mėr'mėr-us), *a.* 1. Exciting murmur or complaint.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.
Pope.

2. Attended or characterized by murmurs; murmuring.

And all about the large lime feathers low,
The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings.
Tennyson.

Murmurously (mėr'mėr-us-li), *adv.* With a low, monotonous sound; with murmurs.

The river, just escaping from the weight
Of that intolerable glory, ran
In acquiescent shadow *murmurously*.
E. B. Browning.

Murnival (mur'ni-val). See MOURNIVAL.

Murr (mėr), *n.* [Probably abbrev. from *murrain*.] An epizootic disease, having some resemblance to small-pox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man. *Dunglison.*

Murr (mėr), *v.i.* To purr as a cat. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Murrain (mur'ān), *n.* [O.Fr. *morine*, mortality among cattle; It. *moria*, a pestilence among cattle; from L. *morior*, to die.] A term loosely applied to a variety of diseases affecting domestic animals, especially cattle; a cattle plague or epizootic disease of any kind; in a more limited sense, the same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see).

This plague of *murrain* continued twenty-eight years ere it ended, and was the first rot that ever was in England. *Stow.*

—*Murrain take you, murrain to you*, &c., plague take you, plague upon you.

A *murrain on* your monster! *Shak.*

Stand back, Jack peasant, with a *murrain to you*,
and let these knave footmen do their duty
Sir W. Scott.

Murrain (mur'ān), *a.* Affected with murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrain* flock.
Shak.

Murre (mur), *n.* A kind of bird; the razor-bill.

Murren† (mur'en), *n.* Same as *Murrain*. *Milton.*

Murrey (mur'i), *a.* [O.Fr. *morée*, a dark-red colour, from L. *morum*, a mulberry.] 1. Of a dark-red colour.

Leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon.*

2. In *her.* a term applied to one of the colours or tinctures employed in blazonry. It is reckoned a dishonourable colour, and rarely to be met with in English coats of arms. Called also *Sanguine*.

Murrhine (mur'in), *a.* [L. *murrhinus*, from *murrha*, a material, supposed to be fluor-spar, of which costly vessels were made.] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar or fluoride of calcium, brought from the East, Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia. Vases of this ware were used in Rome as wine-cups, and were believed to have the quality of breaking if poison were mixed with the liquor they contained. Called also *Myrrhine*, *Myrrhite*.

Murrion (mur'i-on), *n.* A morion (which see).

Murry (mur'i), *n.* A popular name of the Muræna (*Muræna helena*).

Murther (mėr'ŦHėr). See MURDER.

Murza (mėr'za), *n.* The hereditary nobility among the Tatars. [The word must not be confounded with the Persian *mirza*, though of the same origin.]

Mus (mus), *n.* [L.] A genus of rodent animals, including the rats and mice.

Musa (mū'sa), *n.* [From *mauz*, the Egyptian name.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Musaceæ. To this genus belong the banana and plantain. See MUSACEÆ.

Musaceæ (mū-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of endogens, of which the important genus Musa is the type. They are beautiful, often gigantic herbaceous plants, with large bracts or spathes which are usually coloured of some gay tint, having irregular unisexual flowers, a six-parted perianth, six stamens, and two-celled anthers. They are natives of warm and tropical regions. They are most valuable plants both for the abundance of nutritive food afforded by their fruit, and for the many domestic purposes to which the gigantic leaves of some species are applied, as the thatching of Indian cottages, making cloth, baskets, &c. The fruit of the *M. sapientum* or banana is eaten to a prodigious extent by the inhabitants of the torrid zone, as also is that of *M. paradisaica* or plantain. The musas are remarkable for the quantity of fibrous tissue pervading their leaf-stalks, which is capable of being employed for weaving purposes, paper-making, &c. Manilla hemp is yielded by *M. textilis*. See BANANA.

Musaceous (mū-sā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* of or relating to the Musaceæ.

Musal (mū'zal), *a.* Relating to the Muses or poetry; poetical. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Musalchee (mus-al'chē), *n.* The Hindu name for a torch-bearer. '*Musalchees*, or torch-bearers, who ran by the side of the palkees.' *W. H. Russell.*

Musaph (mus-af'), *n.* The name given by the Turks to the book containing their law.

Musar† (mūz'ėr), *n.* An itinerant musician who played on the musette; a bagpiper.

Musard† (mų'sārd), *n.* [Fr. See MUSE.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind.

Musca (mus'ka), *n.* [L., a fly.] 1. A Linnean genus of dipterous insects, including the flies. It is now expanded into a family (Muscidæ).—2. A modern southern constellation, situated between the Southern Cross and the south pole. It consists of six stars.

Muscadel, Muscadine (mus'ka-del, mus'ka-dīn), *n.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from L.L. *muscatus*, smelling like musk. See MUSK.] 1. The name given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red.

He calls for wine . . . quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shak.*

2. The grapes which produce these wines.—3. A fragrant and delicious pear.

Muscæ volitantes (mus'sē vō-li-tan'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., lit. floating flies.] In *pathol.* the name given to ocular spectra which appear like motes or small bodies floating before the eye. One class of these specks are a common precursor of amaurosis; but another class are quite harmless.

Muscales (mus-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* In *bot.* an alliance of acrogens divided into Hepaticæ and Musci (which see).

Muscardine (mus'kär-dīn), *n.* 1. A fungus (*Botrytis bassiana*) the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms.—2. The disease produced by *Botrytis bassiana*.

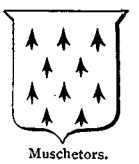
Muscari (mus-kā'rī), *n.* [From their musky smell.] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, with narrow leaves and globular heads of small, often dark blue flowers. *M. racemosum* is the grape-hyacinth, a native of Britain.

Muscariform (mus-kar'i-form), *a.* [*L. muscarium*, a fly-brush, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a brush; brush-shaped. In *bot.* furnished with long hairs towards one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites.

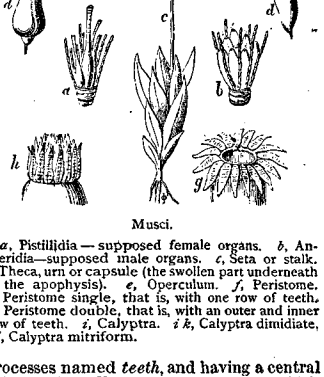
Muscat, Muscatel (mus'kat, mus'ka-tel), *n.* Same as *Muscadel*.

Muschelkalk (mųsh'el-kalk), *n.* [*G. muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk.] A compact hard limestone, of a grayish colour, found in Germany. It is interposed between the Bunter sandstone, on which it rests, and the Keuper variegated marls, which lie over it and with which at the junction it alternates, forming the middle member of the triassic system as it occurs in Germany. It abounds in organic remains, its chief fossils being the lily encrinite, ammonite, and terebratula.

Muschetor, Muschetour (mus'che-*tor*, mus'che-tōr), *n.* [O.Fr. *mouscheture*, Mod. Fr. *moucheture*, from O.Fr. *mouscheter*, to spot, from *mousche* (Modern Fr. *mouche*), a fly, a spot, from L. *musca*, a fly.] In *her.* one of those black spots, resembling the end of the ermine's tail, which are painted without the three specks over them used in depicting ermine.


Muschetors.

Musci (mus'ī), *n. pl.* [L. *muscus*, moss.] The mosses; a group of cryptogamic or flowerless plants of considerable extent, and of great interest on account of their very singular structure. They are in all cases of small size, never exceeding a few inches in height, but having a distinct axis of vegetation, or stem covered with leaves; and are propagated by means of reproductive apparatus of a peculiar nature. They are formed entirely of cellular tissue, which in the stem is lengthened into tubes. Their reproductive organs are of two kinds—axillar, cylindrical, or fusiform bodies, containing minute roundish particles; and thecæ or capsules, supported upon a stalk or *seta*, covered with a *calyptra*, closed by an *operculum* or lid, within which is a *peristome*, composed of slender


Musci.

a, Pistillidia — supposed female organs. *b*, Antheridia—supposed male organs. *c*, Seta or stalk. *d*, Theca, urn or capsule (the swollen part underneath is the apophysis). *e*, Operculum. *f*, Peristome. *g*, Peristome single, that is, with one row of teeth. *h*, Peristome double, that is, with an outer and inner row of teeth. *i*, Calyptra. *i k*, Calyptra dimidiate, *i l*, Calyptra mitriform.

processes named *teeth*, and having a central axis or *columella*, the space between which and the walls of the theca is filled with minute *sporules*. Mosses are found in cool, airy, and moist situations, in woods, upon the trunks of trees, on old walls, on the roofs of houses, &c. The genera of mosses, which are numerous, are principally characterized by peculiarities in the peristome, or by modifications of the calyptra, and of the position of the *urn*, or hollow in which the spores are lodged.

Muscicapa (mus-ik'a-pa), *n.* [L. *musca*, a fly, and *capio*, to take.] A genus of birds, containing the flycatchers proper. See FLY-CATCHER.

Muscicapidæ (mus-i-kap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Muscicapa* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The flycatchers, a family of insectivorous

birds, so named from their mode of taking their prey. See FLYCATCHER.

Muscidæ (mus'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *musca*, a fly, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of dipterous insects, distinguished by having a proboscis distinct, short, thick, membranaceous, terminated by two large labial lobes, and entirely retractile within the oral cavity. The antennæ are triarticulate. The body is short and robust; the legs and wings are of moderate length, and the nerves extend to the posterior extremity of the wings. The insects of this family were for the most part included in the genus Musca, Linn., by the older authors. The common house-fly (*M. domestica*) is a familiar example of this family.

Musciformes (mus-i-for'mēz), *n. pl.* [L. *musca*, a fly, and *forma*, form.] The name of a tribe of dipterous insects of the family Tipulidæ (crane-flies), having a stout body and short legs, resembling the common flies.

Muscineæ (mus-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Muscales.*

Muscite (mus'īt), *n.* A fossil plant of the moss family. Such have only been found in amber and certain fresh-water tertiary strata. *Page.*

Muscle (mus'l), *n.* [Fr. *muscle*, Pr. *muscle*, *moscle*, from L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a shell-fish, a muscle, dim. of *mus*, a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin. Comp. G. *maus*, mouse, and muscle; Corn. *logoden fer* (lit. mouse of leg), calf of the leg; Fr. *souris*, a mouse, and formerly the brawn of the arm.] 1. A portion of an animal body, serving as an instrument of motion, and consisting of fibres or bundles of fibres, susceptible of contraction and relaxation, inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. Muscles are composed of fleshy and tendinous fibres, occasionally intermixed, but the tendinous fibres generally prevail at the extremities of the muscle, and the fleshy ones in the belly or middle part of it. When the fibres of a muscle are placed parallel to each other it is called a *simple* or *rectilinear* muscle; when they intersect and cross each other they are called *compound.* When muscles act in opposition to each other they are termed *antagonist;* when they concur in the same action they are called *congenerous.* The muscles are also divided into the *voluntary* and the *involuntary* muscles, the former being those whose movements are influenced by the will, the latter those beyond this control, such as the muscles of the intestinal canal, the bladder, &c. When examined under the microscope it is found that the fibres of the former (as also those of the heart) are marked by minute transverse bars or stripes, while those of the latter are not so marked; hence also the classification into *striped* and *unstriped* muscles. See also MUSCULAR. — *Hollow muscles*, the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.—2. A bivalvular shell-fish of the genus Mytilus. See MUSSEL.

Muscle-band, Muscle-bind (mus'l-band, mus'l-bīnd), *n.* See MUSSEL-BAND.

Muscled (mus'ld), *a.* Furnished with muscles; as, a strong-*muscled* man.

Muscling (mus'ling), *n.* Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

> A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling*, as well as colouring and drapery. *Shaftesbury.*

Muscoid (mus'koid), *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* moss-like; resembling moss.

Muscoid (mus'koid), *n.* One of the mosses; a moss-like plant.

Muscology (mus-kol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *muscus*, a moss, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] In *bot.* that part of botany which investigates mosses; a discourse or treatise on mosses.

Muscosity (mus-kos'i-ti), *n.* [L. *muscosus*, full of moss, from *muscus*, moss.] Mossiness.

Muscovado (mus-kō-vä'dō), *n.* or *a.* [Sp. *mascabado*, compounded of *mas*, more, and *acabado*, ended, finished, signifying further advanced in the process than when in syrup, or imperfectly finished; from *acabar*, to finish—*a*, to, and *cabo*, head, like Fr. *achever*, to achieve.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *molasses.*

Muscovite (mus'kō-vīt), *n.* 1. A native of Muscovy, or ancient Russia.—2. Muscovy-glass (which see).

Muscovy-duck (mus'kō-vi-duk), *n.* The musk-duck (which see).

Muscovy-glass (mus'kō-vi-glas), *n.* Muscovite, a variety of mica brought from eastern Russia.

> She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeled off like *muscovy-glass.* *Marston.*

Muscular (mus'kū-lėr), *a.* [From *muscle.*] 1. Pertaining to, constituting, or consisting of muscles; as, *muscular fibre* or *tissue*, that species of tissue which forms the substance of muscles. The fibres which compose the body of a muscle appear under two forms—the *striated* or striped, and the *non-striated* or unstriped. See MUSCLE. — *Muscular impressions*, the marks or indentations in certain molluscous shells which indicate the insertion of the muscles by which the animals are attached to them. 2. Performed by or dependent on muscles; as, *muscular motion*, which is of three kinds—*voluntary*, *involuntary*, and *mixed.* The *voluntary motions* of the muscles are such as proceed from an immediate exertion of the will, as in raising or depressing the arm, bending the knee, moving the tongue, &c. The *involuntary motions* are those which are performed by organs without any attention of the mind, as the contraction and dilation of the heart, arteries, veins, absorbents, stomach, intestines, &c. The *mixed motions* are those which are in part under the control of the will, but which ordinarily act without our being conscious of their acting, as in the muscles of respiration and the diaphragm.—3. Having well-developed muscles; strong; brawny.

> My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
> So *muscular* he spread, so broad of breast.
> *Tennyson.*

Hence—4. Applied to the mind, characterized by strength or vigour.

> No mind becomes *muscular* without rude and early exercises. *Lord Lytton.*

— *Muscular Christianity*, a phrase very commonly made use of to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, one that leads a person to take an active part in life, and does not frown upon harmless enjoyments, as opposed to a religion which is more contemplative, and neglects to a great extent the present life. Hence also the term *Muscular Christian.*

Muscularity (mus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being muscular.

Muscularly (mus'kū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a muscular manner; strongly.

Musculine (mus'kū-lin), *n.* An immediate principle of animal muscle; syntonin (which see).

Musculite (mus'kū-līt), *n.* A petrified muscle or shell.

Musculo-cutaneous (mus'kū-lō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the muscles and skin: said specifically of certain nerves.

Musculosity (mus-kū-los'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being musculous: muscularity.

Musculo-spiral (mus'kū-lō-spī-ral), *a.* In *anat.* applied to a nerve constituting the largest branch of the brachial plexus. Called also the *Radial Nerve.*

Musculous (mus'kū-lus), *a.* [L. *musculosus.* See MUSCLE.] 1. Pertaining to a muscle or muscles.—2. Full of muscles; hence, strong; brawny. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

> They are *musculous* and strong beyond what their size gives reason for expecting. *Johnson.*

Muse (mūz), *n.* [L. *musa*, from Gr. *mousa*, a muse, a fem. part. pres. of a verb meaning to invent, think, &c. *Music*, *museum*, *mosaic* are from this word.] 1. In the *Greek myth.* one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosynē, who were, according to the earliest writers, the inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts. Their original number appears to have been three, but afterwards they are always spoken of as nine in number, viz.—*Clio*, the muse of history; *Euterpē*, the muse of lyric poetry; *Thalia*, the muse of comedy, and of merry or idyllic poetry; *Melpomenē*, the muse of tragedy; *Terpsichorē*, the muse of choral dance and song; *Erato*, the muse of erotic poetry and mimicry; *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, the muse of the sublime hymn; *Urania*, the muse of astronomy; and *Calliopē*, the muse of epic poetry. By modern poets *muse* is often used as a sort of conventional term for inspiring goddess, without special reference to the muses of classical literature.

> Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring,
> What *Muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

Hence—2. A particular power and practice of poetry; poetical inspiration.

> How can my *Muse* want subject to invent,
> While thou dost breathe? *Shak.*

3. A writer of poetry; a bard. [Rare.]

> So may some gentle *muse*,
> With lucky words favour my destined urn;
> And, as he passes, turn
> And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
> *Milton.*

Muse (mūz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mused;* ppr. *musing.* [Fr. *muser*, to muse, to dawdle, to loiter, from O.H.G. *muoza*, leisure, idleness, O.H.G. *muozon*, to be idle, G. *musze*, inactivity, leisure. From this comes *amuse*, with prefix *a.*] 1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.

> He *mused* upon some dangerous plot.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
> I *muse* on the works of thy hands. Ps. cxliii. 5.

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in thought or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present.

> You suddenly arose and walked about,
> *Musing* and sighing with your arms across. *Shak.*

3.† To wonder; to be amazed. 'Do not *muse* at me.' *Shak.*—4.† To gaze. 'Him that in the water *museth.*' *Romaunt of the Rose.*—SYN. To meditate, contemplate, ruminate, ponder, reflect.

Muse (mūz), *v.t.* 1. To think on; to meditate on.

> Come, then, expressive silence! *muse* his praise.
> *Thomson.*

2.† To wonder at.

> I cannot too much *muse*
> Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound. *Shak.*

Muse (mūz), *n.* 1. Deep thought; absence of mind; abstraction.

> He was fill'd
> With admiration and deep *muse* to hear
> Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*

2.† Surprise; wonderment.

Muse† (mūz), *n.* [O. Fr. *musse*, a little hole or corner to hide things in, whence *musser*, to hide.] 1. The opening in a fence or thicket through which a hare or other beast of sport is accustomed to pass. Called also *Muset* and *Musit.* 'Watch the wild *muse* of a boar.' *Chapman.*

> 'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse* as a woman without a scuse. *Greene.*

2. A loop-hole; a means of escape. 'Enter your *muse* quick.' *Beau. & Fl.*

> For these words still left a *muse* for the people to escape. *N. Bacon.*

Mused (mūzd), *a.* Overcome with liquor; bemused; muzzy. *Tennyson.*

Museful (mūz'fụl), *a.* Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful. *Dryden.*

Musefully (mūz'fụl-li), *adv.* In a museful manner; thoughtfully.

Museless (mūz'les), *a.* Without a muse; disregarding the power of poetry.

> *Museless* and unbookish they were, minding nothing but the feats of war. *Milton.*

Museographist (mū-zē-og'ra-fist), *n.* [Gr. *mouseion*, the temple of the Muses, and *graphō*, to write.] One who describes or classifies the objects in a museum.

Muser (mūz'ėr), *n.* One who muses; one lost in thought; one apt to be absent in mind.

Muse-rid (mūz'rid), *a.* Possessed or actuated by poetical enthusiasm. 'No meagre, *muse-rid* mope, adust and thin.' *Pope.*

Muset (mū'zet), *n.* [O.Fr. *mussette*, dim. of *musse*, a muset or muse.] An opening in a hedge or other fence; a muse.

Musette (mū-zet'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of O.Fr. *muse*, a pipe.] 1. A small bagpipe formerly much used.—2. The name of a melody, of a soft and sweet character, written in imitation of the bagpipe tunes.—3. A name given to dance tunes and dances in the measure of musette melodies.—4. A reed stop on an organ.

Museum (mū-zē'um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *mouseion*, a place for the Muses or for study, from *mousa*, a muse. (See MUSE.) A hill in ancient Athens, opposite the Acropolis, was called the *Museum*, because a temple long stood there dedicated to the Muses.] A building or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art, or science; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history. Of the museums of Britain the British Museum is the greatest; that of Oxford, founded in 1679, is the oldest. Museums illustrative of the industrial arts, though of recent origin, are of great importance. Foremost among institutions of this kind in Britain may be instanced the South Kensington Museum and the Museum of

Science and Art in Edinburgh. On the Continent galleries of pictures are considered as within the meaning of the general term *museum*.

Mush (mush), *n.* [G. *mus*, pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. [American.]

Mush (mush), *v.t.* and *i.* To nick or notch dress fabrics round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

Mushroom (mush′röm), *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, the white mushroom, from *mousse*, moss. See Moss.] 1. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the nat. order of Fungi. Some of them are edible, others poisonous. The species of mushroom usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, or eatable agaric, well known for its excellence as an ingredient in sauces. Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth. In some cases they form a staple article of food. In Tierra del Fuego the natives live almost entirely on a mushroom, *Cyttaria Darwinii*; and in Australia many species of Boletus are used by the natives, and the *Mylitta australis* is commonly called native bread.—*Mushroom spawn*, a term applied to the substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied.—2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life.

Such as are upstarts in state they call in reproach *mushrooms*. *Bacon.*

Mushroom (mush′röm), *a.* 1. Pertaining to mushrooms; made of mushrooms.—2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth; ephemeral; of a transitory nature.

Here clearly was some *mushroom* usurper who had bought out the sold simple hospitable family. *Lord Lytton.*

Mushroom-anchor (mush′röm-ang″kėr), *n.* An anchor with a central shank and mushroom-shaped head, which grasps the soil however it may happen to fall.

Mushroom-catsup, Mushroom-ketchup (mush′röm-kat-sup, mush′röm-kech-up), *n.* A sauce for meats, &c., consisting of the juice of mushrooms salted and flavoured with spices.

Mushroom-headed (mush′röm-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a mushroom.

Mushroom-spawn (mush′röm-spąn), *n.* See under Mushroom.

Mushroom-stone (mush′röm-stōn), *n.* A fossil or stone that resembles a mushroom. 'Fifteen *mushroom-stones* of the same shape.' *Woodward.*

Mushroom-sugar (mush′röm-shu-gėr), *n.* Mannite (which see).

Music (mū′zik), *n.* [Fr. *musique*, L. *musica*, from Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*, art, understood), music, art, culture. See Muse, *n.*] 1. Any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in harmony; melody or harmony.—2. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies, and relations of sounds to each other.—3. The art of producing melody or harmony; the production of sounds pleasant to the ear. 4. The written or printed score of a composition.—5.† A band of musicians. *Shak.*—*Chamber music*, vocal or instrumental compositions suitable for performance in a chamber, as opposed to a concert-room.—*Magic music*, a game in which usually some article is hidden, and one of the company who does not know where it has been hid endeavours to discover it, being partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he recedes from it.

A pleasant game she thought; she liked it more
Than *magic music*, forfeits, all the rest. *Tennyson.*

—*Music of the spheres*. See *Harmony of the spheres* under Harmony.

Musical (mū′zik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to music; as, *musical* proportion; a *musical* instrument.—2. Producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; as, a *musical* voice; *musical* sounds. 'As sweet and *musical* as bright Apollo's lute.' *Shak.*—*Musical glasses*. See Harmonica, 1.—*Musical scale*. See Scale.

Musical-box (mū′zik-al-boks), *n.* A small instrument, having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.

Musical-clock (mū′zik-al-klok), *n.* A clock which plays tunes at certain fixed times. *Simmonds.*

Musically (mū′zik-al-li), *adv.* In a musical manner; with sweet sounds.

Musicalness (mū′zik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being musical.

Music-book (mū′zik-bųk), *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

Music-drawing (mū′zik-drą-ing), *a.* Producing music by being drawn across an instrument. 'The *music-drawing* bow.' *Cowper.*

Music-folio (mū′zik-fō-li-ō), *n.* A case for holding loose music; a music wrapper.

Musician (mū-zi′shan), *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung. *Dryden.*

Music-loft (mū′zik-loft), *n.* A gallery or balcony for musicians.

Music-master (mū′zik-mas-tėr), *n.* One who teaches music.

Musicomania (mū′zik-ō-mā-ni-a), *n.* In *pathol.* a variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties. *Dunglison.* Called also *Musomania*.

Music-paper (mū′zik-pā-pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with lines for copying music on.

Music-recorder (mū′zik-rē-kord-ėr), *n.* The name given to several devices for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or pianoforte. Mr. Fenby's recorder, named by him a phonograph, does this by attaching a stud to the under side of each key. When the key is pressed down the stud comes in contact with a spring, which in turn sets in action an electro-magnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically-prepared paper moving at a uniform rate. The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes. Abbé Moigno's phonautograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum, which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument.

Music-shell (mū′zik-shel), *n.* The common name of a shell-fish of the genus Murex, remarkable for its variegations, which consist of several series of spots placed in rows of lines like the notes of music.

Music-smith (mū′zik-smith), *n.* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, &c. *Simmonds.*

Music-stand (mū′zik-stand), *n.* A light frame for placing music on while being played; also, a case for music-books.

Music-stool (mū′zik-stōl), *n.* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument, having a revolving seat adjustable as to height by means of a screw.

Music-type (mū′zik-tīp), *n.* The symbols of musical notes cast for printing from.

Musimon (mus′i-mon), *n.* Same as *Moufflon*.

Musing (mūz′ing), *a.* Meditative; preoccupied; absent-minded. 'With even step and *musing* gait.' *Milton.*

Musing (mūz′ing), *n.* Meditation; contemplation; absent-mindedness.

Musingly (mūz′ing-li), *adv.* In a musing way.

Musit (mus′it), *n.* A muse or opening in a fence.

Musive† (mū′ziv), *n.* Mosaic work.

Musk (musk), *n.* [Fr. *musc*, It. and Sp. *musco*, from L. *muscus*, musk; Ar. *mosk*, *misk*, from Per. *mosk*, musk; allied to Skr. *mushka*, a testicle.] 1. A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). It is originally a viscid fluid, but dries into a brown pulverulent substance of a strong, peculiar, and highly diffusible odour. Its chief use is as a perfume. An artificial musk is obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber.—2. A musky smell; an aromatic smell; a perfume.

The woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the *musk* of the roses blown. *Tennyson.*

3. See Musk-deer.—4. In *bot.* a popular name for *Mimulus moschatus*, also for *Erodium moschatum*, or musky heron's-bill.

Musk (musk), *v.t.* To perfume with musk.

Muskallonge (mus′kal-lonj), *n.* [American Indian.] A large variety of pike found in the lakes of North America and in some of its rivers. Written also *Maskallonge*, *Maskinonge*, and *Muskelunjeh*.

Muskat (mus′kat), *n.* [Fr. *muscat*, from L.L. *muscatus*, smelling of musk. See Musk.] A kind of grape, and the wine made from it. See Muscadel.

Musk-bag (musk′bag), *n.* 1. A bag or vessel containing musk.—2. The cyst containing musk in a musk-deer.

Musk-ball (musk′bąl), *n.* A ball for the toilet, containing musk. *Nares.*

Musk-beaver (musk′bē-vėr), *n.* Same as *Musk-rat*.

Musk-beetle (musk′bē-tl), *n.* The *Callichroma* or *Aromia moschata* (the *Cerambyx moschatus* of Linn.). See Callichroma.

Musk-cake (musk′kāk), *n.* Musk, rose leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake. *Nares.*

Musk-cavy (musk′kā-vi), *n.* A West Indian rodent mammal of the genus Capromys, family Muridæ, about the size of a rabbit. It has its name from the fact that its feet emit a strong smell of musk. It burrows like a mole, and can be traced to its nest merely by the scent.

Musk-deer (musk′dėr), *n.* The *Moschus moschiferus*, an animal that inhabits the elevated plateaus and mountainous regions of Central Asia, especially the Altaic chain. This animal, which produces the well-known perfume, is a little more than 3 feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe, the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth, and soft. It has no horns, but the male has

Musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor musk gland. The gland or bag of the male, which contains the musk, is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. The pigmy musk-deer (*Tragulus pygmæus*), also called *kanchil* and *chevrotain*, inhabits Java and other of the Asiatic islands, and is considerably smaller.

Musk-duck (musk′duk), *n.* A species of duck, often erroneously called the Muscovy-duck (*Cairina moschata*), a native of America, but now domesticated with us. It has a musky smell, and is larger and more prolific and sits oftener than the common duck.

Muskelunjeh (mus-ke-lun′je), *n.* See Muskallonge.

Musket (mus′ket), *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, from O.Fr. *mousket*, *moschet*, a musket, originally a sparrow-hawk, from Fr. *mouche*, O.Fr. *mousche*, a spot resembling a fly, from L. *musca*, a fly—the bird having its name from its speckled plumage. It was anciently common to give the names of birds of prey to guns and other firearms. Comp. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*, &c.] 1.† A male sparrow-hawk. See Eyas-musket.—2. A general term used for any hand-gun employed for military purposes. According to its original application musket denoted a firearm discharged by means of a lighted match, and so heavy that it required to be laid across a staff or rest previous to being fired. Formerly spelled *Musquet*.

And is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets*? *Shak.*

Musketeer (mus-ket-ėr′), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

Musketoon (mus-ket-ōn′), *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*. See Musket.] 1. A short musket with a wide bore.—2. One armed with a musketoon. 'Guard of archers and *musketoons*.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Musket-proof (mus′ket-prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

Musket-rest (mus′ket-rest), *n.* A staff or rod with a forked top, formerly used to rest

the musket on when being fired. Each soldier armed with a musket carried one such rest. These rests were rendered necessary by the heaviness of the ancient muskets and the awkward apparatus by which they were discharged. Fig. 1 shows a musket-rest and fig. 2 its head, fig. 3 a musket-rest with bayonet: time of Elizabeth and James I.

Musket-rests.

Musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n.* 1. Muskets collectively.—2. The fire of muskets.—3. A body of troops armed with muskets.—4. The art or science of firing small-arms; as, an instructor of *musketry*.

Musk-hyacinth (musk'hī-a-sinth), *n.* *Muscari racemosum*, a British bulbous plant, akin to the blue-bells. Called also *Starch-hyacinth* and *Grape-hyacinth*.

Muskiness (musk'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk.

Musk-mallow (musk'mal-lō), *n.* *Malva moschata*, a British perennial plant. It has its name from the peculiar musky odour thrown off by all parts of the plant. The scent is perceived particularly when the plant is in a confined situation, being seldom powerful enough to be sensible in the open air.

Musk-melon (musk'mel-on), *n.* A delicious variety of melon, named probably from its fragrance.

Musk-orchis (musk'or-kis), *n.* A plant, *Herminium Monorchis*. See HERMINIUM.

Musk-ox (musk'oks), *n.* The *Ovibos moschatus*, a ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe which inhabits the extreme northern portions of North America. It is scarcely equal in size to a very small Highland ox. It has large horns united at the skull in the case of the males, and turned downward on each side of the head, curving up slightly backwards. The hair is very long and fine, and has occasionally been woven into a fabric softer than silk. The flesh is pleasant to the taste, but smells strongly of musk, the odour of which is also diffused from the living animal. It feeds on grass, twigs, lichens, &c., migrates considerable distances in search of food, and is very fleet, active, and hardy.

Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).

Musk-pear (musk'pār), *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

Musk-plant (musk'plant), *n.* A little yellow-flowered musky-smelling plant of the genus Mimulus (*M. moschatus*), a native of Oregon but now a common garden plant in Britain.

Musk-plum (musk'plum), *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.

Musk-rat (musk'rat), *n.* 1. An American rodent quadruped allied to the beaver, the *Fiber zibethicus*, the only known species of the genus. It is about the size of a small rabbit, and has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The odour is due to a whitish fluid deposited in certain glands near the origin of the tail. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America is *musquash*, the Indian name. Called also *Musk-beaver*.—2. An aquatic insectivorous animal, having a long flexible nose, and a double row of glands near the tail secreting a substance of a strong musky smell, found in Southern Russia and the Pyrenees; the desman: *Mygale moschata* or *Galemys pyrenaica*.—3. *Sorex murinus* (*myosurus*), an Indian species of shrew, about the size of the brown rat, and in form and colour resembling the common British shrew. It derives its name from the secretion of a powerful musky odour proceeding from glands on its belly and flanks.

Musk-root (musk'röt), *n.* The root of *Eurycangium Sumbul*, nat. order Umbelliferæ, containing a strong odorous principle resembling that of musk. It is employed in medicine as an antispasmodic. Called also *Sambul* and *Sumbul*.

Musk-rose (musk'rōz), *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance. *Milton.*

Musk-seed (musk'sēd), *n.* A popular name of the *Abelmoschus moschatus*. See ABELMOSCHUS.

Musk-thistle (musk'this-l), *n.* A British plant, *Carduus nutans*.

Musk-wood (musk'wụd), *n.* The musky-smelling timbers of certain trees; the musk-wood of Jamaica is *Moschoxylum Swartzii* and *Guarea grandifolia*; that of New South Wales is *Eurybia argophylla*.

Musky (musk'i), *a.* Having the character, especially in the way of odour, of musk; fragrant. *Milton.*

Muslim (muz'lim), *n.* Same as *Moslem*.

Muslin (muz'lin), *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*, said to be derived from *Mosul* or *Moussul*, a town in Turkish Asia.] A fine thin cotton fabric, first made at Mosul or Moussul, afterwards in India, and first imported into England about 1670. About twenty years afterwards it was manufactured in considerable quantities both in France and Britain, and there are now many different kinds made, as *book*, *mull*, *jaconet*, *leno*, *foundation*, &c., some of which rival in fineness those of India.—*Figured muslins* are wrought in the loom to imitate tamboured muslins.

'At Mosul,' says Marco Polo, 'all the cloths of gold and silk that are called Mosolins are made'—a proof that *muslin* had a very different meaning from what it has now. In the middle of last century it seems to have been applied to a strong cotton made at Mosul. *Quart. Rev.*

Muslin (muz'lin), *a.* 1. Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.—2. A term applied to certain moths. *Maunder.*

Muslin-de-laine (muz'lin-dē-lān), *n.* [Fr. *mousseline-de-laine*.] *Lit.* woollen muslin; a woollen, or cotton and woollen fabric of extremely light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.

Muslinet (muz'lin-et), *n.* [Dim. of *muslin*.] A sort of coarse muslin.

Muslin-kail (muz'lin-kāl), *n.* [Probably so called from its thinness or want of any rich ingredient.] Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Musmon (mus'mon), *n.* The moufflon (which see).

Musnud (mus'nud), *n.* In Persia and India, a throne or chair of state.

Musomania (mū-zō-mā'ni-a), *n.* Same as *Musicomania*.

Musophagidæ (mū-sō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Musophaga*, from *Musa*, the botanical name of the plantain, and Gr. *phagō*, to eat.] The plantain-eaters, a family of insessorial birds, distinguished by short, largely elevated, and gibbose bills. The *Musophaga violacea*, or violet plantain-eater, is a very magnificent bird, found on the west coast of Africa.

Muspelheim (mụs'pel-hīm), *n.* In *Scand. myth.* the abode of fire, which at the beginning of time existed in the south. Sparks were collected from it to make the stars.

Musquash (mus'kwosh). See MUSK-RAT, 1.

Musquaw (mus'kwą), *n.* A name for the common black bear of America (*Ursus americanus*).

Musquet (mus'ket), *n.* Same as *Musket*.

Musquito (mus-kē'tō). See MOSQUITO.

Musrol, Musrole (muz'rōl), *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, from *museau*, muzzle.] The noseband of a horse's bridle.

Muss (mus), *n.* [O.Fr. *mousche*, a fly, also the play called *muss*, from L. *musca*, a fly.] 1.† A scramble, as when any small objects are thrown down to be taken by those who can seize them; an indiscriminate fight.

Of late, when I cried, ho!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth.
Shak.

2. A state of confusion; disorder. [Colloq.]

Muss (mus), *v.t.* To put into a state of disorder; to rumple; to tumble. [United States.]

Muss† (mus), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *mouse*.] A term of endearment. 'Speak, good *muss*.' *B. Jonson.*

Mussal (mus'al), *n.* In the East Indies, a torch made of long strips of cotton bound tightly together and dipped in oil.

Mussalchee (mus-sal'chē), *n.* Same as *Musalchee*.

Mussel (mus'el), *n.* [Same word as *muscle*, with different spelling and meaning.] A lamellibranchiate mollusc of the genus Mytilus, family Mytilidæ. The shells are ovate-triangular, with a marginal cartilage, the valves closed by two adductor muscles, the mantle has a distinct anal orifice, and there is a large byssus or beard, by which the animal attaches itself to rocks, &c. When young it moves about by means of a foot. The common mussel (*M. edulis*) is very abundant on our own coast, in the Mediterranean and North Sea, and is largely used for food and still more extensively for bait. There are several species of the same genus, a few of which are found in fresh water. The name is also given to molluscs of the genus Lithodomus, date-shells or stone-borers. These burrow in the hardest stones.

Mussel-band (mus'el-band), *n.* A local name for an ironstone in which the remains of lamellibranch shells are abundant. Called also *Mussel-bind*.

Mussel-bed (mus'el-bed), *n.* A bed or repository of mussels.

Mussel-bind (mus'el-bīnd), *n.* See MUSSEL-BAND.

Mussitation (mus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *mussitatio*, *mussitationis*, a muttering, from *musso*, to mutter.] A mumbling; specifically, in *pathol.* a condition in which the tongue and lips move as in the act of speaking without sound being produced. It is a symptom of great cerebral debility.

Mussite (mus'it), *n.* [From the valley of *Mussa*, in Piedmont.] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish white colour, otherwise called *Diopside*.

Mussulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* pl. **Mussulmans** (mus'ul-manz). [Corrupted from *moslemin*, pl. of *moslem*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed; a true believer in Mohammed; a Moslem.

Mussulmanic (mus-ul-man'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Mussulmans, or like them or their customs. *Wright.*

Mussulmanish (mus'ul-man-ish), *a.* Mohammedan. 'The *Mussulmanish* faith.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Mussulmanism (mus'ul-man-izm), *n.* The religious system of the Mussulmans; Mohammedanism.

Mussulmanly (mus'ul-man-li), *adv.* In the manner of Mussulmans. *Wright.*

Must (must), *v.i.*: without inflection and used as a present or a past tense. [O.E. *most*, *moste*, A.Sax. *ic mōste*, *wē mōston*, I must, we must, a past tense; pres. *ic mōt*, I may, I must, *we mōton*, we may or must; similar forms occur in Goth. D. and G.] 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated; to be bound or required, whether by physical or by moral necessity; as, a man *must* eat for nourishment; we *must* submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment; a bill in a legislative body *must* be read three times before it can pass.

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

2. *Must* is often used merely to express the conviction of the speaker, or to indicate his inability to believe anything different from what he states; as, my friend *must* have lost the train, otherwise he would have been here by this time. Compare the use of *bound* mentioned under BOUND, *pp.*

Must (must), *n.* [From L. *mustum*, new wine, from *mustus*, new, fresh.] New wine; wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.

And in the vats of Luna,
This year the *must* shall foam,
Round the white feet of laughing girls,
Whose sires have marched to Rome. *Macaulay.*

Must (must), *v.t.* [Probably from the adjective *musty* (which see).] To make mouldy and sour; to make musty; as, to *must* corn. *Mortimer.*

Must (must), *v.i.* To grow mouldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

Must (must), *n.* Mould or mouldiness; fustiness.

Mustache, Mustachio (mös-täsh', mös-täsh'i-ō), *n.* See MOUSTACHE.

Mustachioed (mös-tash'i-ōd), *a.* Same as *Moustached*.

It was pleasing to see his open and ingenuous countenance, well *mustachioed* and corked, looking out from an open shirt collar. *Dickens.*

Mustaib, Mustaiba (mus'ta-ēb, mus-ta-ē'-ba), *n.* A close heavy Brazil wood used for knife and tool handles. Spelled also *Mostahiba.*

Mustang (mus'tang), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño*, belonging to the *mesta* or graziers.] The wild horse of the pampas and prairies of America, a descendant of horses of Spanish importation. They live in troops, and are often caught for use. The mustang pony is easily broken to the saddle, and is very hardy.

Mustard (mus'tėrd), *n.* [O.Fr. *moustarde*, Mod.Fr. *moutarde*, Pr. and It. *mostarda*, mustard, from L. *mustum*, must, because it is made with a little must mixed in it.] The common name of plants of the genus Sinapis, nat. order Cruciferæ. The seeds of the *S. alba* and *S. nigra* (white and common mustard), when ground and freed from husks, form the well-known condiment of the shops. Table mustard is in some parts often adulterated with flour to increase the bulk, with turmeric to give a yellow colour, and with pepper-pods to heighten the pungency of the mixture. It is often very valuable as a stimulant to weak digestion, and as an adjunct to fatty and other indigestible articles of food. When mixed with warm water, and taken in large quantities, it acts as an emetic. The tender leaves are used as a salad, and the seeds of *S. nigra* are used in the well-known form of poultice, being applied to various parts of the skin as a rubefacient.—*Wild mustard* or *charlock* (*S. arvensis*) is a troublesome weed in cornfields, often making them yellow with its flowers. Its seeds are said to have yielded the first Durham mustard, and they are still gathered to mix with those of the cultivated species.—*Oil of mustard*, an essential oil obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra.* It is very pungent to the taste and smell, and when applied to the skin speedily raises a blister.

Mustard (*Sinapis nigra*).

Mustard-pot (mus'tėrd-pot), *n.* A vessel to hold mustard prepared for the table.

Mustard-seed (mus'tėrd-sēd), *n.* The seed of mustard. See MUSTARD.

Mustee (mus-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] Same as *Mestee.*

Mustela (mus-tē'la), *n.* [L., a weasel, from *mus*, a mouse.] The name given by Linnæus to a genus of carnivorous, digitigrade mammalia, comprehending the otters, skunks, polecats, and weasels, which are now included in the family Mustelidæ. The genus Mustela is now restricted to the true weasels.

Mustelidæ (mus-tē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*Mustela* (which see).] A family of quadrupeds, comprehending the otters, ermines or stoats, sables, martens, ferrets, minks, skunks, polecats, and weasels. They are all distinguished by a long and slender body, short limbs, feet with five toes, and elongation of the head behind the eyes.

Musteline (mus'te-līn), *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.] Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus Mustela; as, a *musteline* colour; the *musteline* genus.

Muster (mus'tėr), *v.t.* [O.E. *moustre*, *mostre* (also *monstre*), to show or exhibit, a show, an appearance; O.Fr. *moustrer*, *mostrer*, *monstrer*; Mod.Fr. *montrer*, to exhibit, to show; from L. *monstro*, to show, from *monstrum*, an omen or portent, a monster; hence also G. *mustern*, D. *monsteren*, Dan. *mynstre*, to muster.] 1. To collect, as troops for service, review, parade, or exercise; to review, as troops under arms, and take an account of their numbers, the condition they are in, the state of their arms, and the like.

Gentlemen, will you go *muster* men? *Shak.*

Hence—2. Generally, to assemble: to bring together; to collect for use or exhibition. 'All the gay feathers he could *muster*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*To muster troops into service*, is to inspect and enter them on the muster-roll of the army.—*To muster troops out of service*, is to inspect and enter them on a muster-roll, according to which they receive pay for the last time, and are dismissed.—*To muster up*, to gather, to collect, to summon up: now generally in a figurative sense; as, to *muster up* courage.

One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt.*

Muster (mus'tėr), *v.i.* To assemble; to meet in one place, as soldiers. 'The *mustering* squadron.' *Byron.*

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart? *Shak.*

Muster (mus'tėr), *n.* [O.E. *moustre*, O.Fr. *mostre*, *monstre*, G. *muster.* See the verb.] 1. Pattern; example; specimen; sample. [Obsolete in this sense except in commerce.]

Methinks your suit should succeed, being, as it is, founded in justice and honour, and Elizabeth being the very *muster* of both. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. An assembling of troops for review or for service; a review of troops under arms. 'Hasten his *musters*, and conduct his powers.' *Shak.*

Our present *musters* grow upon the file
To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shak.*

3. A register or roll of troops mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands. *Hooker.*

4. A collection, or the act of collecting or assembling.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters the *muster* was great and splendid. *Macaulay.*

—*To pass muster*, to pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection; to be allowed to pass.

Double-dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Muster-book (mus'tėr-bụk), *n.* A book in which forces are registered.

Muster-file (mus'tėr-fīl), *n.* Same as *Muster-roll.*

Muster-master (mus'tėr-mas-tėr), *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called *muster-master-general.*

Muster-roll (mus'tėr-rōl), *n.* 1. A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop, or regiment.—2. A roll or register kept by the master of every vessel, specifying his own name, the names of the whole ship's company, the place of each person's birth, &c.

Mustily (mus'ti-li), *adv.* In a musty manner; mouldily; sourly.

Mustiness (mus'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being musty or sour; mouldiness; damp foulness.

Musty (mus'ti), *a.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps from L. *mucidus*, mouldy, musty, through such forms as *musdius*, *mustius*; or connected with *moist.*] 1. Mouldy; sour; foul and fetid; as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books. 'As I was smoking a *musty* room.' *Shak.*—2. Stale; spoiled by age.

The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

3. Having an ill flavour; vapid; as, *musty* wine.—4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.

Spirit him up that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*

Mutability (mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*, L. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis*, changeable, from *muto*, to change.] The state or quality of being mutable: (*a*) the quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

(*b*) Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability; as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose. 'Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*.' *Shak.*

Mutable (mū'ta-bl), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change.] 1. Capable of being altered in form, qualities, or nature; subject to change; changeable. 'Things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature.' *South.* 2. Changeable or inconstant in mind or feelings; unsettled; unstable; liable to change. 'The *mutable* rank-scented many.' *Shak.* 'Most *mutable* in wishes.' *Byron.*

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou wouldst leave me. *Milton.*

SYN. Changeable, alterable, unstable, unsteady, unsettled, wavering, inconstant, variable, irresolute, fickle.

Mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Mutability.*

Mutably (mū'ta-bli), *adv.* In a mutable manner; changeably.

Mutage (mū'tāj), *n.* A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

Mutandum (mū-tan'dum), *n.* pl. **Mutanda** (mū-tan'da). [L.] A thing to be changed: chiefly used in the plural.

Mutation (mū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, *mutationis*, from *muto*, to change.] 1. The act or process of changing; change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

The vicissitudes or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

While above in the variant breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sung of *mutation*. *Longfellow.*

2. In *philol.* the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable: called *umlaut* in German; thus the plural *men* is from an older form *manni*, the *a* becoming *e* through the influence of the *i*.

Mutatory (mū'ta-to-ri), *a.* Changing; mutable.

Mutazilite (mū-taz'il-īt), *n.* Same as MOTAZILITE.

Mutch (much), *n.* [Cog. D. *muts*, G. *mütze*, a cap, a bonnet.] A cap or coif; a woman's head-dress. [Scotch.]

Mutchkin (much'kin), *n.* [A dim. from *mutch*, a kind of cap, probably from the ancient shape of the vessel; comp. D. *mutsje*, a little cap, a quartern.] A liquid measure in Scotland, containing four gills, and forming the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

Mute (mūt), *a.* [L. *mutus*, silent, dumb; connected with *mutio*, to mumble; Gr. *myzō*, to mutter; perhaps from the sound *mu*, made with closed lips.] 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words.

All the heavenly quire stood mute
And silence was in heaven. *Milton.*

2. Incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb.—3. In *gram.* and *philol.* (*a*) silent; not pronounced; as, in *dumb b* is *mute.* (*b*) Having its sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs: applied to certain consonants. See the noun.—4. In *mineral.* applied to metals which do not ring when struck.—5. In *law*, applied to a person who, being arraigned, cannot speak, or who wilfully refuses to answer or plead. *Wharton.*

Mute (mūt), *n.* 1. A person who is speechless or silent; one who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, restraint, duty, &c. (*a*) A dumb person; one unable to use articulate speech either from congenital or long-continued deafness; a deaf-mute (which see). (*b*) A hired attendant at a funeral. (*c*) In Turkey, a dumb officer, usually attached to a seraglio. (*d*) In theatres, one whose part consists merely of dumb show. (*e*) In *law*, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.—2. In *gram.* and *philol.* (*a*) a letter that represents no sound, as *b* in *dumb.* (*b*) A consonant formed by such a position of the vocal organs as stops the sound entirely; as *k*, contrasted with the *continuous* consonants *s* or *l.* Mutes are of two kinds, *voiced* and *unvoiced*; the former in English are *b*, *d*, *g* (as in *get*); the latter, *p*, *t*, *k*.—3. In *music*, (*a*) a little utensil of wood, ivory, or brass, made to grasp the bridge of an instrument of the violin kind, and so deaden or soften the sounds. (*b*) A pear-shaped leather pad with a central tube, inserted in the bell of brass instruments for a like purpose.

Mute (mūt), *v.i.* [Fr. *mutir*, *émeutir*, to dung, from *émeut*, dung. Origin doubtful.] To eject the contents of the bowels: said of birds. 'The least bird . . . *muting* on my head.' *B. Jonson.*

Mute† (mūt), *v.t.* To void, as dung: said of birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. Tobit ii. 10.

Mute (mūt), *n.* The dung of fowls. *Hudibras.*

Mute-hill (mūt'hil), *n.* Same as *Moot-hill.*

Mutely (mūt'li), *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; without uttering words or sounds. 'He had *mutely* sat two years before.' *Milton.*

Muteness (mūt'nes), *n.* The state of being mute; silence; forbearance of speaking. 'The bashful *muteness* of a virgin.' *Milton.*

Muticous (mū'ti-kus), *a.* [L. *muticus*, docked, curtailed, a form of *mutilus.*] In *bot.* without any pointed process or awn: opposed to *mucronate*, *cuspidate*, *aristate*, and the like.

Mutilata (mū-ti-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [Lit. mutilated animals.] A name sometimes given to comprehend the two orders Cetacea and Sirenia from hind-legs being wanting.

Mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mutilated;* ppr. *mutilating.* [L. *mutilo, mutilatum,* to lop, to cut off, from *mutilus,* maimed.] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of; to deprive of any important part; to maim; as, to *mutilate* the body; to *mutilate* a statue. 2. To retrench, destroy, or remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer or the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Mutilate† (mū'ti-lāt), *a.* Same as *Mutilated.* 'Cripples *mutilate* in their own persons.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the division Mutilata.

Mutilated (mū'ti-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of some part.—2. In *bot.* the reverse of *luxuriant;* not producing a corolla, when not regularly apetalous: applied to flowers. —*Mutilated wheel,* in *mach.* a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually employed to impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar. *E. H. Knight.*

Mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *mutilatio, mutilationis,* from *mutilo.* See MUTILATE.] The act of mutilating or state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part. '*Mutilations* are not transmitted from father to son.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Mutilator (mū'ti-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who mutilates. 'The odious *mutilator* and destroyer of those holy memorials.' *Milman.*

Mutilous† (mū'til-us), *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Wright.* [Rare.]

Mutine† (mū'tin), *n.* A mutineer.

Methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shak.*

Mutine† (mū'tin), *v.i.* To mutiny.

Rebellious hell,
If thou canst *mutine* in a matron's bones,
To flaming youth let virtue be as wax. *Shak.*

Mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

Muting (mūt'ing), *n.* The dung of fowls. *Dr. H. More.*

Mutinous (mū'ti-nus), *a.* 1. Engaged in or disposed to mutiny; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. See MUTINY.

If persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

2. Seditious.

The city was becoming *mutinous.* *Macaulay.*

Mutinously (mū'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a mutinous manner; seditiously. 'A people in nature *mutinously* proud.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mutinousness (mū'ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military and naval men; seditiousness.

Mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *n.* [From the older *mutine,* a mutineer, and also to mutiny, from Fr. *mutin* (O. Fr. *meutin*), mutinous, riotous, from O. Fr. *meute,* a revolt, an *emeute,* from L.L. *mota,* a band or body of men raised for some expedition, from L. *moveo, motus,* to move.] 1. Forcible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority on the part of subordinates; specifically, an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers or opposition to their authority. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt towards officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British army regulations declared to be mutiny. Moreover, any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.—*Mutiny act,* an act formerly passed every year by the British legislature for the government of the military and naval forces of the country.—2. Any rebellion against constituted authority.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college he was the ringleader. *Macaulay.*

3.† Tumult; violent commotion.

And, in the *mutiny* of his deep wonders,
He tells you now, you weep too late. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny.* See under INSURRECTION.

Mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mutinied;* ppr. *mutinying.* To rise against lawful authority, especially in military and naval service; to excite or to be guilty of mutiny, or mutinous conduct.

The same soldiers who in hard service and in battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel. *South.*

Mutism (mūt'izm), *n.* The state of being mute or dumb.

According to them, man must have lived for a time in a state of *mutism,* his only means of communication consisting in gestures of the body, and in changes of countenance. *Max Müller.*

Mutter (mut'ėr), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. G. *muttern,* L. *muttire,* to mutter, *mu,* the sound produced by closing the lips.] 1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur. '*Muttering* and mumbling, idiot-like.' *Tennyson.*

No man dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton.*

2. To sound with a low rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope.*

Mutter (mut'ėr), *v.t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low murmuring voice. 'Men so loose in soul, that in their sleeps will *mutter* their affairs.' *Shak.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. Is. lix. 3.

Mutter (mut'ėr), *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod reversed
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

Mutterer (mut'ėr-ėr), *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

Muttering (mut'ėr-ing), *n.* The sound made by one who mutters; as, to hear a *muttering.*

Mutteringly (mut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

Mutton (mut'n), *n.* [Fr. *mouton,* It. *mottone,* a sheep; of doubtful origin, but supposed by many to be from L. *mutilus,* mutilated, through L.L. *multo, mutilo,* a wether, a castrated ram.] 1. The flesh of sheep, raw, or dressed for food.—2. A sheep. [This sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.]

A starved *mutton's* carcass would better fit their palate. *B. Jonson.*

3. A loose woman; a prostitute. [Obsolete or slang.]—4. A gold coin of the reign of Henry V. of the value of 15*s.* It bore the impression of a lamb with the legend *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis,* 'Lamb of God who takest away the sins of the world, have pity upon us.'

Mutton-chop (mut'n-chop), *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or *chopped* off at the small end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling from certain parts of the animal, as the leg.

Mutton-fist (mut'n-fist), *n.* A large, coarse, brawny fist.

Will he who saw the soldier's *mutton-fist,*
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list?
Dryden.

Mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

Mutton-monger† (mut'n-mung-gėr), *n.* A debauched person; a whoremonger. *Chapman.*

Mutton-pie (mut'n-pī), *n.* A pie made of mutton.

Mutual (mū'tū-al), *a.* [Fr. *mutuel,* from a L.L. *mutualis,* from L. *mutuus,* mutual, from *muto,* to change.] 1. Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged; as, *mutual* love; to work to our *mutual* advantage; to lend *mutual* assistance; to entertain a *mutual* aversion; to be engaged in *mutual* good offices. 'On war and *mutual* slaughter bent.' *Milton.* 'Confirmed by *mutual* joinder of your hands.' *Shak.*

League with you I seek
And *mutual* amity. *Milton.*

And, what should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same.
Pope.

Sweet is the smile of home, the *mutual* look,
When hearts are of each other sure. *Keble.*

2. Equally relating to, affecting, proceeding from two or more together; common to two or more combined; depending on or exhibiting a certain community of action; shared alike; common. 'With *mutual* wing easing their flight.' *Milton.* 'He whom *mutual* league, united thoughts and counsels . . . joined with me once.' *Milton.* 'The *mutual* weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth (of the damned).' *Bentley.*

If they (colts) but hear perchance a trumpet sound,
Or any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand.
Shak.

I have always admired that passage in the Iliad where Diomede and Glaucus meet in battle and turn aside by *mutual* consent. *Southey.*

[*Mutual* as qualifying *friend,* though it has been frequently used in literature, is objectionable on the ground that *mutual* properly expresses reciprocity or community of feeling or action, and therefore should not be joined with such a word as *friend. Common* is the proper adjective to use. Those who do use the obnoxious phrase, however, sin in good company, namely, that of Sterne, Burke, Dickens, Lord Lytton, and others.]—*Mutual contract,* in *Scots law,* an engagement entered into by two or more persons, by which a reciprocal obligation is raised; the one party being bound to give or do, or abstain from doing something, in return for something to be given or done, or abstained from by the other party.—*Mutual instruction,* the name given to that arrangement of schools by which advanced scholars assist and superintend their fellow-pupils. The young teachers are called monitors, and the arrangement is generally termed the monitorial system.—*Mutual promises,* concurrent considerations which will support each other, unless one or the other be void; as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, &c. Mutual promises, to be obligatory, must be made simultaneously. *Wharton.*

Mutuality (mū-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being mutual; reciprocation; community; interchange.

The supreme being . . . possesses a felicity that is immeasurably remote from any relation of *mutuality* of his creatures. *Jer. Taylor.*

2.† Interchange of marks of affection; familiarity. *Shak.*

Mutually (mū'tū-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another. *Holder.*

2. Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly; in common.

Pinch him, fairies, *mutually.* *Shak.*

So then it seems your most offenceful act
Was *mutually* committed. *Shak.*

Mutuary (mū'tū-a-ri), *n.* In *law,* one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him, and returned to the lender in kind.

Mutuation† (mū-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *mutuatio.* See MUTUAL.] The act of borrowing. *Bp. Hall.*

Mutuatitious† (mū'tū-a-ti"shus), *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other. 'The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.' *Dr. H. More.*

Mutule (mū'tūl), *n.* [From L. *mutulus,* a modillion.] In *arch.* a projecting block under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders, usually with guttæ or drops on the under side.

Mutule—Grecian Doric.

Mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n.* [L., a loan.] In *Scots law,* that contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, &c.

Mux (muks), *n.* [A. Sax. *mix, meox,* dung. See MIXEN.] Dirt; filth. [Provincial English.]

Muxy (muks'i), *a.* Dirty; gloomy. [Provincial English.]

Muzarab (mu-za-rab), *n.* [Ar.] One of those Christians formerly living under the sway of the Moors in Spain.

Muzarabic (mu-za-rab'ik), *a.* Relating to the Muzarabs, or to a liturgy preserved by the Christians in Spain during their subjection to the Moors.

It is said that mass is still celebrated according to the *Muzarabic* ritual in one chapel in Toledo. *Brande & Cox.*

Muzziness (muz'i-nes), *n.* The state of being muzzy.

Muzzle (muz'l), *n.* [O. Fr. *musel* (Mod. Fr. *museau*), a muzzle, dim. of O. Fr. *muse,* a mouth, from L.L. *musus,* a mouth or muzzle, from L. *morsus,* a bite, in plural the teeth, from *mordeo, morsum,* to bite.]

1. The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.: sometimes applied to the human mouth in contempt.

The creature laid his *muzzle* on your lap. *Tennyson.*

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge: applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol, or of a bellows.—3. A fastening for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

Muzzle (muz'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *muzzled*; ppr. *muzzling*. 1. To bind the mouth of, to prevent biting or eating.

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

Fig.

Methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd
In my green velvet coat, my dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master. *Shak.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. [Rare and familiar.]

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Muzzle (muz'l), *v.i.* To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Muzzle-lashings (muz'l-lash-ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* 2½-inch ropes, about 4 or 5 fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns so as to confine them to the upper part of the ports.

Muzzle-loader (muz'l-lōd-ėr), *n.* A gun loaded by the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader*.

Muzzle-ring (muz'l-ring), *n.* The metallic ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.

Muzzy (muz'i), *a.* [From *muse*, to be absent-minded.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.

The whole company stared at me with a whimsical *muzzy* look. *Irving.*

My (mī), *a.* or *pronom. adj.* [Contr. from *mine*, A. Sax. *min*. See MINE.] Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book: always used attributively; thus we never say, the book is *my*, but use *mine* for the predicate. Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* is now used before both; as, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* eye; *my* ailments.

Mya (mī'a), *n.* [Gr. *mya*, a kind of mussel.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, popularly known by the name of *gapers*, one end of the shell gaping considerably. The Myas are found both in the ocean and in rivers, and are of considerable importance in consequence of the shell sometimes producing a quantity of pearls.

Myacanthous (mī-a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *myax*, *myakos*, a mussel, and *akantha*, a spine.] Having teeth like a mussel, or processes resembling the teeth of a mussel.

Myadæ, Myacidæ (mī'a-dē, mī-as'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, generally known as the gaping bivalves, named from the type genus Mya, and having the valves less or more gaping at one or both extremities. It includes the genera Mya, Corbula, Neæra, Thetis, &c., many species of which are fossil as well as recent.

Myalgia (mī-al'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain.] Cramp. *Lancet.*

Mycelium (mī-sē'li-um), *n.* pl. **Mycelia** (mī-sē'li-a). [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus.] The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi. The mycelium consists of whitish anastomosing filaments which spread like a network through the substances on which the fungi grow. From this network proceed bodies resembling globes, circular disks, mitres, cups, and coralline branches, which bear the organs of reproduction. The mycelium is developed either underground or in the interior of the substance on which the plant grows. The filaments are composed of elongated colourless cells. The mycelium is the equivalent of the root of flowering plants.

Myceloid (mī'se-loid), *a.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *bot.* resembling a mushroom.

Mycetes (mī-sē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *mykētēs*, one who bellows.] A genus of platyrhine apes inhabiting the American continent; the howling monkeys. They are remarkable for the powerful development of the voice, which has a prodigious volume and a most frightful sound. They are shaggy animals, about the size of a fox, and subsist on fruits and foliage. Their astonishing power of voice results from the enlargement of the hyoid into a hollow box.

Mycina (mī-sī'na), *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus.] In *bot.* a variety of lichen-shield.

Mycoderm, Mycoderma (mī'kō-dėrm, mī-kō-dėr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a mushroom or fungus, and *derma*, skin.] The vegetable flocculent substance which forms in various infusions when they become mothery. Mycoderms are little cryptogamic plants which rise to the surface of liquids undergoing the process of fermentation in the shape of pellicles or flakes, or sink to the bottom. In the former case they are called *flowers of wine, flowers of vinegar*, &c.; in the latter, *mother of vinegar*, &c. Surface and sediment yeast are examples of mycoderms. The mycoderm of wine is *Mycoderma vini* or *Penicilium glaucum*, of which yeast or *Torula cerivisiæ* is probably another condition.

Mycodermic (mī-kō-dėr'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of mycoderms.

Mycologic, Mycological (mī-kō-loj'ik, mī-kō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to mycology, or to the fungi.

Mycologist (mī-kol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in mycology.

Mycology (mī-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of botany which investigates fungi; a treatise on the fungi.

Mycose (mī'kōs), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.) A peculiar kind of sugar contained in ergot of rye, as also in *trehala manna*, the produce of a species of Echinops growing in the East. Called also *Trehalose*.

Mycteria (mik-tē'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *myktēr*, the nose or proboscis.] A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the storks, having long, strong conic bills. The best-known species is the *M. americana* or common jabiru.

Mydaus (mid'ā-us), *n.* [Gr. *mydos*, clamminess, decay, from its fetid smell.] A genus of carnivorous mammals of the family Mustelidæ, and consisting of a single species, the *Mydaus meliceps* or teledu (which see).

Mydriasis (mī-drī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr.] In *med.* a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye; also, weakness of sight produced by superabundance of humours.

Myelencephala (mī'el-en-sef"al-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] In *zool.* a name given by Owen to the primary division Vertebrata, indicative of the arrangement of the nervous system, which is concentrated in the brain and spinal marrow.

Myelencephalous (mī'el-en-sef"al-us), *a.* Relating to the Myelencephala; exhibiting a nervous system concentrated in a brain and spinal cord.

Myelitis (mī-el-ī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow.] In *med.* inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.

Myeloid (mī'el-oid), *a.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling marrow; specifically, applied in *pathol.* to a marrow-like tumour.

Myelon (mī'el-on), *n.* [Gr. *myelos*, *myelon*, marrow.] A name sometimes given to the spinal cord.

Mygale (mi'ga-lē), *n.* [Gr., the shrew or field-mouse.] 1. A genus of aquatic insectivorous animals, of which the Russian musk-rat (*M. moschata*) is the best known species; the desman.—2. A genus of hairy spiders, some of which spin their webs in the form of tubes, in which they reside, in holes concealed in the ground, or under stones or the bark of trees. The name *Mygale* is now usually restricted to the large hairy species of which the *M. avicularia*, or bird-catching spider, is the type.

Mylabris (mī-lā'bris), *n.* [Gr. *myia*, a fly, and *labros*, furious.] A genus of vesicatory beetles belonging to the family Cantharidæ. *M. cichorii* inhabits the south of Europe, and its vesicatory properties are as powerful as the cantharis of the shops.

Myliobatidæ (mī'li-ō-bat"i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *mylias*, a millstone, and *batis*, a skate, so named from their flat-topped teeth.] A family of cartilaginous fishes belonging to the order Selachii, including the eagle-rays, so called from the great size of the pectoral fins, which suggest a pair of broad wings; the jaws are covered with large hexagonal plates, and the tail is so long and slender that they have been also called *whip-rays*. The tail is armed with a long serrated spine, which the fishermen of the Mediterranean so much dread that they cut it off as soon as possible after capture of the animal.

Mylitta (mī-lit'a), *n.* [Heb. *meyaledeth*, who causes to hear.] A Babylonian goddess, the impersonation of procreation. Her worship spread over Assyria and Persia.

Mylocarium (mī-lō-kā'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *mylē*, a mill, and *karyon*, a nut.] The buck-wheat tree, a small tree or shrub, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States of North America, producing clusters of fragrant white blossoms in March, April, and May. Its seed has four wings like the sails of a windmill.

Mylodon (mī'lō-don), *n.* [Gr. *mylos*, a grinder, and *odous*, a tooth.] An extinct edentate

Skeleton of Mylodon.

animal, allied to the megatherium. Its remains have been found in the upper tertiaries of South America. It was a clumsy animal as large as a hippopotamus.

Mylohyoid (mī-lō-hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *mylos*, a mill, a molar tooth, and E. *hyoid*.] Pertaining to the jaw and hyoid bone; specifically, applied to a muscle which extends from the internal oblique line of the lower jaw to the hyoid bone.

Mynchen † (min'chen), *n.* [A. Sax. *munecen*, *mynecen*, a nun, fem. of *munec*, a monk.] A nun.

Mynchery (min'che-ri), *n.* [See MYNCHEN.] An old name for a nunnery.

This word is still retained and applied to the ruins of such buildings in some parts of the country, as the *mynchery* at Littlemore, near Oxford. *Oxford Glossary.*

Mynheer (min-hēr'), *n.* The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen (= *mein herr* of the Germans), corresponding to our *sir*, *Mr.*; hence, a Dutchman.

Myocaris (mī-ok'a-ris), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a bivalve shell, and *karis*, a shrimp.] A genus of bivalve crustaceans, characteristic of the Silurian strata, and distinguished by concentric striæ on the valves.

Myodes (mī'ō-dēz), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, a mouse, and *eidos*, form.] A genus of rodent mammals of the family Muridæ, containing the lemmings. The genus by some naturalists is otherwise styled *Georychus*, by others *Lemmus*. See LEMMING.

Myodynamics (mī'ō-di-nam"iks), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *dynamis*, force.] That department of science which investigates the principles of muscular contraction: the exercise of muscular contraction.

Myodynamiometer, Myodynamometer (mī'ō-di-nā'mi-om"et-ėr, mī'ō-di-na-mom"et-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man or other animals.

Myographic, Myographical (mī-ō-graf'ik, mī-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* [See MYOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

Myographion (mī-ō-graf'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *graphō*, to write.] An apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current.

Myographist (mī-og'ra-fist), *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

Myography (mī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body; myology.

Myolemma (mī-ō-lem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *lemma*, peel, skin.] In *anat.* the membranous tube or sheath of each muscular fibre; the shield which surrounds the fibrils which form a fibre; sarcolemma.

Myoline (mī'ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] The essential or ultimate constituent of muscular fibres.

Myologic, Myological (mī-ō-loj'ik, mī-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to myology or the

description and scientific knowledge of the muscles.

Myologist (mī-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in myology or who treats of the subject.

Myology (mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* muscle, and *logos,* discourse.] The scientific knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body.

To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of *myology.* *Cheyne.*

Myomancy (mī'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *mys,* a mouse, and *manteia,* divination.] A kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by the movements of mice.

Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxvi. 17) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolator. *Rees.*

Myonicity (mī-ō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a muscle.] The characteristic or peculiar vital property of the muscular tissue. *Owen.*

Myonosus (mī-ō-nos'us), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a muscle, and *nosos,* a disease.] In *pathol.* a disease of the muscles.

Myopathia (mī-ō-path'i-a), *n.* Same as *Myonosus.*

Myopathic (mī-ō-path'ik), *a.* In *pathol.* relating to myopathia.

Myope (mī'op), *n.* [Gr. *myōps*—*myō,* to shut, and *ōps,* the eye.] A short-sighted person.

Myopia, Myopy (mī-ō'pi-a, mī'o-pi), *n.* [Gr. *myōpia.* See MYOPE.] Short-sightedness; near-sightedness. The proximate cause is the convergence of the rays of light in a focus before they reach the retina in consequence of too great a convexity of the cornea.

Myopic (mī-op'ik), *a.* In *pathol.* of or relating to myopia; affected with myopia.

The *myopic* structure of the eye incapacitates its possessor from seeing objects clearly at even a moderate distance. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Myoporaceæ (mī'ō-pō-rā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, distinguished from Verbenaceæ by little except the ovules being pendulous and the albumen more abundant. They are chiefly shrubs of little interest, with usually alternate leaves and axillary flowers, inhabiting the Australian regions and other parts of the southern hemisphere, one or two occurring in China and South Africa. The most remarkable thing connected with them is the presence of cysts of oil in their leaves, which thence have a dotted structure.

Myopotamus (mī-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a rat or mouse, and *potamos,* a river.] The coypou (which see).

Myops (mī'ops), *n.* Same as *Myope.*

Myopsis (mī-ops'is), *n.* [Gr. *myia,* a fly, and *opsis,* sight.] In *pathol.* a disordered condition of the eyes or optic nerves, causing a person to see black spots moving like flies in the eye.

Myosis (mī-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *myō,* to close the eyes.] A disease of the eye, which consists in an unnatural contraction of the pupil.

Myositic (mī-ō-sit'ik), *a.* In *med.* pertaining to myosis; causing contraction of the pupil: said of certain medicines, as opium. *Dunglison.*

Myositis (mī-ō-sī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *mys,* a muscle.] Inflammation of a muscle.

Myosotis (mī-ō-sō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a mouse, and *ous, ōtos,* an ear.] A genus of plants belonging to the Boraginaceæ, and comprising numerous European and Northern Asiatic, a few North American, and three or four Australian species. The *M. palustris* is the well-known forget-me-not. Other species are popularly known as scorpion-grass.

Myosurus (mī-ō-sū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a mouse, and *oura,* a tail.] Mouse-tail, a genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. See MOUSE-TAIL.

Myotility (mī-ō-til'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *myōn,* a muscle.] In *med.* muscular contractility.

Myotome (mī'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a muscle, and *tomē,* a cutting, from *temnō,* to cut.] In *zool.* a segment of a muscle of the trunk of a vertebrate animal.

Myotomy (mī-ot'o-mi), *n.* [From *mys,* a muscle, and *temnō,* to cut.] The anatomy of the muscles; also, the surgical operation of the division of muscles to remove deformity. *Dunglison.*

Myoxidæ (mī-oks'i-dē), *n. pl.* Dormice, a family of rodent mammals, formerly included in the family Sciuridæ with the squirrels and marmots. The common dormouse of Britain is the *Myoxus avellanarius.* No American species is known.

Myoxus (mī-oks'us), *n.* [Gr. *myoxos,* the dormouse.] The dormouse, a genus of rodent mammals intermediate between the squirrels and mice. See DORMOUSE.

Myriacanthous (mir'i-a-kan"thus), *a. Lit.* myriad-spined; specifically, of or belonging to the genus Myriacanthus.

Myriacanthus (mir'i-a-kan"thus), *n.* [Gr. *myrios,* innumerable, and *akantha,* a thorn, spine.] A genus of fossil ray-fish with very numerous spines. These spines are found in great abundance in the lias.

Myriad (mir'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. *myrias, myriados,* from *myrios,* innumerable; cog. W. *myr,* that is infinite, fluctuating, *myrdd,* infinity, ten thousand, a myriad.] 1. The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads,* that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. An immense number indefinitely.

Tho' world on world in *myriad myriads* roll
Round us, each with different powers. *Tennyson.*

Myriad (mir'i-ad), *a.* Innumerable; multitudinous; manifold. 'The *myriad* shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl.' *Tennyson.*

Myriad-minded (mir'i-ad-mīnd-ed), *a.* A term expressive of vast intellect or great versatility of mind. 'Our *myriad-minded* Shakspere.' *Coleridge.*

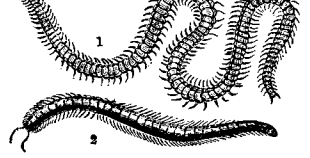
Myriagram, Myriagramme (mir'i-a-gram), *n.* [Gr. *myria,* ten thousand, and Fr. *gramme,* a gramme.] In the French system of weights, a weight of 10,000 grammes, or 22·0485 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myrialitre (mir'i-a-lē-tèr), *n.* [Gr. *myria,* ten thousand, and Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity, containing 10,000 litres, or 610,280 cubic inches.

Myriametre (mir'i-a-mā-tèr), *n.* [Gr. *myria,* ten thousand, and *metron,* measure.] In the French decimal system, a measure of length, equal to 10 kilomètres, or 6·2138257 English miles.

Myriapod (mir'i-a-pod), *n.* One of the Myriapoda (which see).

Myriapoda (mir-i-ap'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *myria,* ten thousand, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] The lowest class of articulate animals, including the centipeds and millipeds, and resembling the annelids in the lengthened form and the numerous segments of the body, each segment being provided with one pair of ambulatory feet—whence the name. They have a distinct head, but no division of the body into



Myriapoda.

1, *Geophilus sefeborii,* one of the Chilopoda. 2, *Iulus plicatus,* one of the Chilognatha.

thorax and abdomen, as in insects. They respire through minute spiracles or pores along the whole length of the body, and are invested with a hard chitinous or horny covering or exoskeleton. This class is divided into two orders, the Chilognatha or Diplopoda, in which the fusion of two rings gives apparently two pairs of feet on each ring, and the Chilopoda, which have two pairs of foot-jaws or maxillipeds, and not more than one pair of feet on each segment.

Myriarch (mir'i-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *myria,* ten thousand, and *archos,* chief.] A commander of 10,000 men.

Myriare (mir'i-ār), *n.* [Gr. *myria,* ten thousand, and Fr. *are.*] A French land measure of 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square metres, equal to 247·1143 acres.

Myrica (mi-rī'ka), *n.* [L. *myrica;* Gr. *myrikē,* the tamarisk.] Candleberry-myrtle, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Myricaceæ. See GALE and MYRICACEÆ.

Myricaceæ (mir-i-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of apetalous exogens, consisting of monœcious or dicœcious shrubs, with dicœcious flowers in short scaly catkins, and resin-dotted, often fragrant, leaves, common in the temperate parts of the world, especially North America and the Cape of Good Hope. The typical genus of this order is Myrica, of which *M. Gale* (the bog-myrtle) is a native of Great Britain. The nuts of *M. cerifera* (the wax or candleberry-myrtle), a native of the United States, are encrusted with an abundance of white wax, from which candles are manufactured; and the bark of the root is reported to be stimulant and astringent. See CANDLEBERRY-MYRTLE.

Myrica-tallow (mi-rī'ka-tal-ō), *n.* Same as *Myrtle-wax.*

Myricin, Myricine (mī'ri-sin), *n.* One of the two substances of which wax is composed, the other being cerine. Myricin is the matter left undissolved when wax is boiled with alcohol. It constitutes from 20 to 30 per cent of the weight of bees'-wax, and is a grayish-white solid.

Myriolitre (mir'i-ō-lē-tèr), *n.* Same as *Myrialitre.*

Myriological (mir'i-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Relating to a myriologue.

Myriologist (mir-i-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who composes or sings a myriologue.

Myriologue (mir'i-ō-log), *n.* [Fr. *myriologue,* Mod. Gr. *myriologi.*] In modern Greece, an extemporary funeral-song, composed and sung by females on the death of some person.

Myriophyllite (mir'i-ō-fil"īt), *n.* [Gr. *myrios,* innumerable, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] A kind of fossil root, with numerous fibres, found in the coal-measures.

Myriophyllous (mir-i-of'il-us), *a. Lit.* having ten thousand leaves; specifically, in *bot.* having a large number of leaves.

Myriophyllum (mir-i-of'il-um), *n.* [Gr. *myrios,* ten thousand, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] A genus of plants. See WATER-MILFOIL.

Myriorama (mir-i-o-rā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *myrioi,* ten thousand, and *horama,* view.] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope, forming an almost endless variety of picturesque scenes, by means of several fragments or sections of landscapes on cards.

Myrioscope (mir'i-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *myrioi,* ten thousand, and *skopeō,* to view.] A variation of the kaleidoscope, consisting of a square box having a sight-hole in front, and two plane mirrors at the rear arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers a piece of embroidery is caused to traverse the bottom of the box, when the multiplied images coalesce in such a manner as to form geometrical patterns.

Myristica (mī-ris'ti-ka), *n.* [Gr. *myristikos,* sweet-smelling, from *myron,* any sweet distillation from a plant used for perfume.] The only genus of the nat. order Myristicaceæ. *M. fragrans,* a native of the Moluccas, yields the nutmeg of the shops. (See NUTMEG.) Other species bear fruit that may be employed as a substitute for nutmeg.

Myristicaceæ (mī-ris'ti-kā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Myristica.*] A nat. order of aromatic trees or shrubs, with alternate exstipulate leaves, inhabiting the tropics, especially of Asia and Africa. The bark generally abounds in an acrid juice, which is viscid, and stains red. The aril and albumen of *Myristica fragrans,* the former known under the name of *mace* and the latter of *nutmeg,* are important aromatics, abounding in a fixed oil of a consistence analogous to fat.

Myrmecobius (mėr-mē-kō'bi-us), *n.* [Gr. *myrmēx, myrmēkos,* an ant, and *bios,* life.] A genus of Australian marsupials. *M. fascialis* is the banded ant-eater, remarkable for the extraordinary number of its teeth, amounting in all to fifty-four. It resembles a squirrel, and is extremely active among trees. It has no true pouch, but the long hairs of the abdomen are a substitute for one.

Myrmecophaga (mėr-mē-kof'a-ga), *n.* [Gr. *myrmēx,* an ant, and *phagō,* to eat.]- The ant-eater, a genus of edentate animals. See ANT-BEAR, ANT-EATER.

Myrmecophagidæ (mėr'mē-ko-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *myrmēx, myrmēkos,* an ant, and *phagō,* to eat.] The hairy or true ant-eaters, a family of edentate mammals exclusively confined to South America. The members feed chiefly upon ants and termites, which they catch with their long sticky tongues. The jaws are wholly destitute of teeth; the body is covered with hair; there is a long tail, and the feet are armed with long and strong curved digging claws. See ANT-BEAR.

Myrmeleon (mėr-mē'lē-on), *n.* [Gr. *myrmēx,* an ant, and *leōn,* a lion.] A genus of neuropterous insects. See ANT-LION.

Myrmeleonidæ (mėr-mē'lē-on''i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of neuropterous insects, distinguished by their clavate antennæ, which are generally rather short. See MYRMELEON, ANT-LION.

Myrmidon (mėr'mi-don), *n.* [Gr. *Myrmidones*, the Myrmidons.] One of an ancient Greek race in Phthiotis in Thessaly, whom Achilles ruled over, and who accompanied him to Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character; a desperate soldier or ruffian; one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader; one who executes orders or requirements with ruthless severity or without regard to feeling.—*Myrmidons of the law*, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other law menials.

I found all these household treasures in possession of the *myrmidons of the law*. *Thackeray.*

Myrmidonian (mėr-mi-dō'ni-an), *a.* Like or pertaining to myrmidons.

Myrobalan (mī-rob'a-lan), *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*, Gr. *myrobalanos—myron*, unguent, and *balanus*, a nut.] A dried fruit of different species of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies, all slightly purgative and astringent. Myrobalans are used by the Hindus in calico-printing and medicine, but in Britain principally by dyers and tanners, especially the latter. They are the produce of several species of Terminalia. Written also *Myrobolan*, *Myrobolam*, &c.

Myronic (mī-ron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *myron*, an odorous oil.] Applied to a bitter acid procured from black mustard seeds.

Myropolist† (mī-rop'o-list), *n.* [Gr. *myron*, an odorous oil or unguent, and *pōleō*, to sell.] One that sells unguents or perfumery. *Johnson.*

Myrospermum (mī-rō-spėr'mum), *n.* [Gr. *myron*, a sweet-smelling distillation from a plant, and *sperma*, seed.] A genus of Leguminosæ, tribe Sophoreæ, as now usually limited consisting of but one species, a tropical American tree, with imparipinnate leaves and rather large white flowers, in simple axillary racemes. The trees yielding balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu were formerly in this genus, but are now usually referred to Myroxylon (which see).

Myroxylic (mī-rok-sil'ik), *a.* Applied to an acid obtained from the Peruvian balsam.

Myroxylon (mī-roks'il-on), *n.* [Gr. *myron*, a sweet-smelling distillation from a plant, and *xylon*, wood.] A small genus of tropical American trees, very closely allied to Myrospermum, from which it differs only in a few technical characters. It contains two important species, *M. Toluiferum*, from which the balsam of Tolu is obtained, and *M. Pereiræ*, which yields the balsam of Peru. Although of but little real use, and but seldom employed in modern practice, these secretions were at one time of much importance.

Myrrh (*Balsamodendron Myrrha*).

Myrrh (mėr), *n.* [L. *myrrha*, Gr. *myrrha*, Ar. *murr*, from *marra*, to be bitter; Heb. *mar*, bitter.] 1. The gummy resinous exudation of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, nat. order Amyridaceæ, a spiny shrub with scanty foliage, small green axillary flowers, and small oval fruits. It is a healing stimulant.—2. A common name for a plant of the genus Myrrhis (which see).

Myrrhic (mėr'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh; as, *myrrhic* acid.

Myrrhine (mėr'rīn), *a.* [L. *myrrhinus*. See MURRHINE.] Made of the myrrhine stone, or of fluor-spar. See MURRHINE.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal, and *myrrhine* cups, emboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton.*

Myrrhine, Myrrhite (mėr'rīn, mėr'rīt), *n.* See MURRHINE.

Myrrhis (mėr'ris), *n.* [Gr., sweet cicely. See MYRRH.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, one species of which, *M. odorata* or sweet cicely, exists in Britain. It is a handsome plant, with spreading fern-like foliage and large umbels of white flowers.

Myrrhophore (mėr'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *myrrha*, myrrh, and *pherō*, to bear.] Myrrh-bearer; specifically, in the *fine arts*, a name given to one of the three Maries who, 'as it began to dawn, came to see the sepulchre' of our Saviour. They are usually represented as bearing vases of myrrh.

Myrsinaceæ (mėr-sin-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of unimportant sub-tropical exogenous trees and shrubs, so closely resembling Primulaceæ in their fructification, that scarcely any valid distinction can be perceived between them, except in habits, the Primulaceæ being all herbaceous. The typical genus is Myrsine, to which belongs *M. africana*, or African box, sometimes cultivated in our greenhouses.

Myrtaceæ (mėr-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* The myrtle tribe, an extensive and important nat. order of polypetalous exogens, mostly inhabiting warm countries, and in all cases either shrubs or trees. They have simple entire leaves, often dotted with resinous pellucid glands and with an intromarginal vein, and regular, axillary and solitary, or spiked, corymbose, or panicled white, pink, or yellow (never blue) flowers, with numerous stamens. Some yield useful products, such as guavas, cloves, pimento, and cajeput oil. Some of the largest genera are mainly Australian, such as Eucalyptus (gum-tree) and Melaleuca.

Myrtaceous (mėr-tā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the myrtles.

Myrtiform (mėr'ti-form), *a.* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle, and E. *form*.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

Myrtle (mėr'tl), *n.* [L. *myrtus*, Gr. *myrtos*, from *myron*, perfume.] The genus Myrtus (which see).

Myrtle-berry (mėr'tl-be-ri), *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

Myrtle-wax (mėr'tl-waks), *n.* The product of the *Myrica cerifera*. See MYRICACEÆ.

Myrtus (mėr'tus), *n.* [See MYRTLE.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Myrtaceæ, consisting of shrubs, natives for the most part of tropical South America, but represented throughout the world. They have opposite dotted leaves, with white or yellowish flowers in the axils. *M. communis* (the common myrtle) is a native of the south of Europe. Its leaves contain a volatile oil, which possesses medicinal properties; the buds and berries also yield a volatile oil; the distilled flowers yield the perfume called *eau-d'ange*.

Myself (mī-self'), *pron.* pl. **Ourselves** (our-selvz'). As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; I, or me, personally.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I *myself*. *Shak.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour.
Addison.

In the objective case it is often used reflexively and without any emphasis.

Born to myself, I like *myself* alone. *Rochester.*

Myselve,† **Myselven,**† *pron.* Myself. *Chaucer.*

Mysis (mī'sis), *n.* The opossum-shrimps, a genus of crustaceans belonging to the order Stomapoda. They are the chief crustaceans of the Arctic Ocean, and constitute the principal food of the whalebone whale. See OPOSSUM-SHRIMP.

Mysis-stage (mī'sis-stāj), *n.* In *physiol.* a stage in the development of certain crustaceans (prawns) in which they closely resemble the adults of a genus (Mysis) belonging to a slightly lower group.

Mysorine (mī-sō'rīn), *n.* [From *Mysore* in Hindustan, where it is found.] An amorphous mineral; a mixture of carbonate of copper, oxide of iron, and silica.

Mystagogic, Mystagogical (mis-ta-goj'ik, mis-ta-goj'ik-al), *a.* Having the character of, relating to, or connected with a mystagogue or mystagogy; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries. 'The *mystagogick* catechism of St. Cyril.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Mystagogue, Mystagogus (mis'ta-gog, mis-ta-gog'us), *n.* [Gr. *mystagōgos—mystēs*, one initiated in mysteries, and *agōgos*, a leader.] 1. One who instructs in or interprets mysteries. '*Mystagogues* of misbelief.' *J. H. Newman.*

That true interpreter, and great *mystagogus*, the Spirit of God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. One that keeps church relics and shows them to strangers. *Bailey.*

Mystagogy (mis'ta-go-ji), *n.* The principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.

Myster† (mis'tėr), *n.* Need; necessity. See MISTER.

Mysterial (mis-tē'ri-al), *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. 'Beauty and love, whose story is *mysterial*.' *B. Jonson.*

Mysteriarch (mis-tē'ri-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *mystērion*, mystery, and *archos*, chief.] One presiding over mysteries.

Mysterious (mis-tē'ri-us), *a.* Partaking of or containing mystery; obscure; hid from the understanding; secret; not revealed or explained; unintelligible; beyond human comprehension. 'Distinguished for *mysterious* skill in government.' *Swift.*

By a silent, unseen, *mysterious* process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small insignificant seed. *Horne.*

God moves in a *mysterious* way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm. *Cowper.*

SYN. Obscure, secret, occult, dark, mystic, cabalistic, enigmatical, unintelligible, incomprehensible.

Mysteriously (mis-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a mysterious manner; obscurely.

Mysteriousness (mis-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being mysterious; obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder. 2. That which is mysterious or obscure. *Jer. Taylor.*

Mystery (mis'tėr-i), *n.* [L. *mysterium*; Gr. *mystērion*, the secret worship of a deity, a secret thing, from *myeō*, to initiate into the mysteries, from *myō*, to close, to be shut.] 1. Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; especially, something incomprehensible through being above human intelligence. 'Nature's *mysteries*.' *Shak.*

'Twas you incensed the rabble:
Cats that can judge as fitly of his worth
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shak.*

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. 1 Tim. iii. 16.

2. A secret; something wilfully kept hidden from the knowledge of others.

Now I see
The *mystery* of your loneliness. *Shak.*

3. An enigma; anything artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin-brother of thy letter. *Shak.*

4. A species of dramatic composition much in vogue in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history. *Miracles*, or *miracle-plays*, were a species of *mystery*, usually representing some event or events in the lives of the saints. In the sixteenth century the *mysteries* were succeeded by *moralities*, the characters in which were allegorical personages, and the dialogue consisted of moral discourses in praise of virtue and condemnation of vice. After various modifications the *morality* assumed the form of the *masque*, which was a favourite entertainment at the courts of Elizabeth and James I.—5. *pl.* The consecrated elements in the Eucharist.

In the Communion Office of the Church of England, the elements, after consecration, are sometimes termed holy *mysteries*. *Dr. Campbell.*

6. *pl.* A term applied to certain rites and ceremonies in ancient, chiefly Greek and Roman, religions, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies.—7. The usual spelling of *Mistery*, a trade, calling, through a mistaken notion that it refers more particularly to the more secret branches of a trade or those known only to experts.

Mystic, Mystical (mis'tik, mis'tik-al), *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *mystikos*. See MYSTERY.] 1. Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; pertaining to what is obscure or incomprehensible; mysterious; dark; obscure. 'The *mystic* rolls of fate.' *Dryden.*

And ye five other wandering fires, that move
In *mystic* dance not without song, resound
His praise. *Milton.*

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

'Tis the sunset of life gives me *mystical* lore,
And coming events cast their shadow before.
Campbell.

2. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

The ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites . . . to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it; yet what use the apostles made of it with the Jews. *Boyle.*

3. Pertaining to the ancient mysteries. 'The *mystic* procession to Eleusis.' *Bp. Thirlwall.* 4. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No *mystic* dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion. *Dr. Caird.*

Mystic (mis'tik), *n.* One who is addicted to mysticism; one imbued with mysticism; one professing a sublime devotion; specifically, one of a religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

The *mystics* are not confined to any particular denomination of Christians, but may be found in almost every form of religious profession. *Dr. R. Eden.*

Mystically (mis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*

Mysticalness (mis'tik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being mystical.

Mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* A word of very vague signification, applied for the most part indiscriminately to all those views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a more direct communication between man and his Maker, not through the medium of the senses, but through the inward perception of the mind, than that which is afforded us through revelation.

Whether in the Vedas, in the Platonists, or in the Hegelians, *mysticism* is neither more nor less than ascribing objective existence to the subjective creations of our own faculties, to ideas or feelings of the mind, and believing that, by watching and contemplating these ideas of its own making, it can read in them what takes place in the world without. *J. S. Mill.*

India is the native home of *mysticism*, if we mean by that that dreamy enthusiasm of the soul by which it projects itself into regions infinitely beyond its experience and mistakes its own shadows for transcendental realities. *Quart. Rev.*

Mystification (mis'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify; the act of perplexing or playing on one's credulity.

It was impossible to say where jest began and earnest ended. You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a *mystification* when you least expected one. *Edin. Rev.*

2. The state of being mystified.

Mystificator (mis'ti-fi-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who mystifies.

Mystify (mis'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mystified;* ppr. *mystifying.* To perplex purposely; to play on the credulity of; to bewilder; to befog.

Mystropetalon (mis'trō-pet-a-lon), *n.* [Gr. *mystros,* a spoon, and *petalon,* a leaf.] A genus of monœcious root parasites forming a section of the Balanophoraceæ. Only two species are known, both South African; they are fleshy, fungus-like root parasites, with leaves represented by fleshy-coloured scales and bright red flowers in dense spikes.

Mytacism (mī'ta-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *mytakismos.*] In *rhet.* the too frequent use of the letter M.

Myth (mith), *n.* [Gr. *mythos,* a word, a fable, a legend.] 1. A fable, legend, or tradition taking its rise at an early period of a nation's existence and of its civilization, and embodying the convictions of the people among whom such fables arise as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c.—2. In a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact; an imaginary or fictitious individual or object; as, his wealthy relative was a mere *myth;* his having gone to Paris is a *myth. Myth* is thus often used as a euphemism for a falsehood or lie.

Mythe (mīth), *n.* Same as *Myth.* 'The Homeric *mythe.*' *Grote.*

Myth-history (mith'his-to-ri), *n.* History interspersed with fable; mythical history.

Mythic, Mythical (mith'ik, mith'ik-al), *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; existing only in a myth or myths; fabulous; fabled; imaginary.

But Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern and Rowena, Arthur and Mordred are *mythical* persons, whose very existence may be questioned, and whose adventures must be classed with those of Hercules and Romulus. *Macaulay.*

Mythically (mith'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of mythical fables or allegories.

Mythographer (mi-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *mythos,* a myth, and *graphō,* to write.] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends.

All that Mr. Cox allows to the poets and *mythographers* is the disfigurement of the original tradition. *Edin. Rev.*

Mythologer (mi-thol'o-jėr), *n.* A mythologist.

Mythologian (mith-o-lō'ji-an), *n.* A mythologist.

Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent *mythologians* of Germany. *Max Müller.*

Mythologic (mith-o-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *Mythological,* but much less common.

Mythological (mith-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; containing myths; fabulous; as, a *mythological* account of the creation.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit. *Raleigh.*

Mythologically (mith-o-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths.

Mythologist (mith-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths.

Mythologize (mith-ol'o-jīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *mythologized;* ppr. *mythologizing.* To relate or explain fabulous history.

Mythologue † (mith'o-log). *n.* A myth or fable invented for a purpose. [Rare.]

May we not . . . consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue* to account for the origin of human evil? *Dr. A. Geddes.*

Mythology (mith-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *mythos,* a fable, and *logos,* discourse.] 1. The science of myths; the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples; a treatise on myths.—2. A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, &c. See MYTH.

Mythoplasm (mith'ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *mythos,* a fable, and *plasma,* anything moulded, a figure, a fiction, from *plassō,* to mould, to form.] A narration of mere fable.

Mythopœic, Mythopoetic (mith-ō-pē'ik, mith'ō-pō-et"ik), *a.* Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths. 'The same *mythopœic* vein . . . which had created both supply and demand for the legends of the saints.' *Grote.* 'The *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks.' *Grote.*

Mytilidæ (mī-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine conchifers, of the order Asiphonata, of which the genus Mytilus is the type. See MUSSEL.

Mytilite (mī'ti-līt), *n.* In *geol.* a fossil shell of the genus Mytilus.

Mytiloid (mī'til-oid), *a.* A term applied to shells resembling in character that of the mussel.

Mytilus (mī'ti-lus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *mytilos,* a shell-fish.] The mussel, a genus of lamellibranch molluscs. See MUSSEL.

Myxamœbæ (miks-a-mē'bē), *n. pl.* See MYXOMYCETÆ.

Myxine (miks'in-ē), *n.* [From Gr. *myxa,* mucus, slime.] The hags, a genus of cyclostomous fishes, otherwise called *Gastrobranchus,* remarkable for their slippery integument. The glutinous hag (*M. glutinosa* or *G. cæcus*) is found in British seas. See HAG and MYXINIDÆ.

Myxinidæ (miks-in'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See MYXINE.] The hag-fishes, a family of vermiform, eel-like fishes, of Owen's order Marsipobranchii. They possess no paired fins to represent limbs, but have a median fin running round the hinder extremity of the body. The skeleton is cartilaginous, the chorda dorsalis persistent, and the only traces of vertebræ are hardly perceptible rings of osseous matter developed in the sheath of the notochord. The mouth is sucker-like, destitute of jaws, but provided with tractile filaments or cirri. In the centre of the palate is a single large recurved fang, with its sides strongly serrated, by means of which the animal bores its way into its victim, having previously attached itself to it by its suctorial mouth. The glutinous hag (*Myxine glutinosa*) is one of the best known species. See HAG.

Myxogastres (mik'so-gas-trēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *myxa,* mucus, and *gastēr,* the belly, from their semi-gelatinous state when young.] Same as *Myxomycetæ.*

Myxogastrous (mik'so-gas-trus), *a.* Pertaining to the Myxogastres.

Myxomycetæ (mik'sō-mī-sē"tē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *myxa,* mucus, and *mykēs,* a fungus.] An order of fungi, growing in moist situations on various substances, such as decaying leaves or rotten wood, over which they spread in the form of a net-work of naked protoplasmic filaments of a soft creamy consistence, and usually of a yellow colour. The spores of those organisms are very similar to the amœbæ, moving about in water like them by emitting and withdrawing pseudopodia, and taking into their substance solid particles as nutriment, and in this form they have been called *Myxamœbæ.* Several of these may join together to form a single mass of protoplasm called a plasmodium, which grows by taking in and assimilating solid nutriment, and finally becomes converted into the net-work above mentioned.

Myxomycetous (mik'so-mī-sē"tus), *a.* Pertaining to the Myxomycetæ.

Myxon (miks'on), *n.* A fish of the mullet kind. *Ash.*

Myxopoda (mik-sop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *myxa,* mucus, and *pous, podos,* the foot.] The lower division of the Protozoa, in which there are no organs except pseudopodia, that is, processes consisting of portions of the substance of the body from different parts of its surface, and constituting organs of locomotion and prehension, which processes the animal can protrude and retract at pleasure. See MONERA.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet. Its ordinary sound, as in *not, sun,* is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate at or close behind the root of the upper teeth, and sending a voiced sound through the nose. It differs from *m* in the fact that the tongue and roots of the teeth are brought together instead of the lips, that is, it is a dental nasal instead of being (like *m*) a labial nasal. Before gutturals it slides into a guttural nasal sound, as in *sink, finger,* a sound also represented by the digraph *ng,* as in *sing.* When the gutturals belong to a different syllable the *n* may retain its other sound, as in *engulf, congratulate, jonquil,* &c. When final after *m* it is silent, as in *hymn* and *condemn.* As an initial sound it occurs alone or after the consonants *g, k, m, p,* these consonants in this position being silent. The initial combinations *gn, kn,* as in *gnaw, know,* belong to words of Teutonic origin, and the *g* or *k* (*c*) were formerly pronounced distinctly along with the *n,* as they still are in some of the dialects, Scotch for instance. The initial combinations *mn* and *pn,* as in *mnemonic, pneumatic,* occur only in words from the Greek. The only consonant which is always sounded before *n* initial is *s,* as in *snare, snow,* &c. No consonant can come after it at the beginning of a syllable. At the end it may be followed by the dentals *d* and *t,* the guttural *k* (with *g* it forms a single sound), and the sibilant sounds *s, z, sh* (or their equivalents), all of which are sounded distinctly. At a very early stage of the language it was rejected from words in which it came before *f, s,* and *th,* and thus it has disappeared from *soft, goose, tooth, other.* It has also been lost in various other cases. Thus *auger, adder, apron,* should properly have an *n* at the beginning, while *ell, mill,* once had *n* at the end. *Newt,* on the other hand, has borrowed its *n* from *an* the indefinite article. In *nightingale, messen-*

yer, passenger, it is likewise an intrusive element. In many cases, both in English and other languages, *n* final has been felt as too weak a sound by itself, and a strengthening element has been added, hence the *d* in *thunder, sound,* and the *t* in *tyrant.* In *comfort* *m* was originally *n;* in *aunt,* *n* was *m* originally.—As a numeral N signified 900, and with a stroke over it, $\overline{N}$, 9000.—As an abbreviation, N stands for north; N.B. for nota bene, note well, and North Britain or Scotland; N.P. for notary public, &c.

Na (na). [Provincial English and Scotch.] No; not.

Nab (nab), *n.* [A form collateral with *knap, knop, knob,* Icel. *nabbi,* a knob, a knoll.] 1. The summit of a mountain or rock—[Local.]—2. The cock of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The keeper of a door-lock. *E. H. Knight.*

Nab (nab), *v.t.* [Another form of *knab* (which see).] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; to catch unexpectedly. [Colloq.]

That rascal, sir, was the hardest fellow to *nab* you could possibly conceive. *Lord Lytton.*

Nabee (na-bē'), *n.* Same as *Bikh.*

Nabit (nā'bit), *n.* Pulverized sugar-candy.

Nablock (nab'lok), *n.* Same as *Niblick. Stormonth.* [Scotch.]

Nabob (nā'bob), *n.* [A corruption of the Hind. *nawwāb,* from Ar. *nuwwāb,* pl. of *nāyib,* a deputy, from Ar. *nāba,* to take one's turn.] The title of the governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under the *soubahs* or viceroys. The term, however, is used in England to signify a person who has acquired great wealth in our Indian possessions, and lives in Eastern splendour; and is also applied to a wealthy and luxurious man, however his wealth has been acquired. 'A savage old *nabob,* with an immense fortune, a tawny complexion, a bad liver, and a worse heart.' *Macaulay.*

Nacarat (nak'a-rat), *n.* [Fr. *nacarat,* Sp. *nacarado,* from *nacar,* mother of pearl. See NACRE.] 1. A pale red colour with an orange cast.—2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by ladies to give their countenances a roseate hue.

Nachlaut (nach'lout), *n.* [G. *nach,* after, and *laut,* sound.] *Lit.* after-sound; in *philol.* the second element in a diphthong or diphthongal sound, as in that which *a* often has.

Nacker (nak'ėr), *n.* A knacker; a harness-maker.

Nacket (nak'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *naquer,* to snap, to bite.] [Scotch.] 1. A small cake or loaf. 2. A luncheon; a piece of bread eaten at noon.

She could not but say that the young gentleman's *nacket* looked very good. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A small parcel or packet.

Nacodar (na-kō-där'), *n.* [Per. *nākhodā.*] The captain of an Arab vessel.

Nacre (nā'kėr), *n.* [Fr. *nacre,* Sp. *nacar,* from Per. *nakar,* an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl (which see).

Nacreous (nā'krē-us), *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl; as, a *nacreous* shell; a *nacreous* lustre.

Nacrite (nā'krīt), *n.* [See NACRE.] A rare unisilicate mineral, called also *Talcite,* consisting of scaly plates; glimmering, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the colour a greenish white. It occurs in four-sided prisms in metamorphic rocks both schistose and granitic. It is a silicate of alumina and potassa, and is found in Wicklow in Ireland, and in North America.

Nadab (nā'dab), *n.* The high-priest of the Persians.

Nadde.† For *Ne Hadde.* Had not. *Chaucer.*

Nadir (nā'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *nadir,* Ar. and Per. *nadir, nazir,* the nadir, from *nazara,* to be like, to correspond to, to be opposite.] 1. That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand. The *zenith* and *nadir* are the two poles of the horizon.

As far as four bright signs comprise
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

Hence—2. The lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe. *Hallam.*

Naething (nā'thing), *n.* Nothing. [Scotch.]

Nævе (nēv), *n.* [L. *nævus,* a spot.] A nævus; a blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch.

So many spots, like *naeves* on Venus' soil,
One jewell set off with so many a foil. *Dryden.*

Nævose (nē'vōs), *a.* Spotted; freckled.

Nævus (nē'vus), *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.—*Nævus maternus,* a mother's mark; a mark on the skin of a child. These marks are of various kinds, some being merely superficial discolorations, while others are prominent vascular tumours.

Nag (nag), *n.* [O.E. *nagge,* Sc. *naig.* Same word as D. *negge,* a pony, perhaps from root of *neigh.*] 1. A small horse, or in familiar language any horse.—2. A paramour: in contempt. *Shak.*

Nag (nag), *v.t.* [N. and Sw. *nagga,* to gnaw, to irritate, to scold; G. *nagen,* E. to *gnaw.*] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault with constantly; to pester with continual complaints; to torment; to worry.

You always heard her *nagging* the maids. *Dickens.*

Nag (nag), *v.i.* To scold pertinaciously; to find fault with constantly; as, she is constantly *nagging* at me.

Naga (nä'ga), *a.* 1. The name of an ancient race of people who appear to have invaded India about six centuries before the Christian era.—2. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Munnipoor, and Burmah.

Naga (nä'ga), *n.* 1. A class of mendicants in Hindustan going naked and carrying arms. 2. A member of one of the Naga tribes. See the adjective.—3. In *Hind. myth.* a deified serpent.

Nagelfluh (nag'el-flō), *n.* [G. *nagel,* a nail, and O.G. and Swiss *fluh,* a rock.] A conglomerate rock of the miocene or middle tertiary, occurring in Switzerland and Italy. It derives its name from the pebbles of which it consists resembling nail-heads. Also spelled *Nagelflue* and *Nagelflüe.*

Naggon† (nag'on), *n.* A familiar name for a horse; a nag. *John Taylor.*

Naggy (nag'i), *a.* Inclined to nag or scold; contentious. [Familiar.]

Nagor (nä'gor), *n.* A species of antelope, the gazelle of Senegal (*Gazella rednnca*).

Nagyagite (nad'ya-gīt), *n.* Native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs in veins at *Nagyag* in Transylvania, and also it is said at Whitehall, Virginia, U.S.

Nahleh (nä'lä), *n.* An Arabic name of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

Naia, *n.* See NAJA.

Naiad (nā'yad), *n.* [Gr. *naias, naiados,* a naiad, from *naō,* to flow.] 1. In *Greek* and *Rom. myth.* a water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs. The naiads are represented as beautiful women with their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against an urn from which water is flowing.

In listening mood she seemed to stand,
The guardian *Naiad* of the strand. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In *bot.* and *conch.* one of the Naiades.

Naiadaceæ (nā-yad-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of endogenous aquatic plants. Called also *Naiades* (which see).

Naiades (nā'yad-ēz), *n. pl.* 1. In *bot.* aquatic plants, otherwise called *Naiadæ* and *Fluviales.* They form a natural order of endogens, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water in most parts of the world, having cellular leaves with parallel veins and inconspicuous hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers. *Zostera marina* (the grass-wrack) is the most familiar illustration of the order. 2. Lamarck's name for a family of freshwater lamellibranchs, comprising the genera Unio, Anodon or Anodonta, and Margaritana. The North American rivers abound with this family. Many of the species produce brilliant and variously-coloured nacre or mother-of-pearl. Anodon first appears in the old red sandstone.

Naiant (nā'yant). See NATANT.

Naick. See NAIK.

Naididæ (nā-id'i-dē), *n. pl.* The family or group of water-worms, of the order Oligochæta, distinguished by the fact that their locomotive appendages are in the form of chitinous setæ or bristles, attached in rows to the sides and ventral surface of the body. They are all hermaphrodite. The most familiar species is the *Tubifex rivulorum,* which is of common occurrence in the mud of ponds and streams. It is from ¼ inch to 1½ inch in length, and of a bright red colour.

Naïf (nä-ēf'), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Ingenuous; artless: less common in this sense than *naïve* (which see), the feminine form of the same French adjective.—2. Among jewellers, applied to jewels which have a natural lustre without being cut.

Naig (nāg), *n.* A nag. [Scotch.]

Naik, Naick (nā'ik), *n.* In India, a sepoy corporal, ranking below a havildar or sergeant. Spelled also *Naique.* See JEMIDAR.

Nail (nāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *nægel,* a nail of the hand, and a metallic nail; Icel. *nagl,* Dan. *negl,* a human nail, *nagli* and *nagle* being respectively a nail in the other sense; D. and G. *nagel,* a nail in both senses; Goth. *ga-nagljan,* to fasten with nails; cog. Lith. *nagas,* Rus. *nogot,* L. *unguis,* Gr. *onyx, onychos,* Skr. *nakha,* a human nail. The artificial nail would probably derive its name from resembling a claw.] 1. The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw. The extremity of the human nail is called the *apex,* the opposite end the *root* or *base,* and the white part near the latter the *half-moon* or *lunula.* The nail is identical in formation with the epidermis and hair, and is simply a special form of the epidermis. It is homologous with the hoofs and claws of the lower animals.—2. A small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called *spikes;* and a long thin kind, with a flattish head, is called a *brad.* There are three leading distinctions of iron nails as respects the modes of manufacture, *wrought, cut,* and *cast.* Nails receive names either expressive of the uses to which they are applied, as *hurdle, pale, deck, scupper, mop,* &c., or expressive of their forms; thus, *rose, clasp, diamond,* &c., indicate the form of their heads, and *flat, sharp, spear,* &c., their points. When 7 lb. nails, 8 lb. nails, &c., are spoken of it means that 1000 nails of each variety weigh so much.—3. A stud or boss; a short nail serving for ornament.—4. A measure of length, being 2¼ inches, or $\frac{1}{16}$th of a yard.—*On the nail,* in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money *on the nail.*—*To hit the nail on the head,* to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense; as, a person is said to *hit the nail on the head* when he discovers the true remedy for any evil.

Nail (nāl), *v.t.* 1. To fasten with nails; to drive nails into; to stud with nails.

The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

2.† To spike (a cannon).—3. *Fig.* (*a*) to hold or fix, as to an agreement. (*b*) To catch; to trap; to trip up.

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how *I nailed* them. *Goldsmith.*

Nail-ball (nāl'bal), *n.* In *artillery,* a ball with an iron nail or pin projecting from it to prevent its turning in the piece.

Nail-brush (nāl'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.

Nailer (nāl'ėr), *n.* 1. One that nails.—2. One whose occupation is to make nails.

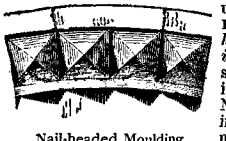
Naileress (nāl'ėr-es), *n.* A female maker of nails. *Hugh Miller.*

Nailery (nāl'ėr-i), *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

Nail-file (nāl'fīl), *n.* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger nails. It forms part of the furniture of a dressing-case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail-scissors.

Nail-head (nāl'hed), *n.* In *arch.* a Norman Gothic ornament. See under NAIL-HEADED.

Nail-headed (nāl'hed-ed), *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—*Nail-headed character.* See under ARROW-HEAD.—*Nail-headed moulding,* in *arch.* a species of moulding common in Norman buildings, and so named from being formed by a series of projections resembling the heads of nails or square nobs.



Nail-headed Moulding.

Nail-scissors (nāl'siz-ėrz), *n. pl.* Small scissors having files cut on the blades, for trimming the finger nails.

Nail-wort (nāl'wėrt), *n.* A name given to the plant *Draba verna*, as also to the *Saxifraga tridactylites*.

Nain (nān), *a.* [From *mine ain*, the initial *n* being borrowed from *mine*.] Own.—*His nain*, his own. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Nainsell (nān'sel), *n.* [See NAIN.] Ownself. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Nainsook (nān'sụk), *n.* A thick species of jaconet muslin formerly made in India.

Naique (nā'ik), *n.* Same as *Naik*.

Naïs (nā'is), *n.* One of the Naïdidæ (which see).

Naissant (nās'ant), *p.* and *a.* [Fr., ppr. of *naître*, to be born, from L. *nascor, natus*, to be born.] In *her.* a term signifying rising or coming forth. It is applied to all living things when represented as issuing out of the middle of a fesse or other ordinary.

Naissant.

Naithless (nāth'less), *adv.* Nathless; nevertheless.

Naïve (nä-ēv'), *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, from L. *nativus*, native, and in later times, belonging to the soil, hence rustic, simple, from *nascor, natus*, to be born.] Ingenuous; artless; showing candour or simplicity in circumstances where it is not expected.

Little Lilly . . . would listen to his conversation and remarks, which were almost as *naïve* and unsophisticated as her own. *Marryat.*

Naïvely (nä-ēv'li), *adv.* With native or unaffected simplicity.

Naïveté (nä-ēv'te), *n.* [Fr. See NAÏVE.] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness; a natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct.

Mrs. M'Catchley was amused and pleased with his freshness and *naïveté*, so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen. *Lord Lytton.*

Naïvety (nä-ēv'ti), *n.* Same as *Naïveté, Southey.* [Rare.]

Naja, Naia (nā'ja, nā'ya), *n.* A genus of serpents included in the family Elapidæ (Venenosa) of the Colubrine section of the serpent order (Ophidæ). They have a short rounded head, a round body, with a thin tail tapering to a point. The poison fangs are situated in front of the upper jaw, and there are solid teeth of small size placed behind the fangs. They are among the most dangerous of all the venomous snakes. The best known examples of the genus are *N. tripudians*, the cobra de capello of India (see COBRA DE CAPELLO), and the *N. haje* of Egypt, which is tamed by native jugglers, and is identified by many writers with the asp employed by Cleopatra to bring about her death.

Nake† (nāk), *v.t.* [See NAKED.] To make naked; to lay bare; to strip of covering. *Chaucer.*

Nake your swords; think of your wrongs. *Tourneur.*

Naked (nā'ked), *a.* [A. Sax. *nacod*; cog. Icel. *naktr, nökvithr, nakinn*, Goth. *nagviths*, Dan. *nögen*, O.H.G. *nachat*, G. *nackt*; same root as L. *nudus*; Skr. *nagna*, naked. *Naked* is a participial form, but the O.E. verb *nake* was formed from it, rather than it from *nake*.] 1. Not having clothes on; bare; nude; as, a *naked* body; a *naked* limb.—2. Not having a covering, especially a customary covering; as, a *naked* sword. Specifically applied (*a*) in *bot.* to flowers without a calyx, seeds not inclosed in a pod or capsule, stems without leaves, and to leaves destitute of hairs; (*b*) in *zool.* to mollusca when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell.—3. *Fig.* open to view; not concealed; manifest; plain; evident; undisguised.

All things are *naked* and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do. Heb. iv. 13.

The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shak.*

4. Mere; bare; simple.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men save only a *naked* belief. *Hooker.*

5. Having no means of defence or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury; unarmed; exposed; defenceless.

Thou hast no weapon, and perforce must suffer.—
Look in upon me, then, and speak with me,
Or, *naked* as I am, I will assault thee. *Shak.*

Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shak.*

6. Unprovided; unfurnished; destitute. 'Patriots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left *naked*.' *Milton.*—7. In *music*, not having the full complement of tones: said of a chord of only two tones, and requiring a third to be pleasing to the ear; as, a *naked* fourth or fifth.—*Naked bed*,† a bed of which the occupant is quite naked: a common term among old writers. 'When in my *naked bed* my limbs were laid.' *Mir. for Mags.*—*The naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, as spectacles, a magnifying glass, telescope, or microscope.—*Naked flooring*, in *carp.* the timber or framework on which the floor boarding is laid.—SYN. Uncovered, bare, unarmed, defenceless, unprotected, open, manifest, evident, plain, simple, artless, undisguised, unadorned, mere.

Naked-lady (nā'ked-lā-di), *n.* A popular name for the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), from the flower appearing without any leaf. See COLCHICUM.

Nakedly (nā'ked-li), *adv.* In a naked manner: (*a*) without covering. (*b*) Apart from mere externals; barely; in the abstract. *Holder.* (*c*)† Openly; evidently.

Truth seeks no holes to hide itself: Princes that will hold covenant must deal openly and *nakedly*. *Fuller.*

Nakedness (nā'ked-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being naked: (*a*) want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness. (*b*) Want of means of defence.

Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land ye are come. Gen. xlii. 9.

(*c*) Plainness; openness to view; undisguisedness.

Why seekest thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness*? *Shak.*

2.† In *Scrip.* the privy parts; the genitals.

And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father. Gen. ix. 22.

—*To uncover nakedness*, in *Scrip.* to have sexual commerce with a female. Lev. xviii.

Naken† (nā'ken), *v.t.* To make naked. Same as *Nake*.

Naker† (nā'kėr). Nacre.

Naker† (nā'kėr), *n.* [L.L. *nacara*, a kettle-drum, from Ar. *nakara*, to hollow out.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Chaucer.* 'The deep and hollow clang of the *nakers*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nakir (nā'kėr), *n.* A wandering pain passing from one limb to another. *Wright.*

Nakoo (na-kö'), *n.* The native name for the gavial or Gangetic crocodile.

Nale.† *At the nale, atte nale*, a corruption of *atten ale*; that is, at the ale-house. *Chaucer; Piers Plowman.*

Nall (nąl), *n.* [Also written *nawl, naule* ('his lingel and his *naule*.' *Beau. & Fl.*), and probably *awl* with *n* of *an* prefixed, on type of *newt* for *ewt, negg* for *egg*. But comp. Icel. *nál*, D. *naal*, a needle.] An awl, such as collarmakers or shoemakers use. [Local.]

Nam. For *Ne Am*. Am not. *Chaucer.*

Nam.† Took; pret. of *nim*, to take.

Namable (nām'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being named. Spelled also *Nameable*.

Namation (na-mā'shon), *n.* [From L.L. *namare*, to distrain, barbarously derived from A. Sax. *niman*, to take.] In *law*, the act of distraining or taking a distress.

Namaycush (nam'ā-kush), *n.* [North American Indian name.] The *Salmo namaycush*, a fish nearly allied to the salmon, inhabiting the great lakes and rivers of North America. Good-sized specimens weigh from 20 to 40 lbs., and it has been taken as heavy as 60 lbs. It is much esteemed for the table.

Namaz (na-maz'), *n.* The common prayer of a Turk.

Namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi), *a.* [See extract for derivation.] Silly; affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; vapid; as, *namby-pamby* rhymes.

Another of Addison's favourite companions was Ambrose Phillips, a good Whig and a middling poet, who had the honour of bringing into fashion a species of composition which has been called after his name, *Namby-Pamby*. *Macaulay.*

Namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi), *n.* Silly or weakly sentimental talk or writing. 'The great master of *namby-pamby*.' *Edin. Rev.*

Name (nām), *n.* [A. Sax. *nama*, a name; D. *naam*, G. *name*, Goth. *namo*, Icel. *nafn*, Dan. *navn*, for *namn*, Sw. *namn*, all cog. with L. *nomen*, for *gnomen* (whence Fr. *nom*, a name, E. *noun*), Skr. *náman*, for *gnáman*, a name; from same root as *know*.] 1. That by which a thing is called; the word or words by which a particular person or thing is designated, in distinction from other persons or things; appellation; denomination; epithet.

He called them *names* after the *names* by which his father had called them. Gen. xxvi. 18.

2. A person; an individual. [Poetical.]

They list with women each degenerate *name*
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

3. That which is commonly said of a person; reputation; character; as, a good *name*; a bad *name*; a great *name*; a mighty *name*; a *name* for benevolence.

The king's army . . . had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

4. Absolutely, renown; fame; honour; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*

One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a *name*. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. The mere word by which anything is called, as distinguished from the real thing itself; appearance only; sound only; not reality; as, a friend in *name*.

And what is friendship but a *name*? *Goldsmith.*

6. Authority; behalf; part.

You are to bid any man stand, in the prince's *name*. *Shak.*

7. Persons having a certain name; a family; a connection.

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Motley.*

8.† In *gram.* a noun.—*Name of God*, in *Scrip.* his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honour and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations.—*To take a name in vain*, to use a name profanely or lightly; to swear by a name without necessity.

Who, never naming God except for gain,
So never *took* that useful *name in vain*. *Tennyson.*

—*Christian name*, a personal name preceding the family name, and usually formally bestowed at baptism.

Name (nām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *named*; ppr. *naming*. [From the noun.] 1. To distinguish by giving a particular appellation to; to denominate; to entitle; to designate by a particular word or words.

She *named* the child Ichabod. 1 Sam. iv. 21.

2. To mention by name; to utter or record the name of; as, the person *named* in a document.

He *names* the name Eternity. *Tennyson.*

3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name; to specify.

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee. 1 Sam. xvi. 3.

4. To pronounce to be; to speak of or mention as.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest. *Milton.*

—*To name the name of Christ*, to make profession of faith in him. 2 Tim. ii. 19.—*To name a day* or *the day*, to fix a day for anything: specifically said of a lady's fixing her marriage-day.

I can't charge my memory with ever having attempted to deceive my little woman since she *named the day*. *Dickens.*

SYN. To denominate, style, term, call, mention, specify, designate, nominate.

Nameable (nām'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Namable*.

Nameless (nām'les), *a.* 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; as, a *nameless* star.—2. Not known to fame; obscure; undistinguished; ignoble; without family or pedigree.

Nameless and birthless villains tread on the necks of the brave and long-descended. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. That cannot be named; that ought not to be named; as, *nameless* sins.—4. Inexpressible. 'Nameless woe.' *Shak.*

Namelessly (nām'les-li), *adv.* In a nameless manner.

Namelessness (nām'les-nes), *n.* The state of being nameless or without a name; the state of being undistinguished.

Namely (nām'li), *adv.* 1. To mention by name; to particularize; to wit; videlicet; that is to say.

For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

2.† Expressly; chiefly; especially.

The solitariness of man . . . God hath *namely* and principally ordered to prevent by marriage. *Milton.*

For . . . there was nothing for him to fear, and *namely* at such a time. *Holland.*

Nameplate (nām'plāt), *n.* A metal plate bearing a person's name, such as is often placed on or near the door of a dwelling or place of business.

Namer (nām'ėr), *n.* One that names or calls by name. 'Merlin, *namer* of that town.' *Drayton.*

Namesake (nām'sāk), *n.* One that has the same name as another; one named after another for that other's sake. 'Her impoverished *namesakes* and kindred.' *Lord Lytton.*

Nan (nan), *interj.* Same as *Anan.* Used locally both in England and the United States.

Nana, Nanon (nä'na, nä'non), *n.* A South American name of the pine-apple.

Nancy-pretty (nan'si-prit-i), *n.* A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa:* a corruption of *none-so-pretty.*

Nandine (nan'dīn), *n.* *Nandinia binotata,* a handsome animal allied to the ichneumon, distinguished by a double row of spots along the body.

Nandu (nan'dū), *n.* [Braz. *nhandu.*] The South American ostrich, a bird of the genus Rhea. See RHEA.

Nane (nān), *a.* No; none. [Scotch.]

Nankeen, Nankin (nan-kēn'), *n.* 1. A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from Nankin in China. The peculiar colour of these cloths is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) of which they are made. Nankeen is now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven.—2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches made of this material. 'Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity—especially humanity in *nankeens*—to endure without kicking.' *Lord Lytton.*

Nanosaurus, Nanosaur (nā-nō-sạ'rus, nā-nō-sạr'), *n.* [L. *nanus,* a dwarf, *saurus,* a lizard.] A fossil lizard-like animal belonging to the group Deinosauria, discovered in North America, and about the size of a cat.

Nantes (nants), *n.* A kind of brandy, so called from *Nantes* in France, whence it is shipped. *Sir W. Scott.*

Naos (nā'os), *n.* [Gr. *naos,* a temple.] In *arch.* the body of an ancient temple: sometimes, but erroneously, applied to the cella or interior. The space in front of the naos was called *pronaos,* a word which is hence frequently considered synonymous with portico, and the corresponding space at the rear of the naos was termed *posticum.*

Nap (nap), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *napped;* ppr. *napping.* [A. Sax. *hnappian, hnæppian,* to take a nap, to doze: connections doubtful.] 1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.—2. To be in a careless, secure state. 'I took thee *napping,* unprepared.' *Hudibras.*

Nap (nap), *n.* A short sleep or slumber. '"Twas but an after-dinner's *nap.*' *Tennyson.*

Nap (nap), *n.* [A. Sax. *hnoppa,* the nap of cloth: D. *nop, noppe,* Dan. *noppe,* L.G. *nobbe,* nap of cloth; perhaps allied to *knob,* and originally applied to the little tufts or knots on coarse cloth.] The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric; the pile, as of a hat; hence, what resembles this, as the downy or soft hairy substance on some plants.

Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth and set a new *nap* upon it. *Shak.*

Nap (nap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *napped;* ppr. *napping.* To raise or put a nap on.

Nap (nap), *n.* [A. Sax. *cnæp,* Sc. *knap,* a knoll; Icel. *nappr,* the top of anything, a globule.] A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [Local.]

Nape (nāp), *n.* [Perhaps same as A. Sax. *cnæp,* the top of anything, a nob. See NAP, a knob.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

Nape-crest (nāp'krest), *n.* A genus of West African birds (Schizorhis) allied to the plantain-eaters, and resembling them in habit.

Napery (nāp'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *napperie,* from *nappe,* a towel, from L. *mappa,* a towel, by change of *m* into *n,* as in Fr. *nèfle,* from L. *mespilus,* a medlar.] 1. A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; table-cloths, napkins, &c.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table-cloths;—out of mere necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery.* *Gayton.*

2.† Linen worn on the person; linen underclothing.

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery.* *Bp. Hall.*

Napha-water (nā'fa-wạ-tėr), *n.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Naphew (nā'fū), *n.* A plant. See NAVEW.

Naphtha (nap'tha or naf'tha), *n.* [L. Gr. Chal. Syr. and Ar. *naphtha,* Per. *naft,* naphtha, from Ar. *nafata,* to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry.] A variety of bitumen, thin, volatile, fluid, and inflammable, unctuous to the touch, and constantly emitting a strong odour. It is generally of a yellow colour, but may be rendered colourless by distillation. Its specific gravity is about 0·75. It is highly inflammable, igniting even on the approach of a lighted taper, and burning with a white smoky flame. Naphtha is a mixture of several hydrocarbons. Springs of native naphtha (called also *Petroleum* or *Rock-oil*) exist in many parts of the world, as in Japan, Burmah, Persia, the shores of the Caspian Sea, Siberia, Italy, France, and North America. The finest varieties are found on the shores of the Caspian, and here are also very prolific springs, like those in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. A liquid very similar to naphtha, and known as *paraffin oil,* is obtained by the distillation of cannel-coal or bituminous shale; and a similar fluid, known as *wood-naphtha,* is produced by the distillation of wood. Naphtha is in great repute as a solvent for caoutchouc, camphor, gutta percha, and fatty and resinous bodies generally; and it is largely employed as a source of artificial light.

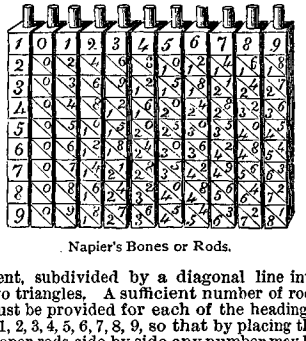
Naphthalene (nap'tha-lēn), *n.* 1. ($C_{10}H_8$.) A hydrocarbon formed during the destructive distillation of pit-coal for the production of gas. It is obtained by redistilling the coal-tar. It is a white crystallizable solid, which fuses at 176° Fahr., and its vapour condenses in large white flaky crystals. It burns with much smoke, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. It combines with sulphuric acid, forming several sulpho-compounds.—2. Scheererite (which see).

Naphthalize (nap'thal-īz), *v.t.* To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

Naphthylamine (nap-thil'a-min), *n.* ($C_{10}H_9N$.) A chemical base obtained from nitronaphthalene by reducing it with iron filings and acetic acid. It unites with acids to form crystallizable salts. It has a most disgusting smell. Solutions of it colour pine boards yellow.

Napier's Bones, Napier's Rods (nā-pērz' bōnz, nā-pērz' rodz), *n. pl.* A contrivance devised by John *Napier,* of Merchiston, for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a diagonal line into two triangles. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index-rod,* the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56. Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square 6284 3445

These added together make . . . 40734
Against 5, on the index-rod, the figures are . . . . . 0505 3344 ——33945
The products when added give the sum required 380184



Napier's Bones or Rods.

Division is performed in an analogous manner.

Napiform (nā'pi-form), *a.* [L. *napus,* a turnip, and *forma,* form.] Having the shape of a turnip, swelled in the upper part, and becoming more slender below; as, a *napiform* root.

Napkin (nap'kin), *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *nappe,* a cloth, a table-cloth, from L. *mappa,* a napkin. See NAPERY.] 1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.—2.† A handkerchief. 'And dipped their *napkins* in his sacred blood.' *Shak.*

Napkin-ring (nap'kin-ring), *n.* A ring of ivory, wood, shell, or metal, to inclose a table-napkin.

Napless (nap'les), *a.* Without nap; threadbare. 'The *napless* vesture of humility.' *Shak.*

Naples-yellow (nā'plz-yel-ō), *n.* A fine yellow pigment composed of the oxides of lead and antimony. It is employed not only in oil-painting, but also for porcelain and enamel. It has a brilliant, rich golden hue. Chromate of lead is sometimes used as a substitute for this colour.

Napoleon (na-pō'lē-on), *n.* [After *Napoleon* I.] 1. A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15*s.* 10½*d.* sterling.—2. A game played with cards.

Napoleona (na-pō-lē-ō'na), *n.* [From the Emperor *Napoleon* I.] A remarkable genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ, which is now believed to consist of only one species, found in tropical Africa. *N. imperialis* has remarkably showy red, white, or blue flowers, the corolla being formed of three rows of petals. The fruit is soft, resembling a pomegranate, with a very astringent rind.

Napoleonist (na-pō'lē-on-ist), *n.* A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons. See BONAPARTIST.

Napoleonite (na-pō'lē-on-īt), *n.* A kind of felspar found in Corsica; orthoclase.

Napolite (nā'pō-līt), *n.* [It. *Napoli,* Naples.] A blue mineral from Vesuvius.

Nappiness (nap'i-nes), *n.* The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Napping (nap'ing), *n.* In *hat-making,* a sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat-body. *E. H. Knight.*

Napping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for raising the nap or pile on woollen and cotton fabrics. *E. H. Knight.*

Nappy (nap'i), *a.* 1. A term applied to ale or beer, and probably meaning literally causing to nap or doze; heady; strong.

With *nappy* beer I to the barn repaired. *Gay.*

2. Having abundance of nap or down on the surface.

Nappy (nap'i), *n.* Ale. [Scotch.]

Nappy (nap'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *nappe, hnæp,* a cup, bowl.] A round earthen dish with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

Napron† (nā'prun), *n.* An apron: a more correct form than *apron.* See APRON. 'And put before his lap a *napron* white.' *Spenser.*

Naptaking† (nap'tāk-ing), *n.* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have, in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *Rich. Carew.*

Napu (na-pö'), *n.* The native name of a very small, peculiarly elegant musk-deer (*Tragulus napu*) inhabiting Java and Sumatra. It is remarkable for having the smallest blood-corpuscles of any animal yet known.

Napus (nā'pus), *n.* A kind of turnip, the navew (which see).

Nap-warp (nap'wạrp), *n.* In *weaving,* the upper warp covering the main warp; pile-warp.

Naraka (när'a-ka), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* a name corresponding to our hell. It consists of twenty-eight divisions, each inhabited by a peculiar class of sinners, and each the scene of a different kind of torture.

Narcaphthon (när-kaf'thon), *n.* [Gr.] The bark of an aromatic tree, formerly brought from India, used in fumigation.

Narceia, Narceine (när-sē'i-a, när'sē-in), *n.* [Gr. *narkē*, torpor.] ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$.) An alkaloid contained in opium. It is extracted from the brown mother-liquors of morphia, or hydrochlorate of morphia, by a tedious process. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. It forms fine silky crystals, which have a metallic taste.

Narcissine (när-sis'in), *a.* Relating to or like the narcissus.

Narcissus (när-sis'us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *narkissos*, the plant, and also a beautiful youth changed into it, from *narkē*, torpor; from the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, mostly natives of Europe, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. The species are numerous, and from their hardiness, delicate shape, gay yellow or white flowers, and smell, have long been favourite objects of cultivation, especially the daffodil (*N. Pseudonarcissus*), the jonquil (*N. Jonquilla*), polyanthus narcissus (*N. Tazetta*), and white narcissus (*N. poeticus*). The daffodil is completely naturalized in many parts of England, growing in meadows and woods and under hedges. The bulbs of *N. poeticus* have long been known as emetic, and a similar power exists in *N. Tazetta* and *N. Pseudonarcissus*.

Narcosis (när-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. See below.] The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous; narcotism.

Narcotic, Narcotical (när-kot'ik, när-kot'-ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *narkōtikos*, from *narkoō*, to render torpid, *narkē*, torpor.] Having the properties of a narcotic.

Narcotic (när-kot'ik), *n.* A substance which, administered in small doses, stimulates, allays morbid susceptibility, and relieves pain; in larger doses, produces sleep; and in poisonous doses brings on stupor, coma, convulsions, and even death. Opium, hemlock, henbane, belladonna, aconite, camphor, digitalis, tobacco, alcohol, leopard's bane, and a variety of other substances, are narcotics.

Narcotically (när-kot'ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic.

Narcoticalness, Narcoticness (när-kot'ik-al-nes, när-kot'ik-nes), *n.* The quality of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic.

Narcotico-acrid, Narcotico-irritant (när-kot'i-kō-ak''rid, när-kot'i-kō-ir''rit-ant), *n.* In *med.* see ACRO-NARCOTICS.

Narcotine (när'kot-in), *n.* ($C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$.) A crystallized alkaloid obtained by digesting the aqueous extract of opium in ether, and evaporating the ethereal solution. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has since been shown to reside more exclusively in morphia, and narcotine is possessed rather of stimulant qualities.

Narcotinic (när-kō-tin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to narcotine; applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash.

Narcotism (när'kot-izm), *n.* Same as *Narcosis*.

Narcotize (när'kot-īz), *v.t.* To bring under the influence of a narcotic; to affect with stupor.

Nard (närd), *n.* [L. *nardus*, from Gr. *nardos*, Heb. Per. *nard*, nard.] 1. A plant, same as *Spikenard*.—2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

Nardine (när'dīn), *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

Nardoo (när-dō'), *n.* The native Australian name of the *Marsilea macropus*, an acotyledonous plant of the nat. order Marsileaceæ, whose spores or spore-cases are pounded by the natives, and made into bread and porridge.

Nardostachys (när-dos'ta-kis), *n.* [Gr. *nardos*, nard, and *stachys*, a spike.] Spikenard, a genus of plants, nat. order Valerianaceæ. The *Nardostachys Jatamansi* is considered to be the true spikenard of the ancients, and is valued in India not only for its aromatic scent, but also as a remedy in hysteria and epilepsy. See SPIKENARD.

Nardus (när'dus), *n.* [See NARD.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Gramineæ and tribe Agrostideæ. The *N. stricta*, or matgrass, is a British plant growing abundantly in moors and heaths, and flowering in July. See MATGRASS.

Nare† (nār), *n.* [L. *naris*, the nostril.] A nostril.

> There is a Machiavelian plot,
> Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras.*

Narghile, Nargileh (när'gi-le), *n.* [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Turks and others, in which the smoke is passed through water. Spelled also *Nargile* and *Nargili*.

> A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan making believe to puff at a *narghile*. *Thackeray.*

Nargil (när'gil), *n.* The name in southern Hindustan for the cocoa-nut tree. *Simmonds.*

Narica (nar'i-ka), *n.* Same as *Quasje*.

Nariform (nar'i-form), *a.* [L. *naris*, the nostril, and *forma*, shape.] Formed like the nose; nose-shaped.

Narine (nar'in), *a.* Of or belonging to the nostrils.

Narrable† (nar'a-bl), *a.* [L. *narrabilis*, from *narro*. See NARRATE.] Capable of being related, told, or narrated. *Cockeram.*

Narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *narrated*; ppr. *narrating*. [L. *narro*, *narratum*, to relate, to make known, for *gnarro*, from root *gna*, seen also in E. *know*. Comp. *gnarus*, knowing.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars or incidents of; to relate in speech or writing.

> I may aptly *narrate* the apologue. *Sir E. Coke.*
>
> When I have least to *narrate*—to speak in the Scottish phrase—I am most diverting. *Richardson.*

[This verb was at one time considered a Scotticism, apparently for no very good reason. Mr. Fitzedward Hall points out that it was recognized as English by Bishop Lloyd as early as 1668; also that it was stigmatized as an 'abominable verb' in the *Quarterly Review* as late as 1813.]

Narration (nar-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *narratio*, *narrationis*, a narration. See NARRATE.] 1. The act of narrating, or of relating the particulars of an event.—2. That which is related; story; history; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.

> Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations*. *W. Broome.*

3. In *rhet.* that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject, from which it is intended to draw conclusions.—SYN. Recital, rehearsal, relation, account, narrative, story, tale, history.

Narrative (nar'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *narro*, *narratum*, to relate. See NARRATE.] 1. Pertaining to narration; as, *narrative* skill.—2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; given to story-telling. 'Wise through time, and *narrative* with age.' *Pope.* [Rare and poetical.]

Narrative (nar'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which is narrated; a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents; a relation or narration; as, your *narrative* is extremely interesting.

> By this *narrative* you now understand the state of the question. *Bacon.*

—*Narrative of a deed*, in *Scots law*, that part of a deed which describes the granter, and the person in whose favour the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting. —*Account, Narrative, Recital.* See under ACCOUNT.—2. A particular style of composition; as, he is very skilful in *narrative*.

Narratively (nar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a narrative manner; by way of narration, story, or recital. *Ayliffe.*

Narrator (nar-rāt'ėr), *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. 'A *narrator* of other men's opinions.' *Mountagu.*

> I had smoothed over matters more than became a faithful *narrator*. *Lord Lytton.*

Narratory (nar'a-to-ri), *a.* Having the nature of or consisting of a narration; giving an account of events. *Howell.*

Narre.† Nearer.

> To kerke the *narre*, from God more farre,
> Has bene an old sayd sawe. *Spenser.*

Narrow (nar'ō), *a.* [A. Sax. *nearu*, *nearo*, narrow, also troublesome or painful; cog. O.Sax. *naru*, Fris. *naar*; doubtful if connected with *near*.] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side. 'The *narrow* seas that part England and France.' *Shak.*

> Strait is the gate and *narrow* is the way which leadeth unto life. Mat. vii. 14.

2. Of little extent; very limited; as, a *narrow* space. 'Confined to a *narrow* compass in the world.' *Bp. Wilkins.*—3. Limited as to means; straitened; as, *narrow* circumstances; *narrow* fortune.—4. Contracted in mind; of confined views or sentiments; bigoted.

> The greatest understanding is *narrow*. *N. Grew.*

5. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; avaricious; niggardly; as, a *narrow* heart. 'A *narrow* and stinted charity.' *Bp. Smalridge.*

> To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Near; within a small distance; hence, barely sufficient to avoid evil, danger, or exposure.

> The Lords, by a *narrow* majority, . . . adopted the same declaration. *Brougham.*

7. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing. 'Not always best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection.' *Addison.*

> But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
> This garden, and no corner leave unspied. *Milton.*

—*Narrow gauge*, applied to railways when the rails are 4 feet 8½ inches apart. See *Broad Gauge* under BROAD.—*Narrow* is frequently prefixed to words with which it forms compounds, for the most part self-explanatory; as, *narrow*-bordered, *narrow*-breasted, *narrow*-edged, *narrow*-leaved, &c.

Narrow (nar'ō), *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound; any contracted part of a navigable river; also, a contracted part of an ocean current; as, the *narrows* of the Gulf-stream at the south point of Florida. [It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.]

Narrow (nar'ō), *v.t.* To make narrow or contracted, both in the literal and figurative senses of the word. 'At the Straits of Magellan where the land is *narrowed*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

> One science (theology) is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade. *Locke.*
>
> Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties. *Dr. H. More.*
>
> Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind,
> And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. *Goldsmith.*

Narrow (nar'ō), *v.i.* 1. To become narrow, literally or figuratively.

> Following up
> The river as it *narrow'd* to the hills. *Tennyson.*

2. In the *manege*, not to take ground enough or bear out sufficiently to the one hand or the other: said of a horse.

Narrower (nar'ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

Narrowing (nar'ō-ing), *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Narrowly (nar'ō-li), *adv.* In a narrow manner; as, (*a*) with little breadth. (*b*) Sparingly. (*c*) Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; rigorously; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.

> A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

(*d*) Nearly; within a little; by a small distance.

> Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulco ships and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Swift.*

Narrow-minded (nar'ō-mīnd-ed), *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; bigoted; illiberal.

Narrow-mindedness (nar'ō-mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being narrow-minded.

Narrowness (nar'ō-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being narrow; as, (*a*) smallness of breadth or distance from side to side. '*Narrowness* of streets.' *Burton.* (*b*) Smallness of extent or scope; contractedness. 'The *narrowness* of human attainments.' *Glanville.* (*c*) Smallness of estate or means of living; straitened condition; poverty. 'Suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune.' *South.* (*d*) Penuriousness; covetousness. (*e*) Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views, sentiments, or sympathies; as, *narrowness* of mind or views.

> Nor ever *narrowness* or spite
> Or villain fancy fleeting by
> Drew in the expression of an eye,
> Where God and Nature met in light. *Tennyson.*

Narrow-souled (nar'ō-sōld), *a.* Illiberal; void of generosity.

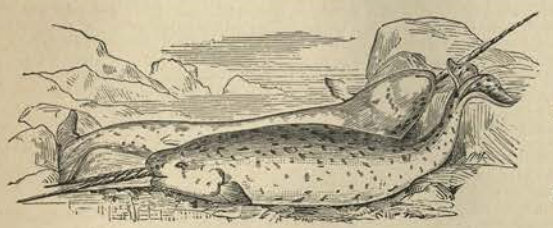
Narthecium (när-thē'si-um), *n.* [From Gr. *narthēx*, a hollow-stemmed plant of the genus Ferula.] A genus of small rush-like plants found on turfy bogs, nat. order Juncaceæ. Only one species, *N. ossifragum*, or bog-asphodel, is indigenous to Britain.

Narthex (när'theks), *n.* [Gr. *narthēx* (see above), probably from its shape.] 1. In *arch.* part of a church: (*a*) in ancient times, (1) the name of an inclosed space in the ancient

basilicæ when used as Christian churches, generally placed near the entrance and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen. (2) The name of an antetemple or vestibule without the church. To the narthex the catechumens and penitents were admitted. (*b*) A name often applied to a porch with a lean-to roof attached to modern churches, and either extending along the whole breadth of the church, or along the breadth of the nave.—2. A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. From the *N. Asafetida* some of the asafetida of commerce is derived.

Narwe,† *a.* and *adv.* Narrow; narrowly.

Narwhal, Narwal (när'whal, när'wal), *n.* [Dan. *narhval*, Icel. *nâ-hvalr.* The second part is equivalent to E. *whale*, the first is of doubtful origin. Icel. *ná, nár*, means a corpse, and the animal may have been named from its colour. But comp. Greenland *a-nar-nak*, a kind of whale.] The *Monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous mammal



Narwhal or Sea-unicorn (*Monodon monoceros*).

found in the northern seas, averaging from 12 to 20 feet in length. It has no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, which are sometimes developed into enormous projecting tusks, though commonly only the one on the left side is so developed, being straight, spiral, tapering to a point, and in length from 6 to 10 feet. It makes excellent ivory. From the frequency with which the narwhal appears as having a single horn it has obtained the name of the *Sea-unicorn, Unicorn-fish*, or *Unicorn Whale.* It yields a good deal of valuable oil.

Nas,† For *Ne Was.* Was not. *Chaucer.*

Nas,† For *Ne Has.* Has not. 'Pittied is mishappe that *nas* remedie.' *Spenser.*

Nasal (nā'zal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *nasus*, the nose. See NOSE.] 1. Pertaining to the nose; as, *nasal* artery; *nasal* bones.—2. Uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously; as, a *nasal* sound, such as those of *-ng* in English, *-an, -en, -in, -on, -un*, in French, and *ao* in Portuguese. —*Nasal fossæ*, in *anat.* the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation.

Nasal.

Nasal (nā'zal), *n.* 1. An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose.—2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.—3. In *anc. armour*, that part of a helmet which covered the nose; a nose-guard. It fell into disuse in the twelfth century.

Nasalis (na-zā'lis), *n.* A genus of monkeys, containing the curious Bornean long-nosed monkey (*N. larvatus*), the kahau of the natives. Called also *Proboscis Monkey.* See KAHAU.

Nasality (nā-zal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being nasal. 'The *nasality* of the first letter.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Nasalization (nā'zal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound; as, the *nasalization* of a letter.

Nasalize (nā'zal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nasalized*; ppr. *nasalizing.* 1. To render nasal, as the sound of a letter; as, the French *nasalize* the final *n.*—2. To insert a nasal letter in, especially *n*; as, L. *tundo* is a *nasalized* form from the root *tud*, to strike.

Nasalize (nā'zal-īz), *v.i.* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound; to speak through the nose.

Nasally (nā'zal-i), *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

Nascal (nas'kal), *n.* A kind of medicated pessary made of wool or cotton.

Nascency (nas'en-si), *n.* [See below.] Origin, beginning, or production. 'The *nascency* or generation of things.' *Dr. H. More.*

Nascent (nas'ent), *a.* [L. *nascens, nascentis*, ppr. of *nascor*, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow; beginning development; coming into being. '*Nascent* passions and anxieties.' *Berkeley.*—*Nascent state*, in *chem.* in the act of being produced or evolved; when just liberated from combination.

Naseberry (nāz'be-ri), *n.* [Sp. *nispero*, medlar and naseberry-tree, from L. *mespilus*, a medlar. For similar assumptions of a spurious English form comp. *barberry, causeway*, &c.] The fruit of *Achras Sapota*, nat. order Sapotaceæ. It is as large as a quince, of a rich yellow colour, and is one of the richest and most agreeable of West Indian fruits. Called also *Neesberry, Nisberry.*

Naseberry-bat (nāz'be-ri-bat), *n.* An insectivorous and fruit-eating bat of the subgenus Artibeus, so called in the West Indies from its favourite food being the fruit of the naseberry (*Achras Sapota*).

Nash (nash), *a.* Chilly; also, stiff; firm; hard. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Nash-gab (nash'-gab), *n.* Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Nasicornia (nā-zi-kor'ni-a), *n. pl.* [See below.] The family of perissodactyle mammals to which the rhinoceros belongs.

Nasicornous† (nā'zi-kor-nus), *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn growing on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects, as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Moffetus. *Sir T. Browne.*

Nasiform (nā'zi-form), *a.* [L. *nasus*, the nose, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nose.

Nasolabial (nā-zō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [L. *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip.] Relating to the nose and lip; as, the *nasolabial* line.

Nasopalatal, Nasopalatine (nā-zō-pal'a-tal, nā-zō-pal'a-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and palate; as, the *nasopalatal* aperture, the *nasopalatine* nerve, &c.

Nastily (nas'ti-li), *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; obscenely; as, to behave *nastily*; to speak *nastily.* 'Sordidly and *nastily* habited.' *South.*

Nastiness (nas'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being nasty or what is nasty: (*a*) filthiness; dirtiness; filth. 'The *nastiness* of the beastly multitude.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his stye, as when he comes forth and shakes his *nastiness* in the street. *South.*

(*b*) Obscenity; grossness of ideas; ribaldry. 'The *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes.' *Dryden.*

Nasturtion (nas-tėr'shon), *n.* The Indian cress (*Tropæolum majus*). See under NASTURTIUM.

Nasturtium (nas-tėr'shi-um), *n.* [L. *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, because the acridity of the smell of *N. officinale* distorts the nose.] A genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly aquatics, nat. order Cruciferæ. There are two or three British species, of which the most important is the common water-cress (*N. officinale*), which grows in rivulets, clear ditches, and ponds. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste, and are much used as a salad, and valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. Nasturtium is also the popular name given to the *Tropæolum majus* or Indian cress, an American annual with pungent fruit.

Nasty (nas'ti), *a.* [O.E. *nasky*, from or connected with A. Sax. *hnesc*, soft, tender (whence *nesh*); cog. L.G. *nask, unnask*, dirty, Sw. *naskug, nasket*, unclean, dirty.] 1. Filthy; dirty; foul. 'Honeying and making love over the *nasty* sty.' *Shak.* 'Within thy *nasty* mouth.' *Shak.*—2. Characterized by indecency or obscenity; indecent; obscene; gross.—3. Nauseous; disgusting to taste or smell.—4. Disagreeable; troublesome; annoying; aggravating.

Nasty-man (nas'ti-man), *n.* See GARROTE-ROBBERY.

Nasua (nā'sū-a), *a.* [L. *nasus*, a nose.] A genus of South American plantigrade Mammalia of the order Ursidæ, but bearing much resemblance to the Viverridæ, distinguished by the elongation and upward curve of the snout. They climb trees in pursuit of birds, and burrow at the foot of large trees, and often undermine them. The coati or coatimondi (*N. rufa*) is the best-known species. See COATI.

Nasus (nā'sus), *n.* See CLYPEUS.

Nasute (nā'sūt), *a.* [L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, keen-smelling, critical, from *nasus*, the nose.] 1. Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented. Hence—2. Critical; censorious; nice; captious. 'Such as would be accounted *nasute*, critical, and sagacious.' *Dr. Bray.*

Nasuteness (nā'sūt-nes), *n.* The quality of being nasute; acuteness of scent; hence, nice discernment.

All which, to any man that has but a moderate *nasuteness*, cannot but import, that in the title of this sect that call themselves the family of love, there must be signified no other love than that which is merely natural or animal. *Dr. H. More.*

Nat.† Not. *Chaucer.*

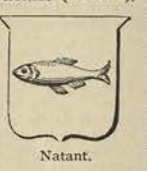
Natal (nā'tal), *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Pertaining or relating to one's birth; connected with or dating from one's birth; as, *natal* day; *natal* place. 'The monarch's *natal* hour.' *Prior.*—2. Presiding over birth or nativity; as, *natal* Jove. *Chaucer.*

Natalitial, Natalitious (nā-tal-i'shal, nā-tal-i'shus), *a.* [L. *natalitius*, from *nascor*, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day; consecrated to one's nativity.

He read in the life of Virgil how far the *natalitial* poplar had outstripped the rest of his contemporaries. *Evelyn.*

Natals (nā'talz), *n. pl.* Circumstances of a person's nativity; nativity. 'The blessed *natals* of our heavenly King.' *Fitz-Geoffry.*

Natant (nā'tant), *a.* [L. *natans, natantis*, ppr. of *nato*, to swim, freq. of *no, natum*, to swim.] 1. In *bot.* floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.—2. In *her.* a term applicable to all sorts of fish (except flying-fish and shell-fish) when placed horizontally or across the field, as it were in the act of swimming. Called also *Naiant.*



Natant.

Natantes (nā-tan'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *natans, natantis*, ppr. of *nato*, to swim.] A family of Araneidæ or spiders, which live entirely upon or beneath the water, and are enabled by the hairiness of their bodies, especially on their under surface, to entangle and carry down with them a supply of air for their respiration; the water-spiders. One very interesting species, the *Argyroneta aquatica*, or diving spider, not only employs its silken threads to entangle its prey, but forms with them an oval bag of such close texture that it is impervious to air or water.

Natantia (nā-tan'shi-a), *n. pl.* Illiger's name for the order of mammals which includes the dugongs, zeuglodons, dolphins and whales (Sirenia, Zeuglodontia, and Cetacea).

Natantly (nā'tant-li), *adv.* In a natant manner; swimmingly; floatingly.

Natation (na-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *natatio, natationis*, from *nato*, to swim.] The art or act of swimming. *Sir T. Browne.*

Natatores (nā-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [Lit. swimmers, from L. *nato*, to swim.] An order of swimming birds, corresponding to the Palmipedes of Cuvier, characterized by a boat-shaped body, usually by a long neck, short legs placed behind the centre of gravity so as to act as paddles, toes webbed or united by a membrane to a greater or less extent, close oily plumage to protect them from sudden reductions of temperature from the water, in which they mostly live and obtain their food. The young are able to swim and procure food for themselves the moment they are liberated from the shell. The Natatores are divided into four families—*Brevipennatæ*, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, divers, and grebes; *Longipennatæ*, comprising the gulls, terns, and petrels; *Totipalmatæ* or *Steganopodes*, the pelicans, cormorants, gannets, frigate-birds, darters, and others; *Lamellirostres*, the ducks, geese, swans, and flamingoes.

Natatorial (nā-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* Swimming or adapted to swimming: a term applied to such birds as habitually live upon the water.

Natatory (nā'ta-to-ri), *a.* [See NATANT.] Enabling to swim; adapted for the purpose of swimming; as, *natatory* organs.

Natch (nach), *n.* [O.Fr. *nache*, It. *natica*, from L. *natis*, the rump.] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.—*Natch-bone*, the rump-bone or aitchbone.

Nates (nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] The buttocks.

Nathless,† Natheless † (nāTH'les, nā'THē-les), *adv.* [A. Sax. *nâthelæs—nâ, thŷ, læs*, not the less, lit. not by that or on that account less.] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.

> The torrid clime
> Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire:
> *Nathless* he so endured. *Milton.*

Nathmore,† Nathemore † (nāTH'mōr, nā'THē-mōr), *adv.* [A.Sax. *nâ, thŷ*, and *more*. See NATHLESS.] Not the more; never the more.

> But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
> To her yeeld passage 'gainst his lord to go. *Spenser.*

Natica (nat'i-ka), *n.* [L. *nato*, to swim.] A genus of gasteropodous Mollusca, in which the shell is globose and ventricose, the operculum shelly, the umbilicus open, with a central gibbous ridge or prominence. The species are numerous. See NATICIDÆ.

Naticidæ (na-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, characterized by a globular shell of few whorls, with shortened spire, the outer lip acute, and pillar often callous. The foot is very large, and the mantle hides more or less of the shell. Natica is the type genus.

Nation (nā'shon), *n.* [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born, *nascor*, to be born.] 1. A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions.—2. An aggregation of persons of the same ethnological family, and speaking the same or a cognate language.—3. A division of students according to their place of birth for voting purposes, as in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in the University of Paris.—4. A great number; a great deal, by way of emphasis.

> What a *nation* of herbs he had procured to mollify her humour! *Sterne.*

5.† Family. *Chaucer.*—*Law of nations.* Same as *International Law.* See under INTERNATIONAL, *a.*

Nation (nā'shon), *a.* Immense; enormous. [Provincial English and American.]

Nation (nā'shon), *adv.* Very; extremely; as, a *nation* long way. [Provincial English and American.]

National (na'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general; as, *national* customs, language, dress, interests, calamities, &c.; the writer betrayed a strong *national* bias; the candidate showed that he had *national* and not merely provincial interests to vindicate.—*National air*, in *music*, a popular tune peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; specifically, that tune which by national selection or consent is usually sung or played on certain public occasions, as 'God save the Queen' in England, 'Hail! Columbia' in America, the 'Marseillaise' in France, the 'Emperor's Hymn' in Austria, &c.—*National Church*, the established church of a country or nation. In England the national church is Protestant and Episcopalian, the sovereign being the head and supreme governor. In Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian; the sovereign claims to sit by a commissioner as head of the General Assembly, the supreme church court.—*National debt*, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to the government for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the sums necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—*National schools*, schools organized and supported to a greater or less extent by government.

Nationalism (na'shon-al-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being national; nationality.—2. An idiom or phrase peculiar to a nation; a national trait or character.—3. In Ireland, the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain.

Nationalist (na'shon-al-ist), *n.* A supporter of nationalism; in *politics*, a supporter of Irish Nationalism.

Nationality (na-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The aggregate of the qualities that distinguish a nation; national character.—2. The quality of being national or strongly attached to one's own nation or countrymen.

> He could not but see in them that *nationality* which I believe no liberal Scotchman will deny. *Boswell.*

3. The people constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people; as, I do not know of what *nationality* he is.

> For some years past few phrases have been so often used in political writings as that of 'the rights of *nationalities*', though there is far from being any general understanding as to what a *nationality* is, or what the rights claimed for it are. *H. S. Edwards.*

4. Separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity. 'Institutions calculated to ensure the preservation of their *nationality.*' *H. S. Edwards.*

Nationalization (na'shon-al-i-zā''shon), *n.* The act of nationalizing; the transference of land or other property from private ownership to the ownership of the state.

Nationalize (na'shon-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nationalized*; ppr. *nationalizing*. 1. To make national; as, to *nationalize* an institution. 2. To give the character and habits of a nation to, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation; as, to *nationalize* a foreign colony.—3. To make to belong to the people of a country collectively; to withdraw from private ownership and hand over to the nation at large; as, to *nationalize* the land or the railways in a country.

Nationally (na'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a national manner or way; with regard to the nation; as a whole nation. 'The Jews . . . being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant.' *South.*

Nationalness (na'shon-al-nes), *n.* State of being national. *Johnson.*

Native (nā'tiv), *a.* [L. *nativus*, born, innate, natural, native, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] 1.† Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born.

> Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again. *Cudworth.*

2. Pertaining to or connected with one's birth, or with the place or circumstances of one's birth; as, *native* land; *native* language. 3. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with; not artificial or acquired; as, *native* simplicity, grace, genius, and the like; natural.

> The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

4. Cognate; congenial; kindred. 'To join like likes and kiss like *native* things.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—5. Connected by birth; resulting from birth; belonging to by virtue of birth. 'Ere her *native* king shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.' *Shak.* 'Though I am *native* here, and to the manner born.' *Shak.*—6. Indigenous; not foreign or exotic; belonging to some indigenous race or people.—7. Occurring in nature pure or unmixed with other substances: said of mineral bodies.

> Silver is common *native*, and also in combination with sulphur, &c. *Dana.*

Native (nā'tiv), *n.* 1. One born in a place or country; a person or thing which derives its origin from a place or country.—2.† Natural source; origin.

> The accusation, . . .
> All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
> Of our so frank donation. *Shak.*

[Some modern editions read here *motive.*]—3. An oyster raised in an artificial bed. Such oysters are considered far superior to those dredged from the natural beds.

Native-born (nā'tiv-born), *a.* Native by birth; not foreign; indigenous.

Natively (nā'tiv-li), *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

> We wear hair which is not *natively* our own. *Jer. Taylor.*

Nativeness (nā'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being native or produced by nature.

Nativism (nā'tiv-izm), *n.* 1. A disposition to favour those of native birth in preference to those of foreign origin. [American.]—2. The doctrine of innate ideas.

Nativity (na-tiv'i-ti), *n.* 1. A coming into life or the world; birth.—*The nativity*, the birth of Christ.

> At my *nativity*
> The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes. *Shak.*

2. The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and manner.

> They say there is *divinity in* odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shak.*
> Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of the land of Canaan. Ezek. xvi. 3.

3. A picture representing the birth of Christ. 4. In *astrol.* a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born, and called also the *Horoscope.*—*To cast a nativity* is to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of the predominant stars.

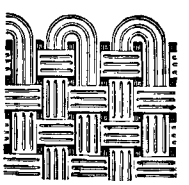
Natrolite (nā'trol-īt), *n.* [*Natron* (which see), and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A zeolite of the mesotype group, so called on account of the great quantity of soda it contains. It occurs in trap-rocks, and consists of 48 parts silica, 26 alumina, 16 soda, and 10 water. *Iron natrolite* has one-fourth of the alumina replaced by iron.

Natron (nā'tron), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *natron*, from Ar. *natrun*, native carbonate of soda: same word as *nitre.*] ($Na_2CO_3 10H_2O$.) Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in the lakes of Egypt, and in some mineral springs. Called also *Trona.*

Natter (nat'ėr), *v.i.* [Allied to Icel. *knetta*, to grumble, *gnadda*, to murmur.] To talk peevishly; to grumble. [Colloq.]

Natterjack, Natterjack Toad (nat'ėr-jak, nat'ėr-jak tōd), *n.* *Bufo calamita*, a species of toad abundant in various parts of England. Its colour is light yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a bright yellow line running along the middle of the back. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running, whence it has also the name of *Walking Toad* or *Running Toad.* It has a deep and hollow voice, which may be heard at a great distance.

Nattes (nats), *n.* [From Fr. *natte*, a mat, a hassock; L. *matta*, a mat, by the change of *m* into *n*: comp. Fr. *nappe*, from L. *mappa*; *nefle*, from *mespilus*, &c.] A name given to an ornament used in the decoration of surfaces in the architecture of the twelfth century, from its resemblance to the interlaced withs of matting.


Nattes, Bayeux Cathedral.

Nattily (nat'i-li), *adv.* In a natty manner; sprucely; tidily. [Colloq.]

Nattiness (nat'i-nes), *n.* State of being natty or neat. [Colloq.]

Natty (nat'i), *a.* [Perhaps from *neat.*] Neat; tidy; smart; spruce. [Colloq.]

Natural (nat'ū-ral), *a.* [O. Fr. *natural*, Mod. Fr. *naturel*, from L. *naturalis*, from *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born or produced. See NATURE.] 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed; determined by nature; conferred by nature; normal; as, the *natural* growth of plants or animals; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* colour; *natural* beauty. 'A wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor.' *Shak.*—2. In conformity with the laws of nature; according to the stated course of things; regulated by the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c.; happening in the ordinary course of things without the intervention of accident or violence; as, misery is the *natural* consequence of crime; a *natural* death. 'There is something in this more than *natural.*' *Shak.*—3. Connected with or relating to the existing system of things; treating of or derived from the creation, as known to man, or the world of matter and mind; belonging to nature; as, *natural* philosophy or history; *natural* religion or theology; *natural* laws.

> I call that *natural* religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. According to life and reality; not strained or affected; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; true to the life.

> On the stage he was *natural*, simple, affecting;
> 'Twas only that when he was off he was acting. *Goldsmith.*

5. Obedient to the normal impulses of nature; affectionate; kind. 'In his love toward her ever most kind and *natural.*' *Shak.*—6. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate; bastard; as, a *natural* son.—7. Connected by the ties of nature or of consanguinity. 'A secret and villanous contriver against me his *natural* brother.' *Shak.*—8. In a state

of nature; unrenewed from sin; unregenerated.

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. 1 Cor. ii. 14.

9. In *math.* a term applied to a function or number belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to some system in which the base is 1; as, *natural* numbers, those commencing at 1; *natural* sines, cosines, &c., those taken in arcs whose radii are 1.—10. In *music*, (*a*) a term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C. (See SCALE.) (*b*) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys. (*c*) Applied to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music. (*d*) Applied to the harmonics or over-tones given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound.—*Natural history*, originally a history or description of nature in its widest sense, comprehending the sciences of (*a*) *biology*, or the science of living beings, that is, *zoology* and *botany*; (*b*) *chemistry*; (*c*) *physics* or *natural philosophy*; (*d*) *geology* and *mineralogy*, including *palæontology*, or the science of fossils. In a narrower sense the term, as now commonly employed, applies collectively to the sciences of zoology and botany; and it has been still further restricted to designate the science of zoology alone.—*Natural liberty.* See LIBERTY.—*Natural obligation.* See OBLIGATION.—*Natural order*, in *bot.* an order belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to one of an artificial system devised for the mere convenience of the student. In this system all the organs must be taken into consideration, and the affinity of any two or more plants will be determined by the agreement or disagreement first in the more important organs and then in the less important.—*Natural persons*, in *law*, such as we are formed by the Deity, opposed to *artificial* persons, who are formed into corporations by human laws for purposes of society and government.—*Natural philosophy*, originally, the study of nature in general; but now more commonly restricted to designate that branch of physical science which treats of those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by an essential change in the bodies themselves. It thus includes the various sciences classed under physics. See PHYSICS.—*Natural science*, a term employed in much the same signification as *natural history* in its widest sense, and used in contradistinction to *mental*, *moral*, or *mathematical science*.—*Natural selection.* See SELECTION.

Natural (nat'ū-ral), *n.* 1. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot; a fool. 'No more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*.' *Locke.* 2. † A native; an original inhabitant. 'The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place.' *Abp. Abbot.*—3. † A gift of nature; natural quality.

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his strongest part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton.*

4. In *music*, a character marked thus ♮, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher. The power of this character, however, does not extend beyond the bar in which it appears, except where a lasting change of key is intended, when it forms, as it were, part of a new signature.

Natural-born (nat'ū-ral-born), *a.* Native in a country; not alien; as, *natural-born* subjects. *Blackstone.*

Naturalesque (nat'ū-ral-esk), *a.* In *ornam.* preserving pretty closely the characteristics of natural objects; as, designed in a *naturalesque* style.

Naturalism (nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* 1. Mere state of nature.—2. In *theol.* (*a*) the doctrine that the existence of a supreme being and his attributes, and our relations to him, may be inferred from observing nature without the aid of revelation; natural religion. Naturalism in this sense may coexist with orthodox theology, and support it. (*b*) The doctrine that all the operations in the universe, moral as well as physical, are carried on in accordance with fixed laws, and without the interference of any supernatural power, and that consequently there is no efficacy in prayer, no miracles or revelations.

Naturalist (nat'ū-ral-ist), *n.* 1. † One versed in natural science.

Tell me, ye *naturalists*, who sounded the first march and retreat to the tide, 'Hither shalt thou come and no further?' *Fuller.*

2. One versed in natural history.—3. One who holds the theory or doctrine of naturalism; a deist or atheist.

Naturalistic (nat'ū-ral-ist''ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the doctrines of naturalism.—2. In accordance with nature; following or based on natural objects; as, a *naturalistic* style of ornamentation in architecture.

Naturality † (nat-ū-ral'i-ti), *n.* The state of being natural.

Naturalization (nat'ū-ral-iz-ā''shon), *n.* [See NATURALIZE.] The act of naturalizing or state of being naturalized; specifically, in *law*, the act of placing an alien in the condition (that *is*, investing him with the rights and privileges) of a natural subject. By the Naturalization Act of 1870 an alien resident in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or who has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, may apply to the secretary of state for a certificate of naturalization, and on giving evidence of particulars may obtain it. This certificate entitles the alien to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges to which a natural-born British subject is entitled.

Naturalize (nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *naturalized*; ppr. *naturalizing*. 1. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labours to him. *South.*

2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen upon; to adopt into a nation or state.—3. To accustom or habituate to a climate; to acclimatize.—4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make our own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.

Naturalize (nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.i.* 1. To become like a native.

I have *naturalized* here (in London) perfectly, and have been more kindly received than is good for my modesty to remember. *Jeffrey.*

2. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency. *H. Bushnell.*

Naturally (nat'ū-ral-li), *adv.* In a natural manner: (*a*) according to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit; as, he was *naturally* eloquent. (*b*) According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life.

That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* performed. *Shak.*

(*c*) According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows. (*d*) Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.

There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows. *Johnson.*

Naturalness (nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state of being natural: (*a*) the state of being given or produced by nature; as, the *naturalness* of desire. (*b*) Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; absence of affectation; as, the *naturalness* of a person's behaviour.

Nature (nā'tūr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *natura*, from the stem of *natus* (for *gnatus*), born, produced, from root *gna* or *gan*, seen in E. *know*, *can*, *ken*, *kin*; Skr. *jan*, to produce; L. *gigno*, to beget; Gr. *gignomai*, to be born (the last two being reduplicated forms).] 1. In a general sense, the universe, as contradistinguished from the Creator; whatever exists or is produced without artificial means; the system of things of which ourselves are a part; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded, and which affects his organs, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, animals, and the like.

Nature in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things. *Nature* means the sum of all phenomena, together with the causes which produce them; including not only all that happens, but all that is capable of happening; the unused capabilities of causes being as much a part of the idea of *nature*, as those which take effect. *J. S. Mill.*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that carry on the processes of the creation; the total of all agencies and forces, often conceived of as a single and separate force. In this sense sometimes opposed to supernatural agency.

And there is in this business more than *nature*
Was ever conduct of. *Shak.*

Sometimes to human institutions and tendencies.

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

3. The inherent qualities of anything; the essential qualities or attributes which constitute it what it is, as distinct from others; as, the *nature* of the soul; human *nature*; divine *nature*; the *nature* of a circle or an angle. When we speak of the *nature* of man we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the *nature* of a man, or an individual of the race, we mean the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition, or temper. Hence—4. Disposition of mind; temper; individual constitution; personal character; natural endowments opposed to acquired: sometimes applied metonymically to the person so endowed; as, we should look up to a superior *nature*.

His *nature* is too noble for the world. *Shak.*

Hence—5. Quality; sort; kind; species. 'Of a strange *nature* is the suit you follow.' *Shak.*

A dispute of this *nature* caused a mischief to a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

6. The vital powers of man; human life; vitality.

Till the foul crimes done in my days of *nature*
Are burnt and purged away. *Shak.*
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.*

7. Natural affection.

Have we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope.*

8. That which is conformed to nature, or to truth and reality, as distinguished from that which is artificial, forced, or remote from actual experience.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

—*To go the way of nature, to pay the debt of nature*, and similar phrases, to die.

He's *walked the way of nature*. *Shak.*

—*Laws of nature*, those generalizations which express the order observed in the phenomena of nature.

Nature and *nature's laws* lay hid in night.
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light. *Pope.*

—*In a state of nature*, (*a*) naked as when born; nude. (*b*) In *theol.* in a state of sin; unregenerated.—*Good nature*, natural good temper.—*Ill nature*, natural bad temper.—*Law of nature*, or *natural law*, in a moral sense, is that sense of justice and that feeling of right and wrong experienced by every human being, and which has been emphatically described as a law written by the finger of God on the heart of man.

Nature (nā'tūr), *a.* Natural; growing spontaneously; as, *nature* grass; *nature* hay. [Scotch.]

Nature † (nā'tūr), *v.t.* To endow with natural qualities. 'He which *natureth* every kynde.' *Gower.*

Natureless (nā'tūr-les), *a.* Not consonant with nature; unnatural. *Milton.*

Nature-printing (nā'tūr-print-ing), *n.* A process by which objects, such as plants, mosses, ferns, lace, &c., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. The object is placed between a plate of copper and one of lead, which are passed between heavy rollers, when a perfect impression is made on the leaden plate.

Naturism (nā'tūr-izm), *n.* In *med.* a view which attributes everything to nature. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

Naturist (nā'tūr-ist), *n.* One who ascribes everything to nature. *Boyle; Dunglison.*

Naturity † (nā-tūr'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

Naturize (nā'tūr-īz), *v.t.* To endow with a nature or special qualities. *B. Jonson.*

Nauclea (nạ'klē-a), *n.* [Gr. *naus*, a ship, and *kleiō*, to inclose, from the half capsule being hull-shaped.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ, containing about thirty species, natives of tropical Asia and Oceania. They are nearly allied to Uncaria, differing in the flowers being sessile. They are trees or shrubs, with usually large sessile or stalked leaves and globose heads of small yellow flowers.

Naufrage † (nạ'frāj), *n.* [L. *naufragium*—*navis*, a ship, and *frango*, to break.] Shipwreck. 'Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects.' *Bacon.*

Naufragiate† (nạ-frā'ji-āt), *v. t.* To shipwreck. *Lithgow.*

Naufragous† (nạ'fra-gus), *a.* [L. *naufragus.* See NAUFRAGE.] Causing shipwreck. 'That tempestuous, and oft-*naufragous* sea.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Naught (nạt), *n.* [A. Sax. *náht, nóht,* more fully *náwiht,* from *ne,* the negative particle, and *áwiht,* aught, itself a compound (see AUGHT). It means, lit., not or never a whit, and *not* is the same word in a still more abbreviated form.] Nought; nothing. —*To set at naught,* to slight, disregard, or despise.

Naught† (nạt), *adv.* In no degree; not at all; not.

To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied.
Fairfax.

I saw how that his houndes have him caught,
And freten him, for that they knew him *naught.*
Chaucer.

Naught (nạt), *a.* 1. Worthless; of no value or account. 'Things *naught* and things indifferent.' *Hooker.*—2.† Naughty; bad; vile.

No man can be stark *naught* at once. *Fuller.*

3.† Lost; ruined.

Go, get you to your house, begone, away!
All will be *naught* else. *Shak.*

Naughtily (nạt'i-li), *adv.* In a naughty manner: (*a*)† wickedly; corruptly. (*b*) Perversely; mischievously: said of children, and now the only use of the word.

Naughtiness (nạt'i-nes), *n.* 1.† The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart.
1 Sam. xvii. 28.

2. Perverseness; mischievousness; misbehaviour, as of children: now the sole use of the word.

Naughtly† (nạt'li), *adv.* Naughtily; corruptly.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up.
Mir. for Mags.

Naughty (nạt'i), *a.* [From *naught.*] 1. Worthless; good for nothing; bad.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs.
Jer. xxiv. 2.

2.† Wicked; corrupt.

A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. Prov. vi. 12.

3. Mischievous; bad; very wrong; as, a *naughty* child; *naughty* conduct. [The word is not now used except in this sense, as applied to children, or in mock censure.]—4.† Unfit; unfavourable. 'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in.' *Shak.*

Naughty-pack† (nạt'i-pak), *n.* A term of abuse or reproach applied either to male or female.

He called me . . . the vilest nicknames, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack.* *Chapman.*

Naulage† (nạl'āj), *n.* [L. *naulum,* Gr. *naulon,* passage-money, fare, from *naus,* a ship.] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons by sea or passage over a river. *Bailey.*

Naumachy, Naumachia (nạ'ma-ki, nạ-mā'ki-a), *n.* [L. *naumachia;* Gr. *naumachia*—*naus,* a ship, and *machē,* fight.] 1. A naval combat; a sea-fight.

And now the *naumachie* begins
Close to the surface. *Lovelace.*

2. In *Rom. antiq.* a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.—3. The place where these shows were exhibited.

Naumannite (nạ'man-īt), *n.* [From the mineralogist *Naumann.*] A native selenide of silver and lead, occurring in cubical crystals, granular, and in thin plates.

Nauplius (nạ'pli-us), *n.* pl. **Nauplii** (nạ'pli-ī). [L. *nauplius,* Gr. *nauplios,* the argonaut or nautilus.] A larval stage in the development of many Crustacea, in which the animal has an ovate unsegmented body, a median eye, and three pairs of limbs. This form of the common fresh-water cyclops was at one time described as a distinct genus. The nauplius is regarded as the primitive form of all crustaceans.

Nauropometer (nạ-ro-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *naus,* a ship, *ropē,* inclination, *metron,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea. *Admiral Smyth.*

Nauscopy (nạs'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *naus,* a ship, and *skopē,* view.] The art or pretended art of discovering ships or land at considerable distances.

Nausea (nạ'shē-ạ), *n.* [L., from Gr. *nausia,* from *naus,* a ship.] Sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

Nauseant (nạ'shē-ant), *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

Nauseate (nạ'shē-āt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *nauseated;* ppr. *nauseating.* [L. *nauseo.*] To become squeamish; to feel nausea; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Nauseate (nạ'shē-āt), *v. t.* 1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise which in her youth she won.
Dryden.

2. To affect with disgust; to cause to feel nausea.

He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were *nauseated.* *Swift.*

Nauseation (nạ-shē-ā'shon), *n.* The condition of being nauseated, or the act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*

Nauseative (nạ'shē-āt-iv), *a.* Causing nausea or loathing.

Nauseous (nạ'shus), *a.* Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence: in a weaker sense, distasteful.

Those trifles, wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
Sir J. Denham.

Nauseously (nạ'shus-li), *adv.* In a nauseous manner; loathsomely; disgustfully.

Nauseousness (nạ'shus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nauseous; loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

Nautch (nạch), *n.* In the East Indies, an entertainment which consists chiefly in witnessing dancing by professional performers called nautch-girls.

Nautch-girl (nạch'gėrl), *n.* In the East Indies, one who performs in a nautch; a native dancing-girl.

They caught them round the waists, and began to haul them about as if they were *nautch-girls.*
W. H. Russell.

Nautic (nạ'tik), *a.* Same as *Nautical,* but obsolete or only poetical.

Nautical (nạ'tik-al), *a.* [L. *nauticus, from nauta,* a seaman, for *navita,* from *navis,* a ship. See NAVAL.] Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as, *nautical* skill; a *nautical* almanac. See ALMANAC.—*Nautical distance,* the arc of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places.—*Nautical day.* See DAY.—*Nautical mile.* See MILE.—*Naval, Nautical.* See NAVAL.

Nautically (nạ'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to navigation.

Nautilidæ, Nautilacea (nạ-til'i-dē, nạ-til-ā'sē-a), *n. pl.* [*Nautilus* (which see).] A family of cephalopodous molluscs, constituting with the Ammonitidæ or ammonite family the order Tetrabranchiata. The septa of the shell are simple, curved, or slightly lobed; the sutures are more or less plain, and the siphuncle is central, sub-central, or internal. The family is divided into two sections: (*a*) the *Nautilidæ* proper and (*b*) the *Orthoceratidæ.* The most important typical forms of the family are the genera Nautilus and Orthoceras (which see).

Nautilite (nạ'til-īt), *n.* Any fossil shell, apparently allied to the existing nautilus.

Nautiloid (nạ'til-oid), *a.* [L. *nautilus* (which see), and Gr. *eidos,* likeness.] Resembling the nautilus: a term applied to the many-chambered shells, or rather cell-cases, of those foraminifera whose coils present externally a resemblance to the nautilus. *Page.*

Nautiloid (nạ'til-oid), *n.* That which has the form of the nautilus.

Nautilus (nạ'til-us), *n.* [Gr. *nautilos,* a sailor, also a nautilus, from *naus,* a ship.] 1. A genus of cephalopods, with polythalamous or many-chambered shells. The shell of the pearl nautilus (*N. pompilius*) is a spiral, with smooth sides. The turns are contiguous, the outer side covering the inner. The chambers are separated by transverse septa, which are concave outwards, and perforated by a tube passing through the disk. The nautilus is an inhabitant of the tropical seas. Only three or four recent species are known, though the fossil species exceed a hundred. The animal resides in the cavity of its first or external chamber. A siphuncle connects the body with the air-chambers, passing through an aperture and short projecting tube in each transverse septum till it terminates in the smallest chamber at the inner extremity of the shell. These internal chambers contain only air. By means of the siphuncle the animal is enabled to sink itself or to swim. See cut of Nautilus under art. TETRABRANCHIATA.—2. A loose popular name applied to the shells of several different genera of mollusca. The animal which is said to sail in its shell upon the surface of the water is the paper nautilus or argonaut (*Argonauta Argo*). See ARGONAUT.—3. A form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by means of condensed air.—*Nautilus propeller,* a hydraulic device for propelling ships. Water is admitted into a water-tight compartment in the bottom of the vessel, in which is a horizontal turbine-wheel rotated by a vertical shaft from the engine. The rotation of the wheel impels the water through two pipes outwardly to each side of the ship, where it escapes through two nozzles which may be directed either toward the bow or stern of the vessel, causing her either to go ahead or back, as the case may be.

Navagium (na-vaj'i-um), *n.* [L. *navis,* a ship.] A duty on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Dugdale.*

Naval (nā'val), *a.* [L. *navalis,* from *navis,* a ship; cog. Gr. *naus,* Skr. *naus,* from a root *nu* for *snu,* meaning to float, to glide, to flow.] 1. Consisting of ships; as, a *naval* force or armament.—2. Pertaining to a navy or to ships; as, *naval* stores.—*Naval officer,* one belonging to the royal navy; in the United States, an officer who assists the custom-house collector in collecting the customs on importations.—*Naval crown,* among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred either on a naval commander who gained any signal victory or on the one who first boarded an enemy's ship. In *her.* the naval crown is formed with the sterns and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.—*Naval, Nautical. Naval* is more especially applied to what pertains to a ship or a navy, its crew, equipments, tactics, &c.; *nautical* to what pertains to the science or art of navigation.—SYN. Nautical, marine, maritime.

Navals† (nā'valz), *n. pl.* Naval affairs. 'In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age.' *Clarendon.*

Navarch (nā'värk), *n.* [Gr. *nauarchos*—*naus,* a ship, and *archē,* rule.] In *Greek antiq.* the commander of a fleet.

Navarchy (nā'vär-ki), *n.* Knowledge of managing ships; nautical skill or experience. 'Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships.' *Sir W. Pettie.*

Navarrese (nav-a-rēz'), *a.* Pertaining to Navarre.

Navarrese (nav-a-rēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Navarre.

Nave (nāv), *n.* [A. Sax. *nafu, nafa;* cog. D. *nave, naaf,* Dan. *nav,* Icel. *nöf,* G. *nabe,* the middle of a wheel. *Navel* is a dim. from this word, and *auger* is partly derived from it.] 1. The thick piece of timber in the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted. Called also the *Hub* or *Hob.*—2.† The navel. 'He unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chaps.' *Shak.*

Nave (nāv), *n.* [Lit. ship, from O.Fr. *nave* (Mod. Fr. *nef*), It. *nave,* from L. *navis,* a ship. The Germans translate it by their own word *schiff,* a ship.] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church, extending from the western entrance to the transept, or to the choir or chancel, according to the nature and extent of the church; the part between the aisles. See CATHEDRAL and CHURCH.

Nave-hole (nāv'hōl), *n.* The hole in the centre of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree. *Admiral Smyth.*

Navel (nā'vl), *n.* [A. Sax. *nafel, nafol;* D. *navel,* Dan. *navle,* Icel. *nafle,* G. *nabel*—navel; dim. forms from words signifying nave of a wheel.] 1. A cicatrix in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached. Hence—2. The central point or part of anything; the middle.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton.

—*Navel-bolt,* in *ships,* the bolt which secures a carronade to its slide.—*Navel-point,* in

her. the point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse point; the nombril (which see).

Navel-gall (nā'vl-gal), *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of a horse, behind the saddle.

Navelled (nā'vld), *a.* Furnished with a navel.

Navel-string (nā'vl-string), *n.* The umbilical cord. See NAVEL.

Navelwort (nā'vl-wėrt), *n.* The popular name given to the British species of the genus Cotyledon, nat. order Crassulaceæ (*C. Umbilicus*), growing upon rocks and old walls. It is a fleshy plant, with round peltate leaves and a long raceme of small whitish somewhat bell-shaped flowers.

Navew (nā'vū), *n.* [From O.Fr. *naveau*, from L.L. *napellus*, a dim. of L. *napus*, a kind of turnip, whence A. Sax. *nœpe*, Sc. *neep*, a turnip.] A popular name of the wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*). It is an annual plant with a tapering root, glaucous heart-shaped leaves, and large pale-yellow flowers, and grows in cornfields.

Navicular (na-vik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *navicula*, a little ship, from *navis*, a ship.] Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat; cymbiform.—The *navicular bone* is the scaphoid bone of the hand or foot.

Navigability (nav'i-ga-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

Navigable (nav'i-ga-bl), *a.* [L. *navigabilis*, from *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships; as, a *navigable* river.

Almighty Jove surveys
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas.
Dryden.

Navigableness (nav'i-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

Navigably (nav'i-ga-bli), *adv.* In a navigable manner.

Navigant† (nav'i-gant), *n.* A navigator. *Hackluyt.*

Navigate (nav'i-gāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *navigated*; ppr. *navigating.* [L. *navigo, navigatum*, from *navis*, a ship.] To pass on water in ships; to sail.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

Navigate (nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* 1. To pass over in ships; to sail on.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the Northern ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; as, to *navigate* a ship.

Navigation (nav-i-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *navigatio.* See NAVIGATE.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels; sailing; as, the *navigation* of the northern seas.—2. The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. The management of the sails, rudder, &c., or the working of the ship generally, though essential to the practice of navigation, belongs rather to seamanship, navigation being more especially the art of directing and measuring the course of ships, the method of determining the position, &c., by the laws of geometry, or by astronomical principles and observations. Navigation turns chiefly upon four things, two of which being given or known, the rest are thence found out. These are the difference of latitude, difference of longitude, the reckoning or distance run, and the course or rhumb sailed on. The places of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars are deduced from observation and calculation, and arranged in tables, the use of which is absolutely necessary in reducing observations taken at sea for the purpose of ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the ship, and the variation of the compass. The course and distance are ascertained by means of the log-line, or dead-reckoning, together with the compass. By mathematics the necessary tables are constructed, and rules investigated for performing the more difficult parts of navigation. (See LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, SAILING, &c.)—3. Ships in general; shipping. 'Though the yeasty waves confound and swallow *navigation* up.' *Shak.* [Poetical.]—*Aerial navigation*, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.—*Inland navigation*, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.

Navigator (nav'i-gāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skilful in the art of navigation.—2. A navvy: a name said to have been originally given to the labourers employed in canal making or inland navigation, but not now used.

Navigerous (na-vij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *navis*, a ship, and *gero*, to bear.] Capable of floating ships. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Navvy (nav'i), *n.* [Abbrev. from *navigator.*] A common labourer, engaged in such works as the making of canals or railways. See NAVIGATOR, 2.

Navy (nā'vi), *n.* [O.Fr. *navie*, from L. *navis*, a ship. See NAVAL.] 1.† A fleet.

My gracious sovereign, on the western coast
Rideth a puissant *navy.* *Shak.*

2. A collective term for all the ships, or all of a certain class belonging to a country; as, the mercantile *navy* of Britain; more especially, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or monarch; the naval establishment of any country, including the collective body of ships, officers, men, stores, &c., intended for use in war; in Great Britain distinguished by the title of Royal Navy. Between 1841 and 1859 steam were gradually substituted for sailing vessels in the British navy, and since 1860 armour-plated ships, armed with guns of enormous calibre, either in broadside or in turrets, have been introduced, as also torpedo craft, &c. The ironclad fleet, the most important division of the navy, is divided into classes according to strength of armour and armament and mode of construction. The government of the navy is vested in the Board of Admiralty, the members of which are styled 'lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral'. The board consists of six members: the *first lord*, who has supreme authority, and is always a member of the cabinet; four other naval lords, known respectively as the *senior naval lord*, the *second naval lord*, the *third naval lord and controller*, and the *junior naval lord*; and lastly a *civil lord*; each of these having special duties falling to his charge, as the direction of the movements of the fleets, the management of the dockyards, the building, equipment, and repair of ships, and the victualling of the fleets. Under the board is a financial secretary, changing, like the lords, with the government in power; while the fixed administration consists of a permanent secretary, heads of departments, &c. The highest rank in the active service is that of admiral, of which there are three grades, viz. admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. The command of each ship is intrusted to a captain or to a commander, or other officer, according to the size of the ship. The personnel consists of seamen, marines, engineers, stokers, &c., and the officers under whose command they are placed are divided into three classes, viz. commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.

Navy-bill (nā'vi-bil), *n.* 1. A bill drawn by an officer of the royal navy for his pay, &c. 2. A bill issued by the admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.

Nawab (na-wab'), *n.* [Hind.] A viceroy; a deputy; a nabob (which see).

Nawl† (nal), *n.* [For *an awl*, as *newt* for *an ewt.* See NALL.] An awl. 'To bore their ears through with a *nawl.*' *Fotherby.*

Nay (nā), *adv.* [Equivalent to *ne aye*, that is, not ever, not at all, but directly from the Scandinavian (Icel. and Dan. *nei*, Sw. *nej*, no, not), and not from A. Sax. *ná*, no, not. Comp. *nor*, for *ne or*, not or; *neither*, for *ne either*, not either, &c. See NE.] 1. No; a word that expresses negation or refusal. 'Whilst one says only yea, and t'other *nay.*' *Sir J. Denham.*

I tell you *nay:* but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Lu. xiii. 5.

2. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of intensiveness or amplification.

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty, *nay* invitation, to as many as would to come and hear. *Bp. Fell.*

—*To say nay*, to deny; to refuse.

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be *said nay.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nay† (nā), *n.* Denial; refusal.

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Brown.*

Nay† (nā), *v.t.* To say nay; to refuse; to deny.

Nayward† (nā'ward), *n.* Tendency to denial.

You would believe my saying
Howe'er you lean to the *nayward.* *Shak.*

Nayword† (nā'wėrd), *n.* 1. A byword; a proverbial reproach.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shak.*

2. A watchword.

And, in any case, have a *nayword*, that you may know one another's mind. *Shak.*

Nazarean, Nazarene (naz-a-rēn'), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Nazareth.—2. A name given to Christ, and to the early converts to Christianity, in contempt. Acts xxiv. 5.—3. One of a sect which arose at the end of the first century, during the sojourn of the Christians in Pella. They are supposed to have retained a judaizing adherence to the Mosaic law, and to have held a low opinion about the divinity of Christ.

Nazarite (naz'a-rīt), *n.* A Jew who by certain vows and acts devoted himself to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life. Num. vi. 2–21.

Nazariteship (naz'a-rīt-ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a Nazarite. *Goodrich.*

Nazaritic (naz-a-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Nazaritism.

Nazaritism (naz'a-rit-izm), *n.* The vows or practice of the Nazarites.

Naze (nāz), *n.* [See NESS, NOSE.] A promontory or headland; as, the *Naze* of Norway.

Ne (nē), *adv.* [A. Sax. *ne*, no, not; a widely spread negative particle; comp. Icel. *ne, né*, Goth. and O.H.G. *ni*, L. *ne*, Gr. *nē-*, Skr. *na.* It occurs in *nay, no, nor*, &c.] Not; never. 'Yet who was that Belphœbe, he *ne* wist.' *Spenser.* 'Who *ne* in virtue's ways did take delight.' *Byron.* We find it in early English writers combined with a following word; as, *nill*, for *ne will*, will not; *nas*, for *ne has*, has not; *nis*, for *ne is*, is not.

Ne,† *conj.* Nor. '*Ne* never for no wele, *ne* for no wo.' *Chaucer.*

Neaf (nēf), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Sc. *neive*, Icel. *hnefi, nefi*, Dan. *nœve*, Sw. *näfve*, the fist.] The fist. 'Give me your *neaf*, Mounsieur Mustardseed.' *Shak.* Written also *Neif, Neive, Nieve.* [Now obsolete except in provincial English and Scotch.]

Neal† (nēl), *v.t.* [Contr. from *anneal* (which see).] To temper by heat; to anneal. *Boyle.*

Neal† (nēl), *v.t.* To be tempered by heat. See ANNEAL. [Rare.]

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

Neap (nēp), *a.* [A. Sax. *nēp*, neap; probably akin to Dan. *knap*, Icel. *hneppr*, strait, narrow, scanty; E. *nip.*] Low: applied to those tides which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are the lowest tides, and occur when the attractions of the sun and moon act on the waters of the ocean in directions at right angles, taking place about four or five days before new and full moon. See TIDE.

Neap (nēp), *n.* A neap-tide or lowest tide: opposed to *spring*-tide. 'High springs and dead *neaps.*' *Hakewill.*

Neaped (nēpt), *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to be *neaped*, when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring-tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring-tide.

Neapolitan (nē-a-pol'i-tan), *a.* [L. *Neapolis*, Naples.] Belonging to Naples or to its inhabitants.

Neapolitan (nē-a-pol'i-tan), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the city of Naples, formerly also of the kingdom of Naples.

Neap-tide (nēp'tīd), *n.* One of the lowest tides. See NEAP.

Near (nēr), *a.* [A. Sax. *neár*, compar. of *neáh*, nigh (*nearer* is a double compar.); Icel. *nær, nœrri*, Dan. *nær*, near, nearer. See NIGH.] 1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree; not far removed; adjacent. 'So now I think my time is *near.*' *Tennyson.*

Behold now, this city is *near* to flee unto.
Gen. xix. 20.

2. Closely related or allied by blood.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. Lev. xviii. 12.

3. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; familiar; as, a *near* friend.—4. Affecting one's interest or feelings; touching; coming home to one. 'A matter of so great and *near* concernment.' *Locke.*

He hath sent me an earnest inviting, which many my *near* occasions did urge me to put off. *Shak.*

5. Close; not deviating from an original or model; observant of style or manner of the thing copied; literal.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest* . . . and the most sonorous translation of the Æneid. *Dryden.*

6. So as barely to escape injury, danger, or exposure; close; narrow; as, a *near* shave; *near* work. 'Long chases and *near* escapes of Tantia Topee.' *W. H. Russell.*—7. On the left: opposed to *off*, in riding or driving; as, the *near* side; the *near* fore-leg.—8. Short; serving to bring the object close. 'Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest* way.' *Milton.*—9. Close; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious.

A *near* and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh. *Hales.*

SYN. Nigh, close, adjacent, proximate, contiguous, present, ready, intimate, familiar, dear.

Near (nēr), *prep.* At no great distance from; close to; nigh.

I have heard thee say,
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart. *Shak.*

Near (nēr), *adv.* 1. Almost at hand, within a little; in or by close relation or alliance; closely. 'They will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles.' *Bacon.* 'The earl of Armagnac *near* knit to Charles.' *Shak.*—2. *Naut.* close to the wind: opposed to *off*.

Near (nēr), *v.t.* To approach; to come near; as, the ship *neared* the land.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *neares* you. *Heywood.*

Near (nēr), *v.i.* To approach; to draw near.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared* and *neared*. *Coleridge.*

Nearctic (nē-ärk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and E. *arctic.*] One of the six regions into which zoologists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The Nearctic region extends throughout America down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Near-dweller (nēr'dwel-ėr), *n.* A neighbour.

We may chance
Meet some of our *near-dwellers* with my car. *Keats.*

Near-hand (nēr'hand), *a.* Near; nigh. [Scotch.]

Near-hand (nēr'hand), *adv.* Near-at-hand; nearly; almost; closely; intimately. [Old English and Scotch.]

The entering *near-hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon.*

Near-legged (nēr'legd), *a.* Walking with the feet so near each other that they come in contact. *Shak.*

Nearly (nēr'li), *adv.* So as to be near: (*a*) almost; within a little; at no great distance; not remotely. (*b*) Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related or allied. (*c*) Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton.*

(*d*) In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

Nearness (nēr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being near in any of the senses of the word; as, (*a*) closeness in time or place; small distance.

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

(*b*) Closeness of relationship. (*c*) Parsimony; closeness in expenses. *Bacon.*

Near-sighted (nēr'sīt-ed), *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.

Near-sightedness (nēr'sīt-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being near-sighted; myopy.

Neat (nēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *neát*, Sc. *nowt*, Icel. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, cattle, an ox; from verbal stem Icel. *njóta*, A. Sax. *neótan*, to use, to enjoy; Goth. *niûtan*, to take.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows: commonly used collectively, though sometimes applied to a single animal. 'A *neat* and a sheep of his own.' *Tusser.*

And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat*. *Shak.*

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*,
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. *Herrick.*

—*Neat's-foot oil*, an oil obtained from the feet of neat.

Neat (nēt), *a.* Belonging or relating to animals of the ox kind; as, *neat* cattle.

Neat (nēt), *a.* [Fr. *net*, *nette*, from L. *nitidus*, shining, from *niteo*, to shine.] 1. Having everything in perfect order; orderly; tidy; trim; as, the room was always very *neat*; *neat* in one's dress.—2. Free from what is offensive, unbecoming, or in bad taste; pleasing with simplicity; nice. 'Sluttery to such *neat* excellence opposed.' *Shak.* 'What *neat* repast shall feast us.' *Milton.*—3. Expressed in few and well-chosen words; free from tawdriness or turgidity; simply elegant; chaste: said of style. '*Neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively.' *Pope.*—4. Pure; unadulterated; unmixed; as, *neat* brandy.

Tuns of sweet old wine, along the wall,
Neat and divine drink. *Chapman.*

5. Complete in character, skill, &c.; exact; finished; adroit; clever; as, a *neat* piece of work; a *neat* trick. 'By thy leave, my *neat* scoundrel.' *B. Jonson.*—6. Clear of the cask, case, wrapper, &c.; with all deductions made; as, *neat* weight. [In this sense usually written *Net* or *Nett*.] SYN. Nice, pure, cleanly, tidy, trim, spruce, smart.

Neat-handed (nēt'hand-ed), *a.* Using the hands with neatness; clever and tidy; deft; dexterous.

Herbs, and other country messes,
Which the *neat-handed* Phyllis dresses. *Milton.*

Nor is he (Bp. Burnet) a *neat-handed* workman even of that class. *Craik.*

Neatherd (nēt'hėrd), *n.* A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. *Shak.*

Neat-house† (nēt'hous), *n.* A house for neat cattle; a cow-house. *Massinger.*

Neatify† (nēt'i-fī), *v.t.* To render neat. *Chapman.*

Neat-land (nēt'land), *n.* In *law*, land let out to yeomanry. *Cowell.*

Neatly (nēt'li), *adv.* In a neat manner: (*a*) tidily. 'Wearing his apparel *neatly*.' *Shak.* (*b*) With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as, a lady *neatly* dressed. 'Twelve vast French romances *neatly* gilt.' *Pope.* (*c*) In simple and elegant style; as, an address *neatly* drawn up.

Neatness (nēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neat: (*a*) tidiness; as, the *neatness* of a garment. (*b*) Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; chasteness; simple elegance; as, *neatness* of style; *neatness* of dress.

Neatress† (nēt'res), *n.* A female who takes care of neat or cattle. *Warner.*

Neb (neb), *n.* [A. Sax. *neb*, *nebb*, face, mouth, beak; D. *neb*, Dan. *næb*, Sw. *näbb*, Icel. *nef*, the beak of a bird, a nose; closely allied to forms with initial *s*, as D. *sneb*, Dan. Sw. and O.G. *snabel* (Mod.G. *schnabel*), a beak; comp. E. *snipe*.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth or snout; a nib. 'How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!' *Shak.*

Twa unlucky red-coats were up for the black-fishing or some siccan ploy, for the *neb* o' them's never out of mischief. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-a), *n.* A genus of entomostracous crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopoda, and containing two or more interesting British species.

Neb-neb (neb'neb), *n.* See BABLAH.

Nebris (neb'ris), *n.* [Gr.] A fawn's skin worn as a part of the dress by hunters and others. In works of art it is the characteristic covering of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, and satyrs.

Nebula (neb'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Nebulæ** (neb'ū-lē). [L. *nebula*, a cloud, mist, vapour; closely allied to Gr. *nephélē*, a cloud, mass of clouds; from same root as Icel. *nifl*, mist, fog; O.G. *nibul*, G. *nebel*, mist.] 1. In *pathol.* (*a*) a white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea. (*b*) A cloudy appearance in the urine.—2. In *astron.* the name given to certain celestial objects resembling white clouds, which in many cases when observed through telescopes of sufficient power have been resolved into clusters of distinct stars. As more and more powerful telescopes have been employed, the number of resolvable nebulæ has become greater and greater, and it is probable that many nebulæ irresolvable at present may yet appear to be star clusters in telescopes more powerful than those now employed. The spectroscope has, however, shown that many nebulæ, among which are several which had hitherto appeared to be well-authenticated clusters, consist of masses of incandescent gas. Nebulæ have been classified as follows:—(*a*) *clusters of stars* either of a globular or irregular form, in a more or less advanced state of concentration. (*b*) *Resolvable nebulæ*, differing from clusters in having no visible outlying branches. (*c*) *Irresolvable nebulæ*, of elliptic, spiral, annular, and irregular forms. (*d*) *Planetary nebulæ*, so called because they slightly resemble in appearance the larger planets. (*e*) *Nebulous star*, a bright star often seen in the centre of a circular nebula, or two bright stars associated with a double nebula, or with two distinct nebulæ near each other. (*f*) *Irregular nebulæ*, which are unlike all other forms of nebulæ, and seem to consist of fantastic convolutions of nebulous matter.—3. In *her.* see NEBULY.

Nebular (neb'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.—*Nebular hypothesis*, a celebrated hypothesis which supposes that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula; that this had a revolution on its own axis from west to east; that the temperature gradually diminishing, and the nebula contracting by refrigeration, the rotation increased in rapidity, and zones of nebulosity were successively thrown off in consequence of the centrifugal force overpowering the central attraction. These zones being condensed, and partaking of the primary rotation, constituted the planets, some of which in turn threw off zones which now form their satellites. The main body being condensed towards the centre formed the sun.

Nebule,† *n.* A small cloud. *Chaucer.*

Nebule-moulding (neb'ūl-mōld"ing), *n.* Same as *Nebuly-moulding*. *Gwilt.*

Nebulist (neb'ū-list), *n.* One who upholds the nebular hypothesis. *Page.*

Nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), *a.* Misty; cloudy; foggy; nebulous. *Derham.*

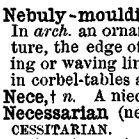
Nebulosity (neb-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being nebulous or cloudy; cloudiness; haziness.—2. In *astron.* the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars; the state or condition of existing as a nebula.

All the material ingredients of the earth existed in this diffuse *nebulosity*, either in the state of vapour, or in some state of still greater expansion. *Whewell.*

Nebulous (neb'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *nebulosus*, from *nebula*, a cloud.] 1. Cloudy; hazy; literally or figuratively; as, he was quite in a *nebulous* condition.—2. In *astron.* pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.—*Nebulous star.* See under NEBULA.

Nebulousness (neb'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness. 'Many spots in the brightest moons, and much *nebulousness* in the fairest stars.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Nebuly (neb'ū-li), *a.* Covered or ornamented with wavy lines: used chiefly or solely in heraldry, and applied to a line drawn with undulations like the wavy edges of clouds, or to a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.



A fess nebuly.

Nebuly (neb'ū-li), *n.* In *her.* a line of partition of a wavy form. See the adjective.

Nebuly-moulding (neb'ū-li-mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* an ornament in Norman architecture, the edge of which forms an undulating or waving line, and which is introduced in corbel-tables and archivolts.

Nece,† *n.* A niece; a cousin. *Chaucer.*

Necessarian (ne-ses-sā'ri-an), *n.* See NECESSITARIAN.

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this, whether volition can take place independently of motive. *W. Belsham.*

Necessarian (ne-ses-sā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to necessarianism.

Necessarianism (ne-ses-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that the determination of the will is necessitated by the influence of motives.

Let us suppose further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession—and hence of necessary laws—and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and *necessarianism*. *Huxley.*

Necessarily (ne'ses-sa-ri-li), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise; indispensably.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever. *Bp. Pearson.*

Necessariness (ne'ses-sa-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being necessary. *Johnson.*

Necessary (ne'ses-sa-ri), *a.* [From L. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, necessary, unavoidable—*ne*, not, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to yield. See CEDE.] 1. Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise; inevitable; unavoidable.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come. *Shak.*

In asserting that the human mind possesses, in its own ideas, an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cuthbert, and even by Plato. *Whewell.*

2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be absent without preventing the purpose intended; as, air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body.

All greatness is in virtue understood;
'Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Shak.*

3. Acting from necessity or the absolute determination of motives: opposed to *free*; as, whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.—*Necessary truths*, those truths which cannot from their very nature but be true. See TRUTH.

Necessary (ne'ses-sa-ri), *n.* 1. Anything necessary or indispensably requisite; anything that cannot be done without.

During the early stages of social development, every small group of people, and often every family, obtained separately its own *necessaries;* but now for each *necessary* and for each superfluity, there exists a combined body of wholesale and retail distributors. *H. Spencer.*

2. A privy; a water-closet.

Necessitarian, Necessarian (nē-ses'i-tā"ri-an, ne-ses-sā'ri-an), *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to the freedom of the will.

The Arminian has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the Arminian in a labyrinth of contradictions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct—to an *a priori* sense of what ought in equity to be. The *necessitarian* falls back upon the experienced reality of facts. *J. A. Froude.*

Necessitarianism (nē-ses'si-tā"ri-an-izm), *n.* Same as *Necessarianism.*

Necessitate (nē-ses'i-tāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *necessitated;* ppr. *necessitating.* [From L. *necessitas*, necessity. See NECESSARY.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

2. To compel; to force; to oblige.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

SYN. To compel, force, oblige, constrain, impel.

Necessitation (nē-ses'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of necessitating or making necessary; the state of being made necessary; compulsion. *Hobbes.*

Necessitied (nē-ses'i-ted), *a.* In a state of want; necessitous; controlled by necessity. *Shak.*

Necessitous (nē-ses'it-us), *a.* Exhibiting necessity in the sense of indigence: (*a*) very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) Narrow; destitute; pinching.

He was not in *necessitous* circumstances, his salary being a liberal one. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

Necessitously (nē-ses'it-us-li), *adv.* In a necessitous manner; as, to be *necessitously* circumstanced.

Necessitousness (nē-ses'it-us-nes), *n.* The state of being necessitous: extreme poverty or destitution; pressing want.

Where there is want and *necessitousness* there will be quarrelling. *Dr. T. Burnet.*

Necessitude (nē-ses'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *necessitudo*, necessity, also intimacy, relationship.] 1. Necessitousness; want.—2. Intimate connection or relation: a Latinism.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

Necessity (nē-ses'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*, from *necesse*, unavoidable. See NECESSARY.] 1. The state of being necessary; condition demanding that something must be: (*a*) the state of being unable to be otherwise; unavoidableness; inevitableness; as, it is of *necessity* that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time; it is of *necessity* that two contradictory propositions cannot both be true. (*b*) The state of being indispensable or requisite; indispensableness; need; as, there is no *necessity* for any interference in the case.

We see the *necessity* of an augmentation to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison.*

2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral; as, the general in this case acted from *necessity* and not from choice. 3. In *law*, a constraint upon the will, whereby a person is urged to do that which his judgment disapproves, and which, it is to be presumed, his will (if left to itself) would reject. A man, therefore, is excused for those acts which are done through unavoidable force and compulsion.—4. The absolute determination of the will by motives.—*Doctrine of necessity*, the doctrine that the will is absolutely determined by motives in all its volitions.—5. That which is requisite for a purpose; a necessary.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*

O, what was once to me
Mere matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast *necessity* of heart and life. *Tennyson.*

6. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need. 'Sworn brother to grim *necessity.*' *Shak.*

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his Majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

—*Logical necessity*, that which consists in the circumstance, that something cannot be conceived different from what it is.—*Moral necessity.* See above, definition 4.—*Physical necessity*, that which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is *conditional*, not *absolute.*

Neck (nek), *n.* [A. Sax. *hnecca*, the neck; D. *nek*, the neck or back of the neck; Dan. *nakke*, Icel. *hnakki*, the nape, the back part of the head; G. *nacken*, the neck. Further connections doubtful.] 1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects them. The bones of the neck in man, and in nearly all other mammals, are the seven cervical vertebræ. In man and in most quadrupeds this part is more slender than the trunk. 2. Any part corresponding to or resembling the neck of animals in things inanimate; as, (*a*) a long narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus; (*b*) the long slender part of a vessel, as a bottle or retort; (*c*) that part of a violin, guitar, banjo, or similar instrument, which connects the scroll or head and body, and on which is the finger-board.—*Neck of a column*, in *arch.* the part which serves to connect a capital or head with its body or shaft; that part which lies between the lowest moulding of the capital and the highest moulding of the shaft.—*Neck of a gun*, that part which lies between the muzzle-mouldings and the cornice-ring.—*To tie neck and heels*, to punish by forcibly bringing the chin and knees of the culprit close to each other, and keeping them in that state for a certain time.—*Neck and crop.* See under CROP.—*Neck or nothing*, at every risk.—*A stiff neck*, in *Scrip.* denotes obstinacy in sin.—*On the neck of*, immediately after; following closely; on the heels of. *Shak.; Bacon.*—*To break the neck of an affair*, (*a*) to destroy the main force of; to ruin or destroy. '*Breaks the neck* of their own cause.' *Milton.* (*b*) To get over the worst part of a thing; to get more than half through.

He was a capital spinner of a yarn when he had *broken the neck* of his day's work. *Hughes.*

—*To harden the neck*, to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious. Neh. ix. 17.—*To tread on the neck of (fig.)*, to subdue utterly; to crush in subjection; to oppress.

Neck-and-neck (nek-and-nek), *a.* Even; level; equal: used particularly in reference to horse-racing, and hence to any kind of competition.

Our lots in life, since at Harton we ran a *neck-and-neck* race, have been very different. *Farrar.*

Neckatee (nek'a-tē), *n.* A neckerchief.

Neck-band (nek'band), *n.* The part of a shirt which surrounds the neck, and to which the collar is attached.

Neckbeef (nek'bēf), *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. 'As cheap as *neckbeef.*' *Swift.*

Neckcloth (nek'kloth), *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth of some size folded and worn on the neck as part of a gentleman's dress.

Necked (nekt), *a.* Having a neck: generally used in composition, as in stiff-*necked.*

Neckerchief (nek'ėr-chif), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

Necklace (nek'lās), *n.* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn on the neck.

Necklaced (nek'lāst), *a.* Having a necklace; marked as with a necklace. 'The hooded and the *necklaced* snake.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Neckland (nek'land), *n.* A neck or long tract of land. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

Necklet (nek'let), *n.* A small chain, usually of gold, worn round the neck for suspending a locket or other article of jewelry.

Neck-mould, Neck-moulding (nek'mōld, nek'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* a small convex moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital; also, a similar member at the union of a finial with the pinnacle. See cut COLUMN.

Neck-or-nothing (nek'or-nuth-ing), *a.* Involving great risk; extremely dangerous; desperate; as, a mad *neck-or-nothing* freak.' *Dickens.*

Neck-piece (nek'pēs), *n.* An ornament or defence for the neck.

Neck-tie (nek'tī), *n.* A small band of cloth, generally silk or satin, worn round the neck, and tied in a more or less elaborate knot in front.

Neck-verse (nek'vėrs), *n.* 1. The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, by showing that he could read, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, 'Miserere mei,' &c. 'Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse.*' *Marlowe.*

Letter nor line know I never a one,
Were't my *neck-verse* at Hairibee. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A verse or saying on the utterance of which one's fate depends; a shibboleth.

These words, 'bread and cheese,' were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them; all pronouncing 'broad and cause' being presently put to death. *Fuller.*

Neckweed (nek'wēd), *n.* A slang or sportive term for hemp, as furnishing materials for hanging persons.

Necrolite (nek'rol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, a stone.] Fetid felspar, a variety of orthoclase which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore.

Necrologic, Necrological (nek-rō-loj'ik, nek-rō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a necrology; giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

Necrologist (nek-rol'o-jist), *n.* One who gives an account of deaths; one who writes obituary notices.

Necrology (nek-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, discourse.] A register of distinguished persons, members of societies, &c., who die within a certain time; an obituary or collection of obituary notices.

Necromancer (nek'rō-man-sėr), *n.* One who practises necromancy; a conjurer; a sorcerer; a wizard. Deut. xviii. 11.

Necromancy (nek'rō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *manteia*, divination. See BLACK-ART.] 1. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead.—2. The art of magic; enchantment; conjuration.

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there. *Drayton.*

Necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

Necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *n.* Trick; conjuration. 'With all the *necromantics* of their art.' *Young.* [Rare.]

Necromantical (nek-rō-man'tik-a-l), *a.* Same as *Necromantic.*

Necromantically (nek-rō-man'tik-al-li), *adv.* By necromancy or the black-art; by conjuration.

Necronite (nek'ron-īt), *n.* Same as *Necrolite.*

Necrophaga (nek-rof'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phagō*, to eat.] An extensive group of clavicorn beetles, comprehending those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances. One of the best known genera is Necrophorus, the burying-beetles. See NECROPHORUS.

Necrophagan (nek-rof'a-gan), *n.* A beetle of the group Necrophaga.

Necrophagous (nek-rof'a-gus), *a.* Eating or feeding on the dead; specifically, in *zool.* a term applied to animals which devour dead animals or other putrescent substances.

Necrophilism (nek-rof'il-izm), *n.* An unnatural and revolting love or appetite for the dead, manifested in various ways, as living beside dead bodies, exhuming corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them; the tendency sometimes developing into a sort of cannibalism.

Necrophobia, Necrophoby (nek-rō-fō'bi-a, nek'rō-fō-bi), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phobos*, fear.] 1. A horror of dead bodies. 2. Exaggerated fear of death, a symptom occurring in persons suffering from certain diseases. *Dunglison.*

Necrophorus (nek-rof'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phoros*, a bearer, from *phero*, to bear.] A genus of large and handsome coleopterous insects, which have obtained the name of burying-beetles, from the peculiar instinct which they exhibit of burying the dead bodies of small animals, such as

Necrophorus vespillo (Burying-beetle).

moles, mice, frogs, &c., as a receptacle for their eggs and larvæ. Some of the largest species are found in North America. There are several British species, distinguished by the golden-coloured bands upon the elytra. The *N. germanicus* is the largest and rarest of the British species. It belongs to Latreille's Necrophaga, to the Silphidæ of modern writers.

Necropolis (nek-rop'o-lis), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, a city: the city of the dead.] A name given in particular to the ancient cemeteries, which in the neighbourhood of some of the great cities are very extensive, and filled with magnificent remains. The name has also been given to some modern cemeteries in or near towns.

Necropsy (nek'rop-si), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *opsis*, sight.] Examination of a dead body.

Necroscopic, Necroscopical (nek-rō-skop'-ik, nek-rō-skop'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *skopeō*, to examine.] Relating to post-mortem examinations.

Necrosed (ne-krōst'), *a.* Affected by necrosis; as, a *necrosed* bone.

Necrosis (ne-krō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *nekrōsis*, deadness, from *nekroō*, to make dead, from *nekros*, dead.] 1. In *pathol.* death of the bone substance, a condition of the bone substance corresponding to what gangrene is to the soft parts, thus distinguished from *caries*, which corresponds to ulceration in the soft parts.—2. In *bot.* a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts of vegetables. It consists of small black spots below which the substance of the plant decays. Called also *Spotting*.

Nectandra (nek-tan'dra), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceæ, natives of South and Central America, consisting of large forest trees, with alternate leaves and loose axillary panicles or corymbs of perfect flowers. One of the species, *N. Rodiæi* (the green-heart tree of Demerara), furnishes bebeeru bark, which has been recommended in place of quinine as a febrifuge and antiperiodic. See GREEN-HEART.

Nectar (nek'tär), *n.* [Gr. Etymology unknown.] 1. In *Greek myth.* the drink of the gods, which was imagined to contribute much towards their eternal existence. It was said to impart a bloom, a beauty, and a vigour which surpassed all conception, and together with ambrosia (their solid food) repaired all the decays or accidental injuries of the divine constitution. 2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink, as a beverage made of sweet wine and honey or of sweet wine and half-dried grapes.—3. In *bot.* the honey of a flower; the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require.

Nectareal (nek-tā'rē-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nectar; nectarean.—2. Pertaining to the nectary of a plant; nectarial.

Nectarean (nek-tā'rē-an), *a.* Pertaining to nectar; resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. '*Nectarean* juice.' *Talfourd.*

Nectared (nek'tärd), *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

> And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
> Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Nectareous (nek-tā'rē-us), *a.* Same as *Nectarean*. 'The juice *nectareous*.' *Pope.*

Nectareously (nek-tā'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

Nectareousness (nek-tā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

Nectarial (nek-tā'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nectariferous (nek-ta-rif'ér-us), *a.* [*Nectar*, nectary, and L. *fero*, to bear.] 1. Producing nectar or honey; as, a *nectariferous* glandule.—2. Having a nectary.

Nectarilyma (nek''ta-ri-li'ma), *n.* In *bot.* a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as Menyanthes.

Nectarine (nek'tär-in), *a.* Sweet as nectar. '*Nectarine* fruits.' *Milton.*

Nectarine (nek'tär-in), *n.* A variety of the common peach (*Amygdalus persica*), and only differing from it in having a smoother rind and firmer pulp. Both are often found growing on the same tree. See PEACH.

Nectariniadæ, Nectarinidæ (nek'ta-rin-i''a-dē, nek-ta-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of slender-beaked insessorial birds, comprising the honey-suckers, all of which are foreign. See HONEY-SUCKER.

Nectarize (nek'tär-īz), *v.t.* To mingle with nectar; to sweeten. *Cockeram.*

Nectarostigma (nek''ta-rō-stig'ma), *n.* [*Nectar*, and Gr. *stigma*, a prick.] In *bot.* a gland secreting honey in certain flowers, as in Ranunculus.

Nectarotheca (nek'ta-rō-thē-ka), *n.* [*Nectar*, and Gr. *thēkē*, a case, a repository.] In *bot.* a honey or nectar case; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

Nectarous (nek'tär-us), *a.* Sweet as nectar.

Nectary (nek'ta-ri), *n.* [From *nectar*.] The name given by Linnæus to every part of a flower that contains or secretes a saccharine fluid, or even to every abnormal part of a flower. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx as in Tropæolum, or of the corolla as in Viola, or a part of the petals, or of some analogous organs, as in Aquilegia and Aconitum. The curious fringed scales of Parnassia are also considered of this kind, as also disks. The scales on the claws of the petals of Ranunculus and the pits on those of the lilies and fritillaries are also nectaries, as are the crown of narcissus, the processes of the passion-flower, and the inner minute scales of grasses. The cut shows section of the crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*), with the nectary glands at the base of the petals. If it is necessary to retain the term *nectary* it should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk.

a a, Nectary Glands.

Nectocalycine (nek-tō-kal'i-sīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nectocalyx; as, *nectocalycine* canals.

Nectocalyx (nek'tō-kā-liks), *n.* pl. **Nectocalyces** (nek-tō-kā'li-sēz). [Gr. *nēktos*, swimming, from *nēchō*, to swim, and *kalyx*, a cup.] In *zool.* the swimming-bell or disk of a medusa or jelly-fish, by the contractions of which the hydrosome is propelled through the water. Each nectocalyx consists of a bell-shaped cup, attached by its base to the hydrosome, and provided with a muscular lining in the interior of its cavity.

Nectosac (nek'tō-sak), *n.* [Gr. *nēchō*, to swim, and *sakkos*, a sac.] The interior of the swimming-bell or nectocalyx of a medusa or jelly-fish.

Nedder † (ned'ér), *n.* [A. Sax. *næddre*. See ADDER.] An adder.

Neddy (ned'i), *n.* [Apparently the dim. form of the familiar abbreviation of *Edward*; so *cuddy*, another name given to the ass, may be the common abbreviation of *Cuthbert*.] A familiar name for a donkey.

Née (nā), *pp.* [Fr., from L. *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, to be born.] Born: a term sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker, that is, Madame de Staël, born Necker, or whose family name was Necker.

Need (nēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *nēd, neād*; cog. D. *nood*, O.Fris. *nēd*, Icel. *nauth*, Dan. *nöd*, Goth. *nauths*, need, necessity, want, distress.] 1. A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; necessity.

> What further *need* have we of witnesses?
> Mat. xxvi. 65.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

> In all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer *need*.
> Phil. iv. 12.

—*At need, at one's need*, at a time of greatest requirement; in a great exigency; in a strait. 'Sir William of Deloraine, good *at need*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

> Three fair queens
> Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends
> Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright
> Sweet faces, who will help him *at his need*.
> *Tennyson.*

SYN. Exigency, emergency, strait, extremity, necessity, distress, destitution, poverty, indigence, penury.

Need (nēd), *v.t.* To have necessity or need for; to want; to lack; to require.

> They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.

Need, with another verb, is often used as a sort of auxiliary, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, without the personal termination of the 3d person singular, and without the infinitive sign *to* being prefixed to the following verb; as, he or they *need* not go; *need* he do it?

Need (nēd), *v.i.* To be wanted; to be necessary: never used with a personal nominative.

> There *needs* no such apology. *Shak.*
>
> What *needed* then that terrible despatch of it into your pocket? *Shak.*
>
> When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

Needer (nēd'ér), *n.* One that wants. *Shak.*

Needfire (nēd'fīr), *n.* [Lit. fire of *need* or necessity; another name was *forced fire*.] A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. From very ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease was ascribed, such as that of cattle. The superstition pervaded most of the Indo-European nations, and existed in the Highlands of Scotland down to a recent date. In the following extract it is improperly applied to a beacon.

> The ready page with hurried hand
> Awaked the *needfire's* slumbering brand,
> And ruddy blush'd the heaven. *Sir W. Scott.*

Needful (nēd'ful), *a.* 1. Having or exhibiting need or distress; distressful; needy; necessitous.

> For thou art the poor man's help and strength for the *needful* in his necessity. Is. xxv. 3 (*Coverdale*).
>
> Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the *needful* time of trouble? *Com. Prayer.*

2. Necessary; requisite. 'The *needful* bits and curbs to headstrong weeds.' *Shak.*

> All things *needful* for defence abound. *Dryden.*

—*The needful*, anything necessary or requisite; specifically, ready money. [Colloq. or slang.]

Needfully (nēd'ful-li), *adv.* In a needful manner; necessarily. *B. Jonson.*

Needfulness (nēd'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being needful; necessity.

Needily (nēd'i-li), *adv.* In a needy manner; in want or poverty.

Neediness (nēd'i-nes), *n.* The state of being needy; want; poverty; indigence. *Johnson.*

Needle (nē'dl), *n.* [O.E. *nedle, needil, neeld, nelde*; A. Sax. *nædl*, a needle; cog. O.Fris. *nedle*, Goth. *nethla*, G. *nadel*, D. *naald*, Icel. *nál*, a needle, from a root seen also in D. *naad*, a seam, G. *nähen*, to sew, and probably in L. *neo*, Gr. *neō*, to spin. *Nettle* is supposed to be from same root.] 1. In the narrowest sense, a small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole in it through which is passed a thread, used for sewing. In a wider sense the term is applied to implements of iron or steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing a thread or twine in knitting, netting, embroidery, &c., and formed in various ways, according to the purpose for which they are intended; also, to sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments, some employed for sewing, others for other purposes, as in couching for cataract. The operations that an ordinary sewing needle goes through are so numerous that before it is finished 120 workmen are said to have had it in hand. The chief in their proper order are such as the following:—The cutting of the steel wire into lengths sufficient for two needles; the pointing of these at both ends on a grindstone by fifty or sixty at a time; the cutting of each length through

the middle to give two needles; the flattening of the heads by a blow with a hammer; the piercing of the eyes with a punch applied first on one side then on the other; the trimming of the eyes; the grooving and rounding of the head; hardening, tempering, straightening; polishing, which is done by making up some 500,000 needles into a cigar-shaped bundle along with emery and oil and rolling them backwards and forwards under a weight.—2. Anything resembling a needle in shape; as, (*a*) a small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (2) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents, are used to give indications. See COMPASS, MAGNET, DIPPING-NEEDLE, and NEEDLE-TELEGRAPH. (*b*) A sharp pinnacle of rock; a detached pointed rock; and in *mineral.* a needle-shaped crystal. (*c*) A long taper piece of iron, with a copper point, or all copper, used when stamping the hole for blasting, to make by its withdrawal an aperture for the insertion of the fuse. Sometimes called a *Nail.*—3. In *arch.* a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under some superincumbent mass to serve to sustain it temporarily while the part underneath is undergoing repair.

Needle (nē'dl), *v.t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle. *Wright.*

Needle (nē'dl), *v.i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Wright.*

Needle-book (nē'dl-bu̇k), *n.* Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book, protected by book-like covers, used for sticking needles into.

Needle-case (nē'dl-kās), *n.* A small case for holding needles.

Needle-fish (nē'dl-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus Syngnathus.—2. The sea-urchin.

Needleful (nē'dl-fu̇l), *n.* As much thread as is put at once into a needle. *Johnson.*

Needle-furze (nē'dl-fėrz), *n.* A plant of the genus Genista; petty whin.

Needle-gun (nē'dl-gun), *n.* A rifle which is loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small quantity of detonating powder, which becomes exploded by the rapid darting forward of a *needle* or small spike. This firearm, which was formerly used in the Prussian army, is now superseded by breech-loaders of superior efficiency.

Needle-money (nē'dl-mun-i), *n.* Money to purchase needles. *Addison.*

Needle-ore (nē'dl-ōr), *n.* Acicular bismuth glance; native sulphide of bismuth, lead and copper occurring imbedded in quartz in long, thin, steel-gray crystals, marked with vertical striæ, and apparently in four or six sided prisms. It consists of 35·8 lead, 11 copper, 36·7 bismuth, and 16·5 sulphur, and usually accompanies native gold.

Needle-pointed (nē'dl-point-ed), *a.* Pointed as needles.

Needler (nē'dlėr), *n.* One who makes or deals in needles.

Needle-shell (nē'dl-shel), *n.* The sea-urchin.

Needle-spar (nē'dl-spär), *n.* Aragonite (which see).

Needless (nēd'les), *a.* 1.† Having no need; in want of nothing. 'Weeping in the *needless* stream.' *Shak.*—2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless* labour; *needless* expense.

(Friends) were the most *needless* creatures living should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves. *Shak.*

Needlessly (nēd'les-li), *adv.* In a needless manner; without necessity; unnecessarily.

Needlessness (nēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being needless; unnecessariness. *Locke.*

Needle-stone (nē'dl-stōn), *n.* A term applied by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals. *Page.*

Needle-telegraph (nē'dl-tel-ē-graf), *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator. *E. H. Knight.*

Needle-threader (nē'dl-thred-ėr), *n.* A device of various forms to assist in passing a thread through the eye of a needle. One form is a hollow cone, the apex of which is adjusted to the eye of the needle, after which the thread is pushed through the orifice at the apex.

Needle-woman (nē'dl-wu̇-man), *n.* A woman who earns a living by sewing; a seamstress.

Needle-work (nē'dl-wėrk), *n.* 1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery.—2. The business of a seamstress.—3. In *arch.* the curious framework of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.

Needle-worker (nē'dl-wėrk-ėr), *n.* One who works with a needle; a needlewoman.

Needle-zeolite (nē'dl-zē-ō-līt), *n.* Same as *Natrolite.*

Needly† (nēd'li), *adv.* Necessarily. 'Since I *needly* must to Rome.' *Lodge.*

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.
Shak.

Needly (nēd'li), *a.* Relating to or resembling a needle; as, a *needly* thorn.

Needment (nēd'ment), *n.* Something needed or wanted; a requisite; a necessary. *Spenser; Keats.* [Rare.]

Needna (nēd'na). Need not. [Scotch.]

Needs (nēdz), *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of *need;* A. Sax. *neádes, nédes,* needs, of necessity, genit. of *neád, néd,* need.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably: generally used with *must.*

My head is twice as big as yours,
Therefore it *needs must* fit. *Cowper.*

I would have no more of these follies than *needs must.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Needsly† (nēdz'li), *adv.* Of necessity; for some pressing reason.

But earnest on her way, she *needsly* will be gone.
Drayton.

Needy (nēd'i), *a.* 1. Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*

2.† Needful; requisite; necessary. 'Corn to make your *needy* bread.' *Shak.*

Neeld† (nēld), *n.* A needle. See NELD.

Neele† (nēl), *n.* A needle.

These and ill lucke together
Have stacke away my dear *neele.* *Bp. Still.*

[In Shakspere's Pericles v. Prol. 5, the folio editions read *needle,* the quartos *neele.*]

Neelghau (nēl'gą), *n.* Same as *Nylgau.*

Neem-tree (nēm'trē), *n.* Same as *Margosa-tree* (*Melia Azadirachta*). See MELIA.

Neep (nēp), *n.* [A. Sax. *næpe,* a turnip.] A turnip. [Scotch.]

Neer. See NEIR.

Ne'er (nār). A contraction of *Never.*

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse,
Have but two legs and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

Ne'er-be-lickit (nār'be-lik-it). Nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing whatsoever; not a whit. [Scotch.]

I was at the search that our guidsire, Monkbarns that then was, made wi' auld Rab Tull's assistance; but *ne'er-be-lickit* could they find that was to their purpose. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ne'er-do-weel (nār'da-wēl), *a.* Likely never to do well; past mending. [Scotch.]

Ne'er-do-weel (nār'da-wēl, *n.* One whose conduct gives reason to think that he will *never do well.* [Scotch.]

It was only some drunken *ne'er-do-weel* finding his way home. *Dickens.*

Ne'er-touched (nār'tucht), *a.* Inviolate; chaste. 'The *ne'er-touched* vestal.' *Shak.*

Neesberry (nēs'be-ri), *n.* See NASEBERRY.

Neese† (nēz), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *niesan,* D. *niezen,* G. *niesen,* to sneeze. From the sound made by air driven through the nose. See SNEEZE.] To sneeze. *Shak.*

Neesewort (nēz'wėrt), *n.* See SNEEZEWORT.

Neesing† (nēz'ing), *n.* A sneezing. Job xli. 18.

Nef† (nef), *n.* [Fr.] The nave of a church. 'The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas.' *Addison.* See NAVE.

Nefand, Nefandous† (nē'fand, nē-fan'dus), *a.* [L. *nefandus,* not to be spoken.] Not to be named; abominable. '*Nefand* abominations.' *Sheldon.* 'The press restrain'd! *nefandous* thought!' *Mat. Green.*

Nefarious (nē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *nefarius,* from *nefas,* impious, unlawful, from *ne,* not, and *fas,* divine law, from *for, fari,* to utter.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world. *S. Butler.*

SYN. Abominable, detestable, horrible, dreadful, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious.

Nefariously (nē-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably. *Milton.*

Nefariousness (nē-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nefarious.

Negation (nē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *negatio,* a denying, from *nego,* to deny—*ne,* not, and verbal affix *-go, -igo.*] Denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be: opposed to *affirmation.*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, whatsoever is more than these is sin.
Dr. J. Rogers.

—*Conversion by negation,* in *logic.* See CONTRAPOSITION.

Negative (neg'a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *négatif,* L. *negativus,* denying, negative. See NEGATION.] 1. Implying or containing denial or negation: opposed to *affirmative;* as, a *negative* proposition.

I say again, that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, because I see no inconvenience that may insue either of the affirmative or *negative* opinion. *Holinshed.*

2. Implying refusal; returning the answer No to a request; as, I applied to him for a day's shooting, but received a *negative* answer.—3. Containing assertions or marked by omissions which involve denial or tend in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting; indirect: opposed to *positive;* as, a *negative* argument.

There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

4. Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence; putting a veto. 'Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king.' *Eikōn Basilikē.*—5. In *photog.* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. See NEGATIVE, *n.*—*Negative electricity,* (*a*) according to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some portion of the electricity which they naturally contain. (*b*) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances.—*Negative eye-piece,* in *optics,* one consisting of two plano-convex lenses, each of which presents its convex side towards the object-glass.—*Negative exponent* or *power.* See POWER.—*Negative index of a logarithm,* one that is affected with the negative sign; such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.—*Negative pregnant.* See the noun.—*Negative pole,* the metal, or equivalent, placed in opposition to the *positive,* in the voltaic battery. The positive may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper; the negative is usually zinc.—*Negative prescription,* in *Scots law,* see PRESCRIPTION.—*Negative quantities.* See under QUANTITY.—*Negative radical,* in *chem.* a chlorous radical.—*Negative servitude,* in *Scots law,* see under SERVITUDE.—*Negative sign.* See under SIGN.—*Negative well.* Same as *Absorbing Well.* See ABSORBING.

Negative (neg'a-tiv), *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a negative proposition.

The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the *negative.*
Jonathan Edwards.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

2. A word that denies; as, *not, no.*

If your four *negatives* make your two affirmatives, why then the worse for my friends and the better for my foes. *Shak.*

The duplication of the *negative* did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general. *Nares.*

3. The right or power of preventing or refusing; a veto.

If a king without his kingdom be, in a civil sense, nothing, then . . . his *negative* is as good as nothing.
Milton.

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressive of negation; as, the question was determined in the *negative.*—5. In *photog.* a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. The negative is used only as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material. Its high lights are quite opaque, and it descends by delicate gradations to its deepest shadows, which should be represented by clear glass.—*Negative pregnant,* in *law,* a negation implying also an affirmation, as if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing, denies that he did it in

manner and form as alleged, which implies, nevertheless, that in some sort he did it.

Negative (neg'a-tiv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *negatived*; ppr. *negativing*. 1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; as, the lords *negatived* the bill.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority. *Andrews.*

Negatively (neg'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a negative manner: (*a*) *with* or by denial or refusal; as, to answer *negatively*. (*b*) By means of negative reasoning; indirectly: opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South.*

(*c*) With negative electricity; as, a body *negatively* electrified. See the adjective.

Negativeness, Negativity (neg'a-tiv-nes, neg-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being negative; negation.

Negatory (neg'a-to-ri), *a.* Expressing denial; belonging to negation; negative. [Rare.]

Neglect (neg-lekt'), *v.t.* [L. *negligo, neglectum*, to disregard, to neglect, lit. not to pick up—*nec*, not, nor, and *lego*, to gather, to pick up, to collect.] 1. To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to treat carelessly or heedlessly; to slight; to set at naught; not to notice; to forbear to treat with respect; as, to *neglect* one's best interests; to *neglect* one's relatives.

What infinite heart's ease
Must kings *neglect* that private men enjoy. *Shak.*

How shall we escape, if we *neglect* so great salvation? Heb. ii. 3.

This my long suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton.*

2. To omit to do; to leave undone; to forbear: often with an infinitive as object; as, to *neglect* to pay a visit; to *neglect* to shut a door. 'If thou *neglect'st* what I command.' *Shak.*

In heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *Milton.*

3.† To cause to be neglected or deferred.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shak.*

SYN. To disregard, omit, forbear, overlook, slight.

Neglect (neg-lekt'), *n.* 1. Omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; carelessness.

Without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her, as we came. *Milton.*

2. Disregard; slight; omission of due attention or civilities.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

3. Negligence; habitual want of regard. *Denham.*—4. State of being disregarded. 'Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*.' *Prior.*—SYN. Inattention, disregard, carelessness, heedlessness, omission, forbearance, slight, indifference, negligence.

Neglectedness (neg-lekt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being neglected.

Neglecter (neg-lekt'ėr), *n.* One that neglects.

Neglectful (neg-lekt'fụl), *a.* 1. Apt to neglect; treating with neglect; neglecting duties; negligent; heedless; careless; inattentive: with *of* before the object of neglect; as, he is very *neglectful*. 'Thy absent spouse, *neglectful of* thy charms.' *Pope.*—2. Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference. 'A cold and *neglectful* countenance.' *Locke.*

Neglectfully (neg-lekt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a neglectful manner; with neglect; with inattention; with carelessness.

Neglectfulness (neg-lekt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neglectful.

Neglectingly (neg-lekt'ing-li), *adv.* With neglect; carelessly; heedlessly. 'Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what.' *Shak.*

Neglection† (neg-lek'shon), *n.* The state of being negligent. 'Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss.' *Shak.*

Neglective (neg-lekt'iv), *a.* Inattentive; regardless of; neglectful. [Rare.]

It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children. *Fuller.*

Negligee (neg'lē-zhā), *n.* [Fr. *negligé*.] 1. An easy or unceremonious dress; undress; specifically, a kind of loose gown formerly worn by ladies.

He fancied twenty cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her *negligee*. *Goldsmith.*

2. A long necklace, usually of coral. *Simmonds.*

Negligence (neg'li-jens), *n.* [L. *negligentia*, negligence. See NEGLIGENT.] 1. The quality of being negligent; neglect; omission to do that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to the advantage, I being here, took 't up. *Shak.*

2. An act of negligence; an instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remarking his beauties . . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair.*

3.† Contempt; disregard; slight; neglect.

To this point I stand,
That both the worlds I give to *negligence*,
Let come what comes. *Shak.*

Negligent (neg'li-jent), *a.* [L. *negligens, negligentis*, ppr. of *negligo*, to neglect. See NEGLECT.] Characterized by neglect; apt to neglect; careless; heedless; neglectful; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done: followed by *of* when the object of the negligence is specified; as, a *negligent* man; those who are *negligent* are generally poor; a man *negligent of* his duties.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent* is not far from being poor. *Johnson.*

They see she is not *negligent of* her religion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Law.*

SYN. Careless, heedless, neglectful, regardless, indifferent, inattentive, remiss.

Negligently (neg'li-jent-li), *adv.* 1. In a negligent manner; so as to show negligence; carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; as, a person *negligently* dressed; a farm *negligently* cultivated.—2.† So as to slight or show disrespect to.

Negligible (neg'li-ji-bl), *a.* Capable of being neglected: applied to anything which may be neglected, as infinitely small quantities in mathematics. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Negoce† (nē-gōs'), *n.* [L. *negotium*, business.] Business; occupation; employment. *Bentley.*

Negociate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* See NEGOTIATE.

Negociation (nē-gō'shi-ā"shon), *n.* See NEGOTIATION.

Negociator (nē-gō'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* See NEGOTIATOR.

Negotiability (nē-gō'shi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being negotiable, or transferable by assignment.

Negotiable (nē-gō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [From *negotiate*.] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange.—*Negotiable instruments, negotiable paper*, instruments or documents, the right of action upon which is, by exception from the common rule, freely assignable from one person to another, such as bills of exchange, promissory notes, and cheques.

Negotiant (nē-gō'shi-ant), *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator. *Raleigh.*

Negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *negotiated*; ppr. *negotiating*. [L. *negotior, negotiatus*, from *negotium*, want of leisure, business—*nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] 1. To treat with another or others regarding some affair in which both parties are interested; to hold communications or engage in discussions as preliminary to some agreement; more specifically, (*a*) to hold diplomatic intercourse as respecting a treaty, league, or convention; (*b*) to treat respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute.

Let every eye *negotiate* for itself
And trust no agent. *Shak.*

2.† To carry on business or trade.

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

Negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.t.* 1. To procure or bring about by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* a loan of money; to *negotiate* a treaty.

Lady —— is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation. *Lord Chesterfield.*

2. To pass in the way of business; to put into circulation; to transfer and get value for; as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

3. To treat with dexterity and success; to overcome or surmount by skill; to cope with successfully; as, to *negotiate* an obstacle; to *negotiate* a difficult ball at cricket. [Colloq.]

Negotiation (nē-gō'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the procedure which the holder of a bill must follow to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.—2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like.

The death of the peaceful Primate, Conrad of Mentz, destroyed all hopes there were of composing the strife by amicable *negotiation*. *Milman.*

3.† Trading; mercan*tile* business.

Who had lost, with these prizes, forty thousand pounds, after twenty years' *negotiation* in the East Indies. *Evelyn.*

Negotiator (nē-gō'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in national treaties or compacts.

Negotiatory (nē-gō'shi-a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to negotiation.

Negotiatrix (nē-gō'shi-āt-riks), *n.* A female negotiator.

Negotiosity (nē-gō'shi-os"i-ti), *n.* The state of being engaged in business; continued and absorbing occupation. [Rare.]

Were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be . . . altogether inconsistent with happiness. *Cudworth.*

Negotious† (nē-gō'shus), *a.* Engrossed in business; fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious*. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Negotiousness† (nē-gō'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Negress (nē'gres), *n.* A female negro; a female of the black race of Africa.

Negrito, Negrillo (ne-grē'tō, ne-gril'lō), *n.* and *a.* [Dim. of *negro*.] A name given by Spaniards to the Alfourous, diminutive, negro-like tribes, inhabiting the Philippine Isles, not exceeding on the average 4 feet 8 inches in height. Remnants of them also exist in certain other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, as also in some of the Polynesian islands. Negrito in modern ethnology includes the races inhabiting the islands of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Louisiade and Solomon Islands, the Alfourous, the Andamanese and Nicobarese, being all peoples resembling the negro more than the Malayo-Polynesians.

Negro (nē'grō), *n.* pl. **Negroes** (nē'grōz). [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, from L. *niger*, black.] One of a race of the human species belonging to that division which is characterized by a black or very dark skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature. The typical negro is a native, or descendant of a native, of a limited area in the African continent, 'including the alluvial valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger, with a narrow strip of Central Africa, passing eastwards to the alluvial regions of the Upper Nile.' *Dr. Carpenter.* Negroes are not only distinguished from the other races by their black colour, but also by various other peculiarities; such as the projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head; the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips, as well as by the woolly hair already mentioned. The term negro is often loosely applied to other coloured races, and to mixed breeds. See NIGGER.

Negro (nē'grō), *a.* Relating to negroes; black.

Negro-cachexy (nē'grō-ka-keks-i), *n.* [See CACHEXY.] A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

Negro-corn (nē'grō-korn), *n.* The name given in the West Indies to Turkish millet or durra.

Negro-fly (nē'grō-flī), *n.* The *Psila rosæ*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black colour. It is also called the *Carrot-fly*, because the larvæ are very destructive to carrots.

Negro-head (nē'grō-hed), *n.* A name given to tobacco, made up and pressed in a certain way, otherwise called *cavendish*.

Negroid, Negroid (nē'groid, nē'grō-oid), *a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics: applied to the negro races of mankind and those approaching them in type.

The *negroid* type of Africa is divided between the

Negroes proper and the Bushmen of the extreme south, the Hottentots being considered a cross-breed between these two races. *Nature.*

Negro's-head (nē'grōz-hed), *n.* A name given to the ivory-palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*), from the appearance of its fruit.

Negundo (nē-gun'dō), *n.* A genus of North American trees, containing only one species, belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceæ, and separated from Acer because of its pinnated leaves and diœcious apetalous flowers. *N. aceroides*, also known as *Acer Negundo*, is a small but handsome tree, with light green twigs and drooping clusters of small greenish flowers.

Negus (nē'gus), *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon-juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel *Negus*. *Malone.*

Nehushtan (nē-hush'tan), *n.* [Heb.] *Lit.* brass: the name by which Hezekiah, in order to indicate that it was mere matter and had no virtue in itself, designated the brazen serpent set up in the wilderness by Moses, and which had ultimately come to be regarded by the Jews as an object of worship.

He (Hezekiah) . . . brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it; and he called it *Nehushtan*. 2 Kings xviii. 4.

Neif† (nēf), *n.* The fist. See NEAF.

Neif,† **Neife**† (nēf), *n.* [O.Fr. *neïf, naïf*, from L. *nativus*, native.] A woman born in villeinage. *Blackstone.*

Neifty† (nēf'ti), *n.* [See NEIF.] The servitude, bondage, or villeinage of women.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neifty*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his neif, now out of use. *Jacob.*

Neigh (nā), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hnægan*, Icel. *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga;* probably an imitative word; comp. L. *hinnio.*] 1. To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.—2.† To scoff; to sneer. 'Neighed at his nakedness.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Neigh (nā), *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Neighbour (nā'bėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *neâh-bûr, nêh-búr, nêh-gebûr*, lit. a near-dweller, from *neâh*, near, and *bûr, gebûr*, a dweller, a neighbour, a farmer, a boor, from *bûan*, to dwell, to till or cultivate, Icel. *búa*, Goth. *bûan*, O.G. *bûan, bûwan*, to dwell; same root as to *be*.] 1. One who lives near another; one who lives in a neighbourhood. 'I am your *neighbour* and was suitor first.' *Shak.*—2. One who is standing or sitting near another; one in close proximity.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,
His nose being shadow'd by his *neighbour's* ear.
Shak.

3. One who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address.—4.† An intimate; a confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels.
Shak.

5. One who is near in nature, and therefore ready to perform, or entitled to, good offices; a fellow being; one of the human race. 'Every man my *neighbour.*' *Bp. Sprat.*

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was *neighbour* unto him that fell among the thieves?
Luke x. 36.

Neighbour (nā'bėr), *a.* Near to another; being in the vicinity; adjoining; next.

I long'd the *neighbour* town to see. *Spenser.*

Neighbour (nā'bėr), *v.t.* To adjoin; to border on or be near to.

These grow on the leasurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore. *Sandys.*

2.† To make near to or make familiar. 'And sith so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour.' *Shak.*

Neighbour (nā'bėr), *v.i.* To inhabit the vicinity; to be in the neighbourhood. 'Divers princes who do *neighbour* near.' *Sir J. Davies.*

Neighbourhood (nā'bėr-hụd), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being a neighbour; the state of dwelling or being situated near; as, *neighbourhood* often gives rise to friendship. 'Several states in a *neighbourhood.*' *Swift.*—2. A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours; vicinity; the adjoining district or locality; as, he lives in my *neighbourhood.* Used figuratively in the following extract.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death.
Addison.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other; neighbours; as, the fire alarmed all the *neighbourhood.* 'Far from all *neighbourhood.*' *Spenser.*

The whole *neighbourhood*
Sees his foul inside through his whited skin. *Milton.*

4. A district or locality in general.

There is not a low *neighbourhood* in any part of the city which contains not two or three (coalshedmen) in every street. *Mayhew.*

5.† Neighbourly or friendly terms; amicableness; neighbourly or friendly offices.

Plant *neighbourhood* and Christian-like accord
In their sweet bosoms. *Shak.*

Neighbouring (nā'bėr-ing), *a.* Living or being near: as, the *neighbouring* inhabitants; *neighbouring* countries or nations.

Around from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wondering neighbours ran. *Goldsmith.*

Neighbourliness (nā'bėr-li-nes), *n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

Neighbourliness is forgotten, and the action of the Samaritan has become one of those obsolete myths only useful to round a period, and fill the ears of persons who like to feel sensations of piety.
Contemp. Rev.

Neighbourly (nā'bėr-li), *a.* 1. Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social; as, the people of the place are very *neighbourly.*—SYN. Kind, civil, obliging, friendly, social.

Neighbourly (nā'bėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a neighbour; with social civility.

Being *neighbourly* admitted . . . by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own. *Milton.*

Neighbourship† (nā'bėr-ship), *n.* State of being neighbours.

Neighbour-stained† (nā'bėr-stānd), *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbours. *Shak.*

Neighe,† *a.* Nigh; near. *Chaucer.*

Neighe,† *adv.* Near in place or time; almost. *Chaucer.*

Neighe,† *v.t.* or *i.* To approach; to come near to; to advance or draw near. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Neighing (nā'ing), *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Neir, Neer (nēr), *n.* [D. *nier*, Icel. *nýra*, Dan. *nyre*, G. *niere*, a kidney.] A kidney. *Sir D. Lyndsay.* [Scotch.]

Neist (nēst), *adv.* Next. 'And *neist* my heart I'll wear her.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Neist (nēst), *a.* Nighest; next. [Scotch.]

Neith (nā'ith), *n.* An ancient Egyptian goddess worshipped especially at Saïs, and having some of the characteristics of the Greek Athenê.

Neither (nē'ᵀᴴėr or nī'ᵀᴴėr), *pron.* and *pronominal adjective.* [The negative of *either;* comp. *ever, never; aught, naught; or, nor;* earlier forms are *nather, naither, nouther, noither*, A. Sax. *nâuther, nâhwœther.*] Not one of two; not either; not the one or the other: used either alone or with a noun following; as, he gave assistance to *neither;* he assisted *neither* side.

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither?* *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive. *Shak.*

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

Neither (nē'ᵀᴴėr or nī'ᵀᴴėr), *conj.* Not either: generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative propositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor.*

Had'st thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me.
Milton.

Sometimes it is used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former containing *not.*

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.
Gen. iii. 3.

Sometimes it is affixed to the last of two or more negative clauses or propositions.

I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas not a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets.
Shak.

I never was thought to want manners, nor modesty *neither.* *Fielding.*

What oftenest offends me at the houses of married persons where I visit, is an error of quite a different description; it is that they are too loving. Not too loving *neither:* that does not explain my meaning. *Lamb.*

Either is now generally substituted for *neither* in the last use.

Neive (nēv), *n.* [See NEAF.] The fist. [Scotch.]

Neiveful, Nievefu' (nēv'fụl, nēv'fụ), *n.* A handful. [Scotch.]

Neivie-nick-nack (nēv'i-nik-nak), *n.* A sort of game among children, which consists in whirling the two closed fists round each other, the one containing something and the other empty, while the performer repeats the rhyme—

Neivie, neivie, nick-nack,
Which hand will you tak'?
Tak' the right, tak' the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can. [Scotch.]

Neld† (nēld), *n.* A needle

For true fit weapons were
Thy *neld* and spindle, not a sword and spear.
Fairfax.

Nelumbium (nē-lum'bi-um), *n.* [From *Nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of the best known species.] A group of Nymphæaceæ inhabiting the fresh waters of the temperate parts

Nelumbium speciosum (Lotus).

of the world, and producing large polypetalous flowers with numerous stamens. They are readily known by their carpels being distinct, one-sided, and buried in the cavities of a large truncated fleshy receptacle, which eventually forms a broad hard bed filled with holes, in each of which there is a single ripe nut or seed. The best known species is the *Nelumbium speciosum*, the Hindu and Chinese lotus, a magnificent waterplant of the rivers and ditches of all the warmer parts of Asia, and also found in the Nile. Its nuts are supposed to have been the sacred bean of Pythagoras. The numerous canals of China are filled with it, its tubers being there used as a culinary vegetable. It is a most beautiful plant, with peltate leaves and handsome rose-coloured flowers on tall stalks, and is frequently cultivated in hothouses.

Ripe receptacle of *N. speciosum.*

Nelumbo (nē-lum'bō), *n.* The Hindu and Chinese lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*). See NELUMBIUM.

Nemacanthus (nem-a-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *akantha*, a spine, a prickle.] A fossil genus of fin-spines occurring in the oolite: so called from being covered with minute prickles.

Nemæan (ne-mē'an), *a.* See NEMEAN, which is the better spelling.

Nemaline (nem'a-lin), *a.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread.] In *mineral.* having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nemalite (nem'a-līt), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread or fibre, and *lithos*, a stone.] The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesia; it occurs in slender fibres, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated; the colour is white with a shade of yellow, the lustre highly silky.

Nematelmia (nem-a-tel'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *nēma, nēmatos*, a thread, and *helmins*, a worm.] The division of Scolecida comprising the round-worms, thread-worms, &c.

Nemathecium (nem-a-thē'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *thēkē*, a sac.] In *bot.* a case containing threads in some species of Sphærococcus.

Nematocyst (nem'a-to-sist), *n.* [Gr. *nēma, nēmatos*, a thread, and *kystis*, a bag.] In *physiol.* a thread-cell of the Cœlenterata. In its most perfect form it is an elastic thick-walled sac coiled up, in the interior of which is a long filament, often serrated or provided with spines. The filament is hollow, and is continuous at its thicker or basal end with the wall of the sac, while its other, pointed, end is free. Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, and the nematocyst now appears as an empty sac,

to one end of which a long filament, often provided with two or three spines near its base, is attached. It is to their nematocysts that the power of stinging possessed by many of the Cœlenterata, and notably the genus Physalia, is due.

Nematoda, Nematoidea (nem-a-tō'da, nem-a-toi'dē-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma, nēmatos*, a thread, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An order of entozoa, comprising such as have a long cylindrical, and often filiform, naked, inarticulated body; and a straight alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus; round-worms. Although most of the order are parasitic in the alimentary canal, pulmonary tubes, or areolar tissue of man and other vertebrates, a large section are permanently free. The most familiar examples of the parasitic Nematoidea are the *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Oxyuris, and the Trichina. The last gives rise to a painful and generally fatal disease known as trichiniasis; the non-parasitic species, of which 200 are known, mostly inhabit fresh water or the sea-shore.

Nematode (nem'a-tōd), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling annuloids of the order Nematoda; as, a *nematode* worm.

Nematoid, Nematoidean (nem'a-toid, nem-a-toi'dē-an), *n.* An annuloid of the order Nematoda.

Nematoid (nem'a-toid), *a.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *eidos*, form.] Thread-like; nematode.

Nematoneura (nem-a-tō-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma, nēmatos*, a thread, and *neuron*, a nerve.] In *zool.* a division of the Radiata, including such animals of that class as have the nervous filaments distinctly marked.

Nematophore (nem'a-tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *nēma, nēmatos*, a thread, and *pherō*, to carry.] A cæcal process found on the cœnosarc of certain of the Sertularida, containing numerous thread-cells at their extremities.

Nemausa (nē-mą'sa), *n.* A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Laurent 22d January, 1858.

Nemean (nē'mē-an or ne-mē'an), *a.* Of or belonging to *Nemea* in Argolis, Greece.

> My fate cries out
> And makes each petty artery in this body
> As hardy as the *Nemean* lion's nerve. *Shak.*

The *Nemean lion* was a lion that committed great ravages in Greece till slain by Hercules.—*Nemean games*, in *Greek antiq.* games or festivals, the same in character as those of Olympia, celebrated at Nemea every second year.

Nemertean (nē-mėr'tē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus Nemertes.

Nemertid (nē-mėr'tid), *n.* An annuloid of the division Nemertida, order Turbellaria.

Nemertida (nē-mėr'ti-da), *n. pl.* The ribbon-worms, a division of the order Turbellaria, of the sub-kingdom Annuloida, distinguished by their elongated vermiform shape, by the presence of a distinct anus and of a distinct perivisceral cavity, by the absence of an external aperture to the water-vascular system of the adult, and by the sexes, with a few exceptions, being distinct. The embryo of the typical genus Nemertes has a ciliated, non-contractile, oval body, from the skin of which there issues an actively contractile worm. Some of the species of Nemertes attain a length, in their extended state, of 30 or 40 feet, which they can suddenly contract to 3 or 4 feet.

Nemertine (nē-mėr'tin), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus Nemertes; nemertean.

> Between the uniform little-varied motions of a *nemertine* worm, and the multiform variously combined motions of the crab or the spider, the difference is paralleled by the difference in nervous evolution. *H. Spencer.*

Nemesis (nem'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *nemeō*, to distribute.] A female Greek divinity who appears to have been regarded as a personification of the righteous anger of the gods, inflexibly severe to the proud and insolent; the personification of retributive justice. According to Hesiod she was the daughter of Night.

Nemocera, Nematocera (nē-mos'ėr-a, nē-ma-tos'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *keras*, a horn.] A group of dipterous insects, including such as have long filiform antennæ, usually of more than six joints. It comprises the gnats or mosquitoes and crane-flies.

Nemoglossata (nē'mō-glo-sā"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread, and *glossa*, a tongue.] The name of a tribe of hymenopterous insects, including those which have a long filiform tongue, as the bee tribe.

Nemophila (nē-mof'i-la), *n.* [Gr. *nemos*, a grove, and *phileō*, to love.] A genus of herbaceous annual plants belonging to the nat. order Hydrophyllaceæ, with diffuse brittle stems, pinnatifid leaves, and conspicuous flowers. They are natives of North America, but several species are now in common cultivation in our gardens. *N. insignis* is by far the most beautiful, and is much prized as a border plant for its large showy flowers of a clear brilliant blue with a white centre. *N. atomaria* has white flowers singularly dotted with blue or chocolate. *N. maculata* has large white flowers with a violet-purple blotch on each petal.

Nemoral (nem'or-al), *a.* [L. *nemoralis, from nemus*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove. [Rare.]

Nemorose (nem'or-ōs), *a.* [L. *nemus, nemoris*, a grove.] In *bot.* growing in groves or among wood.

Nemorous (nem'or-us), *a.* [L. *nemorosus*, woody.] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

> Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn.*

Nempne † (nemp'nē), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.] To name; to call.

Nems (nemz), *n.* The Arabic name of the ichneumon.

Nenia, Nænia (nē'ni-a), *n.* A funeral song; an elegy.

Nenuphar (nen'ū-fär), *n.* [From Per. *nōufer, niloufer*, nenuphar.] The great white water-lily of Europe, or *Nymphœa alba*.

Neocomian (nē-ō-kō'mi-an), *a.* [From Gr. *neos*, new, and *kōmē*, a village, alluding to *Neufchâtel* in Switzerland. See extract.] In *geol.* a term applied to the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, being the lower greensand and wealden.

> The lower greensand, in its widest acceptation, embraces a series nearly as important as the whole upper cretaceous group, from the gault to the Maestricht beds inclusive; while the upper greensand is but a subordinate member of this same group. Many eminent geologists have, therefore, proposed the term '*neocomian*' as a substitute for lower greensand, because near Neufchâtel . . . these lower greensand strata are well developed, entering largely into the structure of the Jura mountains. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Neocracy (nē-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *kratos*, power.] Government by new or inexperienced officials; upstart rule or supremacy.

Neodamode (nē-ō'da-mōd), *n.* [Gr. *neodamōdēs—neos*, new, and *dēmōdēs*, popular, from *dēmos*, people.] In *anc. Greece*, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Mitford.*

Neogamist (nē-og'am-ist), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *gameō*, to marry.] A person recently married.

Neogene (nē'ō-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.] In *geol.* a name given by some continental geologists to the pliocene and miocene tertiaries to distinguish them from the eocene strata.

Neography (nē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *graphō*, to write.] A new system of writing. *Gent. Mag.*

Neo-Latin (nē'ō-la-tin), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and E. *Latin*.] 1. New Latin, a term applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin. See extract.

> M. Raynouard declares that he expounds the numerous affinities between the six *neo-Latin* languages, namely, 1, the language of the Troubadours; 2, the Catalonian; 3, Spanish; 4, Portuguese; 5, Italian; 6, French. *Edin. Rev.*

2. Latin as written by authors of modern times.

Neolite (nē'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *lithos*, a stone, so named because believed to have been recently formed by the agency of infiltrating waters passing over rocks containing magnesia.] A laminar massive mineral, a bisilicate of alumina and magnesia, of a dark green colour, due to the presence of protoxide of iron. The mineral is massive or fibrous, the fibres being in stellate groups.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [See NEOLITE.] In *archæol.* a term applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*. Neolithic implements are finely shaped and polished, and are found in connection with the remains of extinct animals.

Neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* A neologist.

Neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *a.* Relating to neology; neological.

Neologianism (nē-ō-lō'ji-an-izm), *n.* Neologism.

Neologic, Neological (nē-ō-loj'ik, nē-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

> I seriously advise him to publish . . . a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the *beau monde*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Neologically (nē-ō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a neological manner.

Neologism (nē-ol'o-jizm), *n.* 1. A new word or phrase, or new use of a word.

> Words introduced by bold and careless writers . . . go by the name of *neologisms* until usage has added them at last to the received national vocabulary. *Brande & Cox.*

2. The use of new words or of old words in a new sense.

> I learnt my complement of classic French,
> (Kept pure of Balzac and *neologism*).
> *E. B. Browning.*

3. New doctrines.

Neologist (nē-ol'o-jist), *n.* 1. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language.—2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief, especially in theology.

Neologistic, Neologistical (nē-ol'o-jist'ik, nē-ol'o-jist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to neology; neological.

Neologization (nē-ol'o-jiz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of neologizing. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Neologize (nē-ol'o-jiz), *v.i.* 1. To introduce or use new terms.—2. To introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology; to introduce or adopt new theological doctrines.

> Dr. Candlish lived to *neologize* on his own account. *Dr. Tulloch.*

Neology (nē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word.] 1. The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language.

> *Neology*, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation, which, with the opulence of our present language, the English philologer is most jealous to allow. *I. D'Israeli.*

2. Rationalistic views in theology.

Neomenia (nē-ō-mē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *neomēnia—neos*, new, and *mēn*, the moon.] 1. Time of new moon; the beginning of the month. 2. A heathen festival of the new moon.

Neomorpha (nē-ō-mor'fa), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *morphē*, form.] A genus of long-beaked, black-plumaged birds found in New Zealand, and comprising a single species, *N. Gouldii*, in which is observed the remarkable peculiarity that the male has a straight, the female a curved beak. Both have large orange-coloured wattles.

Neonism (nē'on-izm), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new.] A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Neonomian (nē-ō-nō'mi-an), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *nomos*, law.] One who holds that the gospel is a new law. *Worcester.*

Neonomian (nē-ō-nō'mi-an), *a.* Relating to the Neonomians.

Neonomianism (nē-ō-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, of a gracious and remedial nature, the condition whereof is imperfect though sincere and persevering obedience.

Neophilosopher (nē'ō-fi-los"ō-fėr), *n.* A new philosopher, or a philosopher having new principles or views. *Quart. Rev.*

Neophron (nē'ō-fron), *n.* A genus of birds of the vulture family, one species of which (*N. percnopterus*) inhabits southern Europe, Egypt, and Asia. It is known under the various designations of Alpine or Egyptian vulture, Pharaoh's chicken, and white crow, receiving the last name from the whiteness of its plumage. It has been shot in this country.

Neophyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant. 1. A new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism.—2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest.—3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

Neophyte (nē'ō-fīt), *a.* Newly entered on some state. 'Your *neophyte* player.' *B. Jonson.*

Neoplastic (nē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent, and *plassō*, to form.] Newly formed; specifically applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

Neoplatonic (nē'ō-pla-ton"ik), *a.* Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

Neoplatonician (nē'ō-plā'to-ni"shan), *n.* Same as *Neoplatonist*.

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā'ton-izm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Neoplatonists.

Neoplatonist (nē-ō-plā'ton-ist), *n.* A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonists with other principles, drawn from various sources, particularly from the theosophy of the East. The Neoplatonists flourished from the third to the fifth century of the Christian era.

Neorama (nē-ō-rä'ma), *n.* [Gr. *neōs*, a temple, and *horama*, view.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building in which the spectator appears to be placed.

Neoteric, Neoterical (nē-ō-ter'ik, nē-ō-ter'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *neōterikos*, young, from *neos*, new.] New; recent in origin; modern.

They were the inventions of men which lived in diverse ages, and had also diverse ends, some being ancient, some *neoterical*. *Bacon.*

Neoteric (nē-ō-ter'ik), *n.* One of modern times. *N. Grew.*

Neoterism (nē-ot'ėr-izm), *n.* 1. The introduction of a new word or phrase into a language.—2. A word or phrase so introduced; neologism. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Neoterize (nē-ot'ėr-īz), *v.i.* To coin new words or phrases; to neologize.

Our scientists, since they will *neoterize*, would find their account in entertaining a few consulting philologists. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Neotragus (nē-ot'ra-gus), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, young, and *tragos*, a goat.] The name given by some zoologists to the genus of antelopes, of which the Abyssinian madoqua is the best known species.

Neotropical (nē-ō-trop'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and E. *tropical*.] A term applied to one of the six regions into which zoologists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The Neotropical region includes Central America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and South America.

Neottia (nē-ot'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *neottia*, *neossia*, a nest of young birds, from *neos*, young, in allusion to the interwoven fibres of the roots.] A small genus of Orchidaceæ, nearly allied to Listera, but readily distinguished by its habit, all the species being leafless brown-stemmed plants, with sheathing scales in place of leaves. One species, the bird's-nest orchis (*N. nidus-avis*), is a native of Britain.

Neozoic (nē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent, and *zōē*, life.] In *geol.* a name under which Prof. E. Forbes proposed to include all the strata from the beginning of the trias up to the most recent deposits; the *mesozoic* and *cainozoic* of other palæontologists. Forbes suggested this classification on the ground that while there is a widely marked distinction between palæozoic and mesozoic fossils, there is no essential difference between mesozoic and cainozoic.

Nep (nep), *n.* [A contr. of the generic name.] A plant of the genus Nepeta; catmint. See NEPETA.

Nepa (nē'pa), *n.* [L., a scorpion. An African word.] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family Hydrocorisæ, the species of which are popularly known as water-scorpions.

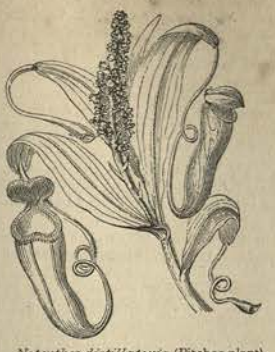
Nepaulese (nep-a-lēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepaul in Northern Hindustan.

Nepaulese (nep-a-lēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Nepaul.

Nepaul-paper (nē-pal'pā-pėr), *n.* A strong unsized paper, made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyracea*.

Nepe (nēp), *n.* A square piece of blanket wrapped by the American Indians about the foot and ankle before putting on the moccasin.

Nepenthaceæ (nē-pen-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of climbing plants inhabiting the damper and warmer parts of Asia, the Indian Archipelago, and Madagascar, and having, at the ends of the leaves, large hollow pitchers, furnished with a lid, and containing limpid and slightly acid fluid, secreted from a peculiar glandular apparatus with which they are lined. This liquid has been shown to have digestive properties, and to act on animal matters, such as dead insects, which are thus assimilated, and afford a supply of nutriment to the plant. The flowers are dicœcious, apetalous, arranged in cylindrical racemes, and are succeeded by a capsular fruit, filled with fine fusiform seeds, which look like very fine saw-dust. The order contains only the genus Nepenthes. The species are known by the name of pitcher-plant and monkey-cup. The pitchers are now generally regarded by botanists as modifications of the midrib prolonged, and of a gland situated at its extremity.



Nepenthes distillatoria (Pitcher-plant).

Nepenthe, Nepenthes (nē-pen'thē, nē-pen'thēz), *n.* [Gr. *nēpenthēs*—*nē*, not, and *penthos*, grief.] A kind of magic potion, mentioned by the ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. It is now used poetically for any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

Oh, let me kiss those pair of red twinn'd cherries
That do distil *nepenthe*. *Nabbes.*

Not that *nepenthes*, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this. *Milton.*

Quaff, oh quaff, this kind *nepenthe*, and forget this lost Lenore. *Poe.*

Nepenthes (nē-pen'thēz), *n.* Pitcher-plant, a genus of plants, nat. order Nepenthaceæ. See NEPENTHACEÆ and PITCHER-PLANT.

Nepeta (nep'e-ta), *n.* [From *Nepeta* or *Nepete*, a town in ancient Etruria, now *Nepi*, in the province of Rome, where the plants were first found.] A large genus of plants of the nat. order Labiatæ, containing about 120 species, natives chiefly of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are tall or decumbent herbs, with spikes or corymbs of numerous small white or blue flowers, and toothed or cut leaves. *N. Cataria* (catmint) is a British species, so named because cats are excessively fond of the smell of it. It is a soft and downy plant, with numerous whitish flowers, and grows in hedges and waste places. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, and flatulency. It is common throughout Europe, and is completely naturalized in North America.

Neph (nef), *n.* In *Egypt. myth.* an ancient divinity worshipped in Ethiopia and the Thebais, represented as having a ram's head with curved horns. Written also *Nouf*.

Nephelin, Nepheline (nef'e-lin), *n.* [Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud.] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, and in hexahedral crystals. It is a combination of unisilicate and bisilicate of alumina and soda, and occurs on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and in the lava of Capo di Bova, near Rome. It is white or yellow.

Nephelium (nē-fē'li-um), *n.* [L., burdock, from Gr. *nephelion*, a cloud-like spot, in allusion to the spots on the leaves of the burdock. The fruit of the plants of this genus has some resemblance to the heads of the burdock.] A genus of trees belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species chiefly inhabit the Indian Archipelago. The fruit known by the name of leechee or litchi is the produce of one species. See LEECHEE.

Nepheloid (nef'el-oid), *a.* [Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *med.* a term applied to cloudy urine. *Dunglison.*

Nephew (ne'vū), *n.* [From Fr. *neveu*, a nephew, from L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a grandson, a nephew: but the word occurs independently in the Teutonic: A. Sax. *nefa*, Icel. *nefi*, G. *neffe*, a nephew.] 1. The son of a brother or sister.—2.† A grandson. 'Their *nephews*, to wit, the children of their sons and daughters.' *Holland.*—3.† A lineal descendant.

All their *nephews* late
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

Nephralgia, Nephralgy (ne-fral'ji-a, ne-fral'ji), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the kidneys.

Nephrite (nef'rit), *n.* [Gr. *nephritēs*, from *nephroi*, the kidneys.] A mineral, an aluminous variety of amphibole among the bisilicates, of a leek-green colour, massive, and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. A unisilicate, zoisite, is also spoken of as nephrite, as is jade. All three are capable of fine polish, and have been used since prehistoric times for ornaments, weapon-handles, and even weapons. Called also *Axe-stone* (which see).

Nephritic (ne-frit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *nephritikos*, from *nephros*, a kidney.] 1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as, a *nephritic* disease.—2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic* patient.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be apposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general; as, a *nephritic* medicine.—*Nephritic stone*. Same as *Nephrite*.—*Nephritic wood*, the compact fine-grained wood of a leguminous tree, *Moringa pterygosperma* (*Guilandina Moringa*), decoctions of which have been used for curing affections of the kidneys and other urinary organs.

Nephritic (ne-frit'ik), *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

Nephritical (ne-frit'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Nephritic*.

Nephritis (nē-frī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] In *med.* inflammation of the kidneys, characterized by pain and burning heat in the region of the kidneys, drawing up of the testicles, numbness of the thigh, scanty urine, difficult micturition, &c.

Nephrodium (ne-frō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney.] An extensive genus of ferns distributed freely over the warmer parts of the Old and New World, and consisting of species which have more or less the aspect of the common male-fern. They are distinguished among their near allies by their kidney-shaped indusia and their connivently anastomosing veins. *N. molle* is frequently found in collections of cultivated plants.

Nephrography (ne-frog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, the kidney, and *graphō*, to describe.] In *anat.* a description of the kidneys.

Nephroid (nef'roid), *a.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *bot.* and *med.* kidney-shaped; as, a *nephroid* fruit; a *nephroid* cancer.

Nephrolithic (nef-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *med.* relating to the stone, or calculi in the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

Nephrology (ne-frol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *logos*, an account.] A description of the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

Nephrops (nef'rops), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *ōps*, an eye.] A sub-genus of decapodous long-tailed crustaceans of the genus Homarus (lobsters). The *N. norvegicus*, the large lobster of commerce, is often taken on the British coasts, and appears in the markets. It differs from the common lobsters in its eyes being kidney-shaped and not round, in its claws being of a more prismatic form and slenderer, and in being of a pale flesh colour.

Nephrosta (ne-fros'ta), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney.] In *bot.* the spore-case of lycopods.

Nephrotomy (ne-frot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting.

Nepidæ (nep'i-dē), *n. pl.* One of the families into which Hydrocorisæ, a section of heteropterous insects, are divided; the water-scorpions. The species inhabit our ponds, some of them being powerful insects, 2 or 3 inches in length. They receive their popular name from the scorpion-like form of the forelegs, which are efficient instruments for seizing their prey. The typical genus is Nepa.

Nepotal (nē'pot-al), *a.* [L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew.] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews. *Gent. Mag.*

Nepotic (nē-pot'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to nepotism; practising or displaying nepotism. 'The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff.' *Milman.*

Nepotism (nē'pot-izm), *n.* [Fr. *népotisme*, from L. *nepos*, nephew.] Favouritism shown to nephews and other relations; patronage

bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit. This word was invented to express a peculiar characteristic of many high ecclesiastics in Roman Catholic countries, and more particularly of popes; a propensity, namely, to aggrandize their family by exorbitant grants or favours to nephews (having no sons) or relatives.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour. *Addison.*

Nepotist (nē'pot-ist), *n.* One who practises nepotism.

Neptune (nep'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] 1. The chief marine divinity of the Romans, hence identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes they

Neptune.

transferred to their own god. In works of art he is usually represented as armed with a trident, and the horse and the dolphin are his symbols.—2. A planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, and the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system; discovered in 1846, in a position indicated independently by Leverrier and Adams, and deduced from a series of the most recondite of mathematical calculations ever performed, to find a body which could account for the long-observed perturbations of Uranus. It revolves round the sun in 164½ years, and its mean distance is 30·0368 times the distance of the earth from the sun. Its diameter is about 37,000 miles.

Neptunian (nep-tū'ni-an), *a.* [From *Neptunus*, the fabled deity of the ocean.] 1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea.—2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as, *neptunian* rocks.—*Neptunian theory*, in *geol.* the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: opposed to the *Plutonic*, *igneous*, or *Huttonian* theory.

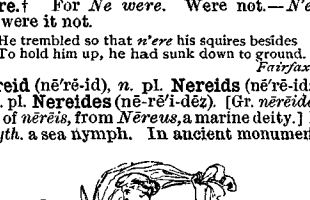
Neptunian, Neptunist (nep-tū'ni-an, nep'-tūn-ist), *n.* One who adopts the Neptunian theory.

Ner,† Nere,† Neer,† *a.* Nearer. *Chaucer.*

N'ere.† For *Ne were.* Were not.—*N'ere it*, were it not.

He trembled so that *n'ere* his squires besides
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.
Fairfax.

Nereid (nē'rē-id), *n.* pl. **Nereids** (nē'rē-idz), Gr. pl. **Nereides** (nē-rē'i-dēz). [Gr. *nērēides*, pl. of *nērēis*, from *Nēreus*, a marine deity.] In *myth.* a sea nymph. In ancient monuments



Nereid.

the Nereids are represented as riding on sea-horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, and constantly attended Neptune.—2. A dorsibranchiate annelid of the genus Nereis.

Nereidæ (nē-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of dorsibranchiate annelids of which Nereis is the type genus; the sea-centipedes.

Nereis (nē'rē-is), *n.* A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids. Their antennæ are in general short, and their eyes when distinct are four in number; the proboscis is large, and often furnished with salient points or small denticles. Some of the species are found in most seas. One species, *N. prolifera*, propagates by spontaneous division, the hind part of the body being gradually transformed into an additional animal.

Nereite (nē'rē-īt), *n.* In *geol.* the name given both to certain trails or tracts in the Silurian and other strata, and to the animals supposed to have produced them, from the latter being apparently allied to the existing Nereidæ or sea-centipedes.

A few of these fossils may truly be of a vegetable nature, whilst as to others (such as *Nereites*) no certain conclusion can be arrived at.
Dr. H. A. Nicholson.

Nereocystis (nē'rē-ō-sis''tis), *n.* [Gr. *Nereus*, a sea deity, and *kystis*, a bag.] A sea-weed of the nat. order Laminariaceæ, found on the north-western shores of America and opposite shores of Asia, remarkable for the stems, which attain the length of 45 fathoms, swelling at the top into large cysts or bags filled with liquid; these becoming entangled form large floating islands on which sea-otters rest.

Nerfe,† *n.* Nerve; sinew. *Chaucer.*

Nerfling (nérf'ling), *n.* A fresh-water fish of Germany, a variety of the rudd.

Nerita (ne-rī'ta), *n.* [L., from Gr. *nēritēs*, a kind of shell.] A genus of marine gasteropods, inhabiting the Eastern and American seas, the West Indies, Moluccas, &c. One species, *N. peloronta*, is called the *bleeding-tooth*, from the red appearance of the teeth on the inner lip.

Neritacea, Neritidæ (nē-rī-tā'sē-a, nē-rit'-i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of scutibranchiate gasteropods, containing the genera Navicella, Nerita, and Neritina. The shells are distinguished by the smallness and flatness of the spire.

Nerite (ner'īt), *n.* A gasteropodous mollusc of the genus Nerita, having a univalvular shell.

Neritina (nē-ri-tī'na), *n.* [See NERITA.] A genus of fresh-water mollusca, found in the East and West Indies, the Isle of France, &c. Some of the species are found in English rivers, adhering to stones.

Neritite (ner'i-tīt), *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Nerita.

Nerium (nē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *nēros*, humid, in allusion to the habitat of the plant.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Apocynaceæ or dogbanes. The species are smooth erect shrubs, with whorled leaves and handsome white, yellowish, or rose-coloured flowers, in racemose terminal cymes. They are natives of subtropical Asia and the Mediterranean region. The leaves of *N. Oleander* contain an abundance of gallic acid; the bark of the root, and the leaves of *N. odorum*, or sweet-scented rosebay, are considered by the native Indian doctors as powerful repellents, applied externally. The root taken internally acts as a poison.

Neroli (ne'rō-li), *n.* [Said to be from the name of an Italian princess to whom the discovery of the perfume is attributed.] The essential oil, used by perfumers, obtained from the flowers of the bitter orange by distillation.

Nervation (nėrv-ā'shon), *n.* The arrangement or distribution of nerves; specifically, in *bot.* the distribution of the veins or nerves of leaves. Called also *Neuration* and *Venation.*

Nerve (nėrv), *n.* [L. *nervus*, a sinew, a tendon, a nerve, strength, vigour.] 1.† A sinew or tendon. 'Those that know the very *nerves* of state.' *Shak.*

Then to advise how war may, best upheld,
Move by her two main *nerves*, iron and gold,
In all her equipage. *Milton.*

2. Strength; firmness of body; muscular power; force or vigour in general. 'The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb.' *Abp. Sancroft.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm. *Milton.*

3. One of the fibres which proceed from the brain and spinal cord, or from the central ganglia, of animals, and ramify through all parts of the body, and whose function is to convey sensation and originate motion. They are composed of bundles of white, parallel, medullary threads, often so interwoven as to form a kind of net-work; and some of them have rounded masses of nervous matter, not fibrous, termed ganglia. There are two systems of nerves: (*a*) those of *animal life*, or the *cerebro-spinal nerves*, which are concerned with volition and muscular movements, with the control of the senses, and in higher forms with the operations of the mind. They proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, and contain, generally inclosed in the same sheath, the centripetal filaments, which convey impressions from their extremities to the brain; and the centrifugal filaments, which convey the influence of the will from the brain to the voluntary muscles. (*b*) Those of *organic life*, the *ganglionic* or great *sympathetic nerves*, which proceed from a chain of ganglia extending from the brain to the pelvis, are chiefly distributed to the viscera, such as the heart, stomach, intestines, blood-vessels, &c., and whose operation is for the most part involuntary, and without the influence or command of the will. In popular language *nerves* often signify the general tone of one's system; constitutional vigour; as, his *nerves* are quite shattered.

What know we of the secret of a man?
His *nerves* were wrong. What ails us who are sound
That we should mimic this raw fool the world?
Tennyson.

4. Self-command or steadiness, especially under trying circumstances; fortitude; firmness of mind; courage.

But what now crushed him was not the superior intellect—it was the sheer brute power of audacity and *nerve*. *Lord Lytton.*

5. In *bot.* one of a system of ribs or principal veins in a leaf.—6. In *arch.* same as *Nervure*, 1.

Nerve (nėrv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nerved;* ppr. *nerving.* To give nerve to; to give strength or vigour to; to arm with force; as, rage *nerved* his arm.

He *nerved* himself and went on with firm voice.
Lord Lytton.

Nerve-cell, Nerve-corpuscle (nėrv'sel, nėrv'kor-pus-l), *n.* One of the nucleated cells, occurring in great numbers in the gray portion of the brain and spinal cord, in ganglia, and in certain nerves and nervous expansions. *Hoblyn.*

Nerved (nėrvd), *a.* Having nerves; especially, having nerves of this or that character; specifically, in *bot.* applied to leaves having fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through them, like veins or nerves in the animal structure.

Nerve-fibre (nėrv'fī-bėr), *n.* One of the primitive fibres of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord, occurring also in the gray substance and the ganglia. *Hoblyn.*

Nerve-instrument (nėrv'in-strụ-ment), *n.* An instrument used by dentists for obliterating or extracting the nerve in the root of a tooth, or for excavating and filling nerve cavities.

Nerveless (nėrv'les), *a.* Without nerve; destitute of strength; weak.

This art the reader may conceive as . . . dependent for all its power on the vigour and freshness of the religion which animated it; and as that vigour and purity departed, losing its vitality, and sinking into *nerveless* rest, not deprived of its beauty, but benumbed and incapable of advance or change.
Ruskin.

Nerve-needle (nėrv'nē-dl), *n.* 1. In *dentistry*, a tool used for broaching out the nerve canal.—2. In *surg.* an æsthesiometer.

Nerveshaken (nėrv'shāk-n), *a.* Having the nerves shaken, weakened, or enfeebled.

Nerve-tube (nėrv'tūb), *n.* Same as *Nerve-fibre. Hoblyn.*

Nervi-motion (nėrv-i-mō'shon), *n.* [L. *nervus*, a nerve, and *motio*, motion.] 1. In *physiol.* a name given to the movement caused in the organs of the senses by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.—2. In *bot.* the power of self-motion in leaves.

Nervi-motor (nėrv-i-mō'tėr), *n.* An agent capable of causing nervi-motion.

Nervine (nėrv'in), *a.* [L. *nervinus*, from L. *nervus*. See NERVE.] Capable of quieting nervous excitement, or otherwise acting upon the nerves.

Nervine (nėrv'in), *n.* A medicine for nervous affections.

Nervose (nėrv'ōs), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Nerved.*

Nervosity (nėr-vos'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being nervous; nervousness. *Worcester.*—2. In *bot.* the state of being nerved.

Nervous (nêrv'us), *a.* [L. *nervosus*, from *nervus*. See NERVE.] 1. Full of nerves.

We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord . . . by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible. *Barrow.*

2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; as, a *nervous* disease or fever.

The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whisper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war.
W. Harte.

3. Having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited; weak; timid. 'Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures.' *Cheyne.* — 4. Strong; vigorous; sinewy; well strung.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope.*

5. Possessing or manifesting vigour of mind; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style; as, a *nervous* historian. 'The pleadings . . . were then short, *nervous*, and perspicuous.' *Blackstone.* — 6. In *bot.* same as *Nerved.* — *Nervous centres*, the organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow. — *Nervous fluid*, the fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. — *Nervous system*, the nerves and nervous centres considered collectively. — *Nervous temperament* is that in which the predominating characteristic is a great excitability of the nervous system, and an undue predominance of the emotional impulses.

Nervously (nêrv'us-li), *adv.* In a nervous manner: (*a*) with strength or vigour. 'Thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom.' *T. Warton.* (*b*) With weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Rendered *nervously* cautious and anxious by so many successive losses. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nervousness (nêrv'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nervous: (*a*) the state of being composed of nerves. (*b*) Strength; force; vigour.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence. *J. Warton.*

(*c*) Weakness or agitation of the nerves; a state of despondency consequent on an affection of the nerves.

Nervure (nêrv'ûr), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *arch.* a name given to one of the ribs bounding the sides of a groined compartment of a vaulted roof, as distinguished from the ribs which diagonally cross the compartment. — 2. In *bot.* the vein or nerve of a leaf. — 3. In *entom.* one of the corneous tubes of the tracheæ or air-vessels which help to expand the wing and keep it tense. They are termed costal, post-costal, mediastinal, externo-median, interno-median, anal, axillary, &c., according to their relative position.

Nervy (nêrv'i), *a.* Strong; sinewy; vigorous.

Between
His *nervy* knees there lay a boar-spear keen.
Keats.

Nescience (nē'shi-ens), *n.* [L. *nescientia*, from *nescio*, not to know — *ne*, not, and *scio*, to know.] The state of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.

It is therefore a science founded on *nescience*, and an art founded on artlessness. *Ruskin.*

Nescock† (nes'kok), *n.* [For *nestcock*, which is another form.] A fondling; a delicate stay-at-home person. *Dunton.*

Nesh (nesh), *a.* [A. Sax. *hnesc*, *hnæsc*, moist, soft, tender; O.D. *nesch*, *nesk*, soft, wet; Goth. *hnasqvus*, soft, tender. *Nasty* is probably a derivative of this.] 1. Soft; tender; nice. 'The *nesh* tops of the young hazel.' *W. Crowe.* — 2. Delicate; weak; poor-spirited. [Obsolete or provincial English in both senses.]

Nesh† (nesh), *v.t.* To soften injuriously; to make weak.

Nesh not your womb by drinking immoderately. *Ashmole.*

Neshe,† **Nesch,**† *a.* [See NESH.] Soft; tender. *Chaucer.*

Nesodon (nē'so-don), *n.* [Gr. *nēsos*, an island, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammalia, of the family Loxodontia, found in the pliocene of Patagonia. *N. ovinus* was the size of a sheep, *N. imbricatus*, of a llama.

Ness (nes), *n.* [A. Sax. *næs*, a nose, a promontory; Icel. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, a ness: probably a slightly varied form of *nose* (which see). *Naze* is another form.] A promontory; a cape; a headland. 'We weighed anchor, and bare clear of the *ness*.' *Hackluyt.* *Ness* occurs often as a termination of the names of promontories or headlands; as, Sheer*ness*, Dunge*ness*.

-Ness (nes). [A. Sax. *-nesse*, *-nes*, *-nis*, *-nys*. Common, with variety of form, to all the Teutonic tongues. Origin doubtful.] A termination of abstract nouns denoting the prominent, or distinguishing, or characteristic quality or state, or generally the quality; as, white*ness*, good*ness*, the quality of being white or good; neglected*ness*, the state of being neglected. It also sometimes denotes 'one who or that which is,' as in witness, wilder*ness*. It is appended to adjectives (and past participles) of Teutonic and Romance origin indiscriminately, though many words of the latter class more frequently appear with the classical suffix *-ity*; thus torpid*ity* and credibil*ity* are probably more common than torpid*ness*, credible*ness*.

Nest (nest), *n.* [A. Sax. L. G. D. and G. *nest*; cog. L. *nidus*, a nest, regarded as standing for *nisdus*, like Skr. *nida* for *nisada*, from *ni*, down, *sad*, to sit.] 1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and rearing the young. The nests of birds are of the most diverse character, some birds making little or no nest, while others construct receptacles for the eggs requiring a vast amount of skill and industry. The materials used are also extremely various, being such as mud or clay, twigs or branches, leaves, grass, moss, wool, feathers, &c. A species of swallow, called the esculent swallow (*Collocalia nidifica*), builds nests that are actually edible, being constructed of a certain sea-plant that is partially digested and then disgorged by the bird. Some birds, for the sake of protection, excavate burrows in banks or sandy cliffs in which to make their nests. — 2. A place where the eggs of insects, turtles, &c., are produced; a place in which the young of various small animals are reared. — 3. A comfortable snug situation or abode; a place of residence. 'A little cottage, like some poor man's *nest*.' *Spenser.*

Edible Nest and its Builder.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them will, neither for zeal of religion nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

4. A number of persons dwelling together or frequenting the same haunt: generally in an ill sense. 'We seem a *nest* of traitors.' *Tennyson.* — 5. A set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller in size; as, a *nest* of boxes, crucibles, or the like. — 6. A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys. — 7. A set of small drawers. *Simmonds.* — 8. In *geol.* an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock.

Nest (nest), *v.i.* To build a nest; to nestle.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howell.*

Nest (nest), *v.t.* 1. To place in a nest; to form a nest for. 'They like a *nested* pair reposed.' *Wordsworth.* — 2. To place or house in a situation or abode.

A doctrine fit only to come from him, who *nested* himself into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince. *South.*

Nestcock† (nest'kok), *n.* Same as *Nescock*.

Nestegg (nest'eg), *n.* 1. An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. 2. Something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

Books and money laid for shew,
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

Nestle (nes'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nestled;* ppr. *nestling.* [A. Sax. *nestlian*, freq. from *nest.*] 1. To make or occupy a nest.

The kingfisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To take shelter; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succours came. *Bacon.*

3. To move one way and the other, like a bird when forming her nest; to fidget about; as, a child *nestles*.

Nestle (nes'l), *v.t.* 1. To provide with a nest; to house or shelter, as in a nest. *Donne; Prior.* — 2. To cherish and fondle closely, as a bird her young. 'She, like a mother, *nestles* him.' *Chapman.*

Nestling (nes'ling), *n.* [A dim. from *nest.*] 1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest. — 2.† A nest.

They (the physicians) inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secrecies of the passages, and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours. *Bacon.*

Nestling (nes'ling), *a.* or *p.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

I have taken four young ones from a hen skylark, and placed in their room five *nestling* nightingales. *Barrington.*

Nestor (nes'tor), *n.* A genus of birds of the parrot family, connecting the parrots and cockatoos, containing the *N. productus* or long-billed parrot of Philip Island, and *N. hypopolius* or kaka of New Zealand. The voice is hoarse and inharmonious (hence the native New Zealand name), but they are capable of being taught to imitate the human voice in a remarkable degree. *N. productus* is now supposed to be extinct.

Nestorian (nes-tō'ri-an), *n.* An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and united as to be undistinguishable. The term is still applied to those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect.

Nestorian (nes-tō'ri-an), *a.* Relating to Nestorius or to the Nestorians.

Nestorianism (nes-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Nestorians.

Net (net), *n.* [A. Sax. *net*, *nett*, a net; Icel. Dan. and D. *net*, Sw. *nät*, Goth. *nati*, G. *netz*, a net; cog. L. *nassa*, a basket for catching fish; supposed to be from a root *nad*, seen in Skr. *nada*, a stream.] 1. An instrument formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, &c., and also for securing or containing articles of various kinds. — 2. A fabric of fine open texture; a kind of lace made by machinery. 3. Anything made with interstices or meshes like a net. 'Nets of checker-work, and wreaths of chain-work, for the chapiters.' 1 Ki. vii. 17.

Net (net), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *netted;* ppr. *netting.* 1. To make into a net or net-work. — 2. To take in a net; hence, to capture by wile or stratagem.

And now I am here *netted* and in the toils.
Sir W. Scott.

3. To inclose in a net or net-work.

Old yew, which graspest at the stones
That name the underlying dead,
Thy fibres *net* the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones. *Tennyson.*

Net (net), *a.* [Fr. *net*, It. *netto*, neat, net; from L. *nitidus*, shining, clear, from *niteo*, to shine. See NEAT.] 1. Neat; pure; unadulterated. [Rare.] — 2.† Being without flaw or spot. 'Her breast all naked, as *nett* ivory.' *Spenser.* — 3. Free from all deductions; as, *net* profits; *net* produce; *net* rent; *net* weight. 'The *net* revenues of the crown.' *Bolingbroke.* It is sometimes written *Nett.* — *Net proceeds*, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid. — *Net weight*, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, or any inclosing material. — *Net measure*, in *arch.* that in which no allowance is made for finishing; and in the work of *artificers*, that in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.

Net (net), *v.t.* To gain as clear profit; as, in this transaction I *netted* a considerable sum. *Latham.*

Net (net), *v.i.* To form net-work. 'Sitting *netting* in your parlour.' *Anna Seward.*

Nete,† *n.* Neat-cattle. *Chaucer.*

Nethelesse,† *adv.* Nevertheless. *Spenser.*

Nether (neTH'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *nither*, *nithor*, *neothra*, lower, compar. of *nithe*, under, downward (whence *neothan*, *adv.*, from below, *beneothan*, *beneath*); superl. *nithema*, *nithemest;* cog. L.G. D. and Dan. *neder*, Icel. *netharr*, G. *nieder*, all similar compar. forms. Root seen in Skr. *ni*, downwards.

Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part: opposed to *upper*; as, the *nether* millstone. 'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires.' *Milton.*

Distorted all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

—*Nether House of Parliament*, the name given to the House of Commons during the reign of Henry VIII. *Wharton.*

Netherlings (neᴛʜ'ėr-lingz), *n. pl.* Stockings. *Dickens.* [Ludicrous.]

Nethermost (neᴛʜ'ėr-mōst), *a.* [A. Sax. *niðemest.* See NETHER.] Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell. 'The *nethermost* abyss.' *Milton.*

Nether-stock† (neᴛʜ'ėr-stok), *n.* A stocking. *Shak.*

Their slashed doublets and quaint hose, all frounced with ribbons above the *nether-stocks*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Netherwards (neᴛʜ'ėr-wėrdz), *adv.* In a direction downwards.

Nethinim (neth'in-im), *n. pl.* [Heb. pl. of *nâthin*, what is given, a slave of the temple, from *nâthan*, to give.] Among the Jews, servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temple. Erroneously written *Nethinims.*

Netify† (net'i-fī), *v.t.* To render neat; to clean; to set in order. 'The worke of a woman, to *netify* and polish.' *Chapman.*

Net-loom (net'lōm), *n.* A loom or machine for weaving nets.

Net-making (net'māk-ing), *n.* The art of making nets. Nets were formerly made simply by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes, and a notch at each end, to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the flat piece of wood. Most of the nets now used are, however, woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh in 1820.

Net-masonry (net'mā-sn-ri), *n.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net.

Nett (net), *a.* Same as *Net.*

Nettapus (net'a-pus), *n.* A genus of web-footed birds allied to the barnacle-geese, but of small size. It contains the pigmy goose (*N. coromandelianus*) and the Madagascar goose (*N. auritus*).

Netted (net'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.—2. In *bot.* applied to reticulated venation; covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net.

Netted-work (net'ed-wėrk), *n.* Work composed of meshes; net-work.

Netting (net'ing), *n.* 1. The process of making nets.—2. A piece of net-work as of cord or wire.—3. A net of small ropes, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks. Netting is also employed to hold the storm and fore-top-mast staysails when stowed, and during an engagement may be extended along a ship's gunwale to prevent the enemy from boarding.

Netting-needle (net'ing-nē-dl), *n.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

Nettle (net'l), *n.* Same as *Knittle.*

Nettle (net'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *netele*, D. *netel*, Dan. *nælde*, *nelde*, G. *nessel*, a nettle; probably from the same root as *needle.*] A genus of plants (Urtica) belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ, and consisting chiefly of neglected weeds, having opposite or alternate leaves, and inconspicuous flowers, which are disposed in axillary racemes. The species are mostly herbaceous, and are usually covered with extremely fine, sharp, tubular hairs, placed upon minute vesicles filled with an acrid and caustic fluid, which by pressure is injected into the wounds caused by the sharp-pointed hairs. Hence arises the well-known stinging sensation when these plants are incautiously handled. Many species of nettle are known, of which three are found in Britain—the Roman nettle (*U. pilulifera*), the small nettle (*U. urens*), and the great nettle (*U. dioica*). Nettles yield a tough fibre which may be used as a substitute for hemp. See DEAD-NETTLE.—*Nettle broth, nettle porridge*, a dish made with nettles, cut in March or April, before they show any flowers.

There we did eat some *nettle porridge*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Pepys.*

—*Nettle in, dock out*, a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy, the trying of one thing after another; in allusion to the custom of children when stung by a nettle rubbing the place with a dock leaf, repeating these words. *Chaucer.*

Nettle (net'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nettled*; ppr. *nettling.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to cause to feel displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nettle-blight (net'l-blīt), *n.* The *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

Nettle-butterfly (net'l-but-ėr-flī), *n.* The popular name for a butterfly of the species *Vanessa urticæ.*

Nettle-cloth (net'l-kloth), *n.* A thick cotton stuff, japanned and used for the peaks of caps, waist-belts, &c., in place of leather.

Nettle-creeper (net'l-krēp-ėr), *n.* A common name for the whitethroat (which see).

Nettler (net'lėr), *n.* One that provokes, stings, or irritates.

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell, though not half, your fellows' feats. *Milton.*

Nettle-rash (net'l-rash), *n.* An eruption upon the skin much resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle; urticaria. *Sir T. Watson.*

Nettle-tree (net'l-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Celtis, of which there are several species, nat. order Celtideæ. They have a considerable resemblance to, and a near affinity with the elms, and hence they have sometimes been placed in the nat. order Ulmaceæ. See CELTIS.

Nettlewort (net'l-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the nat. order Urticaceæ.

Netty (net'i), *a.* Like a net; netted. *Sir T. Browne.*

Net-work (net'wėrk), *n.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; a fabric of threads, twine, or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated work; any similar fabric; an interlacement; as, a *net-work* of blood-vessels or nervous fibres.

Neufchâtel (nė-shä-tel), *n.* A celebrated cream-cheese made at *Neufchâtel-en-Bray*, in France.

Neuk (nūk), *n.* A nook; a corner. 'Some are cozie i' the *neuk*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Neuræmia (nū-rē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *hæma*, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock.*

Neuræmic (nū-rē'mik), *a.* Relating to neuræmia.

Neural (nū'ral), *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] In *anat.* relating to a nerve or to the nervous system.—*Neural arch*, the arch of the vertebra which protects a corresponding segment of the neural axis.—*Neural axis*, the central trunk of the nervous system; sometimes called the *Cerebro-spinal Axis.*

Neuralgia (nū-ral'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in a nerve; a generic name for a certain number of diseases, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, which follows the course of a nervous branch and its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve.

Neuralgic (nū-ral'jik), *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neuralgy (nū-ral'ji), *n.* Same as *Neuralgia.*

Neurapophysis (nū-ra-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *apophysis*, a projecting part.] In *anat.* the spinous process of a vertebra, or the process formed at the point of junction of the neural arches.

Neuration (nū-rā'shon), *n.* Same as *Nervation*; specifically, the arrangement of the veins or nervures in the wings of insects.

Neurilemma (nū-ri-lem'a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *lemma*, a coat.] In *anat.* the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve.

Neurin, Neurine (nū'rin), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] The nitrogenized substance of nerve fibre and cells, consisting chiefly of albumen and a peculiar fatty matter, associated with phosphorus.

Neuritis (nū-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] In *med.* inflammation of a nerve.

Neurocity (nū-ros'i-ti), *n.* Nerve force or energy. *Owen.*

Neurography (nū-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *graphō*, to describe.] That part of anatomy which describes the nerves; a description of the nerves.

Neuro-hypnologist (nū'rō-hip-nol''o-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in or who practises neuro-hypnology.

Neuro-hypnology (nū'rō-hip-nol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The doctrine of nervous sleep or animal magnetism.—2. The means or process employed in producing nervous sleep; mesmerism.

Neuro-hypnotism (nū-rō-hip'no-tizm), *n.* Same as *Neuro-hypnology.*

Neurological (nū-rō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See NEUROLOGY.] Pertaining to neurology, or to the doctrine of the nerves of animals.

Neurologist (nū-rol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in neurology.

Neurology (nū-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves.

Neuroma (nū-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] In *pathol.* a fibrous tumour formed on the tissue of a nerve; a morbid enlargement of a nerve.

Neuropathic (nū-rō-path'ik), *a.* [See below.] In *pathol.* applied to disease of a nerve or of the nerves.

Neuropathy (nū-rop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pathos*, pain.] In *pathol.* a term applied generally to affections of the nervous system.

Neuropodium (nū-rō-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The ventral or inferior division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the ventral oar.

Neuropter (nū-rop'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pteron*, a wing.] An individual of the Neuroptera (which see).

Neuroptera (nū-rop'tėr-a), *n.* An order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures. The mouth is generally masticatory, their metamorphosis incomplete, and their larvæ are hexapod, and sometimes aquatic. They are mostly bold, rapacious, and sanguinary, perpetually chasing and devouring other insects. The order includes the Libellulidæ, or dragon-flies; the Phryganeidæ, or caddis-flies; the Ephemeridæ, or may-flies; the Termites, or white ants; the Myrmeleo, or ant-lion, &c. Several fossil species of the Libellulidæ have been found in the oolitic strata of England and Germany.

Neuropteral (nū-rop'tėr-al), *a.* Belonging to the Neuroptera.

Neuropteran (nū-rop'tėr-an), *n.* Same as *Neuropter.*

Neuropteris (nū-rop'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pteris*, a fern.] An extensive genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the coal-measures, and also, but in less profusion, in the permian, trias, and oolite; so called from the curved dichotomous veins of its leaflets. *Page.*

Neuropterous (nū-rop'tėr-us), *a.* Same as *Neuropteral.*

Neurosis (nū-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] A name common to all diseases having, or supposed to have, their seat in the nervous system, and believed by some authorities to arise from irritation of the brain and spinal marrow. The usual indications are restlessness, disordered sensations and volition, and, to a greater or less extent, mental aberration.

Neuroskeletal (nū-rō-ske'lē-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the neuroskeleton.

Neuroskeleton (nū-rō-ske'lē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and E. *skeleton.*] The deep-seated bones of vertebrate animals connected with the nervous axis and locomotion.

Neurospast† (nū'ros-past), *n.* [Gr. *neurospaston*, from *neura*, a string, and *spaō*, to draw.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion by a string. 'That outward form is but a *neurospast*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Neurosthenia (nū-ros-thē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *sthenos*, force.] In *med.* an excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

Neurotic (nū-rot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.] 1. Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.—2. Capable of acting on the nerves; nervine.

Neurotic (nū-rot'ik), *n.* 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves.—2. A medicine for nervous affections; nervine.

Neurotome (nū'rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEUROTOMY.] A long and very narrow two-edged scalpel used in dissection of the nerves.

Neurotomical (nū-rō-tom'ik-al), *a.* [See NEUROTOMY.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

Neurotomist (nū-rot'om-ist), *n.* One engaged in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.

Neurotomy (nū-rot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *tomē*, a cutting.] 1. The act

or practice of dissecting nerves.—2. An incised wound of a nerve. *Dunglison.*

Neurotonic (nū-rō-ton'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *tonikos*, from *tonos*, a stretching or bracing, from *teinō*, to stretch or brace.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

Neurypnologist (nū-rip-nol'o-jist), *n.* Same as *Neuro-hypnologist.*

Neurypnology (nū-rip-nol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Neuro-hypnology.*

Neuter (nū'tėr), *a.* [L.—compounded of *ne* and *uter*, not either, not one nor the other.] 1.† Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending or questions are discussed; neutral.

There are very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute. *Addison.*

In all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy, for Providence never stands *neuter*. *South.*

2. In *gram.* (*a*) of neither gender: an epithet given to nouns and those forms of the adjective and other parts of speech which are neither masculine nor feminine; in *Eng. gram.* to all names of things without life. (*b*) Neither active nor passive; as, a *neuter* verb. A neuter verb expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and is not followed by an object; as, I *go*; I *sit*; I *am*; I *run*; I *walk*. It is better denominated *intransitive*.—3. In *bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils.—4. In *zool.* having no fully developed sex; as, *neuter* bees.

Neuter (nū'tėr), *n.* 1.† A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a neutral; a trimmer.

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.
Dryden.

2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labours of the community, called also a *worker*.—3. In *bot.* a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils.—4. In *gram.* a noun of the neuter gender.

Neutral (nū'tral), *a.* [L. *neutralis*. See NEUTER.] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with one of certain contending parties; not interested one way or another; indifferent.

The allies may be supplied for money from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison.*

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious,
Loyal and *neutral* in a moment? No man. *Shak.*

2. Neither very good nor bad; indifferent; mediocre.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some in her fantastic eye.
Sir J. Davies.

3. In *bot.* same as *Neuter*.—*Neutral axis*, in *mech.* the neutral axis of a beam is the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing.—*Neutral colours.* See COLOUR.—*Neutral salts*, in *chem.* salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.—*Neutral tint*, (*a*) a dull, grayish hue, partaking of the character of none of the brilliant colours, such as red, blue, yellow, &c. (*b*) A factitious gray pigment, composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions, used in water-colours.—*Neutral vowel*, the vowel heard in the words *her*, *firm*, *church*, &c.: so called from its indefinite character.

Neutral (nū'tral), *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. 'The treacherous . . . and the *neutrals*, and the false-hearted friends.' *Bacon.*

The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Harper.*

Neutralist (nū'tral-ist), *n.* One who professes neutrality: a neutral. *Bullokar.* [Rare.]

Neutrality (nū-tral'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. In *international law*, that condition of a nation or state in which it does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states. A neutral state has the right of furnishing to either of the contending parties all supplies which do not fall within the description of *contraband of war*, which signifies in general arms and munitions of war, and those out of which munitions of war are made. All such articles are liable to be seized. A neutral state has also the right to conclude such treaties with either belligerent party as are unconnected with the subject of the war.—*Armed neutrality*, the condition of a state or nation which holds itself under arms prepared to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent between which it is neutral.—2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor very evil. [Rare.]

There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

3.† State of being of the neuter gender. *Bp. Pearson.*—4. In *chem.* the state of being so combined that the active properties of one constituent counteract or render inert those of the other; as, the *neutrality* of salts.

Neutralization (nū'tral-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of neutralizing; specifically, in *chem.* the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to disguise each other's properties or render them inert. Thus, when sulphuric acid and soda are mixed together the properties either of the one or the other preponderate according to the proportions of each, but there are certain proportions according to which when they are combined they mutually destroy or disguise the properties of each other so that neither predominates, or rather so that both disappear, combining into a salt. When substances thus mutually disguise each other's properties they are said to *neutralize* each other. The term *neutralization* is also applied to the decomposition of the alkaline carbonates by the gradual addition of some acid more powerful than the carbonic.

Neutralize (nū'tral-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *neutralized*; ppr. *neutralizing*. 1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.

So here I am *neutralized* again. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In *chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance. See NEUTRALIZATION.—3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative; to invalidate; as, to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* opposition. 'A cloud of contercitations that *neutralize* each other.' *Everett.*

Neutralizer (nū'tral-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

Neutrally (nū'tral-li), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neutria (nū'tri-a), *n.* See NUTRIA.

Neuvaines (nū'vānz), *n. pl.* [Fr., from *neuf*, nine.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* prayers offered up for nine successive days to obtain the favour of Heaven.

Névé (nā'vā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] The French name for the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed. It is situated immediately above the line where the glacier commences, and for its formation a certain degree of heat is necessary, so that it is formed during summer when the thermometer rises above freezing-point.

Neve (nēv), *n.* Same as *Nœve*.

Neven,† *v.t.* [Icel. *nefna* (and *nemna*), Dan. *nœvne*, to name: the change of *m* to *f* and *v* is common in these languages.] To name; to mention; to utter; to speak.

Never (nev'ėr), *adv.* [The neg. of *ever*; A. Sax. *nœfre*, from *ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever; comp. *neither*, *either*, &c.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near.
Pope.

2. In no degree; not at all; none. 'Never fear.' *Sheridan.*

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

3. Followed by the indefinite article, no; not even; not, emphatically.

Hast thou *never an* eye in thy head? *Shak.*

The poor craven bridegroom said *never a* word.
Sir W. Scott.

—*Never so*, to any or to whatever extent or degree.

Ask me *never so* much dower and gift.
Gen. xxxiv. 12.

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never so* wisely. Ps. lviii. 5.

A fear of battery—though *never so* well grounded, is no duress. *Blackstone.*

This is a genuine English use of *never*, but it is now usually replaced by *ever*. The explanation of the phrase is probably this—Ask me *so much* dower as *never* was asked before. *Never* is much used in composition; as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never*-ceasing, *never*-fading; but in all such compounds it retains its usual meaning.

Nevermore (nev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* Never again; at no future time.

Farewell! the trees of Eden
Ye shall hear *nevermore*. *E. B. Browning.*

Never-the-later,† *conj.* Nevertheless. *Chaucer.*

Nevertheless (nev'ėr-THĒ-les"), *conj.* [The *the* in this compound is not the article but the old instrumental of the demonstrative used before comparatives; A. Sax. *thȳ læs*, the or by that less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of or without regarding that; as, it rained, *nevertheless* we proceeded on our journey; that is, we did *not the less* proceed on our journey; we proceeded in spite of the rain.—SYN. Notwithstanding, yet, however.

Nevew,† *n.* [Fr. *neveu*.] A nephew; a grandson. *Chaucer.*

New (nū), *a.* [A. Sax. *niwe*, *neowe*, a word occurring in all the Aryan tongues; O. Sax. *niwi*, D. *nieuw*, Dan. and Sw. *ny*, Icel. *nȳr*, Goth. *niujis*, O.H.G. *niwi*, *niuwi*, G. *neu*; cog. W. *newydd*, Ir. *nuadh*, Lith. *naujas*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Skr. *navas*—new. Perhaps connected with *now*.] 1. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; having existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel: opposed to *old*, and used of things; as, a *new* coat; a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion. 'Shoon full moist and *new*.' *Chaucer.*—2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered; as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the *new* continent.—3. Recently produced by change; different from a former; as, to lead a *new* life.

Put on the *new* man. Eph. iv. 24.

4. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. '*New* to the plough, unpractised in the trace.' *Pope.*—5. Repaired so as to be in the first state; renovated; reinvigorated.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

6. Fresh after any event.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air.
Dryden.

7. Not of ancient extraction; not belonging to a family of ancient distinction.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a *new* man often mounts to favour. *Addison.*

8. Never used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand; as, I would rather have a *new* copy of this book.—9. Recently commenced; starting afresh; as, the *new* year; a *new* week; a *new* moon.—10. Retaining original freshness.

Their names inscribed unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope.

—*New land*, land newly brought under cultivation.—*New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America on account of the fact that that portion of the earth became known to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere only in modern times.—*New* is much used adverbially in composition for *newly*; as in *new*-born, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found.

New† (nū), *adv.* Newly; lately; recently; anew. 'Weigh them *new* in pound' (that is, weigh them afresh in the balance). *Spenser.*—*All newe*, recently; lately. *Chaucer.*—*Of newe*, anew; afresh. *Chaucer.*

New† (nū), *v.t.* To make new; to renew.

The good name of a man is sone gon and passed, when it is not *newed*. *Chaucer.*

New-born (nū'born), *a.* Recently born.

New-come (nū'kum), *a.* Lately arrived; recently come. 'His *new-come* guest.' *Spenser.*

New-comer (nū'kum-ėr), *n.* One who has lately come.

Newcreate (nū'krē-āt), *v.t.* To create anew. *Shak.*

Newel (nū'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *nueil*, *noiel*, *nual*, from L. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut; Fr. *noyau*, a fruit-stone, *noyau d'escalier*, the newel of a stair.] 1. In *arch.* the upright cylinder or pillar, round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top. In stairs where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar the staircase is said to have an *open newel*. The

newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, and serves as a vaulting-shaft from which the ribs branch off in all directions.

Ancient Stair showing the Newel.

2. In *engin.* a cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.

Newel† (nū'el), *n.* [From *new.* Comp. *novel*, which seems to have suggested this form.] A new thing; a novelty.

He was enamoured with the *newel*,
That naught he deemed dear for the jewel.
Spenser.

New-fangel,† *a.* Desirous of new things; new-fangled. *Chaucer.*

New-fangelnesse,† *n.* Foolish desire of novelty. *Chaucer.*

New-fangle† (nū-fang'gl), *v.t.* To change by introducing novelties. 'To control and *new-fangle* the Scriptures.' *Milton.*

New-fangled (nū-fang'gld), *a.* [Formerly *newfangle*, *fangle* being from A. Sax. *fōn*, to take, *fangen*, taken, whence *fangennes*, a taking. See FANG.] 1. New-made or new-fashioned; formed with the affectation of novelty. '*New-fangled* devices.' *Atterbury.* 'Those who would establish a doctrine on a *new-fangled* nomenclature.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*—2. Taken with novelties; fond of change; easily captivated with what is new. 'Not to have fellowship with *new-fangled* teachers.' 1 Tim. vi. (heading).

There is a great error risen now-a-days among many of us, which are vain and *new-fangled* men.
Latimer.

New-fangledly (nū-fang'gld-li), *adv.* In a new-fangled manner; as, *new-fangledly* dressed.

New-fangledness, New-fangleness (nū-fang'gld-nes, nū-fang'gl-nes), *n.* The state of being new-fangled; the state of affecting newness of style or novelty; as, I was struck by the *new-fangledness* of her dress; he is very prone to *new-fangledness.*

Newfanglist (nū-fang'glist), *n.* One eager after novelties; one given to change. [Rare.]

Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these *newfanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men. *Canon Tooker.*

Newfangly† (nū-fang'gli), *adv.* In a new-fangled manner; with a disposition for novelty or change.

Divers young scholars they found properly witted, featly learned, and *newfangly* minded. *Sir T. More.*

New-fashion (nū-fa'shon), *a.* Recently come into fashion; new-fashioned. *Swift.*

New-fashioned (nū-fa'shond), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New-fledged (nū'flejd), *a.* Wearing its first feathers; lately fledged.

And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its *new-fledg'd* offspring to the skies.
Goldsmith.

Newfoundland (nū-found'land), *n.* Same as *Newfoundland Dog.* *Tennyson.*

Newfoundland Dog, *n.* A well-known and fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where they are employed by the natives in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head raised, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white colour; and a smaller, almost black, breed. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, &c. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, good-nature, and affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water dog, its broad, half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.

Newgate-calendar (nū'gāt-kal-en-dėr), *n.* A list of prisoners in Newgate prison, with their crimes, &c.

Newing (nū'ing), *n.* Yeast or barm. [Provincial English.]

Newish (nū'ish), *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

It drinketh not *newish* at all. *Bacon.*

New-laid (nū'lād), *a.* Recently laid; fresh; as, *new-laid* eggs.

Newly (nū'li), *adv.* 1. Lately; freshly; recently. 'Morning roses *newly* washed with dew.' *Shak.*

He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gathered mint.
Dryden.
I have reached this land but *newly*. *Poe.*

2. With a new form, different from the former. *Spenser.*—3. Anew; afresh; as before. *Shak.*—4. In a new and different manner. 'By deed-achieving honour *newly* named (Coriolanus).' *Shak.*

New-made (nū-mād'), *a.* Newly made or formed.

And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter;
For *new-made* honour doth forget men's names.
Shak.

New-model (nū-mod'el), *v.t.* To give a new form to.

The constitution was *new-modelled* so as to resemble nearly that of this country. *Brougham.*

Newness (nū'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being new: (*a*) lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as, the *newness* of a dress; the *newness* of a system. (*b*) Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced.

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind. *South.*

(*c*) Innovation; recent change. 'Happy *newness* that intends old right.' *Shak.* (*d*) Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*e*) Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life.
Rom. vi. 4.

New-platonist (nū-plā'ton-ist), *n.* Same as *Neoplatonist.*

New Red Sandstone. See SANDSTONE.

News (nūz), *n.* [From *new;* perhaps a translation of Fr. pl. *nouvelles*, news, but more probably the old genit. of *new*, occurring in such phrases as A. Sax. *hwæt niwes?* what of new, what news? The latter supposition is supported by the fact that the word is almost always joined to a verb or pronoun in the singular.] 1. Recent intelligence regarding any event; fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; tidings.

Thus answer I in name of Benedick,
But hear these ill *news* with the ears of Claudio.
Shak.
Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*
It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A newspaper.

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's *news*.
Cowper.

SYN. Tidings, intelligence, advice.

New-sad (nū'sad), *a.* Recently made sad. '*New-sad* soul.' *Shak.*

News-agent (nūz'ā-jent), *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

News-book† (nūz'bụk), *n.* A newspaper. *Pepys.*

Newsboy (nūz'boi), *n.* A boy who hawks or delivers newspapers.

News-letter (nūz'let-ėr), *n.* The name given to the printed letters or little sheets, issued weekly, about the time of Charles II., the news for which was collected by the newswriters from coffee-house gossip—in contradistinction to the *London Gazette*, then the only authorized newspaper, and which contained little more than ordinary proclamations and advertisements.

The people who lived at a distance from the great theatre of political contention could be kept regularly informed of what was passing there only by *news-letters.* To prepare such letters became a calling in London, as it now is among the natives of India. The newswriter rambled from coffee-room to coffee-room, collecting reports, squeezed himself into the sessions house of the Old Bailey if there was an interesting trial, nay, perhaps obtained admission to the Gallery of Whitehall, and noticed how the king and duke looked. In this way he gathered materials for weekly epistles destined to enlighten some county town or some bench of rustic magistrates. Such were the sources from which the inhabitants of the largest provincial cities and the great body of the gentry and clergy learned almost all they knew of the history of their own time.
Macaulay.

Newsman (nūz'man), *n.* One who sells or delivers newspapers.

Newsmonger (nūz'mung-gėr), *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news. 'Many tales devised . . . by smiling pickthanks and base *newsmongers.*' *Shak.*

Newspaper (nūz'pā-pėr), *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, information regarding proceedings of parliament, public meetings, and the like.—*Newspaper reporting*, that system by means of which the parliamentary debates, speeches at public meetings, &c., are promulgated throughout the country. Every publication giving original reports of parliamentary debates keeps one of a series of reporters constantly in the gallery of the Lords, and another in that of the Commons. These are at stated periods relieved by their colleagues, when they take advantage of the interval to transcribe their notes, in order to be ready again to resume the duty of note-taking, and afterwards that of transcription for the press. A succession of reporters for each establishment, varying from ten or eleven to seventeen or eighteen, is thus maintained, and the process of writing from their notes never interrupted, till a complete account of the debates of the evening has been committed to the hands of the printer.

Newsroom (nūz'röm), *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, &c., are read.

News-vender (nūz'vend-ėr), *n.* A seller of newspapers.

Newspapers in London are sold to newsmen or *news-venders*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country. *M'Culloch.*

News-writer (nūz'rit-ėr), *n.* One who composed news-letters. See NEWS-LETTER.

Newt (nūt), *n.* [A corruption of *an ewt. Ewt*, *evet* are old forms. See EFT.] One of a genus (Triton) of small tailed (urodele) batrachians, belonging to the family Salamandridæ. Like the frog, the newt begins its existence in a tadpole state, and is furnished with gills, which give place to true lungs.

Smooth Newt (*Triton punctatus*).

Two species, *T. cristatus* (the great water-newt, warty or crested newt) and *T. punctatus* (also called *Lissotriton punctatus*), the common or smooth newt, are recognized as natives of this country, each of which has varieties classed by some naturalists as distinct species. The warty newt grows to the length of 6 inches, the smooth newt to the length of 3½ or 4. The former is covered with warty excrescences, and during the breeding season the male acquires a very prominent crest along the whole length of the back. The latter has the skin quite

Warty Newt (*Triton cristatus*).

smooth and the crest much less conspicuous. They live in ponds and ditches, and feed on animal food, such as water insects and larvæ, worms, tadpoles, &c. Like frogs they often leave the water, and may be found under stones and in damp situations. They cast their skins very frequently, and when they lose one of their members—a leg, the tail, or even an eye—a new one is not long in being produced in its place. Called also *Eft, Asker.*

New Testament (nū tes'ta-ment). See TESTAMENT.

Newtonian (nū-tōn'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac *Newton*, or formed or discovered by him.—*Newtonian system.* See *Solar System* under SOLAR.—*Newtonian telescope*, a form of reflecting telescope in which the rays are reflected from the surface of the object mirror and intercepted by a small oval mirror placed in the axis of the tube at an angle of 45°. The image which would have been formed in the axis is thereby deflected, and is viewed by an eye-piece attached at right angles to the side of the tube.—*Newtonian theory of light.* See LIGHT.

Newtonian (nū-tōn'i-an), *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

Newton's Rings (nū'tonz ringz), *n. pl.* [From Sir Isaac *Newton*, who first investigated them.] The name given to a certain series of rings of coloured light produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See INTERFERENCE, 3.) These rings, or more properly systems of rings, are seven in number, and the order of colour follows that known as Newton's scale of colours.

New-year (nū'yēr), *a.* Relating to the beginning of the year; as, *new-year* congratulations.

New-year's Day (nū'yērz dā), *n.* The first day of a new year; the first day of January.

New-Zealand Flax (nū-zē'land flaks). See PHORMIUM.

New-Zealand Tea (nū-zē'land tē), *n.* 1. The leaves of *Leptospermum scoparium*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ, sometimes used as a substitute for tea, and by some credited with antiscorbutic properties. 2. The plant itself.

Nexible (neks'i-bl), *a.* [L. *nexibilis.*] Capable of being knit together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Next (nekst), *a.* superl. of *nigh.* [A. Sax. *nēhst, nēhsta, nyhsta*, superl. of *nēh, neāh*, nigh.] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree. 'One *next* himself in power, and *next* in crime.' *Milton.*

Her princely guest
Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whose turn should be the *next.* *Gay.*

[When *next* stands before an object without to after it it may be regarded as a preposition.]—*Next friend*, in *law*, a person by whom an infant sues in courts of law and equity, and by whom a married woman also often sues in courts of equity, and who is responsible for costs. In *Scots law*, a tutor or curator.—*Next to*, almost.

That's a difficulty *next to* impossible. *Rowe.*

—*Next door to*, close to; allied to; not far removed from anything.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the *next door to* the being convinced. *Rymer.*

Next (nekst), *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding; as, it is not material who follows *next.*

Nexus (nek'sus), *n.* [L.] Tie; connection; interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series.

It is now universally admitted that we have no perception of the casual *nexus* in the material world. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Niare (ni-ār'), *n.* The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of Western Africa; the Cape buffalo. See BUFFALO.

Nias† (nī'as). [See EYAS, which is the commoner but a corrupted form.] 1. A young hawk; an eyas.—2. A ninny; a simpleton. *B. Jonson.*

Nib (nib), *n.* [A. Sax. *neb, nebb.* See NEB, the same word differently written.] 1. The bill or beak of a fowl.—2. The point of anything, particularly of a pen; a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder.

Nib (nib), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nibbed;* ppr. *nibbing.* To furnish with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen. *Dickens.*

Nibble (nib'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nibbled;* ppr. *nibbling.* [A freq. from *nib.*] 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat in small bits. 'As he *nibbled* his toast.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; just to catch by biting. '*Nibbles* the fallacious meat.' *Gay.* 3. To catch; to nab. 'And a nice job I've had to *nibble* him.' *D. Jerrold.* [Slang.]

Nibble (nib'l), *v.i.* To bite gently; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait. '*Nibbling* sheep.' *Shak.* 2. *Fig.* to carp; to make a petty attack: with *at.*

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling at* a single passage. *Tillotson.*

Nibble (nib'l), *n.* A little bite, or the act of seizing with the mouth as if to bite, without actually biting.

Nibbler (nib'lėr), *n.* One that nibbles; one that bites a little at a time.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait. *Shak.*

Nibblingly (nib'ling-li), *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

Niblick (nib'lik), *n.* [Called also *nablock*, and perhaps from *nab*, to catch.] A peculiar kind of club used in the game of golf, having a thin flat iron head. It is used to lift the ball out of holes, ruts, rough ground, and the like.

Nib-nib (nib'nib), *n.* Same as *Neb-neb.*

Nicaragua-wood (ni-ka-rä'gwä-wụd), *n.* The wood of a tree growing in Nicaragua, supposed by some to be a species of Cæsalpinia, and by others of Hæmatoxylon. This wood and a variety called peach-wood are sent to this country for the use of dyers. They are similar to Brazil-wood, but are not sufficiently sound for any use in manufacture.

Niccolite (nik'ol-īt), *n.* See NICKELINE.

Nice (nīs), *a.* [In meaning 1 certainly from O.Fr. *nice, nisce*, from L. *nescius*, from *ne*, not, *scio*, to know, and perhaps this may be the origin in all senses, though some of them may have been influenced by O.E. *nesh*, A.Sax. *hnesc*, soft, tender, delicate.] 1.† Foolish; simple; silly.

But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice.* *Chaucer.*

2.† Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not *nice* but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*

3. Over-scrupulous; very particular; fastidious; too difficult to please or satisfy; over-exacting; squeamish; punctilious.

He that stands upon a slippery place
Makes *nice* of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shak.*

To taste
Think not I shall be *nice.* *Milton.*

4. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; delicate.

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne.*

5. Tender to excess; easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betrayed!
How *nice* the reputation of the maid. *Roscommon.*

6. Distinguishing accurately and minutely; apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions; discerning. 'Our author, happy in a judge so *nice.*' *Pope.* '*Nice* verbal criticism.' *Coleridge.*—7. Formed or made with scrupulous exactness; accurate; exact; precise; as, *nice* proportions; *nice* workmanship; *nice* calculations.

The difference is too *nice*
Where ends the virtue or begins the vice. *Pope.*

8. Pleasant or agreeable to the senses; delicate; tender; sweet; delicious; dainty; as, a *nice* bit; a *nice* tint.—9. Pleasing or agreeable in general; having good or likeable qualities. [Colloq.]

An expression very rife of late among our young ladies, a *nice* man, whatever it may mean, whether the man resemble a pudding, or something more *nice*, conveys the offensive notion that they are ready to eat him up! *I. D'Israeli.*

Among the most shocking of the unscholarlike barbarisms now prevalent, I must notice the use of the word '*nice*' in an objective instead of a subjective sense: '*nice*' does not and cannot express a quality of the object, but merely a quality of the subject: yet we hear daily of 'a very *nice* letter'—'a *nice* young lady,' etc.—meaning a letter to a young lady that it is pleasant to contemplate: but a *nice* young lady means a fastidious young lady; and 'a *nice* letter' ought to mean a letter that is very delicate in its eating and in the choice of its company. *De Quincey.*

'I should say she was not an agreeable person. Not *nice*,' added Lady Selina, after a pause, and conveying a world of meaning in that conventional monosyllable. *Lord Lytton.*

Nice is often used ironically in a sense just the opposite of this. See example under NIBBLE, *v.t.* 3.—SYN. Dainty, delicate, exquisite, fine, accurate, exact, correct, precise, particular, scrupulous, punctilious, fastidious, squeamish, finical, effeminate, silly, weak, foolish.

Niceling† (nīs'ling), *n.* An over-nice man or critic; a hair-splitter.

But I would ask these *nicelings* one question, wherein if they can resolve me then I will say, as they say, that scarfs are necessary, and not flags of pride. *Stubbes.*

Nicely (nīs'li), *adv.* In a nice manner: (*a*) fastidiously; critically; curiously; as, he was disposed to look into the matter too *nicely.* (*b*) With delicate perception; as, to be *nicely* sensible. (*c*) Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion; as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted; a shape *nicely* proportioned; a dress *nicely* fitted to the body. (*d*) Agreeably; becomingly; pleasantly; as, she was *nicely* dressed: a modern sense, but now so common as to threaten to crowd out all the other senses. See the adjective.

Nicene (nī-sēn'), *a.* Pertaining to *Nicæa* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor.—*Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.

Niceness (nīs'nes), *n.* State or quality of being nice: (*a*) extreme fastidiousness or delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness. 'The *niceness* of our modern dames.' *Dryden.* (*b*) Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences; as, *niceness* of taste. (*c*) Accuracy; minute exactness; as, *niceness* of work; *niceness* of texture or proportion.

Where's now the labour'd *niceness* in thy dress? *Dryden.*

(*d*) Agreeableness; becomingness; pleasantness: a modern sense. See the adjective and adverb.

Nicery† (nīs'ėr-i), *n.* Daintiness; affectation of delicacy. *Chapman.*

Nicetee,† *n.* Nicety; folly. *Chaucer.*

Nicety (nīs'e-ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *niceté.* See NICE.] 1. State or quality of being nice: (*a*) excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety.* *Spenser.*

(*b*) Delicacy of perception. (*c*) Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all parts of art. *Prior.*

(*d*) Delicate management; exactness in treatment; delicacy of execution.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

2. A minute difference or distinction. 'The fineness and *niceties* of words.' *Locke.*—3. A dainty or delicacy for food: usually in the plural. *Johnson.*

Nichar (nī'kär), *n.* A plant. See NICKAR-TREE.

Niche (nich), *n.* [Fr. *niche*, from It. *nicchia*, originally a shell-shaped recess in a wall, from *nicchio*, a shell-fish, a mussel, from L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or of some other ornament. In ancient classical architecture niches were generally semicircular in the plan, and terminated in a semi-dome at the top. They were sometimes, however, square in the plan, and sometimes also square-headed. They were ornamented with pillars, architraves, consoles, and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages niches were extensively used as decorations and for the reception of statues. In the Norman style they were so shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures were frequently carved on the back in alto-rilievo. In the Early English style they become more deeply recessed and are highly enriched, and in the Decorated style they become infinitely varied. Their plans chiefly consisted of a semi-octagon or a semi-hexagon, and their heads were formed into groined vaults, with ribs, and bosses, and pendants. They were projected on corbels, and adorned with pillars, buttresses, and mouldings of various kinds, and had canopies added to them which were flat and projecting in every variety of plan, and elaborately carved and enriched. In the Perpendicular style this variety and elaboration continued.

Niche, All Souls' College, Oxford.

Niched (nicht), *a.* Placed in a niche. 'Those *niched* shapes of noble mould.' *Tennyson.*

Nicher, Nicker (niċh'ėr, nik'ėr), *v.i.* To neigh; to laugh with broken, half-suppressed catches of voice; to snigger. [Scotch.]

Nicht (niċht), *n.* Night. [Scotch.]

Nick (nik), *n.* [A name given by all the Teutonic nations to a kind of water-goblin; A. Sax. *nicor*, Dan. *nök*, Icel. *nykr*, N. *nykk*, *nök*, G. *nix*, *nixe*.] Originally, a kind of goblin or spirit of the waters, but in modern English usage applied only to the Evil One, generally with the addition of *Old*. The origin ascribed to the name by Butler requires no refutation.

Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick
(*Though* he gives name to our *Old Nick*)
But was below the least of these. *Hudibras.*

Nick (nik), *n.* [Perhaps the same word as D. *knik*, Sw. *nick*, a nod, a wink; G. *nicken*, to nod.] 1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.

It is strange in the history of Norway, how the right man ever appears in the very *nick* of time to save the state. *Edin. Rev.*

2. A winning throw. *Prior.*

Nick (nik), *v.t.* [From the above noun.] 1. To hit; to touch luckily; to strike at the lucky time.

The just reason of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to make a hit at by some trick or unexpected turn.

The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nicked* his captainship at such a point. *Shak.*

—*To nick with nay*, to meet one with a refusal; to disappoint by denying. 'I trust you will not *nick* me *with nay*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nick (nik), *n.* [Comp. G. *knick*, a flaw, *knicken*, to crack; also E. *nock*, O.D. *nocke*, a notch.] 1. A notch; hence, a score, from the old practice of keeping reckonings on tallies or notched sticks; a reckoning.

I tell you what Launce, his man, told me: he loved her out of all *nick*. *Shak.*

2. A notch in the shank of a type to guide the hand of the compositor in setting; nicks also distinguish the class of type, each class having one or more nicks on the body of the type, which range evenly when the types are set.—3.† A false bottom in a beer can, by which customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

Cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth),
And those they say are fill'd with *nick* and froth.
Rowlands.

Nick (nik), *v.t.* [See the above noun.] 1. To make a nick or notch in; to notch; to cut in nicks or notches. 'His man with scissors *nicks* him like a fool.' *Shak.*—2. To break or crack; to smash. *Prior.* See NICKER.—3.† To suit or fit into, as lattices cut in nicks; to tally with.

Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

—*To nick a horse's tail*, to make an incision at its root to make him carry it higher.

Nick† (nik), *v.t.* To nickname.

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ford.*

Nickar-tree (nik'är-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Guilandina (*G. Bonduc*), which grows in the East and West Indies, and bears a nut of the size of a small nutmeg. The bark of the nickar-tree is a bitter tonic, and its seeds are said to be emetic. Called also *Nichar*.

Nickel (nik'el), *n.* [G. Sw. and D. *nickel*.] 1. Sym. Ni. At. wt. 59 nearly. A metal of a whitish colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile. It unites in alloys with gold, copper, tin, and arsenic, which metals it renders brittle. With silver and iron its alloys are ductile. Nickel is found in all meteoric stones, but its best-known ore is a copper-coloured mineral found in Germany, and called *nickeline* or *kupfernickel*. Since the manufacture of German silver, nickel has become an object of considerable importance, and is extracted from several pyrites, compounds of nickel, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, or iron. The salts of nickel are mostly of a grass-green colour, and the ammoniacal solution of its oxide is deep blue.—2. A U. States 5-cent piece.

Nickel-bloom (nik'el-blöm), *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*.

Nickel-glance (nik'el-glans), *n.* A grayish-white, massive, and granular ore of nickel, occurring in the transition rocks of upper Germany, Sweden, Spain, Brazil, and other countries, and on the average consisting of 35·5 nickel, 45·2 arsenic, and 19·3 sulphur, part of the nickel being replaced by iron or cobalt. *Page.*

Nickel-green (nik'el-grēn), *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*.

Nickelic (ni-kel'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.

Nickeliferous (nik-el-if'ėr-us), *a.* Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous* iron.

Nickeline (nik'el-in), *n.* One of the chief ores of nickel, occurring generally massive, and disseminated in veins in the crystalline rocks, as also in secondary strata, in Germany, America, and Cornwall. It consists principally of nickel and arsenic. It is the *kupfernickel* or copper-nickel of Werner, niccolite of modern mineralogy.

Nickel-ochre (nik'el-ō-kėr), *n.* An arsenate of nickel, consisting of nickel 37·6, arsenic acid 38·4, and water 24; it occurs massive, earthy, friable, and in short capillary crystals of an apple-green colour. Called also *Nickel-green* and *Nickel-bloom*.

Nickel-plating (nik'el-plāt-ing), *n.* The surfacing of metals with nickel by means of a heated solution or the electro-bath, for the purpose of rendering them less liable to oxidation by heat or moisture.

Nickel-silver (nik'el-sil-vėr), *n.* An alloy composed of copper 60, zinc 17½, and nickel 22½.

Nicker† (nik'ėr), *n.* [From *nick*, to break, to flaw.] One of a company of night-brawlers who in the reign of Queen Anne roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows with half-pence.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondæus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Nicker-tree (nik'ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *Nickar-tree*.

Nick-nack (nik'nak), *n.* [See KNICK-KNACK.] A trinket; a gimcrack; a trifle. Spelled also *Nick-knack*, *Knick-knack*.

Nick-nackery (nik'nak-ėr-i), *n.* 1. A collection of nick-nacks.—2. A nick-nack; a trifle; a bauble. *Franklin.*

Nickname (nik'nām), *n.* [Probably O.E. *neke-name* for *eke-name* (Icel. *auk-nefni*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef. art., on type of *newt* for *ewt*. But the French have *nom de nique*, a nickname, from G. *nicken*, to nod, to wink.] 1. A name given to a person in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

From *nicknames* or nursenames came these . . .
Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, &c.
Camden.

A very good name it (Job) is; only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it. *Dickens.*

Nickname (nik'nām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nicknamed*; ppr. *nicknaming*. To give a nickname to; to call by an opprobrious appellation. 'You *nickname* virtue vice.' *Shak.* 'This jargon, which they *nickname* metaphysics.' *Whitby.*

Nick-stick (nik'stik), *n.* A notched stick used as a tally. [Scotch.]

He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick-sticks*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nickum (nik'um), *n.* [From *nick*, the evil spirit.] A wag; one given to mischievous tricks. [Scotch.]

Nicolaitan (nik-ō-lā'i-tan), *n.* One of a sect in the early Christian Church, so named from *Nicolas*, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem. They are characterized as inclining to licentious and pagan practices. Rev. ii. 6.

Nicolo (nik'o-lō), *n.* See ONICOLO.

Nicotian† (ni-kō'shi-an), *n.* [Fr. *nicotiane*, tobacco. See NICOTIANA.] Tobacco. 'Your *Nicotian* is good too.' *B. Jonson.*

Nicotian (ni-kō'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco. 'Whiffs himself away in *Nicotian* incense to the idol of his vain intemperance.' *Bp. Hall.*

Nicotiana (ni-kō'shi-ā"na), *n.* [Fr. *nicotiane*, the earliest name given to the tobacco plant in France, from M. *Nicot*, ambassador of France to Portugal, who sent a specimen of the plant from Lisbon to Catharine de Medicis in 1560.] The tobacco genus of plants. The species generally grown as tobacco are *N. Tabacum* and *N. macrophylla*. *N. persica* is a native of Persia. It is much more fragrant and agreeable than the common tobacco, and furnishes the Shiraz tobacco, so much esteemed in the East. *Nicotiana rustica* is green or Syrian tobacco, which grows in the Levant, and is sometimes called *English tobacco*, from its being the first kind introduced into England for cultivation. It forms the Turkish, Syrian, and Latakia tobaccos. *N. repanda* is cultivated in Cuba; *N. quadrivalvis*, by the Indians on the Missouri; *N. multivalvis*, by the Indians on the Columbia; and *N. nana*, by the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. One species has been discovered in China, and another in Australia. See TOBACCO.

Nicotianin, Nicotianine (ni-kō'shi-a-nin), *n.* A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco smoke, and affords nicotine.

Nicotine, Nicotina (nik'ō-tin, nik-o-tī'na), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{14}N_2$ or $C_{10}H_7N$.) A volatile alkaloid base obtained from tobacco. It forms a colourless, clear, oily liquid, which has a weak odour of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acrid and pungent salts.

Nicotylia (nī-kō-til'i-a), *n.* Same as *Nicotine*.

Nictate (nik'tāt), *v.i.* [L. *nicto*, to wink.] To wink. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Nictation (nik-tā'shon), *n.* Same as *Nictitation*. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

Nictitate (nik'ti-tāt), *v.i.* [From L. *nicto*, *nictatum*, to wink, freq. from *nico*, to beckon.] To wink; to nictate.—The *nictitating membrane*, a thin membrane by which the process of winking is performed in certain animals, and which covers and protects the eyes from dust or from too much light. It is chiefly found in birds and fishes.

Nictitation (nik-ti-tā'shon), *n.* The act of winking. It is a natural and instinctive action for the purpose of moistening and cleaning the eyes.

Nidamental (nid-a-men'tal), *a.* [L. *nidamentum*, a nest, from *nidus*, a nest.] Pertaining to the nests of birds; relating to the protection of the egg and young: applied especially to the organs which secrete the materials of which many animals construct their nests. *Owen.*

Nidary† (nī'da-ri), *n.* A collection of nests.

In this rupellary *nidary*, does the female lay eggs and breed. *Evelyn.*

Niddicock† (nid'i-kok), *n.* A foolish person; a noodle.

They were never such fond *niddicocks* as to offer any man a rodde to beate their own tayles. *Holinshed.*

Niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod-l), *v.i.* [Freq. and dim. of *nod*.] To nod or shake lightly and frequently; to waggle.

Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word. *Hood.*

Niddui (nid'ụ-i), *n.* A kind of minor excommunication among the Hebrews, which generally lasted about a month. *Brande & Cox.*

Nidet (nīd), *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest.] A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants. *Johnson.*

Nidering (nī'dėr-ing), *a.* [See NIDING.] Same as *Niding*. 'Faithless, mansworn, and *nidering*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nidge (nij), *v.t.* [Softened form of *nig*.] In *masonry*, to dress the face of a stone with a sharp-pointed hammer in place of hewing it with a chisel and mallet. Called also *Nig*. —*Nidged* or *nigged ashlar*, stone hewn with a pick or sharp-pointed hammer.

Nidgery† (nid'jėr-i), *n.* [O.Fr. *nigerie*. See NIDGET.] A trifle; a piece of foolery. *Coles.*

Nidget† (nij'et), *n.* [From O.Fr. *niger*, 'to trifle, to play the fop or nidget' *Cotgrave*.] 1. An idiot; a fool.—2. A coward; a dastard. *Camden.* Written also *Nigeot*.

Nidificate (nid'i-fi-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest.] To make a nest.

Nidification (nid'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act or operation of building a nest. 'The feet of perchers being more especially adapted for the delicate labours of *nidification*.' *Owen.*

Niding (nī'ding), *n.* [A. Sax. *nithing*, an infamous man, from *nith*, wickedness, Goth. *neiths*, envy; Dan. and Sw. *niding*, Icel. *nithingr*, a despicable fellow.] A coward; a dastard. 'He is worthy to be called a *niding*.' *Howell.* Written also *Nithing*.

Niding (nī'ding), *a.* Infamous; cowardly; dastardly. *Mallet.*

Nid-nod (nid'nod), *v.i.* [A reduplicative form of *nod*.] To nod frequently.

Nidor (nī'dor), *n.* [L.] Scent; savour; smell of cooked food. 'The uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor*.' *Dr. John Taylor.*

Nidorose (nī-dor-ōs′), *a.* Same as *Nidorous. Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

Nidorosity† (nī-do-ros′i-ti), *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer.*

Nidorous (nī′dor-us), *a.* [From *nidor.*] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. Sometimes spelled *Nidrous.* 'Incense and *nidrous* smells.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Nidulant (nid′ū-lant), *a.* [L. *nidulans*, ppr. of *nidulor*, to nestle, from *nidus*, a nest.] In *bot.* nestling; lying loose, in the form of pulp or cottony matter, within a berry or pericarp.

Nidulariacei (nī′dū-lā-ri-ā″sē-ī), *n. pl.* [See NIDULARIUM.] An order of gasteromycetous fungi, the structure of which is that of the hypogæous fungi reduced to single isolated cells. The species are small and inconspicuous, growing on the ground among decaying sticks, dung, &c.

Nidularium (nī-dū-lā′ri-um), *n.* [L. *nidulus*, a little nest, dim. of *nidus*, a nest.] In *bot.* the mycelium of certain fungi.

Nidulate (nid′ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* the same as *Nidulant.*

Nidulate (nī′dū-lāt), *v.i.* [See NIDULANT.] To build a nest; to nidificate. *Cockeram.*

Nidulation (nid-ū-lā′shon), *n.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird. *Sir T. Browne.*

Nidulite (nī′dū-līt), *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil organism, possibly akin to the Bryozoa, but of larger size. They occur in the Silurian, and have their name from being at first taken for egg-masses.

Nidus (nī′dus), *n.* [L., a nest.] 1. Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment.—2. In *med.* the seat of a zymotic disease; the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.

The poison of small-pox has its *nidus* in the deep layer of the skin; hence its characteristic eruption. *Dr. T. J. Maclagan.*

Niece (nēs), *n.* [Fr. *nièce*, O.Fr. *niepce*, from L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, allied to *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew (which see).] 1.† A relation in general, but especially a descendant male or female. In the following passage Shakspere applies it to a granddaughter.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.
Rich. III. iv. 1.

This word (*niece*) . . . is now applied to the female sex alone, to the daughter of a brother or sister, being once used . . . for children's children, male and female alike. *Trench.*

2. The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother or sister in law.

Nief† (nēf), *n.* A fist. See NEAF.

Niello (ni-el′lō), *n.* [It., from L.L. *nigellum*, a blackish enamel, from L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] A method of ornamenting the smooth surfaces of silver articles, said to have given rise to copper-plate engraving. The lines of a design are cut in the metal, and filled up with a hard and black-coloured alloy, which thus brings out the design against the ground.

Niest (nēst), *a.* Next. '*Niest* day their life is past enduring.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Nieve (nēv), *n.* [A Scandinavian word. See NEAF.] The fist. [Scotch.]

Nievefu' (nēv′fü), *n.* A handful. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Niffer (nif′ėr), *v.t.* [From Sc. *nieve*, the fist.] To exchange or barter. [Scotch.]

Niffer (nif′ėr), *n.* An exchange; a barter. [Scotch.]

Niffy-naffy, Niff-naffy (nif′i-naf′i, nif′naf-i), *a.* Fastidious; conceited; troublesome about trifles. 'Thae *niff-naffy* gentles that gie sae muckle fash wi' their fancies.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Nifle† (nif′l), *n.* [Norm.] A trifle. 'He served hem with *nifles* and with fables.' *Chaucer.*

Nifleheim (nēfl′hīm), *n.* [Icel. *nifl*, mist, and *heim*, home.] In *Scand. myth.* the region of endless cold and everlasting night, ruled over by Hela.

Nifling (nif′ling), *a.* [From *nifle.*] Trifling; of small importance or value. 'A poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.' *Lady Alimony*, 1659.

Nig (nig), *v.t.* [Older form of *nidge*, perhaps from Prov. E. *nig*, a small piece, a chip.] In *masonry*, same as *Nidge* (which see).

Nigard,† *n.* A niggard. *Chaucer.*

Nigardie,† *n.* Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

Nigella (nī-jel′la), *n.* [A dim. from L. *niger*, black, from the black seed, which is the part of the plant known in cookery.] Fennel flowers, a genus of annual plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The seeds of *N. sativa* and *N. arvensis* were formerly used instead of pepper, and are said to be still extensively used in adulterating it. The seeds of the former are supposed to be the *black cummin* of the ancients, and the *cummin* of the Bible. *N. damascena*, a native of Southern Europe, is cultivated in gardens for its pale blue flowers.

Nigeot† (nij′ot), *n.* Same as *Nidget.*

Niggard (nig′ėrd), *n.* [From Icel. *hnöggr*, niggardly, stingy, with term. *-ard*; Sw. *njugga*, to hoard.] 1. A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious wretch; one who stints or who supplies sparingly.

We should serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence. *Pope.*

2. A false bottom for a grate. *Grose.* 'Niggards, generally called niggers.' *Mayhew.*

Niggard (nig′ėrd), *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious; sparing; stinted. 'To our demands *niggard* in his reply.' *Shak.*

Niggard (nig′ėrd), *v.t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [Rare.]

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest. *Shak.*

Niggard (nig′ėrd), *v.i.* To be miserly. *Shak.*

Niggardise† (nig′ėrd-īz), *n.* Niggardliness; avarice. '"Twere pity thou by *niggardise* shouldst thrive.' *Drayton.*

Niggardish (nig′ėrd-ish), *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

Niggardliness (nig′ėrd-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense. '*Niggardliness* is not good husbandry.' *Addison.*

Niggardly (nig′ėrd-li), *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of anything.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Bp. Hall.*
I do it like a *niggardly* answerer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

SYN. Covetous, parsimonious, sparing, miserly, penurious, sordid.

Niggardly (nig′ėrd-li), *adv.* In a niggard manner; sparingly; with cautious parsimony. *Sir T. More.*

Niggardness† (nig′ėrd-nes), *n.* Niggardliness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Niggardship† (nig′ėrd-ship), *n.* Niggardliness; stinginess. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Niggardy† (nig′ėrd-i), *n.* Niggardliness. *Gower.*

Nigger (nig′ėr), *n.* 1. A negro: in depreciation or derision.—2. A term often applied to other coloured races; more particularly to the natives of the East Indies. [Vulgar.]

Though he be a *nigger*, he seemed to me a right gracious and noble sort of monarch. *W. H. Russell.*

3. A species of Holothuria, so called by the Cornish fishermen. It is very common in deep water off the Deadman.—4. A local name for the larva of the saw-fly *Athalia spinarum*, so destructive to the turnip-crop.

Nigger (nig′ėr), *n.* See NIGGARD, 2.

Nigget† (nij′et), *n.* Same as *Nidget. Changeling*, 1653.

Niggish† (nig′ish), *a.* Niggardly; stingy; mean. 'A most *niggish* and miserable man.' *Copley.*

Niggle (nig′l), *v.i.* [From a root seen in A. Sax. *hnyglan*, *hnygela*, parings, shreds; Prov. E. *nig*, to clip money.] 1. To trifle; to be employed with trifling; to work pettily like one that trifles or plays.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.
Massinger.

2. To act or walk in a mincing manner. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]—3. To fret or complain of trifles. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Niggle† (nig′l), *v.t.* 1. To play on contemptuously; to make sport or game of; to mock.

I shall so *niggle* ye
And juggle ye. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To draw out unwillingly; to squeeze out or hand out slily.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets. *Dekker.*

Niggle (nig′l), *n.* Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*. *T Hook.*

Niggler† (nig′lėr), *n.* 1. One that niggles or trifles at any handiwork.—2. One that is dexterous. *Grose.* [Provincial English.]

Nigh (nī), *a.* compar. *nigher*, superl. *next.* [A. Sax. *neáh*, *nēh*, nigh, near; O.Fris. *nēi*, D. *na*, Icel. *ná-*, G. *nah*, *nahe*, Goth. *nehva*—nigh. *Near* is a comparative form from *this.*] 1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*
Now learn a parable of the fig tree; when his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. Mat. xxiv. 32.

2.† Closely allied by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends. *Knolles.*

3. Closely related in any way; ready to aid.

The Lord is *nigh* unto them that are of a broken heart. Ps. xxxiv. 18.

SYN. Close, adjacent, contiguous, proximate, present.

Nigh (nī), *adv.* 1. Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events.

For indeed he was sick, *nigh* unto death. Phil. ii. 27.
Meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he comes so *nigh*.
Shak.

2.† In a near or touching manner; coming home to the heart.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*,
As benefits forgot. *Shak.*

3. Almost; nearly.

Was I for this *nigh* wreck'd upon the sea? *Shak.*

Nigh (nī), *prep.* Near to; at no great distance from. 'But was not this *nigh* shore.' *Shak.*

Nigh this recess; with terrour they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannick sway.
Garth.

Nigh (nī), *v.t.* To come near to; as, to *nigh* the shore. 'Love gan *nigh* me nere.' *Chaucer.*

Nigh (nī), *v.i.* To approach; to advance or draw near.

Now day is done and night is *nighing* fast.
Spenser.

Nighly† (nī′li), *adv.* Nearly; within a little; almost. 'A cube and a sphere of the same metal and *nighly* of the same bigness.' *Locke.*

Nighness (nī′nes), *n.* The state of being nigh; nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree. 'The *nighness* of her father's house.' *Wood.*

Night (nīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *niht*, *neaht*, a word spread through the Indo-European languages; Icel. *nótt*, *nátt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *nat*, Goth. *nahts*, D. and G. *nacht*; cog. Ir. *nochd*, W. *nos*, Armor. *nóz*, Lith. *naktis*, L. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, Skr. *nakti*, *nakta*—night. Supposed to be from a root *nak* (Skr. *naç*), to vanish, to perish.] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise. See DAY.—2. *Fig.* a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, and the like; as (*a*) a state of ignorance; intellectual darkness; as, the *night* of the middle ages. (*b*) Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in *night*:
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light. *Pope.*

(*c*) The darkness of death or the grave.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden.*

(*d*) A time of sadness or sorrow; a dreary period. 'In the *night* of fear.' *Tennyson.*

His inner day can never die,
His *night* of loss is always there. *Tennyson.*

Night is much used in composition as a first element in compounds, many of which are self-explanatory.

Night-angling (nīt′ang-gling), *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night.

Night-bell (nīt′bel), *n.* A door-bell, as at the house of a physician, to be rung at night.

Night-bird (nīt′bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that flies only in the night. *Hammond.*—2. The nightingale. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Night-blindness (nīt′blind-nes), *n.* A disease in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing whilst the sun is above the horizon, but are incapable of seeing by the aid of artificial light. See HEMERALOPIA and NYCTALOPIA.

Night-born (nīt′born), *a.* Produced in darkness. 'Errour's *night-born* children.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Night-brawler (nīt′brąl-ėr), *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night. *Shak.*

Night-breeze (nīt′brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.

Night-butterfly (nīt′but-ėr-flī), *n.* One of the nocturnal lepidoptera; a moth.

Night-cap (nīt'kap), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed.—2. A cant term for toddy or some similar potation taken before going to bed.

In the evening Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the events with a couple of bottles of fine fruity port, and a *night-cap* of the usual beverage.
Novel of Handley Cross.

Night-cart (nīt'kärt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

Night-chair (nīt'chār), *n.* Same as *Night-stool.*

Night-charm (nīt'chärm), *n.* Same as *Night-spell.*

Night-churr (nīt'chėr), *n.* Same as *Night-jar.* Both names are from the bird's cry.

Night-clothes (nīt'klōthz), *n. pl.* Clothes worn in bed.

Night-crow (nīt'krō), *n.* A bird that cries in the night: according to some an owl, according to others a night-heron. *Shak.* 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 6.

Night-dew (nīt'dū), *n.* The dew formed in the night. 'Sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat.' *Dryden.*

Night-dog (nīt'dog), *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, used by poachers. *Shak.*

Night-dress (nīt'dres), *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope.*

Nighted (nīt'ed), *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. 'His *nighted* life.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Nightertale† (nīt'ėr-tāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtetale*, lit. night tale or reckoning; the *r* is an intrusive element.] The nocturnal portion of the day; the night-time.

So hote he loved, that by *nightertale*
He slept no more than doth a nightingale,
Chaucer.

Night-eyed (nīt'īd), *a.* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night; sharp-eyed. 'Your *night-eyed* Tiberius.' *B. Jonson.*

Nightfall (nīt'fąl), *n.* The fall of night; the close of the day; evening. *Swift.*

Night-faring (nīt'fār-ing), *a.* Travelling in the night. '*Night-faring* clowns.' *Gay.*

Night-fire (nīt'fīr), *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern.—2. Fire burning in the night.

Night-fly (nīt'flī), *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

Night-flyer (nīt'flī-ėr), *n.* An animal that flies in the night.

Night-fossicker (nīt'fos-ik-ėr), *n.* In *gold-digging*, one who robs a digging by night. See FOSSICK.

Night-fossicking (nīt'fos-ik-ing), *n.* In *gold-digging*, the practice of robbing diggings by night. See FOSSICK.

Night-foundered (nīt'found-ėrd), *a.* Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*

Night-glass (nīt'glas), *n.* A telescope so constructed as to concentrate as much light as possible, so as to enable objects to be seen at night.

Night-gown (nīt'goun), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed; a night-dress. *Shak.*

Night-hag (nīt'hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In secret, riding through the air, she comes.
Milton.

Night-hawk (nīt'hąk), *n.* A species of goat-sucker (*Chordeiles virginianus*), family Caprimulgidæ, a bird universally known in the United States. It is 9½ inches in length, and 23 in extent of wing; the upper parts are of a very deep blackish-brown, thickly sprinkled with minute spots and streaks of a pale cream colour on the back and head. It is a bird of strong and vigorous flight, and its prey consists of beetles and other large insects.

Night-heron (nīt'he-run), *n.* A species of Nycticorax, a genus of Grallatores, or wading birds, belonging to the family Ardeidæ (herons and cranes). The species occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The common night-heron is the *N. Gardeni* or *europæus*. It is about 20 inches in length and has three long narrow feathers proceeding from the nape of the neck, and hanging backwards.

Night-house (nīt'hous), *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night.

The coach-stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted; the *night-houses* are closed. *Dickens.*

Nightingale (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtegale*, lit. the night-singer, from *niht*, night, *galan*, to sing; O. Sax. *nahtigala*, D. *nachtegaal*, Dan. *nattergal*, G. *nachtigall*, all corresponding compounds. The *n* medial is an intrusive element, as in *passenger*, *messenger*.] A small dentirostral passerine bird of the genus Luscinia (*L. philomela*), and family Luscinidæ or Turdidæ, and nearly allied to the warblers; often called in poetry Philomela or Philomel. The nightingale sings at night, and its famed chant is the love-song of the male, which ceases when the female has hatched her brood. It is a native of many parts of Europe and Asia, and of the north of Africa. It is migratory, extending its summer migrations as far north as the south of Sweden. In England, where it appears about the middle of April, it seems to be rather a local bird, some parts appearing

Nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*).

to be quite unsuited to its habits; the northern counties are seldom visited, and in Scotland and Ireland it is unknown. It feeds on caterpillars and other larvæ, frequents hedges and thickets, and builds its nest on the ground or near it, laying four or five eggs of a blue colour. The young are hatched in June, and are prepared to accompany their parents in their southward migration in August. It is solitary in its habits, never associating in flocks like most of the smaller birds.

Nightingale (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* [From Florence *Nightingale*.] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, for persons confined to bed. Largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870–71.

Nightish† (nīt'ish), *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night. *Turberville.*

Night-jar (nīt'jär), *n.* [*Jar* or *churr* is from the sound of its voice.] One of the British names of the *Caprimulgus europæus*, or goat-sucker: known also as the *Night-churr*, *Churn-owl*, *Fern-owl.*

Night-lamp (nīt'lamp), *n.* A lamp to be kept burning during the night.

Nightless (nīt'les), *a.* Having no night; as, the *nightless* period in the arctic regions.

Night-light (nīt'līt), *n.* A short, thick candle or taper for burning at night in the bedroom, and which for safety is often placed in a dish of water.

Night-long (nīt'long), *a.* Lasting a night.

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A *night-long* Present of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.
Tennyson.

Nightly (nīt'lī), *a.* 1. Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night; as, *nightly* sports; *nightly* dews.

May the stars and shining moon attend
Your *nightly* sports. *Dryden.*

2. Done every night; as, the watch goes his *nightly* round.—3.† Used in the night. '*Nightly* linen.' *Shak.*

Nightly (nīt'lī), *adv.* 1.† By night.

Chain me with roaring bears,
Or shut me *nightly* in a charnel-house. *Shak.*

2. Every night.

And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

Night-magistrate (nīt'maj-is-trāt), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

Night-man (nīt'man), *n.* One who removes filth from privies in towns in the night.

Nightmare (nīt'mār), *n.* [*Night*, and A. Sax. *mara*, incubus, nightmare.] 1. A kind of hag or female fiend formerly supposed to cause nightmare; an incubus.

Hark! the death-owl loud doth sing
To the *nightmares* as they go. *Chatterton.*

2. A state of oppression or feeling of suffocation which sometimes comes on during sleep, and is accompanied by a feeling of intense anxiety, fear, or horror, the sufferer feeling an enormous weight on his breast, and imagining that he is pursued by a phantom, monster, or wild beast, or threatened by some other danger from which he can make no exertion to escape. The sufferer wakens after a short time in a state of great terror, the body often covered with sweat. The proximate cause of nightmare is said to be irregularity of the circulation in the chest or brain, and the disorder is generally due to repletion and indigestion, but sometimes to the fact of the sufferer lying in an awkward position in bed.—3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night-piece (nīt'pēs), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night scene, or so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light.—2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His (Parnell's) *night-piece* on Death was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated Elegy.
Robert Carruthers.

Night-porter (nīt'pōr-tėr), *n.* A servant who sits up all night in a hotel, infirmary, &c., to attend to arrivals and departures, &c.

Night-rail† (nīt'rāl), *n.* [*Night*, and A. Sax. *hrægl*, a garment or robe.] A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. '*Night-rails* of forty pounds apiece.' *Massinger.*

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head-gear and a soiled *night-rail*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Night-raven (nīt'rā-vn), *n.* A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night. 'The hoarse *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere.' *Spenser.*

Night-rule (nīt'rōl), *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit?
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shak.

Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted such conduct as generally *rules* in the *night*.
Nares.

Night-season (nīt'sē-zn), *n.* The time of night. Ps. xxii. 2.

Nightshade (nīt'shād), *n.* [A. Sax. *nihtscada*, lit. the shade or shadow of night; so also D. *nachtschade*, G. *nachtschatten*, the nightshade.] 1.† The darkness of night. 'The dark *nightshade*.' *Phaer.*—2. The English name of various species of plants, chiefly of the genus Solanum. The woody nightshade (*S. Dulcamara*), and common or garden nightshade (*S. nigrum*), are British plants, the first growing in hedges and among bushes, and the latter in gardens, fields, and waste places. The root and leaves of *S. Dulcamara* are narcotic, and have been applied to various medicinal uses. The berries, if not absolutely poisonous, are suspicious. *S. nigrum* is fetid and narcotic, and has also been employed medicinally. (See SOLANUM.) *Deadly nightshade* is *Atropa Belladonna*; the *American nightshade* is of the genus Phytolacca; the *bastard nightshade* of the genus Rivina; the *enchanter's nightshade* of the genus Circæa; the *Malabar nightshade* of the genus Basella; and the *three-leaved nightshade* of the genus Trillium.

Woody Nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

Night-shirt (nīt'shėrt), *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

Night-shoot (nīt'shōt), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

Night-side (nīt'sīd), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night; the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side. 'The *night-side* of nature.' *Mrs. Crowe.*

Night-sight. See DAYBLINDNESS.

Night-snap† (nīt'snap), *n.* A night thief. *Beau. & Fl.*

Night-soil (nīt'soil), *n.* [From its being generally removed in the night.] The contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure. This is found to be a very powerful manure, and very liable to decompose. Its value in this respect depends on the salts and ammonia of the fæces, and also in a great measure on the ammoniacal and other salts of the urine.

Night-spell (nīt'spel), *n.* A night-charm; a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare. *Chaucer.*

Night-steed (nīt'stēd), *n.* One of the horses represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night. *Milton.*

Night-stool (nīt'stōl), *n.* A bed-room close-stool; a bed-pan; a portable water-closet for a bed-room.

Night-taper (nīt'tā-pėr), *n.* A candle used in the night. *Shak.*

Night-tripping (nīt'trip-ing), *a.* Tripping about in the night. 'Some *night-tripping* fairy.' *Shak.*

Night-waking (nīt'wāk-ing), *a.* Watching in the night. 'Foul *night-waking* cat.' *Shak.*

Night-walk (nīt'wąk), *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

Night-walker (nīt'wąk-ėr), *n.* 1. One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—2. One that roves about in the night for evil purposes; a nocturnal vagrant, pilferer, or disturber of the peace.

Night-walking (nīt'wąk-ing), *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.—2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

Night-walking (nīt'wąk-ing), *a.* Walking about at night. *Shak.*

Night-wanderer (nīt'won-dėr-ėr), *n.* One who wanders by night; a nocturnal traveller. *Shak.*

Night-wandering (nīt'won-dėr-ing), *a.* Wandering or roaming by night. '*Night-wandering* weasels.' *Shak.*

Nightward (nīt'wėrd), *a.* Approaching toward night. '*Nightward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Night-watch (nīt'woch), *n.* 1. A watch or period in the night.—2. A watch or guard in the night. *Shak.*

Night-watcher (nīt'woch-ėr), *n.* One that watches in the night, especially with evil designs.

Night-watchman (nīt'woch-man), *n.* One appointed to act as a watchman during the night.

Night-witch (nīt'wich), *n.* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

Night-yard (nīt'yärd), *n.* A place where the contents of cesspools, night-soil, &c., collected during the night are deposited; a night-shoot.

Nigrescent (nī-gres'ent), *a.* [L. *nigresco*, to grow black, from *niger*, black.] Growing black; changing to a black colour; approaching to blackness. *Johnson.*

Nigrification (nig'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *niger*, black, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making black. *Johnson.*

Nigrin, Nigrine (nī'grin), *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces, containing about 14 per cent of iron. It occurs in Ceylon and Transylvania.

Nigritude (nig'ri-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, from *niger*, black.] Blackness.

I like to meet a sweep . . . one of those tender novices blooming through their first *nigritude*, the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek. *Lamb.*

Nigua (nig'wa), *n.* [Sp.] The chigoe or chigre.

Nihil (nī'hil), *n.* [L.] Nothing.—*Nihil album*, a name formerly given to the flowers or white oxide of zinc.—The word is also used in sundry law phrases. *Nihil capiat per breve* (=that he take nothing by his writ), the judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar thereof or in abatement of the writ.—*Nihil* or *nil dicit* (=he says nothing). A judgment by *nihil dicit* is when the defendant makes no answer.—*Nihil habuit in tenementis* (=he had nothing in the tenement or holding), a plea to be made in an action of debt only, brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.—*Nihil* or *nil debet* (=he owes nothing), a plea denying a debt.

Nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* [From L. *nihil*, nothing, from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, a trifle.] 1. Nothingness; nihility.—2. In *metaph.* the denial of all existence or the knowledge of all existence.

Nihilism is scepticism carried to the denial of all existence. *Fleming.*

3. The doctrines or principles of the Russian secret society of Nihilists.

Nihilist (nī'hil-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine or principles of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society, the adherents of which mostly acknowledge materialism as their philosophical creed, but are chiefly characterized by their social and political aims. Their leading idea is that no considerable advance can be made by mankind without an entire reconstitution of society, beginning with a sudden economical reform, or rather revolution, the chief features of which must consist in the carrying out of the principle of common property in land, and of communistic principles generally. They hesitate at no crime which they suppose may in any way further their cause, and the assassination of men in power is one of their approved weapons, as witness the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II.

Nihilistic (nī-hil-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to the doctrine of nihilism; characterized by nihilism; as, *nihilistic* views.

Nihility (nī-hil'i-ti), *n.* [See NIHILISM.] A state of being nothing; nothingness.

Nikarr, Nikker, *n.* See HNIKARR.

Nil (nil), *n.* [L.] Nothing; as, his liabilities were over £5000 and his assets *nil*. In commerce this term is often used in accounts or in book-keeping to cancel the entry to which it refers.

Nilghau (nil'gą), *n.* Same as *Nylghau.*

Nill† (nil), *v.t.* pret. *nilled* or *nould*. [A. Sax. *nillan*, that is, *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will; comp. L. *nolo*—*ne*, not, and *volo*, to wish.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace. *Spenser.*

Nill† (nil), *v.i.* Not to will; to will not; to be unwilling.

And will you, *nill* you, I will marry you. *Shak.*

Nill (nil), *n.* 1. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. *Bailey.*—2. Scales of hot iron from the forge. *E. H. Knight.*

Nillée (nil'ē), *a.* In *her.* same as *Nyllée.*

Nilly. See WILLY-NILLY.

Nilometer (nī-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *Neilos*, Nile, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical floods. The Nilometer in the island of Rhoda (Er-Ródah), opposite to Cairo, consists of a slender graduated pillar standing in a well which communicates with the river. The pillar is divided into 24 cubits, each of which measures 21·4 inches. When the inundation reaches the height of 21 cubits it is considered adequate, at 24 cubits it is ruinous, as it enters the dwellings and stores of the inhabitants.

Niloscope (nīl'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *Neilos*, Nile, and *skopeō*, to see.] Same as *Nilometer.*

Nilotic (nī-lot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the river Nile in Egypt; as, *Nilotic* sediment. 'Amongst reeds and *Nilotic* mud.' *De Quincey.*

Nim† (nim), *v.t.*; old pret. *nam*. [A. Sax. *niman*, to take; cog. O. Sax. and Goth. *niman*, O. Fris. *nima*, Icel. *nema*, D. *nemen*, G. *nehmen*, to take. *Numb*, *nimble* are from this stem. It is from this verb that Shakspere's Nym derives his name.] To take; to steal; to filch.

They'll question Mars, and by his look,
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak.
Hudibras.

Nimbiferous (nim-bif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a rain-cloud, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

Nimble (nim'bl), *a.* [From *nim*, to take; O. E. *nemel*, capable, *nimber*, active; Sc. *nimmel*, nimble; A. Sax. *numol*, capable, catching. Comp. Icel. *nœmr*, keen, sharp, quick at learning, from *nema*, to take. See NIM.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. '*Nimble* lightnings.' *Shak.* 'To snare the *nimble* marmoset.' *Shak.* 'Not of a *nimble* tongue.' *Cowper.*

You have a *nimble* wit. *Shak.*

You have dancing shoes
With *nimble* soles. *Shak.*

O friends! I hear the tread of *nimble* feet
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern
Ithuriel and Zephon through the shade. *Milton.*

SYN. Agile, quick, lively, swift, light, brisk, expeditious, speedy, alert, active, prompt, expert.

Nimble-fingered (nim'bl-fing-gėrd), *a.* Dexterous—generally in a bad sense=given to pilfer; as, the *nimble-fingered* gentry, that is, pickpockets.

Nimble-footed (nim'bl-fųt-ed), *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

Being *nimble-footed*, he hath outrun us. *Shak.*

Nimbleness (nim'bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

'Tis better that the enemy seek us:
. . . whilst we, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness*. *Shak.*

Ovid ranged over Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility. *Addison.*

Nimble-pinioned (nim'bl-pin-yond), *a.* Of swift flight. '*Nimble-pinioned* doves.' *Shak.*

Nimbless† (nim'bles), *n.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

Nimble-witted (nim'bl-wit-ed), *a.* Quick-witted; ready to reply. *Bacon.*

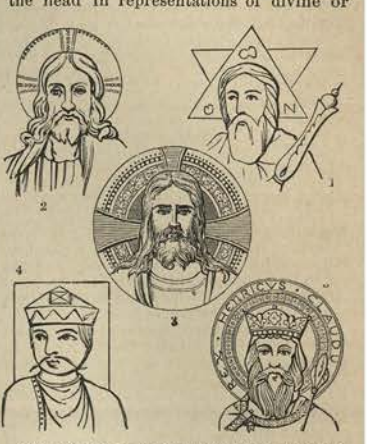
Nimbly (nim'bli), *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber. *Shak.*

Nimbooka (nim-bō'ka), *n.* An Indian name for the lemon.

Nimbose (nim'bōs), *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a rain-cloud.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* [L., a cloud.] 1. A term applied in art, especially in sacred art, to a kind of halo or disc surrounding the head in representations of divine or



The Nimbus as variously represented in Sacred and Legendary Art.—1, God the Father. 2 and 3, Christ. 4, Charlemagne. 5, Emperor Henry II.

sacred personages; as also to a disc or circle sometimes depicted round the heads of emperors and other great men. The nimbus of God the Father is represented as of a triangular form, with rays diverging from it all round, or in the form shown in the cut; the nimbus of Christ contains a cross more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary consists of a circlet of small stars, and that of angels and saints is a circle of small rays. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form it indicates that the person was alive at the time of delineation. *Nimbus* is frequently confounded with *Aureola* and *Glory*. See AUREOLA, GLORY.—2. A species of cloud which produces rain. See CLOUD.

Nimiety (nim-ī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *nimietas*, from *nimius*, too much.] The state of being too much; redundancy; excess. [Rare.]

There is a *nimiety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans. *Coleridge.*

Nimini-pimini (nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni), *a.* [Probably suggested by *namby-pamby*.] Affectedly fine or delicate; mincing. 'Then the vowels (in *Agatha*)—the three broad rich *a*'s—which no one can pronounce with *nimini-pimini* closed lips.' *Mrs. Craik.*

Nimini-pimini (nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni), *n.* Affected fineness or delicacy.

Nimious† (nim'i-us), *a.* [L. *nimius*, too much.] Inordinate; excessive; extravagant.

Nimmer† (nim'ėr), *n.* [From *nim*.] A thief. *Hudibras.*

Nincompoop (nin'kom-pōp), *n.* [A corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton. 'A dotard, a *nincompoop*.' *Addison.* [Colloq.]

Rawdon Crawley paid scarcely any attention to Dobbin, looking upon him as a good-natured *nincompoop*. *Thackeray.*

Nine (nīn), *a.* [A. Sax. *nigon*, O. Sax. and O. Fris. *negun*, L. G. and D. *negen*, G. *neun*, Goth. *niun*: in the Scandinavian tongues the final *n* is omitted; Icel. *níu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*; cog. W. *naw*, Ir. *naoi*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ennea*, Skr. *navam*—nine. The root is believed to be that of *new*.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.—*Nine days' wonder*, a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time, generally a petty scandal.—*The nine worthies*, famous personages, often alluded to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, &c. They have been counted up in the following manner: three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar); three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus); and three Christians (Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon). They were

often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

Ay, there were some present that were the *nine worthies* to him. *B. Jonson.*

Nine (nīn), *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three.—*The Nine*, among English poets, a name given to the Muses, on account of their number.

Descend ye *Nine*, descend and sing. *Pope.*

—*To the nines*, to perfection: generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing; as, he or she was dressed up *to the nines*. [This phrase may perhaps be derived from old *to then eyne*, to the eyes, or *to the nones*, for the nonce or occasion.]

Ninefold (nīn'fōld), *a.* Nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton.*

Nine-holes (nīn'hōlz), *n. pl.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.
Drayton.

Nine-killer (nīn'kil-ėr), *n.* The popular name of the red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Britain (*Lanius collurio*), and the northern butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*) of America. The name *nine-killer* is derived from the popular belief that the bird catches and impales nine of the animals on which it feeds before it begins its meal.

Nine-pence (nīn'pens), *n.* A silver coin of the value of 9*d.*, no longer current.

Nine-pins (nīn'pinz), *n. pl.* A game with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. Called also *American Bowls.*

Nineteen (nīn'tēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *nigontyne*, i e. *nine, ten.*] Nine and ten.

Nineteen (nīn'tēn), *n.* The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.

Nineteenth (nīn'tēnth), *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.

Nineteenth (nīn'tēnth), *n.* A nineteenth part; the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen.

Ninetieth (nīn'ti-eth), *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

Ninetieth (nīn'ti-eth), *n.* A ninetieth part; the quotient of a unit divided by ninety.

Ninety (nīn'ti), *n.* [A. Sax. (*hund*)*nigontig* —*nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten. See HUNDRED.] Nine times ten.

Ninety (nīn'ti), *a.* Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.

Ninety-knot (nīn'ti-not), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Polygonum aviculare.*

Nine-worthiness† (nīn'wėr-ŦHI-nes), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See under NINE.

The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled. *Hudibras.*

Ninny (nin'i), *n.* [A contr. for *nincompoop.*] A fool; a simpleton.

Some say, compar'd to Bononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a *ninny*. *Byrom.*

Ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham-ėr), *n.* A simpleton. 'An old *ninnyhammer*.' *Addison.* 'Foolish simpleton! bewildered *ninnyhammer*.' *J. Baillie.*

Ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham-ėr-ing), *a.* Foolish. *Sterne.*

Ninsin, Ninzen (nin'sin, nin'zen), *n.* In *med.* the bitter root of an umbelliferous plant, *Sium ninsi*, possessing qualities similar to those of ginseng, but weaker.

Ninth (ninth), *a.* The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as, the *ninth* day or month.

Ninth (ninth), *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine; a ninth part.—2. In *music*, (*a*) an interval containing an octave and a tone. (*b*) The chord of the dominant seventh with the second of the higher octave added. —*Ninth part of a man*, a jocular phrase applied to a tailor.

Ninthly (ninth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

Niobe (nī'ō-bē), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had no other children but those two. She was punished by having all her children put to death by those two deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which shed tears during the summer. This fable has afforded a subject for art, and has given rise to the beautiful group in the tribune at Florence, known by the name of Niobe and her Children.

Niobe.—Antique, Florence.

Niobean (nī-ō-bē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe. *Tennyson.*

Niobite (nī'o-bīt), *n.* One of a sect of Monophysite heretics founded by one Stephanus, surnamed *Niobes*, an Alexandrian rhetorician or sophist, who found it inconsistent with Monophysitism to say that our Lord's divinity and humanity, although united in one nature, yet retained unaltered the attributes corresponding to their proper essence. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Niobium (nī-ō'bi-um), *n.* [From *Niobe.*] A rare metal discovered in 1801 in a black mineral called columbite from North America. It is obtained by reducing the double fluoride of niobium and potassium with sodium; and forms a black powder insoluble in nitric acid, but readily soluble in a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acids. Sym. Nb. At. wt. 98. Called also *Columbium.*

Nip (nip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nipped* or *nipt*; ppr. *nipping.* [A word not found in A. Sax., but which is evidently connected with a number of words in the other Teutonic languages, generally having an initial guttural; comp. Dan. *nippe*, to twitch, *nippetang*, tweezers (nipping-tongs), *knibe*, to nip, to pinch; D. *knippen*, to nip, to clip, to snap, *nijpen*, to pinch, to nip, *nijptang*, pincers; Icel. *kneppa*, to cut short, to curtail, *kneif*, nippers, pincers; G. *kneipen*, *kneifen*, to pinch, to nip, *knippen*, to fillip.] 1. To catch or inclose and compress sharply and tightly between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; to pinch.

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress. *Tennyson.*

2. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or point; to pinch off with the ends of the fingers or pincers; to sever smartly.—3. To blast, as by frost; to destroy; to check the growth or vigour of. 'Nipt to death by him that was a God.' *Tennyson.*—4. To benumb; to chill; to affect with a sharp tingling sensation. 'When blood is *nipt* and ways be foul.' *Shak.* 5. To bite; to vex.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*.
Spenser.

6.† To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel so good men *nip*. *Spenser.*

7. To steal. [Old cant.]—*To nip in the bud*, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth; to cut off before development.—*To nip in the blossom*,† same sense. *Marvell.*—*To nip the cable* (*naut.*), is to tie or secure it with a seizing.

Nip (nip), *n.* 1. A pinch with the points of the fingers, nails, teeth, or with something sharp.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Ascham.*

2. A cutting, pinching, or twitching off.—3. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.—4.† A biting sarcasm; a taunt.—5. A thief. [Old cant.]

They allot such countries to this band of foists, such townes to those, and such a city to so many *nips*. *Decker.*

6. *Naut.* (*a*) a short turn in a rope. (*b*) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or caught by jamming.

Nip (nip), *n.* [D. and L.G. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, G. *nipfen*, to sip.] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage; as, a *nip* of brandy.

Nipadites (ni-pa-dī'tēz), *n.* A fossil genus of palm nuts, occurring in the tertiary clays of Sheppey, so named from their resemblance to the nuts of *Nipa fruticans*, a plant of the screw-pine tribe.

Nipcheese (nip'chēz), *n.* One of cheese-paring habits; a skinflint. [Slang.]

Nipper (nip'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which nips.—2. A foretooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw.—3.† A satirist. 'Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men.' *Ascham.*—4. In *rope-making*, a machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts as the tarring of the yarn requires.—5. *Naut.* (*a*) a hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings. (*b*) *pl.* See NIPPERS, 2.—6.† A young thief; a pick-pocket.—7. A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, &c.; a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger.

Nipper (nip'ėr), *v.t.* *Naut.* to fasten two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from rendering.—*Nippering the cable*, fastening the nippers to the cable. See NIPPERS, 2.

Nipperkin (nip'ėr-kin), *n.* A small cup.

Nipper-men (nip'ėr-men), *n.* *Naut.* persons employed to bind the *nippers* about the cable and messenger.

Nippers (nip'ėrz), *n.* 1. Small pincers.—2. *Naut.* certain lengths of the best rope-yarn, fastened together, and employed to secure the cable to the messenger when drawing up the anchor.

Nipperty-tipperty (nip'ėr-ti-tip'ėr-ti), *a.* Light-headed; silly; foolish; frivolous. [Scotch.]

He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his *nipperty-tipperty* poetry nonsense. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nippingly (nip'ing-li), *adv.* In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm; sarcastically. *Johnson.*

Nippitate† (nip'it-āt), *a.* [From *nip*, the verb.] A term applied to ale or other liquor that is peculiarly good and strong.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.
Chapman.

Nippitato,† Nippitatum† (nip-i-tā'tō, nip-i-tā'tum), *n.* [A mock Latin word formed from the preceding.] Strong liquor.

Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nippitato* than there is. *Beau. & Fl.*

Nipple (nip'l), *n.* [Origin doubtful; probably connected with *nip*, a sip, L.G. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, to sip.] 1. The spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a pap; a teat—2.† The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*—3. Anything that projects like a nipple, as that part of a percussion-lock over which the cap is placed.

Nipple (nip'l), *v.t.* To furnish with a nipple or nipples; to cover with nipple-like protuberances.

Nipple-shield (nip'l-shēld), *n.* A defence for the nipple, worn by women.

Nipplewort (nip'l-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Lapsana (*L. communis*), nat. order Compositæ, growing commonly as a weed by the sides of ditches and in waste places. See LAPSANA.

Nipter (nip'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *niptēr*, a basin, washing vessel, from *niptō*, to wash.] *Eccles.* the ceremony of washing the feet practised in the Greek and some other churches on Good Friday, in imitation of the act of our Saviour. In monasteries the abbot and twelve monks took part in the ceremony.

Nirles (nėrlz), *n.* A popular name of a variety of the skin disease herpes; *herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman.

Nirvana (nir-vä'na), *n.* [Skr. *nir*, out, and *vāna*, blown; lit. blown out.] According to the teaching of Buddhism, the condition of one who has attained to the highest state to which a sentient being can reach, and has accordingly become free from desire for material or immaterial existence, from pride and self-righteousness and ignorance. One who has attained this condition will at death pass entirely out of existence.

What then is *Nirvana*, which means simply going out, extinction; it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul? It is the extinction of that sinful, grasping condition of mind and heart, which would otherwise, according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence. That extinction is to be brought about by, and runs parallel with, the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart; and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached. *Nirvana* is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind; and if translated at all, may best, perhaps, be rendered

holiness—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom.
Rhys Davids.

Nis† (niz). [*Ne* and *is*.] Is not.

For nothing can endure where order *nis*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Nisan (nī'zan), *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abib, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity.

Nisberry (niz'be-ri), *n.* Same as *Naseberry*.

Nisey† (nī'si), *n.* [From *nice*, foolish.] A fool; a simpleton. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.

Nisi (nī'sī). [L.] Unless.—*Decree nisi*, in *law*, see under DECREE.

Nisi prius (nī'sī prī'us), *n.* [L.] A law phrase meaning 'unless before,' and occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impannelled as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came thither (that is, to the county in question) to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do. Whence the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius*. The judges of assize, by virtue of their commission of *nisi prius*, try the civil causes thus appointed in their several circuits, being said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts in which these actions are tried being called courts of *nisi prius*, or *nisi prius* courts. A trial at *nisi prius* may be defined in general as a trial, before a judge and jury, of a civil action that has been brought in one of the superior courts. —*Nisi prius record*, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case.

Nislée, *a.* Erroneous form of *Nyllée*.

N'iste.† For *Ne Wiste*. Knew not.—*N'isten*, for *Ne Wisten, pl.* knew not. *Chaucer.*

Nisus (nī'zus), *n.* [L., from *nitor*, to strive.] An effort; a conatus; stress.

Nit (nit), *n.* [A. Sax. *hnitu;* cog. D. *neet*, Icel. *gnit, nitr*, Dan. *gnid*, Sw. *gnet*, a nit.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nitella (nī-tel'a), *n.* [L. *niteo*, to shine; lit. shining plants.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, nat. order Characeæ. Four species have been described as inhabiting Great Britain. They are found in pools and rivulets.

Nitency (nī'ten-si), *n.* [L. *niteo*, to shine.] Brightness; lustre. [Rare.]

Nitency (nī'ten-si), *n.* [L. *nitor*, to strive.] Endeavour; effort; tendency. [Rare.]

These zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

Nithing (nĭтн'ing), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Niding*.

Nitid (ni'tid), *a.* [L. *nitidus.*] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [Rare.]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow. *Boyle.*

2. Gay; spruce; fine: applied to persons. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.* having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many seeds.

Nitidous (ni'tid-us), *a.* In *bot.* having a smooth and polished surface; nitid.

Nititelæ (nī-ti-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [L. *niteo*, to shine, and *tela*, a web.] A group of spiders of the family Errantes or prowlers, so called from the silken webs they throw out from their nests for the entanglement of their prey.

Nitr-, Nitro-. A prefix employed in chemistry to indicate the presence of the radical nitryl (NO_2) in certain compounds; as, *nitr*-aniline, *nitr*anisic acid, *nitro*-benzamide, *nitro*-benzoic acid.

Nitramidin (nī-tram'i-din), *n.* An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch.

Nitran (nī'tran), *n.* Graham's name for the radical NO_3, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, as nitric acid (NO_3H). *Watts.*

Nitraria (nī-trā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *nitrum*, nitre.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Zygophyllaceæ, natives of the salt plains in Central Asia and Northern Africa. They are generally thorny shrubs with fleshy leaves and solitary or clustered white flowers. The fruit is fleshy externally, bony internally, one-celled, one-seeded by abortion, and opening at the top by six valves of unequal size. They owe their generic name to the fact that they were first discovered near some Siberian nitre works. *N. tridentata* has been supposed to be the true lotus tree of the ancients.

Nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxides.—*Nitrate of potash*, nitre. See NITRE.—*Nitrate of silver.* When silver is oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water it forms a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, which are called nitrate of silver. When fused the nitrate is of a black colour, and may be cast into small sticks in a mould; these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a cautery. It is sometimes employed for giving a black colour to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink for marking linen. Its solution is always kept in the laboratory as a test for chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Called also *Argentic Nitrate.*—*Nitrate of soda*, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to nitrate of potash or nitre. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons. It is found plentifully in Chili, and is imported into England from America. It is used as a manure and as a source of nitric acid. Called also *Sodic Nitrate* and *Cubic Nitre.*

Nitratin, Nitratine (nī'tra-tin), *n.* Native nitrate of sodium, occurring in transparent crystals in large beds on the northern frontier of Chili, where it rests on marl. It is used as a manure, and also in the production of nitric acid.

Nitre (nī'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *nitre*, L. *nitrum*, Gr. *nitron*, from Heb. *noter*, nitre, natron, from *netar*, to produce effervescence.] (KNO_3.) A salt, called also saltpetre, and in the nomenclature of chemistry nitrate of potassium or potassic nitrate. It is generated spontaneously in the soil, and crystallizes upon its surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies, whence the greater part of the nitre used in Great Britain is derived. In some parts of the Continent it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mould or porous calcareous earth with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. It is a colourless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms. It is chiefly employed in chemistry as an oxidizing agent and in the formation of nitric acid. Its chief use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder. It also enters into the composition of fluxes, and is extensively employed in metallurgy; it is used in the art of dyeing, and is much employed in the preservation of meat and animal matters in general. In medicine it is prescribed as cooling, febrifuge, and diuretic.—*Cubic nitre.* Same as *Nitrate of Soda* (which see under NITRATE).

Nitriary (nī'tri-a-ri), *n.* An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre; a place where nitre is refined.

Nitric (nī'trik), *a.* An adjective used in the nomenclature of the oxygen compounds of nitrogen. See NITROUS.—*Nitric acid* (HNO_3), a most important acid, prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitre. It is a most powerful oxidizing agent, and is decomposed by almost all the metals. When pure it is a colourless liquid, but is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxides of nitrogen. Its smell is very strong and disagreeable; and it is so acrid that it cannot be safely tasted without being much diluted. It acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, magnesia, in both the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. It is employed in etching on steel or copper; as a solvent of tin to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes; in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic and as a substitute for mercurial preparations in syphilis and affections of the liver; and also in form of vapour to destroy contagion. In the arts it is known by the name of *Aqua fortis.*—*Nitric oxide* (N_2O_2 or NO), a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper.

Nitride (nī'trīd), *n.* A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, and the metals.

Nitriferous (nī-trif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *nitrum*, nitre, and *fero*, to bear.] Nitre-bearing; as, *nitriferous* strata.

Nitrification (nī'tri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The process of forming or converting into nitre.

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to *nitrification*.
Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Nitrify (nī'tri-fī), *v.t.* [*Nitre*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert into nitre. *Ure.*

Nitrify (nī'tri-fī), *v.i.* To become nitre.

Nitrine (nī'trin), *n.* A kind of nitro-glycerine patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866.

Nitrite (nī'trīt), *n.* A salt of nitrous acid. —*Nitrite of amyl.* See AMYL.

Nitro-aerial (nī'trō-ā-ē"ri-al), *a.* Consisting of or containing nitre and air. *Ray.*

Nitro-benzol, Nitro-benzole (nī-trō-ben'zōl), *n.* ($C_6H_5NO_2$.) A liquid prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavour, and though it has taken a prominent place amongst the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery. It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes. It is known also as *Essence of Mirbane*, a fancy name given to it by M. Collas of Paris. See ANILINE.

Nitro-calcite (nī-trō-kal'sit), *n.* Native nitrate of lime. It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish-white colour. This is said to be the form in which the so-called nitre for the most part occurs.

Nitro-compound (nī-trō-kom'pound), *n.* A compound of carbon which is formed from another by the substitution of the monatomic radical NO_2 for hydrogen.

Nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and *gennaō*, to produce.] Sym. N.; equivalent, 14; sp. gr. 0·9713. That element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient of atmospheric air. It is an important elementary principle; it constitutes about four-fifths of common air, the rest being principally oxygen. In its pure state it is remarkable for its negative qualities; that is to say, for the difficulty with which it enters into combination with other matters. It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion; it is neither acid nor alkaline; possesses neither taste nor smell. It is most readily obtained from atmospheric air, but it may also be obtained from animal matters. There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, viz. nitrous oxide, N_2O; nitric oxide, N_2O_2; nitrogen trioxide, N_2O_3; nitrogen tetroxide, N_2O_4; nitrogen pentoxide, N_2O_5.

Nitrogeneous (nī-trō-jē'nē-us), *a.* Same as *Nitrogenous. Smart.*

Nitrogenize (nī'trō-jen-īz), *v.t.* To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn.*

Nitrogenized (nī-troj'en-īzd), *a.* Containing nitrogen.—*Nitrogenized foods*, nutritive substances containing nitrogen. They have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition.* —*Non-nitrogenized foods* are such as contain no nitrogen. According to Liebig their function is to promote the process of respiration, and hence he terms them *elements of respiration.* This classification of food compounds is not now much used.

Nitrogen Monoxide (nī'trō-jen mon-oks"īd), *n.* Same as *Nitrous Oxide.*

Nitrogenous (nī-troj'en-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

Nitro-glucose (nī-trō-glū'kōs), *n.* An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitro-sulphuric acid. In photography it is added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative and rendering the film less sensitive to light.

Nitro-glycerine, Nitro-glycerin (nī-trō-glis'ėr-in), *n.* ($C_3H_5N_3O_9$.) A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures. It is a light, yellow, oily liquid, of sp. gr. 1·6, is a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck. It is used in blasting operations, and is the active ingredient in dynamite. It requires careful treatment, and has caused several serious accidents.

Nitro-hydrochloric (nī'trō-hī-drō-klōr"ik), *a.* Applied to an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric

acids, used for effecting the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals. Called also *Nitro-muriatic Acid* and *Aqua-regia*.

Nitroleum (nī-trō'li-um). Same as *Nitro-glycerin. E. H. Knight.*

Nitro-magnesite (nī-trō-mag'nes-īt), *n.* A native hydrated nitrate of magnesia found with nitro-calcite, which it resembles in colour and other characters. See NITRO-CALCITE. *Brande.*

Nitrometer (nī-trom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

Nitro-muriatic (nī'trō-mū-ri-at''ik), *a.* The older term for *Nitro-hydrochloric.*

Nitro-naphthalene (nī-trō-nap'tha-lēn), *n.* A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid. There are three of these nitro-naphthalenes, arising from 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen being replaced by a corresponding quantity of nitryl.

Nitro-sulphuric (nī'trō-sul-fū''rik), *a.* Applied to a mixture of nitric oxide and sulphuric acid. The term is also applied to an acid resulting from the mixture of one part of nitre with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid, which is said to be a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods.

Nitrous (nī'trus), *a.* In *chem.* an adjective used in the nomenclature of the oxygen compounds of nitrogen to express a compound which contains less oxygen than another, to the name of which the adjective *nitric* is prefixed; thus we have *nitrous* oxide (N_2O), *nitric* oxide (N_2O_2); *nitrous* acid (HNO_2), *nitric* acid (HNO_3), &c.—*Nitrous acid* (HNO_2), an acid produced by decomposing nitrites; it very readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid.—*Nitrous ether* ($C_2H_5NO_2$), a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO_2.—*Spirit of nitrous ether*, used in medicine, is a mixture of nitrous ether with about four times its volume of rectified spirit.—*Nitrous oxide gas* (N_2O), a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas*. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odour. When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain; hence it is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations. When breathed diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the experimenter is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*. Called also *Nitrogen Monoxide.*

Nitrum-flammans (nī'trum-flam'anz), *n.* [L.] Nitrate of ammonium, so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600°.

Nitry (nī'tri), *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

Nitryl (nī'tril), *n.* (NO_2.) Nitric peroxide, a monatomic chlorous radical analogous to chlorine, bromine, &c., existing in nitric acid.

Nitter (nit'ėr), *n.* An insect that deposits nits on horses.

Nittily† (nit'i-li), *adv.* Lousily.

He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Nitty (nit'i), *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits, or the eggs of lice.

Nitty† (nit'i), *a.* [L. *nitidus*, shining, from *niteo*, to shine.] Shining; elegant; spruce. 'O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie* youth.' *Marston.*

Nival† (nī'val), *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy. *Bailey.*

Niveous (nī'vē-us), *a.* [L. *niveus*, snowy, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. 'A pure and *niveous* white.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Nivose (nē-vōz), *n.* [Fr.] Snow-month, the name given in the French revolutionary calendar to a winter month, beginning December 21 and ending January 19.

Nix, Nixie (niks, niks'i), *n.* [See NICK.] In *Teut. myth.* the common name of all water-spirits, good and bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked *nix.*

She who sits by haunted well,
Is subject to the *nixie's* spell. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nizam (ni-zam'), *n.* [Hind. and Ar., from Ar. *nazama*, to arrange, to govern.] In the East Indies, the title of the ruler of Hyderabad in the Deccan, derived from *Nizam-ul-mulk* (Regulator of the state), a name adopted by Azof Jah in 1719, and since that time adopted by his successors.

Nizey,† *n.* Same as *Nisey.*

No (nō), *adv.* [A. Sax. *ná*, *nó*, nay, no, from the negative particle *ne*, *n-*, and *á*, ever; this negative particle is very widely spread; comp. Icel. *ne*, Goth. *ni*, O.G. *ni*, O.Slav. Bohem. and Rus. *ne*, Armor. and Gael. *na*, L. *ne*, Zend. *na*, Skr. *na*. See NAY.] 1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative; the negative categorematic particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categorematic particles. A fine distinction formerly existed between *no* and *nay*, which has now disappeared: *no* answered questions negatively framed; as, 'Will he not come? *No.*' *Nay* answered those not including a negative; as, 'Will he come? *Nay.*' It is often used in a way to strengthen negation or refusal, with emphasis: (*a*) when repeated; as, '*No, no*, do not ask me.' (*b*) When it follows another negative. 'There is none righteous, *no*, not one.' Rom. iii. 10. (*c*) When it follows an affirmative proposition. 'To whom we gave place by subjection, *no*, not for an hour.' Gal. ii. 5. (*d*) When it reiterates and introduces an amplification of a previous negation.

The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.
No, nor more fearful. *Shak.*

(*e*) When it is prefixed to a negative sentence.

No, not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes. *Waller.*

2. Not: in this sense only as the correlative of *whether* or *if*, and now usually replaced by *not*. Exod. xvi. 4.

To be resolved
If Brutus so unkindly knocked or *no*. *Shak.*

It is difficult, indeed, to say whether he (Shakspere) had any religious belief or *no*. *J. R. Green.*

No (nō), *n.* 1. A denial; the word of denial.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes*. *Shak.*

2. A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative; as, the *noes* have it.

No (nō), *a.* [From *none*, O.E. *non*, A. Sax. *nān*, by loss of *n*; comp. *a* from A. Sax. *ān*. It stands in the same relation to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine*.] Not any; not one; none. 'Thou shalt worship *no* other God.' Ex. xxxiv. 14.

By heaven! it is a splendid sight to see,
For one who hath *no* friend, *no* brother there. *Byron.*

It is an adjective in such a phrase as *no where* by considering the other word to be a substantive; but the usual mode is to consider both words as an adverbial phrase. *Smart.*

—*No end*, an indefinitely great number or quantity.

I have heard *no end* of stories about that filly. *Trollope.*

No (nō), *adv.* [This is not the negative *no*, but an abbreviation of the old instrumental case of *none*. See NO, *a.*] Not in any degree; not at all; in no respect; not; as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.

No sooner met, but they looked; *no* sooner looked, but they loved; *no* sooner loved, but they sighed; *no* sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason. *Shak.*

Noachian (nō-ā'ki-an), *a.* Relating to *Noah*, the patriarch, or his time.

Noachidæ (nō-ak'i-dē), *n. pl.* The immediate families or tribes descended from Noah, or from Shem, Ham, or Japheth. *Stormonth.*

Nob (nob), *n.* [A form of *knob*.] 1. The head. [Humorous slang.]

The *nob* of Charles the Fifth ached seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem. *Lamb.*

2. In *gunnery*, the plate under the swingbed for the head of an elevating screw. *E. H. Knight.*—*One for his nob*, (*a*) a blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight. [Slang.] (*b*) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps.

Nob (nob), *n.* [*A corruption of nobleman.*] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]

Nature's *nobs* felt with nature's *nobs*, and true greatness of soul sympathized with true greatness of soul, all the world over. *Dickens.*

Nob (nob), *n.* See KNOBSTICK.

Nobbily (nob'i-li), *adv.* In a nobby manner; showily; smartly. [Slang.]

Nobble (nob'l), *v.t.* To get possession of dishonestly; to steal.

The old chap had *nobbled* the young fellow's money. *Thackeray.*

Nobbler (nob'lėr), *n.* 1. A finishing stroke; a blow on the head. [Slang.]—2. A thimble-rigger's confederate. [Slang.]—3. An Australian name for a dram of spirits.

Nobby (nob'i), *a.* [See NOB.] Applied to anything having an aristocratic appearance; showy; elegant; smart. [Slang.]

Nobile officium (nob'i-lē of-fish'i-um), *n.* [L.] In Scotland, the power of the Court of Session in questions of equity, whereby it interposes to modify or abate the rigour of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no remedy could be had in a court confined to strict law.

Nobiliary (nō-bil'i-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *nobiliaire*. See NOBLE.] A history of noble families.

Nobiliary (nō-bil'i-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility; as, *nobiliary* roll; *nobiliary* element of parliament. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Nobilify† (nō-bil'i-fī), *v.t.* To nobilitate. *Holland.*

Nobilitate (nō-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *nobilito*. See NOBLE.] To make noble; to ennoble; to dignify; to exalt.

Neither will I (as diverse do) invent strange things of this noble streame [the Medway] therewith to *nobilitate* and make it more honourable. *Holinshed.*

Nobilitation (nō-bil'i-tā''shon), *n.* The act of nobilitating or of making noble. 'The perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men.' *Dr. H. More.*

Nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *nobilitas*, from *nobilis*. See NOBLE.] 1. The quality of being noble; nobleness; dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonours character.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sweet mercy is *nobility's* true badge. *Shak.*

They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being of noble birth or rank; that distinction of rank in civil society, or that eminence or dignity which a man derives from antiquity of family, descent from noble ancestors, or from title conferred by the sovereign, and which raises him above the condition of the mass of the people.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

3. The persons collectively who are of noble rank; those who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as, the English *nobility*; French, German, Russian *nobility*. In Great Britain, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. These titles can only be conferred by the sovereign, and that by patent, in virtue of which they become hereditary. Life peerages also are occasionally conferred. Those of the nobility who are peers of England, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, have a hereditary seat in the House of Lords, while the Scottish peers select sixteen of their number to represent their order, and the Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for the same purpose. Members of the nobility are free from arrest or imprisonment in civil matters. For felony, treason, or misprision of treason, they can only be tried by their peers, when the noble members of the peerage are summoned, and the accused is acquitted or condemned by the voice of the majority, given not on oath, but 'on honour.' A peer, however, when examined as a witness in civil or criminal cases, or in parliament, must be sworn.

Noble (nō'bl), *a.* [Fr. *noble*, from L. *nobilis*, well-known, famous, high-born, noble. *Nobilis* is for *gnobilis*, from root of *gnosco*, *nosco*, *novi*, to know, seen also in E. *know*.] 1. High in excellence or worth: (*a*) applied to persons or the mind; great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements; magnanimous; above everything mean, degrading, or dishonourable; as, a *noble* mind. '*Noblest* of men.' *Shak.*

Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets for a nobler song. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Applied to things: (1) proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind; as, *noble* courage; *noble* sentiments; *noble* thoughts. 'And what transcends them all, a *noble* action.' *Rogers.* (2) Of the best kind; choice.

Yet I had planted thee a *noble* vine. Jer. ii. 21.

See ye take the charger too,
A *noble* one. *Tennyson.*

(3) Specifically, in *mineral.* excellent; pure in the highest degree; as, *noble* opal; *noble* hornblende; *noble* tourmaline. *Page.*—2. Pertaining to the nobility; of an ancient and illustrious family; distinguished from commoners by rank and title; as, a *noble* personage; *noble* birth.—3. Magnificent; stately; splendid; as, a *noble* parade; a *noble* edifice. —*Noble metals*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone, namely, gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury. *Page.*—*Noble parts of the body*, a name given by some anatomists to the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c. *Dunglison.*—SYN. Honourable, worthy, dignified, elevated, exalted, sublime, great, eminent, illustrious, renowned, stately, splendid, magnificent, grand, magnanimous, generous.

Noble† (nō'bl), *v.t.* To ennoble. 'Nobled by fame.' *Surrey.*

Noble (nō'bl), *n.* 1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer, as a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy *nobles* dwell. *Tennyson.*

2. In *numis.* a gold coin, value 6*s.* 8*d.*, which was struck in the reign of Edward III. The noble having increased in value to 10*s.*, a

A

Noble of Edward III.

A, Actual diameter of the coin.

coin of the former value of a noble was issued by Henry VI. and Edward IV., and called an *Angel* (which see). Half nobles and quarter nobles were also in circulation at the same period.

Noble (nō'bl), *n.* The popular name of a British fish, *Aspidophorus europœus.* Called also *Armed Bullhead, Lyrie, Sea-poacher, Pluck, Pogge.*

Noble-liverwort (nō'bl-liv"ėr-wėrt), *n.* A cryptogamic plant (*Hepatica triloba*) esteemed as a cure for ringworm.

Nobleman (nō'bl-man), *n.* One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners. *Shak.*

Thus has it been said does society naturally divide itself into four classes—*noblemen*, gentlemen, gigmen, and men. *Carlyle.*

Noble-minded (nō'bl-mīnd-ed), *a.* Possessed of a noble mind; magnanimous. 'The *noble-minded* Talbot.' *Shak.*

Nobleness (nō'bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noble; (*a*) greatness of excellence or worth; loftiness; excellence; magnanimity; elevation of mind; nobility.

Greatness of mind, and *nobleness*, their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

(*b*) Distinction by birth; honour derived from a noble ancestry; distinguished rank.

Methought thy very gait did prophesy
A royal *nobleness*. *Shak.*

(*c*) Stateliness; grandeur; magnificence.

For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it (the Abbey of Reading) was equal to most in England. *Ashmole.*

Noblesse (nō-bles'), *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*, from L.L. *nobilitia*, from L. *nobilis*, noble.] 1. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively.

He has plainly enough pointed out the faults even of the French *noblesse*. *Brougham.*

2. Nobleness; nobility; elevation of mind; greatness; noble birth or condition. *Chaucer; Spenser.* [Obsolete or only poetical.]

Noblewoman (nō'bl-wu-man), *n.* A female of noble rank.

These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen. *G. Cavendish.*

Nobley† (nō'bli), *n.* 1. Nobility or body of nobles. *Chaucer.*—2. Nobleness. *Chaucer.*

Nobly (nō'bli), *adv.* In a noble manner: (*a*) with greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity. 'Was not that *nobly* done.' *Shak.* (*b*) Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank; as, *nobly* born or descended. (*c*) Splendidly; magnificently; as, he was *nobly* entertained.

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of his metropolis and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*

SYN. Illustriously, honourably, magnanimously, heroically, worthily, eminently, grandly, magnificently, splendidly.

Nobody (nō'bo-di), *n.* [*No* and *body.*] 1. No person; no one. [It is now always printed as a single word, but formerly (as in old editions of Shakspere) it had a hyphen or was printed as two words.] Hence—2. An unimportant, insignificant, or contemptible person.

Joe Atlee was a *nobody*; flattery might call him an adventurer, but he was not even so much. *Lever.*

Nobstick (nob'stik), *n.* Same as *Knobstick.*

Nocake (nō'kāk), *n.* [Corruption from Indian *nookik*, meal.] A North American Indian dish made by mixing pounded parched maize with water so as to form a sort of paste.

Nocent (nō'sent), *a.* [L. *nocens*, from *noceo*, to hurt.] 1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as, *nocent* qualities. *Watts.*—2. Guilty; criminal.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*. *Hewyt.*

Nocent† (nō'sent), *n.* One who is criminal. 'No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Nocently (nō'sent-li), *adv.* In a nocent manner; hurtfully; injuriously. [Rare.]

Nocht (nocht), *n.* Nothing. [Scotch.]

Nocive† (nō'siv), *a.* [L. *nocivus*, from *noceo*, to hurt.] Hurtful; injurious.

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon? *Hooker.*

Nock (nok), *n.* [O.D. *nocke*, a notch; *notch* is a softened form.] 1.† A notch; specifically, the notch of an arrow, or those of the bow where the string is fastened. 'He took his arrow by the *nock*.' *Chapman.*—2.† Same as *Nockandro. Hudibras.*—3. In *sail-making*, the foremost upper corner of boom-sails, and of stay-sails cut with a square tack.—*Nock earing*, the rope which fastens the nock of the sail.

Nock,† *v.t.* To notch; to cut into; to place the shaft or arrow upon the string; to string, as a bow. *Chapman.*

Nockandro† (nok-and'rō), *n.* [Perhaps humorously formed from *nock*, and Gr. *anēr, andros*, a man. *Nares.*] The seat of the body; the fundament. 'Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nockandro* from breeching.' *Gayton.*

Nocked† (nokt), *a.* Notched.

Noctambulation (nok-tam'bū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk.] A rising from bed and walking in sleep; somnambulism; sleep-walking.

Noctambulism (nok-tam'bū-lizm), *n.* Same as *Noctambulation.*

Noctambulist (nok-tam'bū-list), *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Noctambulo (nok-tam'bū-lō), *n.* A noctambulist; a sleep-walker.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos*? *Arbuthnot.*

Noctambulon† (nok-tam'bū-lon), *n.* A noctambulist. *Dr. H. More.*

Noctidial (nok-tid'i-al), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *dies*, day.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.* [Rare.]

Noctiferous† (nok-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing night. *Bailey.*

Noctilionidæ, Noctilioninæ (nok-til'i-on"-i-dē, nok-til'i-ō-nī"nē), *n. pl.* A family of insectivorous cheiroptera (bats), which are destitute of nasal appendages. They have long narrow wings, a short thick tail, and two joints in the fore-finger, and are almost exclusively confined to tropical countries. The typical genus is Noctilio. The noctilios of South America are named *bull-dog bats*, on account of their plain short muzzle. In the Indian genus Dysopus the hinder thumb is placed at a distance from the rest of the toes, and is capable of being opposed to them, a character in which this group resembles the Quadrumana.

Noctiluca (nok-ti-lū'ka), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *luceo*, to shine.] A minute genus of animals sometimes referred to Acalephæ, but better placed among the Infusoria or the Rhizopoda, often seen on our own coasts, which, in size and appearance, much resemble a grain of boiled sago, or a little granule of jelly, with a long stalk. These minute animals are phosphorescent; and the luminosity which appears at the surface of the sea during the night is chiefly due to them.

Noctilucin (nok-ti-lū'sin), *n.* The semi-fluid substance in phosphorescent animals which causes light. *Rossiter.*

Noctilucous (nok-ti-lū'kus), *a.* Shining in the night. 'Myriads of *noctilucous* Nereids that inhabit the ocean.' *Pennant.*

Noctivagant (nok-tiv'a-gant), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering in the night; as, a *noctivagant* animal.

Noctivagation (nok'ti-vā-gā"shon), *n.* The act of rambling or wandering in the night. *Wood.*

Noctivagous (nok-tiv'a-gus), *a.* Same as *Noctivagant. Buckland.*

Noctograph (nok'tō-graf), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] 1. A writing frame for the blind.—2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. *E. H. Knight.*

Noctuary (nok'tū-a-ri), *n.* [From L. *nox, noctis*, night.] An account of what passes in the night; the converse of a diary.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

Noctuidæ, Noctuinæ (nok-tū'i-dē, nok-tū-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [From L. *noctu*, by night.] An extensive family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, corresponding with the Linnean section *Phalœna noctua.* Most of them are sombre in colour.

Noctule (nok'tūl), *n.* [Fr. *noctule*, from L. *nox, noctis*, night.] The *Vespertilio noctula*, the largest British species of bat, being nearly 3 inches long without the tail, which is fully 1¼ inch. It is found chiefly in the south of England, and is seen on the wing only during a short part of the year, retiring early in autumn to hollow trees, caves, or under the eaves of buildings, where many are sometimes found together.

Nocturn (nok'tėrn), *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night.] An office of devotion or religious service, formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight. It now forms part of the matins, which service is divided into three nocturns, each of which consists of three (or more) psalms and three lessons.

Nocturna (nok-tėr'na), *n.* A family of lepidopterous insects which fly or are active chiefly during the night. It includes the Noctuidæ.

Nocturnæ (nok-tėr'nē), *n. pl.* A section of raptorial birds, including but one family, the Strigidæ or owls.

Nocturnal (nok-tėr'nal), *a.* [L. *nocturnus*, from *nox, noctis*, night.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to the night; done or occurring at night; as, *nocturnal* darkness; a *nocturnal* visit.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. In *zool.* active by night; as, *nocturnal* lepidoptera.—*Nocturnal arc*, the arc described by any of the celestial bodies during the night.—*Nocturnal flowers*, those which close during the day and expand during the night.—*Nocturnal lepidoptera.* See under LEPIDOPTERA.

Nocturnal (nok-tėr'nal), *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole, in order to ascertain the latitude.

Nocturnally (nok-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* By night; nightly.

Nocturnal-sight (nok-tėr'nal-sīt), *n.* See DAYBLINDNESS.

Nocturne (nok'tėrn), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *painting*, a night-piece; a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night light.—2. In *music*, see NOTTURNO.

Nocument† (nok'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *nocumentum*, from *noceo*, to hurt.] Harm; injury. *Bale.*

Nocuous (nok'ū-us), *a.* [L. *nocuus.*] Noxious; hurtful. 'Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature.' *Swan.*

Nocuously (nok'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

Nod (nod), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nodded*; ppr. *nodding.* [Allied to O.H.G. *nuoton, hnoton*, to shake; Dan. *noder*, gestures; Prov. G. *notteln*, to move to and fro; or perhaps to W. *nodi*, to note, to mark, to point out; W. and Ir. *nod*, a mark, a token, a notice; Gael. *nodadh*, a suggestion, a wink or nod.] 1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise; as, persons *nod* in sleep. Hence—2. *Fig.* to be guilty of oversights through carelessness.

Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream. *Pope.*

3. To make a slight inclination of the head, as in assent or by way of salutation, or in

beckoning. 'If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him.' *Shak.*

Nod to him, elves, and do him courtesies. *Shak.*

4. To bend or incline the top with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes. 'Trees that *nod* unto the world.' *Shak.* 'The *nodding* verdure of its brow.' *Thomson.*

Nod (nod), *v.t.* 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top.—2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.—3. To beckon by a nod.

Cleopatra
Hath *nodded* him to her. *Shak.*

Nod (nod), *n.* A quick downward or forward motion of the head, as a sign of assent, approbation, familiar salutation, from a sense of drowsiness, or given as a signal, command, &c. 'Every drowsy *nod*.' *Locke.*

Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*. *Prior.*

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down. *Shak.*

Nodal (nōd'al), *a.* Pertaining to a node or to nodes; nodated.—*Nodal points*, in *acoustics*, those points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air at one or at each extremity, which, when the string or column is put in a state of vibration, are found to remain at rest.—*Nodal lines* are corresponding lines which exist on the surface of an elastic body, usually a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration.

Nodated (nōd'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *nodatus*, from *nodus*, a knot.] Knotted.—*Nodated hyperbola*, in *geom.* a certain curve having two branches intersecting each other.

Nodation (nō-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *nodatio*, from *nodo*, to tie.] The act of making a knot; state of being knotted. [Rare.]

Nodden† (nod'en), *a.* Bent; inclined. *Thomson.*

Nodder (nod'ėr), *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person. 'A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers.' *Pope.* 'Those drowsy *nodders* over the letter of the Scripture.' *Dr. H. More.*

Nodding (nod'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion; as, a *nodding* plume.—2. Pertaining to nods of recognition; carried on by nods of recognition; as, a *nodding* acquaintance with a person.

Noddingly (nod'ing-li), *adv.* In a nodding manner; with a nod or nods.

Noddle (nod'l), *n.* [Perhaps a dim. form from *nod*, the verb, as being that which nods; or a dim. corresponding to D. *knod*, *knodde*, a knob, a knot; Dan. *knude*, a knot, a lump; and so perhaps connected with L. *nodus* (*gnodus*), a knot.] 1. The head: used ludicrously.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2.† The back part of the head or neck; the cerebellum.

Of that which ordeineth dooe procede—Imaginacion in the forhede, Reason in the braine, Remembrance in the *nodel*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

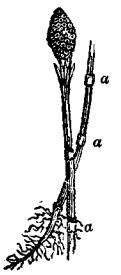
For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald *noddle*, after she hath presented her locks in front and no hold taken. *Bacon.*

Noddle (nod'l), *v.t.* [Freq. and dim. form of *nod*.] To make light and frequent nods.

She *noddled* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face. *Rev. R. Graves.*

Noddy (nod'i), *n.* [Probably from *nod*, and equivalent to one that nods or is sleepy, sleepy-head, stupid; comp. *noodle*.] 1. A simpleton; a fool.—2. A bird of the genus Anous, the *A. stolida*, so called from its being easily taken. See ANOUS.—3.† A game at cards, supposed to be cribbage.—4. A sort of four-wheeled cab.

Node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot; cog. *knot*. See NODDLE.] 1. A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance. Hence—2. In *med.* (*a*) a swelling of the periosteum, tendons, or bones. (*b*) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms around joints affected with gout or rheumatism.—3. In *astron.* one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, the orbits of the planets and the ecliptic, intersect each other; and also one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node*, or Dragon's head; that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node*, or Dragon's tail. At the vernal equinox the sun is in its ascending node, at the autumnal equinox in its descending node. The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of the nodes*.—*Lunar nodes*, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece. *Rees.*—5. In *dialling*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow or light of which, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, &c., in dials with furniture, are shown.—6. In *geom.* a small oval figure made by the intersection of one branch of a curve with another.—7. In *bot.* the part of a stem from which a normal leaf-bud arises.—8. In *acoustics*, same as *Nodal Point* or *Nodal Line*. See NODAL.



a a, Nodes.

Nodical (nod'ik-al), *a.* Relating to the nodes; applied to a revolution from a node back to the same node again; as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

Nodosaria (nō-dō-sā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *nodosus*, knotty.] A genus of foraminifers, in which the buds or cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight line. They occur fossil in chalk, tertiary, and recent formations.

Nodose (nō-dōs'), *a.* [L. *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints: often used in botany.

Nodosity (nō-dos'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty; knottiness.—2. In a concrete sense, a knotty swelling or protuberance; a knot.

No, no; it is not a good imitation of Johnson: it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the *nodosities* of the oak, without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration. *Burke.*

Nodosous,† Nodous† (nō-dō'sus, nō'dus), *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Nodular (nod'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.—*Nodular iron ore.* Same as *Eagle-stone.*

Nodule (nod'ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, a dim. from *nodus*, a knot.] A little knot or lump; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* a small woody body found in the bark of the beech and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged round a central nucleus. (*b*) In *geol.* a rounded irregular-shaped mineral mass. Various mineral substances are found of this shape, as flints, ironstone, and calcareous and argillaceous nodules. The nucleus of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals, but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the centre.

Noduled (nod'ūld), *a.* Having little knots or lumps. 'The *noduled* flint.' *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Nodulose, Nodulous (nod'ū-lōs, nod'-ū-lus), *a.* Having little knots; knotty; in *bot.* applied specifically to roots having knots at regular intervals; necklace-shaped.

Noeggerathia (neg-er-ā'ti-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Noeggerath*.] A genus of leaves, apparently of palms, occurring in the carboniferous and Permian systems.

Noel† (nō'el), *n.* Same as *Nowel.*

Noematic, Noematical (nō-ē-mat'ik, nō-ē-mat'ik-al), *a.* [See NOEMICS.] Of or relating to the understanding; mental; intellectual. 'No active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself.' *Cudworth.*

Noemics (nō-ē'miks), *n.* [Gr. *noēma*, the understanding, from *noeō*, to perceive, to understand, to know.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science. [Rare.]

Noetian (nō-ē'shi-an), *n.* A follower of *Noetus*, who lived in the third century, and was condemned at the Council of Ephesus for denying the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Noetic, Noetical (nō-et'ik, nō-et'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *noētikos*, from *nous*, the mind.] Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

I would employ the word *noetic* to express all those cognitions which originate in the mind itself. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nog (nog), *n.* [Abbrev. of *noggin*.] 1. A little pot; a mug; a noggin.—2. A kind of strong ale. 'Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't.' *Swift.*

Nog (nog), *n.* [Same word as Dan. *knag*, *knage*, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel; D. *knog*, a yard-arm.] 1. A wooden pin; in *ship-carp.* especially, a tree-nail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2. A brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in an internal wall; a timber-brick.—3. A square piece of wood used to prop up the roof of a mine.

Nog (nog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nogged*; ppr. *nogging*. 1. In *ship-carp.* to secure by a nog or tree-nail.—2. To fill with brickwork. See NOGGING.

Noggen† (nog'en), *a.* Made of hemp; hence, hard: rough; coarse.

Noggin (nog'in), *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigean*, a noggin.] 1. A small mug or wooden cup: often contracted into *Nog*.—2. A measure equivalent to a gill.—3. The contents of such a vessel.

Nogging (nog'ing), *n.* 1. In *arch.* a species of brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.—2. In *ship-carp.* the act of securing the heels of the shores with tree-nails. See NOG.—*Nogging pieces*, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick nogging and nailed to them for strengthening the brickwork.

Nohow (nō'hou), *adv.* Out of one's ordinary way; out of sorts. [Slang.]

Then struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added, 'Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? you look all *nohow*.' *Dickens.*

Noie,† *v.t.* [See ANNOY.] To hurt; to trouble; to annoy. *Chaucer.*

Noie,† *n.* Hurt; trouble. *Chaucer.*

Noils (noilz), *n. pl.* In *wool-combing*, the short pieces and knots of wool taken from the long staple in the process of combing. They are used for making inferior yarns and for felting purposes.

Noint† (noint), *v.t.* Same as *Anoint*. *Chapman.*

Noise (noiz), *n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *noxia*, from L. *noxa*, injury, hurt, from root of *nocco*, to hurt.] 1. A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause, as the sound made by the organs of speech, by the wings of an insect, the rushing of the wind or the roaring of the sea, of cannon or thunder, a low sound, a high sound, &c.; more especially a non-musical sound, and often a din, a confused mixture of sounds. Tennyson, for instance, has 'the *noise* of battle,' '*noises* of the northern sea,' 'the milldam running down with *noise*,' 'a *noise* of hymns,' '*noise* of songs,' 'a *noise* of rooks,' 'a *noise* of falling showers,' 'some doubtful *noise* of creaking doors.'—2. Outcry; clamour; loud, importunate, or continued talk; as, to make a great *noise* about trifles.—3. Frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion; stir.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caused the least infection. *Spectator.*

4.† Report; rumour. *Shak.*—5.† Music; a concert. 'God is gone up with a merry *noise*.' *Com. Prayer*, Ps. xlvii. 5.

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the stringed *noise*. *Milton.*

6.† A set or company of musicians; a band.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise*; mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some music. *Shak.*

The king has his *noise* of gypsies as well as of bearwards and other minstrels. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. Cry, outcry, clamour, din, clatter, tumult, uproar.

Noise (noiz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *noised*; ppr. *noising*. To sound loud.

Other harm
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none;
I never felt they could, though *noising* loud. *Milton.*

Noise (noiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *noised*; ppr. *noising*. 1. To spread by rumour or report; to report.

It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure. *Shak.*

All these sayings were *noised* abroad. Luke i. 65.

2.† To disturb with noise. *Dryden.*—3.† To play on a musical instrument; to accompany with music. *Nares.*

Noiseful† (noiz'fūl), *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. '*Noiseful* valour.' *Dryden.*

Noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent. 'The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time.' *Shak.* 'So *noiseless* would I live.' *Dryden.*

Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way. *Gray.*

Noiselessly (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

Noiselessness (noiz'les-nes), *n.* The state of being noiseless or silent; silence.

Noisette (nwą-zet), *n.* A variety of rose called after Louis *Noisette* of France.

The great yellow *noisette* swings its canes across the window. *Kingsley.*

Noisily (noiz'i-li), *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise; with making a noise.

Noisiness (noiz'i-nes), *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

Noisome (noi'sum), *a.* [From obsol. *noye*, annoyance, to annoy, shortened from *annoy*, with term. *-some.*] 1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* winds; *noisome* effluvia or miasmata.

The *noisome* pestilence, that in open war
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air. *Prior.*

2. Morally noxious or injurious.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders, common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality. *Hooker.*

3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid. 'Foul breath is *noisome.*' *Shak.*

Noisomely (noi'sum-li), *adv.* In a noisome manner; with a fetid stench; with an infectious steam. *Bp. Hall.*

Noisomeness (noi'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noisome; noxiousness; offensiveness. 'Foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes.' *Wotton.*

Noisy (noiz'i), *a.* 1. Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent. 'The *noisy* crowd.' *South.*—2. Full of noise. 'O leave the *noisy* town.' *Dryden.*

Nolanaceæ (nō-la-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *nola*, a little bell, from the shape of their corollas.] A group of South American perigynous exogens, allied to Solanaceæ, with which they are now usually combined, consisting of herbaceous or shrubby plants, with alternate exstipulate leaves. *Nolana atriplicifolia*, a pretty plant, with prostrate stems, fleshy leaves, and blue flowers, is in cultivation.

N'olde,† For *Ne Wolde.* Would not. *Chaucer.*

Nole † (nōl), *n.* The head; the noll.

Noli-me-tangere (nō"li-me-tan'jėr-e), *n.* [L., touch me not.] 1. A plant of the genus Impatiens. Called also *Balsam.* (See Impatiens.) Also, a plant of the genus Ecballium, which is called the wild or squirting cucumber.—2. In *med.* an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes.

Nolition (nō-li'shon), *n.* [L. *nolo*, that is, *ne volo*, I will not.] Unwillingness: opposed to *volition. Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Noll † (nol), *n.* [A. Sax. *hnol, cnoll*, top; O.H.G. *hnol*, the top, the head.] The head; the noddle.

Nolleity † (nol-lē'i-ti), *n.* [L. *nolo*, to be unwilling.] Unwillingness; nolition. *Roget.* [Rare.]

Nolle prosequi (nol'ē pros'e-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] In *law*, a term used where a plaintiff in any action will not proceed any further.

My lady came in like a *nolle prosequi*, and stopt the proceedings. *Congreve.*

Nolo contendere (nō'lo kon-ten'de-re). [L., I do not wish to contend.] In *crim. law*, a plea by the panel, equivalent for all purposes of prosecution to that of 'guilty.'

Nolt, Nowt (nōlt, nout), *n.* [Icel. *naut*, a neat, an ox. The *l* does not properly belong to the word. See Neat.] Oxen; neat; cattle, as opposed to horses. [Scotch.]

They not only intromitted with their whole goods and gear, corn, cattle, horse, *nolt*, sheep, &c. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nom (noñ), *n.* [Fr.] Name.—*Nom de guerre* (*lit.* war-name), a fictitious name assumed for a time.—*Nom de plume* (*lit.* pen-name), a signature assumed by an author.

Noma (nō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *nomaō*, to eat.] In *med.* a species of sphacelus occurring generally in children; water-canker.

Nomad (nō'mad), *n.* [Gr. *nomas, nomados*, living on pasturage, from *nemō*, to distribute or divide, to feed, to pasture.] One of a race or tribe of people whose chief occupation consists in feeding their flocks, and who have no fixed place of abode, shifting their residence according to the state of the pasture. Written sometimes *Nomade.*

Nomad (nō'mad), *a.* Subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage. See Nomadic.

Nomada (nō'ma-da), *n.* A genus of bees of the group Cuculinæ, the female cuckoo-like placing her eggs in the cells of Andrena. *Most* of the species are quite smooth, more or less rufous, with yellow spots, and wasp-like in their general aspect.

Nomade (nō'mad), *n.* Same as *Nomad.*

Nomadian (nō-mā'di-an), *n.* A nomad. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *a.* [Gr. *nomadikos.* See Nomad.] Pertaining to or resembling nomads; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; having no fixed abode; pastoral. 'The *nomadic* races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains.' *Dr. Carpenter.*

Nomadically (nō-mad'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a nomadic manner; as, to live *nomadically.*

Nomadism (nō'mad-izm), *n.* The state of being a nomad.

Nomadize (nō'mad-īz), *v.i.* To live a nomadic life; to wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Tooke.*

Nomancy (nō'man-si), *n.* [Fr. *nomancie*, abbrev. from *onomancie.* See Onomancy.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Johnson.*

No-man's-land (nō'manz-land). A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim; a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land. See Debatable.

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of *no-man's-land* for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely and positively classed either amongst vegetables or amongst animals. *H. A. Nicholson.*

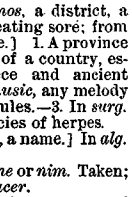
Nomarch (nom'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a district, a nome, and *archō*, to rule.] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome or province, as in modern Greece.

Nomarchy (nom'ärk-i), *n.* A government or province under a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

Nombles (nom'blz), *n.* [See Numbles.] The eatable portion of the entrails of a deer; the umbles.

Nombre,† *n.* Number. *Chaucer.*

Nombril (nom'bril), *n.* [Fr., the navel, for *l'ombril, ombril*, being from *umbiliculus*, a dim. of L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] In *her.* the centre of an escutcheon. It is also called the *Navel-point*, and is the next below the *fesse-point.*



E, Nombril.

Nome (nōm), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a district, a term in music; *nemē*, an eating sore; from *nemō*, to distribute, to graze.] 1. A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.—2. In *anc. Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules.—3. In *surg.* a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes.

Nome† (nōm), *n.* [L. *nomen*, a name.] In *alg.* a term.

Nomen,† **Nome,**† pp. of *nime* or *nim.* Taken; taken away; stolen. *Chaucer.*

Nomen (nō'men), *n.* [L.] A name; one of the three names generally given to an ancient Roman. It distinguished the gens or clan.

Nomenclative (nō-men'kla-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to naming. *Whitney.*

Nomenclator (nō'men-klā-tėr), *n.* [L., from *nomen*, name, and *-calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call.] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In ancient Rome candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. '*Nomenclators*, that is, in English, men who could call every one by his name.' *Addison.*—2. A person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.

Nomenclatory (nō-men'kla-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to naming.

Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a *nomenclatory* one. *Whitney.*

Nomenclatress (nō'men-klāt-res), *n.* A female nomenclator.

Nomenclatural (nō'men-klā-tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

Nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.* See Nomenclator.] 1.† A name.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon.*

2.† A glossary, vocabulary, or dictionary.—3. A system of names; the systematic naming of things; the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry. As distinguished from *terminology* it is applied to the names for individual things, while the latter is applied to the technical terms describing the characteristics of things.

Linear, lanceolate, . . . or crenate leaves are expressions forming part of the terminology of botany, while the names Viola odorata and Ulex europæus belong to its *nomenclature. J. S. Mill.*

Nomenclaturist (nō'men-klā-tūr-ist), *n.* One who forms or is versed in nomenclatures.

Nomial (nō'mi-al), *n.* [From L. *nomen*, a name.] In *alg.* a single name or term.

Nomic (nom'ik), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, custom.] The customary or conventional English spelling, which conveys no intimation of the received pronunciation of any word. See Glossic.

Nomic (nom'ik), *a.* A term applied to our present mode of spelling: opposed to *glossic* or *phonetic.*

Nominal (nom'in-al), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen.* See Name.] 1. Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal; as, a *nominal* definition. See under Definition.

The *nominal* definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Existing in name only; not real; merely so called; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference is a difference in name and not in reality.

He passed eighteen months in *nominal* attendance on lectures. *Macaulay.*

—*Nominal partner*, in *law*, one who has not any actual interest in the trade or business, or its profits; but, by allowing his name to be used, holds himself out to the world as apparently having an interest, and therefore becomes responsible.

Nominal (nom'in-al), *n.* 1. A nominalist. 'Thomists, Reals, *Nominals.*' *Burton.*—2. A verb formed from a noun. *Worcester.*

Nominalism (nom'in-al-izm), *n.* The principles of the nominalists.

Nominalist (nom'in-al-ist), *n.* One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words. This sect, founded by Roscelin, canon of Compiègne in the eleventh century, was opposed by the realists, who maintained that general ideas are not formed by the understanding, but have a real existence independent of the mind, and apart from the individual object.

Nominalistic (nom'in-al-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to nominalism.

Nominalize † (nom'in-al-īz), *v.t.* To convert into a noun. *Instructions for Orators*, 1682.

Nominally (nom'in-al-li), *adv.* In a nominal manner; by name or in name only.

This *nominally* no tax in reality comprehends all taxes. *Burke.*

Nominate (nom'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nominated;* ppr. *nominating.* [L. *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. See Name.] 1. To name; to mention by name.

Sight may distinguish of colours, but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*

2.† To call; to entitle; to denominate. *Spenser.* 'Thy young days which we may *nominate* tender.' *Shak.*—3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to *nominate* an heir or an executor.—4. To name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, a member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom

he desires to have elected.—5.† To appoint; to set down in express terms; to express.

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*

Nominate (nom'in-āt), *a.* A *nominate right*, in *Scots law*, is one that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a *nomen juris*, as it is termed, the use of which determines its boundaries and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale,* &c. *Nominate rights* are opposed to *innominate*, or those in which no obligation is created beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

Nominately (nom'in-āt-li), *adv.* By name; particularly. *Sir H. Spelman.*

Nomination (nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of nominating or naming; the act of proposing by name for an office; the act or ceremony of bringing forward the name of a candidate according to certain prescribed forms; as, the *nomination* of candidates for election to parliament.—2. The state of being nominated; as, he is in *nomination* for the post.—3. The power of nominating or appointing to office. 'The *nomination* of persons to places being a prerogative of the king.' *Clarendon.*—4. In *law*, the power which a man has to appoint a clerk to a patron of a benefice, by him to be presented to the ordinary.—5.† Denomination; name.

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*. *Bp. Pearson.*

6.† Mention by name; express mention. *Shak.*

Nominatival (nom'in-a-tī''val), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

Nominative (nom'i-na-tiv), *a.* [L. *nominativus*, naming, from *nomen*, a name.] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence, or to the noun or pronoun itself when it stands in that relation; as, the *nominative* case of a Latin word; the *nominative* word in a sentence.

Nominative (nom'i-na-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* the nominative case; a nominative word; the form of a noun which simply designates the person, thing, or notion, in distinction to any form which not only designates it, but also indicates a certain grammatical construction in which the noun is to bear a part.

Nominatively (nom'i-na-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

Nominator (nom'in-āt-ėr), *n.* One that nominates.

Nominee (nom-i-nē'), *n.* 1. In *law*, the person who is nominated or named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the *cestui que use*, sometimes called the surrenderee.—2. A person named or designated by another.—3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

Nominor (nom-i-nor'), *n.* In *law*, one who nominates. 'The terms of connection . . . between a *nominor* and a nominee.' *Bentham.*

Nomocanon (nō'mō-kan-on), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *kanōn*, a rule.] 1. A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto; as, the *nomocanon* of Photius, patriarch of Constantinople.—2. A collection of the ancient canons of the apostles, councils, and fathers, without any regard to imperial constitutions. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Nomographer (nō-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who writes on the subject of nomography.

Nomography (nō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *graphō*, to write.] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws; that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of a law: a word invented apparently by Bentham, who wrote a treatise on '*Nomography*, or the Art of Inditing Laws.'

Nomology (nō-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.—2. The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology.—3. That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

Nomothesy (nom'ō-thē-zi), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *tithēmi*, to put, to place, or establish.] The institution of laws; the publication of laws.

Nomothete (nom'ō-thēt), *n.* A lawgiver. *Smart.*

Nomothetic, Nomothetical (nom-ō-thet'ik, nom-ō-thet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *nomothetēs*, a legislator.] Legislative; enacting laws. 'A supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law.' *Bp. Barlow.*

Nompere,† *n.* [O.Fr. *nompair*, whence *umpire* by loss of *n*. See UMPIRE.] An umpire; an arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

Non,† *adv.* Not.—*Absent or non*, absent or not. *Chaucer.*

Non-. [L.] Not: used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in *non*-residence, *non*-performance, *non*-existence, *non*-payment, *non*-concurrence, *non*-admission, *non*-contagious, *non*-emphatic, *non*-fossiliferous.

Non-ability (non-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

Non-acceptance (non-ak-sep'tans), *n.* A refusal to accept.

Non-access (non-ak'ses), *n.* In *law*, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton.*

Non-acid (non-as'id), *a.* Not having the properties of an acid.

Non-acquaintance (non-a-kwānt'ans), *n.* Want of acquaintance; the state of being unacquainted.

Non-acquiescence (non'a-kwi-es''ens), *n.* Failure or refusal to acquiesce, yield, or comply.

Non-act (non'akt), *n.* A forbearance from action: the contrary to *act*. *Ayliffe.*

Non-admission (non-ad-mi'shon), *n.* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

Non-adult (non-a-dult'), *n.* One not having arrived at adult age; a youth.

Non-adult (non-a-dult'), *a.* Not arrived at adult age; in a state of pupillage; immature.

Nonage (non'āj), *n.* [*Non*, not, and *age*.] 1. The time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns; minority. See MINORITY.

What's a protector? He's a stately thing,
That apes it in the *nonage* of a king. *Cleaveland.*

2. Period of immaturity in general. 'The world's *nonage*.' *Glanville.*

The human mind in many respects was still in its *nonage*. *Coleridge.*

Nonage (non'āj), *n.* [L.L. *nonagium*, from L. *nonus*, ninth.] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the clergy, on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretence of being distributed to pious uses.

Nonaged (non'ājd), *a.* Not having due maturity; being in nonage.

The muse's love appears
In *nonaged* youth, as in the length of years.
W. Browne.

Nonagenarian (non'a-jen-ā''ri-an), *n.* [L. *nonagenarius*, containing or consisting of ninety, *nonageni*, ninety each, *nonagінta*, ninety, *novem*, nine.] A person between ninety and a hundred years old.

Nonagesimal (non-a-jes'i-mal), *a.* [L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth.] Belonging to the number 90; pertaining to a nonagesimal.

Nonagesimal (non-a-jes'i-mal), *n.* In *astron.* the middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon. It is the 90th degree of the ecliptic reckoned from the points in which it is intersected by the horizon.

Nonagon (non'a-gon), *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *gōnia*, an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

Non-alienation (non-āl'yen-ā''shon), *n.* 1. State of not being alienated.—2. Failure to alienate. *Blackstone.*

Non-appearance (non-ap-pēr'ans), *n.* A not making an appearance; default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend. *Swift.*

Non-appointment (non-ap-point'ment), *n.* Failure to appoint or to be appointed; neglect of appointment.

Non-arrival (non-a-rī'val), *n.* Failure to arrive.

Non assumpsit (non as-sump'sit), *n.* [L., he did not undertake.] In *law*, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

Non-attendance (non-at-ten'dans), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; personal absence.

Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Ld. Halifax.*

Non-attention (non-at-ten'shon), *n.* Inattention. 'The consequence of *non-attention* so fatal.' *Swift.*

Non-bituminous (non-bi-tū'min-us), *a.* Containing no bitumen; as, the *non-bituminous* part of coal, known as coke.

Nonce (nons), *n.* [Same word as *once*, with an initial *n* that does not belong to it, but to the old dative of the article seen in the phrases *for then anes, for then ones, for than anes*, for the nonce, originally *for tham ânes*, where *ânes* is an adverbial genitive of A. Sax. *ân*, one, used substantively; comp. *the tother*, for *that other*.] Present occasion or purpose: used chiefly or exclusively in the phrase *for the nonce*.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A chalice *for the nonce*. *Shak.*

Non cepit (non sē'pit), *n.* [L., he took not.] In *law*, an obsolete plea by way of traverse which occurs in the action of replevin. *Wharton.*

Nonchalance (non'sha-lans or non-sha-lāns), *n.* [Fr. See below.] Want of earnestness or feeling of interest; reckless indifference; carelessness; coolness; as, he heard of his loss with great *nonchalance*.

Nonchalant (non'sha-lant or non-sha-lāṅ), *a.* [Fr., from *non*, not, *chaloir*, to care for, to concern one's self with, from L. *caleo*, to be warm or ardent.] Indifferent; careless; cool; as, he replied with a *nonchalant* air.

Nonchalantly (non-sha-lant'li), *adv.* In a nonchalant manner; coolly; carelessly; as, to answer an accusation *nonchalantly*.

Non-claim (non'klām), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Wharton.*

Non-cohesion (non-kō-hē'zhon), *n.* Want of cohesion.

Non-coincidence (non-kō-in'si-dens), *n.* Want of coincidence.

Non-coincident (non-kō-in'si-dent), *a.* Not coincident.

Non-combatant (non-kom'bat-ant or non-kum'bat-ant), *n.* Any one connected with a military force whose duty it is not to fight, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, and the like in an army; surgeons, chaplains, pursers, &c. on board a man of war; likewise civilians in a place occupied by troops.

Non-commissioned (non-kom-mi'shond), *a.* Not having a commission.—*Non-commissioned officers*, in *the army and navy*, officers not holding a commission from the crown; subordinate officers *below* the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals in the army, and quartermasters and gunners' mates in the navy.

Non-committal (non-kom-mit'al), *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing or pledging one's self. *Channing.*

Non-communion (non-kom-mūn'yon), *n.* Failure or neglect of communion.

Non-communistic (non'kom-mūn-ist''ik), *a.* Not characterized by the more dangerous doctrines of communism.

The two elaborate forms of *non-communistic* Socialism, known as St. Simonism and Fourierism, are totally free from the objections usually urged against communism. *J. S. Mill.*

Non-completion (non-kom-plē'shon), *n.* Want of completion; failure to complete.

Non-compliance (non-kom-plī'ans), *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again. *Ld. Halifax.*

Non-complying (non-kom-plī'ing), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

Non compos mentis (non kom'pos men'tis). [L.] Not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason: often contracted *Non Compos* and *Non Comp.*

Noncompounder (non-kom-pound'ėr), *n.* One who does not compound; specifically, in *Eng. hist.* a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution, who wished for the restoration of the king, without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guarantees of civil or religious liberty, &c. See COMPOUNDER.

Non-con. (non'kon). An abbreviation of *Non-conformist*, and also of *Non-content*.

Non-concluding (non-kon-klūd'ing), *a.* Not ending or closing.

Non-concur (non-kon-kėr'), *v.i.* To dissent or refuse to concur; not to agree.

Non-concurrence (non-kon-kėr'rens), *n.* A refusal to concur.

Non-condensing (non-kon-dens'ing), *a.* Not condensing. — *Non-condensing engine*, a steam engine, usually high-pressure, in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a *condensing* engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the effective value of the steam which impels it. See STEAM-ENGINE.

Non-conducting (non-kon-dukt'ing), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting; thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

Non-conduction (non-kon-duk'shon), *n.* The quality of not being able to conduct or transmit; failure to conduct or transmit; as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

Non-conductor (non-kon-dukt'ėr), *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit such a force as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty; thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity. See CONDUCTOR.

Nonconforming (non-kon-form'ing), *a.* Wanting conformity; especially, dissenting from the established religion of a country.

The *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, &c. *Locke.*

Nonconformist (non-kon-form'ist), *n.* One who does not conform; especially, one who refuses to conform to an established church. The name was at first applied particularly to those clergymen who, at the Restoration, refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity, and were in consequence ejected from their livings.

Is it just, is it handsome, that I should be a *nonconformist* either in the public sorrow or joy? *Barrow.*

On his death-bed he declared himself a *non-conformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

Nonconformity (non-kon-form'i-ti), *n.* 1. Neglect or failure of conformity.

A conformity or *nonconformity* to it (the will of our Maker) determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts.*

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship; the principles of the English nonconformists. 'The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity.*' *South.*

Non constat (non kon'stat). In *law Latin*, it does not appear; it is not clear or plain.

Non-contagion (non-kon-tā'jon), *n.* The doctrine that disease is not propagated by contagion.

Non-contagionist (non-kon-tā'jon-ist), *n.* A supporter of the doctrine of non-contagion.

Non-contagious (non-kon-tā'jus), *a.* Not contagious.

Non-contagiousness (non-kon-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The fact of a disease not being communicable by contagion; as, the *non-contagiousness* of typhoid fever.

Non-contemporaneous (non-kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us), *a.* Not being contemporary, or not of contemporary origin.

Non-content (non'kon-tent), *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure. The word is sometimes abridged into *Non-con.*

Non-contributing, Non-contributory (non-kon-trib'ūt-ing, non-kon-trib'ū-to-ri), *a.* Not contributing.

Non-deciduate (non-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* Indeciduate (which see).

Non decimando (non des-i-man'dō), *n.* [L., not for tithing.] In *law*, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, &c.

Non-delivery (non-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery.

Non demisit (non dē-mī'sit). [L., he did not demise.] In *law*, a plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise, without stating the indenture, in an action of debt for rent. Also, a plea in bar, in replevin to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not devise. *Wharton.*

Non-deposition (non-dē'pō-zi"shon), *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

Nondescript (non'dē-skript), *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] 1. Not hitherto described or classed.—2. Not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable. 'A *nondescript* animal which might have passed for a mermaid, as it was paddling in a pool.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nondescript (non'dē-skript), *n.* 1. Anything that has not been described.—2. A person or thing not easily classed: usually applied disparagingly. 'A few ostlers and stable *nondescripts.*' *Dickens.*

His vaunted portfolio was simply a collection of *nondescripts.* *Th. Hook.*

Non detinet (non de'ti-net). [L., he does not detain.] In *law*, an obsolete plea by way of traverse, which occurred in the action of detinue. *Wharton.*

Non-development (non-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* A failure of development.

Non-discovery (non-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* Want of discovery.

Non distringendo (non dis-trin-jen'dō). In *law*, a writ granted not to distrain.

None (nun), *pron.* [O.E. *noon, non, none*; A. Sax. *nān—ne*, not, and *ān*, one. The loss of the final *n* produced the adjective *no*, to which it now stands in the same relation as *mine* and *thine* to *my* and *thy*.] 1. Not one, used of persons or things, and with a singular or a plural verb.

None offend when all alike do dote. *Shak.*

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. Ps. xiv. 3.

None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden.*

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion. 'Why, I have ate *none* yet.' *Shak.*

Six days shall ye gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, in it there shall be *none.* Exod. xvi. 26.

None† (nun), *a.* No.

Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

None (nun), *adv.* In no way; to no extent; in no degree; as, *none* the richer or the wiser, —*None the more, none the less*, not the more, not the less on that account.

His eager eye scanned Mr. D.'s downcast face *none the less* closely. *Dickens.*

None,† *n.* [Fr., from L. *nonus*, the ninth, from *novem*, nine. See NOON.] The ninth hour after sunrise. *Chaucer.*

Non-effective (non-ef-fekt'iv), *a.* 1. Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect; as, a *non-effective* stroke.—2. A term applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or navy not *in* a condition for active service, as superannuated and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like; of or pertaining to or caused by this portion of the personnel of an army.

The *non-effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed. *Macaulay.*

Non-efficient (non-ef-fi'shent), *a.* Not efficient, effectual, or competent; specifically, *milit.* a term applied to a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in shooting.

Non-efficient (non-ef-fi'shent), *n.* One who is not efficient; *milit.* a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in rifle-practice.

Non-ego (non'ē-gō), *n.* [L., not I.] In *metaph.* all beyond or outside of the *ego* or conscious thinking subject; the object as opposed to the subject.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and in general, the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known. *Reid.*

Non-elastic (non-ē-las'tik), *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity. Liquids are termed *non-elastic* fluids because they have comparatively no elasticity, and are thus distinguished from the elastic fluids, as air and gases. See ELASTICITY.

Non-elect (non-ē-lekt'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* One who is or those who are not elected; specifically, one who is or those who are not chosen to salvation.

Non-election (non-ē-lek'shon), *n.* Failure of election.

Non-electric, Non-electrical (non-ē-lek'trik, non-ē-lek'trik-al), *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity: a term now disused.

Non-electric (non-ē-lek'trik), *n.* An old term for a substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals.

Non-emphatic, Non-emphatical (non-em-fat'ik, non-em-fat'ik-al), *a.* Having no emphasis; unemphatic.

Nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Non-existence; the negation of being.—2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a *non-entity.* *South.*

3. Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations. *Brougham.*

4. A person or thing of no consequence or importance; as, he is a mere *non-entity.*

Non-entry (non-en'tri), *n.* In *Scots law*, the casualty which formerly fell to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglected to obtain himself entered with the superior, or, as otherwise expressed, who failed to renew the investiture. In virtue of this casualty the superior was entitled to the rents of the feu.

Non-Episcopal (non-ē-pis'kop-al), *a.* Not of the Episcopalian church or denomination. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Non-Episcopalian (non-ē-pis'kō-pā"li-an), *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopalian church. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ*, from *nonus*, for *novenus*, ninth, from *novem*, nine.] 1. In the *Rom. calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were so called as falling on the *ninth* day before the ides, both days included.—2. The office for the ninth hour; one of the breviary offices of the Catholic Church.

Nones† (nōnz). The occasion; the nonce: only used in the phrase *for the nones*, originally *for then anes. Chaucer.* See NONCE.

None-so-pretty (nun'sō-prit-i), *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga (*S. umbrosa*). Called also *London Pride.* See SAXIFRAGE.

None-sparing (nun'spār-ing), *a.* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying. '*None-sparing* war.' *Shak.*

Non-essential (non-es-sen'shal), *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

Non-essential (non-es-sen'shal), *n.* A thing that is not absolutely necessary or of the utmost consequence.

Non est (non est). [L., he or it is not.] A contraction of the legal phrase *Non est inventus* (which see), and popularly used to signify, he was not there, he was absent.

Non est factum (non est fak'tum). [L., it is not the fact or deed.] In *law*, the general issue in an action on bond or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. *Wharton.*

Non est inventus (non est in-ven'tus). [L., he is not found.] In *law*, the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Wharton.*

Nonesuch (nun'such), *n.* 1. A person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.—2. A name given to various objects, as to certain plants of the genera Medicago (*M. lupulina*) and Lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*), and to a certain kind of apple. Spelled also *Nonsuch.*

Nonett (non'et), *n.* The titmouse. *Holland.*

Nonetto (non-et'tō), *n.* [It.] A piece of music in nine parts, or for nine voices or instruments.

Non-execution (non-ek'sē-kū"shon), *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

Non-existence (non-egz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence.* *A. Baxter.*

2. A thing that has no existence or being. 'Not only real virtues, but *non-existences.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Non-existent (non-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Not having existence.

Non-exportation (non-eks'pōrt-ā"shon), *n.* A failure of exportation; a failure to export goods or commodities.

Non-extensile (non-eks-tens'īl), *a.* Not extensile; incapable of being stretched.

Non-feasance (non-fē'zans), *n.* [Fr. *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.] In *law*, an offence of omission of what ought to be done.

Non-fossiliferous (non-fos-sil-if'ėr-us), *a.* Not producing or containing fossils.

Non-fulfilment (non-ful-fil'ment), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil; as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain.

Nonillion (nō-nil'li-on), *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and E. *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French system of numeration, a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

Non-importation (non-im'pōrt-ā''shon), *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.

Non-importing (non-im-pōrt'ing), *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries; as, a *non-importing* city.

Non-inhabitant (non-in-ha'bit-ant), *n.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger; a foreigner.

Non-intervention (non-in'tėr-ven''shon), *n.* The act or habit of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, the term given to a system of policy of not interfering in foreign politics excepting where a country's own interests are distinctly involved.

Non-intrusion (non-in-trō'zhon), *n.* The principles of the Non-intrusionists.

Non-intrusionist (non-in-trō'zhon-ist), *n.* In the *Church of Scotland*, one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The Non-intrusionists as a party left the Church at the Disruption of 1843, founding the Free Church. See DISRUPTION.

Nonionina (non'ī-ō-nī''na), *n.* A genus of many-celled foraminifers found fossil in the chalk, tertiaries, and existing in the present seas.

Non-issuable (non-ish'ū-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being issued; not admitting of issue being taken upon it.—*Non-issuable plea*, in *law*, a plea which does not raise an issue on the merits of the case. *Wharton.*

Nonius (nō'ni-us), *n.* [From a Portuguese of that name belonging to the sixteenth century, once credited with the invention.] Same as *Vernier.*

Non-joinder (non-join'dėr), *n.* In *law*, a plea in abatement for the non-joining of a person as co-defendant.

Nonjurant (non-jūr'ant), *a.* Nonjuring.

Nonjuring (non-jūr'ing), *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to the Jacobites or that party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the government after the Revolution of 1688.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

Nonjuror (non-jū'rėr), *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the Revolution, when James II. abandoned the throne; a Jacobite.

Nonjurorism (non-jū'rėr-izm), *n.* The principles or practices of nonjurors.

Non-limitation (non-lim-it-ā'shon), *n.* Absence of limits; failure to limit.

Non liquet (non lī'kwet), *n.* [L., it does not appear.] In *law*, a verdict given by a jury when a matter did not appear clear, and was to be deferred to another day of trial.

Non-luminous (non-lūm'in-us), *a.* Not luminous; not accompanied by or not producing incandescence.

In this case we found that, with *non-luminous* heat, and even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. *Wrewell.*

Non-malignant (non-ma-lig'nant), *a.* Not having malignant properties, as an ulcer, a fever, &c.

Non-manufacturing (non-man'ū-fak''tūr-ing), *a.* Not carrying on manufactures; as, *non-manufacturing* states.

Non-marrying (non-ma'ri-ing), *a.* Not being disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined. 'A *non-marrying* man, as the slang goes.' *Kingsley.*

Non-member (non'mem-bėr), *n.* Not a member.

Non-membership (non'mem-bėr-ship), *n.* State of not being a member.

Non-metallic (non-me-tal'ik), *a.* Not consisting of metal.

Non-natural (non-nat'ūr-al), *n.* That which is not natural; specifically, in *med.* a term formerly applied to certain things essential to animal life and health. See extract.

Under the absurd name of the *non-naturals* (*non-naturalia*) the ancients included six things necessary to health, but which by accident or abuse often became the cause of disease, viz. air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. These are now denominated hygienic agents. *Pereira.*

Non-natural (non-na'tūr-al), *a.* Not natural; unnatural; strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a *non-natural* sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nonne,† *n.* A nun. *Chaucer.*

Non-necessity (non-nē-ses'i-ti), *n.* Absence of necessity; the state or quality of being unnecessary.

Non-nitrogenized (non-nī-troj'en-īzd), *a.* Not containing nitrogen. See NITROGENIZED.

Nonny (non'i), *n.* A ninny; a simpleton. *Goodrich.*

Non-obedience (non-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* Neglect of obedience.

Non-observance (non-ob-zėrv'ans), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

Non obstante (non ob-stan'te). [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or is to be stated or admitted; in *law*, a clause formerly frequent in statutes and letters patent importing a license from the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of parliament cannot be done without such license. A *non obstante* is now against law.—*Non obstante verdicto*, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or *vice versâ*.

Nonogenarian (non'ō-jen-ā''ri-an), *n.* Same as *Nonagenarian. Worcester.*

Nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *n.* [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal.] 1. A person or thing of peerless excellence; a nonesuch. 'Tho' you were crowned the *nonpareil* of beauty.' *Shak.*—2. The specific name for a kind of apple, a kind of biscuit, and various other things.—3. A sort of small printing type, a little larger than ruby and smaller than minion: the type in which this is printed.

Nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *a.* Having no equal; peerless. 'The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world.' *Whitlock.*

Non-payment (non-pā'ment), *n.* Neglect of payment; failure of payment.

Non-performance (non-pėr-form'ans), *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

They were justly charged with an actual *non-performance* of what the law requires. *South.*

Non-placental (non-pla-sen'tal), *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes. See APLACENTAL.

Nonplus (non'plus), *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; inability to say or do more; puzzle: usually in the phrase *at a nonplus.*

They are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly *at a nonplus.* *Locke.*

Nonplus (non'plus), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nonplussed*; ppr. *nonplussing.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.

That sin which is a pitch beyond all those must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South.*

Non possumus (non pos'ū-mus). [L.] We cannot; we are not able: sometimes used as a noun—a denial of ability; as, the answer was a *non possumus.*

Non-preparation (non-prep'a-rā''shon), *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation.

Non-presentation (non-pres'en-tā''shon), *n.* Failure or neglect of presentation.

Non-production (non-prō-duk'shon), *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

Non-professional (non-prō-fe'shon-al), *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men.

Non-proficiency (non-prō-fi'shen-si), *n.* Failure to make progress.

Non-proficient (non-prō-fi'shent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. *Bp. Hall.*

Non pros. (non pros), *n.* [L., abbrev. of *non prosequitur.*] In *law*, a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he does not appear to prosecute.

Non pros. (non pros), *v.t.* To fail to prosecute; to let drop: said of a suit.

Non prosequitur (non prō-se'kwit-ėr). [L., he does not prosecute.] See NON PROS.

Non-recurrent (non-rē-ku'rent), *a.* Not occurring again.

Non-recurring (non-rē-ku'ring), *a.* Non-recurrent.

Non-regardance (non-rē-gärd'ans), *n.* Want of due regard; slight; disregard. *Shak.*

Non-regent (non-rē'jent), *n.* In English universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased.

Non-rendition (non-ren-di'shon), *n.* Neglect of rendition; failure or neglect to render what is due.

Non-resemblance (non-rē-zem'blans), *n.* Dissimilarity; unlikeness.

Non-residence (non-rez'i-dens), *n.* Failure or neglect of residing where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands: residence by clergymen away from their cures.

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence.* *Swift.*

Non-resident (non-rez'i-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a *non-resident* clergyman or landowner.

Non-resident (non-rez'i-dent), *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands or in the place where official duties require; a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *non-residents.* *Swift.*

Non-resistance (non-rē-zist'ans), *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition.

The Church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptation of its favourite doctrine of *non-resistance.* *C. Knight.*

Non-resistant (non-rē-zist'ant), *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

Non-resistant (non-rē-zist'ant), *n.* 1. One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.—2. One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

Non-resisting (non-rē-zist'ing), *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction; as, a *non-resisting* medium.

Non-return (non-rē-tėrn'), *n.* A failure or neglect to return. 'The alarm of Sarah at her *non-return.*' *Ld. Lytton.*

Non-ruminant (non-rō'mi-nant), *a.* Not ruminating or chewing the cud; as, a *non-ruminant* animal.

Non-sane (non-sān'), *a.* Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

Nonsense (non'sens), *n.* 1. No sense; that which is not sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. 'Sense and *nonsense.* *Dryden.* 'To make *nonsense* more pompous, and furbelow bad poetry with good printing.' *Prior.*—2. Trifles; things of no importance.

You sham stuff there is an end of you—you must pack off along with plenty of other *nonsense.* *W. Black.*

—*Nonsense verses*, verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense, a pleasing rhythm or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at.

Nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *a.* Having no sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish. '*Nonsensical* systems.' *Ray.*

Nonsensically (non-sen'si-kal-li), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly; without meaning. 'Never was anything more *nonsensically* pleasant.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nonsensicalness (non-sen'si-kal-nes), *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

Non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *a.* 1. Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions from external objects.—2.† Wanting sense or perception.

Non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *n.* One having no sense or perception. *Feltham.*

Non sequitur (non sek'wi-tėr), *n.* [L., it does not follow.] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises.

Non-sexual (non-seks'ū-al), *a.* Destitute of sex; sexless; neuter.—*Non-sexual reproduction*, in *physiol.* reproduction without the contact of an ovum and a spermatozoid, that is, without the congress of the two sexes or of two individuals; asexual (which see).

Non-slaveholding (non-slāv'hōld-ing), *a.* Not holding or possessing slaves; as, a *non-slaveholding* state.

Non-society (non-sō-sī'e-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society; specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed; as, a *non-society* man; a *non-society* workshop.

Non-solution (non-so-lū'shon), *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.

Non-solvency (non-sol'ven-si), *n.* Inability to pay debts. *Swift.*

Non-solvent (non-sol'vent), *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.

Non-solvent (non-sol'vent), *n.* An insolvent.

Non-sparing (non-spār'ing), *a.* Same as *None-sparing*.

Non-striated (non-strī'āt-ed), *a.* Not striated.—*Non-striated fibre*, in *anat.* the fibre constituting the muscles ministering to the organic functions, in contradistinction to *striated fibre*, which ministers to the animal functions.

Non-submission (non-sub-mi'shon), *n.* Want of submission.

Non-submissive (non-sub-mis'iv), *a.* Not submissive.

Nonsuch (non'such). See NONESUCH.

Nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* Stoppage of a suit at law. The judge orders a nonsuit when the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action, or fails to support his pleadings by any evidence. Whether the evidence which he gives can be considered any evidence at all of a cause of action is a question of law for the judge. When the judge holds that there is no evidence he directs the plaintiff to be called, and the associate thrice calls the plaintiff to come into court or to lose his writ. If he does not answer he is nonsuited.

Nonsuit (non'sūt), *v. t.* In *law*, to subject to a nonsuit; to deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon. 'The whole kingdom of Ireland, *nonsuited* in default of appearance.' *Swift.* See the noun.

Nonsuit (non'sūt), *a.* Nonsuited. 'The plaintiff must become *nonsuit*.' *Dr. Tyng.*

Non-surety † (non'shōr-ti), *n.* Absence of surety; want of safety; insecurity.

Non-tenuit (non-ten'ū-it), *n.* [L., he did not hold.] In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to replevin, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. *Wharton.*

Non-tenure (non-ten'ūr), *n.* In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. *Wharton.*

Non-term (non'tėrm), *n.* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court.

Nontronite (non'tron-īt), *n.* Hydrated silicate of iron; a variety of chloropal occurring in small nodules, imbedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France in the arondissement of *Nontron*, department of Dordogne.

Non-uniformist, Non-uniformitarian (non-ū'ni-form-ist, non-ū'ni-form-i-tā''ri-an), *n.* In *geol.* one who is not a uniformist or uniformitarian, but who believes that changes in the earth's surface were in former geological periods produced by cataclysms or causes more violent than those operating now.

Nonuplet (non-ū'plet), *n.* [L. *nonus*, the ninth, and *plico*, to fold.] In *music*, a group of nine notes to be performed in the time of eight or six.

Non-usance † (non-ūz'ans), *n.* Neglect of use. *Sir T. Browne.*

Non-user (non-ūz'ėr), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

> An office may be forfeited by misuser or *non-user*. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right. *Kent.*

Non-vernacular (non-vėr-nak'ū-lėr), *a.* Not vernacular; not idiomatic. 'A *non-vernacular* expression.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Noodle (nö'dl), *n.* [A form akin to *noddy*.] 1. A simpleton. [Colloq.]

> The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration which we will denominate the *noodle's* oration. *Sidney Smith.*

2. A strip of rolled dough, used in soup. *E. H. Knight.*

Noodledom (nö'dl-dom), *n.* The region of simpletons; noodles or simpletons collectively. [Cant.]

Nook (nök), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *neuk*, Ir. *niuc*, a nook.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess; a secluded retreat. 'This dark sequester'd *nook*.' *Milton.* 'The household *nook*, the haunt of all affections pure.' *Keble.*

> Safely in harbour
> Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook* where once
> Thou call'd'st me up. *Shak.*

Nook-shotten † (nök'shot-n), *a.* Having many nooks and corners; having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, firths, &c. 'That *nook-shotten* isle of Albion.' *Shak.*

Noölogical (nō-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to noölogy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Noölogist (nō-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in noölogy.

Noölogy (nō-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

Noon (nön), *n.* [A. Sax. *nōn*, D. *noen*, from L. *nona* (*hora*), the ninth hour; originally 3 p.m., the time of eating the chief meal, but afterwards the term became applied to the mid-day hour, the chief meal being no doubt also shifted correspondingly. In Dan. *none* is an afternoon meal, a collation.] 1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock. 2. The middle or culminating point of any course; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime. 'In the very *noon* of that brilliant life.' *Motley.* 'Manhood's *noon*.' *Tennyson.* — *Noon of night*, midnight. *Dryden; Byron.* — *Apparent* or *real noon*, the time when the *real* sun, or the sun which *appears*, is on the meridian. It is opposed to *mean noon*. See MEAN.

Noon (nön), *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

Noonday (nön'dā), *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.

> And yesterday the bird of night did sit
> Even at *noonday* upon the market-place. *Shak.*

Noonday (nön'dā), *a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional; as, the *noonday* heat.

Nooning (nön'ing), *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.

> Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr
> Of meadowlark, and her sweet roundelay,
> Or twitter of little fieldfares, as you take
> Your *nooning* in the shade of bush and brake?
> *Longfellow.*

Noonshun (nön'shun), *n.* [See NUNCHEON.] A light meal eaten at noon; a nuncheon.

Noonstead † (nön'sted), *n.* The station of the sun at noon.

> Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day.
> *Drayton.*

Noontide (nön'tīd), *n.* [*Noon*, and *tide*, time; A. Sax. *nōntid*.] The time of noon; mid-day.

Noontide (nön'tīd), *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. '*Noontide* repast.' *Milton.*

Noops (nöps), *n. pl.* The popular name for *Rubus Chamæmorus*, or cloudberry.

Noory, † *n.* [Fr. *nourri*, nourished.] A boy; a stripling.

> And in her arms the naked *noory* strained
> Whereat the boy began to strive agood.
> *Turberville.*

Noose (nös or nöz), *n.* [Probably from L. *nodosus*, knotty, from *nodus*, a knot; comp. Languedoc *nous*, a knot, from L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot, a word cog. with E. *knot*.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. 'Caught in mine own *noose*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

> Where the hangman does dispose
> To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hudibras.*

Noose (nöz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *noosed*; ppr. *noosing*. To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare. 'To *noose* and entrap us.' *Dr. H. More.*

Nootka-dog (nöt'ka-dog), *n.* A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of *Nootka* Sound. It is chiefly remarkable for its long wool-like hair, which when shorn off holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nopal (nō'pal), *n.* [Mexican *nopalli*.] A name of several cactaceous plants of the genera Nopalea and Opuntia. See NOPALEA, OPUNTIA.

Nopalea (nō-pā'lē-a), *n.* A genus of South American cactaceous plants, distinguished from Opuntia by its long stamens, including *N. coccinellifera*, the nopal or cochineal plant. It grows to the height of 8 or 10 feet, and is of a tree-like appearance. Plantations of it are made for rearing cochineal insects, in which the plants are arranged in lines and kept down to the height of 4 feet. See cut COCHINEAL-FIG.

Nopalry, Nopalery (nō'pal-ri, no-pal'ėr-i), *n.* A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal insects. Such plantations often contain 50,000 plants. The cochineal plantations of Mexico are chiefly of *Opuntia Tuna*, but *Nopalea coccinellifera* is also cultivated for the same purpose.

Nope (nōp), *n.* A provincial name for the bullfinch. 'The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren.' *Drayton.*

No-popery (nō-pō'pėr-i), *a.* A term expressive of violent opposition to Roman Catholicism; as, a *no-popery* cry.

Nopster † (nop'stėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hnoppa*, D. *noppe*, nap or flock of cloth, with fem. suffix *-ster*. See NAP.] A female whose occupation formerly it was to nip off the knots, flock, pile, or nap of woven fabrics in preparation for the markets.

Nor (nor), *conj.* [*Or* with the neg. particle *ne*, *n-* prefixed: old forms were *nother*, *nouther*. See OR.] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence: correlative to *neither* or some other negative.

> I neither love *nor* fear thee. *Shak.*
> Have you no wit, manners, *nor* honesty? *Shak.*

Formerly a second negative was often used along with *nor* without altering the sense.

> I know not love, *nor* will *not* know it. *Shak.*

In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*.

> Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there.
> *Dryden.*

Sometimes in poetry *nor* is used for *neither* in the first part of the proposition.

> I *nor* spake nor stirred. *Coleridge.*

Nor is frequently equivalent to *and not*, and in this sense does not always correspond to a foregoing negative.

> Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard. 1 Cor. ii. 9.
> The tale is long, *nor* have I heard it out. *Addison.*
> He drank one draught, *nor* needed more. *Byron.*
> Fowls clucked and strutted in the stables. . . .
> *Nor* was it more retentive of its ancient state within.
> *Dickens.*

Noraghe (nō-rā'gā), *n.* pl. **Noraghi** (nō-rā'gē). One of a certain class of monuments, probably sepulchral, very numerous in the island of Sardinia. They consist of circular or elliptical structures of the form of a truncated cone, to which access is given by a door situated to the south-east, and opening on a corridor which communicates with two ranges of chambers before reaching the central tower. Also written *Nuraghe*. *Brande & Cox.*

Norbertine (nor'bėr-tin), *n.* *Eccles.* a member of the order of Pre-monstrants, from their founder St. *Norbert*. See PRE-MONSTRANT.

Nordhausen-acid (nord-houz'n-as'id), *n.* Brown fuming sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo. It is so named from the place where it is manufactured.

Norfolk-crag (nor-fok-krag'), *n.* In *geol.* an English tertiary formation belonging to the older pliocene, resting on the chalk and London clay. It consists of irregular beds of ferruginous sand-clay, mixed with marine shells and mastodon and elephant remains.

Norfolk-Island Pine. A species of tree of the genus Araucaria (*A. excelsa*), nat. order Coniferæ, abounding on Norfolk Island and several other islands of the Pacific Ocean, where it attains a height of 200 feet or more,

Norfolk-Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*).

with a diameter of 10 or 11 feet, and forms a magnificent tree. The leaves are much shorter than in the araucarias proper, and but slightly flattened. Its timber is said to be valuable, being white, tough, and close-grained. It does not thrive in the open air in our climate, but grows remarkably well in conservatories. Some botanists

place this tree with one or two others in a genus called Eutassa.

Noria (nō'ri-a), *n.* [Sp.] An hydraulic machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, and other countries for raising water. It consists of a water-wheel with revolving buckets or earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel, but its modes of construction and operation are various. These machines are generally worked by animal power, though in some countries they are driven by the current of a stream acting on floats or paddles attached to the rim of the wheel.

Norice,† *n.* [See NOURICE.] A nurse. *Chaucer.*

Norie,† *n.* [See NOORY.] A foster-child. *Chaucer.*

Norimon (nor'i-mon), *n.* A Japanese palanquin. *Bayard Taylor.*

Noriture,† *n.* Nurture; bringing up. *Spenser.*

Norium (nō'ri-um), *n.* The name given to an hypothetical metal supposed to be associated with zirconium in most, if not all, the minerals which contain the latter.

Norland, Norlan' (nor'land, nor'lan), *a.* Northland; belonging to the north. '*Norland* winds pipe down the sea.' *Tennyson.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Norm (norm), *n.* [L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule.] 1. A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard.

This Church (the Roman) has established its own artificial *norm*, the standard measure of all science. *Theodore Parker.*

2. In *physiol.* a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic *norms* there are but four. *Agassiz*

Norma (nor'ma), *n.* [L., a rule.] 1. A rule; a principle; a norm.

There is no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.—3. A pattern; a gauge; a templet; a model. *E. H. Knight.* 4. The Rule, a southern constellation, situated between Scorpio and Lupus. It contains twelve stars all below the fourth magnitude.

Normal (nor'mal), *a.* [L. *normalis*, from *norma*, a square, a rule, whence also *enormous.*] 1. According to a rule, principle, or norm; obeying what is believed to be the established law; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular. 'The same *normal* condition of the parts of a flower.' *Henslow.*

The deviations from the *normal* type or decasyllable line would not justify us in concluding that it (rhythmical cadence) was disregarded. *Hallam.*

2. In *geom.* perpendicular: applied to a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact. The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal* section at that point. —*Normal school* (from Fr. *école normale*, lit. a school that serves as a model), a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college.

Normal (nor'mal), *n.* In *geom.* a perpendicular; the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface, at right angles to the tangent plane at that point.

Normalcy (nor'mal-si), *n.* In *geom.* the state or fact of being normal. [Rare.]

Normalization (nor'mal-iz-ā'shon), *n.* Reduction to the state of being normal; reduction to a standard or type.

Normally (nor'mal-li), *adv.* In a normal manner or state; according to rule, standard, or type.

Normal-school (nor'mal-skōl), *n.* See under NORMAL.

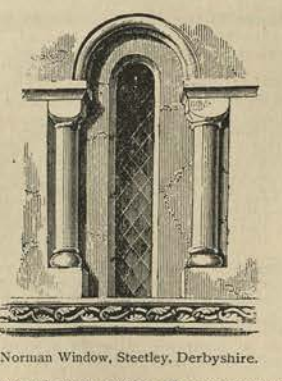
Norman (nor'man), *n. Naut.* a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable; also, a bar fixed through the head of the rudder, and a pin fixed to confine the cable from falling off.

Norman (nor'man), *n.* A Northman: a name given primarily to a Scandinavian, but now applied to a native or inhabitant of Normandy, which takes its name from a body of Scandinavians who settled here in the tenth century.

Norman (nor'man), *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or the Normans; as, the *Norman* dialect.—*Norman architecture*, the round-arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced at the Norman Conquest from France into Britain, where

Norman Doorway, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire.

it prevailed till the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is massive simplicity, with a certain degree of nobleness and grandeur. The more specific characteristics are: cruciform churches with apse and apsidal chapels, the tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults barrel-shaped, that of main body being of wood; the doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, with highly decorated mouldings, sometimes continuous round jamb and arch, but more usually adorned with a series of shafts having their



Norman Window, Steetley, Derbyshire.

Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral.

capitals surmounted by a series of highly enriched mouldings; the windows small, round-headed, placed high in the wall, and opening with a wide splay inside; piers massive, generally cylindrical or octagonal, and sometimes enriched with shafts; capitals cushion-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently enriched either with fanciful forms or by suggestions from the Corinthian and Ionic; buttresses broad, with but small projection, and used not for strength but for defining wall-spaces; walls frequently decorated by bands of arcades with single or interlacing arches. In course of time the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed character; the vaults to be formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles; piers, walls, &c., less massive; short pyramidal spires crown the towers; and altogether the style assumes a more delicate and refined character, passing gradually into the Early English. In addition to ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London. —*Norman-French*, the language spoken by the Normans at the Conquest, and in which several formal proceedings of state are still carried on. It was the language of English legal procedure till the reign of Edward III.

Normanize (nor'man-iz), *v.t.* To make Norman or like a Norman. 'It *Normanized* them.' *Lord Lytton.*

Norna, Norn (nor'na, norn), *n.* In *Scand. myth.* one of the three Fates, *past*, *present*, and *future*, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norns, each individual having one who determined his fate.

Near the fountain, which is under the ash, stands a very beauteous dwelling, out of which go three maidens, named Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. These maidens fix the lifetime of all men, and are called *Norns*. But there are indeed many other *Norns*, for, when a man is born, there is a *Norn* to determine his fate. Some are known to be of heavenly origin, but others belong to the race of the elves and the dwarfs. *Trans. Prose Edda.*

Norroy (nor'oi), *n.* [*North*, and *roy*, king, north king.] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. 'Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys* and Clarencieux.' *Burke.* See KING-AT-ARMS.

Norse (nors), *n.* A name for the language of Norway.—*Old Norse*, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic.

Norse (nors), *a.* Of or belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language.

Norseman (nors'man), *n.* A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norte (nor'tā), *n.* [Sp. *norte*, the north, the north wind.] The name of certain violent gales from the north which prevail in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also *Norther.*

Nortelrie,† *n.* Nurture; education. *Chaucer.*

North (north), *n.* [A. Sax. *north*, Icel. *northr*, G. Sw. and Dan. *nord*, north. Origin unknown. The Fr. *nord*, Sp. It. Pg. *norte*, are of Teutonic origin.] 1. One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole.—2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south, or situated nearer the north point than another point of reckoning.

More uneven and unwelcome news
Came from the *north*. *Shak.*

3. The north wind.

No, I will speak as liberal as the *north*. *Shak.*

North (north), *a.* Northern; being in the north; as, the *north* polar star.

This shall be your *north* border: from the great sea ye shall point out for you mount Hor. Num. xxxiv. 7.

—*North following*, in *astron.* in or towards that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points.—*North preceding*, in or towards the quadrant between the north and west points.

North (north), *v.i. Naut.* to move or veer towards the north.

North-east (north-ēst'), *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

North-east (north-ēst'), *a.* Pertaining to the north-east; proceeding from or directed towards that point; north-eastern; as, a *north-east* wind; to hold a *north-east* course. —*North-east passage*, a passage for ships along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upwards of three centuries.

North-easter (north-ēst'ėr), *n.* 1. A wind from the north-east. 'Welcome, wild *North-easter!*' *Kingsley.*—2. A name given to the silver shilling and sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I., from their

having the letters N.E. (New England) impressed on one of their sides.

North-easterly (north-ēst'ėr-li), *a.* Towards or from the north-east; as, a *north-easterly* course; a *north-easterly* wind.

North-eastern (north-ēst'ėrn), *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east; ncrth-easterly.

North-eastward (north-ēst'wėrd), *adv.* Towards the north-east.

Norther (north'ėr), *n.* *Naut.* see NORTE.

Northerliness (nor'ᴛHėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being northerly.

Northerly (nor'ᴛHėr-li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in or towards the north; northern. 'Those *northerly* nations.' *Drayton.* 2. Proceeding from the north. '*Northerly* and southerly winds.' *Derham.*

Northerly (nor'ᴛHėr-li), *adv.* Towards the north; as, to sail *northerly*.

Northern (nor'ᴛHėrn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in the north; nearer to that point than to another point of reckoning or observation.

Like a streamer of the *northern* morn,
Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
By night with noises of the *northern* sea.
Tennyson.

2. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it; as, to steer a *northern* course. 3. Proceeding from the north. 'The *northern* wind.' *Shak.*—*Northern Crown*, the Corona Borealis, a small and bright constellation near Hercules.—*Northern diver.* See DIVER.—*Northern hemisphere*, that half of the earth north of the equator.—*Northern lights*, the popular name of the aurora borealis.—*Northern signs*, those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

Northern (nor'ᴛHėrn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or northern part of a country. *Hallam.*

Northern-drift (nor'ᴛHėrn-drift), *n.* In *geol.* a name formerly given to boulder-clay of the pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north.

Northerner (nor'ᴛHėrn-ėr), *n.* A native of or resident in the northern part of any country, more specifically of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern; as, the *northerners* and southerners of the United States.

I must say, as being myself a *northerner*, it is least where it ought to be largest. *Gladstone.*

Northernly† (nor'ᴛHėrn-li), *adv.* Toward the north. *Hakewill.*

Northernmost (nor'ᴛHėrn-mōst), *a.* Situated at the point furthest north. *Edin. Rev.*

Northing (north'ing), *n.* 1. The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.—2. In *navig.* and *surv.* the difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning: opposed to *southing*.

Northman (north'man), *n.* pl. **Northmen.** A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, especially the ancient Scandinavians; whence *Norman*. *Coleridge.*

Northmost (north'mōst), *a.* Situated farthest to the north; northernmost. *Defoe.*

Northness (north'nes), *n.* The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. *Faraday.*

North-polar (north-pōl'ėr), *a.* Pertaining to the north pole or regions near the north pole.

North Pole (north' pōl), *n.* 1. That point of the heavens towards the north which is 90° every way distant from the equinoctial, or the upper extremity of the imaginary axis on which the celestial sphere is supposed to revolve.—2. The northern extremity of the earth's axis. See POLE.

North-star (north'stär), *n.* The north polar star, the star *α* of the constellation Ursa Minor. It is close to the true pole, consequently never sets, and is therefore of great importance to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

Northumbrian (north-um'bri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland or its inhabitants.

Northumbrian (north-um'bri-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

Northward (north'wėrd), *adv.* [A. Sax. *northweard.*] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. 'The fairest creature *northward* born.' *Shak.*

Northward (north'wėrd), *a.* Toward the north. 'Threw many a *northward* look.' *Shak.*

Northward (north'wėrd), *n.* The northern part; the north end.

The tall pines
That darkened all the *northward* of her hall.
Tennyson.

Northwardly (north'wėrd-li), *a.* Having a northern direction.

Northwardly (north'wėrd-li), *adv.* In a northern direction.

Northwards (north'wėrdz), *adv.* Towards the north; northward.

North-west (north-west'), *n.* The point in the horizon equally distant between the north and west.

North-west (north-west'), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in the point between the north and west; north-westerly.—2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.—*North-west passage*, a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for, and at last discovered in 1850–1 by Sir R. M'Clure. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem.

North-wester (north-west'ėr), *n.* A wind or gale from the north-west.

North-westerly (north-west'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Towards the north-west.—2. From the north-west; as, a *north-westerly* wind.

North-western (north-west'ėrn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west; as, a *north-western* course.—2. North-westerly; from the north-west; as, a *north-western* gale.

North-westward (north-west'wėrd), *adv.* Towards the north-west.

North-wind (north'wind), *n.* The wind that blows from the north. 'Driven by a keen *north-wind*.' *Milton.*

Norway-lobster (nor'wā-lob-stėr), *n.* The *Nephrops norvegicus*. See NEPHROPS.

Norway-maple (nor'wā-mā-pl), *n.* A tree of the genus Acer, the *A. platanoides*, which grows to a great size, and has large leaves. It grows in Norway, and also in Germany, Switzerland, and the north of Poland. Its wood is held in great estimation, and its juice yields sugar by evaporation.

Norway-spruce (nor'wā-sprōs), *n.* A tree of the genus Abies, *A. excelsa*, which abounds in Norway, whence it is imported both as spars and as the white deal of that country. It is used for a great variety of purposes in building.

Norwegian (nor-wē'ji-an), *a.* Belonging to Norway.—*Norwegian haddock.* See BERGYLT.—*Norwegian stove*, a wooden box, lined with felt, in which partially cooked food is placed, and is there thoroughly cooked by means of the already acquired heat, which is prevented from radiating by the felt lining.

Norwegian (nor-wē'ji-an), *n.* A native of Norway.

Norweyan (nor-wē'yan), *a.* [From *Norway.*] Norwegian. 'In the stout *Norweyan* ranks.' *Shak.*

Norwich-crag (nor'ij-krag), *n.* Same as *Norfolk-crag.*

Nose (nōz), *n.* [A. Sax. *nasu, nosu, næse*, Icel. *nōs*, Dan. *næse*, Sw. *nāsa*, G. *nase*; cog. Pol. *nos*, Rus. *nas*, L. *nasus* (whence Fr. *nez*, It. *naso*), Skr. *nāsā*, *nasā*—nose. Probably from the noises made through it; comp. *neeze, sneeze, snore*, Dan. *snuse*, to snuff. *Ness, naze* are the same word with a slightly different form and meaning.] 1. The prominent part of the face partly subservient to the sense of smell, partly forming a portion of the apparatus of respiration and voice, perforated by two similar passages called nostrils, which lead to the olfactory nerves or nerves of smell. In most of the lower animals the nose does not form a distinct and prominent feature as in man, but is merged in the general prolongation of the face and jaws. In man the nose serves to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lachrymal ducts.

The wretched animal heaved forth such groans
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting, and the big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent *nose*
In piteous chase. *Shak.*

2. The power of smelling; hence, scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Jeremy Collier.*

3. Something supposed to resemble a nose; as, (*a*) a pointed or tapering projection in front of an object; (*b*) a nozzle, as of a bellows, a pipe, a tuyere, &c.; (*c*) the beak or rostrum of a still; (*d*) the end of a mandrel on which the chuck of a lathe is secured.—*To hold one's nose to the grindstone.* See GRINDSTONE.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to supplant, supersede, or mortify a person by excelling him.—*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly.—*Length of one's nose*, as far as one can see at the first look. *Carlyle.*—*To take pepper in the nose*, to take offence. *Optick Glasse of Humors.*—*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busybody.—*To turn up the nose*, to show contempt. 'To *turn up his nose* at his father's customers, and be a fine gentleman.' *George Eliot.*—*Under one's nose*, under the immediate range of observation.—*Nose of wax*, a facile, flexible, yielding person. *Burton.*—*To wipe another's nose*, to cheat or cozen him. 'I've *wiped the* old men's *noses* of their money.' *R. Bernard.*

Nose (nōz), *v.t.* 1. To smell; to scent. 'You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs.' *Shak.* 2. To face; to oppose to the face. *Burke.*—3. To utter in a nasal manner; to twang through the nose. *Cowley.*—4. To touch with the nose.

Lambs are glad
Nosing the mother's udder. *Tennyson.*

Nose (nōz), *v.i.* 1. To smell; to exercise the sense of smell.

Methinks I see one (an opossum) at this moment slowly and cautiously trudging over the melting snows by the side of an unfrequented pond, *nosing* as it goes for the fare its ravenous appetite prefers. *Audubon.*

2. To pry officiously into what does not concern one. *Goodrich.*—3.† To look big; to bluster; to behave insolently; to turn up the nose.

Adulterous Antony . . .
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noses* it against us. *Shak.*

Nosean (nō'zē-an), *n.* [From a German naturalist, *Nose.*] A mineral found chiefly in the eruptive rocks at Lake Laach, near Andernach. See ITTNERITE.

Nose-bag (nōz'bag), *n.* A bag having straps at its upper, open end, by which it may be fastened to a horse's head while he eats the contained provender.

Nose-band (nōz'band), *n.* That part of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose, and is attached to the cheek-straps. A *collapsible nose-band* is a device to check runaway horses by stopping respiration. Called also *Nose-piece.*

Nose-bit (nōz'bit), *n.* In *block-making*, a bit similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end.

Nosebleed (nōz'blēd), *n.* 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose.—2. A plant (*Achillea millefolium*), yarrow; milfoil.

Nosed (nōzd), *a.* Having a nose; especially having a nose of a certain kind and mostly used in compounds; as in long-*nosed*. 'The slaves are *nosed* like vultures.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Nosegay (nōz'gā), *n.* A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling; a bouquet; a posy. 'The *nosegay* in her breast.' *Pope.*

Nose-herb† (nōz'ėrb), *n.* An herb fit for a nosegay; a flower. *Shak.*

Nosel† (nōz'l), *n.* To nurse; to train; to nuzzle.

If any man . . . *nosel* thee in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale.*

Noseless (nōz'les), *a.* Destitute of a nose.

Mangled Myrmidons, . . .
Noseless and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him.
Shak.

Nose-painting (nōz'pānt-ing), *n.* Colouring the nose; making the nose red. *Shak.*

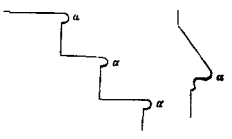
Nose-piece (nōz'pēs), *n.* 1. The nozzle of a hose or pipe.—2. In *optics*, that which holds the object-glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and hold as many object-glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as required.—3. A nose-band (which see).—4. A piece attached to the point of a helmet, and intended to protect the nose.

Nose-ring (nōz'ring), *n.* 1. A ring of gold, copper, or other material, worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and more particularly by the South Sea Islanders.—2. A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c.

Nose-smart (nōz'smärt), *n.* A plant, Nasturtium; cress.

Nosethirl, Nosethrill,† *n.* Nostril. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Nosing (nōz'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the projecting edge of a moulding or drip; the projecting moulding on the edge of a step in a stair.



a a, Nosing.—Stairs and Buttress.

Nosle† (noz'l), *n.* A nozzle.

Nosocomial (nō-sō-kō'mi-al), *a.* [Gr. *nosokomeion*, an hospital, from *nosos*, disease, and *komeō*, to take care of.] Relating to an hospital.

Nosography (no-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *graphō*, to write.] The science of the description of diseases.

Nosological (nos-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

Nosologist (nō-sol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in nosology; one who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.

Nosology (nō-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.—2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nosonomy (nō-son'o-mi), *n.* The nomenclature of diseases. *Dunglison.*

Nosopoetic (nō'so-pō-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *poieō*, to produce.] Producing diseases. [Rare.]

> The qualities of the air are *nosopoetic;* that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

Nosotaxy (nos'o-taks-i), *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, and *taxis*, an arrangement.] The distribution and classification of diseases. *Dunglison.*

Noss (nos), *n.* [A form of *ness.*] A promontory.

> Who was't shot Will Paterson off the *Noss?*—the Dutchman he saved from sinking, I trow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; home-sickness.

Nostalgic (nos-tal'jik), *a.* Relating to nostalgia; home-sick.

Nostalgy (nos-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *Nostalgia.*

Nostoc (nos'tok), *n.* [From the German name *nostok, nostoch.*] A genus of green-spored gelatinous algæ, so nearly resembling the genus Collema that the species have been supposed to be merely barren lichens. They are frequent, especially in sandy soils, and immediately after rain in summer, and are vernacularly called *witches' butter, fallen stars,* &c. Many of the species are edible, the *N. edule* of China being a favourite ingredient in soup.

Nostochaceæ, Nostochineæ (nos-tō-kā'sē-ē, nos-tō-ki'nē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of confervoid algæ, of which the genus Nostoc is the type.

Nostomania (nos-tō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *mania*, madness.] Nostalgia, or a morbid desire to return to one's country, aggravated to madness.

Nostril (nos'tril), *n.* [O.E. *nosethril, nosethirl, nosethurle,* A.Sax. *næsthyrl, nasthyrl, thyrl* or *thirel* meaning a hole, whence *thyrlian,* to bore, to drill, the same word as *thrill.* See DRILL.] 1. One of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air and to the secretions of the nose.—2.† Acuteness; perception.

> Methinks a man
> Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
> Have made a better choice. *B. Jonson.*

Nostrum (nos'trum), *n.* [L. *nostrum,* ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone.] 1. A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine. Hence—2. Any scheme or device proposed by a quack or charlatan in any department.

> If the people are not taught sound doctrine upon the subject, they will fall a prey to the more violent and the more interested class of politicians, to the incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors, and the *nostrums* of quacks. *Brougham.*

Not (not), *adv.* [Older *nat,* contr. from *naught,* nought, and equivalent to *ne aught:* A. Sax. *naht, noht, nâwiht,* lit. not a whit; Sc. *nocht, not.*] A word that expresses negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition; as, he will *not* go; will you remain? I will *not.* Contracted as in *don't, won't, ain't,* &c.

> Hark how he swears, Tom. Nicely brought up young man, *ain't* he, I *don't* think. *T. Hughes.*

—*Not the less,* not less on that account.—*Not the more,* not more on that account. [*The* in these phrases is an old instrumental case. See NEVERTHELESS.]

> So thick a drop-serene hath quenched their orbs,
> Or dim suffusion veiled. Yet *not the more*
> Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt.
> *Milton.*

Not† (not), *a.* Same as *Nott.*

N'ot.† For *Ne Wot.* 1. Know not; knows not; knew not. *Chaucer.*—2. Know or knew not how to; can or could not. *Spenser.*

Notabilia (nō-ta-bil'i-a), *n. pl.* Notable things; things worthy of notice.

Notability (nōt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being notable; notableness.—2. A remarkable or notable person or thing; a person of note.

Notable (nōt'a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *notable,* L. *notabilis,* from *noto,* to mark or note, from *nota,* a mark.] 1. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished.

> The success of these wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifest; observable.

> It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

3. Notorious; well or publicly known. 'A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar.' *Shak.*—4. Excellent; clever in any sphere; as, a *notable* housekeeper. [Colloq.]

Notable (nōt'a-bl), *n.* A person or thing of note or distinction. In *French hist.* one of the nobles or notable men selected by the king to form a parliament or representative body (assembly of the notables), when the convening of the States General would have proved inconvenient to the despotism of the monarchy.

Notableness (nōt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being notable; remarkableness.

Notably (nōt'a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a notable manner; memorably; remarkably; eminently.—2. With show of consequence or importance. 'Mention Spain or Portugal and he talks very *notably.*' *Addison.*

Notal (nō'tal), *a.* [Gr. *nōtos,* the back.] Belonging to the back; dorsal. *Dunglison.*

Notalgia (nō-tal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *notos,* the back, and *algos,* pain.] In *pathol.* pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

Notandum (nō-tan'dum), *n.* pl. **Notanda** (nō-tan'da). [L.] A thing to be observed or noted.

Notar (nō'tar), *n.* A notary. [Scotch.]

Notarial (nō-tā'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.—2. Done or taken by a notary.—*Notarial acts,* those acts in the civil law which require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.—*Notarial instruments,* in *Scots law,* instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary.

Notarially (nō-tā'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a notarial manner.

Notary (nō'ta-ri), *n.* [L. *notarius,* from *notus,* known, from *nosco,* to know.] 1. Primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans.—2. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings, chiefly in mercantile matters, to make them authentic in a foreign country; who protests foreign bills of exchange, and inland bills and notes; and, in particular, to note the non-payment of an accepted bill. Often called a *Notary Public.*—*Ecclesiastical notary,* in the early church, an officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.—*Apostolical* and *imperial notary,* a notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

Notate (nō'tāt), *a.* [L. *notatus,* pp. of *noto,* to mark.] In *bot.* marked with variously coloured spots or lines.

Notation (nō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *notatio,* from *noto,* to mark.] 1. The act or practice of noting; the art or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters.—2. A system of signs or characters used in any art or science for expressing briefly facts connected with that art or science, as in arithmetic and algebra, for expressing numbers and quantities. In the common or denary scale of notation employed in arithmetic every number is expressed by means of the ten digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by giving each digit a local as well as its proper or natural value. The value of every digit increases in a tenfold proportion from the right towards the left; the distance of any figure from the right indicating the power of 10, and the digit itself the number of those powers intended to be expressed; thus $3464 = 3000 + 400 + 60 + 4 = 3 \times 10^3 + 4 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10 + 4$. This scale of notation was introduced into Europe by the Arabs about the latter end of the tenth century. The Roman notation, which is still used in marking dates or numbering chapters, consists of seven characters, viz. I. *one;* V. five; X. ten; L. 50; C. 100; D. or Iↀ. 500; M. 1000, sometimes expressed by Dↀ. or C|ↀ. In regard to expressing numbers by this notation, it may be observed that, as often as any character is repeated, so many times is its value repeated; a less character before a greater diminishes its value by the less quantity; and a less character after a greater increases its value by the less quantity. The ancient Greeks represented numbers by means of the letters of their alphabet, to which they added three obsolete characters.—*Architectural notation,* a method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings; as ′ for feet, ″ for inches, and ‴ for parts, &c.—*Chemical notation,* a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols. See FORMULA.—*Mathematical notation,* a method of representing quantities and operations by symbols. See SYMBOL.—*Musical notation,* the mode or system by which musical thoughts are represented in writing, including all the signs, characters, figures, and arbitrary marks necessary to render such thoughts intelligible and expressive of the author's conceptions.—*Numerical notation,* in *music,* a method of representing musical sounds by numerals.—*Tonic sol-fa notation.* See TONIC SOL-FA.—3.† Etymological signification.

> Conscience is a Latin word, and according to the very *notation* of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. *South.*

Notch (noch), *n.* [The softened form of O.E. *nock,* a notch.] 1. A hollow cut in anything; a nick; an indentation; in *carp.* a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber, for the reception of another piece. 'And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes.' *Swift.* 2. What resembles such a cutting; an opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill.

> They landed, and struck through the wilderness to a gap or *notch* of the mountains. *Irving.*

—*Out of all notch,* out of all bounds. *Lyly.*

Notch (noch), *v.t.* 1. To cut a notch or notches in; to nick; to indent; as, to *notch* a stick. 'Before Corioli he scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado.' *Shak.* 2. To place in a notch; to fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow. 'No arrow *notched,* only a stringless bow.' *Herrick.*—3. In *cricket,* to mark or score, from the score being sometimes kept by cutting notches on a stick.

> In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. *Dickens.*

Notch (noch), *v.i.* To keep the score at cricket.

Notch-block (noch'blok), *n.* Same as *Snatch-block.*

Notch-board (noch'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.* a board which is notched or grooved to receive the ends of the boards which form the steps of a wooden stair.

Notching (noch'ing), *n.* 1. A notch or series of notches.—2. In *engin.* a system of carrying forward excavations by a series of steps, upon which the work is simultaneously proceeding. *E. H. Knight.*

Notch-weed (noch'wēd), *n.* A plant, *Chenopodium Vulvaria.*

Notch-wing (noch'wing), *n.* A kind of moth, *Teras caudana.*

Note (nōt). For *Ne Wote.* See N'OT.

Note (nōt), *n.* [Fr. *note,* from L. *nota,* a mark, a critical mark, a sign, a short-hand character, a letter, &c., from *nosco, notum,* for *gnosco, gnotum,* to know. See KNOW.]

1.† A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a visible sign; a symbol. 'Some natural *notes* about her body.' *Shak.*

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church they have also the *notes* of external profession. *Hooker.*

2. A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text; a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation. Notes are classed by printers into *shoulder notes*, or those placed at the top of the page in the outer margin; *side notes* or marginal notes, and *bottom notes* or foot-notes, at the bottom of the page.—3. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory or for after use or reference; as, I must make a *note of* that statement: often in *pl.*; as, to take *notes* of a sermon or speech; to speak from *notes*.—4. *pl.* The verbatim report of a speech or discourse taken by a newspaper reporter or shorthand writer.—5. A list of items; a catalogue; a reckoning; bill; account. 'The smith's *note* for shoeing and plough-irons.' *Shak.*—6. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory *note;* a bank-*note;* a *note* of hand, that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money; a negotiable *note*.—7. A diplomatic or official communication in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or authority to another; an official intimation or memorandum.—8. A short letter; a billet.

She sent a *note*, the seal an 'Elle vous suit,'
The close, 'Your Letty, only yours.' *Tennyson.*

9. A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes on.—10. Notice; heed; observation.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

The bell strikes one. We take no *note* of time
But from its loss. *Young.*

11. Reputation; consequence; distinction. 'A bookseller of great *note*.' *Macaulay.*

Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abp. Abbot.*

12. State of being observed. 'Small matters . . . continually in use and *note*.' *Bacon.*

13.† Reproach; shame; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shak.*

14.† Account; intelligence; notice; information.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*, unless the sun were post;
The man i' the moon's too slow. *Shak.*

15. In *music*, (*a*) a character which, by its place on the staff, represents a sound, and by its form determines the relative time or continuance of such sound. There are six notes in ordinary use, viz., the semibreve, 𝅝; minim, 𝅗𝅥; crotchet, ♩; quaver, ♪; semiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅯; and demisemiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅰. To these may be added the breve, 𝅜, yet met with in sacred music, and the half demisemiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅱, much used by the moderns. If the value or length in time of the semibreve be considered as unity, the minim is ½, the crotchet ¼, the quaver ⅛, the semiquaver 1/16, and the demisemiquaver 1/32. Hence, one semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers.—*Dotted note*. See DOTTED.—(*b*) A musical sound; as, a high, low, loud, or soft *note;* or the *note* A; a flat *note*, &c.—*Leading note*. See LEADING.—16. Tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sound.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*

Note (nōt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *noted;* ppr. *noting*. [L. *noto.*] 1.† To mark; to distinguish with a mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity. *Walsall.*

2. To observe carefully; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to. 'Their manners *noted* and their state survey'd.' *Pope.*

No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

3. To set down in writing; to make a memorandum of. '*Note* it in a book.' Is. xxx. 8.

Every unguarded word uttered by him was *noted* down. *Macaulay.*

4. To set down in musical characters.—5. To furnish with notes; to annotate. *Hepworth Dixon.*—6. To designate; to denote.

The termination -ling *notes* commonly diminution. *Johnson.*

[Now rare.]—7.† To put a mark on; to brand; to stigmatize; to charge, as with a crime. 'Condemned and *noted* Lucius Pella.' *Shak.* '*Noted* of incontinency.' *Dryden.* —*To note a bill of exchange*, to get a notary-public to record upon the back of it the fact of its being dishonoured, along with the date, and the reason, if assigned, of non-payment, the record being initialled by the notary.—SYN. To observe, mark, remark, regard, heed, record, register.

Note,† *n.* [A. Sax. *note, notu*, use, business, employment.] Need; business.

No word he said,
But doth his *note*. *Chaucer.*

Note,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hnitan*, pret. *hnât.*] To butt; to push with the horns. *Ray.*

Note,† *n.* A nut. *Chaucer.*

Note-book (nōt'bụk), *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written.

Noted (nōt'ed), *a.* Being of note; remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a *noted* author; a *noted* commander; a *noted* traveller. 'A *noted* story in Don Quixote.' *Hume.*

A *noted* chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*

SYN. Remarkable, notable, well-known, eminent, illustrious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished, conspicuous, famous, notorious.

Notedly† (nōt'ed-li), *adv.* With observation or notice; exactly; accurately.

Do you remember what you said of the duke? Most *notedly*, sir. *Shak.*

Notedness (nōt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noted; conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

But suppose at length, that the profane aspirer should be so lucky, or so successful (for happy I cannot think it), as to attain the so criminally courted *notedness*. *Boyle.*

Noteful† (nōt'fụl), *a.* Tuneful. *Chaucer.*

Notelæa (no-te-lē'a), *n.* [Gr. *notos*, the south, and *elaia*, the olive.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian shrubs and small trees belonging to the nat. order Oleaceæ. *N. ligustrina* is the Tasmanian ironwood-tree, generally only a bush 6 or 7 feet high, but sometimes growing to the height of upwards of 30 feet. Its wood is used for sheaves for ships' blocks as well as for turnery and inlaid work.

Noteless (nōt'les), *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. *Sir W. Scott.*

Notelessness (nōt'les-nes), *n.* A state of being noteless.

Notelet (nōt'let), *n.* A short note; a billet. *Lamb.*

Notemuge,† *n.* Nutmeg. *Chaucer.*

Note-paper (nōt'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper of a small size for writing notes or letters on.

Noter (nōt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who takes notice. 2.† An annotator. *Worcester.*

Noteworthy (nōt'wėr-ŦHĭ), *a.* Worthy of note; worthy of observation or notice. 'Some rare *noteworthy* object in thy travel.' *Shak.*

Not-hed,† *n.* A head having the hair cut close. *Chaucer.* See NOTT, NOTT-HEADED.

Nother,† *conj.* [See OR, NOR.] Nor; neither. *Chaucer.*

Nothing (nu'thing), *n.* 1. Not anything: opposed to *anything* and *something*.

There's *nothing* ill can dwell in such a temple. *Shak.*

2. Non-existence; nihility; nothingness.

(The poet) gives to airy *nothing*
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

A life of nothings, nothing worth,
From that first *nothing* ere his birth,
To that last *nothing* under earth! *Tennyson.*

3. A state of insignificance, or comparative worthlessness or unimportance. 'A man that from very *nothing* is grown to an unspeakable estate.' *Shak.*—4. In a concrete sense, a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance. 'A life of *nothings*.' *Tennyson.* 'Whispered to him little *nothings*.' *Trollope.*

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*

5. In *arith.* a cipher—*To make nothing of*, (*a*) to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*

(*b*) Not to understand; not to invest with meaning; as, I could *make nothing of* what he said.

Nothing (nu'thing), *adv.* In no degree; not at all. 'Adam, with such counsel *nothing* sway'd.' *Milton.*

So up she rose: and forth they passed
With hurrying steps, yet *nothing* fast.
Coleridge.

Nothingarian (nu-thing-ā'ri-an), *n.* One who is of no particular belief or religious denomination.

Nothing-gift (nu'thing-gift), *n.* A gift of no worth. 'That *nothing-gift* of differing multitudes.' *Shak.*

Nothingism (nu'thing-izm), *n.* Nothingness; nihility. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Nothingness (nu'thing-nes), *n.* 1. Nihility; non-existence.

It will never
Pass into *nothingness*. *Keats.*

2. Insignificance; worthlessness.

Teach me the *nothingness* of things. *Tennyson.*

3. A thing of no value. 'A *nothingness* indeed and name.' *Hudibras.* [Rare.]

Nothing-worth (nuth'ing-wėrth), *n.* Worth nothing; worthless. 'Faint Homeric echoes *nothing-worth*.' *Tennyson.*

Notice (nō'tis), *n.* [Fr. *notice*, Sp. and Pg. *noticia*, It. *notizia*, from L. *notitia*, notice, from *nosco, notum*, to know. See NOTE, KNOW.] 1. The act of noting, observing, or remarking by the eye or other senses, or by the mind or intellect; heed; regard; cognizance; note.

The state takes *notice* of the private difference
Betwixt you and the cardinal. *Shak.*

The *notice* of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions. *Trench.*

2. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received.

Before him came a forester of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with *notice* of a hart
Taller than all his fellows. *Tennyson.*

3. Instruction; direction; order.

To give *notice*, that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes. *Shak.*

4. Premonition; warning; intimation beforehand; as, to bombard a town without giving the inhabitants *notice*.

I have given him *notice* that the duke of Cornwall and his duchess will be here. *Shak.*

5. A paper that communicates information; the means or evidence of knowledge; an intimation.—6. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.

Bring but five and twenty: to no more
Will I give place or *notice*. *Shak.*

7. Written remarks or comments; a short critical review; as, an obituary *notice* of a person; the *notice* in the *Athenæum* was favourable.—SYN. Attention, observation, cognizance, regard, remark, note, heed, consideration, respect, intelligence, instruction, direction, order, warning, intimation.

Notice (nō'tis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *noticed;* ppr. *noticing*. 1. To take cognizance or notice of; to perceive; to become aware of; to observe; to see; as, to pass a thing without *noticing* it.

She was quite sure baby *noticed* colours; . . . she was absolutely certain baby *noticed* flowers. *Dickens.*

2. To show that one has observed; to remark upon; to mention or make observations on.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place. *Horne Tooke.*

Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to *notice* strangers.—4. To give notice to; to serve a notice or intimation upon.

(Mr. Duckworth), when *noticed* to give them up at the period of young Mason's coming of age, expressed himself terribly aggrieved. *Trollope.*

SYN. To perceive, see, mark, note, mind, regard, heed, mention, remark.

Noticeable (nō'tis-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being noticed or observed; worthy of observation; observable; likely to attract attention. 'A *noticeable* man with large gray eyes.' *Wordsworth.*

Noticeably (nō'tis-a-bli), *adv.* In a noticeable manner; so as to be noticed or observed; as, she is *noticeably* better to-day.

Notice-board (nō'tis-bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice to the public is displayed.

They will be punished with the utmost rigour of the laws, as *notice-boards* observe. *Dickens.*

Noticer (nō'tis-ėr), *n.* One who notices. *Pope.*

Notidanus (nō-tid'a-nus), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *idanos*, beautiful.] A genus of the sharks (Squalidæ), closely akin to the Lamnidæ, of which two species are found in the Mediterranean.

Notification (nō'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act

of making known; especially, the act of giving official notice or information by writing, or by other means; as, the *notification* must take place in three days.—2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation.

Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder.*

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

Notify (nō'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *notified*; ppr. *notifying*. [Fr. *notifier*, from L. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish. 'Other kinds of laws, which *notify* the will of God.' *Hooker.*—2. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood; as, the public are hereby *notified*.—3. To distinguish; to characterize. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Notion (nō'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *notio*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.] 1. A conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea.

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles. *Newton.*

There are three fundamental *notions* existing in the human mind as the primary elements of thought: 1st, that of finite self; 2d, that of finite nature; 3d, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. The whole multiplicity of our conceptions are referrible to some one of these three, as the irreducible *notion* or category from which it springs. *J. D. Morell.*

2. A sentiment; an opinion; as, the extravagant *notions* they entertain of themselves.

We ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton.*

By the exercise of a curious, swift, subtle sympathy he seemed to divine what would be the *notions* of a girl in this new country. *W. Black.*

3.† Sense; understanding; intellectual power. 'So told as earthly *notion* can receive.' *Milton.*

All things else that might
To half a soul and to a *notion* crazed
Say 'Thus did Banquo.' *Shak.*

4. Inclination; intention; as, I have a *notion* to do this or that. [Vulgar.]—5. A fancy article; a smallware: used chiefly in the plural and with considerable latitude. [Now only American.]

And other worlds send odours, sauce, and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms. *Young.*

Notional (nō'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a notion or conception; as, *notional* terms or words.—2. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical. 'A *notional* good, by fancy only made.' *Prior.* 'A *notional* and imaginary thing.' *Bentley.*—3. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville.*

—*Notional words*, those words which express *notions* or objects of the understanding, as verbs and nouns, in distinction from *relational* words or words expressing relation, as prepositions.

Notionality (nō-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being notional or fanciful; empty ungrounded opinion.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*. *Glanville.*

Notionally (nō'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a notional manner; in mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct. *Norris.*

Notionate (nō'shon-āt), *a.* Notional; fanciful. *Monthly Rev.* [Rare.]

Notionist (nō'shon-ist), *n.* One who holds ungrounded opinions. 'The practice of some flush *notionists*.' *Bp. Hopkins.*

Notist† (nōt'ist), *n.* An annotator. *Goodrich.*

Notobranchiata (nō-tō-brang'ki-ā''ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *branchia*, gills.] 1. A division of the Annelida which carry their gills on the back.—2. A division of the gasteropods, including part of the nudibranchs.

Notochord (nō'tō-kord), *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *chordē*, a string.] In *animal physiol.* a fibro-cellular rod which is developed in the embryo of vertebrates immediately beneath the spinal cord. It is persistent in the lower vertebrates, but in the higher is replaced in the adult by the vertebræ, which are developed in its surrounding sheath. It is often spoken of as the *chorda dorsalis*.

Notochordal (nō'tō-kor-dal), *a.* Possessing a notochord. *Owen.*

Notodontidæ (nō-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] The tooth-backs, a family of moths belonging to Lepidoptera.

Notommatina (nō-tom'a-tī''na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *omma*, *ommatos*, the eye.] The typical group of the Rotifera, the Hydatinida of Ehrenberg. In this group the animals are all permanently free, and are never combined into colonies, while the integument is flexible, and the body is never encased in a tube.

Notonecta (nō-tō-nek'ta), *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *nēchō*, to swim.] A genus of aquatic hemipterous insects, which swim on their backs. See BOAT-FLY.

Notonectidæ (nō-tō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* A family of the Hydrocorisæ or water-bugs, containing the genus Notonecta, which swim on their backs, and from their peculiar aspect are called *boat-flies*.

Notopodium (nō-tō-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The dorsal division of one of the foot tubercles or parapodia of an annelid. Often called the *Dorsal Oar*.

Notorhizal (nō'tō-rī-zal), *a.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* applied to a plant having the radicle in the embryonic plant at the back of the cotyledons.

Notorhizeæ (nō-tō-riz'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, and *rhiza*, a root.] Plants having the radicles on the back of the cotyledons, as in some Cruciferæ.

Notoriety (nō-tō-rī'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *notoriété*. See NOTORIOUS.] The state or quality of being notorious; exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known, especially to disadvantage; as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety*. *Addison.*

—*Proof by notoriety*, in *Scots law*, the fact of the judge being aware that the point to be proved is commonly known or acknowledged to be true, whether it be known to a whole country or to a whole vicinity.

Notorious (nō-tō'ri-us), *a.* [L.L. *notorius*, from L. *notoria*, an indictment, accusation, from *notor*, a witness, from *notare*, to mark. See NOTE.] 1. Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world.

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shak.*

Now usually, known to disadvantage; as, a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* crime or vice; a man *notorious* for lewdness or gaming.—2. Deserving notoriety; egregious; notable. 'Some base *notorious* knave.' *Shak.* 'And yet I know him a *notorious* liar.' *Shak.*

Notoriously (nō-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a notorious manner: (*a*) publicly; openly; to the knowledge of all; as, a man *notoriously* the first scholar of his day. (*b*) Enormously; egregiously. 'Never man so *notoriously* abused.' *Shak.; Dryden.*

Notoriousness (nō-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being notorious: (*a*) the state of being open or known; notoriety. (*b*) Egregiousness.

Notornis (nō-tor'nis), *n.* [Gr. *notos*, the south wind, the south, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of grallatorial or wading birds, found inhabiting the South Island of New Zealand. It was first known to science by the discovery of fossil remains; and to these fossils the name of *Notornis* was given by Prof. Owen. Subsequently, however, the genus was found to be still represented by living forms (*N. Mantelli*). The Notornis is most nearly allied to the coots. It is, however, of larger size than these birds, and differs from them in the rudimentary nature of the wings, a conformation in which it agrees with many other extinct as well as living birds found in New Zealand.

Nototheniidæ (nō'tō-thē-nī''i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *notothen*, from the south, from *notos*, south.] The name of a group of fishes allied to the Gobioidæ or gobies, inhabiting the Southern Seas.

Nototherium (nō-tō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *notos*, the south, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A gigantic fossil genus of herbivorous kangaroo-like marsupials which existed during the pliocene period in Australia.

Notour, Nottour (no-tör'), *a.* [Fr. *notoire*. See NOTORIOUS.] Well-known; notorious; as, *notour* adultery; a *notour* bankrupt, that is, one legally declared so. [Scotch.]

Not-self (not'self), *n.* Non-ego (which see).

Every conception of self necessarily involves a conception of *not-self*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nott† (not), *a.* [A. Sax. *hnot*, shorn.] Shorn; smooth.

Nott† (not), *v.t.* To shear.

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,
Newly weaned from the dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*. *Drayton.*

Nott-headed,† Nott-pated† (not'hed-ed, not'pā-ted), *a.* [See NOTT.] Having the hair cut close. *Shak.*

Notturno (no-tėr'nō), *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, from *nox*, night.] In *music*, originally a synonym of serenade; now applied to a piece of music in which the emotions, particularly those of love and tenderness, are developed. The notturno has become a favourite style of composition with modern pianoforte composers.

Not-wheat (not'whēt), *n.* [*Nott* or *not*, smooth, shorn.] Smooth, unbearded wheat. *Rich. Carew.*

Notwithstanding (not-with-stand'ing), a participial compound passing into a *prep.* and a *conj.* [*Not*, *with*, in the old sense of against, and *standing*.] In spite of; without hinderance or obstruction from; despite; nevertheless; however. This word is by Dr. Johnson and others considered a participle absolute, and its several meanings admit of explanation in this view. Johnson says, 'This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a *conjunction*, is properly a *participial adjective*, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers to the Latin *non obstante*; it is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, he is rich, *notwithstanding* his loss.' In the above example, however, *notwithstanding* may be more properly regarded as a *preposition*, governing *loss* in the objective case, than construed as a *participle* in the absolute case with *loss*. It may be regarded as a *conjunction* in such quotations as the following:—

And Moses said, Let no man leave of it (manna) till the morning. *Notwithstanding* they hearkened not unto Moses. Ex. xvi. 19, 20.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity;
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incensed, he's flint. *Shak.*

Yet the word in such cases still retains the nature and force of a *preposition*, and we may supply after *notwithstanding* in the first extract *this injunction*, and *in* the second *this fact*. This word is often placed after the noun, standing at the end of the sentence or clause. 'His burthenous taxations *notwithstanding*.' *Shak.*—*Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*. These terms are often interchanged, but the first is considered as being the weaker of the two. *Notwithstanding* points simply to some obstacle that may exist; as, *notwithstanding* his youth he made great progress. *In spite of* has reference primarily to active opposition; as, he was overcome *in spite of* his violent efforts.

Nouch,† *n.* [O.Fr. *nouche*, *nosche*, a buckle, a bracelet, O.H.G. *nusca*, a brooch, a bracelet.] A jewel; an ornament of gold in which precious stones were set. *Chaucer.*

Nouf (nöf), *n.* See NEPH.

Nougat (nö-gä), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A cake made in France of nuts, burnt almonds, and honey or treacle. *Simmonds.*

Nought (nat), *n.* [A. Sax. *nāwiht*, *nouht*, *noht*, *i.e.* no whit. See NAUGHT.] Not anything; nothing.

Thou sellest thy people for *nought*. Ps. xliv. 12.

—*To set at nought*, to slight, disregard, or despise.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel. Prov. i. 25.

Nould,† pret. of *will* (which see). Would not. 'For grief whereof the lad *nould* after joy.' *Spenser.*

Noule,† *n.* [See NOLL.] The noddle; the head. *Spenser.*

Noumenal (nou'men-al), *a.* [See NOUMENON.] Of or pertaining to the noumenon; real, as opposed to phenomenal.

He holds, that the phenomenal world must be distinguished from the *noumenal*, or world of things in themselves. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Noumenon (nou'men-on), *n.* pl. **Noumena** (nou'men-a). [Gr., the thing perceived, ppr. pass. neut. of *noeō*, to perceive, from *nous*, the mind.] In *Kant's philos.* an object conceived by the understanding or thought of

by the reason, as opposed to a *phenomenon*, or an object such as we represent it to ourselves by the impression which it makes on our senses. The *noumenon* is an object in itself, not relatively to us.

Things sensible considered as in themselves and not as they appear to us, Kant calls *negative noumena;* and reserves the designation *positive noumena* to intelligibles properly so called, which are the objects of an intuition purely intellectual. *Fleming.*

Philosophers had assumed the existence of substance, *i.e.* of a *noumenon*, lying underneath all phenomena—a substratum supporting all qualities—a something in which all accidents inhere. *G. H. Lewes.*

Noun (noun), *n.* [O.Fr. *noun, noune, nom, nome*, Mod. Fr. *nom*, from L. *nomen*, name.] In *gram.* a name; a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether that object be animate or inanimate, material or immaterial. Nouns are called *proper* or *meaningless* when they are the names of individual persons or things, as George, Berlin, Orion; *common*, when they are the name of a class of things, as book, page, ball, idea, emotion; *collective*, when they are the names of aggregates, as fleet, army, flock, covey, herd; *material*, when they are the names of materials or substances, as gold, snow, water; *abstract*, when they are the names of qualities, as beauty, virtue, grace, energy. Some of the older grammarians included both the noun and the adjective under the term *noun*, distinguishing the former as *noun-substantive* and the latter as *noun-adjective*.

Nounal (noun'al), *a.* Pertaining to a noun; having the character of a noun.

The numerals have been inserted in this place as a sort of appendix to the *nounal* group, because of their manifest affinity to that group. *J. Earle.*

Nourice† (nŏ'ris), *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*. See NURSE.] A nurse. 'The nest of strife, and *nourice* of debate.' *Gascoyne.*

Nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *nurir, nurrir, norrir*, Mod. Fr. *nourrir*, from L. *nutrire*, to nourish, whence *nutrix*, a nurse. For verbal term. *-ish*, see -ISH.] 1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment. 'He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it.' Is. xliv. 14.—2. To support; to maintain.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak.*

3. *Fig.* (*a*) to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions. *Hooker.*

(*b*) To cherish; to comfort. 'Ye have *nourished* your hearts.' Jas. v. 7. (*c*) To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ *nourished* up in the words of faith. 1 Tim. iv. 6.

Nourish (nur'ish), *v.i.* 1. To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon.*

2. To gain nourishment. [Rare.]

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon.*

Nourish† (nur'ish), *n.* [See NOURICE.] A nurse.

Athens
Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise. *Lydgate.*

Nourishable (nur'ish-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being nourished; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.—2.† Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious. 'Wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life.' *Bp. Hall.*

Nourisher (nur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which nourishes. 'Sleep, . . . chief *nourisher* in life's feast.' *Shak.*

Nourishing (nur'ish-ing), *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as, a *nourishing* diet.

Nourishingly (nur'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a nourishing manner; nutritively; cherishingly.

Nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.—2. That which taken into the system serves to nourish; food; sustenance; nutriment.—3. *Fig.* that which promotes any kind of growth or development. 'So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls.' *Hooker.*

Nouriture,† Same as *Nurture*. *Spenser.*

Noursle,† (nŏr'sl), *v.t.* [A dim. form from *nurse*.] To nurse; to rear; to bring up; to educate. 'Long *noursled* in ignorance.' *Fuller.* Also written *Nousle, Nowsle, &c.*

Noursling,† Same as *Nursling*. 'A little *noursling* of the humid air.' *Spenser.*

Nous (nous), *n.* [Gr. *nous.*] Intellect; mind; understanding; talent; as, he has plenty of *nous.* [A word of grammar-school or university origin, and used only jocularly.]

Nousle† (nŏ'sl), *v.t.* Same as *Noursle. Shak.*

Nousle† (nuz'l), *v.i.* To nestle; to cling closely or fondly to. *Spenser.*

Nousle,† *v.i.* [See NUZZLE.] To work with the nose; to work a way by the nose. 'A *nousling* mole.' *Spenser.*

Nout (nout), *n.* Nolt. See NOLT.

Nouthe,† *adv.* Now; just now. *Chaucer.*

Nouther (nou'THėr), *conj.* Neither. [Old English and Scotch.]

Novaculite (nō-vak'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *novacula*, a razor.] A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening edge-tools; razor-stone; Turkey-hone. It owes its quality of giving an edge to steel to the fine siliceous particles which it contains. Very fine varieties are brought from Turkey.

Novalia (nō-vā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L. *novalis*, newly-ploughed land.] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had been brought into cultivation by the monks.

Novargent (nov-ar'jent), *n.* [L. *novus*, new, and *argentum*, silver.] A substance used for re-silvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxide of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium.

Novatian (nō-vā'shi-an), *n.* In *church hist.* one of the sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus of Rome and Novatus of Carthage, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

Novatianism (nō-vā'shi-an-izm), *n.* The opinions of the Novatians. *Bp. Hall.*

Novation (nō-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *novatio*, from *novo*, to make new.] 1.† Introduction of something new; innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud.*

2. In *law*, the substitution of a new obligation or debt for an old one. *Wharton.*

Novator† (nō-vā'tėr). Same as *Innovator. Bailey.*

Novel (nov'el), *a.* [O.Fr. *novel*, Fr. *nouvelle*, a novel, from L. *novellus*, a dim. from *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; more especially, new and striking; of a kind not known before; unusual; strange; as, a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions.

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Dr. H. More.*

—*Novel assignment*, in *common law*, an obsolete form of pleading which sometimes arose from the generality of the declaration, when, the complaint not having been set out with sufficient precision, it became necessary, from the evasiveness of the plea, to reassign the cause of action with fresh particulars. *Wharton.*—In *civil law*, the *novel constitutions*, or *novels*, are the supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors. Those of Justinian are the best known, and are commonly understood when the general term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Institute, Code*, and *Digest*, form the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian.

Novel (nov'el), *n.* [Fr. *nouvelle*, a novel; *nouvelles*, news.] 1.† Something new; novelty.

I have shook off
My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries
Of famous *novels.* *Ford.*

2.† A piece of news; fresh intelligence.

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels.* *Latimer.*

3. In *civil law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree; one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors. See under NOVEL, *a.*

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age; though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

4. A fictitious prose narrative, involving some plot of greater or less intricacy, and professing to give a picture of real life, generally exhibiting the passions and sentiments in a state of great activity, and especially the passion of love. The *romance* deals with what is heroic, marvellous, mysterious, and supernatural; while the *novel* professes to relate only what is credible.

Novelet† (nov'el-et), *n.* A small new book. *G. Harvey.*

Novelette (nov-el-et'), *n.* A short novel. 'The classical translations and Italian *novelettes* of the age of Elizabeth.' *J. R. Green.*

Novelism† (nov'el-izm), *n.* Innovation.

Novelist (nov'el-ist), *n.* 1.† An innovator; an asserter of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists.* *Bacon.*

2.† A writer of news.

The *novelists* have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions. *Steele.*

3. A writer of a novel or of novels.

Novelize (nov'el-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *novelized;* ppr. *novelizing.* 1.† To change by introducing novelties; to bring into a new or novel condition. 'How affections do stand to be *novelized* by the mutability of the present times.' *Sir E. Dering.*—2. To put into the form of a novel. 'The desperate attempt to *novelize* history.' *Sir John Herschel.*

Novelize† (nov'el-īz), *v.i.* To innovate.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things. *Sir T. Browne.*

Noveller† (nov'el-ėr), *n.* 1. An innovator.

They ought to keep that day, which these *novellers* teach us to contemn. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A novelist.

Novelries,† *n. pl.* Novelties. *Chaucer.*

Novelty (nov'el-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being novel; a striking or noticeable newness; recentness of origin or introduction; freshness.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

2. Something new or strange; a novel thing; as, to hunt after *novelties.*

Novem,† **Novum**† (nō'vem, nō'vum), *n.* [L. *novem*, nine.] An ancient game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy—
Abate a throw at *novum;* and the whole world again
Cannot prick out five such. *Shak.*

[Knight explains this passage: *Abate a throw*—that is, leave out the nine, and the world cannot prick out *five* such.]

November (nō-vem'bėr), *n.* [L., from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

Novenary (nō'vē-na-ri), *a.* [L. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.

Novenary (nō'vē-na-ri), *n.* An aggregate of nine; nine collectively. *Sir T. Browne.*

Novene (nō'vēn), *a.* [L. *novenus*, from *novem*, nine.] Relating to or depending on the number nine; proceeding by nines. 'The triple and *novene* division ran throughout.' *Milman.*

Novennial (nō-ven'i-al), *a.* [From L. *novennis*, novennial, from L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year.] Done or recurring every ninth year; as, a *novennial* festival. *Abp. Potter.*

Novercal (nō-vėr'kal), *a.* [L. *noverca*, a step-mother.] Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

Novice (nov'is), *n.* [Fr., from L. *novitius*, new, fresh, from *novus*, new.] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; specifically, (*a*) one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 Tim. iii. 6. (*b*) *Eccles.* one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. 'Isabella, a *novice* of this place.' *Shak.* (*c*) One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden.*

Noviceship (nov'is-ship), *n.* The state of a novice. [Rare.]

Novilunar (nō-vi-lū'nėr), *a.* [L. *novus*, new, and *luna*, the moon.] Pertaining to the new moon. [Rare.]

Novitiate, Noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* [See NOVICE.] 1. The state or time of being a

novice; time occupied in being initiated into something; apprenticeship.

He must have passed his tirocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South.*

Specifically—2. In *religious houses*, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally take the vows of the order.—3. One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice. *Addison.*

Novitious† (nō-vi'shus), *a.* [L. *novitius.*] Newly invented. 'A *novitious* interpretation.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Novity† (nov'i-ti), *n.* [L. *novitas*, from *novus*, new.] Newness; novelty. 'A *novity*, or no long existence of the creature.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Novodamus (nō-vō-dā'mus), *n.* [From L. *de novo damus*, we grant anew.] In *Scots law*, a charter of *novodamus* is the name given to a charter which contains a clause of *novodamus*. This clause is subjoined to the dispositive clause, and by it the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant.

Novus Homo (nō'vus hō'mō), *n.* pl. **Novi Homines** (nō'vī hom'in-ēz). [L.] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction, without the aid of family connections.

Now (nou), *adv.* [A. Sax. *nū*, a word common to all the Teutonic tongues (some of them having the vowel short); cog. L. *nunc*; Gr. *nun*, now; perhaps of same origin as *new*.] 1. At the present time.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

'*Now*' is the constant syllable clicking from the clock of time. '*Now*' is the watchword of the wise. '*Now*' is on the banner of the prudent. *Dr. Parr.*

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. *Now* often implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now* Barabbas was a robber. Jn. xviii. 40.

The other great mischief which befalls men is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

4. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. At a particular past time; at that time.

But the ship was *now* in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves. Mat. xiv. 24.

6. Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, wishing, and the like; as, come, *now*, stop that. '*Now*, good angels, preserve the king!' *Shak.*—7. It being so that; since.

Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*

—*Now and then*, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals; here and there. 'Talk with respect, and swear but *now and then*.' *Shak.*—'A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood.' *Drayton.*—*Now . . now*, at one time—at another time; alternately. '*Now* up, *now* down, as bucket in a well.' *Chaucer.* 'That *now* he vows a league, and *now* invasion.' *Shak.* Similarly *now . . . then*. '*Now* weep for him, *then* spit at him.' *Shak.*—*Now and now*,† once and again. *Chaucer.*

Now (nou), *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

Now† (nou), *a.* Present. 'Our *now* happiness.' *Glanville.*

Nowadays (nou'a-dāz), *adv.* At the present time; in these days; in the present age; now.

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shak.*

Noway, Noways (nō'wā, nō'wāz), *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree.

But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Fuller.*

Nowe† (nō), *n.* [O.Fr. *nou*, a knot, from L. *nodus*, a knot.] A knot; the marriage tie: probably in this sense only in the plural.

Thousands of crowned souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*. *Crashaw.*

Nowed (nō'ed), *a.* [See NOWE.] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry, and applicable to the tails of lions and other animals, which are very long, and borne as if tied up in a knot; as, a lion rampant, tail *nowed*.

Nowel† (nō'el), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *nowell*, Fr. *noel*, from L. *natalis*, natal—*nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] Originally, a shout of joy at Christmas, but afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity. It is often found also in the signification of the feast of Christmas. *Chaucer.*

Nowel (nou'el), *n.* In *founding*, the inner portion of the mould for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, steam-engine cylinders of large size, &c. It answers to the *core* of smaller castings.

Nowhere (nō'whār), *adv.* [*No* and *where*; A. Sax. *nā-hwær*.] Not in any place or state.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

Nowhither (nō'whiTH-ėr), *adv.* [*No* and *whither*.] Not any whither; in no direction; not to any place; nowhere. 'The turn which leads *nowhither*.' *De Quincey.*

Thy servant went *nowhither*. 2 Kings v. 25.

Nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* [*No*, and *wise*, manner.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

Nowl† (noul), *n.* A noll; a head. *Shak.*

Nowt (nout), *n.* Same as *Nolt*. [Scotch.]

Nowy (nou'i), *a.* [Fr. *noué*, knotted.] In *her.* the term applied to a projection in the middle of a cross or other ordinary.

Nowyed (nou'id), *a.* In *her.* the term applied to a projection not in the centre of a cross, but in either of its branches.

Noxious (nok'shus), *a.* [L. *noxius*, from root of *noceo*, to hurt.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; unwholesome; as, *noxious* vapours, food, animals. '*Noxious* creatures.' *Dryden.* '*Noxious* worm.' *Milton.* '*Noxious* and poisonous herbs.' *Cudworth.* 2. Unfavourable; injurious; pernicious: used in a moral sense.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

3. Guilty; criminal. 'Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law.' *Bramhall.* [Rare.]—SYN. Hurtful, harmful, injurious, destructive, pernicious, mischievous, corrupting, baneful, unwholesome, insalubrious.

Noxiously (nok'shus-li), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

Noxiousness (nok'shus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being noxious; hurtfulness; injuriousness; harmfulness; perniciousness; as, the *noxiousness* of foul air. 'The *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments.' *Hammond.*

Noy,† *v.t.* To annoy; to vex. 'All that *noyed* his heavy spright.' *Spenser.*

Noy, † *n.* That which annoys; annoyance. 'Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.' *Lodge.*

Noyade (nwą-yäd), *n.* [Fr., from *noyer*, to drown.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1789. The prisoners were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned into the water.

Noyance† (noi'ans), *n.* Annoyance.

The single and peculiar life is bound
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Shak.*

Noyau (nwä-yō), *n.* [Fr. *noyau*, a stone of a fruit, from L. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A cordial of various compositions, but generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg and mace, and sometimes further flavoured with orange peel, the kernels of apricots, peaches, nectarines, &c.

Noyer,† *n.* An annoyer.

Noyful,† *a.* Annoying; noisome; hurtful. 'Execrable and *noyful* to them that shall receive them.' *Bale.*

Noyls (noilz), *n. pl.* Same as *Noils*.

Noyous,† *a.* Causing annoyance; annoying.

They found much hair on their faces to be *noyous* unto them. *Spenser.*

Noysaunce,† *n.* What annoys; a nuisance; an offence. *Chaucer.*

Nozzle (noz'l), *n.* [For *nosle*, a dim. of *nose*.] The projecting spout or ventage of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe; as, the *nozzle* of a bellows.—*Nozzles of a steam-engine*, are those parts in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines; and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

Nuance (nų-äns'), *n.* [Fr., from *nue*, L. *nubes*, a cloud.] 1. Each of the different gradations by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; shade.—2. A delicate degree of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect; as, *nuances* of sound, of expression, &c.

Nub (nub), *n.* A snag; a knob; a protuberance. [Colloq.]

Nubbin (nub'in), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Colloq. United States.]

Nubble† (nub'l), *v.t.* [For *knubble*, a freq. of *knub*, which is the same word as L.G. *nubben*, to knock.] To beat or bruise with the fist. *Ainsworth.*

Nubecula (nū-bek'ū-la), *n.* [L. dim., a little cloud.] 1. In *astron.* one of two remarkable clusters of nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, known also as the Magellanic clouds. 2. In *pathol.* (*a*) a speck or cloud in the eye. (*b*) A cloudy appearance in the urine as it cools, or cloudy matter suspended in the urine.

Nubiferous (nū-bif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *nubifer*—*nubes*, a cloud or fog, and *fero*, to produce.] Bringing or producing clouds.

Nubigenous† (nū-bij'en-us), *a.* Produced by clouds. *Maunder.*

Nubilate† (nū'bil-āt), *v.t.* [L. *nubilo*, to make cloudy, from *nubes*, a cloud.] To cloud. *Bailey.*

Nubile (nū'bil), *a.* [From L. *nubilis*, from *nubo*, to marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable. 'The *nubile* virgin's breast.' *Prior.*

Nubility (nū-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being marriageable. [Rare.]

Nubilose† (nū'bil-ōs), *a.* [L. *nubilosus*. See below.] Cloudy; abounding in clouds. *Worcester.*

Nubilous (nū'bil-us), *a.* [L. *nubilus*, from *nubes*, a cloud.] Cloudy.

Nucament (nū'ka-ment), *n.* [L. *nucamentum*, a fir cone.] In *bot.* a catkin; the blossom of the hazel, pine, willow, &c.

Nucamentaceæ (nū'ka-men-tā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-order of the Proteaceæ, in which the fruit is nucamentaceous and of the hardness of a nut.

Nucamentaceous (nū'ka-men-tā"shus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to a nucament or catkin.

Nucha (nū'ka), *n.* [L.L., from Ar.] The hind part or nape of the neck.

Nuchal (nū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the nucha or nape of the neck; as, the *nuchal* region.

Nuciferous (nū-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. *Bailey.*

Nuciform (nū'si-form), *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nucifraga (nū-sif'ra-ga), *n.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, and *frango*, to break.] A genus of insessorial birds; the nut-crackers. See NUT-CRACKER.

Nucleal, Nuclear (nū'klē-al, nū'klē-ar), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus; constituted by a nucleus; as, *nuclear* fibres. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *nucleo*, *nucleatum*, to become kernelly. See NUCLEUS.] To gather, as about a nucleus or centre.

Nucleate, Nucleated (nū'klē-āt, nū'klē-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *nucleus*, a kernel.] Having a nucleus or central particle: a term applied to the elementary cells of animal tissues.

Nucleiform (nū-klē'i-form), *a.* Formed like a nucleus or kernel.

Nucleobranch (nū'klē-ō-brangk), *n.* A mollusc of the order Nucleobranchiata.

Nucleobranchiata (nū'klē-ō-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [L. *nucleus*, a kernel, and Gr. *branchia*, gills.] An order of mollusca, the heteropoda (which see).

Nucleoid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [L. *nucleus*, a kernel, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Gathered into, or having the appearance of a nucleus.

Nucleolated (nū-klē'ō-lāt-ed), *a.* Possessing a nucleolus or inner second nucleus.

Nucleole (nū'klē-ōl), *n.* Same as *Nucleolus*.

Nucleolite (nū-klē'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *nucleus*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] One of a genus of fossil Echinidæ, belonging to the family Galeritidæ, and found in the crag, &c.

Nucleolus (nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.* pl. **Nucleoli** (nū-klē'ō-lī). [Dim. of *nucleus* (which see).] In *physiol.* (*a*) the minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. (*b*) The minute spherical particle attached

to the exterior of the nucleus or ovary of certain Infusoria, performing the functions of a testicle. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Nucleus (nū'klē-us), *n.* pl. **Nuclei** (nū'klē-ī). [L., from *nux, nucis*, a nut.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made: used both literally and figuratively. 'A *nucleus* of truth.' *Is. Taylor.*—2. In *bot.* (*a*) the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated. (*b*) That part of a seed contained within the testa. (*c*) In lichens the disk of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases. (*d*) Formerly, the secondary bulb of a bulbous plant, now termed a *clove.*—3. In *physiol.* (*a*) the solid or vesicular body found in many cells; the germ of a cell; a cytoblast. (*b*) The solid rod, or band-shaped body, found in the interior of many of the Protozoa, and having, in certain of them, the functions of an ovary.—4. In *zool.* (*a*) the madriform tubercle of the Echinodermata. (*b*) The embryonic shell which is retained to form the apex of the adult shell in many of the mollusca.—5. A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapour, or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it, and, therefore, modifying by its presence the freezing and boiling points. *Rossiter.*—6. In *astron.* the body of a comet, called also its *head.*

Nucula (nū'kū-la), *n.* [Dim. from L. *nux, nucis*, a nut.] 1. In *bot.* a hard pericarp of a horny or bony texture, indehiscent, and containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached, as in Lamium and Borago. 2. A genus of marine bivalve shells, belonging to the family Arcacea or ark-shells, according to Lamarck, who describes six living species and four fossil. Of the first three inhabit the European seas and the rest the Eastern ocean.

Nuculanium (nū-kū-lā'ni-um), *n.* In *bot.* a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape.

Nucule (nū'kūl), *n.* See NUCULA.

Nudation (nū-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked. *Johnson.*

Nuddle (nud'l), *v.i.* To walk quickly with the head bent forward: with *along.* *Ainsworth.* [Rare.]

Nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked.] 1. Bare; naked; not covered with drapery; as, to bathe perfectly *nude*; a *nude* statue.—2. In *law*, made without any consideration: said of a contract or agreement. No action will lie upon such an agreement.—*Nude matter*, a bare allegation of something done.

Nude (nūd), *n.* In the *fine arts*, what is nude or uncovered with drapery; a nude or naked figure: generally used with the definite article prefixed to it, *the nude*, that is, the undraped human figure.

So long as civilization was mainly confined to the Latin and Greek races, art had no moral obstacle in its way to using *the nude* as its supreme manifestation of its loftiest ideas, abstract or otherwise. *Art Journal.*

Nudely (nūd'li), *adv.* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.

Nudeness (nūd'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nude or naked.

Nudge (nuj), *n.* [Allied to Prov. G. *knüttschen*, to squeeze or pinch.] A jog with the elbow, or a poke in the ribs.

Nudge (nuj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nudged*; ppr. *nudging.* To touch gently, as with the elbow; to give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. 'The younger one *nudged* his father.' *Dickens.*

Nudibrachiate (nū-di-brak'i-āt), *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and *brachium*, an arm.] Having naked arms; specifically, in *zool.* applied to those polypi whose tentacles are not lodged in a special cavity.

Nudibranch (nū'di-brangk), *n.* A member of the Nudibranchiata.

Nudibranchiata (nū-di-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n.*

Nudibranchiata—*Eolis olivacea.*

[L. *nudus*, naked, and Gr. *branchia*, gills.] An order of molluscs of the class Gasteropoda, having no shell in their adult state, their branchiæ or gills, when present, being exposed on some part of their back, from which circumstance they have obtained their name. The Eolis, Doris, &c., are examples.

Nudibranchiate (nū-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the order Nudibranchiata.

Nudibranchiate (nū-di-brang'ki-āt), *n.* A mollusc belonging to the order Nudibranchiata.

Nudicaul (nū'di-kạl), *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and *caulis*, a stem.] In *bot.* having the stems leafless.

Nudification (nū'di-fi-kā"shon), *n.* A making naked. *West. Rev.*

Nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.* [L. *nuditas*, from *nudus*, naked.] 1. The state of being nude or naked; nakedness.—2. In a concrete sense, that which is naked. 'Obscene *nudities.*' *Dryden.*

Nudum pactum (nū'dum pak'tum). [L., nude compact.] In *law*, an agreement to do something without any consideration on the other side. See NUDE, *a.*

Nugacity † (nū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *nugax, nugacis*, trifling, from *nugæ*, trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. *Dr. H. More.*

Nugæ (nū'jē), *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles; silly verses; things of little value.

Nugation (nū-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *nugor*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, trifles.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Nugatory (nū'ga-to-ri), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, from *nugor, nugatus*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, trifles.] 1. Trifling; futile; worthless; without significance.

Definitions of words already as clear as they can be made are *nugatory* and impracticable. *Hallam.*

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

Assertion unsupported by fact is *nugatory. Junius.*

If all are pardoned . . . as a mere act of clemency, the very substance of government is made *nugatory. Is. Taylor.*

Nugget (nug'et), *n.* [O.E. *nigot, niggot*, an ingot, for *nigget*, a dim. of Prov. E. *nigg*, a small piece. Trench, however, supposes *nugget, niggot*, to be only *ingot* disguised.] A lump; a mass; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in the diggings.

Nugify (nū'ji-fī), *v.t.* [L. *nugæ*, trifles, and *facio*, to make.] To render trifling, silly, or futile. 'The stultifying, *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Nuisance (nū'sans), *n.* [O.Fr. *nuisance, noivance*, from *nuisir, noisir* (Mod. Fr. *nuire*), L. *noceo*, to annoy.] 1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or irritating; a plague; a bore: applied to persons and things.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance.* *South.*

He would think it a *nuisance* to vote for the conservative party. *Sat. Rev.*

2. In *law*, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nuisances are *public* or *private; public*, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of the highway; *private*, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbour's as to throw the water off the roof upon his neighbour's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbour before enjoyed. In the law of Scotland there is no recognized distinction between public and private nuisances.

Nuisancer (nū'sans-ėr), *n.* One who causes an injury or nuisance. *Blackstone.*

Nul (nul). In *law*, no; not any; as, *nul* disseisin.

Null (nul), *v.t.* [From *null*, *a.*, or abbrev. from *annul.*] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. 'Their force is *nulled.*' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Null (nul), *a.* [L. *nullus*, not any, none—*ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] 1. Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.

Any such presumption which can be grounded on their having voluntarily entered into the contract is commonly next to *null.* *J. S. Mill.*

2. Having no character or expression: said of features. 'Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null.*' *Tennyson.*

Null † (nul), *n.* 1. Something that has no force or meaning.—2. That which has no value; a cipher. *Bacon.*

Null (nul), *n.* [Comp. *noll*, the head.] One of a series of decorative beads much used for spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, and other articles of furniture. *E. H. Knight.* See NULLED-WORK.

Nullah (nul'lä), *n.* In Hindustan, a bed of a rivulet, or the rivulet itself.

Nulled-work (nuld'wėrk), *n.* Decorative work resembling a series of beads strung on a rod. See NULL.

Nullibiety † (nul-i-bī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *nullibi*, nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere. *Bailey.*

Nullification (nul'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See NULLIFY.] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect or of no legal effect; specifically, in the United States, the act of a state by which it nullified or made void, by its sovereign authority or decree, an enactment of the general government which it deemed unconstitutional.

Nullifidian (nul-i-fid'i-an), *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.] Of no faith or religion.

Nullifidian (nul-i-fid'i-an), *n.* One who has no faith; an unbeliever. *B. Jonson.*

Nullifier (nul'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—2. In the United States, one who adheres to the doctrine of nullification (which see).

Nullify (nul'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nullified*; ppr. *nullifying.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

You will say, that this *nullifies* all exhortations to piety. *South.*

Nullipore (nul'i-pōr), *n.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *porus*, pore.] A name given to certain beautiful little plants of the genus Melobesia, common on coral islands. On the margin of atolls three species flourish, one in thin spreading sheets like a lichen, another in strong knobs radiating from a common centre, the third a reticulated mass of branches of the thickness of a crow's quill. From secreting lime on their surface, and hence resembling coral, they were formerly supposed to be a kind of zoophytes.

Nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *nullité*, from L. *nullus*, none.] The state or quality of being null or void; want of force or efficacy; insignificance; nothingness.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to show the *nullity* of it. *South.*

2. That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy.

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a *nullity? Macaulay.*

Numb (num), *a.* [Lit. taken, being from A. Sax. *numen*, the participle of *niman*, O.E. *nim*, Goth. *niman*, to take, to seize, whence *benim*an or *benyman*, to take away, to take away the use of one's limbs, to *benumb.* See BENUMB and NIM. *Numb* and *benumb* have no right to the final *b* with which they are now commonly written.] 1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep. *Bacon.*

2. Producing numbness; benumbing. 'The *numb* cold night.' *Shak.*—SYN. Torpid, paralyzed, benumbed, deadened, insensible.

Numb (num), *v.t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy. 'For lazy winter *numbs* the labouring hand.' *Dryden.* 'Like dull narcotics *numbing* pain.' *Tennyson.*

Numbedness (num'ed-nes), *n.* Numbness.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little,—only a kind of stupor or *numbedness. Wiseman.*

Number (num'bėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *numbre*, Fr. *nombre*, from L. *numerus*, number, same root as Gr. *nemō*, to distribute. The *b* is inserted for ease of pronunciation; comp. *humble, nimble.*] 1. That which may be counted or reckoned; an aggregate or assemblage of units; a single unit considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units.

They say there is divinity in odd *numbers. Shak.*

Now on the fourth day was the silver, the gold and the vessels weighed . . . by *number* and by weight. Ezra viii. 33.

2. Several individuals collectively; not a few; many; as, I have still a *number* of things to do.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers. Addison.*

3. Multitude; numerousness.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

4. One of a numbered series of things, as a

division of a book published in parts; a part of a periodical; as, the current *number* of Blackwood.—5. *pl.* A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

6. In *gram.* that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is spoken of or expresses one individual or several individuals. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *singular number;* the form that is set apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number;* while that which refers indifferently to two or more individuals or units constitutes the *plural number.* Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number.*—7. In *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general.—*Cardinal, cubic, even, golden, imperfect, irrational, odd, ordinal, perfect, prime, rational,* &c., *numbers.* See under the adjectives.—*Number one,* self.

No man should have more than two attachments, the first, to *number one,* and the second to the ladies. *Dickens.*

Number (num'bėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *nombrer.* See above.] 1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to enumerate.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered.* Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. Is. liii. 12.

3. To equal in number.

Weep, Albyn, to death and captivity led,
Oh, weep! but thy tears cannot *number* the dead. *Campbell.*

4. To put a number or numbers on; to give the number of; to assign the place of in a numbered series; as, to *number* a row of houses, or a collection of books.—5. To possess to the number of.

It was believed that the Emperor Nicholas *numbered* almost a million of men under arms. *Kinglake.*

6. To amount to; to reach the number of; as, the force under the command of Cæsar *numbered* 45,000 men.—SYN. To count, enumerate, calculate, tell.

Numberer (num'bėr-ėr), *n.* One that numbers.

Numberful† (num'bėr-fụl), *a.* Many in number; numerous.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of England race, yea, so *numberful* that they upon the point excelled all nations in learning, piety, and zeal. *Waterhouse.*

Numbering-machine (num'bėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account-books, coupons, railway tickets, bank-notes, &c. One of the principal forms of the apparatus consists of disks or wheels decimally numbered on their peripheries, the whole mounted on one axle upon which they turn freely, acting upon each other in serial order. The first wheel of the series containing the units is moved one figure between each impact, and when the units are exhausted the tens come into action, and act in coincidence with the units; so on of the hundreds, thousands, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

Numberless (num'bėr-les), *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me that I cannot take peace with. *Shak.*

Numberous† (num'bėr-us), *a.* Numerous. *Worcester.*

Numbers (num'bėrz), *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt.

Numb-fish (num'fish), *n.* The torpedo, a fish of the ray family, and popularly so called from the numbing effects of the electric shocks it can give. See TORPEDO.

Numbles (num'blz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles,* numbles, from L. *lumbulus,* a dim. of *lumbus,* a loin. Comp. *humbles, umbles.*] The entrails of a deer.

Numbles, liver, kidneys, &c. . . . The word was variously written *nombles, numbles,* and very commonly *umbles* or *humbles.* Old cookery books gave receipts for 'umble pie,' whence came the saying that a man is made 'to eat humble pie'—to content himself with inferior meat while another may dine from the haunch. The *numbles,* with the skin, head, chine, and shoulders, used to be the keeper's perquisites. *Morley.*

Numbness (num'nes), *n.* The state of being numb; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold; torpidity; torpor.

Cold *numbness* straight bereaves
Her corse of sense. *Sir J. Denham.*

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us), *n.* [Gr. *noumēnios,* a kind of curlew, from *neos,* new, and *mēn,* the moon, perhaps from its crescent-shaped beak.] The genus to which the curlews are referred. They belong to the longirostral family; they have an arcuated beak, slender and round throughout; the tip of the upper mandible extends beyond the end of the lower one, and projects a little downwards in front of it. The toes are palmated at the base. See CURLEW.

Numerable (nū'mėr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*] Capable of being numbered or counted. 'So numerous in islands that they are scarce *numerable.*' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Numeral (nū'mėr-al), *a.* [L. *numeralis,* from *numerus,* a number.] 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number. 'The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions.' *Locke.*—2. Expressing number; representing number; as, *numeral* letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five.

Numeral (nū'mėr-al), *n.* 1. A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals,* 1, 2, 3, &c., or the Roman *numerals,* I, V, X, L, C, &c.—2. In *gram.* a word expressing a number, as one, two, three, &c.

Numerally (nū'mėr-al-li), *adv.* In a numeral manner; according to number; in number.

Numerary (nū'mėr-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

Numerate (nū'mėr-āt), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *numerated;* ppr. *numerating.* [L. *numero, numeratum,* to number. See NUMBER.] To count; to reckon; to read according to the rules of numeration.

Numeration (nū-mėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *numeratio.* See NUMERATE.] 1. The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arith.* notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in characters; the act or art of writing or reading numbers. See NOTATION.

Numerator (nū'mėr-āt-ėr), *n.* [L.] 1. One that numbers.—2. In *arith.* the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus, $\frac{5}{9}$, that is, five-ninths—5 being the *numerator* and 9 the denominator.

Numeric (nū-mer'ik), *a.* Same as *Numerical.* 'The same *numeric* crew.' *Hudibras.*

Numerical (nū-mer'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *numérique,* from L. *numerus,* number.] 1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers not letters; as, *numerical* characters; a *numerical* equation; a *numerical* value.—2. The same in number; hence, identically the same; identical. [Rare.]

Would to God that all my fellow brethren which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes. *Fuller.*

In *alg. numerical,* as opposed to *literal,* applies to an expression in which numbers have the place of letters; thus a *numerical equation* is one in which all the quantities except the unknown are expressed in numbers. As opposed to *algebraical* it applies to the magnitude of a quantity considered independently of its sign. Thus, the *numerical* value of -10 is said to be greater than that of -5, though it is algebraically less.

Numerically (nū-mer'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a numerical manner; in numbers; with respect to numerical quantity; as, parts of a thing *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another.—2. Individually; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

Numerist† (nū'mėr-ist), *n.* One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerist.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Numero (nū'mėr-ō), *n.* [Fr. and It.] Number. The figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished: abbreviated to *No.*

Numerosity† (nū-mėr-os'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being numerous. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Harmonious flow; poetical rhythm; harmony.

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear. *Dr. Parr.*

Numerotage (nū'mėr-o-tāzh), *n.* [Fr. *numérotage.*] The numbers or system of numbering yarns according to fineness.

Numerous (nū'mėr-us), *a.* [L. *numerosus,* from *numerus,* a number.] 1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; not few; as, a *numerous* army; a *numerous* people; *numerous* objects; attacked by *numerous* enemies.

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry. *Milton.*

2.† Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; melodious; musical. '*Numerous* verse more tuneable than needed lute or harp to add more sweetness.' *Milton.*

Numerously (nū'mėr-us-li), *adv.* 1. In or with great numbers; as, a meeting *numerously* attended.—2.† Harmoniously; musically. See NUMEROUS.

Numerousness (nū'mėr-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals; as, the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly. *L. Addison.*—2.† The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse. *Dryden.*

Numida (nū'mi-da), *n.* [From *Numidia.* See NUMIDIAN.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, including the guinea-fowls. The *N. meleagris* is the common guinea-hen, originally from Africa. See GUINEA-FOWL.

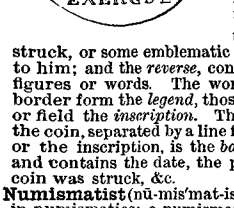
Numidian (nū-mid'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Numidia,* the central tract of country on the north coast of Africa which forms the largest part of the territory now called Algeria.—*Numidian crane,* a grallatorial bird of the genus Anthropoides, the *A. Virgo.* It is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa, and is remarkable for the grace and symmetry of its form, and the elegance of its deportment. It measures 3 feet 3 inches in length, its beak is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the general colour of the plumage is blue-gray. It is also termed the *Demoiselle.*

Numidian (nū-mid'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Numidia.

Numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *numisma,* money, coin, from Gr. *nomisma,* coin, lit. what is sanctioned by law, from *nomizō,* to sanction, to establish by law, from *nomos,* law or custom.] Pertaining to coins or medals.

Numismatical (nū-mis-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Numismatic.*

Numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n.* [See NUMISMATIC.] The science of coins and medals. The word *coin* is in modern times applied to those pieces of metal struck for the purpose of circulation as money; while the word *medal* signifies pieces of metal similar to coins not intended for circulation as money, but struck and distributed in commemoration of some person or event.



Ancient coins, however, are often termed *medals.* The parts of a coin or medal are, the *obverse* or *face,* containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honour the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to him; and the *reverse,* containing various figures or words. The words around the border form the *legend,* those in the middle or field the *inscription.* The lower part of the coin, separated by a line from the figures or the inscription, is the *basis* or *exergue,* and contains the date, the place where the coin was struck, &c.

Numismatist (nū-mis'mat-ist), *n.* One versed in numismatics; a numismatologist.

Numismatography (nū-mis'ma-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *nomisma,* a coin, and *graphō,* to write, to describe.] The science which

treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

Numismatologist (nū-mis'ma-tol"o-jist), *n.* One versed in numismatology.

Numismatology (nū-mis'ma-tol"o-ji), *n.* Same as *Numismatography.*

Nummary (num'a-ri), *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*

Nummular (num'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *nummularius*, from *nummus*, a coin.] 1. Pertaining to coin or money.—2. Having the character or form of a coin. *Sir T. Watson.*

Nummulary (num'ū-la-ri), *a.* [See above.] Pertaining to coin or money; resembling a coin. In *med.* a term applied to the sputa or expectorations in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

Nummuline (num'ū-lin), *a.* Resembling a nummulite in structural features. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Nummulite (num'ū-lit), *n.* [L. *nummus*, money, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A name common to the members of an extensive class of fossil polythalamous foraminifera, having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money (hence their name) without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by partitions into numerous chambers, communicating with each other by means of small openings. They vary in size from less than $\frac{1}{4}$th inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Nummulites occupy an important place in the history of fossil shells, on account of the prodigious extent to which they are accumulated in the later members of the secondary, and in many of the tertiary strata. They are often piled on each other nearly in as close contact as the grains in a heap of corn. They occur so abundantly in some parts of the miocene formation that the name of *nummulitic* limestone is given to the strata so characterized. The pyramids of Egypt are constructed of stone composed of nummulites.

Nummulitic (num-ū-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to nummulites; containing nummulites; composed of nummulites.

Numps† (numps), *n.* [Contr. from *numpskull* for *numskull.*] A dolt; a blockhead.

> Take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks. *Bp. Parker.*

Numskull (num'skul), *n.* [*Num* or *Numb* and *skull.* See NUMB.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. 'They have talked like *numskulls.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Numskulled (num'skuld), *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish. *Swift.*

Nun (nun), *n.* [A. Sax. *nunne*, a nun; like Dan. *nunne*, Sw. *nunna*, G. *nonne*, Fr. *nonne*, from Eccles. L. (fifth century) *nonna*, a nun, *nonnus*, a monk, L.Gr. *nonna*, *nonnos*, supposed to be from Coptic or Egypt. *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful. Monasteries and convents first arose in Egypt.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.—2. A name sometimes given to the bird otherwise called the smew.—3. The blue titmouse.—4. A kind of pigeon of a white colour having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.

Nun-buoy (nun'boi or nun'bwoi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end. See BUOY.

Nunc dimittis (nungk dī-mit'tis), *n.* [L.] The name given to the canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32), from the first two words in the Latin version.

Luncheon (nun'shun), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *luncheon* (which see), but it has been plausibly derived from *noon* and *shun.* 'Richardson notes that it is spelled *noon-shun* in Browne's *Pastorals*, which must suggest as plausible, if nothing more, that the 'nuntion' was originally the labourer's slight meal, to which he withdrew for the *shunning* of the heat of *noon:* above all when in Lancashire we find *noon-scape*, and in Norfolk *noon-miss*, for the time when labourers rest after dinner.' *Trench.*] 1. A meal eaten about noon, or a portion of food taken between meals. *Lamb.*

> Laying by their swords and truncheons,
> They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons.*
> *Hudibras.*

2. A supply or piece of food such as might serve for a luncheon. *Halliwell.*

Nunciate† (nun'shi-āt), *n.* [See NUNCIO.] One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio.

Nunciature (nun'shi-āt-ūr), *n.* The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon.*

Nuncio (nun'shi-ō), *n.* [Sp. *nuncio*, It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger, O.L. *nountius*, contr. for *noventius*, from *novus*, new, lit. one who brings news.] 1. An ambassador of the first rank (not a cardinal) representing the pope at the court of a sovereign entitled to that distinction. A papal ambassador of the first rank, who is at the same time a cardinal, is styled a legate. (See LEGATE.) Since the time of the Council of Trent the nuncios have acted as judges of appeal from the decisions of the respective bishops in those countries which are subject to the decretals and discipline of the Council of Trent. In other Catholic kingdoms and states holding themselves independent of the court of Rome in matters of discipline, the nuncio has merely a diplomatic character like the minister of any other foreign power.—2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence. *Shak.*

Nuncle† (nung'kl), *n.* A contraction for *Mine Uncle.* This was the licensed appellation given by a fool to his master or superior. 'How now, *nuncle?*' *Shak.*

Nuncupate† (nun'kū-pāt), *v.t.* [L. *nuncupo*, to call by name, to nominate, to vow in public—*nomen*, name, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

> The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them (idols). *Dr. Westfield.*

2. To dedicate; to inscribe.

> You should, on my advice, have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one. *Evelyn.*

3. To declare orally (a will or testament). *Barrow.*

Nuncupation† (nun-kū-pā'shon), *n.* The act of nuncupating or of naming or dedicating. *Chaucer.*

Nuncupative (nun-kū'pāt-iv), *a.* [From L. *nuncupo*, to declare.] 1. † Pertaining to naming, nominating, vowing, or dedicating. *Fotherby.*—2. In *law*, oral; not written. A *nuncupative will*, one made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depending merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterwards reduced to writing. Nuncupative wills are now abolished, but with a proviso, that any soldier in actual military service, or any mariner or seaman at sea, may dispose of his personal estate by an oral testament, before a sufficient number of witnesses. In *Scots law*, a *nuncupative legacy* is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8, 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. If it exceed that sum it will be effectual to that extent, if the legatee choose so to restrict it, but ineffectual as to the rest. A nuncupative or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual.

Nuncupatory (nun-kū'pa-to-ri), *a.* Nuncupative; oral. *Swift.*

Nundinal, Nundinary (nun'din-al, nun'din-a-ri), *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ*, a fair or market; originally one held every ninth day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day, every nine days.] Pertaining to a fair or to a market day.—*Nundinal letter*, among the ancient Romans, one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market-days, which returned every nine days.

Nundinal (nun'din-al), *n.* A nundinal letter.

Nundinate† (nun'din-āt), *v.i.* To buy and sell at fairs. *Cockeram.*

Nundination† (nun-di-nā'shon), *n.* Traffic at fairs. 'Their common *nundination* of pardons.' *Abp. Bramhall.*

Nung (nung), *n.* A large package or bale; specifically, a package of cloves. *Simmonds.*

Nunnation (nun-nā'shon), *n.* In *Arabic gram.*, from the name of *N*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

Nunnery (nun'ėr-i), *n.* [From *nun.*] A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females, under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.

Nunnishness (nun'ish-nes), *n.* The habits or manners of nuns. *Worcester.*

Nup,† *n.* Same as *Nupson.*

Nuphar (nū'fär), *n.* [Ar. *nufar*, a water-lily.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Nymphæaceæ; the yellow water-lily. The species are natives of northern climates. Two of them are British, *N. lutea* or yellow water-lily, and *N. pumila*, least yellow water-lily. The first has golden yellow flowers having a strong smell resembling some kinds of wine. It grows in rivers and pools, and is one of the most beautiful of our native plants. *N. pumila* grows in lakes in Scotland. *N. advena* is the common North American species.

Nupson† (nup'son), *n.* A fool; a simpleton. 'Having matched with such a *nupson.*' *B. Jonson.*

Nuptial (nup'shal), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage, from *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; used or done at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies; *nuptial* torch; the *nuptial* knot or band.

Nuptials (nup'shalz), *n. pl.* [L. *nuptiæ* (pl.), a wedding.] Marriage. This word has now always the plural ending; but the old writers generally, and Shakspere invariably, used *nuptial.*

> This looks not like a *nuptial.* *Shak.*

> Her should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath and the *nuptial* appointed. *Shak.*

—*Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* See under MARRIAGE.

Nur, Nurr (nėr), *n.* [Probably should have an initial *k* or *g*; comp. *knur, knurl, gnarl.*] A hard knot in wood; a knob; a wooden ball used in the game of hockey and that of nurr-and-spell (which see).

Nuraghe (nu-rä'gā), *n.* Same as *Noraghe.*

Nuremberg-egg (nō'rm-bėrg-eg), *n.* A peculiar watch or pocket clock, originally of an oval form, and generally believed to have been invented at Nuremberg.

Nurr-and-spell (nėr'and-spel), *n.* A game like trap-ball, played with a wooden ball called a *nurr.* The ball is released by means of a spring from a little brass cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spill.*

Nurse (nėrs), *n.* [O.E. *nourse, norse, nourrice*, &c., Fr. *nourrice*, a nurse, from L. *nutrix, nutricis*, a nurse; *nutrio*, to nourish, to suckle. See NOURISH.] 1. One who tends or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; more specifically, (*a*) a female who suckles the infant of another, or who has the care of a child or children.

> Shall I go and call to thee a *nurse* of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee? Ex. ii. 7.

(*b*) One having the care of sick persons; an attendant (generally a female) in an hospital.

> Sat with her, read to her, night and day,
> And tended her like a *nurse.* *Tennyson.*

2. One who or that which nurtures, trains, cherishes, or protects. 'The country, our dear *nurse.*' *Shak.* 'Sleep, nature's soft *nurse.*' *Shak.* 'The *nurse* of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise.' *Burke.*

> O Caledonia! stern and wild,
> Meet *nurse* for a poetic child. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. The state of being nursed; as, to put a child to *nurse.* 'Put out her £1000 at *nurse.*' *Lord Lytton.*

> Can wedlock know so great a curse
> As putting husbands out to *nurse.* *Cleaveland.*

4. In *hort.* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant. See DRY-NURSE, WET-NURSE.

Nurse (nėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nursed;* ppr. *nursing.* 1. To feed and tend generally in infancy; to suckle; to nourish at the breast.

> O, that woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never *nurse* her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shak.*

2. To rear; to nurture; to bring up. Is. lx. 4.

> The Niseans in their dark abode
> *Nursed* secretly with milk the thriving god. *Addison.*

3. To tend in sickness or infirmity; to take care of; as, to *nurse* an invalid or an aged person.

> 'Certainly not,' said John, 'she shall never help to *nurse* me.' *Dickens.*

4. To promote growth or vigour in; as, to *nurse* a feeble animal or plant. 'To *nurse* the saplings tall.' *Milton.* 'He found his father *nursing* a bright fire.' *T. Hughes.*

5. *Fig.* to foment; to encourage; to foster. 'Have *nursed* this woe.' *Shak.*

> By what hands has vice been *nursed* into so uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke.*

6. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as, to *nurse* our national resources.—7. To caress; to fondle; to dandle.

> (She) hung upon her father, and *nursed* his cheek against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain. *Dickens.*

> The doctor turned himself to the hearth-rug, and putting one leg over the other, he began to *nurse* it. *Trollope.*

Nurse-child (nėrs'chīld), *n.* A child that is nursed; a nursling. *Sir J. Davies.*

Nurse-maid (nėrs'mād), *n.* A maid-servant employed in nursing children.

Nurse-name (nėrs'nām), *n.* A nickname. *Camden.*

Nurse-pond (nėrs'pond), *n.* A pond for young fish. 'A *nurse-pond* or feeding-pond.' *Iz. Walton.*

Nurser (nėrs'ėr), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; one who promotes or encourages. *Shak.*

Nursery (nėrs'ėr-i), *n.* 1.† The act of nursing; tender care and attendance.

I loved her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery*. *Shak.*

2.† That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flowers.
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nursery*. *Milton.*

A jolly dame, no doubt; as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her *nursery*. *Fuller.*

3. A place or apartment in a house set apart for children. 'One they knew—raw from the *nursery*.' *Tennyson.*

The eldest of them at three years old,
I' the swathing-clothes the other, from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shak.*

4. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted; a place where vegetables, flowering plants, and trees are raised from seed or otherwise propagated (as by budding or grafting) in order to be sold.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

5. The place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted. 'To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts.' *Shak.* — 6. That which forms and educates.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser.*

—*Nursery gardener*, a nursery-man.

Nursery-governess (nėrs'ėr-i-gu-vėrn-es), *n.* A governess for young children.

Nursery-man (nėrs'ėr-i-man), *n.* One who owns a nursery of plants; one employed in the cultivation of a nursery.

Nursing-bottle (nėrs'ing-bot-l), *n.* A bottle fitted with a tube and teat to enable an infant to draw milk from it by the natural action of sucking.

Nursling (nėrs'ling), *n.* [*Nurse*, and dim. term. *-ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a child; a fondling. 'I was his *nursling* once.' *Milton.*

Nurstle† (nėrs'l), *v.t.* Same as *Noursle*.

Nurture (nėr'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish. See NOURISH.] 1. The act of nursing or nourishing.—2. Education; training; discipline; good-breeding.

Yet am I inland bred
And know some *nurture*. *Shak.*

3. That which nourishes; food; diet. *Milton.*

Nurture (nėr'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *nurtured*; ppr. *nurturing*. 1. To feed; to nourish.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

Nussierite (nus'i-ėr-īt), *n.* A native arseniophosphate of lead, from *Nussières*, department of the Rhone, France.

Nustle† (nus'l), *v.t.* Same as *Nurstle*, *Noursle*.

Nut (nut), *n.* [A. Sax. *hnut*, *hnyt*, Icel. *hnot*, O.H.G. *hnuz*, Dan. *nöd*, G. *nuss*, Gael. *cnudh*.] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe. Among the best known and most valuable nuts are the *hazel-nut*, the *Brazil-nut* (the fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*), the *walnut*, *chestnut*, and *cocoa-nut*, all of which are edible. Other nuts are used in medicine, and for purposes connected with the arts. Specifically—2. In *bot.* a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached.

The strawberry has a fleshy succulent torus, covered with small *nuts*. . . . This form of the pericarp must not be confounded with the fruit usually called a nut. *Henslow.*

3. In *mach.* a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.—4. The projection near the eye of an anchor.—5. A small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw, used for a great variety of purposes, but most commonly put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place. In this way beams of wood or metal are joined together and held by compression, the bolt between the head and the nut being a tie. See SCREW.—6. In *firearms*, the tumbler of a gun-lock. — *Axle-nut*, a block or nut screwed on to the ends of the spindles or arms of carriage axles to hold the wheels on the spindles.—*A nut to crack*, a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.

No wonder that to others *the nut* of such a character was hard *to crack*. *Lord Lytton.*

Nut (nut), *v.i.* To gather nuts.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Merton College to Wheatley-bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way. *A. Wood.*

Nutant (nū'tant), *a.* [L. *nutans*, *nutantis*, ppr. of *nuto*, to nod.] In *bot.* drooping or nodding: applied to stems, &c., when bent towards the end near the flower, as in the narcissus, *Scilla nutans*, &c.

Nutation (nū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nuto*, freq. from *nuo*, to nod.] 1. A nodding.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*

2. In *astron.* a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipsis, having its longer axis directed towards the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it. The consequence of this real motion of the pole is an apparent approach and recess of all the stars in the heavens to the pole in the same period; and the same cause will give rise to a small alternate advance and recess of the equinoctial points, by which, in the same period, both the longitudes and right ascensions of the stars will be also alternately increased or diminished. This nutation, however, is combined with another motion, viz. the precession of the equinoxes, and in virtue of the two motions the path which the pole describes is neither an ellipsis nor a circle, but a gently undulated ring; and these undulations constitute each of them a nutation of the earth's axis. Both these motions and their combined effect arise from the same physical cause, viz. the action of the sun and moon upon the earth. See PRECESSION.—3. In *pathol.* a constant nodding or oscillation of the head, by which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions. *Dunglison.*

Nut-bone (nut'bōn), *n.* In *farriery*, a sesamoid bone at the posterior side of the pastern-joint. *Goodrich.*

Nut-breaker (nut'brāk-ėr), *n.* A name of the nut-cracker and of the nut-hatch.

Nut-brown (nut'broun), *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried. 'The spicy, *nut-brown* ale.' *Milton.*

Nut-cracker (nut'krak-ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts.—2. The name of an insessorial bird rarely seen in Britain. It is generally referred to the crow family, and so placed as to approximate either to the woodpeckers or starlings. *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, or European nut-cracker, is about the size of the jackdaw, but with a longer tail. It combines to a considerable extent the habits of the woodpeckers and those of the omnivorous birds. It has received the name of nut-cracker from its feeding upon nuts. The *N. hemispila* is found in the Himalaya Mountains; and the *N. columbiana*, noted for the diversified beauty of its plumage, frequents rivers and sea-shores in America. Called sometimes *Nut-breaker*.

Nut-fastening (nut'fas-n-ing), *n.* See NUT-LOCK.

Nut-gall (nut'gal), *n.* An excrescence of the oak. See GALL.

Nut-hatch (nut'hach), *n.* [The *hatch* is probably a softened form of *hack*.] The

Nut-hatch (*Sitta europæa*).

common name of birds of the genus Sitta. The common European nut-hatch (*S. europæa*) is a scansorial bird, of shy and solitary habits, frequenting woods and feeding on insects chiefly. It also eats the kernel of the hazel-nut, breaking the shell with great dexterity. The female lays her eggs in holes of trees, and hisses like a snake when disturbed. Called also *Nut-breaker*, *Nut-jobber*, and *Nut-pecker*.

Nuthetes (nū'thet-ez), *n.* [Gr. *nouthetеō*, I admonish or put in mind.] A fossil lizard from the Purbeck beds of the upper oolite, so called from its affinities to the monitors of India.

Nut-hook (nut'hōk), *n.* 1. A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand. *Dekker.*

2.† A bailiff who hooks or seizes evil-doers; a catch-poll. *Shak.*

Nut-jobber (nut'job-ėr), *n.* Same as *Nut-hatch*.

Nut-lock (nut'lok), *n.* A device for fastening a bolt nut in place and preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of the machinery. Called also *Nut-fastening*, *Jam-nut*.

Nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* [O.E. *notemugge*, the first part being *nut*, the second from O.Fr. *muguette*, from L. *muscus*, musk, in O.Fr. the *nutmeg* being called *noix muguette*, the scented nut.] The kernel of the fruit of *Myristica moschata* or *fragrans*. (See MYRISTICA.) This fruit is a nearly

Nutmeg (*Myristica moschata*).

spherical drupe of the size and somewhat of the shape of a small pear. The fleshy part is of a yellowish colour without, almost white within, and 4 or 5 lines in thickness, and opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, presenting to view the nut surrounded by its arillus. (See MACE.) The nut drops out, and the arillus withers. The nut is oval, the shell very hard and dark brown. This immediately envelops the kernel, which is the nutmeg as commonly sold in the shops. The tree producing this fruit grows principally in the islands of Banda, in the East Indies, and has been introduced into Sumatra, India, Brazil, and the West Indies. It reaches the height of 20 or 30 feet, producing numerous branches. The colour of the bark of the trunk is a reddish-brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The nutmeg is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery.—*Nutmeg butter*, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg by expression.—*Nutmeg grater*, a device in various forms for grating nutmegs. 'Rough as *nutmeg grater*.' *Aaron Hill.*—*Nutmeg oil*, a transparent oil, having a specific gravity 948, an odour of nutmeg, and a burning, aromatic taste, got from the seeds of *M. fragrans* by distillation with water.

Nutmegged (nut'megd), *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg.

Nutmeggy (nut'meg-i), *a.* Having the appearance or character of a nutmeg.

Again and again I met with the *nutmeggy* liver, strongly marked. *Sir T. Watson.*

Nutmeg-tree (nut'meg-trē), *n.* *Myristica fragrans* or *moschata*. See NUTMEG.

Nut-oil (nut'oil), *n.* An oil professedly obtained from walnuts, which is thought to be superior to the best linseed-oil for delicate pigments. When deprived of its mucilage it is pale, transparent, and limpid. *Ure.*

Nutpe (nut'pē), *n.* An Egyptian divinity, sister and wife of Seb, and mother of Osiris

and Isis, and as such called the mother of the gods. She corresponds to the Greek Rhea.

Nut-pecker (nut'pek-ėr), *n.* Same as *Nut-hatch*.

Nut-pine (nut'pīn), *n.* A species of pine (*Pinus monophylla*), found in the Rocky Mountains, bearing in its cones nutritious seeds. *Simmonds.*

Nutria, Neutria (nū'tri-a), *n.* [Sp. *nutria, lutria, lutra*, from L. *lutra*, an otter.] The commercial name for the skins of *Myapotamus coypus*, the coypou of Molina. See COYPOU.

Nutrication † (nū-tri-kā'shon), *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *a.* [L. *nutrio*, to nourish.] Nourishing; nutritive; nutritious.

Nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *n.* Any substance which nourishes; a nutritious substance.

Nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received in strength and *nutriment* diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

2. *Fig.* that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum. 'The *nutriment* that feeds the mind.' *Swift.*

Nutrimental (nū-tri-men'tal), *a.* Having the qualities of food; nutritious; nourishing; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*. *Arbuthnot.*

Nutritial † (nū-tri'shal), *a.* Connected with or pertaining to nutrition. 'Had *nutritial* rights.' *Chapman.*

Nutrition (nū-tri'shon), *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, are able to absorb into their system their proper food, thus promoting their growth or repairing the waste of their tissues; the function by which the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues —a process by which the various parts of an organism either increase in size from additions made to already formed parts, or by which the various parts are maintained in the same general conditions of form, size, and composition, which they have already by development and growth attained. It involves and comprehends all those acts and processes which are devoted to the repair of bodily waste, and to the maintenance of the growth and vigour of all living tissues.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

Nutritious (nū-tri'shus), *a.* Containing or serving as nutriment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing; as, *nutritious* substances; *nutritious* food.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious. *J. Philips.*

The *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

Nutritiously (nū-tri'shus-li), *adv.* In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

Nutritiousness (nū-tri'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being nutritious.

Nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition. 'The *nutritive* functions.' *Dunglison.*

Nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-li), *adv.* In a nutritive manner; nutritiously; nourishingly.

Nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being nutritive.

Nutriture † (nū'tri-tūr), *n.* The quality of nourishing.

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey.*

Nut-shell (nut'shel), *n.* The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel or the pericarp: sometimes used proverbially for a thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nut-shell*, I had never got off again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To be* or *lie in a nutshell*, to be in small compass; to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement.

A nervous patient who is never worried, is a nervous patient cured. There it is *in a nut-shell*. *W. Collins.*

Nuttalite (nut'al-īt), *n.* [In honour of Thomas *Nuttal*, an American professor of mineralogy.] Same as *Scapolite* (which see).

Nutter (nut'ėr), *n.* A nut-gatherer. 'Hazel-wood, by autumn *nutters* haunted.' *Tennyson.*

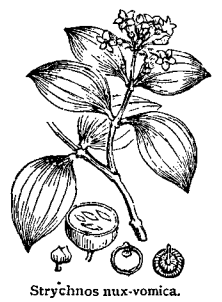
Nut-tree (nut'trē), *n.* The name given to the *Corylus Avellana* (Linn.), a well-known British hedge tree, of which there are several varieties, as the filbert, cob-nut, &c.

Nutty (nut'i), *a.* 1. Abounding in nuts.—2. Having the flavour of nuts; as, *nutty* wine.

Nut-weevil (nut'wē-vl), *n.* An insect, a species of Balaninus, which deposits its eggs in nuts. See BALANINUS.

Nut-wrench (nut'rensh), *n.* An instrument for fixing or removing the nuts on screws.

Nux-vomica (nuks-vom'i-ka), *n.* [A modern Latin name: *nux*, a nut, and *vomeo*, to vomit.] The fruit of a species of Strychnos (*S. nux-vomica*), growing in various places in the East Indies. It is about the size and shape of a small orange, and has a very bitter acrid taste. It is known as a very virulent poison, and is remarkable for containing the vegeto-alkali *strychnia*.



Strychnos nux-vomica.

Nuzzer, Nuzzerana (nuz'zėr, nuz-zėr-ä'na), *n.* In East India, a present or offering made to a superior.

Nuzzle † (nuz'l), *v.t.* [A form of *noursle*, from *nurse*.] To nurse; to foster.

The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry ever so long before. *Milton.*

Nuzzle † (nuz'l), *v.i.* [Corrupted from *nestle*.] To house as in a nest; to nestle.

Nuzzle (nuz'l), *v.t.* [From *nose*.] 1. To put a ring into the nose of, as a hog.—2. To root up with the nose.

Nuzzle (nuz'l), *v.i.* 1. To work with the nose, as a pig; to rub the nose closely against anything, or push it into any soft substance. 2. To go with the nose towards the ground.

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom.—4. To loiter; to idle. [Provincial English.]

Nyas (nī'as), *n.* Same as *Nias*.

Nyaya (nyä'ya), *n.* [Skr., from *ni*, into, and *aya*, a going.] The name of a system of Hindu philosophy, which, amidst a mass of wholly unintelligible doctrines, embodies that of the transmigration of souls, and which makes the highest attainable good of man consist in the emancipation from the destiny of being born again after death.

Nyctaginaceæ, Nyctagineæ (nik'ta-ji-nā''sē-ē, nik-ta-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants inhabiting the warmer parts of the world. In consequence of the generally purgative quality of the roots of species of this order, one of them was supposed to have been the true jalap plant, which is, however, now known to be a mistake. The Mirabilis, or marvel of Peru, Abronia, and Pisonia are genera.

Nyctalopia (nik-ta-lō'pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *nyktalōpia*, from *nyktalōps*, able to see by night only—*nyx, nyktos*, night, and *ōps*, the eye.] 1. The faculty of seeing in darkness or in a faint light, with privation of sight in daylight.—2. The disorder from which this faculty proceeds. The term has also been applied to hemeralopia or night-blindness, the exactly opposite defect of vision.

Nyctalops (nik'ta-lops), *n.* [Gr. *nyktalōps*. See above.] One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nyctalopy (nik'ta-lō-pi), *n.* Same as *Nyctalopia*.

Nycteris (nik'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *nykteris*, a bat.] A genus of bats belonging to the Rhinolophidæ or horseshoe family, especially remarkable for the faculty of distending the skin by blowing through an aperture at the bottom of the cheek-pouch of each side, so that it looks like a balloon furnished with head, wings, and feet. The purpose of this is probably to diminish its specific gravity.

Nycthemeron (nik-them'ē-ron), *n.* [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, and *hēmera*, day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nyctibius (nik-tib'i-us), *n.* [Gr. *nyktos*, night, and *bios*, life.] A genus of birds indigenous to South America, belonging to the family Caprimulgidæ, or, as they are now more commonly placed, to the Coraciadæ.

Nycticebidæ, Nycticebinæ (nik-ti-sē'bi-dē, nik-ti-sē'bi-nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, *kēbos*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness.] A sub-family of quadrumana, including the Loris. The tail is absent or rudimentary, the ears short and rounded, the eyes large and placed close together. They are nocturnal, slow in their motions, live mostly on trees, and feed on birds, fruit, and insects. They are natives of the eastern portion of the Old World, as Java, Ceylon, &c.

Nycticebus (nik-ti-sē'bus), *n.* The kukang or slow-paced loris, the typical animal of Nycticebidæ. See KUKANG.

Nycticorax (nik-ti-kō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *nyktos*, night, and *korax*, a crow or raven.] The night-heron, a genus of birds of the heron tribe. See NIGHT-HERON.

Nyctinomus (nik-tin'o-mus), *n.* [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, and *nomos*, a habitation.] A genus of bats with very large outer ears and extensive wings. *N. egyptiacus* is of a reddish colour, and about 3 inches in length. It inhabits the tombs and vaults of the large ruins in Egypt.

Nyctipithecus (nik'ti-pī-thē''kus), *n.* [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, and *pithēkos*, a monkey.] A genus of American monkeys of the family Cebidæ, of which one species is the well-known douroucouli. They appear to represent the lemur tribe in America. Their habits are nocturnal and their movements cat-like.

Nyctisaura (nik-ti-są'ra), *n. pl.* A group of nocturnal lizards belonging to the sub-order Pachyglossæ.

Nyctophilus (nik-tof'il-us), *n.* [Gr. *'nyx, nyktos*, night, and *phileō*, to love.] A genus of bats of the family Vespertillionidæ, sub-family Rhinolophinæ.

Nye † (nī), *v.i.* [See NIGH.] To advance; to approach; to draw near. *Spenser.*

Nye (nī), *n.* [Contr. from *nide*.] A brood of pheasants.

Nylgau (nil'gą), *n.* [Hind. and Per. *nīl-gau* —*nīl*, blue, and *gau*, a cow, ox.] The *Portax picta* or *tragocamelus*, a species of antelope as large as or larger than a stag, inhabiting the forests of Northern India, Persia, &c. The horns are short and bent forward; there is a beard under the middle of the neck; the hair is grayish blue. The female has no horns. The nylgau is much hunted as one of the noblest beasts of the chase. Spelled also *Neelghau Nilghau*.

Nyllée (nil'lē), *a.* In *her.* said of a cross resembling a slender moline cross.

Nym † (nim), *v.t.* See NIM.

Nymph (nimf), *n.* [L. *nympha*, Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph.] 1. In *myth.* one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young, who were considered as tutelary spirits not only of certain localities, but also of certain races and families. They occur generally in connection with some other divinity of higher rank, and they were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Those who presided over rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naïads*; those over mountains, *Oreads*; those over woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads*; those over the sea, *Nereids*.

2. In *poetry*, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel.

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. Same as *Nympha*.

Nympha (nim'fa), *n.* The pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia of an insect; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

Nymphæ (nim'fē), *n. pl.* In *anat.* the labia minora, two semicircular glandular membranes situated within the labia majora of the vulva.

Nymphæa (nim-fē'a), *n.* [L. *nympha*, a water-nymph.] A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Nymphæaceæ, of which it is the type. The *N. alba*, or white water-lily, grows in pools, lakes, and slow rivers in Britain, and in respect of beauty is considered the queen of British flowers. The stems are said to be better than oak-galls for dyeing gray, and they are employed for tanning leather.

Nymphæaceæ (nim-fē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of aquatic plants containing the water-lilies of various parts of the world. They are polypetalous polyandrous exogens, with the sides of the cells of the fruit covered

Nymphæa Lotus (Egyptian water-lily).

with numerous seeds. The stems are bitter and astringent, and the seeds, which taste like those of the poppy, may be used as food, and hence the Victoria is called water-maize in South America. The species are most prized for the beauty of their flowers; as the *Nymphæa alba* (see NYMPHÆA), the *Nuphar lutea* (see NUPHAR), and the *Victoria regia*, the flowers of which measure as much as 4 feet in circumference. Some of the leaves of Victoria are 6 feet long.

Nymphal† (nim'fal), *n.* One of the ten divisions (nymphals) of Drayton's poem, *The Muse's Elysium.*

This *nymphal* nought but sweetness breathes.
Drayton.

Nymphal (nim'fal), *a.* Relating to nymphs; nymphean. *J. Philips.*

Nymphal (nim'fal), *n.* A member of one of Lindley's alliances, the Nymphales, which includes the Nymphæaceæ, Nelumbiaceæ, &c.

Nymphalidæ (nim-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Nymphalis*, one of the genera.] A family of butterflies, among which are included those bearing the English names of the peacock, painted lady, Camberwell beauty, red admiral, &c.

Nymphean (nim-fē'an), *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs. 'Cool *nymphean* grots.' *John Dyer.*

Nymphet† (nim'fet), *n.* A little nymph. 'The *nymphets* sporting there.' *Drayton.*

Nymphic, Nymphical (nim'fik, nim'fik-al), *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.

Nymphiparous (nim-fip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *nympha*, a nymph, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing nymphs or pupæ.

Nymphish (nim'fish), *a.* Relating to nymphs; nymph-like.

In this third song great threat'nings are,
And tending all to *nymphish* war. *Drayton.*

Nymph-like, Nymphly (nimf'lik, nimf'li), *a.* Resembling nymphs. '*Nymph-like* step.' *Milton.*

Nympholepsy (nim'fō-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lēpsis*, a taking, from *lambanō*, to take.] A species of madness, possession, ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked on a nymph. *De Quincey.* 'The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair.' *Byron.* [Rare.]

Nymphomany, Nymphomania (nim'fō-mā-ni, nim-fō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness.] Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females.

Nymphotomy (nim-fot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

Nyroca (ni-rō'ka), *n.* A genus of ducks, containing the pochard (*N. ferina*).

Nys† (niz). [*Ne* and *is*.] None is; is not. 'Thou findest fault where *nys* to be found.' *Spenser.*

Nyssa (nis'a), *n.* A genus of North American trees, including the tupelo or pepperidge-tree and black-gum. *Goodrich.*

Nystagmus (nis-tag'mus), *n.* [Gr. *nystagmos*, from *nystazō*, to nod, especially in sleep.] In *med.* a winking of the eyes such as happens when a person is very sleepy; also, a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball from side to side. *Dunglison.*

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. The sound that was originally represented by this letter was no doubt a pure vowel sound, such as that in *mortal*, which is also the sound it generally has in the continental tongues. This was not one of the original Aryan vowel sounds (these being *a*, *i*, and *u* sounded as in Latin or Italian), but arose from the modification of an original *a* or *u*. (See A.) This sound is produced by protruding the lips with a rounded opening, and *o* is therefore called the labial vowel, *ī* (*ē*) being the palatal, and *a* (*ä*) the guttural. In English O has seven distinct sounds and shades of sound: (1) as in *nōte*, which, as commonly pronounced in the South of England, is really a diphthongal sound, being composed of a long *ō* sound terminating in a slight *oo* (as in *proof*) sound. This is the sound heard in *go, blow, rove*, &c.; also in the digraphs *oa* (*boat, groan*, &c.); *oe* (*woe, goes*); *ou* (*though*). (2) The similar short sound without the final *oo* sound, commonly heard in unaccented syllables where *o* forms the whole syllable, or terminates it, as in *tobacco.* (3) The sound of *o* in *not*, as in *cost, gone, top;* also in the digraph *ou* (*hough*). (4) The same sound lengthened through the influence of a following *r;* as in *mortal;* also in the digraph *ou* (*brought, sought*). (5) The sound of *o* in *move;* as in *do, tomb, prove;* also in the digraphs *oo* (*woo, room*), *ou* (*through, wound*). (6) The same sound but shorter (the sound of *u* in *bull*); as in *wolf, woman;* also in the digraphs *oo* (*book, wood*), *ou* (*could*). (7) The sound of *u* in *tub;* as in *comfort, won, come, done, love;* also in the digraphs *oe* (*does*), *oo* (*blood*), *ou* (*country, enough*). The *ō* sound in genuine English words commonly represents A. Sax. *ā;* thus A. Sax. *gā, āc, stān, nā* = E. *go, oak, stone, no: oo* again commonly represents A. Sax. *ō;* thus A. Sax. *fōt, blōd, tō* = *foot, blood, too*, &c.—O is the usual character for a cypher or nought; it was also sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and with a dash over it, Ō, for 11,000.—In *old music*, O was a mark of triple time (*tempus perfectum*), from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O,† *n.* pl. **Oes** (ōz). 1. Anything circular or resembling the letter *o*; as, a round spot of any kind; a spangle, &c. 'Fiery *oes* and eyes of light.' *Shak.* '*Oes* or spangs.' *Bacon.*

Or may we cram
Within this wooden *O* [the theatre] the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shak.*

2. The arithmetical cipher. 'Now thou art an *O* without a figure.' *Shak.*

O', *prep.* An abbreviation of *Of* or *On.* 'Some god *o'* the island.' *Shak.* 'Still you keep *o'* the windy side of the law.' *Shak.*

O, *interj.* 1. An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address. In practice authors do not always preserve a distinction between this particle and *oh*, a particle of emotion prefixed to a sentence or clause expressing sentiment or passion. As regards punctuation, when O is, or should be, the word, the mark of exclamation, if employed at all, is placed after the noun of address; as, 'Hear, *O* Israel!' but when *oh* is the proper word, the mark is placed immediately after it; thus, *oh!—Oh, dear!* and *Oh, dear me!* exclamations expressive of surprise, uneasiness, or exhaustion, fear, pain, and the like. They are regarded as corruptions of Fr. *O Dieu!* or It. *O Dio!* O God! and It. *O Dio mio!* O my God!—2. Used as a noun.

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*? *Shak.*

3.† Ho, an exclamation used to command a cessation of noise, fighting, &c. 'An heraud on a scaffold made an *O*.' *Chaucer.*

O. [Ir. *o*, a descendant; Gael. *ogha*, Sc. *oe*, a grandson.] A common prefix in Irish surnames, and equivalent to *Mac*, son of, in Gaelic and many Irish names.

O,† *a.* One. 'He moste as wel sayn *o* word, as an other.' *Chaucer.*

Oad† (ōd). For *Woad.*

Oaf (ōf), *n.* [O.E. *ouphe*, an elf, *aulf*, a changeling, an oaf, from Icel. *álfr*, an elf. See ELF.] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another who is carried off by them.

The fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead. 'The fear of breeding fools and *oafs*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Oafish (ōf'ish), *a.* Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [Rare.]

Oafishness (ōf'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dulness; folly. [Rare.]

Oak (ōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *āc*, a name of this tree common to the Teutonic tongues; Sc. *aik*, Icel. *eik*, D. *eik*, L.G. *eeke*, Dan. *eeg*, Sw. *ek*, G. *eiche*. Root meaning unknown.] The English name of the trees and shrubs belonging to the genus Quercus, nat. order Cupuliferæ; also its wood. The oak from the remotest antiquity has obtained a pre-eminence among trees, and has not unjustly been styled the 'monarch of the woods.' In the traditions of Europe and a great part of Asia the oak appears as a most important element in religious and civil ceremonies. It was held sacred by the Greeks and Romans, and no less so by the ancient Gauls and Britons. The species of oak are very numerous, generally natives of the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. They have alternate simple leaves, which are entire in some, but in the greater number variously lobed and sinuated or cut; evergreen in some, but more generally deciduous. The common oak attains a height of from 50 to 100 or even 150 feet, with a diameter of trunk of from 4 to 8 feet. Noble specimens of oak-trees, and some of them historically celebrated, exist in almost all parts of Britain; but are much more frequent in England than in Scotland. The oak subserves a greater number of useful purposes than almost any other kind of forest tree, the wood being hard, tough, tolerably flexible, strong without being too heavy, not readily penetrated by water, and bearing alternations of wet and dry better than most other woods. For more than a thousand years British ships were mainly built of common oak (*Q. robur*). The American white oak (*Q. alba*) and the live-oak (*Q. virens*) were also much used for the same purpose. The bark of the oak-tree is very valuable, and is preferred to all other substances for the purpose of tanning. Gallic acid exists abundantly in the oak. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are employed, on account of their astringency, externally in cases of gangrene; and the same astringent principle which pervades all the species has caused them to be employed as febrifuges, tonics, and stomachics. Cork is the bark of *Q. suber*, or cork oak. (See CORK.) Galls are the produce of *Q. infectoria*. (See GALL.) The name oak is sometimes popularly applied to timber of very different genera; thus African teak is often called *African oak;* while in Australia

Oak (*Quercus robur*).

the term oak is applied to some species of Casuarina—*Green oak*, a condition of oak-wood caused by its being impregnated with the spawn of *Peziza æruginosa*, a species of fungus, which communicates a beautiful green tint, in which state it is much used for ornamentation. — *Jerusalem oak*, the *Chenopodium Botrys*.— *Stone oak* (*Lithocarpus javanensis*) of Java, so named from the extreme hardness of its timber, is a tree of the same family with the true oaks. — *To sport one's oak*, in *university slang*, to be 'not at home' to visitors; notified by closing the outer or *oak* door of one's rooms. — *The Oaks stakes*, a race for three-year-old fillies, carrying a weight of 8 st. 10 lbs. each, run at Epsom during the Derby week; the distance being about a mile and a half. They were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1779, and received their name from Lambert's Oaks in the parish of Woodmansterne, formerly an inn.

Oriental Gall Oak (*Q. infectoria*) and Gall-fly.

Oak-apple (ōk'ap-l), *n.* An oak-gall. See GALL.

Oak-beauty (ōk'bū-ti), *n.* The popular name of a British moth (*Biston prodromaria*) of the family Geometridæ, whose caterpillar feeds on the oak.

Oaken (ōk'n), *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak; consisting of oak-trees, or of branches, leaves, &c., of the oak; as, an *oaken* plank or bench. 'Oaken timber wherewith to build ships.' *Bacon.* 'An *oaken* bower.' *Milton.* 'An *oaken* garland, to be worn on festivals.' *Addison.*

Oakenpin (ōk'n-pin), *n.* An apple, so called from its hardness. *Mortimer.*

Oaker† (ōk'ėr), *n.* Same as *Ochre. Spenser.*

Oak-evergreen (ōk'ev-ėr-grēn), *n.* The *Quercus Ilex* of the south of Europe.

Oak-gall (ōk'gal). See GALL.

Oak-leather (ōk'leTH-ėr), *n.* A kind of fungus-spawn found in old oaks running down the fissures, and when removed not unlike white kid-leather. It is very common in America, where it is sometimes used for spreading plasters on.

Oakling (ōk'ling), *n.* A young oak. *Tennyson.*

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*. *Evelyn.*

Oak-lungs (ōk'lungz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea;* lung-wort.

Oak-paper (ōk'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper-hangings stained like oak.

Oak-spangle (ōk'spang-gl), *n.* A kind of gall on the leaves of the oak.

Oak-tree (ōk'trē), *n.* The oak: used adjectively in extract.

The clayey band, from which the name Weald clay is derived is . . . favourable to the growth of the oak, whence it was originally called by Dr. Mantell the *oak-tree* clay. *Austed.*

Oakum (ōk'um), *n.* [A. Sax. *âcumba, æcemba, æcumba*, tow, oakum, from prefix *â*, away, out, and *camb*, a comb, *cemban*, to comb, lit. that which is combed out; comp. *cumba*, tow.] 1. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hackling. *E. H. Knight.* 2. The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres: used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. That formed from untarred ropes is called white oakum.

Oaky (ōk'i), *a.* Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong. 'The *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men.' *Bp. Hall.*

Oannes (ō-an'ēz), *n.* The Chaldean sea-god. He is described as having the head and body of a fish, to which were added a human head and feet. In the day-time he lived with men to instruct them in the arts and sciences, but at night retired to the ocean.

Oar (ōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *âr;* Icel. *âr*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra*, perhaps from root *ar*, seen in A. Sax. *erian*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *aro*, to plough.] 1. A long piece of timber, flat at one end and round at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, or galley through the water. The flat part, which is dipped into the water, is called the *blade;* the other end is the *handle;* and the part between the two is called the *loom*. The oar rests in a hole in the gunwale, called the *rowlock*, or between two pins called *thole pins*. The action of an oar in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power, the water the fulcrum, against which the oar presses, and the rowlock the point at which the opposition caused by the weight of the boat and its cargo is felt. Oars are frequently used for steering, as in whale boats.—To *boat oars*, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.—*To feather the oars.* See FEATHER, *v.t.*—*To lie on the oars*, to suspend rowing, but without boating the oars; hence, *fig.* to cease from work; to rest. — *To muffle the oars.* See MUFFLED.—*To put one's oar in*, to take part in the business or concerns of others, especially officiously.

I *put my oar in* no man's boat. *Thackeray.*

—*To ship the oars*, to place them in the rowlocks.—*To unship the oars*, to take them out of the rowlocks.—*To toss the oars*, to throw up the blades and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat: a kind of salute.—2. In *brewing*, a blade or paddle with which the mash is stirred. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. An oar-like appendage or swimming organ of an animal, as the neuropodium of an annelid.—4. An oarsman; as, he is an excellent *oar.*

Oar (ōr), *v.i.* To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.
Pope.

Oar (ōr), *v.t.* To impel by rowing. 'Some to a low song *oared* a shallop.' *Tennyson.*

Oared (ōrd), *a.* Furnished with oars: used in composition; as, a four-*oared* boat.

Oar-footed (ōr'fut-ed), *a.* Having feet capable of being used for oars, as certain animals.

Oaritis (ō-ä-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ôarion*, the ovary, and *itis*, the termination denoting inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the ovary.

Oar-lock (ōr'lok), *n.* A rowlock.

Oar-propeller (ōr-prō-pel'ėr), *n.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

Oarsman (ōrz'man), *n.* One who rows with an oar; a boatman.

Oar-swivel (ōr'swi-vel), *n.* A kind of rowlock, a pivotal device for an oar on the gunwale of a boat.

Oar-weed (ōr'wēd), *n.* A sea-weed of the genus Laminaria, *L. digitata;* tangle.

Oary (ōr'i), *a.* Having the form or use of an oar. [Rare.]

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

Oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* pl. **Oases** (ō-ā'sēz). [L. and Gr., from Coptic *oueh*, to dwell, and *saa*, to drink.] Originally, the name of the fertile spots in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or less vegetation, but now applied to any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively. 'My one *oasis* in the dust and drouth of city life.' *Tennyson.*

Fountains are never so fresh and vegetation never so glorious as when you stumble upon some *oasis* after wandering over an arid wilderness. *Edin. Rev.*

Oast (ōst), *n.* [Probably borrowed from D. *ast, eest, eijst*, a kiln.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

Oasthouse (ōst'hous), *n.* A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

The hops are measured off, and taken to *oast-houses* twice a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts. *Morton.*

Oat (ōt), *n.* [O.E. *ote, ate, oote*, A. Sax. *âta*, the oat; Icel. *æti*, an eatable, oats; from the root of *eat.*] 1. A genus of grasses (Avena), containing many species, and valuable for the grain they produce. (See AVENA.) The word is used in the plural when a quantity of the plant in cultivation or the grain is spoken of; as, a field of *oats;* a peck of *oats*. The oat is cultivated extensively in all temperate climates, and though principally grown as food for horses, it is also extensively used, when ground into meal, as human food. The principal species are the common oat (*A. sativa*), Tartarian oat (*A. orientalis*), also called Hungarian oat, and Siberian oat; naked oat (*A. nuda*), Chinese oat (*A. chinensis*), short oat (*A. brevis*), &c. The cultivated species of oats are subdivided into a large number of varieties, which are distinguished from each other by colour, size, form of seeds, quality of straw, period of ripening, liability to shed their seeds in high winds, adaptation to particular soils and climates, and other characteristics.—*Wild oats*, originally a wild, rakish, dissipated person. 'Certain light brains and *wild oats*.' *Becon.* Now used for youthful excesses, dissipated or rakish habits, and generally in the phrase *to sow one's wild oats*, to indulge in youthful excesses; to practise the dissipations to which one is prone in the early part of life; hence *to have sown one's wild oats* is to have given up youthful follies.—2.† A pipe of *oaten* straw. *Milton.*

Oatcake (ōt'kāk), *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oaten (ōt'n), *a.* Pertaining to or made of oats or oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes. 'When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws.' *Shak.*

Oat-fowl (ōt'foul), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Plectrophanes nivalis* (snow-bunting).

Oat-grass (ōt'gras), *n.* The common name of several British grasses, mostly, but not always of the genus Avena. 'The *oat-grass* and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool.' *Tennyson.*

Oath (ōth), *n.* pl. **Oaths** (ōTHz). [A. Sax. *âth*, Sc. *aith*, Icel. *eithr*, Dan. and Sw. *ed*, Goth. *aiths*, D. *eed*, G. *eid*, oath.] 1. A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favour if the declaration is false; or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfil it. The taking of a false oath is called perjury. In point of law, an oath is that kind of solemn declaration which is necessary as a condition to the filling of some office more or less public, or of giving evidence in a court of justice. Oaths are divided into two classes: —(*a*) Assertory oaths, or those by which something is asserted as true. (*b*) Promissory oaths, or those by which something is promised; such as the oaths of princes to rule constitutionally; the oath of allegiance, which is now substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration formerly exacted; the oath of office, the oath of witnesses, &c. Witnesses are allowed to take an oath in any form which they consider binding on their conscience. Provision is made in the cases of those who have conscientious objections to the taking of an oath, or those who are objected to as incompetent to take an oath, whereby they are allowed to substitute an affirmation or solemn promise and declaration. Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act.—2. A blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything associated with our eternal destinies, either by way of appeal, imprecation, or ejaculation. 'A good mouth-filling *oath*.' *Shak.*

Oathable† (ōth'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be sworn.

You are not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shak.*

Oath-breaking (ōth'brāk-ing), *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

I told him gently of our grievances,
Of his *oath-breaking*. *Shak.*

Oath-rite (ōth'rīt), *n.* The form used at the taking of an oath.

Oatmalt (ōt'mąlt), *n.* Malt made of oats.

Oatmeal (ōt'mēl), *n.* 1. Meal made from oats.—2.† A name given to one of a band of riotous profligates who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century. *Ford.* 3. A plant of the genus Panicum; panic-grass.

Oaze (ōz), *n.* In *geol.* the soft, slimy mud found covering large areas of the sea bottom. More commonly called *Ooze.*

In the very deepest parts of the ocean, as in the Atlantic, the sediment consists almost exclusively of the calcareous *oaze* derived from the disintegration of the shells of marine animals. *Prof. Young.*

Ob (ob). A Latin preposition occurring as a prefix in a number of words with such meanings as before, about, against, towards, over-against, over, and also sometimes that of inversion or state of being at the back; as, *obovate*, inversely ovate, *obclavate*, inversely club-shaped, *occiput*, the back of the head. It is often merely intensive. The *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *occasion, offer, oppose.*

Obambulate† (ob-am′bū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *ob-ambulo*—prefix *ob*, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk about. *Cockeram.*

Obambulation† (ob-am′bū-lā″shon), *n.* A walking about.

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don. *Gayton.*

Oban (ō′ban), *n.* The principal gold coin of Japan, worth about £4, 2*s.*

Ob-and-sol† (ob′and-sol), *n.* An abbreviation for *Objection and Solution* frequently found in the margins of old books of controversial divinity. *Burton.*

Ob-and-soler,† **Ob-and-soller**† (ob′and-sol-ėr), *n.* [See above.] A scholastic disputant; a religious controversialist; a polemic.

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *ob-and-solers*,
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools. *Hudibras.*

Obarne,† **Obarni**† (o-bär′nē), *n.* An ancient beverage, a kind of mead.

Chimney sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters hum
Meath and *obarni*. *B. Jonson.*

Obbligato (ob′li-gä-tō), *n.* An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

Obclavate (ob-klā′vāt), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *clavate*.] In *bot.* inversely clavate.

Obcompressed (ob-kom-prest′), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *compressed*.] In *bot.* compressed so that the two sutures of a fruit are brought into contact; flattened, back and front.

Obconic, Obconical (ob-kon′ik, ob-kon′ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *conic*.] In *bot.* conical, but having the apex downward.

Obcordate Leaf.

Obcordate (ob-kor′dāt), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *cordate*.] In *bot.* shaped like a heart, with the apex downward; as, an *obcordate* petal, legume, or leaf.

Obdormition (ob-dor-mi′-shon), *n.* [L. *obdormio*, to sleep—*ob*, and *dormio*, to sleep.] Sleep; sound sleep. 'A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Obduce (ob-dūs′), *v.t.* [L. *obduco*—*ob*, and *duco*, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. 'A cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis.' *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

Obduct† (ob-dukt′), *v.t.* [L. *obduco*. See OBDUCE.] To draw over; to cover; to obduce. *Sir T. Browne.*

Obduction (ob-duk′shon), *n.* [L. *obductio*. See OBDUCE.] The act of drawing over, as a covering. *Cockeram.*

Obduracy (ob′dū-ra-si), *n.* [See OBDURATE.] The state or quality of being obdurate; especially, the state of being hardened against moral influences; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy in wickedness. *Shak.*

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

Obdurate (ob′dū-rāt, formerly ob-dū′rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, from *obduro*, to harden—*ob*, intensive, and *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard.] 1. Hardened in heart, especially against moral influences; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence.

But to convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move the *obdurate* to relent? *Milton.*

2. Hard-hearted; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible; inexorable.

Ah, countrymen! if when you make your prayers,
God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,
How would it fare with your departing souls?
Shak.

3. Harsh; rugged; rough. [Rare.]

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

SYN. Hardened, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate, impenitent, callous, unfeeling, insensible, unsusceptible.

Obdurate† (ob′dū-rāt), *v.t.* To harden; to make obdurate. '*Obdurated* to the height of boldness.' *Dr. H. More.*

Obdurately (ob′dū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

Obdurateness (ob′dū-rāt-nes), *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin. '*Obdurateness* of men's hearts.' *Hammond.*

Obduration† (ob-dū-rā′shon), *n.* Obduracy. *Hooker.*

Obdure† (ob-dūr′), *v.i.* To become hard. 'Senseless of good, as stones they soon *obdure*.' *Heywood.*

Obdure† (ob-dūr′), *v.t.* [L. *obduro*. See OBDURATE.] To make obdurate; to harden.

Obdure† (ob-dūr′), *a.* Obdurate; hard.

If the general's heart be so *obdure*
To an old begging soldier. *Webster.*

Obduredness,† **Obdureness**† (ob-dūrd′nes, ob-dūr′nes), *n.* Obduracy. [Rare.]

Even the best of us lies open to a certain deadness and *obduredness* of heart. *Bp. Hall.*

Obeah (o-bē′a), *n.* A species of magical art or witchcraft practised among the African negroes. The practiser is called an *obeah-man* or *obeah-woman*. Written also *Obi*.

Obedible† (ō-bē′di-bl), *a.* Obedient; submissive; compliant. '*Obedible* submission.' *Bp. Hall.*

Obedience (ō-bē′di-ens), *n.* [Fr. *obédience*, from L. *obedientia*, obedience. See OBEY.] 1. The act or habit of obeying; compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority; as, *obedience* to a person or to a law or command; to reduce a person to *obedience*. 'Reclaimed to your *obedience* fifty fortresses.' *Shak.* 'To give *obedience* where 'tis truly owed.' *Shak.*—2. Words or action expressive of respect or reverence; dutifulness. 'To speak my thanks and my *obedience*.' *Shak.*

If I affect it (the crown) more
Than as your honour and as your renown,
Let me no more from this *obedience* rise
Which my most inward true and duteous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and exterior bending.
Shak.

3. In *eccles. hist.* (*a*) a party of adherents; as, the Avignon *obedience;* the *obedience* of Gregory XIII., &c. (*b*) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his subjects any special precept or instruction.—*Passive obedience*, unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful. Passive obedience and non-resistance to the powers that be have sometimes been taught as a political doctrine.

Obedienciary† (ō-bē-di-en′shi-ar-i), *n.* One who obeys. '*Obedienciaries* to their church.' *Foxe.*

Obedient (ō-bē′di-ent), *a.* [L. *obediens*, ppr. of *obedio*, to obey. See OBEY.] Submissive to authority, constraint, or control; yielding compliance; dutiful; willing to obey. '*Obedient* to government and peaceable one towards another.' *Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command.
Pope.

SYN. Dutiful, compliant, observant, regardful, subservient, submissive, obsequious.

Obediential (ō-bē′di-en″shal), *a.* According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command. *Hammond.*

—*Obediential obligations*, in *Scots law*, as opposed to *conventional obligations*, are such as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children.

Obediently (ō-bē′di-ent-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; with obedience; with due submission to commands; dutifully; submissively.

Obeisance (ō-bā′sans), *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, from *obéir*, to obey, L. *obedio*.] 1.† Obedience. *Chaucer.*—2. A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, deference, or respect. 'Then call him, madam, do him all *obeisance*.' *Shak.* 'Curtseying her *obeisance*.' *Tennyson.*

They bowed and made *obeisance* as she passed.
Pope.

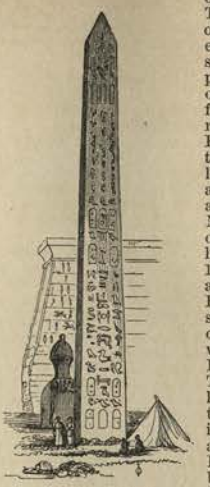
Obeisancy (ō-bā′san-si), *n.* Same as *Obeisance*. [Rare.]

Obeisant† (ō-bā′sant), *a.* [Fr. *obéissant*, ppr. of *obéir*, to obey.] Obedient. *Chaucer.*

Obeliscal (ob-ē-lis′kal), *a.* In the form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the Druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone set upright. *Stukeley.*

Obelisk (ob′ē-lisk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus;* Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit, and that from *belos*, a dart, from root *bel, bal*, seen in *ballō*, to throw.] 1. A column of a rectangular form, diminishing towards the top, generally finishing with a low pyramid. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all obelisks, that is, between one-ninth and one-tenth; and the thickness at the top is never less than half, nor greater than three-fourths of the thickness at the bottom. Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were always of a single block of stone; and many have been removed thence to Rome and other places. They seem to have been erected to record the honours or triumphs of the monarchs. The two largest obelisks were erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis; the height of these was 180 feet. They were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mehemet Ali in 1820 to England and France. The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in Paris in 1833. The English one lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected in London, in 1878, by private enterprise. Its height is 68 feet 5½ inches, and its breadth at the base 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches.—2. In *writing* or *printing*, a reference or mark (thus †) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of a page. It is also used for designating obsolete words, as a mark of censure, and for other purposes, varying with the pleasure of the writer.



Obelisk at Luxor.

The Lord Keeper . . . was scratched with their *obelisk*, that he favoured the Puritans. *Bp. Hacket.*

Obelisk (ob′ē-lisk), *v.t.* To mark with an obelisk, as in writing or printing.

Obelize (ob′ē-liz), *v.t.* To mark with an obelus; to mark as spurious or as suspicious.

Obelus (ob′ē-lus), *n.* [See OBELISK.] A mark so called from its resemblance to a needle, usually marked thus ——, or thus ÷, in ancient MSS. or old editions of the classics, and indicating a suspected passage or reading. The common use of the line —, in modern writing, is to mark the place of a break in the sense, where it is suspended, or where there is some awkward grammatical transition. It is also often used instead of a colon (:) or semicolon (;).

Obequitate† (ob-ek′wi-tāt), *v.i.* [L. *obequito*—*ob*, and *equito*, to ride, from *equus*, a horse.] To ride about. *Cockeram.*

Obequitation† (ob-ek′wi-tā″shon), *n.* The act of riding about. *Cockeram.*

Oberon (ob′ėr-on), *n.* 1. In *mediæval myth.* the king of the fairies. *Shak.* The name is identical with *Auberon* or *Alberon*, the first syllable of which is the old German word *alb*, Icel. *álfr*, elf or fairy. His consort's name was Titania or Mab.—2. A satellite of Uranus.

Oberration (ob-er-rā′shon), *n.* [L. *oberro*—prefix *ob*, and *erro*, to wander.] The act of wandering about. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Obese (ō′bēs), *a.* [L. *obesus*, fat—*ob*, intens., and *edo, esum*, to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy. *Gayton.*

An *obese* person, with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace. *Dickens.*

Obeseness, Obesity (ō-bēs′nes, ō-bes′i-ti), *n.* [L. *obesitas*, from *obesus*, fat.] The state or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency; extraordinary fatness. 'The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Obey (ō-bā′), *v.t.* [Fr. *obéir*, from L. *obedio, obedire*, to obey, O.L. *obœdire*—prefix *ob*, and *audio*, to hear. See AUDIBLE.] 1. To give ear to; to comply with the commands of; to pay submission to.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. Eph. vi. 1.

2. To be under the government of; to be ruled by.

Afric and India shall his power *obey*. *Dryden.*

3. To submit to the direction or control of; to yield to the impulse, power, influence, or operation of; as, the ship *obeys* the helm.

Obey (ō-bā′), *v.i.* To submit to commands or authority; to do as one is bid; to yield compliance. 'A courage to endure and to

obey.' Tennyson. Formerly when used as a neuter verb it was sometimes followed by *to* in accordance with the French idiom.

Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obeyed*.
Milton.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Obeyer (ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who yields obedience. *Price.*

Obeyingly (ō-bā'ing-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; complyingly; submissively.

Obeysance,† *n.* Obedience. See OBEISANCE.

Obeysing,† *n.* Obedience. *Chaucer.*

Obfirmate† (ob-fėr'māt), *v.t.* [L. *obfirmo, obfirmatum*—prefix *ob*, and *firmus*, strong.] To make firm; to harden in resolution. *Sheldon.*

Obfirmation† (ob-fėr-mā'shon), *n.* Hardened resolution; obstinacy.

All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind, by which they had shut their eyes against that light, was to be rescinded by repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Obfirmed† (ob-fėrmd'), *p.* and *a.* Obdurate; hardened; confirmed. *Bp. Hall.*

Obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *obfusco, obfuscatum*, for *offusco* — prefix *ob*, and *fusco*, to obscure, from *fuscus*, dark.] 1. To darken; to obscure.

His head, like a smoke-jack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfuscated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter. *Sterne.*

2. *Fig.* to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle; as, to be *obfuscated* with drink.

As for Uncle Pullet, he could hardly have been more *obfuscated* if Mr. Tulliver had said that he was going to send Tom to the Lord Chancellor.
George Eliot.

Obfuscate† (ob-fus'kāt), *a.* Darkened; obscured; clouded. 'A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight.' *Burton.*

Obfuscation (ob-fus-kā'shon), *n.* The act of obfuscating or rendering obscure; a clouding. *Burton.*

Obfusque† (ob-fusk'), *v.t.* To obfuscate; to darken.

Obi (ō'bi), *n.* Same as *Obeah.*

Obimbricate (ob-im'bri-kāt), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, reversed, and *imbricate.*] In *bot.* a term applied to an involucre the exterior scales of which are progressively longer than the interior ones.

Obit (ob'it), *n.* [L. *obitus*, death, from *obeo, obitum*, to die—*ob*, against, and *eo*, to go.] 1. Death; decease.—2. Funeral solemnities. 3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance held on the anniversary of his death.

In many of our colleges the *obit*, or anniversary of the death of the founder, is piously observed. *Hook.*

4. A particular length of slate. *Simmonds.*

Obiter (ob'it-ėr), *adv.* [L., from *ob*, along, and *iter*, a way.] In going along; by the by; by chance; incidentally; as, this legal opinion was given *obiter.—Obiter dictum, in law*, an incidental opinion, in contradistinction from a *judicial dictum.*

Obitual (o-bit'ū-al), *a.* [L. *obeo*, to die, *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as, *obitual* days.

Obitually (o-bit'ū-a-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an *obituary.*

Obituary (o-bit'ū-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.* See OBIT.] 1. A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

They had a register wherein they entered the obits or obitual days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary.* *Jacob.*

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

Obituary (o-bit'ū-a-ri), *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

Object (ob'jekt), *n.* [Fr. *objet*, L. *objectum, objectus.* See the verb.] 1. That towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities: the *object* of sight is the thing seen; of thought the thing thought about; of faith, that which is believed in; of zeal, what we are zealous about: in a philosophical sense, correlative to *subject*, which is the term applied to the conscious being who sees, thinks, believes, &c.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Bp. Sprat.*

You think, and what does thinking include? Manifestly a subject and an *object*—a thinking being and thought itself. *J. D. Morell.*

2. Anything visible and tangible; a concrete reality; a material, or material product. 'Machinery, firearms, steam-coal, and similar *objects.*' *A. Mongredien.*

Think on thy Proteus when thou haply seest
Some rare, noteworthy *object* in thy travels. *Shak.*

3.† The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance. [Rare.]

The *object* of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shak.*

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object.* *Chapman.*

4. That to which efforts are directed; aim; end; ultimate purpose; as, to attain one's *object*; his *object* in calling on me was to ask my advice.

There was this difference in his existence before and since his travels; he was now conscious he wanted an *object.* *Disraeli.*

5. One who is rendered more or less helpless by disease, accident, or congenital defect; as, a poor, deformed *object.* [Scotch.]

'What!' roars Macdonald—'Yon puir shaughlin' in-kneed scray of a thing! Would ony Christian body even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsie weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?' *Lockhart.*

6. In *gram.* the word or member of a sentence or clause expressing that on which the action expressed by a transitive verb in the sentence or clause is exercised, or the word or member governed by a preposition; as in the sentence, 'He hit the bull's-eye,' *bull's-eye* is the object of *hit;* and in the sentence, 'The chairman stated that he had received several letters of apology,' *that he had received several letters of apology* is the object of *stated*, and *letters* the object of *received.*

Object (ob-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *objicio, objectum*, to throw or put before, to put in the way, to object—*ob*, against, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1.† To place before; to set clearly in view; to expose.

Tempestuous times
Amaze poore mortals and *object* their crimes.
G. Herbert.

2.† To throw or place in the way; to oppose.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*
Of less account some knight thereto *object*,
Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove.
Fairfax.

3. To bring forward as a charge or matter of reproach, or as a ground or reason adverse to something; to state or urge against or in opposition to; to state as an objection; as, he *objected* that the candidate was too young: frequently with *to* or *against.*

It was *objected against* a late painter that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like.
Dryden.

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

The Normans were apt to *object* gluttony and drunkenness *to* the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain. *Sir W. Scott.*

4.† To bring before one's notice; to offer as a proposal; to propose; to suggest. *Shak.*

Object (ob-jekt'), *v.i.* To make opposition in words or arguments; to offer reasons against; as, the counsel *objected* to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses; if he wishes to leave I shall not *object.*

Object† (ob-jekt'), *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. *Abp. Sandys.*

Objectable (ob-jekt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being made or urged as an objection. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Object-finder (ob'jekt-find-ėr), *n.* In microscopes, an eye-piece of low power used to search for an object to be afterwards examined by a more powerful eye-piece.

Object-glass (ob'jekt-glas), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eye-piece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. The substances chiefly used are crown-glass and flint-glass.

Objectify (ob-jek'ti-fī), *v.t.* To form into an object; to constitute anything as an object; to cause to assume the character of an object. *J. D. Morell.*

Objection (ob-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *objectio*, from *objicio*, to object.] 1. The act of objecting, or of presenting something in opposition.—2. That which is or may be presented in opposition; adverse reason, argument, or charge; fault found; as, many *objections* may be brought forward to that course. 'Your spiteful false *objections.*' *Shak.* '*Objections* against an hypothesis.' *T. Burnet.*

3.† Cause of trouble or sorrow; care. [Rare.]

Though the man can run from many hours of his sadness, yet he must return to it again, and when he sits among his neighbours, he remembers the *objection* that lies in his bosom and he sighs deeply.
Jer. Taylor.

SYN. Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

Objectionable (ob-jek'shon-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being objected to; liable to objection; generally justly liable; calling for disapproval; as, his conduct, his language, is most *objectionable.*

Objectionably (ob-jek'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner; so as to be liable to objection.

Objectist (ob'jekt-ist), *n.* An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Eclec. Rev.*

Objective (ob-jek'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*] Belonging to the object: (*a*) belonging to an object of the mind; belonging to what is external to the mind; hence, when used of poetry, dealing with matters as entirely apart from the writer, containing no trace of the writer's own feelings: opposed *to subjective.*

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

They (the Iliad and Odyssey) are so purely *objective* that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis. *Prof. Geddes.*

(*b*) In *gram.* belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition; as, the *objective* case; the *objective* clause in a sentence. —*Objective line*, in *persp.* any line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture.—*Objective plane*, any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.—*Objective philosophy*, another name for *Transcendental Philosophy.* — *Objective point* (*milit.*), the point by establishing himself at which a general obtains some decisive result, either complete in itself, or leading to one which is complete.

The *objective point* may be either the passage over a river, a pass in a chain of mountains, a fortress the possession of which insures the subjection of the surrounding district, the junction of two rivers or of several roads or railways, or the capital of the country. *Sat. Rev.*

Objective (ob-jek'tiv), *n.* 1. In *gram.* the objective case.—2. The object-glass of the microscope.

Objectively (ob-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an objective manner.

Objectiveness (ob-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light? *Sir M. Hale.*

Objectivity (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being objective. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Objectivize (ob-jek'tiv-īz), *v.i.* To philosophize according to the objective philosophy.

Objectize (ob-jek'tīz), *v.t.* To make an object of; to put in the position of an object; to look upon as an object. *Coleridge.*

Objectless (ob'jekt-les), *a.* Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

Object-lesson (ob'jekt-les-n), *n.* A lesson to the young by presenting to the eye the object to be described or a representation of it.

Objector (ob-jekt'ėr), *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

Objicient (ob-jis'i-ent), *n.* One who objects; an objector; an opponent. *Cardinal Wiseman.* [Rare.]

Objuration (ob-jū-rā'shon), *n.* [From L. *objuro*, to bind by oath—prefix *ob*, and *juro*, to swear.] The act of binding by oath. *Bramhall.*

Objurgate (ob-jėr'gāt), *v.t.* [L. *objurgo*—prefix *ob*, and *jurgo*, to chide.] To chide; to reprove.

Objurgation (ob-jėr-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *objurgatio*, from *objurgo*, to chide.] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension.

While the good lady was bestowing this *objurgation* on Mr. Ben Allen, Bob Sawyer and Mr. Pickwick had retired. *Dickens.*

Objurgatory (ob-jėr'ga-to-ri), *a.* Having the character of an objurgation; containing censure or reproof; culpatory. *Paley.*

Oblanceolate (ob-lans'ol-āt), *a.* [Prefix *ob*, reversed, and *lanceolate.*] In *bot.* shaped like a lance-point reversed, that is, having the tapering point next the leaf-stalk: said of certain leaves.

Oblat (ob'lat), *n.* Same as *Oblate.*

Oblate (ob'lāt), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, thrust forward (*i.e.* at the equator), from *offero*, *oblatum*, to offer.] In *geom.* flattened or depressed at the poles.—*Oblate spheroid*, a spheroid flattened at the poles, a figure such as would be generated by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its lesser axis.

Oblate (ob'lāt), *n.* [L. *oblatus*, offered, devoted.] *Eccles.* (*a*) a secular person who, in the middle ages, devoted himself, his dependants and estates, to some monastery, into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother. (*b*) A member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community, devoting themselves to the cure of souls under a bishop. Oblates were first introduced into the diocese of Milan by St. Charles Borromeo about the close of the sixteenth century, and the congregation as thus instituted was introduced into England by Archbishop Manning. Other communities have a similar title; as, the *oblates* of Mary Immaculate. Called also *Oblate Fathers.*

Oblate (ob'lāt), *v.t.* To offer as an oblation; to devote to the service of God or of the church. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Oblateness (ob'lāt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

Oblation (ob-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *oblatio*, an offering, from *offero*, *oblatum*, to bring forward, to offer—prefix *ob*, and *fero*, to bear or bring.] 1. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Bring no more vain *oblations.* Is. i. 13.

Specifically, in the early Christian church, a gift or contribution for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and poor.—2. In *canon law*, anything offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables.

Oblationer† (ob-lā'shon-ėr), *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty. *Dr. H. More.*

Oblatrate (ob-lā'trāt), *v.i.* [L. *oblatro*, *oblatratum*, to bark against—*ob*, against, and *latro*, to bark.] To bark; to snarl; to rail against. *Cockeram.*

Oblatration (ob-la-trā'shon), *n.* Barking; snarling; quarrelsome or captious objection or objections. 'Currish *oblatrations.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Oblectate† (ob-lek'tāt), *v.t.* [L. *oblecto*, to please.] To delight; to please highly. *Cotgrave.*

Oblectation† (ob-lek-tā'shon), *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. 'Such *oblectations* that can be had in godliness.' *Feltham.*

Obligant (ob'li-gant), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who binds himself by a legal tie to pay or perform something to another person.

Obligate (ob'li-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *obligo*, *obligatum*, to bind, to bring under an obligation—prefix *ob*, and *ligo*, to bind.] To bring or place under some obligation; to bind, oblige, or constrain legally or morally; to hold to some duty. 'That they may not incline or be *obligated* to any vile or lowly occupations.' *Landor.*

That's your true plan—to *obligate*
The present minister of state. *Churchill.*

[These quotations are given by Goodrich. The word does not seem to be much used by good writers, and by some authorities it is stigmatized as vulgar. It is common enough in Scotland, as it is also said to be in America. In the following quotation it is used without an object.

This oath he himself explains as *obligating*, not merely to a passive compliance with the statutory enactments, but to an active maintenance of their authority. *Sir W. Hamilton.*]

Obligation (ob-li-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *obligatio*, from *obligo*, to bind, oblige.] 1. That which binds or obliges to do something; binding or constraining power, as that belonging to a promise, oath, or contract, or to law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty.

An *obligation* is something which constrains or induces us to act. *Jeffrey.*

In seeing a thing to be right, we are under *obligation* to do it. *Fleming.*

2. An external act or duty imposed by the relations of society; a duty towards our fellow-men; a claim upon one.

Every man has *obligations* which belong to his station. Duties extend beyond *obligations*, and direct the affections, desires, and intentions, as well as the actions. *Whewell.*

3. The position in which one is bound or indebted to another for a favour received; a favour bestowed and binding to gratitude; as, his kindness has frequently laid me under *obligations* to him.—4. In *law*, a bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like. A bond is styled a *writing obligatory.* In *Scots law*, an obligation is defined to be a legal tie by which one is bound to pay or perform something to another. The debtor whom the English term the obligor, is in Scotland termed the obligant or granter, and the creditor in the obligation (termed in England the obligee) the receiver or grantee.

Obligato (ob-lē-ga'tō). See OBBLIGATO.

Obligatorily (ob'li-ga-to-ri-li), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

Obligatoriness (ob'li-ga-to-ri-nes), *n.* State of being obligatory.

Obligatory (ob'li-ga-to-ri), *a.* Imposing obligation; binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act: followed by *on* before the person.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

Formerly followed by *to.*

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

Oblige (ō-blīj', formerly o-blēj', see extract from Pope), *v.t.* [Fr. *obliger*, from L. *obligo*, to bind, to oblige—*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind, whence *obligate*, *ligament.*] 1.† To secure the attachment or favour of; to attach.

He had *obliged* all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself. *Bacon.*

2. To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal; to compel by any power or influence; to bind by any restraint.

The *obliging* power of the law is neither founded in, nor to be measured by, the rewards and punishments annexed to it. *South.*

3. To bind by some favour done to; to lay under a debt; to lay under obligation of gratitude.

Thus man, by his own strength, to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

Sneered at by fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er *obliged.* *Pope.*

Hence—4. In the *passive*, to be indebted; to owe.

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals. *Bentley.*

SYN. To bind, compel, force, necessitate, obligate, favour, gratify, please.

Obligee (ō-bli-jē'), *n.* In *law*, the person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.

Obligement (ō-blīj'ment), *n.* 1.† Obligation.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement* that you lay upon me. *Milton.*

2. A favour conferred.

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

Obliger (ō-blīj'ėr), *n.* One that obliges.

Obliging (ō-blīj'ing), *a.* Having the disposition to do favours, or actually conferring them; complaisant; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger that desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obligingly (ō-blīj'ing-li), *adv.* In an obliging manner; with civility; kindly; complaisantly.

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught,
I bless the hand from whence they came. *Swift.*

Obligingness (ō-blīj'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being obliging; civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness. 'Such condescension and *obligingness.*' *Iz. Walton.*—2. Binding power; obligation. [Rare.]

These legal institutions did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions. *Hammond.*

Obligor (ob-li-gor'), *n.* In *law*, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

Obligulate (ob-lig'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ob*, inversely, and *ligula*, a strap.] In *bot.* extended on the inner, instead of the outer, side of the capitulum or head: said of the corollas of some ligulate florets.

Obliquation (ob-lī-kwā'shon), *n.* [L. *obliquatio*, from *obliquus*, oblique.] 1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side. 'The *obliquation* of the eyes.' *Newton.*—2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [Rare in both senses.]

Oblique (ob-lēk' or ob-līk'), *a.* [L. *obliquus*—prefix *ob*, and *liquis*, awry; Fr. *oblique.*] 1. Having a direction neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference; not direct; aslant; slanting.

If straight thy track, or if *oblique*,
Thou know'st not. Shadows thou dost strike. *Tennyson.*

2. Indirect, in a figurative sense; hence, occasionally, underhand; as, an *oblique* reproach or taunt. Hence—3. Malignant; envious; unpropitious. '*Oblique* Saturn.' *Spenser.* 'The restless, *oblique* eye that looks for evil.' *Wordsworth.*—4. Not direct in descent; collateral.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* line weak. *Baker.*

—*Oblique angle*, any angle except a right angle.—*Oblique arch*, in *arch.* an arch whose direction is not at right angles to its axis; a skew arch.—*Oblique bridge*, a skew bridge. See under BRIDGE.—*Oblique case*, in *gram.* any case except the nominative.—*Oblique circle*, in *spherical projections*, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.—*Oblique cone* or *cylinder*, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—*Oblique leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf in which the parenchyma or cellular tissue is not symmetrically developed on each side of the midrib or stalk.—*Oblique motion*, in *music*, a kind of motion or progression in which one of the parts in harmony proceeds on the same degree of the scale while another ascends or descends.—*Oblique muscle*, in *anat.* a muscle having an oblique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two symmetrical halves.—*Oblique plane*, in *dialling*, a plane which declines from the zenith or inclines toward the horizon.—*Oblique sailing* (*naut.*), the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian.—*Oblique speech*, in *rhet.* that which is quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker. Thus, the sentence, 'I have been learning geometry,' when reported by another, becomes in oblique speech, He said that 'he had been learning geometry.' Called also *Oblique Narration.*—*Oblique sphere*, in *astron.* and *geog.* the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; or its position to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator.—*Oblique system of co-ordinates*, in *analytical geom.* a system in which the co-ordinate axes are oblique to each other. See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*

Oblique (ob-lēk' or ob-līk'), *v.i.* 1. To deviate from a direct line, or from the perpendicular; to slant; to slope. [Rare.]

Projecting his person toward it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. *Milit.* to advance obliquely by stepping sidewise.

Oblique-angled (ob-lēk'ang-gld or ob-līk'-ang-gld), *a.* Having oblique angles; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

Obliquely (ob-lēk'li or ob-līk'li), *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction: (*a*) not directly; not perpendicularly.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

(*b*) Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others. *Addison.*

Obliqueness (ob-lēk'nes or ob-līk'nes), *n.* Obliquity.

Obliquid† (ob-lik'wid), *a.* Oblique. *Spenser.*

Obliquity (ob-lik'wi-ti), *n.* [L. *obliquitas*, from *obliquus*, oblique; Fr. *obliquité.*] The state of being oblique: (*a*) deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator. See ECLIPTIC. (*b*) Deviation from moral rectitude.

To disobey or oppose His will in anything imports a moral *obliquity.* *South.*

(*c*) Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

Obliterate (ob-lit'ér-āt), *v.t.* [L. *oblitero*, to blot out, to cause to be forgotten—prefix *ob*, and *litera*, a letter.] 1. To efface; to erase or blot out; to make undecipherable; as, a writing may be *obliterated* by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes.—2. To wear out; to destroy by time or other means; to cause to be forgotten; as, to *obliterate* ideas or impressions.

Let men consider themselves as ensnared in that unhappy contract which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach. *Dr. H. More.*

This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter features of this or that experience are slowly *obliterated* and memory begins to look kindly on the past. *W. Black.*

3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state; as, the pulse was *obliterated.* —*Obliterated vessel* or *duct*, in *pathol.* a vessel or duct whose walls have contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

Obliterate (ob-lit'ér-āt), *a.* In *entom.* a term applied to impressions and elevations nearly effaced or obliterated.

Obliteration (ob-lit'ér-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of obliterating or effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction.—2. In *pathol.* the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its walls.

Obliterative (ob-lit'ér-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to obliterate; obliterating; effacing; erasing.

Oblivial† (ob-liv'i-al), *a.* Forgetful; oblivious. *Maunder.*

Oblivion (ob-liv'i-on), *n.* [L. *oblivio*, *oblivionis*, from *obliviscor*, to forget—prefix *ob*, and obs. *liviscor*, from *liveo*, to become black.] 1. The state of being blotted out from the memory; the being forgotten.

Till each to razed *oblivion* yield his part
Of thee, thy record never can be miss'd. *Shak.*

The origin of our city will be buried in eternal *oblivion.* *Irving.*

2. Forgetfulness; the act of forgetting.

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set. *Dryden.*

Can they imagine that God has therefore forgot their sins because they are not willing to remember them? or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*? *South.*

3. A forgetting of offences, or remission of punishment. An *act of oblivion* is an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offences granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted. *Sir J. Davies.*

Oblivious (ob-liv'i-us), *a.* [L. *oblivious.* See OBLIVION.] 1. Causing forgetfulness. 'Some sweet *oblivious* antidote.' *Shak.*

Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful. 'Through age both weak in body and *oblivious.*' *Latimer.*

The shake had jumbled the fat boy's faculties together instead of arranging them in proper order, or had roused such a quantity of new ideas within him as to render him *oblivious* of ordinary forms and ceremonies. *Dickens.*

Obliviously (ob-liv'i-us-li), *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

Obliviousness (ob-liv'i-us-nes), *n.* State of being oblivious.

Oblocutor† (ob-lo'kū-tor), *n.* A gainsayer. *Bale.*

Oblong (ob'long), *a.* [L. *oblongus*, oblong.] 1. Longer than broad; rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth. —*Oblong spheroid*, a term sometimes used for a prolate spheroid. See PROLATE.—2. In *bot.* elliptical; obtuse at each end, as the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum.*

Oblong (ob'long), *n.* A figure which is longer than it is broad; specifically, in *geom.* a right-angled parallelogram or rectangle, whose length exceeds its breadth.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Sir W. Temple.*

Oblongish (ob'long-ish), *a.* Somewhat oblong.

Oblongly (ob'long-li), *adv.* In an oblong form; as, *oblongly* shaped.

Oblongness (ob'long-nes), *n.* The state of being oblong.

Oblong-ovate (ob'long-ō-vāt), *a.* In *bot.* between oblong and ovate.

Obloquious (ob-lō'kwi-us), *a.* Containing obloquy; reproachful. 'Apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony.' *Sir R. Naunton.* [Rare.]

Obloquy (ob'lo-kwi), *n.* [L. *obloquium*, from *obloquor*—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that causes reproach and odium to rest on men or their actions.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

2.† Cause of reproach; disgrace.

My chastity's the jewel of our house . . .
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' the world
In me to lose. *Shak.*

SYN. Reproach, odium, censure, contumely, reviling, calumny, slander, detraction.

Obluctation (ob-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *obluctor*—*ob*, against, and *luctor*, to struggle.] A struggling or striving against; resistance. 'That artificial *obluctation* and facing out of the matter.' *Fotherby.* [Rare.]

Obmutescence† (ob-mū-tes'ens), *n.* [L. *obmutesco*, to be silent—prefix *ob*, and *mutus*, dumb.] 1. Loss of speech; dumbness. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. A keeping silence. 'The *obmutescence*, the gloom, and mortification of religious orders.' *Paley.*

Obnoxious (ob-nok'shus), *a.* [L. *obnoxius* —*ob*, and *noxa*, harm, hurt, from root of *noceo*, to hurt.] 1.† Liable or exposed to harm or injury; exposed to punishment; liable or exposed in general: generally with *to.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious to* God's severe justice. *Calamy.*

They leave the government a trunk, naked, defenceless, and *obnoxious to* every storm. *Davenant.*

2.† Subject; answerable; bound: with *to.* 'Esteeming it more honorable to live on the public than to be *obnoxious to* any private purse.' *Milton.* 'The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious to* their particular laws.' *Bacon.*—3. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved. '*Obnoxious* authors.' *Fell.*—4. Odious; hateful; offensive; unpopular. 'One is popular, another *obnoxious.* *Blackstone.*' '*Obnoxious* to a political party.' *Whately.*

Obnoxiously (ob-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

Obnoxiousness (ob-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being obnoxious: (*a*)† liability. (*b*) Reprehensibleness; odiousness; offensiveness; unpopularity. 'The conscience of his own *obnoxiousness.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Obnubilate (ob-nū'bil-āt), *v.t.* [L. *obnubilor*, to cloud—prefix *ob*, and *nubilus*, cloudy, from *nubes*, mist, cloud.] To cloud; to obscure. [Rare.]

But corporal life doth so *obnubilate*
Our inward eyes that they be nothing bright.
Dr. H. More.

Obnubilation (ob-nū'bi-lā"shon), *n.* The act or operation of obnubilating or making dark or obscure. [Rare.]

Oboe (ō'boi), *n.* [It. *oboè*, from Fr. *hautbois*, an oboe.] See HAUTBOY.

Oboist (ōb'ō-ist), *n.* A player on the oboe; a hautboyist.

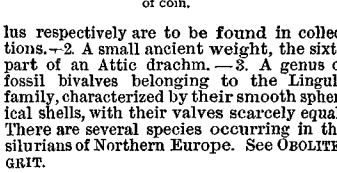
Obole (ob'ōl), *n.* [See OBOLUS.] In *phar.* the weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple.

Obolite-grit (ob'o-lit-grit), *n.* In *geol.* the lower silurian sandstone of Russia and Sweden. It has its name from the obolus, a brachiopod mollusc whose shells are very abundant in it.

Obolize (ob'ol-iz), *v.t.* Same as *Obelize.*

Obolo (ob'o-lō), *n.* A copper coin of the Ionian Islands, in value about a halfpenny.

Obolus (ob'o-lus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *obolos.*] 1. A small coin of ancient Greece, latterly of silver, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, equal to 1½*d.*; multiples and submultiples of this coin were also used, and pieces of the value of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½ oboli, and ½, ⅓d, ¼th of an obolus respectively are to be found in collections.—2. A small ancient weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachm.—3. A genus of fossil bivalves belonging to the Lingula family, characterized by their smooth spherical shells, with their valves scarcely equal. There are several species occurring in the silurians of Northern Europe. See OBOLITE-GRIT.



A

Brass Obolus of Metapontum. A, Actual diameter of coin.

Oboval (ob-ō'val), *a.* Same as *Obovate. Henslow.*

Obovate (ob-ō'vāt), *a.* In *bot.* inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward.

Obovate Leaf.

Obovoid (ob-ō'void), *a.* In *bot.* approaching the obovate form.

Obreption (ob-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *obreptio*, from *obrepo*, to creep up to—prefix *ob*, and *repo*, to creep.] 1. The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise. *Cudworth.*—2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by telling a falsehood. The obtaining of such gifts by concealing the truth is termed *subreption.*

Obreptitious (ob-rep-ti'shus), *a.* [See above.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, falsehood, or by concealment of the truth.

Obrogate† (ob'rō-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *obrogo*, *obrogatum*—*ob*, against, and *rogo*, to ask.] To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law for the purpose of annulling the old one; to abrogate. *Bailey.*

Obrotund (ob-rō-tund'), *a.* In *bot.* approaching a round form.

Obrute† (ob'rūt), *v.t.* [L. *obruo*, *obrutum*, to throw down.] To overthrow. 'The misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed.' *Becon.*

Obscene (ob-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, filthy, repulsive, ill-omened, obscene: etymol. doubtful.] 1. Impure in language or action; indecent; offensive to chastity and delicacy; smutty; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grew *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts.*

2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

At the cheerful light
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

SYN. Impure, immodest, indecent, unchaste, lewd.

Obscenely (ob-sēn'li), *adv.* In an obscene manner; offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

Obsceneness, Obscenity (ob-sēn'nes, ob-sen'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being obscene; impurity in expression, representation, or action; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry; lewdness.

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness.* *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find. *Pope.*

Obscenous† (ob-sēn'us), *a.* Obscene; impure. '*Obscenous* in recital, and hurtful in example.' *Sir J. Harington.*

Obscenousness† (ob-sēn'us-nes), *n.* Obscenity. 'Ribaldry or *obscenousness.*' *Sir J. Harington.*

Obscurant (ob-skū'rant), *n.* One who obscures; one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or who labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform; an obscurantist.

Foiled in this attempt, the *obscurants* of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Obscurantism (ob-skū'rant-izm), *n.* The system or principles of an obscurant.

Obscurantist (ob-skū'rant-ist), *n.* Same as *Obscurant. North Brit. Rev.*

Obscuration (ob-skū-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *obscuratio*, from *obscuro*, to darken. See OBSCURE.] The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Ep. Burnet.*

Obscure (ob-skūr'), *a.* [Fr. *obscur*, from L. *obscurus*—prefix *ob*, and root seen in *scutum*, a shield, and in Skr. *sku*, to cover.] 1. Imperfectly illuminated; deprived of light; gloomy; murky.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. Prov. xx. 20.

2. Living in darkness. [Rare.]

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shak.*

3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; indistinct; as, the meaning is very *obscure.*

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood. *Dryden.*

4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation; as, an *obscure* retreat. 'The *obscure* corners of the earth.' *Sir J. Davies.*—5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean; as, he is quite an *obscure* individual.

The soldiers murmur
To see their warlike eagles mew their honours
In *obscure* towns. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. Not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect; as, an *obscure* view of remote objects.—SYN. Dark, dim, darksome, abstruse, intricate, difficult, mysterious, retired, unnoticed, unknown, humble, mean, indistinct, imperfect, defective.

Obscure (ob-skūr'), *v.t.* 1. To darken; to make dark; to deprive of light; to cloud; to make dim; to eclipse; as, clouds *obscure* the sky. 'Cynthia for shame *obscures* her silver shine.' *Shak.*—2. To make less intelligible, legible, or visible.

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this. *Wake.*

3. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious; to degrade; to make mean; to tarnish. '*Obscured*, deprived of honour and inheritance.' *Shak.* 'And see'st not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?' *Dryden.*

You have suborn'd this man
Of purpose to *obscure* my noble birth. *Shak.*

4. To keep in the dark; to hide; to prevent from being known; to disguise.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd. *Milton.*

I must be plain then, come, I know you are Maria: this thin veil cannot *obscure* you. *Beau. & Fl.*

Obscure (ob-skūr'), *v.i.* To hide; to conceal one's self.

How! there's bad news:
I must *obscure* and hear it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Obscure (ob-skūr'), *n.* Obscurity. 'The dark and palpable *obscure*.' *Milton.*

Obscurely (ob-skūr'li), *adv.* In an obscure manner: (*a*) darkly; dimly; not clearly; imperfectly; as, *obscurely* visible.

The lightning's light is lost; it shines not clear,
But shoots *obscurely* through night's stormy air. *May.*

(*b*) In a hidden manner; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously.

There live retired,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*

(*c*) Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly; indirectly.

The woman's seed *obscurely* then foretold,
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord. *Milton.*

Obscurement (ob-skūr'ment), *n.* The state of being obscured; the act of obscuring; darkness; obscuration.

Obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), *n.* Same as *Obscurity*.

Obscurer (ob-skū'rėr), *n.* One who or that which obscures. 'Such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness.' *Lord.*

Obscurity (ob-skū'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *obscuritas*, from *obscurus*, dark. See OBSCURE.] The quality or state of being obscure: (*a*) darkness; want of light; dimness.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity*. Is. lix. 9.

(*b*) Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness. 'Many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me' *Locke.* (*c*) An obscure place, state, or condition; especially, a state of being unknown to fame.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But like the sun must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

—*Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness.* See under DARKNESS.

Obsecrate (ob'sē-krāt), *v.t.* [L. *obsecro*, to entreat—prefix *ob*, and *sacer*, sacred.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly. *Cockeram.*

Obsecration (ob-sē-krā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests. *Becon.*

2. In *rhet.* a figure in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

Obsecratory (ob-sē-krā'to-ri), *a.* Supplicatory; expressing entreaty. 'That gracious and *obsecratory* charge of the blessed apostle of the Gentiles.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Obsequent† (ob'sē-kwent), *a.* [L. *obsequens*, ppr. of *obsequor*, to follow.] Obedient; submissive. 'Pliant, and *obsequent* to his pleasure.' *Fotherby.* [Rare.]

Obsequence (ob-sē'kwi-ens), *n.* Obsequiousness. *Quart. Rev.*

Obsequious (ob-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [From L. *obsequiosus*, obsequious, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequor*, to follow—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow. In last two senses from *obsequy*, *obsequies*, which have the same origin.] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others; zealous; officious; devoted. 'Let me be *obsequious* in thy heart.' *Shak.* [Now obsolete or obsolescent in this sense.]

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

Hence—2. Servilely condescending; compliant to excess; showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another; cringing; fawning.

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

3.† Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites.

And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shak.*

4.† Absorbed in grief proper to a funeral.

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee.' *Shak.*

Obsequiously (ob-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv.* 1. In an obsequious manner; with ready obedience; with prompt compliance; servilely; cringingly.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

2.† In a mourning manner; with reverence for the dead.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament
Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shak.*

Obsequiousness (ob-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being obsequious: (*a*) ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior. [Obsolete or obsolescent in this sense.] (*b*) Servile submission; mean or excessive compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*. *South.*

Obsequy (ob'sē-kwi), *n.* [From rare L. *obsequiæ*, obsequies, used instead of the regular *exequiæ*—prefix *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.] A funeral rite, ceremony, or solemnity. 'Silent *obsequy* and funeral train.' *Milton.* 'The chief mourner at his *obsequies*.' *Dryden.* [Rarely used in the singular.]

Buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous *obsequies*,
And mass, and rolling music, like a queen. *Tennyson.*

Obsequy† (ob'sē-kwi), *n.* Obsequiousness.

'Tis true that sway'd by strong necessity
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jonson.*

Obserate† (ob'sē-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *obsero*—prefix *ob*, and *sera*, a bar.] To lock up. *Cockeram.*

Observable (ob-zėrv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being observed or noticed; worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter. *Woodward.*

Observableness (ob-zėrv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being observable.

Observably (ob-zėrv'a-bli), *adv.* In an observable manner; remarkably.

Observance (ob-zėrv'ans), *n.* [Fr. *observance*, L. *observantia*. See OBSERVE.] 1. The act of observing or keeping; the act of adhering to in practice; performance; as, the *observance* of rules, rites, ceremonies, or laws.

It is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the *observance*. *Shak.*

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

2. A rite or ceremony; an act performed in token of respect, worship, and the like.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

He compassed her with sweet *observances*
And worship, never leaving her. *Tennyson.*

3. A thing to be observed.

There are other strict *observances;*
As, not to see a woman. *Shak.*

4.† Observation; attention.

Take a taste of my finding him, and relish it with good *observance*. *Shak.*

5. Obedient regard or attention; attentiveness; respectful or servile attention (to a person); homage. 'All adoration, duty, and *observance*.' *Shak.* [Now rare.]

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Wotton.*

Observandum (ob-zėr-van'dum), *n.* pl. **Observanda** (ob-zėr-van'da). [L.] A thing to be observed.

Observant (ob-zėrv'ant), *a.* 1. Characterized by observation; having good powers of observation; taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; as, an *observant* traveller; a man of *observant* habits.

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Attentive to duties or commands; obedient; adhering to in practice: with *of*; as, he is very *observant of* the rules of his order. 'Strict and most *observant* watch.' *Shak.* 3. Carefully attentive; showing attention to; submissive; obsequious: with *of* before a person. [Now rare.]

We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master Aristotle. *Sir K. Digby.*

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course? *Raleigh.*

SYN. Mindful, regardful, obedient, submissive.

Observant (ob-zėrv'ant), *n.* 1.† A slavish or obsequious attendant.

These kind of slaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak.*

2.† A diligent observer. *Hooker.*—3. A member of a branch of the Franciscan order of friars, otherwise called *Recollets*, who interpret and observe the rules with extreme rigour.

Observantist (ob-zėrv'ant-ist), *n.* Same as *Observant*, 3.

Observantly (ob-zėrv'ant-li), *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively. *Wright.*

Observation (ob-zėr-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *observatio*. See OBSERVE.] 1. The act, power, or habit of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on anything; as, a spot on the sun's disc did not fall under his *observation;* the distinction made by the orator escaped his *observation;* a man of great *observation*. Specifically—2. In *science*, the act of taking notice for a scientific or practical purpose of particular phenomena as they occur in the course of nature; also, the information gained by such an act; as, to tabulate *observations*. *Observation* is distinguished from *experiment*, in which the observer or experimenter determines for himself the conditions under which that which he wishes to observe takes place. Thus we speak of *observations* in astronomy, meteorology, physiology, &c.; *observations* on the satellites of Jupiter, on the direction and velocity of the winds, on the stages of a disease; but *experiments* in chemistry, natural philosophy, with mercury, electrified bodies, &c.—3. Knowledge or ideas gained by observing; experience.

In his brain
. . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With *observation*. *Shak.*

In matters of human prudence we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct. *Watts.*

4. A remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed. 'That's a foolish *observation*.' *Shak.*

To *observation* which ourselves we make
We grow more partial for the observer's sake. *Pope.*

5. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed. 'The *observation* of the Sabbath.' *Macaulay.* [Now rare.]—*Working an observation*, the process of determining the latitude or longitude by calculation, from an observation taken with an instrument of the altitude or relative position of any of the heavenly bodies.—SYN. Observance, notice, attention, remark, comment, note, animadversion.

Observational (ob-zėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* Consisting of or relating to observations.

Observative (ob-zėrv'a-tiv), *a.* Observing; watchful; attentive. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Observator† (ob-zėr-vāt'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *observateur*.] 1. One that observes or takes notice. 'The *observator* of the bills of mortality.' *Sir M. Hale.*—2. A remarker.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say;
Good *observator*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

Observatory (ob-zėrv'a-to-ri), *n.* [Fr. *observatoire.*] 1. A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making observations of natural phenomena; as, a magnetic or meteorological *observatory;* but more especially one constructed for astronomical observations, from which there is an unobstructed view of the heavens, and in which the instruments are free from agitation and other disturbances.—2. A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford

an extensive view; such as a look-out station, a signalling station, &c.

Observe (ob-zėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *observed;* ppr. *observing.* [L. *observo—ob,* before, in front, and *servo,* to keep or hold. The literal sense is to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on.] 1. To look on with attention; to regard attentively with the view of discovering anything; to watch; as, an astronomer *observes* the heavens, a sailor the sky; to *observe* one's every movement.

Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To see or behold; to notice; to perceive; to detect; to discover; as, you could not fail to *observe* his uneasiness; we *observed* that the tide was low. 'Honourable action, such as he hath *observed* in noble ladies.' *Shak.* 3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to remark; to mention; to take notice of in words.

The compassion and benignity of the Saviour towards little children is *observed* by all the evangelists. *Atterbury.*

4. To keep with due ceremonies; to celebrate.

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread. Ex. xii. 17.

Ye *observe* days, and months, and times, and years. Gal. iv. 10.

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; as, to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society.

Teaching them to *observe* all things whatsoever I have commanded you. Mat. xxviii. 20.

6.† To treat with respectful attention; to study the wishes of; to humour.

Blunt not his love,
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace
By seeming cold or careless of his will;
For he is gracious if he is *observed.* *Shak.*

—*See, Perceive, Observe.* See under SEE.

Observe (ob-zėrv'), *v.i.* 1. To be attentive. 'I do love to note and to *observe.*' *B. Jonson.*—2. To remark; to comment: generally with *upon* or *on.*

We have, however, already *observed upon* a great drawback which attends such benefits. *Brougham.*

Observer (ob-zėrv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who observes: (*a*) one that takes notice; a looker on; a spectator; particularly, one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance; one habitually engaged in observation; as, an astronomical *observer.*

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. *Swift.*

(*b*) One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to anything in practice; one who performs or fulfils; as, a careful *observer* of rules or commands. 'Diligent *observers* of old customs.' *Spenser.*

He was so strict an *observer* of his word that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer.* *Atterbury.*

2.† A sycophantic follower; one who fawns or cringes.

Great ones still have graced
To make them sport, or rub them o'er with flattery,
Observers of all kinds. *Beau. & Fl.*

Observing (ob-zėrv'ing), *a.* Observant; attentive.

Observingly (ob-zėrv'ing-li), *adv.* Observantly; attentively; carefully. *Shak.*

Obsess (ob-ses'), *v.t.* [L. *obsideo, obsessus,* to besiege—*ob,* in front, and *sedeo,* to sit.] 1.† To besiege.—2. To beset; to compass about; to weigh heavy on. '*Obsessed* with inordinate glory.' *Sir T. Elyot.* '*Obsessed* with unclean images.' *Academy.*—3. To beset or vex from without, as an evil spirit.

Obsession (ob-se'shon), *n.* [See OBSESS.] 1.† The act of besieging.—2. An obsessing or besetting.—3. The state of a person outwardly vexed or besieged by an evil spirit.

Grave fathers, he's possess'd; again, I say,
Possess'd; nay, if there be possession
And *obsession,* he has both. *B. Jonson.*

Obsidian (ob-sid'i-an), *n.* [Called *Obsidianus lapis* (stone of Obsidius) by Pliny after a person named *Obsidius,* who, according to him, discovered it in Ethiopia.] Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral which may be either impure orthoclase or a lava which has become glassy by rapid cooling; generally placed among the felspars. Pitchstone, which has the lustre of pitch rather than glass, and pearlstone, which has a pearly lustre and sometimes the form of concretionary nodules (spherulite), are varieties, or closely akin to it. Obsidian consists of silicate of alumina with iron, and lime or potash or soda according to the species of felspar involved. In Mexico and Peru cutting weapons and rings were manufactured out of it.

Obsidional (ob-sid'i-on-al), *a.* [L. *obsidionalis,* from *obsidio,* a siege. See OBSESS.] Pertaining to a siege.—*Obsidional coins,* coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—*Obsidional crown,* in *Rom. antiq.* a crown made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised.

Obsigillation† (ob-sij'il-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *ob,* and *sigillum,* a seal.] The act of sealing up. *Maunder.*

Obsignate (ob-sig'nāt), *v.t.* [L. *obsigno—ob,* and *signo,* to seal, from *signum,* a seal, a sign.] To seal up; to ratify.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel, after their delivery out of Egypt. *Barrow.*

Obsignation (ob-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [See above.] The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. 'By way of *obsignation* of that covenant.' *Whitby.*

Obsignatory (ob-sig'na-to-ri), *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing. '*Obsignatory* signs.' *Bp. Ward.*

Obsolesce (ob-sō-les'), *v.i.* To become obsolescent. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Obsolescence (ob-sō-les'ens), *n.* The state or process of becoming obsolete.

Obsolescent (ob-sō-les'ent), *a.* [L. *obsolesco,* to go out of use.] Becoming obsolete; going out of use; passing into desuetude; as, an *obsolescent* word or custom.

Obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus,* pp. of *obsolesco,* to go out of use—prefix *ob,* and *soleo,* to use, to be wont.] 1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; out of fashion; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* custom; an *obsolete* law. 'That silent and most *obsolete* Smith Square.' *Disraeli.*

What makes a word *obsolete,* more than general agreement to forbear? And how shall it be continued when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse and unpleasing by unfamiliarity. *Johnson.*

Time has not antiquated the great classical writers of antiquity, nor the progress of knowledge rendered their thoughts *obsolete.* *Dr. Caird.*

2. In *biol.* imperfectly developed; abortive; rudimentary; as, an *obsolete* calyx; an *obsolete* bone.—*Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete.* See ANCIENT.

Obsoleteness (ob'sō-lēt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being obsolete or out of use; a state of desuetude.—2. In *biol.* the state of being abortive, or so imperfectly developed as not to be distinctly discernible.

Obstacle (ob'stak-l), *n.* [Fr., from L. *obstaculum,* an obstacle, from *obsto,* to withstand—*ob,* against, and *sto,* to stand.] That which opposes; anything that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As my ripe revenue and due by birth. *Shak.*

SYN. Obstruction, hinderance, impediment, difficulty.

Obstacle (ob'stak-l), *a.* Obstinate: intended as an ignorant blunder.

Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle.* *Shak.*

Obstancy† (ob'stan-si), *n.* [L. *obstantia—ob,* against, and *sto,* to stand.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. *B. Jonson.*

Obstetric, Obstetrical (ob-stet'rik, ob-stet'rik-al), *a.* [L. *obstetrix,* a midwife—*ob,* before, and *sto,* to stand.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the *obstetric* art.

Obstetricate† (ob-stet'rik-āt), *v.i.* To perform the office of a midwife. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Obstetricate† (ob-stet'rik-āt), *v.t.* To assist or promote by performing the duties of a midwife. *Waterhouse.* [Rare.]

Obstetrication† (ob-stet'ri-kā"shon), *n.* The office or assistance of a midwife. *Bp. Hall.*

Obstetrician (ob-stet-ri'shan), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur; a midwife.

Obstetricious (ob-stet-ri'shus), *a.* Pertaining to obstetrics; serving to facilitate childbirth; obstetric; hence, helping to produce or bring forth generally.

Yet is all human teaching but maieutical or *obstetricious.* *Cudworth.*

Obstetrics (ob-stet'riks), *n.* [See OBSTETRIC.] The art of assisting women in parturition, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery; the art or science of midwifery.

Obstetricy (ob-stet'ri-si), *n.* Same as *Obstetrics. Dunglison.* [Rare.]

Obstinacy (ob'sti-na-si), *n.* [L. *obstinatio,* from *obsto,* to stand against, to oppose—*ob,* against, and *sto,* to stand.] The state or quality of being obstinate: (*a*) a fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and (usually but not necessarily) unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency: when used of a laudable persistency, it is usually intended to designate a high degree of persistency.

Only sin
And hellish *obstinacy* tie thy tongue. *Shak.*

(*b*) The quality of resisting remedies or palliative measures; the quality of being difficult to subdue or alleviate; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.—SYN. Firmness, resoluteness, inflexibility, persistency, pertinacity, stubbornness, perverseness, contumacy.

Obstinate (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus,* pp. of *obstino, obstinatum,* to set one's mind firmly on, to resolve on, from *obsto,* to stand against, to oppose—*ob,* against, and *sto,* to stand.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; in a better sense, undeviatingly persistent. 'No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate.*' *Pope.*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or removed; as, an *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions; an *obstinate* cough.—*Obstinate, Stubborn.* 'Both obstinacy and stubbornness imply an excessive and vicious perseverance in pursuing our own judgment in opposition to that of others; but to be *obstinate* implies the doing what we ourselves choose. To be *stubborn* denotes, rather, not to do what others advise or desire. An *obstinate* man will pursue his own foolish purpose, in spite of the wisest and kindest counsel. A *stubborn* child will not comply with the advice, or obey the commands, of a parent. *Obstinacy* requires a positive idea; *stubbornness* merely a negation.' *Sir J. Mackintosh.*—SYN. Inflexible, immovable, firm, resolute, pertinacious, headstrong, stubborn, unyielding, opinionated, refractory, perverse, contumacious.

Obstinately (ob'sti-nāt-li), *adv.* In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; stubbornly; pertinaciously. 'Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just.' *Addison.*

Obstinateness (ob'sti-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being obstinate; obstinacy. 'An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness,* stubbornly refusing to stoop.' *Bp. Hall.*

Obstination† (ob-sti-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *obstinatio.* See OBSTINATE.] Resolution; steadfastness; obstinacy. *Jer. Taylor.*

Obstipation (ob-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [L. *ob,* against, and *stipo,* to crowd.] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In *med.* costiveness; constipation.

Obstreperous (ob-strep'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *obstreperus,* from *obstrepo,* to roar—*ob,* intens., and *strepo,* to make a noise at.] Making a tumultuous noise; clamorous; vociferous; noisy; loud. 'The *obstreperous* trump of fame.' *Beattie.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

Obstreperously (ob-strep'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In an obstreperous manner; with tumultuous noise; loudly; clamorously; noisily; as, to behave *obstreperously.*

Obstreperousness (ob-strep'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obstreperous; loudness; clamour; noisy turbulence. *Wood.*

Obstriction (ob-strik'shon), *n.* [From L. *obstringo, obstrictum,* to bind close—*ob,* against, and *stringo,* to strain.] The condition of being bound or constrained; obligation; bond. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v.t.* [L. *obstruo, obstructum—ob,* against, and *struo,* to pile up.] 1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to *obstruct* a road, highway, or channel; to *obstruct* the

canals or fine vessels of the body. *'Obstruct* the mouth of hell.' *Milton.*—2. To hinder from passing; to stop; to impede; to keep back; as, the bar at the mouth of the river *obstructs* the entrance of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun.

From hence no cloud, or, to *obstruct* his sight,
Star interposed, however small, he sees. *Milton.*

3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow; as, progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.—SYN. To bar, barricade, stop, arrest, check, interrupt, clog, choke, impede, retard, embarrass, oppose.

Obstructer (ob-strukt'ėr), *n.* One that obstructs or hinders. *Whitlock.*

Obstruction (ob-struk'shon), *n.* [*L. obstructio.* See OBSTRUCT.] 1. The act of obstructing; as, the *obstruction* of a road by felled trees.—2. Obstacle; impediment; anything that stops or closes a way, passage, or channel; as, bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often *obstructions* to navigation.—3. That which impedes progress; check; hinderance; as, disunion and party spirit are often *obstructions* to public prosperity. 'A popular assembly free from *obstructions.*' *Swift.*—4. The state of having the vital functions obstructed or stopped from their natural courses; death. 'To lie in cold *obstruction* and to rot.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—SYN. Obstacle, bar, barrier, impediment, clog, check, hinderance, embarrassment.

Obstructionist (ob-struk'shon-ist), *n.* One who hinders or interrupts progress or the transaction of business; an obstructive.

Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *a.* Obstructing or tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment; as, measures *obstructive* of justice.

Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *n.* One who or that which obstructs; more especially one who opposes progress or reform; one who hinders the transaction of business.

Obstructively (ob-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

Obstruent (ob'stru-ent), *a.* [*L. obstruens,* ppr. of *obstruo,* to block up. See OBSTRUCT.] Blocking up; hindering. *Johnson.*

Obstruent (ob'stru-ent), *n.* Anything that obstructs; especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

Obstupefaction† (ob-stū'pe-fak"shon), *n.* [*L. obstupefacio*—prefix *ob,* and *stupefacio.* See STUPEFY.] Same as *Stupefaction. Bailey.*

Obstupefactive† (ob-stū'pe-fak-tiv), *a.* [See above.] Same as *Stupefactive.*

Obstupefy† (ob-stū'pe-fī), *v.t.* To stupefy.

Obtain (ob-tān'), *v.t.* [*L. obtineo,* to obtain, acquire, prevail, maintain—prefix *ob,* and *teneo,* to hold.] 1. To gain possession of; to gain; to procure; to receive; to get; to acquire. 'That I am desperate of *obtaining* her.' *Shak.*

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her.
Gen. xvi. 2.

Some pray for riches; riches they *obtain. Dryden.*

We acquire by our own efforts; we *obtain* by the efforts of others as well as ourselves; we gain or win by striving; we earn by labour. *Crabb.*

2.† To maintain possession of; to keep; to hold.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire,
He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven. *Milton.*

—*Attain, Obtain, Procure.* See under ATTAIN.

Obtain (ob-tān'), *v.i.* 1. To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice; to hold good; to subsist; as, the custom still *obtains* among these people.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, *obtained* in the western parts of the empire. *Baker.*

2. To prevail; to succeed. [Rare.]

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

Obtainable (ob-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained; procurable; as, a dye *obtainable* from a plant.

Obtainer (ob-tān'ėr), *n.* One who obtains. *Johnson.*

Obtainment (ob-tān'ment), *n.* The act of obtaining; attainment.

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the *obtainment* of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil. *Gladstone.*

Obtected (ob-tekt'ed), *a.* [*L. obtectus,* from prefix *ob,* and *tego, tectus,* to cover.] Covered; protected; especially, in *zool.* covered with a hard shelly case.

Obtecto-venose (ob-tek'tō-vē-nōs), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf whose principal and longitudinal veins are held together by simple cross-veins.

Obtemper (ob-tem'pėr), *v.t.* [See below.] In *Scots law,* to obey or comply with a judgment of court; to implement.

Obtemperate† (ob-tem'pėr-āt), *v.t.* [*L. obtempero,* to obey.] To obey; to yield obedience to. *Bailey.*

Obtend† (ob-tend'), *v.t.* [*L. obtendo—ob,* against, and *tendo,* to stretch; lit. to stretch against or before.] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden.*—2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for white'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

Obtenebration (ob-ten'ė-brā"shon), *n.* [From *L. obtenebro,* to make dark—prefix *ob,* and *tenebræ,* darkness.] A darkening; act of darkening; darkness. [Rare.]

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon.*

Obtension† (ob-ten'shon), *n.* The act of obtending. *Johnson.*

Obtest (ob-test'), *v.t.* [*L. obtestor*—prefix *ob,* and *testor,* to witness.] 1. To call upon earnestly; to entreat; to conjure. *Bp. Burnet.* 2. To beg for; to supplicate. *'Obtest* his clemency.' *Dryden.*

Obtest† (ob-test'), *v.i.* To protest. [Rare.]

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them. *Waterhouse.*

Obtestation (ob-tes-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of obtesting or entreating; supplication; entreaty. 'Our humblest petitions and *obtestations.*' *Milton.*—2.† The act of protesting.

Obtrectation† (ob-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. obtrectatio,* from *obtrecto,* to detract from—*ob,* against, and *tracto,* intens. of *traho,* to draw.] Slander; detraction; calumny. 'Obloquy or *obtrectation.*' *Barrow.*

Obtrition† (ob-tri'shon), *n.* [*L. obtritio,* from *obtero,* to bruise.] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction. *Maunder.*

Obtrude (ob-tröd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obtruded;* ppr. *obtruding.* [*L. obtrudo*—prefix *ob,* and *trudo,* to thrust.] 1. To thrust prominently forward; to force into any place or state unduly or without solicitation: often with reflexive pronouns; as, to *obtrude* one's self upon a person's notice.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke.*

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine might lurk in the background, but it did not *obtrude* itself. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Obtrude (ob-tröd'), *v.i.* To enter when not invited; to come prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner.

Obtruder (ob-tröd'ėr), *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*

Obtruncate† (ob-trung'kāt), *v.t.* [*L. obtrunco*—prefix *ob,* and *trunco,* to cut off.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. *Cockeram.*

Obtruncation† (ob-trung-kā'shon), *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. *Cockeram.*

Obtrusion (ob-trö'zhon), *n.* [*L. obtrusio.* See OBTRUDE.] The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world. 'Savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions.*' *Eikōn Basilikē.*

Obtrusionist (ob-trö'zhon-ist), *n.* One who obtrudes; a person of obtrusive manners; one who favours obtrusion. *Gent. Mag.*

Obtrusive (ob-trö'siv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude anything upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited; forward; intrusive.

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not *obtrusive,* but retired. *Milton.*

Obtrusively (ob-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; by way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited; as, to put forward opinions *obtrusively.*

Obtrusiveness (ob-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obtrusive.

Obtund† (ob-tund'), *v.t.* [*L. obtundo*—prefix *ob,* and *tundo,* to beat.] 1. To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce pungency, or violent action of anything.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

2. To deafen with noise.

They (John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles) were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials. *Milton.*

Obtundent (ob-tun'dent), *n.* A mucilaginous, oily, or bland medicine employed to sheathe parts from irritation, and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions. Nearly the same as *Demulcent.*

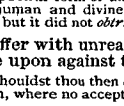
Obturation† (ob-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [From *L. obturo, obturatum,* to stop up.] The act of closing or stopping up. *Cotgrave.*

Obturator (ob'tū-rāt-ėr), *n.* [See above.] 1. That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like: chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term; as, *obturator muscles,* two muscles of the gluteal region.—*Obturator externus,* a muscle arising from the *obturator foramen,* &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major.—*Obturator internus,* arising and inserted as the *externus.* This and the preceding muscle move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.—*Obturator foramen,* another name of the thyroid foramen, a large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.—*Obturator nerve,* a nerve formed by a branch from the third, and another from the fourth lumbar nerve, and distributed to the *obturator externus* and adductor muscles of the thigh, &c.—2. In *surg.* a screw-shaped, pointed instrument used in cases of lithotomy.

Obtusangular (ob-tūs-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* [*Obtuse* and *angular.*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

Obtuse (ob-tūs'), *a.* [*L. obtusus,* from *obtundo, obtusum,* to strike, to beat, to blunt—prefix *ob,* and *tundo, tudi* (Skr. *tud*), to strike, to beat, whence *contusion.*] 1. Not pointed or acute; blunt: applied to an angle, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.—2. Not having acute sensibility; stupid; dull; as, he is very *obtuse;* his perceptions are *obtuse.* 'Ages dark, *obtuse,* and steep'd in sense.' *Young.*—3. Not sharp or shrill; as, an *obtuse* sound. *Johnson.*—*Obtuse leaf, sepal,* or *petal,* in *bot.* one which is blunt at the end.—*Obtuse mucronate leaf,* one which is blunt, but which terminates in a rounded point.

Obtuse-angled (ob-tūs'ang-gld), *a.* Having an obtuse angle; as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.



Obtuse-angular (ob-tūs'ang-gū-lėr), *a.* Having obtuse angles.

Obtusely (ob-tūs'li), *adv.* In an obtuse manner: (*a*) not acutely; bluntly; as, *obtusely* pointed. (*b*) Dully; stupidly.

Obtuseness (ob-tūs'nes), *n.* The state of being obtuse: (*a*) bluntness; as, the *obtuseness* of an angle. (*b*) Want of quick sensibility; dulness; as, the *obtuseness* of the senses. '*Obtuseness* of hearing.' *Sir T. Watson.* (*c*) Dulness of sound.

Obtusion† (ob-tū'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of making obtuse or blunt.—2. The state of being dulled or blunted. '*Obtusion* of the senses, internal and external.' *Harvey.*

Obtusity (ob-tū'si-ti), *n.* Same as *Obtuseness. Quart. Rev.*

Obumbrant (ob-um'brant), *a.* In *entom.* a term applied to a scutum which overhangs the metathorax.

Obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *v.t.* [*L. obumbro*—prefix *ob,* and *umbra,* a shade.] To shade; to darken; to cloud. 'Clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Obumbration (ob-um-brā'shon), *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring. *Sir T. More.* [Rare.]

Obuncous (ob-ung'kus), *a.* [*L. ob,* intens., and *uncus,* crooked.] Very crooked; hooked. *Maunder.*

Obus (ō'bus), *n.* [Fr.] A small bomb; a shell.

Obvention† (ob-ven'shon), *n.* [*L. obventio,* from *obvenio,* to come in the way of—*ob,* before, against, and *venio,* to come.] That which happens not regularly but incidentally; something occasional; incidental advantage; specifically, an offering, tithe, or oblation. 'Legacies . . . and other casualties and *obventions.*' *Fuller.*

Obversant† (ob-vėrs'ant), *a.* [*L. obversans, obversor*—prefix *ob,* and *versor,* to turn.] Conversant; familiar. 'That which is most *obversant* and familiar.' *Bacon.*

Obverse (ob'vėrs), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the one of two possible sides or theories.—2. In

numis. applied to the side of a coin or medal bearing the face or head.—3. In *bot.* having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Obverse (ob'vėrs), *n.* 1. Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another; one of two ways of looking at a thing.

The fact that it (a belief) invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief. *H. Spencer.*

2. In *numis.* that side of a coin or medal which has the face or head on it, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse.*

Obverse-lunate (ob'vėrs-lū-nāt), *a.* In *bot.* inversely crescent-shaped; that is, with the horns of the crescent projecting forwards instead of backwards.

Obversely (ob'vėrs-li), *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

Obversion (ob-vėr'shon), *n.* The act of obverting or turning toward.

Obvert (ob-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *obverto—ob,* toward, and *verto,* to turn.] To turn toward.

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us. *Watts.*

Obviate (ob'vi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *obviated;* ppr. *obviating.* [L. *obvio, obviatum,* to meet, withstand, prevent, from *obvius,* in the way so as to meet—*ob,* against, and *via,* a way.] To meet half-way, as difficulties or objections; to remove; to clear out of the way; as, to *obviate* objections or inconveniences; to *obviate* the necessity of doing something. 'If after all this long scene of fallacy and imposture . . . we would effectually *obviate* the same for the future.' *South.*

To lay down everything in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions and remove every difficulty, would carry me too far. *Woodward.*

Obviation (ob-vi-ā'shon), *n.* The act of obviating or state of being obviated. [Rare.]

Obvious (ob'vi-us), *a.* [See OBVIATE.] 1.† Standing or placed in front; standing in the way.

I to the evil
Turn my *obvious* breast. *Milton.*
Nor *obvious* hill,
Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

2.† Open; exposed to danger or accident.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

3.† Coming in the way; ready to meet.

I miss thee here;
Not pleased, thus entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty erewhile appeared unsought. *Milton.*

4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; manifest; evident; as, the meaning is *obvious;* it is *obvious* he is wrong.

What *obvious* truths the wisest heads may miss! *Cowper.*

[Meanings 1, 2, and 3 are Latinisms, and perhaps confined to Milton.]—SYN. Plain, clear, evident, apparent, manifest.

Obviously (ob'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an obvious manner; so as to be easily comprehended; evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly.

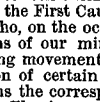
All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush, contain no instruction. *Locke.*

We may then more *obviously,* yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Holyday.*

Obviousness (ob'vi-us-nes), *n.* State of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind.

I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

Obvolute, Obvoluted (ob'vol-ūt, ob'vol-ūt-ed), *a.* [L. *obvolutus,* from *obvolvo,* to wrap round—prefix *ob,* and *volvo,* to roll.] Rolled or turned in or into.—*Obvolute foliation,* in *bot.* foliation in which the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.


Obvolute.

Oby (ō'bi), *n.* Same as *Obeah.*

Obyism (ō'bi-izm), *n.* The practice of witchcraft among the negroes of Africa. See OBEAH.

Oc. The form assumed by the prefix *ob* before *c,* whether hard or soft, as *occur, occiput.*

Oc, Ock. A diminutive termination, especially common in Scotch words, but also seen in E., as bull*ock,* hill*ock.*

Oc (ok), *n.* An arrow used by the Turks.

Oca (ō'ka), *n.* The name given in South America to two Columbian plants of the genus Oxalis, the *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa,* which bear tubers like the potato. The wild tubers are acid, but when boiled become insipid. They have been proposed as nutritious food, but are small and not worth cultivating.

Occamy† (ok'ka-mi), *n.* [A corruption of *alchemy.*] A mixed metal. Written also *Ochimy, Ochymy.* See ALCHEMY, 3.

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other unknown poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster. *Steele.*

Occasion (ok-kā'zhon), *n.* [L. *occasio, occasionis,* from *occido, occasum,* to fall—prefix *oc* for *ob,* and *cado,* to fall.] 1. An occurrence, casualty, incident, event. '(I can) frame my face to all *occasions.*' *Shak.*—2. Opportunity; convenience; favourable time, season, or circumstances.

I take it, your own business calls on you
And you embrace the *occasion* to depart. *Shak.*
Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milton.*

3. Incident, event, or fact giving rise to something else without being its direct or efficient cause; incidental cause.

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Between the real cause and the *occasion* of any phenomenon there is a wide diversity. The one implies a producing power, the other only some condition upon which this power comes into exercise. *T. D. Morell.*

4. In a more special sense, a cause acting on the will; a motive; a reason.

You have great reason to do Richard right;
Especially for those *occasions*
At Eltham Place I told your majesty. *Shak.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigency; requirement; want: now used in certain special phrases; as, *to have occasion* or *no occasion* for a thing. 'After we have served ourselves and our own *occasions.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shak.*

We have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

6. Peculiar position of affairs; circumstances; juncture; exigency; as, he was equal to the *occasion.*—7. The dispensation of the sacrament of the supper. [Scotch.]

It is no uncommon thing for servants when they are being hired, to stipulate for permission to attend at so many sacraments—or, as they style them in their way—*occasions,* exactly as is elsewhere customary in regard to fairs and wakes. *Lockhart.*

—*By occasion,*† incidentally. *Hooker.*—*On* or *upon occasion,* according to opportunity; as opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time. 'That we might have intelligence from him *on occasion.*' *De Foe.*

Occasion (ok-kā'zhon), *v.t.* 1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce; as, consumptions are often *occasioned* by colds; indigestion *occasions* pain in the head.—2. To influence; to induce.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes . . . we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

Occasionable (ok-kā'zhon-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being caused or occasioned. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Occasional (ok-kā'zhon-al), *a.* [Fr. *occasionnel.*] 1. Incidental; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. 'Peculiar extravagances, which at least may serve to raise an *occasional* smile.' *D'Israeli.*—2.† Produced or producing by accident. 'The ground or *occasional* origin hereof.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Produced or made on some special event; as, an *occasional* discourse; *occasional* poetry.

Those letters were not writ to all;
Nor first intended but *occasional.* *Dryden.*

—*Doctrine of occasional causes,* in *metaph.* a term employed by the Cartesians to explain the mode of communication between mind and matter. The soul being a thinking substance, and extension being the essence of body, no intercourse can take place between them without the intervention of the First Cause. It is Deity, therefore, who, on the occasion of certain modifications of our minds, excites the corresponding movements of body; and, on the occasion of certain changes in our body, awakens the corresponding feelings in the mind. *Fleming.*

Occasionalism (ok-kā'zhon-al-izm), *n.* The doctrine of occasional causes. See under OCCASIONAL.

Occasionality (ok-kā'zhon-al''i-ti), *n.* Quality of being occasional. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

Occasionally (ok-kā'zhon-al-li), *adv.* 1. In an occasional manner; on occasion; according to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly; sometimes but not often; as, he was *occasionally* present at our meetings.

All of these writers have, in my opinion, been *occasionally* misled in their opinions. *D. Stewart.*

2.† Casually; accidentally.

One of his labouring servants predicted his return, and described the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home, and which had been, without any previous design, *occasionally* given him. *Johnson.*

Occasionate† (ok-kā'zhon-āt), *v.t.* To occasion.

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill. *Dr. H. More.*

Occasioner (ok-kā'zhon-ėr), *n.* One that occasions, causes, or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the *occasioner* of loss to his neighbour. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Occasive† (ok-kā'siv), *a.* [From L. *occasus,* sunset.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western. *Wright.* [Rare.]

Occecation (ok-sē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *occæcatio*—prefix *oc* for *ob,* and *cæco,* to blind.] The act of making blind. [Rare.]

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation.* *Bp. Hall.*

Occident (ok'si-dent), *n.* [Fr. *occident,* L. *occidens, occidentis,* ppr. of *occido,* to fall—prefix *oc* for *ob,* and *cado,* to fall.] The western quarter of the hemisphere, so called from the decline or setting of the sun; the west: used in contradistinction to *orient.*

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident.* *Shak.*

Occidental (ok-si-dent'al), *a.* [L. *occidentalis.* See OCCIDENT.] 1. Pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; western: opposed to *oriental;* as, *occidental* climates; *occidental* gold.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shak.*

2. Setting after the sun; as, an *occidental* planet.—3. Having only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence; resembling in some degree true gems: applied to gems in opposition to *orient* or *oriental,* the term given to the finest gems, which with but few exceptions used to come from the East.

Occidentally (ok-si-den'tal-li), *adv.* In the occident or west; after the sun: opposed to *orientally.*

Occiduous† (ok-sid'ū-us), *a.* [L. *occiduus.* See OCCIDENT.] Western; occidental. *Blount.*

Occipital (ok-sip'it-al), *a.* [From L. *occiput,* the back part of the head—prefix *oc* for *ob,* and *caput,* the head.] Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.—*Occipital bone,* the pentagonal bone forming the posterior and inferior parts of the skull.—*Occipital condyles,* the condyles which connect the skull with the atlas vertebra.—*Occipital foramen,* an opening in the lower back part of the skull.

Occipito-frontalis (ok-sip'i-tō-fron-tā''lis), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a single broad digastric muscle that covers the cranium. It serves to raise the eyebrows upwards, and at the same time draws up and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.

Occiput (ok'si-put), *n.* [L. *oc* for *ob,* and *caput,* head.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Occision† (ok-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *occisio,* from *occido,* to kill—*ob,* and *cædo,* to slay.] A killing; the act of killing. *Sir M. Hale.*

Occlude (ok-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *occluded;* ppr. *occluding.* [L. *occludo—ob,* and *claudo,* to shut.] 1. To shut up; to close. [Rare.] 2. In *chem.* to absorb: applied to a body absorbing and, as it were, concealing another, without chemical combination.

Professor Graham has shown its (palladium's) remarkable power of absorbing hydrogen. When a strip of palladium is made the negative electrode in an apparatus for decomposing water, it absorbs 800 or 900 times its volume of hydrogen, expanding perceptibly during the absorption. This *occluded* gas is again given off, when the substance, which Professor Graham believed to be an actual alloy of palladium and hydrogen, is heated to redness. *Madan.*

Occludent (ok-klū'dent), *a.* [See OCCLUDE.] Serving to shut up or close.

Occludent (ok-klū'dent), *n.* Anything that closes or shuts up. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

Occluse (ok-klūs'), *a.* [L. *occlusus,* pp. of *occludo,* to shut. See OCCLUDE.] Shut; closed. *Holder.* [Rare.]

Occlusion (ok-klū'zhon), *n.* 1. A shutting up; a closing; specifically, in *pathol.* the

total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation. *Dunglison.*—2. In *chem.* the act of occluding or absorbing and concealing; the state of being occluded.

Occrustate† (ok-krust'āt), *v.t.* [L. *oc* for *ob*, intens., and *crusto*, to *encrust.*] To encase as in a crust; to harden. *Dr. H. More.*

Occult (ok-kult'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, pp. of *occulo*, to cover over—prefix *oc* for *ob*, and root seen in *celo*, to conceal, Gr. *kalyptō*, to cover, and E. *hell.*] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible and mysterious; unknown; undiscovered; undetected. 'The *occult* and remote origin of Druidism.' *I. D'Israeli.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult.* *Newton.*

—*Occult qualities*, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and for which they were unable to give any reason.—*Occult crimes*, in *Scots law*, such as are committed in secret or in privacy.—*Occult diseases*, in *med.* those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—*Occult lines* are such as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines are so called.—*Occult sciences*, the imaginary sciences of the middle ages, as magic, alchemy, necromancy, and astrology, especially the first.

Occultation (ok-kul-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *occultatio, occultationis*, a hiding, from *occulto*, to hide. See OCCULT.] 1. In *astron.* (*a*) the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon. (*b*) The time of a planet or star being so hidden.—2. *Fig.* disappearance from view; withdrawal from public notice. 'The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation.*' *Jeffrey.*—*Circle of perpetual occultation*, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. It is opposed to the *circle of perpetual apparition.*

Occulted (ok-kult'ed), *a.* 1.† Hid; secret. '*Occulted* guilt.' *Shak.*—2. In *astron.* a term applied to a heavenly body hid or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body.

Occulting (ok-kult'ing), *n.* Same as *Occultation.*

The *occulting* or hiding of a star by the moon is a phenomenon identical in nature with a solar eclipse. *Prof. Nichol.*

Occultly (ok-kult'li), *adv.* In an occult manner.

Occultness (ok-kult'nes), *n.* The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretness.

Occupancy (ok'kū-pan-si), *n.* [From *occupant.*] 1. The act of taking possession; specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such taking possession.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it. *Blackstone.*

Formerly, when a man held land *pur autre vie* (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the life upon it, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, which was termed *general occupancy.* And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant.* As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him *pur autre vie*, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators.—2. The act of occupying or holding in possession; the term during which one is an occupant; as, during his *occupancy* of the post.

Occupant (ok'kū-pant), *n.* [L. *occupans, occupantis*, ppr. of *occupo*, to occupy.] 1. One who occupies or takes possession; one who has possession; an occupier.—2. In *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3.† A whore. 'Whose senses some damned *occupant* bereaves.' *Marston.*

Occupate† (ok'kū-pāt), *v.t.* [L. *occupo*, to take.] To take possession of; to possess; to occupy. *Bacon.*

Occupation (ok-kū-pā'shon), *n.* [L. *occupatio, occupationis*, from *occupo.* See OCCUPY.] 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping; possession; tenure.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within the last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans; I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of being employed or occupied in any way; that which engages time and attention.

Their constant *occupations*,
To measure wind and weigh the air,
And turn a circle to a square. *S. Butler.*

3. The principal business of one's life; a vocation; calling; trade.

And, O you mortal engines, whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,
Farewell! Othello's *occupation's* gone. *Shak.*

By their *occupation* they were tent-makers.
Acts xviii. 3.

—*Occupation bridge*, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the canal or line.—*Occupation road*, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.

Occupier (ok'kū-pī-ėr), *n.* 1. One that occupies or takes possession; one that has possession; an occupant; as, the *occupier* of a house.—2.† One who follows an employment. Eze. xxvii. 27.

Merchants and *occupiers* gave it that name. *Holland.*

Occupy (ok'kū-pī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *occupied*; ppr. *occupying.* [L. *occupo*, to take possession of, to possess, to take up, to employ—prefix *oc* for *ob*, and *capio*, to seize or take.] 1. To take possession of; to keep in possession; to possess; to hold and use; as, to *occupy* a house or a farm; he rented the apartments, but never *occupied* them. 'Constantly *occupying* the same individual spot.' *Blackstone.* 'The better apartments were already *occupied.*' *Irving.*—2. To take up, as room or space; to possess; to cover or fill.

The infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space. *Bentley.*

3.† To take and use; to use; to lay out in traffic. Judges xvi. 11.

If I should take this sum of money and *occupy* it not it is as much as I had it not: on the other side if I *occupy* it, I shall make all the city speak ill of the king and me both. *North.*

4. To employ; to engage; to busy: often used reflexively; as, to *occupy* one's time; to *occupy* one's self about something.

They had a people to deal with whom they found it easy to *occupy* with such pursuits. *Brougham.*

5.† To follow, as business or employment; to attend to. '*Occupy* their business.' Ps. cvii. 23. (*Prayer-Book version.*)

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. Ezek. xxvii. 9.

6.† To possess; to enjoy (with an obscene double meaning).

Groyne, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For's whore; Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.
B. Jonson.

These villains will make the word as odious as the word '*occupy*,' which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted. *Shak.*

Occupy (ok'kū-pī), *v.i.* 1. To be an occupant; to hold possession.—2. To follow business; to traffic. '*Occupy* till I come.' Luke xix. 13.

Occur (ok-kėr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *occurred*; ppr. *occurring.* [L. *occurro—ob*, against, and *curro*, to run.] 1.† To meet; to strike against; to clash.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory; as, such a reflexion has often *occurred* to me.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

3. To befall; to happen; to take place.

I shall travail for the new signature of your warrant for the same as soon as any opportunity shall *occur.* *Wyatt.*

4. To exist so as to be capable of being found or seen; to be found; to come under observation; to be met with; as, silver often *occurs* native.

In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke.*

5.† To oppose; to obviate: with *to.*

Before I begin that, I must *occur to* one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley.*

Occurrence (ok-kur'rens), *n.* 1. The act of occurring; occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

2. Any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event; as, an unusual *occurrence*; such *occurrences* are not uncommon. 'All the *occurrences*, whatever chanced.' *Shak.*

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and *occurrences* of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

—*Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance.* See EVENT.

Occurrent† (ok-kur'rent), *n.* 1. One who meets; an adversary.

The weak part of their *occurrents*, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner. *Holland.*

2. Incident; anything that happens.

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon.*

Occurrent† (ok-kur'rent), *a.* Incidental; coming in the way; occurring. *Ash.*

Occurse† (ok-kėrs'), *n.* An occursion; a meeting. [Rare.]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occurse*, or meeting, &c. *Burton.*

Occursion† (ok-kėr'shon), *n.* [L. *occursio*, from *occurro*, to meet.] A meeting of bodies; a clash. 'Justled by the *occursion* of other bodies.' *Glanville.*

Ocean (ō'shan), *n.* [L. *oceanus*, from Gr. *ōkeanos*, the ocean.] 1. The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea. Although no portion of it is completely detached from the rest, the ocean has often been divided into several great basins or areas, viz. the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean, the great bodies of water which divide the landmasses of the Old and New Worlds, and which intervene between the former and the southern continent, Australia; together with the Arctic and the Antarctic Oceans, round the north and south poles respectively. Between these no very definite limits can be drawn; thus it is impossible to say where the Atlantic or the Pacific ends, and the Antarctic or Southern Ocean begins. The Arctic Ocean, at least that portion of it that washes the northern shores of Europe and Asia, is often treated as a portion of the Atlantic basin. The minor ramifications of the ocean into land are known as seas, bays, gulfs, creeks, inlets, &c., according to their forms and dimensions. The bed of the ocean appears to present the same irregularities as the surface of the land, being diversified by rocks, mountains, plains, and deep valleys. The level of the ocean, generally speaking, is everywhere the same, but the disturbing actions of the sun and moon, of the winds, and of currents occasion slight inequalities. The extreme depth of the ocean hitherto sounded is 5555 fathoms, which was found off the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. The saltness of the ocean is due to the presence of various saline ingredients (chiefly chloride of sodium or common salt), which are generally found in the proportion of from 30 to 40 per thousand. Recent observations have shown that the colour and transparency of the water of the ocean are in a large measure dependent on the degree of saltness. In general it is found that the greater the saltness, the greater the transparency, and also that where the saltness is very great the water is of a dark blue colour, that where it is less the water is of lighter blue, inclining to green, and that in the neighbourhood of rivers (where the saltness is reduced to a minimum) the water is as a rule of a greenish yellow.—2. An immense expanse; as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity; *oceans* of duration and space.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great *ocean* of truth lay all undiscovered before me. *Newton.*

Ocean (ō'shan), *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* wave.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream.
Milton.

Oceanic (ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or produced by the ocean. 'Petrels are the most aërial and

oceanic of birds.' *Darwin.*—2. Pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabitants.

It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* races which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Oceanides (ō-sē-an'i-dēz), *n. pl.* In *Greek myth.* nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

Oceanology (ō-shan-ol'o-ji), *n.* That branch of science which regards the ocean; also, a treatise on the ocean.

Oceanus (ō-sē'an-us), *n.* In *Greek* and *Rom. myth.* the god of the ocean, that is, of the river surrounding the earth, the source of all the rivers and other waters of the world. He is represented as a mighty god, who yielded to none save Zeus.

Ocellaria (ō-se-lār'i-a), *n.* [See OCELLUS.] In *geol.* a conical-shaped zoophyte occurring in chalk-flints: so named from the numerous eye-like polyp-cells which stud its surface.

Ocellary (ō-sel'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ocelli. See OCELLUS.

Ocellate, Ocellated (ō-sel'lāt, ō-sel'lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye.] 1. Resembling an eye.—2. Studded with the figures of little eyes. 'A very beautiful reddish *ocellated* (butterfly).' *Derham.*

Ocellus (ō-sel'lus), *n.* pl. **Ocelli** (ō-sel'lī). [L. *ocellus*, a little eye, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, many echinoderms, spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c.; a stemma. In insects these ocelli or stemmata are usually situated on the crown of the head between the great compound eyes, whose simple elements they resemble in structure, and in rare cases may be the sole organs of vision. The name is also given to certain minute siliceous crystals, consisting of little aggregations of pigment inclosed in distinct cavities, regarded as rudimentary eyes, occurring in the marginal bulbs of certain of the Medusæ, as in the *Thaumantias cymbaloidea.*

Ocelot (ō'sē-lot), *n.* [Mex. *ocelotl.*] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat kind, the *Felis Pardalis*, an inhabitant of Mexico. It measures from 2½ to 4 feet long, exclusive of the tail; the colours vary considerably, but the ground-tint is always a rich red or tawny colour, which is variously spotted or barred with dark brown or black. It is easily tamed, and becomes very playful and gentle. The name is also given to several other nearly allied species of Felis.

Ocelot (*Felis Pardalis*).

Ocher (ō'kėr). Same as *Ochre.*

Ochery (ō'kėr-i), *a.* Same as *Ochrey.*

Ochimy (ok'i-mi), *n.* See OCCAMY.

Ochlesis (ok-lē'sis), *n.* [Gr., disturbance, from *ochleō*, to disturb as by a mob, *ochlos*, a crowd, a mob.] In *med.* a term applied to a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof, or even of persons not suffering from disease.

Ochletic (ok-let'ik), *a.* In *med.* of or belonging to the disorder arising from overcrowding termed ochlesis.

Ochlocracy (ok-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *ochlokratia* —*ochlos*, the people or a multitude, and *krateō*, to govern.] The rule or ascendency of the multitude or common people; a mobocracy.

An *ochlocracy* is no more than a noisy prelude to anarchy. *Hare.*

Ochlocratic, Ochlocratical (ok-lō-krat'ik, ok-lō-krat'ik-al), *a.* [See OCHLOCRACY.] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob; having the character or form of an ochlocracy.

Ochlocratically (ok-lō-krat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an ochlocratic manner.

Ochlocraty† (ok-lok'ra-ti), *n.* Same as *Ochlocracy.*

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny. *Downing.*

Ochnaceæ (ok-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ochnē*, a wild pear-tree, from the resemblance of the foliage to that of the pear-tree.] A small nat. order of plants nearly allied to Rutaceæ, and remarkable for their fleshy carpels being elevated upon an enlarged succulent receptacle. They are shrubs or trees especially inhabiting the tropics of India, Africa, and America. The leaves are evergreen, usually simple; the flowers showy, usually yellow, with few or many stamens, whose anthers open by pores at the point. Ochna and Gomphia are the principal genera; they appear to possess tonic and astringent qualities.

Ochra, Okro (ok'ra, ok'rō), *n.* A plant, *Abelmoschus esculentus.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

Ochraceous (ok-rā'shus), *a.* Ochreous; ochrey. *Loudon.*

Ochre (ō'kėr), *n.* [L. *ochra*, Gr. *ōchra*, from *ōchros*, pale, pale yellow.] 1. A combination of peroxide of iron with water; but the name is generally applied to clays coloured with the oxides of iron in various proportions. Considerable quantities of ochre are obtained from the ferruginous mud separated from tin and copper ores; and it is also found in natural beds some feet thick in the more recent formations. Ochres vary in colour from a pale sandy yellow to a brownish red, and are much used in painting. *Black Ochre* is a name given to a variety of mineral black.—2. Money, especially gold coin, from its colour. 'Pay your *ochre* at the door.' *Dickens.* [Slang.]

o, Ochrea of *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

Ochrea (ō'krē-a), *n.* [L., a greave or legging.] In *bot.* a term applied to the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath.

Ochreate (ō'krē-āt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to a plant furnished with ochreæ, or sheath-shaped stipules. See OCHREA.

Ochreous (ō'krē-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre; as, *ochreous* matter.—2. Resembling ochre; as, an *ochreous* colour.

Ochrey (ō'kri), *a.* Same as *Ochreous.*

Ochroite (ō'krō-īt), *n.* [Fr. *ochroïte*, from Gr. *ochros*, pale, pale yellow.] An impure cerite mixed with quartz. See CERITE.

Ochroleucous (ok-ro-lū'kus), *a.* In *bot.* of a dull cream colour; yellowish white. *Asa Gray.*

Ochroma (ok-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr., from *ochros*, pale—referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds.] A genus of plants of which the best known species is *O. Lagopus*, or hare's-foot. See HARE'S-FOOT.

Ochry (ō'kri), *a.* Ochreous.

Ochymy (ok'i-mi), *n.* See OCCAMY.

Ocimum (ō'si-mum), *n.* Same as *Ocymum.*

Ocrea (ō'krē-a), *n.* [L.] In ancient costume, a greave or legging, made of tin, bronze, or other metal, covering and protecting the front of the leg from the knee to the ankle. See GREAVE.

Ocreated (ō'krē-āt-ed), *a.* Wearing or furnished with an ocrea or legging; hence, booted.

I remember when this Dr. (Gosling) was last vice-chancellor, it was highly penal for a scholar to appear in boots. A scholar undertook for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself *ocreated* unto the vice-chancellor. *Fuller.*

Octachord (ok'ta-kord), *n.* 1. A musical instrument having eight strings.—2. A system of eight sounds.

Octaëdral (ok-ta-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *Octahedral.*

Octaëdrite (ok-ta-ē'drīt), *n.* Same as *Octahedrite.*

Octaëdron (ok-ta-ē'dron), *n.* Same as *Octahedron.*

Octaëteris (ok'ta-e-tē'ris), *n.* In the ancient Greek calendar, a cycle or period of eight years, during which three months of thirty days each were intercalated, making the average length of the year 365¼ days.

Octagon (ok'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, angle.] 1. In *geom.* a figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal it is a regular octagon.—2. In *fort.* a place with eight bastions.

Octagonal (ok-tag'on-al), *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Octagynous (ok-taj'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, a wife.] Same as *Octogynous.*

Octahedral (ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight equal surfaces.

Octahedrite (ok-ta-hē'drīt), *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium. See ANATASE.

Octahedron (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, a base.] In *geom.* a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies.

Octamerous (ok-tam'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *meros*, a part.] In *bot.* having the parts in eights. *Asa Gray.*

Octameter (ok-tam'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *metron*, a measure.] A verse of eight feet, like the following:—

Once' u | pon' a | mid'night | drea'ry, | as' I | pon'dered | weak' and | wea'ry.

Octana (ok-tā'na), *n.* A fever of which the paroxysms are said to return every eighth day.

Octandria—Flower of Rue.

Octandria (ok-tan'dri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *anēr, andros*, a male, a man.] The name of the eighth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens.

Octandrian, Octandrous (ok-tan'dri-an, ok-tan'drus), *a.* Having the character of the class Octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

Octangular (ok-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and E. *angular.*] Having eight angles.

Octangularness (ok-tang'gū-lėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

Octans (ok'tans), *n.* In *astron.* Octans Hadleianus (Hadley's octant), a constellation of Lacaille, situated at the south pole, which it indicates.

Octant (ok'tant), *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.] 1. The eighth part of a circle.—2. In *astron.* that position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when half-way between conjunction or opposition and quadrature, or distant from another point or body the eighth part of a circle or 45°.—3. An instrument for measuring angles, resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. Hadley's quadrant is really an octant.

Octapla (ok'ta-pla), *n.* [Gr. *oktaploos*, eightfold, from *oktō*, eight.] A polyglot Bible in eight languages.

Octarchy (ok'tärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *archē*, sovereignty.] Government by eight persons.

Octaroon (ok-ta-rön'), *n.* Same as *Octoroon.*

Octastyle (ok'ta-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* a temple or other building having eight columns in front. Spelled also *Octostyle.*

Octateuch (ok'ta-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *teuchos*, a book or composition.] A name that has once or twice been given to the first eight books of the Old Testament. *Hanmer.*

Octave (ok'tāv), *n.* [Fr., from L. *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] 1. The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being counted; also the week immediately following a church festival.

It was a custom among the primitive Christians, to observe the *octave* or eighth day after their principal feasts with great solemnity. *Wheatley.*

2. A small cask of wine; the eighth part of a pipe.—3. In *music*, (*a*) an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. (*b*) One sound eight tones higher than another. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale. The most simple perception that we can have of two sounds is that of unisons, or sounds of the same pitch, the vibrations there beginning and ending together. The next to this is the octave, where the more acute sound makes precisely two vibrations, while the grave or deeper makes one; consequently, the vibrations of the two meet at every single vibration of the more grave one. Hence, the ratio of the two sounds that form the octave is as 1 to 2.—*Octave coupler*, an apparatus for coupling two octave notes, capable of being attached to the organ,

piano, and other key-board instruments.—*Octave flute.* See PICCOLO.

Octave (ok'tāv), *a.* Denoting eight; consisting of eight.

Boccace . . . particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. *Dryden.*

Octavo (ok-tā'vō), *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth.] The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves: usually written *8vo;* hence, a book having eight leaves to the sheet. There are different sizes of octavo, arising from the different sizes of paper employed; as, *foolscap 8vo, royal 8vo, imperial 8vo.*

Folios, quartos, *octavos*, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging. *Pope.*

Octavo (ok-tā'vō), *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves; as, an *octavo* volume.

Octennial (ok-ten'i-al), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Happening every eighth year.—2. Lasting eight years.

Octennially (ok-ten'i-al-li), *adv.* Once in eight years.

Octet (ok'tet), *n.* In *music*, a musical composition for eight parts. [Rare.]

Octile (ok'til), *n.* In *astrol.* same as *Octant*, 2.

Octillion (ok-til'yon), *n.* The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; 1 followed by 48 ciphers. According to foreign usage what is called an octillion is represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

Octo-bass (ok'tō-bās), *n.* A musical instrument of the viol kind, the low octave of the violoncello. It has three strings tuned in fifth and fourth. Its compass is one octave and a fifth. It has movable keys to press the strings upon frets of the neck. The keys are moved by levers governed by the left hand, and by pedal keys on which the foot of the player acts. *E. H. Knight.*

October (ok-tō'bėr), *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.] 1. The tenth month of the year in our calendar, which follows that of Julius Cæsar.—2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale jocosely so called.

Hark ye, David! Take this mummy into the cellar, and wet his dust with a cup of *october*. *Cumberland.*

Octodecimal (ok-tō-de'si-mal), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] In *crystal.* applied to a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has eight faces and the two summits together ten faces.

Octodecimo (ok-tō-de'si-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen.] Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves.

Octodecimo (ok-tō-de'si-mō), *n.* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves; hence, a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. It is usually written in the contracted form *18mo.*

Octodentate (ok-tō-den'tāt), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having eight teeth.

Octodon (ok'tō-don), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of small rodent mammals allied to the mice and rats. Only one species is known, the *O. Degus* of Chili. It has large ears, a long and tufted tail, and in shape and size resembles the water-rat.

Octoedrical (ok-tō-ed'rik-al), *a.* Same as *Octahedral. Sir T. Browne.*

Octoedrite (ok-tō-ē'drīt), *n.* See OCTAHEDRITE.

Octofid (ok'tō-fid), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, *fidi*, to cleave.] In *bot.* cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

Octogamy (ok-tog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gamos*, marriage.] The marrying eight times. *Chaucer.*

Octogenarian (ok'tō-je-nā"ri-an), *n.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty.] A person eighty years of age; generally, any one whose age is between eighty and ninety.

But you talk of not living, Audley! Pooh! Your frame is that of a predestined *octogenarian*. *Lord Lytton.*

Octogenarian, Octogenary (ok'tō-je-nā"ri-an, ok-toj'en-a-ri), *a.* Of eighty years of age; between eighty and ninety years of age. 'Being then *octogenary.*' *Aubrey.*

Octogonal (ok-tog'on-al), *a.* Same as *Octagonal. Worcester.* [Rare.]

Octogynia (ok-tō-jin'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female.] The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.

Octogynous (ok-toj'in-us), *a.* In *bot.* having eight pistils or styles.

Octohedron (ok-tō-hē'dron), *n.* See OCTAHEDRON.

Octolocular (ok-tō-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.* having eight cells for seeds.

Octonary (ok'ton-a-ri), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, from *octoni*, eight each, from *octo*, eight.] Belonging to the number eight. *Bailey.*

Octonocular (ok-tō-nok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *octoni*, eight each, *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, an eye.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some senocular. *Derham.*

Octopede (ok'tō-pēd), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

There is one class of spiders, industrious, hard-working *octopedes*. *Lord Lytton.*

Octopetalous (ok-tō-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having eight petals.

Octopod (ok'tō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having eight feet or legs; specifically one of the Octopoda or Octopodidæ.

Octopoda (ok-top'o-da), *n. pl.* A section of the dibranchiate Cephalopoda or cuttle-fishes, including the families Argonautidæ and Octopodidæ, and having eight arms. See below.

Octopodidæ (ok-tō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of dibranchiate Cephalopoda (cuttle-fishes), section Octopoda, comprising the poulpes, characterized by eight arms, all similar, and united at the base by a web. There is an internal rudimentary shell represented by two short styles encysted in the substance of the mantle. The body has no lateral fins, or at most small ones. The third right arm of the male is primarily developed in a cyst, and ultimately becomes hectocotylized, that is, metamorphosed and reproductive. Besides Octopus, the family includes Eledone, with one row of suckers on the arms, and Cirrhoteuthis, with small round fins.

Octopus (ok'tō-pus), *n.* [See OCTOPOD.] A genus of dibranchiate Cephalopoda, the type of Octopoda, and familiarly known as cuttle-fishes and poulpes. They have eight arms, which are united to each other by a membrane stretching between their bases. The arms possess two rows of suckers, which are sessile or unstalked. The prominent head

Octopus vulgaris (Common Cuttle).

is joined to the body by a distinct neck, and the body itself is short, generally more or less rounded in shape, and unprovided with side or lateral fins. They have attained a notoriety from tales circulated concerning their ferocity and the existence of gigantic members of the genus, though the largest cuttle-fishes that have been met with have belonged to other genera. The *O. vulgaris* is found on the British shores, but is more common in the Mediterranean.

Octoradiated (ok-tō-rā'di-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *radius*, a ray.] Having eight rays.

Octoroon (ok-tō-rön'), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Octospermous (ok-tō-spėr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *sperma*, a seed.] Containing eight seeds.

Octostyle (ok'tō-stīl). See OCTASTYLE.

Octosyllabic, Octosyllabical (ok'tō-sil-lab"ik, ok'tō-sil-lab"ik-al), *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

Octosyllable (ok'tō-sil-la-bl), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions. *Tyrwhitt.*

Octosyllable (ok'tō-sil-la-bl), *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octroi (ok-trwą), *n.* [Fr., from *octroyer*, to grant, from a hypothetical Latin verb *auctoricare*, from *auctor*, an author, one who gives authority.] 1. A tax or duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.—2. A grant or privilege, particularly a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade, conceded by government to a particular person or company.—3. The constitution of a state granted by a prince. Spelled also *Octroy.*

Octuple (ok'tū-pl), *a.* [L. *octuplus*—*octo*, eight.] Eightfold.

Octuplet (ok'tu-plet), *n.* In *music*, a group of eight notes to be played in the time of six. *Stainer and Barrett.*

Octyl (ok'til), *n.* (C_8H_{17}.) A hypothetical alcohol radical, the best-known compound of which is *hydride of octyl* (C_8H_{18}), one of the constituents of American petroleum. Also called *Capryl.*

Octylamine (ok-til'a-min), *n.* ($C_8H_{19}N$.) A colourless, bitter, very caustic liquid, having an ammoniacal, fishy odour, obtained by heating alcoholic ammonia with iodide of octyl. It is insoluble in water, precipitates metallic salts, and dissolves chloride of silver. Also called *Caprylamine.*

Octylene (ok'til-ēn), *n.* (C_8H_{16}.) A hydrocarbon obtained by heating octylic alcohol with sulphuric acid or fused chloride of zinc. It is a very mobile oil, lighter than water, in which it is insoluble, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils without decomposition at 125°, and burns with a very bright flame. Also called *Caprylene.*

Octylic (ok-til'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to octyl; as, *octylic* alcohol.

Ocuba-wax (o-kū'ba-waks), *n.* A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of *Myristica ocuba*, *officinalis*, or *sebifera*, a plant growing abundantly in the marshy grounds on the shores of the Amazon and its tributaries. It is easily bleached, and is used extensively in Brazil for the manufacture of candles.

Ocular (ok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, the eye, a word of cognate origin with E. *eye.* See EYE.] Pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as, *ocular* demonstration or evidence.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it; give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shak.*

—*Ocular cone*, the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

Ocular (ok'ū-lėr), *n.* In *optics*, the eye-piece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.

Ocularly (ok'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the eye, sight, or actual view.

Great desire I had to inform myself *ocularly* of the state and practice of the Roman Church. *Bp. Hall.*

Oculary † (ok'ū-lėr-i), *a.* Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular. '*Oculary* medicines.' *Holland.*

Oculate, Oculated (ok'ū-lāt, ok'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *oculatus*, from *oculus*, the eye.] 1. Furnished with eyes.—2. Having spots resembling eyes.

Oculiform (ok'ū-li-form), *a.* [L. *oculus*, an eye, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as, an *oculiform* pebble.

Oculina (ok-ū-lī'na), *n.* [L. *oculus*, the eye.] A genus of branching corals of the madrepore family, so named from the eye-like polyp-cells on the branches. The common *O. virginea* is known as 'white coral,' in contradistinction to the *Corallium rubrum* or 'red coral.'

Oculist (ok'ū-list), *n.* [From L. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

Oculus (ok'ū-lus), *n.* [L., an eye. See OCULAR.] In *bot.* an eye; a leaf-bud.—*Oculi cancrorum*, crab's eyes. See under CRAB.—*Oculus cati.* Same as *Asteria.*—*Oculus Christi*, a European species of Inula (*I. oculus-Christi*). It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, and bears yellow composite flowers. It is sometimes used as an astringent by continental physicians.—*Oculus mundi.* Same as *Hydrophane.*

Ocymum (ō'si-mum), *n.* [Gr. *okimon*, an aromatic plant.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Labiatæ, containing about forty species of herbs and shrubs, natives of the warmer regions of both worlds. They

have toothed leaves, and small, usually white flowers, with exserted stamens in terminal panicles or racemes. They are known by the name of basil, the name given especially to *O. Basilicum*, many varieties of which are used as condiments. *O. caryophyllatum* is employed as an infusion, and drunk like tea in catarrhal and uterine disorders. *O. febrifugum* is used as a febrifuge in Sierra Leone. The leaves of *O. album* are considered stomachic by the natives of India, and their juice is prescribed in the catarrhs of children. More correctly written *Ocimum*.

Ocypoda (ō-sip'o-da), *n.* [Gr. *ōkys*, swift, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, which live in holes in the sand along the sea-shores of warm climates, and hence are often called sand-crabs. *O. cursor* inhabits the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, and is remarkable for the rapidity of its motions, whence it is known as the racing crab.

Ocypodian (ō-si-pō'di-an), *n.* A crustacean of the genus Ocypoda.

Ocypodidæ (ō-si-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of brachyurous crustaceans, of which the genus Ocypoda is the type; sand-crabs; racing crabs.

Od (od), *n.* The name invented by Reichenbach and given by him to a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism. This force, it has been asserted, explains the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism and many other natural phenomena. It has met with few scientific believers. Called also *Odic Force, Odyl, Odyle, Odylic Force*.

That *od*-force of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger-tips burnt blue.
E. B. Browning.

Od! Odd! (od), *interj.* A minced oath, a corruption of the name of God.

Odal (ō'dal), *a.* Same as *Udal*.

Odalisk, Odalisque (ō'da-lisk), *n.* [Fr. *odalisque*, from Turk. *odalik*, a chamber-companion, from *oda*, a chamber. The more correct form would be *odalik* or *odalique*.] A female slave or concubine in the sultan's seraglio or a Turkish harem.

He had sewn up ever so many *odalisques* in sacks and tilted them into the Nile. *Thackeray.*

Odaller (ō'dal-ėr), *n.* Same as *Udaller*.

Odd (od), *a.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, whence *odda-mathr*, an odd man, *odda-tala*, an odd number, *standask í odda*, to be at odds. The word seems to be properly a noun, meaning a sharp point; Dan. *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land; Icel. *oddr*, the point of a weapon; really the same word as A. Sax. *ord*, a point, a beginning (as to the loss of *r* comp. *brad, brod*, with A. Sax. *brord*, a prick), and G. *ort*, a place, a spot, originally a point.] 1. Not even; not divisible into pairs, or distinguished by a number not exactly divisible by 2; as, the *odd* files of a company, that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on.

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shak.*

2. Left over after the pairs have been reckoned; as, the company consisted of thirty-five files and an *odd* man.—3. Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole. 'A fortnight and *odd* days.' *Shak.*

Of these, 63,000 and *odd* were freemen; 44,000 and *odd* were voters under the scot and lot and other old rights of a popular character. *Gladstone.*

Sometimes the conjunction is omitted before *odd*.

Eighty *odd* years of sorrow have I seen. *Shak.*

4. Not included with others; not taken into the common account; hence, unheeded; of little value or account; as, a few *odd* trifles; to read a book at *odd* times.

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Out of the way; retired; secluded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs
In an *odd* angle of the isle. *Shak.*

6. Incidental; casual.

I fear the trust Othello puts him in,
On some *odd* time of his infirmity
Will shake this island. *Shak.*

7. Wanting a match; one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; consisting of more than a pair; as, an *odd* glove; two or three *odd* volumes of a series.—8. Singular; strange; peculiar; extraordinary; striking.

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right by conferring it on a faction who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

He described in his rambling, *odd*, jocular fashion the evening Mr. George Millar had spent at his house. *W. Black.*

9.† At odds. [Rare.]

The general state, I fear,
Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him. *Shak.*

10.† Unique; possessing qualities that distinguish the individual from every other.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly . . . is, in my opinion, Joannes Sturmius. *Ascham.*

—*Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd.* See ECCENTRIC.—SYN. Unmatched, singular, unusual, extraordinary, strange, queer, eccentric, whimsical, fantastical, droll, comical.

Oddfellow (od'fel-lō), *n.* A member of an extensively ramified friendly society having its headquarters in Manchester. It was originally an association of a convivial kind, modelled on freemasonry, and still retains binding oaths, watchwords, secret signs, &c. It assumed its present form in 1812, and has numerous 'lodges' in Great Britain and the colonies. There is also an independent organization in the United States, which is said to have considerable political influence.

Oddity (od'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; as, the *oddity* of dress, manners, or shape; *oddity* of appearance.—2. Something odd or singular; a singular person. [Colloq.]

Odd-looking (od'luk-ing), *a.* Having a singular look.

Oddly (od'li), *adv.* In an odd manner: (*a*) not evenly; as, an *oddly* odd number (see below). [Rare.] (*b*) Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as, *oddly* dressed; *oddly* formed. 'A figure *oddly* turned.' *Locke.* 'A black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped.' *Swift.*—*Oddly odd number*, a number which contains an odd number an odd number of times; thus, 15 is a number *oddly odd*, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

Oddness (od'nes), *n.* The state of being odd: (*a*) the state of being not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the *oddness*, but also the essence of that number. *Fotherby.*

(*b*) Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident.

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks. *Collier.*

Odds (odz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. Excess of either compared with the other; difference in favour of one and against another; inequality. 'Pre-eminent by so much *odds*.' *Milton.* 'Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of fate.' *Waller.* 'Determining on which side the *odds* lie.' *Locke.*

All the *odds* between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Specifically, in *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other party.

I will lay *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France. *Shak.*

'I'll take the *odds* against Caravan.'—'In ponies?'—'Done.'—And Lord Milford, a young noble, entered in his book the bet which he had just made with Mr. Latour. *Disraeli.*

Hence—2. Probability; that which seems to justify the laying of odds on a particular alternative.

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first:
The *odds* for high and low's alike. *Shak.*

It is *odds* that he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And though the sword, some understood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing so. *Hudibras.*

4.† Quarrel; dispute; debate.

I can't speak
Any beginning to the peevish *odds*. *Shak.*

—*At odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel. 'Must always be *at odds*.' *Swift.*

They set us all *at odds*. *Shak.*

—*Odds and ends*, small miscellaneous articles.

Ode (ōd), *n.* [L. *ode*, Gr. *ōdē*, an ode, song, or poem, from *aeidō*, to sing.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem which expresses the feelings of the poet in moments of high excitement with the vividness which present emotion inspires.

Ode-factor (ōd'fak-tėr), *n.* A contemptuous epithet applied to a maker of or trafficker in odes.

Odelet (ōd'let), *n.* [Dim. of *ode*.] A little ode; a short ode.

Ode-maker (ōd'māk-ėr), *n.* A maker or composer of odes. *Pope.*

Odeon (ō-dē'on), *n.* [Gr. *ōdeion*, from *ōdē*, a song.] In *anc. arch.* a kind of theatre in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes. The name is now sometimes applied to a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances. Called also *Odeum*.

Oderite (ō'dėr-it), *n.* The name given to a variety of black mica from Sweden.

Odeum (ō-dē'um), *n.* See ODEON.

Odial (ō'di-al), *n.* A fibre of the young root of the Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*): such fibres are eaten in Ceylon.

Odible† (ō'di-bl), *a.* Hateful; that may excite hatred. *Bale.*

Odic (od'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the force or influence termed *od* (which see).

Was it through some such species of attraction as believers in *odic* force, and other peculiar affinities, attribute to their influences . . . ? *R. B. Kimball.*

Odically (od'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an odic manner; by means of the force called od.

Odin, Woden (ō'din, wō'den), *n.* [The former is the Scandinavian, the latter the Anglo-Saxon and German form. The Scandinavians often omit an initial *w* before *o*.] The chief god of Northern mythology, the omniscient ruler of heaven and earth having his seat in Valaskjalf, where he receives through his two ravens tidings of all that takes place in the world. As war-god he holds his court in Valhalla, where all brave warriors arrive after death, and enjoy the tumultuous pleasures they delighted in while on earth. The fourth day of the week, Wednesday, derived its name from this deity.

Odinic (ō-din'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to Odin.

Odious (ō'di-us), *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, *odi*, I hate.] 1. Of such a character as to be hated; hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than *detestable* and *abominable*; as, an *odious* name; an *odious* vice. 'An *odious* damned lie.' *Shak.*

All wickedness is *odious*. *Bp. Sprat.*

2. Causing hate; hateful to hear.

The seventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just,
And utter *odious* truth that God would come
To judge them. *Milton.*

3. Held in hatred; hated.

He rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

4. Causing disgust or repugnance; disagreeable; offensive from certain external characteristics; as, an *odious* person; an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell.

What a relief it must be to you, my dear, to be so very comfortable in that respect, and not to be worried by those *odious* men. *Dickens.*

SYN. Hateful, detestable, abominable, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, forbidding, unpopular.

Odiously (ō'di-us-li), *adv.* 1. In an odious manner; hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred; as, to behave *odiously*.—2.† Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power . . . no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even, where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

Odiousness (ō'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being odious: (*a*) hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance; as, the *odiousness* of sin. (*b*) The state of being hated; hatred. [Rare.]

An aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him and *odiousness* for him. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Odium (ō'di-um), *n.* [L.] 1. Hatred; dislike; as, this measure brought a general *odium* on his government.—2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

—*Odium theologicum*, theological hatred; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.

Odize (od'iz), *v.t.* To charge or impregnate with od. 'Odized water.' *Dr. Ashburner.*

Odometer (ō-dom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance travelled over by a carriage or pedestrian; a hodometer. One kind of odometer used in surveying has the form of a light wheel 6 feet in circumference which a pedestrian causes to run along the

ground by a handle, and which by an arrangement connected with the axle, registers its own revolutions. Called also *Surveying Wheel* and *Perambulator*.

Odometrical (ō-dō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

Odometry (ō-dom'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of distances travelled over by a carriage, &c. See ODOMETER.

Odontagra (ō-don-tag'ra), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *agra*, a seizure.] Toothache, as a consequence of gout or rheumatism.

Odontalgia (ō-don-tal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Odontalgic (ō-don-tal'jik), *a.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.] Pertaining to the toothache.

Odontalgic (ō-don-tal'jik), *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

Odontalgy (ō-don-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *Odontalgia*.

Odontaspis (ō-don-tas'pis), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *aspis*, a buckler.] A genus of fossil fishes, supposed, from their buckler-shaped teeth, the only parts yet found, to have been allied to the shark. They occur in the chalk.

Odontiasis (ō-don-tī'a-sis), *n.* [From Gr. *odontiaō*, to put forth the teeth.] The cutting of the teeth; dentition.

Odontitis (ō-don-tī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *itis*, a term signifying inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the teeth.

Odonto (ō-don'tō), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A kind of white powder prepared from certain herbs and used for cleansing the teeth; a dentifrice; tooth-wash.

Odontoceti (ō-don'tō-sē-tī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *kētos*, a whale.] The toothed whales, in opposition to the whalebone whales. The group of the Odontoceti consists of four families—the *Delphinidæ*, or dolphins and porpoises, the *Catodontidæ*, or sperm-whales, the *Rhynchoceti*, or ziphioid whales, and the *Zeuglodontidæ*.

Odontogeny (ō-don-toj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.] Generation or mode of development of the teeth.

Odontoglossum (ō-dont'ō-glos"um), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] An extensive genus of orchids, natives of Central America, much prized by cultivators

Odontoglossum Alexandræ.

for their magnificent flowers, which are remarkable both for their size and the beauty of their colours. A considerable number of species have been introduced into this country, and grow well in a moderate temperature. *O. crispum* or *O. Alexandræ* is a superb flower, and is named after the Princess of Wales.

Odontograph (ō-don'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *graphō*, to describe.] A kind of scale used in laying off or marking the teeth of gearing wheels.

Odontography (ō-don-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the teeth.

Odontoid (ō-don'toid), *a.* Tooth-like.—*Odontoid process*, in *anat.* the centrum or body of the first cervical vertebra (atlas). It is detached from the atlas, and is usually anchylosed with the second cervical vertebra (axis), and it forms the pivot upon which the head rotates.

Odontolite (ō-don'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil tooth; specifically, a fossil tooth or bone impregnated with oxide of copper, occurring in the tertiaries.

Odontological (ō-don'tō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to odontology.

Odontology (ō-don-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

Odontophora (ō-don-tof'o-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *pherō*, to carry.] The name proposed by Huxley for the division of molluscs, otherwise called Encephala or Cephalophora, comprising the classes Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda, because they all possess a singular and complicated series of lingual teeth. See ODONTOPHORE.

Odontophore (ō-don'tō-fōr), *n.* The name given by Prof. Huxley to the so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of the Odontophora, consisting essentially of a cartilaginous strap, having a long series of transversely-disposed teeth, and working back and forward like a chain-saw.

Odontophorinæ (ō-don'tō-fō-rī"nē), *n. pl.* [See above.] A sub-family of gallinaceous birds, family Tetraonidæ, embracing the American partridges or quails, so called from the tooth-like processes on the lower mandible.

Odontopteris (ō-don-top'tèr-is), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *pteris*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures: so named from the tooth-like lobes of their leaflets.

Odontosaurus (ō-don'tō-sa"rus), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *sauros*, a lizard.] Von Meyer's name for the genus of labyrinthodont reptiles, the remains of the only known species of which, *O. Votzii*, were found in the bunter-sandstone of Soulz-les-bains.

Odontostomatous (ō-don'tō-stom"at-us), *a.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *stoma*, a mouth.] *Lit.* teeth-mouthed; specifically applied to insects furnished with mandibles.

Odontrypy (ō-don'tri-pi), *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *trypaō*, to perforate.] The operation of perforating a tooth to evacuate purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

Odor. Same as *Odour*.

Odorament† (ō'dèr-a-ment), *n.* [L. *odoramentum*, from *odoro*, to perfume.] A perfume; a strong scent. '*Odoraments*, perfumes, and suffumigations.' *Burton.*

Odorant† (ō'dèr-ant), *a.* Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented. 'Sharp, yet *odorant* withal.' *Holland.*

Odorate† (ō'dèr-āt), *a.* [L. *odoratus*, pp. of *odoro*, to perfume.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. 'A sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Odorating† (ō'dèr-āt-ing), *a.* Diffusing odour or scent; fragrant.

Odoriferous (ō-dèr-if'èr-us), *a.* [L. *odorifer*us—*odor*, odour, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Giving odour or scent, usually a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers. '*Odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet.' *Bacon.* 'The *odoriferous* flowers of fancy.' *Shak.*

O amiable lovely death!
Thou *odoriferous* stench! Sound rottenness! *Shak.*

2. Bearing scent; as, *odoriferous* gales. 'The *odoriferous* fumes of the articles in which the ship-chandler dealt?' *Sir W. Scott.*

Odoriferously (ō-dèr-if'èr-us-li), *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.

Odoriferousness (ō-dèr-if'èr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being odoriferous; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

Odorous (ō'dèr-us), *a.* Having or emitting an odour; pertaining to odour; sweet of scent; fragrant; as, *odorous* substances. '*Odorous* gums and balm.' *Milton.* 'Each *odorous* bushy shrub.' *Milton.* '*Odorous* emanations.' *Dr. Carpenter.*

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell.
Spenser.

Odorously (ō'dèr-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

Odorousness (ō'dèr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

Odour (ō'dèr), *n.* [L. *odor*.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; when used alone most commonly a sweet smell; fragrance; perfume.

O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving *odour*. *Shak.*

Some persons can readily perceive a powerful *odour* where others are nearly or entirely insensible to its impression, although they may not be defective in other instances in the sense of smelling.
Henslow.

—*In bad odour*, in bad repute, in disfavour.

Odourless (ō'dèr-les), *a.* Free from odour.

Ods-bobs (odz'bobs), *interj.* An interjectional utterance, a corruption of *God's body*, expressive of surprise, bewilderment, and the like.

Ods-bodikins (odz'bo-di-kinz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's bodykin*, or *little body*: used as a minced oath.

'*Ods-bodkins!*' exclaimed Titus, 'a noble reward!'
W. H. Ainsworth.

Ods-body (odz'bo-di), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body*: used as a minced oath.

Ods-fish (odz'fish), *interj.* A corruption of *God's-fish*, used as expressive of wonder.

'*Ods-fish!*' said the king, 'the light begins to break in on me.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Ods-pittikins (odz'pit-i-kinz), *interj.* A minced oath, corrupted from *God's pittikin*, or *little pity*.

Ods-pittikins! can it be six miles yet! *Shak.*

Odyl, Odyle (ō'dil), *n.* Same as *Od*.

Odylic (ō-dil'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the peculiar force called *od* or *odyl*.

Odylism (ō'dil-izm), *n.* The doctrine of odic or odylic force. See OD.

Odynerus (od-i-nē'rus), *n.* [Gr. *odynēros*, painful, in allusion to the sting.] A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Eumenidæ; the burrowing wasps. Their nests are generally holes burrowed in the sand or in the sides of walls, and are carefully lined with fine earthy paste.

Odyssey (o'di-sē), *n.* An epic poem attributed to Homer, in which the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) are celebrated.

Oe, Oy (ō'e), *n.* [Gael. *ogha*, a grandchild.] A grandchild. [Scotch.]

Œconomical, Œconomy. See ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY.

Œcumenical. See ECUMENIC.

Œdema (ē-dē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *oidēma*, a tumour.] In *med.* a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting in interstices of the cellular texture.

Œdematous, Œdematose (ē-dē'mat-us, ē-dē'mat-ōs), *a.* Relating to œdema; swelling with a serous humour.

Œdicneminæ (ē-dik'ne-mī"nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of grallatorial birds of the family Charadriadæ, of which the genus Œdicnemus is the type. See ŒDICNEMUS.

Œdicnemus (ē-dik-nē'mus), *n.* [Gr. *oideō*, to swell, and *knēmē*, the leg or knee.] A genus of grallatorial birds, intermediate between the bustards and plovers; thick-knees. They are so named from their legs being swollen like those of a gouty man. The *Œ. crepitans* is known by the names of stone-curlew, and the whistling or Norfolk plover. It is a stupid-looking bird, with large eyes, and is found in solitary heaths, where its mottled plumage enables it to escape detection. It is most active at night. See cut STONE-PLOVER.

Œil de bœuf (e-il de büf), *n.* [Fr., ox-eye.] In *arch.* the name given to a round or oval opening in the frieze or roof of large buildings to admit light.

Œillade† (e-il-ād), *n.* [Fr., from *œil*, the eye.] A glance; an ogle.

She gave strange *œillades*, and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shak.*

Oelet† (ē'let), *n.* [Dim. from Fr. *œil*, an eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant. *Holland.*

Œnanthe (ē-nan'thē), *n.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. There are between twenty and thirty species, natives of the northern hemisphere and South Africa, growing in damp meadows or watery places. They are smooth perennial herbs, with compound leaves, umbels of white flowers, and often tuberous roots. The best known of the British species is *Œ. crocata*, an inhabitant of ditches, banks of rivers, and similar situations. It is very poisonous; many instances are on record of fatal consequences having arisen from the eating of the roots, which have been mistaken for parsneps. The tubers of *Œ. pimpinelloides* are wholesome articles of food.

Œnanthic (ē-nan'thik), *a.* [See above.] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine.—*Œnanthic acid*, an acid obtained from œnanthic ether: it forms a colourless butter-like mass, which melts at 13° C.—*Œnanthic ether*, an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour.

Œnanthol (ē-nan'thol), *n.* ($C_7H_{14}O$.) A colourless, limpid, aromatic liquid, produced in the distillation of castor-oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes œnanthylic acid. By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called *metœnanthol.*

Œnanthyl (ē-nan'thil), *n.* ($C_7H_{13}O$.) The hypothetical radical of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives.

Œnanthylic Acid (ē-nan-thil'ik as'id), *n.* ($C_7H_{14}O_2$.) A volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil when it is acted on by nitric acid.

Œnolin (ē'nol-in), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_5$.) A colouring matter obtained from red wine. It is nearly black when dry, but dissolves readily in dilute alcohol with the production of a violet-red liquid.

Œnology (ē-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *oinos,* wine, and *logos,* discourse.] That branch of knowledge which investigates the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wine.

Œnomancy (ē'no-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *oinos,* wine, and *manteia,* divination.] A mode of divination among the Greeks, from the colour, sound, &c., of wine poured out in libations.

Œnomel (ē'no-mel), *n.* [Gr. *oinos,* wine, and *meli,* honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead.

> Like some passive broken lump of salt,
> Dropped in, by chance, to a bowl of *œnomel,*
> To spoil the drink a little. *E. B. Browning.*

Œnometer (ē-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *oinos,* wine, and *metron,* a measure.] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

Œnophilist (ē-nof'il-ist), *n.* [Gr. *oinos,* wine, and *phileō,* to love.] A lover of wine. [Rare.]

> Are the vegetarians to bellow 'Cabbage for ever!' and may we modest *œnophilists* not sing the praises of our favourite plant? *Thackeray.*

Œnothera (ē-nō-thē'ra), *n.* [Gr. *oinothēras,* a plant, the root of which smells like wine, from *oinos,* wine.] A genus of American plants, nat. order Onagraceæ, containing about 100 species of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, with leafy stems, and axillary, often handsome yellow, purple, or rose-coloured flowers. *Œ. biennis,* known by the common name of tree or evening primrose, is a common flower-border plant, and several other species are in cultivation.

O'er (ōr). A contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over.* The contracted form is used when *over* is the first element in a compound as well as when separate. See OVER and its compounds.

O'ercome (our'kum), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The overplus.—2. The burden of a song or discourse.

> And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang
> Was 'Waes me for Prince Charlie.'
> *William Glen.*

O'erlay (our'lā), *n.* An upper garment; an overall; a large cravat. [Scotch.]

> He faulds his *o'erlay* down his breast wi' care.
> *Ramsay.*

O'er-raught† (ōr' rąt), *pret.* & *pp.* Overreached. *Shak.*

O'er-strawed† (ōr-strąd'), *pp.* Over-strewn. *Shak.*

Œsophageal, Œsophagean (ē-sō-faj'ē-al, ē-sō-faj'ē-an), *a.* Relating to the œsophagus; as, *œsophageal* glands.

Œsophagotomy (ē'sof-a-got''o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *oisophagos,* the gullet, and *tomē,* a cutting.] In *surg.* the operation of making an incision into the œsophagus for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

Œsophagus (ē-sof'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *oisophagos,* the gullet—*oisō,* fut. of *pherō,* to bear, to carry, and *phagō,* to eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

Œstridæ (ēs'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *oistros,* a gadfly, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of dipterous insects of the section Brachycera, distinguished by the proboscis being either in a rudimentary state or wanting. These insects have the appearance of large flies, with the body often very hairy, and ornamented with bands of various colours like humble-bees; the wings very strong and generally extended; the abdomen generally large. They deposit their eggs on the body of various herbivorous quadrupeds, and their larvæ are well known by the name of botts. Each species of Œstrus almost invariably confines its attacks to a certain species of quadruped. The *Œ. (Gastrus) equi* deposits its eggs upon the skin of horses; the *Œ. (Hypoderma) bovis,* or gad-fly, upon that of oxen; and the *Œ. (Cephalomyia) ovis* in the nostrils of sheep. See BOTT.

Œstrus (ēs'trus), *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, the type of the family Œstridæ (which see).

Of (ov), *prep.* [A. Sax. *of* (also *af*), of, from, out of, concerning; Icel. Sw. Dan. and D. *af,* Goth. *af,* O.H.G. *aba, apa,* mod. G. *ab;* cog. L. *ab,* Gr. *apo,* Skr. *apa,* from, away from. *Off* is the same word in a slightly different form.] A word primarily expressing such relations as from, out of, proceeding from, as from a cause, source, means, material, author, or agent: used in many various applications; as, (*a*) expressing the relation of source, cause, origin, motive, and the like.

> It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. Lam. iii. 22.

> That holy thing which shall be born *of* thee shall be called the Son of God. Luke i. 35.

> Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the final goal of ill,
> To pangs *of* nature, sins *of* will,
> Defects *of* doubt, and taints *of* blood. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) Expressing the relation of possession or ownership; belonging to; as, the estates, the prerogative *of* the king. (*c*) Expressing the relation of attribute, quality, or condition; as, a man *of* ability. (*d*) Denoting reference to the material of anything or of its component parts; as, a crown *of* gold; a bar *of* steel. (*e*) Denoting reference to an aggregate or whole; belonging to a body or number specified; from among: the partitive usage of *of;* as, some *of* my friends, a few *of* his enemies. 'Some dozen Romans *of* us.' *Shak.*

> 'Tis not the whole *of* life to live,
> Nor all *of* death to die. *James Montgomery.*

> The greater part *of* my available leisure has been spent between Cinderella and Jack in the Box. *Ruskin.*

(*f*) Denoting the relation of object to a verbal notion; as, a desire *of* fame; the murder *of* a man; the building *of* a ship. 'The praising *of* myself.' *Shak.* (*g*) Denoting reference to a thing; concerning; relating to; about.

> As you hear *of* me, so think *of* me. *Shak.*

(*h*) Denoting reference to distance or time; as, within a mile *of* the city; within an hour *of* his death. (*i*) Denoting reference to the agent or person by whom, or thing by which, anything is done; by: used after passive verbs. 'That a lady, *of* one man refused, should therefore *of* another be abused.' *Shak.*

> When thou art bidden *of* any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room. Luke xiv. 8.

(*j*)† Denoting passage from one state to another. [Rare.]

> O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
> Of this new glorious world? *Milton.*

(*k*) Expressing the relation of identity, equivalence, or apposition: used with a name or appellation: the appositive use of *of;* as, the city *of* London; the continent *of* Europe.

(*l*)† Upon; on.

> Here, my lord, you have fortune *of* your side. *Junius.*

> His mother . . . had taken pity *of* his suspense and impatience. *Miss Burney.*

(*m*) To; amongst.

> Let a musician be admitted *of* the party. *Cowper.*

(*n*)† With.

> It cannot be said that his genius is ever unprovided *of* matter. *Johnson.*

(*o*)† During; in the course of. 'My custom always *of* the afternoon.' *Shak.* 'Not to be seen to wink *of* all the day.' *Shak.* (*p*) On or in: with indefinite expressions of time; as, I often go there *of* an evening; so *of* late, that is in recent times; *of* old, in olden times, in former times.—There is an ambiguity in the use of the preposition *of* in such an expression as 'the love *of* God,' which may mean either the love felt *by* God or the love felt *for* God. In some ancient phrases *of* is used very anomalously; as, *command of, desire of, pray of, beseech of,* for command, desire, pray to give or grant.

> His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of* aid. *Warner.*

> I shall *desire* you *of* more acquaintance. *Shak.*

> I humbly do *desire* your grace *of* pardon. *Shak.*

Ofcome† (of'kum), *n.* See extract.

> But we have purchased this convenient word (*income*) by the sacrifice of another, equally expressive, though more restricted in use, and belonging to the Scandinavian side of English. I refer to *ofcome,* employed by old English writers in the sense of *produce* rather than *product,* though sometimes synonymously with the more modern *income.* *G. P. Marsh.*

Off (of), *adv.* [Same as *of,* with a different usage.] 1. Away; distant. 'West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile.' *Shak.*—2. From or away by removal or separation; as, to cut *off,* to pare *off,* to clip *off,* to peel *off,* to tear *off.*—3. In the way of interruption, so as not to take place; as, the cricket match is *off* for the present.—4. From, in the way of departure, abatement, remission; as, the fever goes *off;* the pain goes *off.*—5. From; away; not toward; as, to look *off:* opposed to *on* or *toward.*—6. Against; on the opposite side of a question.

> The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Bp. Sanderson.*

7. Adding to verbs the idea of ease, completeness, readiness, &c. 'Drink *off* this potion.' *Shak.* 'Speak *off* half-a-dozen dangerous words.' *Shak.*—*Off and on,* sometimes *on and off,* (*a*) with interruptions and resumption; at intervals; not consecutively or continuously.

> I worked for four or five years, *off and on,* at this place. *Mayhew.*

(*b*) *Naut.* on different tacks, now toward, and now away from the land.—*To come off,* (*a*) to escape. (*b*) To take place; as, the marriage has not yet *come off.*—*To get off,* (*a*) to alight; to come down. (*b*) To make escape.—*To go off,* (*a*) to depart; to desert. (*b*) To explode; to be discharged, as a gun. (*c*) To take place: with adverbs of manner; as, the concert *went off* very well.—*To pass off.* Same as *To go off,* (*c*).—*To take off,* (*a*) to take away. (*b*) To mimic; to ridicule by mimicry: as he *took off* Mr. So-and-so admirably.—*Well off, ill off, badly off,* as an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances; as, he is very *well off;* he is *ill off.* The two latter phrases are sometimes followed by *for* before that in respect of which one is in want; as, he is *badly off for* clothes.

Off (of), *a.* 1. Most distant; hence, (*a*) as applied to horses, right hand: a usage that probably arose from the fact that a driver in leading a horse walks on the left, which is hence the *near* side.

> The guard has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt her *off* fore-leg last Tuesday. *Dickens.*

(*b*) In the game of cricket, applied to that part of the field which is opposite to that on which the batsman stands, or on the left hand of the bowler: opposed to *on.*—2. Proceeding from a main route.

> Friar-street is one of the smaller *off* thoroughfares. *Mayhew.*

3. Free from duty or some particular occupation, whatever its nature may be; as, an *off* day; *off* time.

> All she ever gets from her family is a turkey at Christmas, in exchange for which she has to board two or three of her sisters in the *off* season. *Thackeray.*

[In all its senses this word is often used as the first part of a compound. In any of the examples given it might have been printed so.]

Off (of), *prep.* 1. Not on; from; away from; separated or detached from, in various senses; as, to fall *off* a roof; a care *off* one's mind.—2. Leading from or out of.

> Watling St., Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thoroughfares *off* Cheapside and Cornhill. *Mayhew.*

3. To seaward from; opposite and not far from at sea; as, the vessel was *off* St. Lucia. 4. Distant from. 'A place . . . about two miles *off* this town.' *Addison.*—5. Not engaged in; as, *off* duty.—6. By using as food; as, to dine *off* beef.

Off (of), *interj.* A command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence, and is equivalent to away! begone!

Off (of), *n.* In *cricket,* that part of the field to the bowler's left.

> Johnson the young bowler is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the *off.* *T. Hughes.*

Off (of), *v.i.* *Naut.* to move off shore; to steer from the land: said of a ship, and used only in the present participle; as, we were *offing* at the time the accident happened.

Offal (of'fal), *n.* [Lit. *off-fall;* so D. *afval,* Icel. *affall,* G. *abfall* are similarly formed, and with similar meanings.] 1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. 'A barrow of butcher's *offal.*' *Shak.*—2. Carrion. *Shak.* 3. Refuse; rubbish; that which is thrown away as of no value.

> To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

Sometimes used adjectively. 'They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corn.' *Mortimer.*

Off-cap (of'kap), *v.i.* To take off the cap by way of obeisance or salutation. 'Three great ones of the city . . . *off-capp'd* to him.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Off-colour (of'kul-ėr), *n.* A defective colour: used especially in regard to diamonds or other gems.

Off-come (of'kum), *n.* Apology; excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. [Scotch.]

Off-corn (of'korn), *n.* Waste or inferior corn *thrown out* during dressing.

Such off-corn as cometh *give wife for* her *share.* *Tusser.*

Off-cut (of'kut), *n.* A piece which has been cut off; specifically, in *printing*, that part of a printed sheet which is cut off and inserted in the other part, forming together a regular and orderly succession of all the pages in the signature. This occurs in some modes of imposing.

Off-day (of'dā), *n.* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.

Such horses as Queen's Crawley possessed went to plough, or ran in the Trafalgar Coach; and it was with a team of these very horses, on an *off-day*, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Thackeray.*

Offence (of-fens'), *n.* [Fr. *offense*, from L. *offensus*. See OFFEND.] 1. The act of offending; a striking against; assault; attack: now obsolete in this sense, unless in the phrase, a weapon or arm of *offence*.

Courtesy . . . would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand on the best defensive guard. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Harm; hurt; injury.

So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself *offence*. *Shak.*

3. An affront; insult; injustice; wrong; anything that wounds the feelings and causes displeasure.

Many a bard, without *offence*,
Has link'd our names together in his lay. *Tennyson.*

4. The state of being offended; wrath; anger; displeasure; mortification. 'And you, good uncle, banish all *offence*.' *Shak.*

Content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime, sin, act of wickedness, or omission of duty. 'Delivered for our *offences*.' Rom. iv. 25.

He . . . offer'd himself to die
For man's *offence*. *Milton.*

6. In *law*, the word *offence* signifies, generally, any crime or misdemeanour, but in a more particular sense it signifies a crime not indictable, but punishable summarily, or by the forfeiture of a penalty. —SYN. Displeasure, umbrage, resentment, misdeed, misdemeanour, trespass, transgression, delinquency, fault, crime, sin, affront, indignity, outrage, insult.

Offenceful† (of-fens'fụl), *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious; criminal. 'Your most *offenceful* act.' *Shak.*

Offenceless† (of-fens'les), *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive; harmless. *Shak.*

Offend (of-fend'), *v.t.* [L. *offendo*, to strike against—*of* for *ob*, against, and obs. *fendo*, to hit, thrust (hence also *defendo*). The root *fen* is the same with Skr. root *han* for *dhan*, to strike.] 1.† To attack; to assail.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront; to mortify. 'For, indeed, the watch ought to *offend* no man.' *Shak.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his armour . . . grievously *offended* with those who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles.*

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. Prov. xviii. 19.

3. To shock; to annoy; to pain; to molest. 'The rankest compound of villanous smell that ever *offended* nostril.' *Shak.*

A random string
Your finer, female sense *offends*. *Tennyson.*

4.† To injure; to harm; to hurt.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou but *offend'st* thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shak.*

5.† To sin against; to transgress; to violate; to disobey. 'Marry, sir, he hath *offended* law.' *Shak.*—6.† To draw to evil or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty. 'If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out.' Mat. v. 29.

Whoso shall *offend* one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Mat. xviii. 6.

Offend (of-fend'), *v.i.* 1. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime or fault: sometimes used with *against*.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, is guilty of all. Jam. ii. 10.

Nor yet *against* Cæsar have I *offended* anything at all. Acts xxv. 8.

We have *offended against* the Lord already. 2 Chr. xxviii. 13.

2. To cause dislike or anger. *Shak.*—3. To take offence; to be scandalized.

If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to *offend*. 1 Cor. viii. 13.

Offendant† (of-fend'ant), *n.* One who offends; an offender. *Holland.*

Offender (of-fend'ėr), *n.* One who offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a transgressor; one that does an injury.

She hugged the *offender*, and forgave the offence. *Dryden.*

—*Offender* properly differs from *delinquent* inasmuch as the latter is a negative transgressor, one who neglects to comply with the requirements of the law; whereas the former is a positive transgressor, one who violates law or social rule.

Offending (of-fend'ing), *n.* The act of committing an offence; offence; fault; transgression; crime.

The very head and front of my *offending*
Hath this extent, no more. *Shak.*

Offendress† (of-fend'res), *n.* A female offender. 'A desperate *offendress* against nature.' *Shak.*

Offense (of-fens'), *n.* Offence. [United States.]

Offensioun,† *n.* Offence; damage. *Chaucer.*

Offensive (of-fens'iv), *a.* [Fr. *offensif*. See OFFEND.] 1. Causing offence: (*a*) causing some degree of anger; giving provocation; irritating; as, you are *offensive* in your remarks. 'An *offensive* wife.' *Shak.* 'A very *offensive* scoundrel.' *Dickens.* (*b*) Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as, something *offensive* to taste or smell. (*c*)† Injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to offence: (*a*) used in attack: opposed to *defensive;* as, an *offensive* weapon or engine. (*b*) Consisting in attack; proceeding by attack; assailant; invading: opposed to *defensive;* as, an *offensive* war.

We are not all arrayed in two opposite ranks: the *offensive* and the defensive. *Dickens.*

A *league* or *alliance offensive and defensive*, is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked. —SYN. Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful, obnoxious, abhorrent, disgusting, impertinent, rude, saucy, opprobrious, insulting, insolent, abusive, scurrilous.

Offensive (of-fens'iv), *n.* With the definite *article*: the act of attacking; state or posture of attack; aggressive attitude; as, to act on the *offensive*.

Offensively (of-fens'iv-li), *adv.* In an offensive manner: (*a*) in a manner to give displeasure; unpleasantly. 'Several *offensively* vivid colours.' *Boyle.* (*b*) Injuriously; mischievously. (*c*) By way of invasion or first attack.

All I shall observe on this head is, to entreat the polemick divine, in his controversy with the deists, to act rather *offensively* than to defend. *Goldsmith.*

Offensiveness (of-fens'iv-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being offensive; injuriousness; unpleasantness.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *N. Grew.*

Offer (of'fėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *offrir* (*j'offre*, I offer), from L. *offero*—*of* for *ob*, towards, and *fero*, to bring.] 1. To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender.

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

2. To present to notice; to put forward; to proffer: often with reflexives; as, several things *offer* themselves for our consideration.

Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

3. To present, as an act of worship; to present devotionally; to immolate; to sacrifice: often with *up;* as, to *offer up* a prayer. 'To *offer up* spiritual sacrifices.' 1 Pet. ii. 5.

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock as a sin-offering for atonement. Ex. xxix. 36.

She hath *offer'd* to the doom . . .
A sea of melting pearl which some call tears. *Shak.*

4. To attempt or do (against); to put in action; to set about; as, to *offer* violence; to *offer* an insult; to *offer* resistance.

You *offer* him, if this be so, a wrong
Something unfilial, *Shak.*

5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages.

Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more? *Dryden.*

SYN. To propose, propound, move, proffer, tender, sacrifice, immolate.

Offer (of'fėr), *v.i.* 1. To present itself; to be at hand.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To declare a willingness; as, he *offered* to accompany his brother.—3. To make an attempt; to make as if.

We came close to the shore and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

Sometimes almost equivalent to *dare*.

What are you that *offer* to beat my servants? *Shak.*

Sometimes with *at;* as, the horse *offered at* the leap.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

Offer (of'fėr), *n.* [Fr. *offre.*] 1. The act of offering, or that which is offered: (*a*) a proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice; first advance. 'When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd.' *Pope.*

The *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

(*b*) The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. 'Making by second hand their *offers*.' *Swift.*—*On offer*, for sale.—*Promise and offer*, in *Scots law*, see PROMISE. (*c*) Attempt; endeavour; essay.

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt. *South.*

2.† An offering; something presented by way of sacrifice or of acknowledgment.

Let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Offerable (of'fėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being offered.

Offerer (of'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who offers; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

Offering (of'fėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of an offerer.—2. That which is offered; specifically, that which is presented in divine service; a gift offered with some symbolic intent to a deity; a sacrifice; an oblation.

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. Is. liii. 10.

The silly people take me for a saint,
And bring me *offerings* of fruit and flowers. *Tennyson.*

In the *Church of England*, offerings are personal tithes, payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, &c., or at constant times, as at Easter or Christmas.

Offertory (of'fėr-to-ri), *n.* [Eccles. L. *offertorium*, from *offertor*, an offerer, from L. *offero*, to offer.] 1.† The act of offering, or the thing offered.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deums sung. *Bacon.*

2. *Eccles.* (*a*) in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. (*b*) The sentences in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected. (*c*) The alms collected. (*d*) The portion of music appropriated to the parts of service above designated.

Offerture† (of'fėr-tūr), *n.* Offer; an overture; a proposal. *Milton.*

Off-hand (of'hand), *adv.* Readily; with ease; without hesitation or previous practice.

Off-hand (of'hand), *a.* Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated; free and easy; as, an *off-hand* remark. 'Speaking in his rapid, *off-hand* way.' *Dickens.*

Office (of'fis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *officium*, from *of* for prefix *ob*, and *facio*, to make or do, or from *opem*, aid, assistance, and *facio.*] 1. Employment or business, whether of a public or private character, which one customarily performs or undertakes to perform; duty or duties to the performance of which a person is appointed; charge or trust, whether of a sacred or secular character.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*. Rom. xi. 13.

2. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform

or customarily performs; function: answering to *duty* in intelligent beings.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Newton.*

3. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered: usually in a good sense; service.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shak.*

I, whom thou hast injured, will be the first to render thee the decent *offices* due to the dead. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. *Eccles.* formulary of devotion; a service appointed for a particular occasion; a prescribed form or act of worship.

The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for children if they are not fitted for more regular *offices.* *Jer. Taylor.*

5. A house or apartment in which persons transact business, or discharge their respective duties and employments; a counting-house; a place where official acts are done. 6. The persons intrusted with duties of a public nature; the persons who transact business in an office: often applied to an insurance company.—7. *pl.* The apartments where in domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchens, pantries, brewhouses, and the like; also, out-houses, such as the stables, &c., of a mansion or palace; barns, cow-houses, &c., of a farm.

Let *offices* stand at a distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices,* untrodden stones. *Shak.*

8. In *canon law,* a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it.—*Divine office,* in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the entire complement of services which constitute the established order of celebration of public worship.—*Holy Office,* the Inquisition; but the title, however, properly belongs to the 'Congregation' at Rome to which the direction of the tribunal of the Inquisition is subject.—*Office copy,* in *law,* a transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court, under the seal of such office.—*Office found,* in *law,* the finding of a jury in an inquest of office by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property.—*Office hours,* the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—*Inquest of office.* See INQUEST.

Office† (of'fis), *v.t.* To perform officially; to do; to discharge. *Shak.*

Office-bearer (of'fis-bār-ėr), *n.* One who holds office.

Officer (of'fis-ėr), *n.* A person who holds an office; a person commissioned or authorized to fill a public situation or to perform any public duty; often, when used absolutely, one who holds a commission in the army or navy. In the army, *general officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments, as the general, lieutenant-general, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-officers,* those who belong to the general staff, as the quarter-master-general, adjutant-general, aides-de-camp, &c. *Commissioned officers,* those appointed by a commission from the crown or from a lord-lieutenant, the lowest grade in the British army being now that of lieutenant. *Brevet officers,* those who hold a rank above that for which they receive pay. *Non-commissioned officers,* those who are appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments, and who form a step intermediate between commissioned officers and private soldiers, as sergeant-majors, quarter-master sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and drum and fife majors. In the navy, officers are distinguished into *commissioned officers,* who hold their commissions from the lords of the admiralty; *warrant officers,* officers holding a warrant from the admiralty as boatswains, carpenters, gunners, and one class of engineers; *petty officers,* who are appointed by the captains. Another division of officers is into *combatant* and *non-combatant,* the latter comprising paymasters, medical, commissariat, and other civil officers.

Officer (of'fis-ėr), *v.t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws? *Addison.*

Official (of-fi'shal), *a.* [L. *officialis,* Fr. *officiel.*] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust; as, one's *official* duties.—2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as, an *official* statement or report.—3.† Performing duties or offices; performing useful service. 'The stomach and other parts *official* to nutrition.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Official (of-fi'shal), *n.* 1. One invested with an office of a public nature; one who holds a civil appointment; as, a government *official;* a railway *official.* 'One of those legislators especially odious to *officials.*' *Lord Lytton.*—2. *Eccles.* a judge, &c., appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.

Officiality, Officialty (of-fi'shi-al"i-ti, of-fi'shal-ti), *n.* *Eccles.* (*a*) the charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe.* (*b*) The court or jurisdiction of which an official is head. *Hume.*

Officially (of-fi'shal-li), *adv.* In an official manner; by the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

Officiary (of-fi'shi-a-ri), *a.* Relating to an office; official. [Rare.]

Officiate (of-fi'shi-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *officiated;* ppr. *officiating.* To perform official duties; to perform such formal acts, duties, or ceremonies as pertain to an office or post.

Who of the bishops or priests that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul. *Stillingfleet.*

Officiate (of-fi'shi-āt), *v.t.* To give in discharge of office, or exercise of proper functions. 'To *officiate* light (said of the stars).' *Milton.*

Officiator (of-fi'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who officiates. *Jay.*

Official (of-fis'in-al or of-fi-si'nal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *officina,* a shop.] 1. Used in a shop, or belonging to it. *Johnson.*—2. In *phar.* a name applied to the recipes admitted into the pharmacopœia, and in particular to the species of plants used in the preparation of recognized medical recipes.

Officinal (of-fis'in-al), *n.* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

Officina Sculptoris (of-fi-sī'na skulp-tō"ris), *n.* [L.] The Sculptor's Shop, a small southern constellation consisting of twelve stars. It is on the south of Cetus.

Officious (of-fi'shus), *a.* [L. *officiosus,* dutiful, obliging, from *officium,* an office, duty, or service.] 1.† Attentive; obliging; doing kind offices.

To use men with much difference and election is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more thankful, and the rest more *officious,* because all is of favour. *Bacon.*

They (the French nobility) were tolerably well bred, very *officious,* humane, and hospitable. *Burke.*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services; meddling.

Your are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

—*Officious will,* a will by which a testator leaves his property to his family. *Wharton.*—*Impertinent, Officious, Rude.* See IMPERTINENT.

Officiously (of-fi'shus-li), *adv.* 1. In an officious manner; with importunate or excessive forwardness; meddlingly.

Flattering crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryden.*

2.† Kindly; with solicitous care.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurs'd. *Dryden.*

3.† Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously.* *Barrow.*

Officiousness (of-fi'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being officious; improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others; meddlesomeness.—2.† Eagerness to be of service; readiness to do kind offices.—3.† Serviceableness.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness* as in the ox. *Sir T. Browne.*

Offing (of'ing), *n.* [From *off.*] The position of a vessel, or of a portion of the sea within sight of land, relatively to the coast; that part of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon. 'A light in the *offing.*' *Tennyson.*

Offish (of'ish), *a.* Shy; distant in manner. [United States.]

Offlet (of'let), *n.* A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal to *let off* the water.

Off-reckoning (of'rek-n-ing), *n.* *Milit.* a proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them, in special cases, until the period of final settlement, to cover various expected charges.

Offscouring (of'skour-ing), *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. Lam. iii. 45.

Offscum (of'skum), *n.* Refuse; that which is vile and despicable. 'The *offscum* rascals of men.' *Trans. of Boccalini,* 1626.

Off-season (of'sē-zn), *n.* That part or season of the year in which it is not considered fashionable to live in town; the time when no grand balls, parties, &c., are given. *Thackeray.*

Offset (of'set), *n.* 1. In *surv.* a perpendicular distance, measured from one of the main lines, to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure, in order to take in an irregular portion, and thus determine accurately the total area.—2. In *com.* a sum, account, or value *set off* against another sum or account, as an equivalent; hence, anything given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off.—3. In *hort.* a young radical bulb or shoot, which, being carefully separated from the parent roots, and planted in a proper soil, serves to propagate the species.—4. A scion; a child. 'His man-minded *offset* (Queen Elizabeth).' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]—5. In *arch.* a horizontal break in a wall at a diminution of its thickness. See SET-OFF. 6. A spur or minor branch from a principal range of hills or mountains.

Offset (of'set), *v.t.* To set off; to cancel by a contrary account or sum; to balance; as, to *offset* one account or claim against another.

Offset-staff (of'set-staf), *n.* In *surv.* a light rod, generally of wood, and measuring ten links, used for taking offsets.

Offshoot (of'shōt), *n.* A branch from a main stem, street, stream, and the like. '*Offshoots* from Friar Street.' *Mayhew.* 'The *offshoots* of the Gulf-stream.' *Prof. J. D. Forbes.*

Off-side (of'sīd), *n.* The farthest off side; the right hand side in driving.

Offskip (of'skip), *n.* In the *fine arts,* that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance. *Fairholt.*

Offspring (of'spring), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [*Off* and *spring.*] 1. A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock.—2. A production of any kind.

Hail, holy light! *offspring* of heaven first-born. *Milton.*

3.† Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*—4.† Origin; descent; family. *Fairfax.*

Off-street (of'strēt), *n.* A small street leading off from a larger one; a branch street. 'A number of *off-streets* and open places.' *Mayhew.*

Off-time (of'tīm), *n.* Time during which one's regular occupation is discontinued.

But the answer to his inquiry, 'Where's Lamps?' was either that he was 't'other side the line,' or, that it was his *off-time.* *Dickens.*

Offuscate† (of'fus-kāt), *a.* Same as *Obfuscate. Wodroephe.*

Offuscation† (of-fus-kā'shon), *n.* Same as *Obfuscation.* 'Sudden *offuscations* and darkenings of his senses.' *Donne.*

Offward (of'wėrd), *adv.* [*Off* and *ward.*] Leaning from the shore, as a ship when she is aground.

Offward (of'wėrd), *n.* *Naut.* the direction towards the open sea; as, the ship lies with her stern to the *offward.*

Oft (oft), *adv.* [A. Sax. Icel. and G. *oft,* Icel. also *opt,* Dan. *ofte,* Sw. *ofta,* Goth. *ufta,* oft, often. *Often* is a later form, the *-en* being an adjective termination, which was added because the word was often joined with nouns.] Often; frequently; not rarely. [Poetical.]

Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

Oft (oft), *a.* Frequent; repeated. '*Oft* converse with heavenly habitants.' *Milton.* [Poetical.]

Often (of'n), *adv.* compar. *oftener,* superl. *oftenest.* [See OFT.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she lived. *Shak.*

Often (of'n), *a.* Frequent. 'My *often* rumination.' *Shak.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. 1 Tim. v. 23.

Often-bearing (of'n-bār-ing), *a.* In *bot.* producing fruit more than twice in one season. *Henslow.*

Often-comer (of'n-kum-ėr), *n.* One who comes frequently.

Oftenness (of'n-nes), *n.* Frequency. 'The seldomness and *oftenness* of doing well.' *Hooker.*

Oftensith,† *adv.* [*Often*, and *sith*, A. Sax. *sith*, time.] Oftentimes. *Chaucer.*

Oftentide (of'n-tīd), *adv.* Frequently; often. *R. Brunne.*

Oftentimes (of'n-tīmz), *adv.* [*Often* and *times.*] Frequently; often; many times. 'Whether the best men be *oftentimes* only, or always the most miserable.' *Atterbury.*

Ofttimes (oft'tīmz), *adv.* [*Oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often. '*Ofttimes* before I hither did resort.' *Dryden.*

O G. See OGEE.

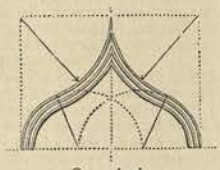
Ogam (og'am), *n.* See OGHAM.

Ogdoad (og'dō-ad), *n.* [Gr. *ogdoas, ogdoados*, the number eight.] A thing made up of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, and the like.

Ogdoastich (og-dō-as'tik), *n.* [Gr. *ogdoos*, eighth, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem of eight lines. *Selden.* [Rare.]

Ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* [Fr. *ogive, augive.* Etymology doubtful.] 1. In *arch.* a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow; cyma. In *Gothic arch.* the ogee moulding assumed different forms at different periods. — *Ogee arch*, in *Gothic arch.* an arch with a double curve, the one concave and the other convex. Ogee is frequently expressed by the two capitals O G.—2. An ornamental moulding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers.

Ogee Mouldings. 1, Early English Period. 2, Decorated Period. 3, Perpendicular Period.



Ogee Arch.

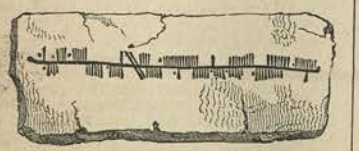
Ogganition† (og-ga-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *obgannio, ogganio*, to growl.] The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling.

Nor will I abstain, notwithstanding your *ogganition*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity. *Bp. Montagu.*

Ogham (og'ham), *n.* 1. A particular kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations. Its characters (also called *oghams*) consist principally of lines or groups of lines deriving their significance from their position on a single stem or chief line, under, over, or through which they are drawn either perpendicular or oblique; curves rarely occur.—2. A particular mode of speech.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speaking, which was likewise called *ogham*. *Dr. O'Donovan.*

Spelled also *Ogam.*



Ogham Inscription, from a stone found near Ennis.

Ogival (ō'jiv-al), *a.* In *arch.* of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee.

The later Gothic or flamboyant architecture is termed by the French antiquaries *ogival*, from the constant appearance of ogee arches and mouldings. *Fairholt.*

Ogive (ō'jīv), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* a term used by French architects to denote the Gothic or pointed arch, the rib of a vault, &c.

Ogle (ō'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ogled;* ppr. *ogling.* [Origin not clear; comp. L.G. *oegeln*, to eye, G. *äugeln*, to ogle, from *auge*, the eye.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

Ogle (ō'gl), *v.i.* To cast side glances as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Dick heard, and tweedling, *ogling*, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting, and sideling,
Attested glad his approbation. *Cowper.*

Ogle (ō'gl), *n.* A side glance or look.

I teach the church *ogle* in the morning, and the play-house *ogle* by candle-light. I have also brought over with me a new-flying *ogle* fit for the ring. *Addison.*

Ogler (ō'glėr), *n.* One that ogles.

Jack was a prodigious *ogler;* he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot.*

Oglio† (ō'li-ō), *n.* Same as *Olio.*

Like great *oglios*, they rather serve to make a show than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Ogre (ō'gėr), *n.* [Fr. *ogre*, an ogre, said to be from *ocrus*, by transposition for L. *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] An imaginary monster or hideous malignant giant of popular legends, who lived on human flesh; hence, one supposed to resemble an ogre.

'He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature, Mrs. Todgers, in existence,' resumed Merry; 'quite an *ogre*. The ughest, awkwardest, frightfullest being you can imagine.' *Dickens.*

Ogreish (ō'gėr-ish), *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

There is an *ogreish* kind of jocularity in Grandfather Smallweed to-day. *Dickens.*

Ogreism, Ogrism (ō'gėr-izm), *n.* The character or practices of ogres.

Ogress (ō'gres), *n.* [Fr. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.

Ogress (ō'gres), *n.* [O.Fr. *ogoesse.*] In *her.* a cannon-ball or pellet of a black colour.

Ogygia (ō-gij'i-a), *n.* [See OGYGIAN.] A name given to a genus of Silurian trilobites, from the obscurity of their character.

Ogygian (ō-gij'i-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Ogyges*, a legendary monarch in Greece about whom little is certainly known; and to a great deluge in Attica, said to have taken place in his reign.—2. Of great and dark antiquity.

Oh (ō), *exclam.* Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety. See O.

Ohm, Ohmad (ōm, ōm'ad), *n.* [From *Ohm*, the propounder of the law known by his name.] In *elect.* a technical name for a certain amount of electric resistance, equal to the British Association unit of resistance. Thus practical electricians talk of a piece of cable having 10 *ohmads*, or more frequently 10 *ohms*, of resistance, meaning thereby that its resistance is equal to that of 10 British Association units.

Ohm's Law (ōmz lą), *n.* In *elect.* an important law propounded by *Ohm*, referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery. It is that 'the intensity of an electric current, when a battery is in action, is directly as the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely as the sum of all the impediments to conduction.'

-Oid (oid). [Gr. suffix *-o-eidēs*, from *eidos*, form, shape.] A suffix signifying resemblance; as, adenoid, gland-like.

Oidemia (oi-dē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *oidēma*, a swelling: so called from the beak being swollen at the base.] A genus of web-footed birds, containing the scoter-duck and others. See SCOTER.

Oidium (ō-id'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *oideō*, to swell up.] The name given by Link to a genus of microscopic fungi of the section Hyphomycetes. *O. Tuckeri* is the vine-mildew, parasitical, in the form of a white and very delicate layer, upon the leaves and green parts of vines, and destroying the functions of the skin of the part it attacks. This species has its name from Mr. Tucker, who first carefully observed its growth in his own vineries in Kent. The name is sometimes given to the disease itself. (See VINE-DISEASE.) *O. albicans* is found on the epithelium of the mouth and throat in the disease called *aphthæ* or thrush, as also on that of the throat in diphtheria.

Oil (oil), *n.* [From O.Fr. *oile, oille*, L. *oleum*, oil. The word appears in many languages, and it is not always easy to determine when it has been borrowed: A. Sax. *ele, æl*, D. and Dan. *olie*, Icel. *olia*, G. *oel*, Goth. *alev*, Pol. *olev*, Gael. *uill*, W. *olew*, Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, *elaia*, the olive-tree.] A neutral body formed within living animal or vegetable organisms, and which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, having a more or less viscid consistence, is insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol, more readily in ether, and takes fire when heated in air, burning with a more or less luminous flame. The oils are usually divided into the *fat* or *fixed oils*, and the *volatile* or *essential oils.* The name oil is also popularly given to certain inflammable substances, such as naphtha or petroleum (mineral oils). *Fat* oils are subdivided into the *drying* and the *non-drying oils.* The former class includes all oils which thicken when exposed to the air through the absorption of oxygen, and are converted thereby into varnish, as for example linseed, nut, poppy, and hempseed oil. The *non-drying* oils when exposed to the air also undergo a change resulting in the formation of acrid, disagreeably smelling, acid substances. This decomposition, which is only partial, seems to be brought about by the presence of cellular matter derived from the plant or animal which has yielded the oil, this substance acting as a ferment on the fatty matter, and such acids as butyric, caproic, valerianic, &c., being thereby produced. The fixed vegetable oils are generally prepared by subjecting the seeds of the plant to pressure; the animal oils are, for the most part, the fluid parts of the fat of the animal. Vegetable fixed oils are lighter than water, unctuous and insipid, or nearly so; they all consist of two proximate principles, *stearine* and *elaine.* They are sources of artificial light, and when acted on by an alkali form soaps. *Volatile oils* are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables which afford them with water; they are acrid, caustic, aromatic, and limpid; they are mostly soluble in alcohol, forming essences. They boil at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, some of them undergoing partial decomposition. A few of them, such as oil of turpentine, of lemon peel, of capivi balsam, &c., are hydrocarbons; the greater number, however, contain oxygen as one of their ultimate elements. They are chiefly used in medicine and perfumery; and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colours, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine.—*Oil of talc*, a nostrum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*,
These ceruses are common. *Massinger.*

Oil (oil), *v.t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate or saturate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Oiled silk*, silk prepared with oil, &c., so as to be impervious to moisture and air, used as a covering for wet applications to wounds to prevent evaporation, for making balloons, lining hats, &c.—*Oiled paper*, paper besmeared with oil so as to render it transparent, used for tracing purposes.

Oil-bag (oil'bag), *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.

Oil-beetle (oil'bē-tl), *n.* The name given to coleopterous insects of the genus Meloë, and the family Cantharidæ, from the oily-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects.

Oil-bird (oil'bėrd), *n.* The *Steatornis Caripensis*, Trinidad goat-sucker or guacharo (which see).

Oil-box (oil'boks), *n.* In *mach.* a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device. *E. H. Knight.*

Oil-cake (oil'kāk), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, and other seeds from which oil has been extracted. Linseed-cake is much used in this country as a food for cattle, its value as a fattening substance being greater than that of any kind of grain or pulse. Rape-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep. These and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures.—*Oil-cake mill*, a mill for crumbling down oil-cake.

Oil-can (oil'kan), *n.* A can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long narrow tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, &c.; an oiler.

Oil-cloth (oil'kloth), *n.* Painted canvas for floor covering, &c. See FLOOR-CLOTH.

Oil-coal, Oil-shale (oil'kōl, oil'shāl), *n.* A coal or shale which yields a high proportion of oil in distillation. The coals are chiefly of the varieties called cannel. Oil-coals yield from 25 up to 100 gallons of oil per ton.

Oil-colour (oil'kul-ėr), *n.* A colour or pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil. See OIL-PAINTING.

Oil-cup (oil'kup), *n.* In *mach.* a cup-formed termination of the stuffing-box, through which any rod, as a piston-rod, works, to contain oil to lubricate it.

Oiler (oil'ėr), *n.* 1. One who deals in oils.—2. An oil-can.

Oilery (oil'ėr-i), *n.* The commodities of an oilman.

Oil-fuel (oil'fū-el), *n.* Oil in the shape of refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, naphthaline, creosote, grease, residuum tar, and the like, employed for fuel. Such fuels have been employed in the furnaces of steamships, and for other furnaces. Oil possesses many obvious advantages over coal in respect of smallness of bulk, and consequent economy of space and weight, rapidity in raising steam, absence of ash, &c. It may be burned in the form of spray.

Oil-gas (oil'gas), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapour (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing fixed oils through red-hot tubes, and which may be used as coal-gas for the purposes of illumination.

Oiliness (oil'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; oleaginousness.

Oillet, Oillette (oil'et), *n.* [Fr. *œillet*, from *œil*, an eye.] Small openings in the walls of fortified buildings of the middle ages, through which missiles were discharged against assailants. Written also *Oylets*.

Oilman (oil'man), *n.* One who deals in oils.

Oil-mill (oil'mil), *n.* A mill for expressing vegetable oils.

Oil-nut (oil'nut), *n.* A name given to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and to plants producing them; as, (*a*) The butter-nut of North America. See BUTTER-NUT. (*b*) The buffalo-nut of North America, a plant belonging to the nat. order Santalaceæ. (*c*) The castor-oil plant. (*d*) The oil-palm.

Oilous,† *a.* Oily; oleaginous. '*Oilous* juice.' *Gerarde.*

Oil-painting (oil'pānt-ing), *n.* 1. The art of painting with oil-colours, which are the kind most commonly used for large pictures. This art has the pre-eminence above all other kinds of painting on account of the power and truth to nature of which it is capable. The various colours chiefly used in oil-painting are white-lead, Cremnitz white, chrome, king's-yellow, Naples yellow, patent yellow, the ochres, Dutch pink, terra da Sienna, yellow lake, vermilion, red-lead, Indian and Venetian red, the several sorts of lake, brown, pink, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt amber, ultramarine, Prussian and Antwerp blue, ivory-black, blue-black, asphaltum. The principal oils are those extracted from the poppy, walnut, and linseed, the latter being used for the groundwork.—2. A picture painted in oil-colours. Oil-paintings have often been made upon wood, copper, and other metals, as also upon walls and thick silk, but they are now most commonly executed upon canvas, stretched upon a frame, and done over (or *primed*) with a kind of size mixed with paint of a drab or white colour.

Oil-palm (oil'pām), *n.* A palm of the genus Elæis (*E. guineensis*), whose fruit yields palm-oil. See ELÆIS, PALM-OIL.

Oil-press (oil'pres), *n.* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.

Oil-pump (oil'pump), *n.* In *mach.* a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it on to a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

Oil-seed (oil'sēd), *n.* The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant; castor-bean. Also the seed of *Guizotia oleifera*, a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds.

Oil-shale. See OIL-COAL.

Oil-skin (oil'skin), *n.* Waterproof cloth; prepared leather or linen for making garments to keep out the rain.

Oil-spring (oil'spring), *n.* A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c.

Oil-stone (oil'stōn), *n.* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

Oil-tree (oil'trē), *n.* 1. The *Ricinus communis*, from the seeds of which castor-oil is expressed.—2. An Indian tree, *Bassia longifolia*, from the seeds of which a thick oil is expressed, which the Hindus use for their lamps, for soap, and for cooking.—3. The oil-palm.

Oil-well (oil'wel), *n.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed for the reception of the petroleum or mineral oil which flows or filters into it. The most productive oil-wells are in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Some of the best wells are 500 feet below the surface.

Oily (oil'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having some of the qualities of oil; as, *oily* matter; an *oily* fluid.—2. Resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance.—3. Fat; greasy. 'This *oily* rascal (Falstaff—alluding to his corpulence).' *Shak.* 'A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God.' *Thomson.*—4. *Fig.* Unctuous; smooth; insinuatingly and smoothly sanctimonious; blandly and hypocritically pious; unwholesomely fawning. 'Glib and *oily* art.' *Shak.* 'His *oily* compliance.' *Fuller.*

She had forgiven his pharisaical arrogance, and even his greasy face and *oily* vulgar manner. *Dickens.*

Oily-grain (oil'i-grān), *n.* A plant, *Sesamum indicum*, of nat. order Pedalineæ. Its seeds contain an abundance of fixed oil, which is expressed in Egypt in great quantities.

Oinement,† *n.* Ointment. *Chaucer.*

Oint† (oint), *v.t.* [Fr. *oindre*, pp. *oint*, from L. *ungo*, to anoint, as *joindre*, *joint*, from *jungo*, to join.] To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil. *Dryden.*

Ointment (oint'ment), *n.* [From *oint*, to anoint (see above); see also UNCTION.] Any soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

Oisanite (oi'san-īt), *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium.

O.K. A cant or slang abbreviation of *All Correct* (Oll Korrect).

A matter to be *O.K.* must be on the square and all things done in order. *J. C. Hotten.*

Oke (ōk), *n.* 1. An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about 2¾ lbs.—2. In Hungary and Walachia, a measure of about 2½ pints.

Okenite (ō'ken-īt), *n.* [In honour of Lorenz *Oken*, a German naturalist.] A massive and fibrous mineral of a white colour, with a shade of yellow or blue, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of lime; a variety of dysclasite. *Dana.*

Oker† (ō'kėr). Ochre.

Okra, Okro (ok'ra, ok'rō), *n.* See OCHRA.

Olanin (ōl'an-in), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] One of the ingredients of the fetid empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling bone and some other animal matters. *Brande.*

Old† (ōld). For *Wold*. *Shak.*

Old (ōld), *a.* [A. Sax. *ald*, *eald*, Sc. *auld*, O.Sax. *ald*, O.Fris. *old*, *auld*, D. *oud*, G. *alt*, Goth. *altheis*, old; Icel. *aldinn*, old, *aldr*, age. Originally a part. of a verb corresponding to Goth. *alan*, *aljan*, to nourish; akin to L. *alo*, to nourish, and *altus*, lofty, for *alitus*, pp. of *alo*.] 1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living for an individual of the kind spoken of: applied to animals or plants; as, an *old* man; an *old* camel or horse; an *old* tree.—2. Not new or fresh; having been long made or produced; having existed for a long time; as, an *old* garment; an *old* house; an *old* friendship; *old* wine.

They that do change *old* love for new,
Pray gods, they change for worse. *G. Peele.*

3. Formerly existent; not modern; ancient; as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans.—4. Of any duration whatever; as, a year *old*; seven years *old*.

These things follow each other by a general law, which is not as *old* as the hills, to be sure, but as *old* as the people who walk up and down them. *Thackeray.*

5. Subsisting before something else; former; as, he built a new house on the site of the *old* one.—6. Long practised; experienced; as, *old* in vice; an *old* offender.—7. That has been long cultivated; as, *old* land.—8. Having the thoughts or feelings of an old person; thoughtful; sensible; as, an *old* head on young shoulders. 'Theo, who has always been so composed, and so clever, and so *old* for her age.' *Thackeray.*—9. Crafty; cunning. [Colloq.]—10. A familiar term of affection or cordiality; as, dear *old* fellow; cheer up, poor *old* boy. 'Go thy ways, *old* lad.' *Shak.*—11. More than enough; copious; frequent; abundant: an old colloquialism.

If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning of the key. *Shak.*

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Shak.*

—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient time.

The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of *old*. *Macaulay.*

—*Old age*, the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old; advanced years.—*Old bachelor*, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.—*Old Catholics*, the name first assumed by a party in the Church of Rome who, led by Dr. Döllinger, professor of ecclesiastical history at Munich, refused to accept the decree of the Vatican Council of 1870, teaching and defining the universal jurisdiction and personal infallibility of the pope.—*Old continent*, (*a*) the continent of Europe, (*b*) The mass of land forming the eastern hemisphere, in contradistinction to the new continent, consisting of North and South America.—*Old country*, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies.—*The old gentleman*, the devil.

Better far had it been the *old gentleman* in full equipage of horns, hoofs, and tail. *Charlotte Brontë.*

—*Old maid*, an unmarried woman no longer young.—*The old man of the sea*, the old man who leaped on the back of Sinbad the sailor, clinging thereto and refusing to dismount. Sinbad released himself by making the old man drunk. Hence, *fig.* any intolerable burden or bore which one cannot get rid of.

But no one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman. He is the bore of the age, the *old man of the sea* whom we Sinbads cannot shake off. *Trollope.*

—*Old Nick*, the devil. See NICK.—*Old red sandstone*. See SANDSTONE.—*Old school*, a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age; as, a gentleman of the *old school*.—*Old song*, a mere trifle; a nominal price; as, he got it for an *old song*.—*Old sow*, the popular name of a plant, *Melilotus cærulea*. See MELILOTUS.—*Old style*. See STYLE.—*Old Testament*, that part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers who lived before Christ.—*Old Tom*, a strong variety of London gin.—*Old wife*, (*a*) a prating old woman; as, *old wives'* fables. (*b*) A man having the habits or opinions peculiar to old women. (*c*) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys; a chimney-cap or cowl. (*d*) A fish of the wrasse kind, of the genus Labrus, and another of the genus Balistes or trigger-fish.—*Old World*, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa: so called from being that in which civilization first arose.—*Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete*. See ANCIENT.—SYN. Aged, ancient, pristine, original, primitive, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete.

Old-clothesman (ōld'klōTHz-man), *n.* A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are sold to poor persons. Those too bad for repair are sold to paper-makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure.

Olden (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *olden* time.

Olden (ōld'n), *v.i.* To grow old; to age; to assume an older appearance or character; to become affected by age.

In six weeks he *oldened* more than he had done for fifteen years before. *Thackeray.*

His feelings are not in the least changed or *oldened*. *Thackeray.*

Olden (ōld'n), *v.t.* To age; to cause to appear old.

Old-fashioned (ōld-fash'ond), *a.* 1. Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as, an *old-fashioned* dress.—2. Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs. '*Old-fashioned* poetry.' *Iz. Walton.*

He is one of those *old-fashioned* men of wit. *Addison.*

Old-gentlemanly (ōld-jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.

So for a good *old-gentlemanly* vice,
I think I must take up with avarice. *Byron.*

Oldham (ōld'ham), *n.* A cloth so called from the town in which it was first manufactured. It was of coarse construction.

Oldhamia (ōld-ham'i-a), *n.* [After Professor *Oldham*, who first detected it.] A fossil zoophyte of the lowest Silurian or Cambrian system, by some supposed to have been a hydrozoon allied to Sertularia, but by Huxley classed with the Polyzoa.

Oldish (ōld'ish), *a.* Somewhat old; as, an *oldish* man.

Old-maidish (ōld-mād'ish), *a.* Like an old maid; characteristic of an old maid.

Oldness (ōld'nes), *n.* The state of being old in any of the senses of the word: (*a*) an advanced state of life or existence; old age; as, the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant, or a tree. (*b*) The state of a long continuance; antiquity; as, the *oldness* of a building or a garment.

Old-oil (ōld'oil), *n.* The name given by watchmakers to olive-oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid.

Old-said† (ōld'sed), *a.* Long since said; said of old. *Spenser.*

Oldster (ōld'stėr), *n.* [Formed on type of *youngster.*] An old or oldish person; a man past middle life. [Colloquial.]

Old-world (ōld-wėrld'), *a.* Belonging to a prehistoric or far bygone age; antiquated; old-fashioned. '*Old-world* mammoths bulked in ice.' *Tennyson.* '*Old-world* trains, upheld at court.' *Tennyson.*

Olea (ō'lē-a), *n.* [L., the olive-tree.] The systematic name of the olive, a genus of plants, nat. order Oleaceæ. See OLIVE.

Oleaceæ (ō-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *olea*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants, allied to or united with Jasminaceæ, and chiefly inhabiting temperate climates. They are shrubs or trees, with opposite simple or compound leaves, and small flowers. The species of the order best known in this country are the olive (*Olea europœa*), the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), the evergreen phillyrea, the privet (Ligustrum), and the ash (Fraxinus). The flowers are frequently slightly fragrant. The bark of the olive, but especially of the ash, is very bitter and astringent, and highly celebrated as a febrifuge. The purgative called manna is a solidified discharge from the bark of several species of ash, especially from *Fraxinus ornus.* The young fruits of the lilac form an infusion scarcely inferior to gentian.

Oleaginous (ō-lē-aj'in-us), *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil.] 1. Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.—2. *Fig.* applied to persons, manners, and the like; smoothly and hypocritically sanctimonious; unwholesomely and affectedly fawning; oily.

> The lank party who snuffles the responses with such *oleaginous* sanctimony. *Farrar.*

Oleaginousness (ō-lē-aj'in-us-nes), *n.* The state of being oleaginous or oily; oiliness.

Oleamen (ō-lē'a-men), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] A liniment or soft unguent prepared from oil.

Oleamide (ō-lē'a-mīd), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and E. *amide.*] ($C_{18}H_{35}NO$.) An amide obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on the oil of almonds, or the oil of hazelnuts, &c. It forms crystalline nodules, which become yellow and rancid on being exposed to the air. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in warm alcohol.

Oleander (ō-lē-an'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *oléandre*; L.L. *arodandrum*, in Isidore *lorandrum*, by corruption for *rhododendron* (which see). *Littré.*] A plant of the nat. order Apocynaceæ, genus Nerium, the *N. Oleander*, known also by the name of rose-bay, a beautiful evergreen shrub, with flowers in clusters, of a fine colour, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the root, is medicinal and poisonous. See NERIUM.

Oleaster (ō-lē-as'tėr), *n.* [L., from *olea*, the olive-tree.] Wild olive, an old name for Elæagnus, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Elæagnaceæ (which see). The species have a resemblance to the olive, hence the name. *E. angustifolia* is a low tree, with yellow flowers, which emit a strong scent, especially at night. *E. orientalis* yields a large fruit, used in Persia as an article of dessert under the name of *zinzeyd. E. arborea* and *conferta* also yield fruits, which are eaten in Nepal.

Oleate (ō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt of oleic acid.

Olecranal (ō-lek'ra-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the olecranon.

Olecranon (ō-lek'ra-non), *n.* [Gr. *ōlenē*, the ulna, and *kranon*, the head.] In *anat.* the head of the ulna, a process of one of the bones of the forearm, forming part of the elbow-joint.

Olefiant (ō-lē'fi-ant), *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or producing oil.—*Olefiant gas*, the name originally given to ethylene or heavy carburetted hydrogen. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion expressed by the formula C_2H_4, and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol. It was discovered in 1796. It is colourless, tasteless, and combustible. It is so called from its property of forming with chlorine an oily compound, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, the oil of the Dutch chemists. It has an aromatic odour not unlike that of oil of caraways.

Olefine (ō'lē-fin), *n.* A general name of hydrocarbons of the formula C_nH_{2n}, homologous with ethylene: so called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorine, like Dutch liquid.

Oleic (ō-lē'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from oil.—*Oleic acid* ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$), an acid resulting from the action of linseed and some other oils upon potash, and during the formation of soap. It is an oily liquid, having a slight smell and a pungent taste. Of all the oily acids it is the most easily decomposed. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap and with soda hard soap.

Oleiferous (ō-lē-if'ėr-us), *a.* Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

Oleine (ō'lē-in), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] One of the most widely distributed of the natural fats. It is the trioleic ether of the alcohol glycerine, and has the formula $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O)_3$. Oleine becomes liquid at 100° C. Called also *Elaine.*

Oleograph (ō'lē-ō-graf), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

Oleomargarin, Oleomargarine (ō'lē-ō-mar"ga-rin), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and E. *margarin.*] A substitute for butter prepared by chopping clean animal fat fine and boiling it; when cool it is churned with pure fresh milk, washed, worked over, salted and packed for the market. It has been claimed for this compound that when well prepared from fresh sound material it is scarcely distinguishable from pure butter, that it is a perfectly wholesome article of food, and that from its superior keeping qualities it is peculiarly adapted for exportation to warm climates.

Oleometer (ō-lē-om'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil; an elæometer.

Oleon (ō'lē-on), *n.* A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleine and lime.

Oleo-phosphoric (ō'lē-ō-fos-for"ik), *a.* Applied to an oily acid contained in the brain. It is a compound of oleine and phosphoric acid.

Oleoptene (ō-lē-op'tēn), *n.* Same as *Elæoptene.*

Oleoresin (ō'lē-ō-re-zn), *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and E. *resin* (which see).] A natural mixture of an essential oil and a resin, forming the vegetable balsams.

Oleosaccharum (ō'lē-ō-sak"ka-rum), *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar.

Oleose, Oleous (ō'lē-ōs, ō'lē-us), *a.* [L. *oleosus*, from *oleum*, oil.] Oily; having the nature or character of oil.

Oleosity (ō-lē-os'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being oily or fat; oiliness; fatness.

> How knew you him?
> By his viscosity,
> His *oleosity*, and his suscitability. *B. Jonson.*

Oleraceous (ol-ėr-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs.] In *bot.* applied to plants having esculent properties, such as are fit for kitchen use, or having the nature of a pot-herb.

Olfact (ol-fakt'), *v.t.* [L. *olfacto*, *olfacio*—*oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make.] To smell: used in burlesque. *Hudibras.*

Olfaction (ol-fak'shon), *n.* The sense of smell; smelling.

Olfactive (ol-fak'tiv), *a.* Same as *Olfactory.*

Olfactor (ol-fak'tėr), *n.* The organ of smell; the nose. [Rare.]

> If thy nose, Sir Spirit, were anything more than the ghost of an *olfactor*, I would offer thee a pinch (of snuff). *Southey.*

Olfactory (ol-fak'to-ri), *a.* [L. *olfacio*, *olfactum*, to smell, from *ol* in *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make: *ol* is the same root as in *odour*, and in Gr. *ozō*, to smell.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as, *olfactory* or first pair of *nerves*, properly *olfactory lobes*, the nerves coming off directly above the ethmoid bone. They arise from the part of the brain called *corpora striata*, and numerous filaments from them, perforating the ethmoid bone, are distributed over the mucous membrane of the nose.

Olfactory (ol-fak'to-ri), *n.* An organ of smelling.

Oliban (ol'i-ban), *n.* Same as *Olibanum.*

Olibanum (o-lib'a-num), *n.* [L.L. *olibanum*—probably contr. from L. *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense, from Heb. *lebónāh*, Ar. *lubán*, frankincense.] A gum resin used as incense; frankincense. See FRANKINCENSE.

Olid, Olidous (ol'id, ol'id-us), *a.* [L. *olidus*, from *oleo*, to smell.] Having a strong disagreeable smell. *Sir T. Browne; Boyle.* [Rare.]

Olifaunt,† **Oliphant,**† *n.* Elephant. *Chaucer.*

Oligæmia (ol-i-gē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, and *haima*, blood.] In *pathol.* that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood.

Oligandrous (ol-i-gan'drus), *a.* [Gr. *oligos*, few, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] In *bot.* applied to a plant that has fewer than twenty stamens.

Oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* A member of an oligarchy; one of a few in power.

Oligarchal (ol-i-gär'kal), *a.* Same as *Oligarchic.*

Oligarchic, Oligarchical (ol-i-gär'kik, ol-i-gär'kik-al), *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

Oligarchist (ol'i-gär-kist), *n.* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

Oligarchy (ol'i-gär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *oligarchia*—*oligos*, few, and *archē*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small exclusive class; those who form such a class or body.

> By the great body of the clergy he was regarded as the ablest and most intrepid tribune that had ever defended their rights against the *oligarchy* of prelates. *Macaulay.*

Oligist (ol'i-jist), *n.* [Fr. *oligiste*, *fer ogiliste*, from Gr. *oligistos*, least, from being poor in metal.] A crystallized oxide of iron comprising the common specular iron-ore and the micaceous specular iron-ore; also, hematite having a crystalline structure.

Oligistic (ol-i-jist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to oligist, or specular iron-ore.

Oligocene (o-lig'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* slightly recent; somewhat more recent than *eocene:* specifically applied to certain tertiary beds held to be intermediate between the eocene and miocene, namely, the Osborne, Headon, and Bembridge beds of the eocene and the lower miocene group. These beds are best developed in Germany.

Oligochæta (o-lig'ō-kē"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *oligos*, few, and *chaitē*, hair.] An order of Annelida, comprising the earth-worms, in which there are few setæ or bristles.

Oligoclase (o-lig'ō-klās), *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, small, and *klasis*, a fracture.] A soda-lime felspar, the soda predominating; it occurs in granite, porphyry, and other metamorphic and volcanic rocks. Called also *Soda-felspar.*

Oligocythæma (o-lig'ō-sī-thē"ma), *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, few, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood.] In *pathol.* a condition of the blood in which there is a paucity of red corpuscles.

Oligodon (o-lig'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, few, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of small serpents, family Colubridæ; the spotted adder.

Oligonite, Oligon-spar (ol'i-gon-īt, ol'i-gon-spär), *n.* A variety of siderite or sparry iron-ore, carbonate of iron, containing twenty-five per cent of protoxide of manganese, found at Ehrenfriedersdorf in Saxony.

Oligospermous (o-lig'ō-spėr-mus), *a.* [Gr. *oligos*, few, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* having few seeds.

Oligotrophy (o-li-got'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, and *trophē*, nourishment.] Deficiency of nourishment.

Olio (ō'li-o), *n.* [From Sp. *olla*, Pg. *olha* (both pron. *olya*), a dish of meat boiled or stewed; L. *olla*, a pot.] 1. A dish of stewed meat.

> Besides a good *olio*, the dishes were trifling, . . . not at all fit for an English stomach. *Evelyn.*

2. A mixture; a medley. 'This *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy.' *Dryden.*—3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces: chiefly applied to a musical collection.

Oliphant (ol'i-fant), *n.* [Old form of *elephant.*] An obsolete musical instrument of the horn kind, so called because it was made of ivory.

Olitory (ol'i-to-ri), *a.* [L. *olitorius*, olitory, from *olus*, pot-herbs.] Produced in or belonging to a kitchen-garden; as, *olitory*

seeds. 'At convenient distance toward the *olitory* garden.' *Evelyn.*

Oliva (o-lī'va), *n.* 1. The olive-shell, so named from the olive-like shape of the shell, a genus of gasteropods of the order Pectinibranchiata. Recent species inhabit various depths, but chiefly a muddy bottom, and fossil species are found in the London clay. Also called *Olive.*—2. Olive-tree gum.

Olivaceous (ol-i-vā'shus), *a.* [From L. *oliva*, olive.] Of the colour of the olive; having the qualities of olives.

Olivary (ol'i-va-ri), *a.* Resembling an olive. —*Olivary process*, in *anat.* a small ridge running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, and by some considered as the fourth clinoid process.

Olivaster† (ol-i-vas'tėr), *a.* [O. Fr. *olivastre*, Mod.Fr. *olivâtre*, from L. *oliva*, olive.] Of the colour of the olive; tawny.

The banyans are *olivaster*, or of a tawny complexion. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Olive (ol'iv), *n.* [Fr. *olive*, L. *oliva*. Same root as *oil.*] 1. The English name of the genus Olea. There are several species, but the most important is the common olive (*O. europœa*). It is a low branching evergreen

Olive (*Olea europœa*).

tree, in height from 20 to 30 feet, with stiff narrow dark-green or bluish leaves. The flowers are produced in small axillary bunches, and appear in June, July, and August. The fruit is a berried drupe of an oblong spheroidal form, with a thin, smooth, and usually blackish skin, containing a greenish soft pulp adherent to a rough, oblong, and very hard stone. It is bitter and nauseous, but replete with a bland oil. The olive is a native of Syria and other Asiatic countries, and flourishes only in warm and comparatively dry parts of the world. It grows slowly, and is very long-lived. The olive-tree has in all ages been held in peculiar estimation. It was anciently sacred to Minerva. Olive wreaths were used by the Greeks and Romans to crown the brows of victors, and it is still universally regarded as an emblem of peace. The wood of the olive-tree is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. It is in great esteem with cabinet-makers, on account of the fine polish of which it is susceptible. But the olive-tree is principally cultivated for the sake of its oil, which is contained in the pericarp. (See OLIVE-OIL.) It is cultivated for this purpose in Italy, France, Spain, Malta, Turkey, the Ionian Islands, &c. Another species of olive, the *O. fragrans*, inhabits China, Japan, and Cochin-China. The flowers are used by the Chinese to mix with and perfume their tea, and also, together with the leaves, for adulterating tea. The only American species (*O. americanus*) is in some districts called *devil-wood*, on account of the excessive hardness of the wood and the extreme difficulty of splitting it.—2. The fruit or drupe of the olive, from which olive-oil is obtained, and which is also much used as a condiment. *Preserved* or *pickled olives* are the green unripe fruit deprived of part of their bitterness by soaking them in water, and then preserved in an aromatized solution of salt.—3. The colour of the olive; a colour composed of violet and green mixed in nearly equal proportions.—4. Same as *Oliva.*

Olive (ol'iv), *a.* Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; brown, tending to a yellowish-green.

Olive-branch (ol'iv-bransh), *n.* 1. A branch of the olive-tree: the emblem of peace.—2. *pl. Fig.* children.

Olived (ol'ivd), *a.* Decorated with olive trees or branches. 'Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles.' *T. Warton.*

Olive-green (ol'iv-grēn), *n.* A colour resembling that of the olive.

Olivenite (ol'iv-en-it), *n.* An arseniate of copper of an olive-green colour, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts. Called also *Olive-ore* and *Olivinite.*

Olive-oil (ol'iv-oil), *n.* A fixed oil obtained by expression from the ripe fruit or pericarp of the olive (*Olea europœa*). It is an insipid, inodorous, pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils. There are four different kinds of olive-oil known in the districts where it is prepared. (*a*) That which is expressed from the ripe fruit immediately after being collected is most esteemed, and is called *virgin oil.* (*b*) *Ordinary oil*, prepared by pressing the olives, previously crushed and mixed with boiling water, or made from the olives which have been used for obtaining the virgin oil. (*c*) *Oil of the infernal regions (huile d'enfer)*, collected from the surface of the water which has been employed in the preceding operation, after being left in large reservoirs for some time. It is only fit for burning in lamps; hence called also *lamp oil.* (*d*) *Fermented oil*, obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for some time, and pouring boiling water over them before pressing the oil. Olive-oil is much used as an article of food in the countries in which it is produced, and to a smaller extent in other countries, to which it is exported also for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, &c. The best olive-oil is said to be made in the vicinity of Aix, in France; the kind known by the name of Florence oil is also of a superior quality, and is mostly used for culinary purposes. By far the largest portion of olive-oil brought to England is imported from Italy, principally from Gallipoli. Spain also sends us a large quantity. Called also *Sweet-oil.*

Olive-ore (ol'iv-ōr), *n.* Same as *Olivenite*, or arseniate of copper.

Oliver (ol'i-vėr), *n.* A small tilt-hammer worked by the foot.

Olivere,† *n. pl.* [Fr. *olivier.*] An olive-tree. *Chaucer.*

Olivet (ol'i-vet), *n.* A kind of mock pearl, used as beads, and in traffic with savage nations. *Simmonds.*

Olivetan (ō-liv'e-tan), *n.* A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, an offshoot of the great Benedictine order, founded in 1313 by Tolomei of Siena. Called also *Monks of the Order of Mount Olivet.*

Olive-wood (ol'iv-wụd), *n.* 1. The wood of the olive-tree. It takes a fine polish, and is much used for small fancy ornamental articles, and on the Continent for furniture. 2. The popular name of plants of the genus Elæodendron.

Olive-wort (ol'iv-wėrt), *n. pl.* A name applied to any plant of the nat. order Oleaceæ.

Oliveyard (ol'iv-yärd), *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. Ex. xxiii. 11.

Olivil, Olivile (ol'iv-il, ol'iv-īl), *n.* A white, brilliant, starchy powder, obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

Olivin, Olivine (ol'iv-in), *n.* A sub-species of chrysolite of an olive-green colour. See CHRYSOLITE.

Olivinite (ol'iv-in-it), *n.* Same as *Olivenite.*

Olivinoid (ol'i-vin-oid), *n.* A substance occurring in meteorites resembling olivin.

Olla (ol'la), *n.* [L. *olla*, an earthen pot or jar, sometimes used for holding the ashes of the dead; Sp. *olla*, a jar, whence *olio.*] 1. A kind of cinerary jar or urn.—2. An olio. —*Olla podrida* [Sp., lit. rotten or putrid pot], the name of a favourite dish with all classes in Spain. It consists of a mixture of all kinds of meat cut into small pieces, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables. Hence the term is also applied to any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

Olla (ol'la), *n.* A palm leaf prepared for writing on in the East Indies. The pen is a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

Ollite (ol'līt), *n.* [L. *olla*, a pot.] In *mineral.* potstone (which see).

Olograph (ol'o-graf), *n.* Same as *Holograph.*

Ology (ol'o-ji), *n.* [E. termination, from Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A science whose name ends in *-ology;* hence, any science or branch of knowledge. [Generally used jocularly.]

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever. *De Quincey.*

Olpe (ol'pē), *n.* [Gr. *olpē*, a leathern oil-flask.] A name sometimes given to an ancient jug which has no spout, but an even rim or lip. *Fairholt.*

Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* [Gr. *olympias, olympiados*, from *Olympia*, a district in ancient Elis, where the Olympic games were held.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the Greeks computed time, from 776 B.C., the first year of the first Olympiad, till 394 A.D., the second year of the 293d Olympiad.

Olympian, Olympic (ō-lim'pi-an, ō-lim'pik) *a.* Pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia in Greece.—*Olympic games*, or *Olympics*, the great national festival of the ancient Greeks, celebrated at intervals of four years in honour of Zeus, the father of the gods, on the plain of Olympia. (See OLYMPIAD.) The festival commenced with sacrifices, followed by contests in racing, wrestling, &c.; and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive; and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed numerous honours and privileges.

Olympionic (ō-lim'pi-on"ik), *n.* [Gr. *Olympos*, and *nikē*, victory.] An ode on an Olympic victory. *Johnson.*

Omagra (om'a-gra), *n.* [Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *agra*, a seizure.] Gout in the shoulder; pain of the shoulder.

Omander-wood (ō-man'dėr-wụd), *n.* A variety of ebony or Calamander wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenaster.*

Omasum (o-mā'sum), *n.* [L.] The third stomach of ruminating animals; the manyplies. Called also *Psalterium.*

Ombre (om'bėr), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *hombre*, man, L. *homo.*] A game at cards borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five. 'She had rather go to Lady Centaure's and play at *ombre.*' *Tatler.*

Ombrometer (om-brom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ombros*, rain, and *metron*, a measure.] A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. See RAIN-GAUGE.

Omega (ō-me'ga), *n.* [Gr. *o*, and *mega*, great, lit. the great or long *o.*] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, *Alpha* and *Omega* denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. Rev. i. 8.

'*Omega!* thou art Lord,' they said,
'We find no motion in the dead.' *Tennyson.*

Omelet, Omelette (om'e-let), *n.* [Fr. *aumelette, omelette;* origin unknown.] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.

Omen (ō'men), *n.* [L. *omen*, older *osmen*, from *os, oris*, the mouth, or else from *auris*, the ear. See EAR.] A casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; an augury; a presage. 'O voice from which their *omens* all men drew.' *Tennyson.*

Without a sign, his sword the brave man draws,
And asks no *omen* but his country's cause. *Pope.*

Omen (ō'men), *v.i.* To prognosticate as an omen; to give indication of the future; to augur; to betoken; as, it *omened* ill of the enterprise that Balbus conducted it.

Omen (ō'men), *v.t.* To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; to divine; to predict. 'The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Omened (ō'mend), *a.* Containing or accompanied by an omen or prognostic. '*Omen'd* voice.' *Pope.*

Omening (ō'men-ing), *n.* An augury; a prognostication.

These evil *omenings* do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass. *Sir W. Scott.*

Omental (ō-men'tal), *a.* Relating to or connected with the omentum. 'The *omental* splenules of the porpoise.' *Owen.*

Omentum (ō-men'tum), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the caul or epiploon.

Omer (ō'mėr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. Ex. xvi. 36.

Omiletical† (om-i-let'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Homiletic.*

Ominate† (om'i-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *ominor*, from *omen* (which see).] To presage; to foretoken; to prognosticate. 'I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation.' *Seasonable Sermons*, 1644.

Ominate† (om'i-nāt), *v.i.* To foretoken; to show prognostics. 'This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists.' *Dr. H. More.*

Omination† (om-i-nā'shon), *n.* The act of ominating; a foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. '*Ominations* by words, names, &c.' *Dr. Spencer.*

Ominous (om'i-nus), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, from *omen* (which see).] 1.† Characterized by omens of some kind; prophetic.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

2. Containing or exhibiting an ill omen or ill omens; foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

Ominously (om'i-nus-li), *adv.* 1. In an ominous manner; with ill omen; presageful of evil; as, it happened *ominously* for his future prospects.—2.† Prophetically; with good or bad omens.

To me how *ominously* the prophets sung,
Even from the time that heavenly infant sprung
In my chaste womb! *Sandys.*

Ominousness (om'i-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ominous. 'The *ominousness* of this embassy.' *Barnet.*

Omissible (ō-mis'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being omitted.

Omission (ō-mi'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus*, to let go, give up.] 1. The act of omitting; as, (*a*) a neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done; the act of pretermitting or passing over. '*Omission* to do what is necessary.' *Shak.*

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison.*

(*b*) The act of leaving out; as, the *omission* of a paragraph in a printed article.—2. That which is omitted or left out.

Omissive (ō-mis'iv), *a.* Leaving out; neglectful.

This silence is no argument of their existence, because we find him *omissive* in other particulars of the like nature. *Stackhouse.*

Omissively (ō-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an omissive manner; by leaving out.

Omit (ō-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *omitted;* ppr. *omitting.* [L. *omitto*, to neglect, disregard, say nothing of—prefix *ob*, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; to disregard; to pretermit; as, to *omit* duties. '*Omit* no opportunity.' *Shak.*—2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an item from a list.

Omittance† (ō-mit'ans), *n.* Omission; forbearance; neglect. '*Omittance* is no quittance.' *Shak.*

Omitter (ō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who omits or neglects. 'The *omitters* thereof should not mutually censure each other.' *Fuller.*

Omneity, Omniety (om-nē'i-ti, om-ni'e-ti), *n.* That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* [L., for all, pl. dat. from *omnis*, all.] 1. A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, the passengers facing, and the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in 1662, revived there in 1827, and introduced into London in 1829.—2. In *glass-making*, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing arch, to protect them from draughts of air. *E. H. Knight.*—*Omnibus box*, a large box in a theatre, on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage. Sometimes called *Omnibus.* 'Having just arrived from the *omnibus* at the opera.' *Thackeray.*

Omnicorporeal (om'ni-kor-pō"rē-al), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *corporeus*, corporeal, from *corpus, corporis*, body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance. [Rare.]

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not. *Cudworth.*

Omnifarious (om-ni-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. '*Omnifarious* kinds of motion.' *Norris.*

Omniferous (om-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *omnifer*—*omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Omnific (om-nif'ik), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating. [Rare.]

Thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* Word; your discord end. *Milton.*

Omniform (om'ni-form), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape. 'The *omniform* essence of God.' *Norris.*

Omniformity (om-ni-for'mi-ti), *n.* The quality of being omniform. 'Her (the soul's) self-evident *omniformity*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Omnify (om'ni-fī), *v.t.* To enlarge so as to render universal. [Rare.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendant, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge.*

Omnigenous (om-nij'en-us), *a.* [L. *omnigenus—omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

Omnigraph (om'ni-graf), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe or write.] A pantograph. [Rare.]

Omniparient (om-ni-pā'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to bring forth or produce.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [Rare.]

Omniparity (om-ni-par'i-ti), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.] General equality.

Omniparous (om-nip'a-rus), *a.* All-bearing; omniparient.

Omnipatient (om-ni-pā'shent), *a.* Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. '(Man's) omnipotent or rather *omnipatient* talent of being gulled.' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Omnipercipience, Omnipercipiency (om'ni-pėr-sip"i-ens, om'ni-pėr-sip"i-en-si), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything. '*Omnipercipience* terrestrial.' *Dr. H. More.* 'The communication of this *omnipercipiency* to saints or angels.' *Dr. H. More.*

Omnipercipient (om'ni-pėr-sip"i-ent), *a.* Perceiving everything. 'An *omnipercipient* omnipresence.' *Dr. H. More.*

Omnipotence (om-nip'o-tens), *n.* [L. *omnipotens—omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.] 1. The state of being omnipotent; almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; an attribute of God. Hence it is sometimes used for God.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

A limited Deity was a recognized conception of antiquity. Confounded and astonished by the vastness of a real *omnipotence* and the inconceivableness of the acts involved in it, the ancients took refuge in the idea, as all that reason could afford of that Godship which reason could not deny. *Dr. Mozley.*

2. Unlimited power over particular things.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Sir J. Denham.*

Omnipotency (om-nip'o-ten-si), *n.* Same as *Omnipotence.*

Omnipotent (om-nip'o-tent), *a.* [See above.] 1. Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful; as, the *omnipotent* Creator.—2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind.

You were also, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda; oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose. *Shak.*

The Omnipotent, the Almighty; one of the appellations of the Godhead.

So spake *the Omnipotent*, and with his words
All seem'd well pleased. *Milton.*

Omnipotently (om-nip'o-tent-li), *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power. '*Omnipotently* kind.' *Young.*

Omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] The quality of being omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. *Omnipresence* is an attribute peculiar to God.

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills
Lands, sea, and air. *Milton.*

Omnipresency† (om-ni-prez'en-si), *n.* Omnipresence.

Omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary.

Omnipresent organic laws penetrating the material world, penetrating the moral world of human life and society, which insist on being obeyed in all that we do and handle—which we cannot alter, cannot modify—which will go with us and assist and befriend us, if we recognise and comply with them—which inexorably make themselves felt in failure and disaster if we neglect or attempt to thwart them. *J. A. Froude.*

Omnipresential (om'ni-pre-zen"shal), *a.* Implying universal presence.

His *omnipresential* filling all things, being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him. *South.*

Omniprevalent (om-ni-pre'va-lent), *a.* All-prevalent; entirely prevalent; prevalent everywhere. 'The Earl of Warwick, *omniprevalent* at court in the declining of his co-rival, the Duke of Somerset.' *Fuller.*

Omniscience, Omniscience (om-ni'shi-ens, om-ni'shi-en-si), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know.] The quality of being omniscient; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. *Omniscience* is an attribute peculiar to God. 'The *omniscience* of a god.' *Dryden.*

Omniscient (om-ni'shi-ent), *a.* Having omniscience or universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; as, the *omniscient* God.

Whatsoever is known is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South.*

Omnisciently (om-ni'shi-ent-li), *adv.* In an omniscient manner; by universal knowledge or omniscience.

Omniscious† (om-ni'shi-us), *a.* All-knowing; omniscient.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

Omnispective (om-ni-spekt'iv), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *specto*, to see.] Able to see all things; beholding everything. 'Great, omniscient, *omnispective* power.' *Boyce.*

Omnium (om'ni-um), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all.] A term used on the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. *M'Culloch.*

Omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-gaTH"ėr-um), *n.* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or melody. [Colloquial.]

Omnivagant (om-niv'a-gant), *a.* [L. *omnis*, and *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [Rare.]

Omnivora (om-niv'o-ra), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to devour.] A section of the even-toed Ungulata, or hoofed mammals, comprehending the hippopotamus and Suida or swine group, so named from their feeding both on animal and vegetable substances. The extinct group of the Anoplotheridæ from the lower tertiary rocks belonged to this section. The term has also been applied to the Ursidæ, or bear family; and to an order of birds, including those insessorial species which feed on both animal and vegetable substances.

Omnivorous (om-niv'o-rus), *a.* [L. *omnivorus—omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately; as, *omnivorous* animals.

Omoplate (ō'mō-plāt), *n.* [Gr. *ōmoplatē—ōmos*, shoulder, and *platē*, the flat surface of a body.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

Omphacine (om'fa-sin), *a.* [Gr. *omphakinos*, from *omphax*, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. *Omphacine oil* is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies.

Omphalic (om-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

Omphalocele (om'fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, navel, and *kēlē*, tumour.] A rupture at the navel.

Omphalode, Omphalodium (om'fa-lōd, om-fa-lō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] 1. A name applied sometimes to the umbilicus or navel.—2. In *bot.* the central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the endosperm.

Omphalomancy, Omphalomantia (om-fal'ō-man-si, om'fal-ō-man"shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of a child, to show how many more children its mother will have. *Dunglison.*

Omphalo-mesenteric (om'fa-lō-me-sen-ter"ik), *a.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] In *anat.* a term applied to the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery, and which constitute the first developed vessels of the germ.

Omphalopsychite (om-fa-lop'si-kīt), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *psychē*, spirit.] One of a sect the members of which affirmed they could bring their spirit into direct communication with God by sitting in deep contemplation with their eyes fixed on the navel.

Omphalopter, † Omphaloptic† (om-fa-lop'tėr, om-fa-lop'tik), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, navel, and *optikos*, optic.] An optical glass that is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

Omphalorrhagia (om'fa-lō-rā''ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *rhēgnymi*, to break, to burst.] Hemorrhage from the navel, particularly in new-born children. *Dunglison.*

Omphalos (om'fal-os), *n.* [Gr.] The navel or umbilicus.

Omphalotomy (om-fa-lot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *temnō*, to cut.] The operation of dividing the navel-string.

Omphazite (om'fa-zīt), *n.* A mineral, leek-green pyroxene.

Omrah (om'ra), *n.* A Hindu nobleman.

Omy † (ō'mi), *a.* Mellow, as land. *Ray.*

On (on), *prep.* [A. Sax. *on*, *an*, on, in, upon; D. *aan*, G. *an*, O.H.G. and Goth. *ana*; Skr. *ana*, in. *In* and *on* are variant forms of one word. See IN, also UNDER.] 1. At or in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is *on* the table; the table stands *on* the floor; the house rests *on* its foundation; we lie *on* a bed, or stand *on* the earth.—2. Toward and to the surface: expressing the motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of another thing; as, rain falls *on* the earth.

Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone, shall be broken. Mat. xxi. 44.

3. Denoting the performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; as, to play *on* a harp, a violin, or a drum.

The unhappy husband, husband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden.*

4. In addition to; besides; as, heaps *on* heaps; loss *on* loss.

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

5. At or near; indicating situation, place, or position; as, a fleet or a ship is *on* the French coast, or an island is situated *on* the coast of England; *on* each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side.—6. Expressing reliance or dependence; as, to depend *on* a person for help; to rely *on*; hence, indicating the ground of anything; as, he will covenant *on* certain considerations or conditions, the considerations being the support of the covenant.—7. At or in the time of; as, *on* the Sabbath we abstain from labour; *on* that day he died. [It is usual to say, *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the week, month, or year.]—8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive; as, to wear an official dress *on* public occasions.—9. Toward; for, indicating the object of some feeling; as, have pity, compassion, mercy *on* him.—10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. 'Hence, *on* thy life.' *Dryden.* 11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged; as, he affirmed or promised *on* his word, or *on* his honour.—12. Denoting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling or resting on; to the account of.

His blood be *on* us, and *on* our children. Mat. xxvii. 25.

13. After and in consequence of; immediately after and as a result; as, *on* the ratification of the treaty the armies were disbanded.

I saw him and his wife coming from court, where Mrs. C. was presented to her Majesty *on* her marriage. *Thackeray.*

14. In reference or relation to; as, *on* one side and *on* the other; *on* our part, expect punctuality.—15. In *betting*, in support of the chances of; on the side of; as, I betted *on* the red against the black; I put my money *on* Christabel. Hence, *to be on*, to have made a bet or bets; *to be well on*, to have laid bets so as to stand a good chance of winning. This use of *on* is perhaps due to the fact that in *rouge-et-noir* the player lays his money on the colour on which he bets; hence the phrase, *I lay on the red.*—16. Among the staff of or contributors to: with names of periodicals; as, he was *on* the *Daily News* during the war.—17. Pointing to a state, condition, engagement, or occupation; as, *on* duty; *on* the watch; *on* the outlook.—*On a sudden*, suddenly.—*On fire*, in a state of burning or inflammation, and metaphorically, in a rage or passion.—*On high*, in an elevated place; sublimely.—*On the way*, *on the road*, denote proceeding, travelling, journeying, or making progress.—*On the wing*, in flight; flying; metaphorically, departing.—*On it*, *on't*, is used for *of it*; as, I heard nothing *on't*; the gamester has a poor trade *on't*. [This use is now vulgar.]—*On hand*, in present possession; as, he has a large stock of goods *on hand*.

On (on), *adv.* 1. Forward, in progression; as, move *on*; go *on*.—2. Forward, in succession; as, from father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so *on*.—3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep *on*, take your ease; say *on*; write *on*.

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

4. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not *on*.

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*. *Prior.*

5. On the stage or platform; before the audience. 'The giant an't *on* yet.' *Dickens.*—*Neither on nor off*, said of a person; irresolute; not steady.

On (on), *interj.* Go on; advance; forward!

Charge, Chester, charge! *On*, Stanley, *on!*
Were the last words of Marmion. *Sir W. Scott.*

On,† Oon,† *a.* One.—*After on*, alike.—*I mine on*, I single; I by myself. *Chaucer.*

Onager (on'a-jėr), *n.* [L., from Gr. *onagros*, a wild ass—*onos*, ass, and *agrios*, wild.] 1. The wild ass (*Equus Asinus*), originally inhabiting the great deserts of Central Asia, and still found there in its wild state.—2. The name of an ancient war-engine used for throwing stones, so designated from the animal of the same name, which was supposed to throw stones with its feet at the hunters when pursuing him.

Onagraceæ (ō-na-grā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Onagra*, an old name for the genus Œnothera.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, herbs, trees, and shrubs, with opposite or alternate simple leaves, and often handsome flowers. They have an inferior ovary, and all the parts of the flower are four or a constant multiple of that number. The species chiefly inhabit the more temperate parts of the world, and have white, yellow, or red flowers; such as the great American genus Œnothera or evening primroses, and the common wild willow-herbs (Epilobium) and the fuchsias of our gardens.

Onanism (ō'nan-izm), *n.* [From *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii. 9).] The crime of self-pollution; masturbation.

Once (wuns), *adv.* [O.E. *ones*, *onis*, an adverbial genit. of *one*; comp *twice* and *thrice*. So D. *eens*, from *een*, and O.H.G. *eines*, G. *einst*, from *ein*, one. See also NONCE.] 1. One time; on one occasion only.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

Who this heir is he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

2. At one former time; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

3.† Sometime; sometime or other; at some future time.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall.*

Once is also used as a noun preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once*; *that once.*—*At once*, (*a*) at the same time; simultaneously; all together.

At once with him they rose:
Their rising all *at once* was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton.*

(*b*) Suddenly; precipitately; not gradually.

Night came on not by degrees prepared,
But all *at once*; *at once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

I . . . withdrew *at once* and altogether from the management. *Jeffrey.*

—*Once and again*, repeatedly. 'The effects of which he had *once and again* experienced.' *Brougham.*—*Once in a way*, corrupted from *once and away*, once and no more; on one particular occasion; on rare occasions.

He seemed, for *once in a way*, to be at a loss for an answer. *W. Collins.*

Once (ons), *n.* A leopard-like carnivorous mammal; the ounce (which see).

Onchus (ong'kus), *n.* [Gr. *ongkos*, a spear head, a barb.] A genus of fossil sharks, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous formations. Their fin-spines or dorsal rays only have been found.

Oncidium (on-sid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *ongkos*, a tumour, and *eidos*, likeness, from tumour-like excrescences on the base of the labellum.] A very large genus of tropical and sub-tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Orchidaceæ. The species are common

Oncidium Papilio.

in the Western hemisphere, especially in Mexico, and some of the West Indian islands, Brazil, and Peru. They have usually yellow flowers, spotted with a rich reddish-brown. One of the most remarkable species is the butterfly plant (*O. Papilio*), so called in consequence of the supposed resemblance of its flowers to some insect upon the wing. It is common in hothouses.

On-come (on'kum), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A fall of rain or snow.—2. The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack.—3. An attack of disease.

This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician. *Sir W. Scott.*

On-coming (on'kum-ing), *a.* Approaching; nearing. 'When it flung aside the mask of life and caught a glimpse of the *on-coming* glory.' *D. Jerrold.*

Oncotomy (ong-kot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ongkos*, a tumour, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the excision of a tumour. Spelled also *Onkotomy.*

Ondatra (on-dat'ra), *n.* A North American rodent mammal of the Castor family. See MUSKRAT, 2.

A fess ondy.

Onde,† *n.* [A. Sax. *anda.*] Zeal; malice; envy. *Chaucer.*

Ondé, Ondy (on'de, on'-di), *a.* In *her.* wavy: applied to charges, the edges of which curve and recurve like waves.

Onding (on'ding), *n.* [*On* and *ding.*] A fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

'Look out, Jock, what kind o' night is't?'—'*Onding* o' snaw, father.' *Sir W. Scott.*

On dit (oń dē). [Fr., lit. one says.] People say; it is said; as, *on dit* that the ministers will resign. Used as a noun it signifies a current rumour; a flying report; as, it is a mere *on dit.*

One (wun), *a.* [O.E. *one*, *oon* (pron. as *one* in *stone*), A. Sax. *ān*; cog. D. L.G. and Dan. *een*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *einn*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ains*, L. *unus*, W. *un*, Gael. *aon*, *an*, Armor. *unan*—one. From a pronominal root seen in Skr. *ena*, this, that, and in *eka*, one, in which the *n* element does not appear. From this numeral arose the indefinite article *an*, and by loss of the *n*, *a.* *Once* is also a derivative, and the verb *atone*=at one.] 1. Being but a single thing or a unit; not two or more; as, *one* man; *one* book. 'But *one* thing is needful.' Luke x. 42.—2. Some: used of a single person or thing indefinitely. 'Taught thee each hour *one* thing or other.' *Shak.*—3. Indicating a contrast or expressing a particular thing as opposed to some other specified thing. 'Ask from *one* side of the heaven unto the other.' Deut. iv. 32. 4. Closely united; forming a whole; undivided.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. Single in kind; the same; common. 'One plague was on you all.' 1 Sam. vi. 4.—*One* is often used in forming compound words, the meaning of which is sufficiently obvious without special explanation; as, *one*-armed, *one*-celled, *one*-handed, *one*-masted, &c.—*One day*, (*a*) on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(*b*) Referring to future time; at an indefinite future time.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one day* faint. *Sir J. Davies.*

—*All one*, just the same; of no consequence; no matter; as, *it is all one* what course you take.

One (wun), *n.* 1. The first whole number consisting of a single unit.—2. The symbol representing one (=1).—3. A particular individual, whether thing or person. 'The household name of *one* whom God hath taken.' *E. B. Browning.*

Both were young, and *one* was beautiful. *Byron.*

In this use *one* may take the plural form; as, I have left all the bad *ones*. 'Hence with your little *ones*.' *Shak.*—*At one*, in union; in concord or agreement.

The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip *at one* with themselves. *Bacon.*

—*In one*, in one united body; in union.

One (wun), *pron.* 1. Any single person.—*One another*, two or more persons, parties, or things taken reciprocally; as, 'love *one another*.'—2. Used as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person; as, here *one* may speak *one's* mind freely.

The indefinite *one*, as in *one says*, is sometimes, but wrongly, derived from the French *on*, Latin *homo*. It is merely the use of the numeral *one* for the older *man*, *men*, or *me*. *Dr. Morris.*

One,† *adv.* Alone; only. *Spenser.*

One,† *v.t.* To cause to become one; to unite into a whole. *Chaucer.*

One-berry (wun'be-ri), *n.* A plant, *Paris quadrifolia.*

One-horse (wun'hors), *a.* Drawn by a single horse.

She filled the better half of the *one-horse* shay.
Blackwood's Mag.

Oneirocritic (o-nī'rō-krit''ik), *n.* [Gr. *oneirokritikos*—*oneiron*, a dream, and *kritikos*, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams. *Addison.*

Oneirocritic, Oneirocritical (o-nī'rō-krit''ik, o-nī'rō-krit''ik-al), *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams. 'My *oneirocritical* correspondent.' *Addison.*

Oneirocriticism (o-nī'rō-krit''i-sizm), *n.* Oneirocritics.

Oneirocritics (o-nī'rō-krit''iks), *n.* The art of interpreting dreams. *Bentley.*

Oneirodynia (o-nī'rō-din''i-a), *n.* [Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, and *odynē*, anxiety.] Disturbed imagination during sleep; painful dreams; nightmare.

Oneirologist (o-nī-rol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in oneirology. *North Brit. Rev.*

Oneirology (o-nī-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine or theory of dreams; that branch of science that treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

Oneiromancy (o-nī'rō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by dreams.

These rude observations were at last licked into an art, physical *oneiromancy*, in which physicians, from a consideration of the dreams, proceeded to a crisis of the disposition of the person. *Dr. Spencer.*

Oneiroscopist (o-nī-ros'ko-pist), *n.* An interpreter of dreams.

Oneiroscopy (o-nī-ros'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *skopeō*, to observe, to investigate.] The art of interpreting dreams.

Oneliness† (wun'li-nes), *n.* The state of being single or alone; singleness.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such (as God), and that *monōsis*, unity, *oneliness*, or singularity is essential to it. *Cudworth.*

Onely,† *a.* and *adv.* Only.

Onement† (ōn'ment), *n.* [See ATONEMENT.] State of being one; concord.

Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more.
Bp. Hall.

Oneness (wun'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity. *Hooker.*

Oner, One-er (wun'ėr), *n.* [From *A 1* (which see).] A person remarkable for anything; one who excels at or is very much given to anything. [Slang.]

Missus is a *one-er* at cards. *Dickens.*

Onerary (on'ėr-a-ri), *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, a load, *onero*, to load.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

Onerate (on'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *onero*, to load, from *onus*, a burden.] To load; to burden. *Bailey.*

Oneration (on-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* The act of loading. *Bailey.*

Onerous (on'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, from *onus*, a load.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive. 'Tormented with worldly cares and *onerous* business.' *Burton.*—2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties; being for a consideration; as, an *onerous* contract: opposed to *gratuitous*.—*Onerous cause*, in *Scots law*, a good and legal consideration.

Ones,† *adv.* [A. Sax. *ânes*, at one, an adverbial genit.] 1. At one; united.

We three been al *ones*. *Chaucer.*

2. Once. *Chaucer.*

One-sided (wun'sīd-ed), *a.* 1. Related to, or having but one side; partial, unjust; unfair; as, a *one-sided* view. 'Unguarded and *one-sided* language.' *Dr. Arnold.*—2. In *bot.* developed to one side, as the ray-florets of a composite plant.

One-sidedly (wun-sīd'ed-li), *adv.* In a one-sided manner.

If these audiences were as intelligent as they ought to be, they would not listen to any public agitator who treated them so *one-sidedly*. *Nature.*

One-sidedness (wun'sīd-ed-nes), *n.* State of being one-sided, or of having regard to one side only; partiality.

This points to a radical defect in the method of the comparative philologists. As already intimated, it is inadequate from its extreme *one-sidedness*, being virtually restricted to the purely philological side of the complex problem to be investigated. *Edin. Rev.*

Oneyer (on'ē-ėr), *n.* [From the mark *o.ni.*, an abbrev. of the L. form *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientium exonerationem.*] An accountant of the exchequer. [This is Malone's explanation, and the most plausible. The word is known only from being once used by Shakspere.]

Onfall (on'fal), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A fall of rain or snow.—2. The fall of the evening.—3. A falling on; an attack; an onset.

Ongoing (on'gō-ing), *n.* Procedure; a going on

In the great *ongoings* of that little world, there had no doubt been stoppage and delay. *Prof. Wilson.*

Ongoing (on'gō-ing), *a.* Progressing; proceeding; not intermitting.

On-hanger (on'hang-ėr), *n.* One who hangs on or attaches himself to another; one who follows closely; a hanger-on. *Sir W. Scott.*

Onhed,† *n.* [*On*, one, and suffix *-hed* = *-hood.*] Unity. *Chaucer.*

Onicolo, Nicolo (o-nik'ō-lō, nik'ō-lō), *n.* A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish white. It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colours.

Onion (un'yun), *n.* [Fr. *oignon, ognon*, from L. *unio, unionis*, oneness, unity, then a kind of single onion, an onion with one bulb, from *unus*, one.] A plant of the genus Allium, the *A. Cepa* (see ALLIUM); and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food. It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling, pithy stalk. The bulbous root is composed of a series of concentric coats, and varies in size according to the soil and climate, and also in colour, from a wine-red to white. The peculiar flavour varies much according to the size of the bulb, the small reddish onions having much more pungency than the larger ones. The onion may be grown from the tropics to the coldest verge of the temperate zone. There are at least twenty varieties, the Strasburg, Spanish, and Portuguese being among the most esteemed.

Onion-eyed (un'yun-īd), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the use of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am *onion-eyed*. *Shak.*

Onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* A species of oyster of roundish form; also, species of Lutraria and Mya.

Onirocritic. See ONEIROCRITIC.

Oniscidæ (ō-nis'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the wood-louse (Oniscus) is the type.

Oniscus (o-nis'kus), *n.* [Gr. *oniskos.*] The wood-louse, a genus of isopodous crustaceans. The *O. asellus* (wood-louse or slater) is found in rotten wood, and has found a place in the pharmacopœia as a medical agent, but it is seldom used in this country. Some of the species are aquatic.

Onkotomy (on-kot'o-mi), *n.* Same as *Oncotomy.*

Onless† (on-les'), *conj.* Unless (which see).

Onliness† (ōn'li-nes), *n.* The state of being alone.

Onlooker (on'lụk-ėr), *n.* A looker on; a spectator.

Onlooking (on'lụk-ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

Only (ōn'li), *a.* [*One*, with its old pronunciation, and term. *-ly*; A. Sax. *ânlic.*] 1. Single; one alone; as, John was the *only* man present.—2. Alone in its class; solitary; without a mate or peer; as, an *only* child. Hence—3. Pre-eminent; distinguished above all others.

He is the *only* man for music. *Johnson.*

4.† Alone; without help, co-operation, or companionship.

With the *only* twinkle of her eye
She could or save or spill. *Spenser.*

Only (ōn'li), *adv.* 1. In one manner or for one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely.

All who deserve his love he makes his own,
And to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known.
Dryden.

2. Solely; no other than.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. Gen. vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more; as, *only* begotten. —*Only not*=L. *tantum non*, all but, very nearly, almost.—*Only not all*, all but all, almost all, all with scarcely an exception. 'When only the ledger lives, and *only not all* men lie.' *Tennyson.*

Only (ōn'li), *conj.* But; excepting that; as, he is remarkably like his brother in form and feature, *only* he is a little taller.

Onobrychis (ō-nob'ri-kis), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *brychō*, to gnaw, from the plants being a favourite food of the ass.] A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of Europe, nat. order Leguminosæ. *O. sativa*, or common sainfoin, is a British plant, which grows on dry chalky hills and open downs in various parts of England. It has pinnate leaves and handsome spikes of pink flowers. On chalky loams this plant is a useful one to the farmer when the season for making the crop into hay is favourable. Its hay is prized above that of all other plants, but a shower of rain spoils it after it is cut and withered. Sainfoin hay is preferred for fatting deer; it is also a useful pasture plant, particularly in dry summers.

Onocentaur (ō'no-sen-tąr), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *kentauros, centaur* (which see).] A fabulous being, with a body part human and part asinine, depicted on ancient sculpture.

Onology (ō-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *logos*, discourse.] A foolish way of talking. [Rare.]

Onomancy, Onomantia (on'o-man-si, on-o-man'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names. *Camden.*

Superstition has interfered even in the choice of names, and this solemn folly has received the name of a science, called *onomantica*. *D'Israeli.*

Onomantic, Onomantical (on-o-man'tik, on-o-man'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to onomancy; predicted by names, or the letters composing names. 'An *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew.' *Camden.*

Onomastic (on-o-mas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name.] Of or pertaining to or consisting of a name; specifically, in *law*, applied to the signature of an instrument where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. *Burrill.*

Onomasticon (on-o-mas'tik-on), *n.* [Gr. *onomastikon*, from *onoma*, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other order; a dictionary, vocabulary, common-place-book, &c.

Onomatechny (on'o-ma-tek''ni), *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *technē*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

Onomatologist (on'o-ma-tol''o-jist), *n.* One

versed *in* onomatology or the history of names.

Onomatology (on'o-ma-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *onoma, onomatos,* a name, and *logos,* a discourse.] 1. The branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms.—2. A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

Onomatope (o-nom'a-tōp), *n.* [See below.] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.

Onomatopœia, Onomatopeia (on'o-ma-tō-pē"a), *n.* [Gr. *onomatopoiia—onoma, onomatos,* a name, and *poieō,* to make.] *Lit.* name-making or word-making; the formation of words by imitation of sounds; thus, the verbs *buzz, hum,* or the nouns *pewit, whip-poor-will,* &c., are produced by *onomatopœia.* Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound. Some philologists hold that all language had its origin in this principle; but though it is clear some words are directly and consciously onomatopoetic, such as *ding-dong, bow-wow, quack-quack, buzz,* it is impossible to prove that the great majority of roots or vocables are or ever were of this character.

Onomatopoetic (on'o-ma-tō-pō-et"ik), *a.* Pertaining to onomatopœia; formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

Onomatopy† (on-o-mat'o-pi), *n.* Same as *Onomatopœia.*

Onomomancy† (on'o-mo-man-si), *n.* Onomancy (which see).

Ononis (ō-nō'nis), *n.* [Gr. *onōnis,* a plant, the rest-harrow.] An extensive genus of annual and perennial trailing herbs and undershrubs, with trifoliate leaves and yellow or pink flowers, natives of Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa, nat. order Leguminosæ. The *O. spinosa* is a British plant, known by the name of rest-harrow. Its root is said to be diuretic.

Onopordum, Onopordon (on-o-por'dum, on-o-por'don), *n.* [Gr. *onos,* an ass, and *pordē,* flatulence, referring to the supposed effect on the ass.] A genus of thistle-like herbs, chiefly biennials, containing about twelve species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They are tall plants with woolly-looking leaves, and large heads of purple or white flowers, nat. order Compositæ. The species in English lists are called cotton-thistle. *O. Acanthium,* or common cotton-thistle, is a British plant with large purple flowers. It is called by gardeners the Scotch thistle, and along with some of the continental species is admitted into our shrubberies.

Onosma (o-nos'ma), *n.* [Gr. *onos,* an ass, and *osmē,* smell, said to be grateful to the ass.] A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. The species are small herbs or undershrubs, bristly or hairy throughout, with alternate leaves and one-sided racemes or branched cymes of usually yellow, rarely purple or white, tubular flowers. There are about seventy species, natives of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The root of *O. Emodi,* a native of Nepaul, is of a dark purple colour, and is used in dyeing, like some others of the same family of plants.

Onset (on'set), *n.* [*On* and *set.*] 1. A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; an assault; a storming, especially the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

> The shout
> Of battle now began, and rushing sound
> Of *onset.* *Milton.*

2. An attack of any kind; as, the impetuous *onset* of grief.—3.†Something set on or added by way of ornament.—4.† A beginning.

> And for an *onset,* Titus, to advance
> Thy name and honourable family,
> Lavinia will I make my empress. *Shak.*

Onset† (on'set), *v.t.* To assault; to begin.

> This for a time was hotly *onsetted,* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

Onslaught (on'slạt), *n.* [A. Sax. *onslagan,* to strike, to dash against—*on,* and *slagan, slean,* to strike (to *slay*).] 1. Attack; onset; aggression; assault.

> I do remember yet that *onslaught,* thou wast beaten,
> And fled'st before the baker. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. An inroad; an incursion; a bloody attack. [Scotch.]

Onstead (on'sted), *n.* [Equivalent to A. Sax. *wunstede,* a dwelling-place, from *wunian* (O.E. and Sc. *won*), to dwell, and *stede,* a place. The loss of the initial *w* seems to point to a Scandinavian origin, viz. Icel. *una* (=A. Sax. *wunian*), to dwell.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm. In Scotland also called the *steading.* About the Borders it is said to mean a single farmhouse. [The word is used only in Scotland and north of England.]

Onto (on'tö), *prep.* On the top of, with verbs of motion; on; upon; to. [Old and colloquial Eng. and American.]

Ontogenesis (on-to-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *on, ontos,* being, and *genesis* (which see).] In *biol.* the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from *phylogenesis,* or the history of genealogical development, and from *biogenesis,* or life-development generally.

> *Ontogenesis* and *phylogenesis* stand in the closest possible connection, and the one cannot be understood without the other. This fundamental biogenetic law, upon which the comprehension of the entire doctrine of organic evolution absolutely depends, may be shortly expressed thus:—The history of the germ is an abstract or epitome of that of the race; in other words, *ontogenesis* is a brief recapitulation of *phylogenesis;* or, in somewhat greater detail, thus:—The series of forms presented by the individual organism during its development from the original germ to its perfect condition is a short and compressed repetition of the long series of forms presented by the ancestors of this organism, from the earliest periods of the so-called organic creation up to the present time. *Trans. of Haeckel.*

Ontogenetic (on'to-je-net"ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogenesis.

Ontogenetically (on'to-je-net"i-kal-li), *adv.* In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis (which see).

> In one sense I accept that word, viz if it means no more than that there is in men, both individually and generally (*ontogenetically* and phylogenetically), something that develops into perception, conception, and faith. *Max Muller.*

Ontogeny (on-toj'en-i), *n.* Same as *Ontogenesis* *Prof. A. Thomson.*

Ontologic, Ontological (on-to-loj'ik, on-to-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See ONTOLOGY.] Pertaining to the science of being in general and its affections —*Ontological proof,* the a priori argument for being in general, and especially for the being of God, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God.

Ontologically (on-to-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

Ontologist (on-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in ontology or who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

Ontology (on-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *on, ontos,* being, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of being; a name given to that part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all things or existences, their qualities and attributes. It is also used as equivalent to metaphysics.

> The science of *ontology* comprehends investigations of every real existence, either beyond the sphere of the present world, or in any other way incapable of being the direct object of consciousness, which can be deduced immediately from the possession of certain feelings or principles and faculties of the human soul. *Archer Butler.*

Onus (ō'nus), *n.* [L.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi.*

> Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the *onus* of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Onus probandi* (*lit.* the burden of proving), the burden of proof; the burden of proving what has been alleged. The general rule is, that he who affirms must prove his affirmation.

Onward (on'wẻrd), *adv.* [*On* and *-ward,* denoting direction; similar to *toward.*] Toward the point before or in front; forward; on; in advance; as, to move *onward.*

> A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
> To these dark steps, a little farther on. *Milton.*
>
> Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

Onward (on'wẻrd), *a.* 1. Advanced or advancing; as, an *onward* course.—2. Carried so far towards a contemplated or desirable end; forward; advanced; improved.

> Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

> Sincerity,
> Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave
> Thy *onward* path. *Home.*

Onwards (on'wẻrdz), *adv.* Same as *Onward.*

Ony (ō'ni), *a.* Any. [Old English and Scotch.]

> His berd as *ony* sowe or fox was reed. *Chaucer.*

Onycha (on'i-ka), *n.* [From Gr. *onyx,* a veined gem, onyx.] 1. The shell or cover of a species of mussel, found in some lakes of India, and which, when burned, emits a musky odour. 'Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and *onycha.*' Ex. xxx. 34.—2. The onyx.

Onychia (o-nik'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *onyx,* the nail.] A whitlow at the side of the finger nail; paronychia. *Dunglison.*

Onychite (on'i-kīt), *n.* A kind of marble. *Wright.*

Onychomancy (o-nik'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *onyx, onychos,* a nail, and *manteia,* divination.] A kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

Onyx (on'iks), *n.* [Gr. *onyx,* the nail, from the colour of the gem resembling that of the nail.] 1. A semi-pellucid gem with variously-coloured zones or veins. Any stone exhibiting layers of two or more colours strongly contrasted is called an onyx, as banded jasper, chalcedony, &c., but more particularly the latter when it is marked with white and stratified with opaque and translucent lines. The ancients valued it very highly, and used it much for cameos, many of the finest cameos in existence being of onyx.—2. In *surg.* any abscess of the cornea of the eye which resembles an onyx.—*Onyx marble,* a very beautiful translucent limestone of stalagmitic formation discovered by the French in the province of Oran, Algeria, and first brought into general notice at the London exhibition of 1862. It is used for the manufacture of ornamental articles.

Oocyst (ō'o-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *kystis,* a bladder.] A chamber appended to the cells of certain of the Polyzoa, which serves as a receptacle for the eggs. Also called *Ovicell.*

Oof (öf), *n.* [Of German-Jewish origin: Ger. *auf,* on, *tisch,* table; 'money down.'] A slang term for money. So *Oof-bird,* an imaginary bird that supplies money.

Oogonium (ō-o-gō'ni-um), *n.* A cell in which oospheres are formed in fungi.

Ooidal (ō-oid'al), *a.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *eidos,* a form, shape.] Egg-shaped.

Oolak (ö'lak), *n.* A baggage canoe of the Hoogly and central Bengal, which surpasses most other river-boats in its speed under sail. It has a sharp stem, sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered by an oar.

Oolite (ō'ol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *lithos,* stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] 1. In *geol.* egg-stone, a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base. They vary in size from that of small pin-heads to that of peas. When the grains are very distinct and well-rounded it is called roe-stone; when they are large and pea-like the rock is known as pisolite, pea-grit, or pea-stone.—2. The oolitic formation. See OOLITIC.

Oolith (ō'o-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *lithos,* a stone.] A fossil egg.

Oolitic, Oolite (ō-o-lit'ik, ō'ol-īt), *a.* Pertaining to oolite; composed of oolite; resembling oolite.—*Oolitic series,* a series of strata which comprehends the whole of those peculiar limestones, calcareous sandstones, marls, shales, and clays which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias. It yields in England a vast quantity of excellent freestone and ironstone, and is also interesting in the highest degree for its fossils, which are numerous, varied, and in excellent condition. The strata of the series have been arranged as *upper oolite, middle oolite, lower oolite,* and *lias.* Called also the *Jurassic System,* because the range of the Jura Mountains is almost entirely composed of such limestones.

Oolitiferous (ō'o-li-tif"ẻr-us), *a.* Producing oolite or roe-stone.

Oologist (ō-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in oology.

Oology (ō-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *logos,* a treatise.] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs, their size, shape, colour, &c., enabling the various kinds to be discriminated. Works on oology usually give particulars regarding the nests of birds as well as their eggs.

Oolong (ö'long), *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A variety of black tea with the flavour of green tea. Written also *Oulong.*

Oolysis (ō-ol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *lysis,* a setting free.] In *bot.* a term applied to monstrous ovular development.

Oomiac, Oomiak (ö'mi-ak), *n.* A large boat used by the Esquimaux.

Oonin (ö'on-in), *n.* See ALBUMININ.

Oop (ụp), *v.t.* To bind with thread; hence, to join; to unite. [Scotch.]

> When she had measured it out she muttered to

herself, 'A hank but not a hail ane—the full years o' the three score and ten, but thrice broken, thrice to *oop;* he'll be a lucky lad an he win through wi't.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Oopak (ō'pak), *n.* [Chinese.] A variety of black tea.

Oophoridium (ō'o-fō-rid''i-um), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *pherō,* to carry.] In *bot.* a term applied to those sporanges of *Lycopodiaceæ* which contain the larger or female spores.

Oorie, Ourie (ō'ri), *a.* [Icel. *úrigr,* wet, from *úr,* a drizzling rain.] 1. Chill; having the sensation of cold; drooping; shivering.

List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the *ourie* cattle. *Burns.*

2. Sad-like; bleak; melancholy. *Galt.*

Oosphere (ō'os-fēr), *n.* A germinal body in fungi. *Rossiter.*

Oosporange (ō'o-spō-ranj), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *spora,* a sowing.] In *bot.* a term sometimes applied to the large one-celled sacs producing zoospores in the fucoid algæ. Also synonymous with *Oophoridium.*

Oospore (ō'o-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and E. *spore.*] 1. In *bot.* a term used by some physiologists to indicate a spore which receives impregnation in some way before germination, as in Œdogonium. Also applied to the larger form of spore in Selaginella and Isoëtes. 'A sort of vegetable egg called an *oospore.*' *Huxley.*—2. An oosphere, with a wall formed round it, capable of germination at once or at a future time. *Rossiter.*

Oost (ōst), *n.* An oast (which see).

Oostegite (ō-os'tē-jīt), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *stegō,* I cover.] The covering which protects the eggs in Annulosa. *Rossiter.*

Ootheca (ō-o-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *thēkē,* a case.] An egg-case, as that of the cockroach, containing eggs, like peas in a pod.

Ooticoid (ō-ot'i-koid), *n.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *tiktō,* to produce.] A mammal of the lowest group into which Dana has divided mammals. The ooticoids include the marsupials, &c.

Ootrum (ō'trum), *n.* A soft, white, silky, and strong Indian fibre, regarded as a promising substitute for flax, derived from the stem of *Dæmia extensa,* a plant of the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, abundant in many parts of Hindustan.

Ooze (ōz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *oozed;* ppr. *oozing.* [A. Sax. *wōs,* juice, liquor, *wāse,* dirt, mire, mud; Icel. *vās,* wetness; from same root as *water.* As to loss of initial *w,* comp. *old* for *wold* (in Shakspere's *King Lear*), and *Odin, Woden.*] To percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body. 'The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass.' *Thomson.* Often used figuratively; as, the secret *oozed* out. 'The bishop, whose courage, like Bob Acres', had *oozed* out.' *Trollope.*

Ooze (ōz), *v.t.* To emit in the shape of moisture; to drip. 'The hardest eyes *oozed* pitying dews.' *Alex. Smith.*

Ooze (ōz), *n.* 1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure. 'Drench'd with *ooze.*' *Tennyson.* 2. Soft flow; spring. 'From his first fountain and beginning *ooze.*' *Prior.*—3. In *tanning,* a solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.

Oozing (ōz'ing), *n.* That which oozes; ooze. *Keats.*

Oozoa (ō-o-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ōon,* an egg, and *zōon,* an animal. Same as *Acrita.*

Oozy (ōz'i), *a.* Containing or resembling ooze; containing soft mud; miry.

From his *oozy* bed
Old father Thames advanced his reverend head. *Pope.*

Opacate † (o-pāk'āt), *v.t.* [L. *opaco,* to shade.] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. 'The same corpuscles . . . did *opacate* that part of the air.' *Boyle.*

Opacity (o-pas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *opacitas,* from *opacus,* shady.] 1. The state of being opaque; opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency.—2. † Darkness; obscurity. *Bp. Hall.*

Opacous † (o-pā'kus), *a.* Same as *Opaque. Milton.*

Opacousness † (o-pā'kus-nes), *n.* Imperviousness to light; opaqueness; opacity.

Mysteries which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal. *Evelyn.*

Opacular † (o-pak'ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Opaque.*

Opah (ō'pa), *n.* A large and beautiful sea-fish (*Lampris luna* or *guttatus*) of the dory family (Zeïdæ), a native of the Eastern Seas, but found in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, and sometimes, though more rarely, on our own coasts. It is about 4½ feet long, and weighs 140 to 150 lbs. Its colours are very rich, the upper part of the back and sides being green, reflecting both purple and gold, and passing into yellowish green below, the fins bright vermilion. The flesh is much esteemed.

Opake (o-pāk'), *n.* Opaque. [An old or American spelling.]

Opal (ō'pal), *n.* [L. *opalus,* Gr. *opallios,* an opal; Skr. *upala,* a precious stone.] A precious stone of various colours, which comes under the class of pellucid gems. It consists of silica with about 10 per cent of water, and is very brittle. It is characterized by its iridescent reflection of light. It is found in many parts of Europe, especially in Hungary, in the East Indies, &c. The substance in which it is generally found is a ferruginous sandstone. There are many varieties or species, the chief of which are: (*a*) *precious* or *noble opal,* which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red; (*b*) *fire opal,* which simply affords a red reflection; (*c*) *common opal,* whose colours are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colours; (*d*) *semi-opal,* the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal; (*e*) *hydrophane,* which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water; (*f*) *hyalite,* which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, with a vitreous lustre; (*g*) *menilite,* which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent. Formerly the opal was believed to possess magical virtues; thus it was believed to confer invisibility when wrapped in a bay-leaf.

Nor an *opal*
Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist
To charm their eyes with. *B. Jonson.*

Opalesce (ō-pal-es'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *opalesced;* ppr. *opalescing.* To give forth a play of colours like the opal.

Opalescence (ō-pal-es'ens), *n.* A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a milky and iridescent light; particularly a coloured shining lustre reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

Opalescent (ō-pal-es'ent), *a.* Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal; reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot.

Opaline (ō'pal-īn), *a.* Pertaining to or like opal. 'Frequently mixed with a ruby or *opaline* redness.' *Cook.*

Opaline (ō'pal-īn), *n.* A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredients. *E. H. Knight.* Called also *Milk-glass.*

Opalize (ō'pal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *opalized;* ppr. *opalizing.* To make to resemble opal.

Opalized (ō'pal-īzd), *p.* and *a.* Made to resemble opal; as, *opalized* wood, which is wood petrified by silica, in consequence of which it acquires a structure resembling common opal.

Opal-jasper (ō'pal-jas-pėr), *n.* A kind of opal containing a large amount of iron-oxide.

Opaque (o-pāk'), *a.* [Fr. *opaque,* L. *opacus,* shady, dark.] 1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 'More *opaque* and gross planet-like bodies.' *Cheyne.*—2. † Dark; obscure; shady.

Opaque (o-pāk'), *n.* Opacity. 'Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul.' *Young.*

Opaquely (o-pāk'li), *adv.* In an opaque manner; darkly; dimly.

Opaqueness (o-pāk'nes), *n.* The quality of being opaque or impervious to light; opacity. 'The earth's *opaqueness,* enemy to light.' *Dr. H. More.*

Ope † (ōp), *a.* Open. 'The gates are *ope.*' *Shak.*

Ope (ōp), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *oped;* ppr. *oping.* To open: used only in poetry.

Before you fight the battle, *ope* this letter. *Shak.*

Now with a furious blast the hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden.*

Open (ō'pn), *a.* [A. Sax. *open,* open=D. *open,* open, Icel. *opinn,* lying on the back, open, Dan. *aaben,* G. *offen,* open. It would seem to be a past participle of a verb formed from *up,* or at least is based on *up.*] 1. Unclosed; not shut; not covered; not stopped; unsealed; as, an *open* door; an *open* bottle; an *open* letter.—2. Free to be used or enjoyed; uninclosed; not restricted; affording free ingress; accessible; not impeding or obstructing action; public.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen . . . have a matter against any man, the law is *open.* Acts xix. 38.

So that Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial intimacy,
Were *open* to each other. *Tennyson.*

3. Unclosed; spread; expanded; not drawn together or contracted; as, an *open* hand; *open* arms; hence, free; liberal; generous; bounteous.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity. *Shak.*

4. Undisguised; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; plain; apparent.

The French are always *open,* familiar, and talkative. *Addison.*

5. Having no intervening obstructions; clear; unobstructed; as, an *open* view; an *open* country.

In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and *open* sky! *Wordsworth.*

6. Not frosty; mild; moderate.

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? *Swift.*

Foxes were strong and plentiful . . .; and during two months of *open* weather, many a straight-goer had died gallantly. *Lawrence.*

7. Not concealed or secret; plain; evident; apparent; not sheltered; exposed to view; laid bare. 'Thy secret pleasure turns to *open* shame.' *Shak.* 'Lay *open* the treasures of divine truth.' *Burnet.*—8. Not protected; liable to attack; exposed or liable to be assailed morally or on account of one's conduct; as, *open* to censure; the country is *open* to invasion. 'Hath left me *open* to all injuries.' *Shak.*

To how much blame, however, would he have been *open* had he rejected it. *Trollope.*

9. Ready to do, hear, see, or receive anything; fully prepared; attentive. 'His ears are *open* unto their cry.' Ps. xxxiv. 15.

No falling snow was more intent upon its purpose, no pelting rain less *open* to entreaty. *Dickens.*

10. Free to be debated; not yet decided; as, an *open* question.—11. Not settled or adjusted; not balanced or closed; as, an *open* account.—12. Not already occupied; free from pre-engagement; not forestalled; as, an *open* day in a law-court; the chancellor of the exchequer said, he had named Wednesday as the nearest *open* day.—13. Enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance; unstopped; as, an *open* consonant. 'Though oft the ear the *open* vowels tire.' *Pope.*—14. In *music,* applied to the string of an instrument when not compressed with the finger, when it produces the note to which it is tuned; also applied to the note so produced; as also to the series of natural harmonics which can be produced by the lip of a performer on wind-instruments, without the assistance of a slide, key, or piston.—*Open charter,* in *Scots law,* a charter from the crown, or from a subject containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—*Letters of open doors,* in *Scots law,* letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places.—*Open diapason,* a certain stop in an organ, in which the pipes are formed like the mouthpiece of a flageolet at the end where the wind enters, and are open at the other. On the manuals they are nearly always of metal, but on the pedals are often of wood.—*Open flank,* in *fort.* that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stocqueler.*—*Open harmony.* See *Spread harmony,* under HARMONY.—*Open policy,* one in which the value of the ship or goods insured is to be ascertained in case of loss.—*Open verdict,* a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal; or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proven.—*Ingenuous, Open, Frank.* See INGENUOUS.—SYN. Unclosed, uncovered, unprotected, exposed, plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public, unreserved, frank, candid, sincere, undissembling, ingenuous, artless.

Open (ō'pn), *n.* An open or clear space.—*The open,* the open country; a place or space clear of obstructions.

The females frequent the forests . . . while the males fly much in *the open.* *A. R. Wallace.*

Open (ō'pn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *openian,* Icel. *opna.* From the adjective.] 1. To make open; to unclose; to render free of access; to remove any fastening or obstruction from,

so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; as, to *open* a door; to *open* a letter; to *open* the lips; to *open* a book; to *open* a pit: opposed to *shut*. 'Open, locks, whoever knocks.' *Shak.* 'To dig, pick, *open*, find and read the charm.' *Tennyson.*

Why, then, the world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will *open*. *Shak.*

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addison.*

2. To spread; to expand; as, to *open* the hand.

Methinks I see
Leontes *opening* his free arms and weeping
His welcomes forth. *Shak.*

3. To begin; to make the first exhibition; to enter upon; to commence; as, to *open* a negotiation or correspondence; to *open* a discussion; the session of Parliament was *opened*. 'At about 1800 yards the enemy *opened* fire from four guns.' *W. H. Russell.* 'Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.' *W. Broome.*

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryden.*

4. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.

The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America. *Abp. Abbot.*

5. To interpret; to expound; to explain. 'While he *opened* to us the Scriptures.' Luke xxiv. 32.

Paul . . . reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead.
Acts xvii. 2, 3.

6. To reveal; to disclose; as, he *opened* his mind very freely.

After the Earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death. *Bacon.*

7. To make liberal; to make susceptible of impression.

Lydia . . . whose heart the Lord *opened*, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul.
Acts xvi. 14.

Open (ō'pn), *v.i.* 1. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. Ps. cvi. 17.

2. To begin to appear; as, we sailed round the point, and the harbour *opened* to our view.—3. To commence; to begin; to begin to fire, as a cannon or battery; to make a first exhibition; as, the story *opens* well; sales of stock *opened* at par.

A battery of Madras guns took up position on our left and *opened*, . . . on the magnificent piles.
W. H. Russell.

4. In *hunting*, to bark on view or scent of the game.

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay.*

Open-bill (ō'pn-bil), *n.* A genus of birds (Anastomus) of the heron family (Ardeidæ), remarkable for the structure of the bill, the two mandibles of which meet at the tip and base, but leave a wide open space in the middle.

Open-breasted (ō'pn-bres-ted), *a.* Applied to a garment so made as to expose the breast; having the breast or bosom exposed. *Spectator.*

Open-cast (ō'pn-kast), *a.* In *mining*, a term signifying that the mineral, whatever it may be, is obtained by open workings, and not by sinking shafts.

Opener (ō'pn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which opens; specifically, a machine for opening cotton taken from the bales.

Open-eyed (ō'pn-īd), *a.* Watchful; vigilant. 'Open-eyed conspiracy.' *Shak.*

Open-handed (ō'pn-hand-ed), *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent; as, he is very *open-handed*; *open-handed* beneficence.

How *open-handed* Providence had been to him, in heaping upon him all external blessings. *South.*

Open-handedness (ō'pn-hand-ed-nes), *n.* Freeness in giving; liberality; generosity.

The credit of liberality and *open-handedness* is cheaply bought by a disregard of such trifling considerations. *J. S. Mill.*

Open-hearted (ō'pn-härt-ed), *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not sly. 'An *open-hearted* maiden, true and pure.' *Tennyson.*

I know him well; he's free and *open-hearted*.
Dryden.

Open-heartedly (ō'pn-härt-ed-li), *adv.* In an open-hearted manner; generously; frankly.

Open-heartedness (ō'pn-härt-ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being open-hearted; candour; frankness; sincerity.

He was a man of innocence and *open-heartedness*.
Iz. Walton.

Open-headed,† *a.* Bare-headed. *Chaucer.*

Opening (ōp'ning), *a.* First in order; commencing; as, an *opening* speech.

Opening (ōp'ning), *n.* 1. The act of opening. 'At both *openings* of the board-room door—at his coming in and at his going out.' *Dickens.*—2. An open place; a break or breach in something; a place admitting entrance; a hole or perforation; an aperture. 'Through the cracks and *openings* of the earth.' *Woodward.*—3. Beginning; commencement; dawn; first appearance; beginning of exhibition or discovery. 'Some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty.' *South.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light.
Dryden.

4. A vacancy; an opportunity of commencing a business or profession.

There is a medical attendant for the poor to be appointed at a certain place in Yorkshire. It is a thriving place, pleasantly situated . . . and seems to present an *opening* for such a man. *Dickens.*

5. In *arch.* the piercings or unfilled parts in a wall, left for the purpose of admitting light, air, &c.—6. In the United States, a thinly wooded space without underwood, as distinguished from a thickly-wooded forest. *Bartlett.* 'Some such place as these *openings*, I reckon.' *J. F. Cooper.*

Openly (ō'pn-li), *adv.* In an open manner: (*a*) publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies *openly*.

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

(*b*) Candidly; frankly; without reserve or disguise.

Open-mouthed (ō'pn-mouŦHd), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping, as with astonishment. 'All *open-mouth'd*, all gazing to the light.' *Tennyson.* Hence, greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. 'Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *open-mouthed* dog.' *Tatler.*

Openness (ō'pn-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *open*: (*a*) freedom from obstruction; as, the *openness* of a country. (*b*) Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness.

These letters, all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope.*

(*c*) Expression of frankness or candour; as, *openness* of countenance. (*d*) Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as, the *openness* of a winter.

Open-steek (ō'pn-stēk), *n.* *Lit.* open-stitch; a particular kind of stitch in sewing. Used adjectively. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane of your whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and *open-steek* hems about it.
Sir W. Scott.

Open-tide (ō'pn-tīd), *n.* 1. Early spring, the time when flowers begin to open; the name was formerly applied to the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, the time wherein marriages were publicly celebrated. Also called *Opetide*.—2. The time after corn is carried out of the fields. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

Open-work (ō'pn-wėrk), *n.* Any work, especially ornamental work, so made or manufactured as to show openings through its substance.

Opera (op'e-ra), *n.* [It. *opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from L. *opera*, work.] 1. A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched by the accessories of costumes, scenery, dancing, &c. The component parts of an opera are recitatives, solos, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses, and finales, accompanied throughout by an orchestra, and preceded by an instrumental overture. The lighter kind of opera in Germany and England, as well as the French *opéra comique*, is of a mixed kind—partly spoken, partly sung. The chief varieties of opera are *grand opera*, or *opera seria*, the name given to that kind which is confined to music and song, of which the recitativo is a principal feature; *romantic opera*, or *opera drammatica*, embracing an admixture of the grave and lively; *comic opera*, or *opera buffa*; as well as many intermediate varieties.—2. The score or words of a musical drama, either printed or in manuscript.—3. A theatre where operas are performed; an opera-house.

Operable† (op'e-ra-bl), *a.* Practicable. *Sir T. Browne.*

Opera-cloak (op'e-ra-klōk), *n.* A peculiar kind of cloak, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera and other fashionable evening reunions.

Opera-dancer (op'e-ra-dans-ėr), *n.* One who dances in the ballets introduced into operas; a ballet-dancer.

Opera-glass (op'e-ra-glas), *n.* A small binocular telescope, of a low magnifying power, so called from its use in theatres. The two tubes are connected together, and have their foci adjustable by turning a milled-headed screw between them. Called also a *Lorgnette*.

Opera-hat (op'e-ra-hat), *n.* A folding hat. 'A flat *opera-hat*, as we used to call it in those days.' *Dickens.*

Opera-house (op'e-ra-hous), *n.* A theatre for the express purpose of performing operas or musical dramas.

Operameter (op-e-ram'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *opera*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The name given to an apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, axle, or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies from a printing-press, &c. It consists of a train of gear-wheels and pinions connected to or moved by the shaft, wheel, machine, &c.

Operance, Operancy (op'e-rans, op'e-ran-si), *n.* The act of operating; operation. [Rare.]

The elements
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*. *Fletcher.*

He never denies, yet never admits, it any separate *operancy*. *Coleridge.*

Operant (op'e-rant), *a.* [See OPERATE.] Having power to produce an effect; operative.

Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Shak.*

Operant (op'e-rant), *n.* One who operates; an operator. *Coleridge.*

Opera-singer (op'e-ra-sing-ėr), *n.* A professional who sings in operas.

Operate (op'e-rāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *operated*; ppr. *operating*. [L. *operor*, *operatum*, to work, from *opus*, *operis*, a work.] 1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to work; as, a sculptor *operates* upon the clay or marble of which he makes his figures; a machine *operates* on the raw material submitted to it. 'Jealousy *operates* like a pair of bellows on incipient flames.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. To act; to have agency; to produce an effect; to issue in a designed result; especially, in *med.* to take appropriate effect on the human system. 'Where causes *operate* freely.' *Watts.*

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few.
Atterbury.

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives. *Swift.*

3. In *surg.* to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like.

Operate (op'e-rāt), *v.t.* 1. To effect; to produce by agency; to accomplish as an agent; to cause. *Lord Kames.*—2. To put into or to continue in operation; to work; as, to *operate* a machine. *Goodrich.*

Operatic, Operatical (op-e-rat'ik, op-e-rat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, appropriate to, designed for, or resembling the opera.

Operation (op-e-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *operatio*.] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection.
Dryden.

2. Action; method of working. 'Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*.' *Heylin.*

That false fruit,
Far other *operations* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton.*

3.† Effect produced; influence. 'Whereby they had great *operation* on the vulgar.' *Fuller.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure anything desired. *Clarendon.*

4. Process; manipulation: (*a*) series of acts in experiments, as in chemistry or metallurgy; (*b*) in *math.* some transformation made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols; (*c*) in *surg.* any action done by a qualified person upon the human body, with the hand or by means of an instrument, with a view to heal or bring to a normal state.—5. The act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements; as, military or naval *operations*.—*Line of operation*, the course of movements in an army towards the attainment of some end or ends.

Operative (op'e-rāt-iv), *a.* 1. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects. 'It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality.' *South.* 'God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit.' *Raleigh.* —2. Efficacious; vigorous; producing the effect.

Your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was. *Bacon.*

3. Practical.

In architecture, as in all other *operative* arts, the end must direct the operation. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

—*Operative surgery*, that branch of surgery that has to do with operations.

Operative (op'e-rāt-iv), *n.* A workman; an artisan; one who works at a trade.

There shan't be a capitalist in England who can get a day's work out of us, even if he makes the *operatives* his junior partners. *Disraeli.*

Operatively (op'e-rāt-iv-li), *adv.* In an operative manner.

Operator (op'e-rāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which operates; one who or that which produces an effect.—2. In *surg.* the person who performs some remedial act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as, a skilful *operator*.

Operatory† (op'e-rāt-o-ri), *n.* A laboratory. *Cowley.*

Opercular (ō-pėr'kū-lėr), *a.* [L. *operculatus*, from *operio*, to cover.] Pertaining to or having an operculum. See OPERCULUM.

Operculata (ō-pėr'kū-lā"ta), *n. pl.* A division of pulmonate Gasteropoda, in which the shell is closed by an operculum.

Operculated, Operculate (ō-pėr'kū-lāt-ed, o-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* Same as *Opercular*.

Operculiform (ō-pėr'kū-li-form), *a.* [L. *operculum*, a lid, and E. *form*.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

Operculigenous (ō-pėr'kū-lij"en-us), *a.* [L. *operculum*, and *gen*, stem of *gigno*, to produce.] Producing an operculum. See METAPODIUM.

Operculum (ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.* [L., from *operio*, to close or shut.] *Lit.* a lid or cover. Specifically—1. In *bot.* (*a*) the cap which forms the upper extremity of the theca or sporangium of a moss, covering over the peristome, and usually falling off when the spores are ready for dispersion. (*b*) The lid of a pitcher-form leaf. (*c*) The loose apex of such fruits as that of Lecythis. (*d*) The conical limb of the calyx of Eucalyptus.—2. A horny or shelly plate developed in certain Mollusca upon the hinder part of the foot, and serving to close the aperture of the

Operculum of Moss.

Operculum of Shell.

a, *Turbo olearius*. *o*, Operculum, outside. *h*, Operculum, inner side. *b*, Concentric operculum (Ampullaria). *c*, Imbricated or lamellar (Purpura). *d*, Multispiral (Trochus). *e*, Unguiculate or claw-shaped (Fusus). *f*, Subspiral (Melania). *g*, Articulated (Nerita). *h*, Paucispiral (Turbo).

shell when the animal is retracted within it.—3. The bony apparatus which protects the gills of fishes; the gill-cover, or, in a narrower sense, one portion of it, the others being called the pre-operculum, sub-oper-

Operculum of Fish—Head of Perch.

a, Operculum. *b*, Sub-operculum. *c*, Pre-operculum. *d*, Inter-operculum.

culum, and inter-operculum, according to their relative position.

Operetta (o-pe-ret'ta), *n.* [It. dim. of *opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character.

Operose (op'e-rōs), *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, work.] Laborious; attended with labour; tedious.

Neatness, usefulness, and elegant simplicity seemed to have taken place of *operose* grandeur and a profusion of stupid ornaments. *Coventry.*

Operosely (op'e-rōs-li), *adv.* In an operose manner.

Operoseness (op'e-rōs-nes), *n.* The state of being operose or laborious.

Operosity† (op-e-ros'i-ti), *n.* Laboriousness.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity. *Bp. Hall.*

Operous† (op'e-rus), *a.* Operose.

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

Operously† (op'e-rus-li), *adv.* In an operose manner.

Opertaneous† (o-pėr-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *opertaneus*, hidden.] Secret; private. [Rare.]

Opetide (ōp'tīd), *n.* See OPEN-TIDE.

Ophiacantha (of'i-a-kan"tha), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *akantha*, a spine.] A star-fish, *O. spinulosa*, abundant in deep water of the North Atlantic.

Ophiasis (ō-fē'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] A form of baldness which commences at the occiput, and winds to each ear, and sometimes to the forehead, with a sort of serpentine course.

Ophicalcic (of-i-kal'sik), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and L. *calx*, *calcis*, limestone.] A rock composed of marble and serpentine.

Ophicephalus (of-i-sef'al-us). See OPHIOCEPHALUS.

Ophicleide (of'i-klīd), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key.] In *music*, a brass wind-instrument invented to supersede the serpent in the orchestra and in military bands. It generally consists of a wide conical tube, terminating in a bell like that of a horn, with a mouthpiece similar to that of the serpent, and ten holes or ventages which are stopped by keys. Ophicleides are of two kinds, the bass and the alto; the former has a compass of three octaves and one note, ranging from B on the third space below the bass staff to C on the third space of the treble staff, including all the intermediate semitones. The alto ophicleide (an inferior instrument) has the same extent of compass but starts an octave higher. A double-bass ophicleide starting a fifth lower than the bass is occasionally met with, but the amount of breath required to play them will likely prevent them coming into general use.

Ophicleide.

Ophidia (o-fid'i-a), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] An order of reptiles, comprising the snakes and serpents, characterized by an elongated and cylindrical body covered with horny scales, but never with bony plates. There is never any breast-bone nor pectoral arch, nor fore-limbs, nor as a rule any traces of hind-limbs. In a few cases (as in Python and Tortrix) rudimentary hind-limbs may be detected. The ribs are always numerous, some serpents having more than 300 pairs. These not only serve to give form to the body and aid in respiration, but are also organs of locomotion, the animal moving by means of them and of its scales, which take hold on the surface over which it passes. The vertebræ are formed so as to give great pliancy, most, if not all serpents being able to elevate a large portion of their body from the ground. They have hooked, conical teeth, not lodged in distinct sockets, nor for mastication, but merely to hold their prey. The tongue, which is forked and can be protruded and retracted at pleasure, is probably rather an organ of touch than of taste. The eye is not protected by eyelids. In the venomous serpents, as vipers, rattlesnakes, &c., there are no teeth in the upper jaw excepting the two poison fangs. These are long, firmly fixed in a movable bone, above which there is a gland for the elaboration of poison. Each tooth is perforated by a tube through which the poison is forced. The heart has three chambers, two auricles and a ventricle. Many serpents, especially the larger species, as the boas, subsist on prey thicker than themselves, which they crush by constriction, and which they are able to swallow from the throat and body being capable of great dilatation. Gray divides the order into two sub-orders, *Viperina* and *Colubrina*, the former having only two poison fangs in the upper jaw, the latter having solid teeth, besides grooved fangs.

Ophidian (o-fid'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

Ophidian (o-fid'i-an), *n.* A reptile of the order Ophidia (which see.)

Ophidious (o-fid'i-us), *a.* Snake-like; belonging to the order Ophidia or serpents.

Ophidium (o-fid'i-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ophidion*, dim. of *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of malacopterygious fishes allied to the cod family. The species have smooth heads, long slender bodies, margined by the united dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. Two species inhabit the British seas, both very rare. In the Mediterranean the bearded ophidium is common, and is used for food.

Ophidobatrachia (of'i-dō-ba-trā"ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *batrachos*, a frog.] A term sometimes applied to the order of snake-like amphibians comprising the Cæciliæ. Called also *Ophiomorpha* (which see).

Ophiocaryon (of'i-o-kā"ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *karyon*, a nut.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sabiaceæ. *O. paradoxum*, the only species, is a tree found in Demerara, and called snake nut-tree, in consequence of its large embryo being coiled up like a snake. It is a tall tree with unequally pinnate leaves and many flowered panicles of very small blossoms.

Ophiocephalus (of'i-o-sef"al-us), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, allied to the Anabasidæ, or climbing perches, having a lengthened body, nearly cylindrical, and having the form of a blenny. The species are natives of the East. From their being furnished with a cavity to supply water to the gills they are able to live a long time out of water, often travelling considerable distances from one pool to another. The *O. Gachua* (*Cora-mota* or *Gachua* of India) is much used for food by the natives. It is generally brought to market and cut up for sale while living. Spelled also *Ophicephalus*.

Ophioglossaceæ, Ophioglosseæ (of'i-o-glo-sā"sē-ē, of'i-o-glos"ē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of ferns, distinguished by the absence of a ring to the spore-cases, and by the straight vernation of the fronds, of which the genus Ophioglossum is the type. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

Ophioglossum (of'i-o-glos"um), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *glossa*, the tongue.] A genus of cryptogamic plants belonging to the nat. order Ophioglossaceæ, of which it is the type, and distinguished by having the fructification borne in the form of spikes. *O. vulgatum* (common adder's tongue) is a British plant, with a slender stem about 8 inches high, bearing a frond of which one portion is leaflike, and the other, the fertile part, is a narrow tongue-like spike. It grows in moist pastures and in woods.

Ophiolatry (of-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *latreia*, worship.] Serpent-worship.

Ophiolatry prevails especially in hot countries, and in hot countries certain kinds of ophidia secrete themselves in dark corners of rooms, and even in beds. *H. Spencer.*

Ophiolite (of'i-o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of serpentine; ophite (which see).

Ophiologic, Ophiological (of'i-o-loj"ik, of'i-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.

Ophiologist (of-i-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

Ophiology (of-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *logos*, discourse.] That sub-division of zoology which treats of serpents, or which classifies and describes the several kinds.

Ophiomancy (of'i-o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *manteia*, divination.] The old art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils.

Ophiomorpha (of'i-o-mor"fa), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morphē*, shape.] A small order of amphibians, including only certain snake-like animals which are found in various tropical countries burrowing in marshy ground, something like gigantic earthworms. They form the family Cæciliadæ (so called by Linnæus from their sup-

posed blindness), and are characterized by their snake-like form, and by having the anus placed almost at the extremity of the body. The skin is quite soft, but differs from that of the typical amphibians in mostly having small horny scales embedded in it. The vertebræ are amphicœlous or biconcave, and the cavities formed by their apposition are filled with the cartilaginous or gelatinous remains of the notochord.

Ophiomorphite (of'i-o-mor"fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morphē*, form.] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance.

Ophiomorphous (of'i-o-mor"fus), *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morphē*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.

Ophiophagous (of-i-of'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents. '*Ophiophagous* nations and such as feed upon serpents.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Ophiops (of'i-ops), *n.* A genus of lacertians, characterized by the absence of eyelids.

Ophiorhiza (of'i-o-rī"za), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a snake, and *rhiza*, a root=snake-root.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ, consisting of erect or decumbent herbs, with slender branches, opposite leaves, and small drooping white or pink flowers in forked cymes. The *O. Mungos* is a plant inhabiting the East Indies and China; its rhizome or underground stem is called by druggists snake-root, and in the pharmacopœias it is termed *radix serpentum*. It is much esteemed in China, Java, Sumatra, &c., being believed to prevent the effects which usually follow the bite of the naja, a venomous serpent, and those of the bite of a mad dog.

Ophiosaurus (of'i-o-sạ"rus), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *sauros*, a saurian.] A genus of reptiles occurring in the southern United States; the glass-snake. The head is very small, and the tail longer than the body. So fragile is this reptile that a slight blow with a stick will cause the body to separate into several parts; hence the popular name.

Ophioxylon (of-i-oks'il-on), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *xylon*, wood, in allusion to the twisted root and stems.] A genus of plants of nat. order Apocynaceæ, now usually united with Rauwolfia. *O. serpentinum* is a native of the East Indies. In rich soil it becomes a large climbing or twining shrub, but in poor soil it is small and erect. The root is employed in India and China as a remedy in various diseases.

Ophite (of'īt), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, whence *ophitēs*, a stone spotted like a serpent.] Green porphyry or serpentine; a metamorphic rock of a dusky green colour of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia with alumina and iron. Called also *Ophiolite*.

Ophite † (of'īt), *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

Ophite (of'īt), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century: so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ himself, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.

Ophiuchus (of-i-ū'kus), *n.* [Gr. *ophiouchos —ophis*, a serpent, and *echō*, to have.] The Serpent-bearer, called also *Serpentarius;* one of the old northern constellations, representing a man holding a serpent, which is twined about him. The moderns, however, make a separate constellation of the serpent.

> Incens'd with indignation Satan stood
> Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
> That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
> In th' arctic sky. *Milton.*

Ophiura (of-i-ū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of star-fishes, the species of which inhabit the European seas, those of the West Indies, the Atlantic, &c.

Ophiuridæ (of-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [See above.] A family of echinoderms known as the lizard-tailed star-fishes, characterized by an orbicular depressed body and five cylindrical, jointed, very flexible and fragile arms, sometimes very long, divided into branches, and covered with scales like the tail of a serpent. They live exclusively on sandy shores, and ensconce themselves in mud on the least approach of danger. If they lose their arms they renew them in a few days. Ophiura (which see) is the typical genus.

Ophiuroidea (of'i-ū-roi"dē-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, *oura*, a tail, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An order of echinoderms, comprising the brittle-stars and sand-stars. See OPHIURIDÆ and OPHIURA.

Ophrys (of'ris), *n.* [Gr. *ophrys*, an eyebrow —with reference to the fringe of the inner sepals.] A genus of tuberous-rooted, low-growing herbs, with few radical leaves and erect racemes of curious terminal flowers, chiefly natives of Europe and north Africa; nat. order Orchidaceæ. There are several British species which have received names derived from the curious forms of the flowers, as the *fly*-orchis, *bee*-orchis, *spider*-orchis, and *drone*-orchis.

Ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-a), *n.* [Gr., from *ophthalmos*, the eye, from a root *op*, signifying to see, akin to L. *oc* in *oculus*.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages. There are several varieties of it, according to the part especially affected, slight inflammation of the conjunctiva being the most frequent. It is the common result of all slightly irritating bodies being introduced between the eyelids, and of the application of cold.

Ophthalmic (of-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to the eye; as, *ophthalmic* ganglia; an *ophthalmic* institution.

Ophthalmitis (of-thal-mī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Ophthalmia. This term is, however, sometimes restricted to inflammation of the globe of the eye in which both the external and internal structures are involved. *Dunglison.*

Ophthalmodynia (of-thal'mō-din"i-a), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *odynē*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

Ophthalmography (of-thal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the eye.

Ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'o-jist), *n.* A person versed in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *logos*, doctrine, discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy or its diseases.

Ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument of the nature of compasses for determining the capacity of the anterior and posterior cavities of the eye.

Ophthalmoplegia (of-thal'mō-plē"ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *plēgē*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmoptosis (of-thal'mop-tō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ptōsis*, a fall.] A prolapse of the globe of the eye.

Ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye. In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror, through a small hole in the centre of which the observer examines the eye by means of a lens.

Ophthalmoscopy (of-thal-mos'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *skopeō*, to view.] 1. The art or science of examining the internal structures of the eye, and of drawing conclusions as to its pathological conditions therefrom.—2. The art of judging of a man's temper from the appearance of the eyes.

Ophthalmotomy (of-thal-mot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The art or practice of cutting into the human eye, as in dissections or surgical operations. The term is also applied to the extirpation of the eye. *Dunglison.*

Ophthalmy (of-thal'mi), *n.* Same as *Ophthalmia.*

Opiane (ō'pi-ān), *n.* Narcotine (which see).

Opianic (ō-pi-an'ik), *a.* [From *opium.*] The term applied to an acid ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents. It forms crystallizable salts and an ether.

Opiate (ō'pi-āt), *n.* [From *opium.*] 1. Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than syrup, prepared with opium; a soft electuary. *Parr.*—2. Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.—3. Anything which induces rest or inaction, or relieves uneasiness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.

> They chose atheism as an *opiate*. *Bentley.*

> Too soft and sensuous by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he (Keats) found at once food for his love of beauty, and an *opiate* for his despondency, in the remote tales of Greek mythology. *Quart. Rev.*

Opiate (ō'pi-āt), *a.* 1. Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic.—2. Causing rest or inaction. *Milton.*

Opiate (ō'pi-āt), *v.t.* To lull to sleep; to ply with opiates. [Rare.]

> Though no lethargic fumes the brain invest,
> And *opiate* all her active pow'rs to rest. *Fenton.*

Opiated (ō'pi-āt-ed), *a.* Mixed with opium; affected by opium.

Opie, † *n.* Opium. *Chaucer.*

Opiferous † (ō-pif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *ops, opis*, aid, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing help.

Opifice † (op'i-fis), *n.* Workmanship. *Bailey.*

Opificer (o-pif'i-sėr), *n.* [L. *opifex—opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.] One who performs any work. 'The poor mortal artist and the almighty *opificer*.' *Bentley.*

Opinable (o-pīn'a-bl), *a.* [L. *opinor.*] Capable of being opined or thought. *Holland.*

Opination † (op-in-ā'shon), *n.* Act of thinking; opinion.

Opinative † (o-pin'at-iv), *a.* Stiff in opinion. 'Speak truth: be not *opinative*.' *Burton.*

Opinatively † (o-pin'at-iv-li), *adv.* In an opinative manner; conceitedly.

Opinator † (o-pīn'āt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One fond of his own opinions. *Sir M. Hale.*

Opine (ō-pīn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *opined;* ppr. *opining.* [Fr. *opiner*, 'to opine' (*Cotgrave*), from L. *opinor*, to think.] To think; to suppose. 'Some new-coined words such as *ignore* and *opine*.' *Ray.*

> Uncle Jack . . . thought he would repose his limbs under my father's 'Trabes citrea,' which the ingenious W. S. Landor *opines* should be translated 'mahogany.' *Lord Lytton.*

Opine (ō-pīn'), *v.t.* To think of or about; to suppose.

Opiner (ō-pīn'ėr), *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion. 'Weak and wilful *opiners*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Opiniastre, † **Opiniastrous** † (op'in-i-as"tėr, op'in-i-as"trus), *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre.*] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it.

Opiniate † (o-pin'i-āt), *v.t.* To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

> They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other. *Barrow.*

Opiniated † (o-pin'i-āt-ed), *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

Opiniative (o-pin'ya-tiv), *a.* 1. Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions; opinionative. 'The wilfulness or scrupulosity of any *opiniative* ministers.' *Sir E. Sandys.*—2. Imagined; not proved.

> It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville.*

Opiniatively (o-pin'ya-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opiniative manner; conceitedly.

Opiniativeness (o-pin'ya-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being opiniative; undue stiffness in opinion.

> The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Opiniator † (o-pin'i-āt-ėr), *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion.

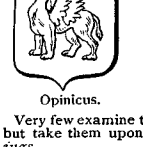
Opiniatre † (o-pin'i-āt-ėr), *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre.*] Stiff in opinion; obstinate.

> Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own *opiniatre* wit. *Milton.*

Opiniatrety, † **Opiniatry** † (o-pin'i-at"re-ti, o-pin'i-āt-ri), *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. 'Fallacy, wrangling, and *opiniatry*.' *Locke.*

> I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me. *Pope.*

Opinicus (o-pī'ni-kus), *n.* A fictitious beast of heraldic creation, represented as having the body of a lion, the head and wings of an eagle, and a short tail resembling that of the camel. It is sometimes borne without wings.



Opinicus.

Opining (ō-pīn'ing), *n.* Opinion; notion.

> Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Opinion (o-pin'yun), *n.* [Fr., from L. *opinio, opinionis*, opinion, from *opinor*, to think.] 1. The judgment formed by the mind of the truth or reality of something, based on evidence that does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Sir M. Hale.*

Any proposition, the contrary of which can be maintained with probability is matter of *opinion*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. The judgment or sentiments which one forms of persons or things as regards their character or qualities; as, a favourable *opinion*, a bad *opinion*, a private *opinion*. 'A good *opinion* of my knowledge.' *Shak.*

I have bought
Golden *opinions* from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; belief; as, one's religious *opinions*.—4. Favourable judgment; estimation.

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon.*

In actions of arms, small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

5.† Credit; reputation.

Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion*. *Shak.*

What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom? *Beau. & Fl.*

6.† Dogmatism; opinionativeness.

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious; . . . witty without affection, audacious without impudency, learned without *opinion*, and strange without heresy. *Shak.*

—*Oath of opinion*, in *Scots law*, a kind of oath which in certain cases tradesmen and scientific persons are allowed to take, whereby they swear not to a positive fact, but to what they believe to be fact.—*Persuasion, Conviction, Faith, Opinion, Belief.* See PERSUASION.—SYN. Sentiment, notion, persuasion, estimation, idea, view.

Opinion† (o-pin'yun), *v.t.* To think.

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension is generally *opinioned*. *Glanville.*

Opinionable (o-pin'yun-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being made matter of opinion; admitting of a variety of opinions: opposed to *dogmatic*.

If this doctrine ever be openly assailed, or any attempt be made to widen our formularies so as to render it *opinionable*, then controversy such as the Church of England has never known will be rolling round it. *Bp. Ellicott.*

Opinionate, Opinionated (o-pin'yun-āt, o-pin'yun-āt-ed), *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion. 'The active, but *opinionated* man.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Opinionately (o-pin'yun-āt-li), *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

Opinionatist (o-pin'yun-āt-ist), *n.* An opinionated person; an opinionist. 'If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.' *Fenton.*

Opinionative (o-pin'yun-āt-iv), *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions; as, he is very *opinionative*. 'The *opinionative* Pharisees.' *Milton.* 'Pedantry and *opinionative* assurance.' *Glanville.*

Opinionatively (o-pin'yun-āt-iv-li), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; with undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

Opinionativeness (o-pin'yun-āt-iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being opinionative; excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

Opinionator† (o-pin'yun-āt-ėr), *n.* One who is inclined to form or adopt opinions without sufficient knowledge; an opinionative person. 'If any should think that he can make this out by bare reason, as possibly some *opinionators* may.' *South.*

Opinioned (o-pin'yund), *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

Opinionist (o-pin'yun-ist), *n.* 1. One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions. 'The conceited *opinionist* Jovinian.' *Bp. Bull.*—2. *Eccles. hist.* one of a sect who practised poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Christ on earth who did not act likewise.

Opiparous (o-pip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *opiparus*, from *ops*, riches, and *paro*, to furnish.] Sumptuous. [Rare.]

Opiparously (o-pip'a-rus-li), *adv.* Sumptuously; abundantly. *Waterhouse.* [Rare.]

Opisthobranchiata (o-pis'thō-brang-ki-ā"-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *branchia*, gills.] A division of Gasteropoda in which the gills are placed posterior to the heart.

Opisthobranchiate (o-pis'thō-brang"ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Opisthobranchiata.

Opisthocœlia (o-pis'thō-sē"li-a), *n. pl.* [See OPISTHOCŒLOUS.] Owen's name for an extinct sub-order of the Crocodilia of the mesozoic age, all the known specimens occurring in the liassic, oolitic, and cretaceous rocks. The most important genera are Streptospondylus and Cetiosaurus. The *Cetiosaurus longus* of the upper oolites (Portland-stone) must have been the largest of all known Crocodilia, the vertebræ of the tail measuring as much as 7 inches in length and more than 7 inches across.

Opisthocœlous, Opisthocœlian (o-pis'-tho-sē"lus, o-pis'tho-sē"li-an), *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *koilos*, hollow.] In *anat.* a term applied to vertebræ the bodies of which are hollow or concave behind.

Opisthodome, Opisthodomus (o-pis'thō-dōm, o-pis-thod'o-mus), *n.* [Gr. *opisthios*, that is behind, and *domos*, a house.] In *arch.* the same as the Roman *posticum*, being the inclosed space in the rear of a Greek temple: usually occupied as the treasury, or place where the sacred utensils, &c., were deposited.

Opisthotonos (o-pis-thot'on-os), *n.* [Gr. *opisthen*, backwards, and *teinō*, to draw.] A species of tetanus in which the body is bent backwards. *Dunglison.*

Opitulation† (o-pit'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *opitulatio*, from *opitulari*, to bring help.] The act of aiding; help.

Opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* [L. *opium*, Gr. *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum* (the white poppy), cultivated principally in Hindustan and in Asiatic Turkey. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is one of the most energetic of narcotics, and at the same time one of the most precious of all medicines, and is employed in a great variety of cases, but most commonly for the purpose of procuring sleep and relief from pain; but its habitual use is attended with similar if not worse effects than the intemperate use of ardent spirits. A full dose is intoxicating and exhilarating, but its effects are dangerous and fatal if taken in large quantities. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish yellow colour, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. The chief active principle of opium is morphia, or morphine in combination with meconic acid. Opium also contains narcotine, narceine, codeine, gum-resin, extractive matter, and small portions of other proximate principles. The principal part of our supply of opium is brought from Turkey. It is imported in flat pieces or cakes, covered with leaves and the capsules of some species of Rumex.

Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

Opium-eater (ō'pi-um-ēt-ėr), *n.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant.

Ople-tree† (ō'pl-trē), *n.* [L. *opulus*.] The wild gelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*).

Opobalsam, Opobalsamum (op-ō-bal'sam, op-ō-bal'sam-um), *n.* [Gr. *opos*, juice, and L. *balsamum*, the gum of the balsam-tree.] A resinous juice, called also *Balm* or *Balsam of Gilead*. See under BALM.

Opodeldoc (op-ō-del'dok), *n.* [Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus; the first part of the word is perhaps the Gr. *opos*, vegetable juice.] 1.† The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus.—2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

Opopanax (o-pop'a-naks), *n.* [Gr., from *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant (lit. all-heal).] An inspissated juice of a tolerably firm texture, imported in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish red colour, with specks of white, and within of a dusky yellow or whitish colour. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is said to be obtained from an umbelliferous plant, the *Opopanax Chironum*, a native of Mediterranean Europe. From the base of the stem or summit of the root of this plant when wounded flows a yellow milky juice which hardens on exposure to the sun and air. This constitutes *opopanax*. It consists of a fetid gum-resin and volatile oil. It is imported from Turkey, and is now and again used as an antispasmodic in nervous complaints. Written also *Opoponax*.

Oporice (o-pō'ri-sē), *n.* [Gr. *opōra*, autumnal fruits.] A medicine composed of several autumnal fruits, particularly of quinces, pomegranates, &c., and wine, formerly administered in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, &c.

Opossum (ō-pos'sum), *n.* [From *opassom*, its native American name.] The popular name of several species of Didelphys, a genus of marsupial omnivorous mammals,

Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

characterized by three kinds of teeth, viz. incisors, canines, and molars; by hinder hands and a long prehensile tail. They are fetid and nocturnal animals, arboreal in their habits, living constantly on trees, and there pursuing birds, insects, &c., although they do not despise fruit. The females of certain species have an abdominal pouch in which are the mammæ, and in which they can inclose their young. The true opossums are now limited to the American continent, but their former existence in Europe is proved by the fossil remains that have been found in the Paris basin. The best known species of opossum is the *Didelphys virginiana*, very common in the United States. It is almost the size of a large cat, the general colour whitish gray, and the whole hair of a wool-like softness. The flesh is said to be nutritious and pleasant to the taste, and the fur is employed in the manufacture of various articles. On the ground the motions of the opossum are awkward and clumsy, but on the branches of a tree it moves with great celerity and ease, using the prehensile tail to assist its motions. When caught or threatened with danger the opossum counterfeits death, and 'playing 'possum' has on this account passed into a proverb as used to indicate any deceitful proceeding. The female has from ten to fifteen young, which are for a long time nourished in the pouch, to which they resort when alarmed.

Opossum-shrimp (ō-pos'sum-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of several species of Mysis, a genus of stomapod crustaceans. They receive their name from the females carrying their eggs and young in a pouch between the thoracic legs.

Oppidan (op'i-dan), *n.* [L. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.] 1.† An inhabitant of a town. *Wood.*—2. At Eton college, a student not on the foundation, and who boards in one of the special boarding-houses, as distinguished from a king's scholar.

Oppidan† (op'i-dan), *a.* Pertaining to a town. 'The temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs.' *Howell.*

Oppignerate,† Oppignorate † (op-pig'nėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *oppignero*—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *pignero*, to pledge, from *pignus*, a pledge.] To pledge; to pawn.

Ferdinando merchanded with France for restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

Oppilate† (op'pil-āt), *v.t.* L. *oppilo*—prefix *op* for *ob*, and *pilo*, to drive.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions. *Cockeram.*

Oppilation† (op-pi-lā'shon), *n.* [See above.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines.

'Thence . . . come crudities, wind, *oppilations.*' *Burton.*

Oppilative † (op'pil-āt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

Opplete, † **Oppleted** † (op-plēt', op-plēt'ed), *a.* [L. *oppletus,* pp. of *oppleo,* to fill up.] Filled; crowded.

Oppletion † (op-plē'shon), *n.* Fulness; act of filling up.

Oppone † (op-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *oppono,* to oppose.] To oppose.

What can you not do
Against Lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppone* you? *B. Jonson.*

Opponency (op-pō'nen-si), *n.* [See OPPONENT.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

Opponent (op-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *opponens, opponentis,* ppr. of *oppono,* to oppose.] 1. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.—2. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way. 'Soon mounts the *opponent* hill.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Opponent (op-pō'nent), *n.* 1. One that opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument. 'That he met with feeble *opponents* and such as his nimble wit was easily able to overturn.' *Bp. Hall.*

The stranger . . . *rode* back again to his own end of the lists, offering his antagonist, by a herald, the chance of a second encounter. This De Grantmesnil declined, avowing himself vanquished as much by the courtesy as by the address of his *opponent.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. One that takes part in an opponency; the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to *defendant* or *respondant.*

Opportune (op-por-tūn'), *a.* [Fr. *opportun;* L. *opportunus,* lit. at or before the port—prefix *op* for *ob,* and *portus,* a port, harbour, haven. See PORT.] Seasonable; timely; well timed; convenient. 'An *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune.' *Bacon.*

Perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighbouring arms,
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heaven. *Milton.*

Opportune † (op-por-tūn'), *v.t.* To suit; to accommodate.

Opportunely (op-por-tūn'li), *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunely* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon.*

The experiment does *opportunely* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

Opportuneness (op-por-tūn'nes), *n.* Quality of being opportune or seasonable.

Opportunity (op-por-tūn'i-ti), *n.* [L. *opportunitas.*] 1. Fit or convenient time or occasion; a time favourable for the purpose; suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good. *Atterbury.*

2. † Convenience; fitness. 'Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity* both to sea and land affairs.' *Milton.*—3. † Occurrence; occasion. 'The *opportunity* of temptations.' *Jer. Taylor.*—4. † Importunity; earnestness.

He that creates us, and daily feeds us, he that entreats us to be happy, with an *opportunity* so passionate, as if not we, but himself, were to receive the favour. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. † Character; habit. *Halliwell.*

Opposable (op-pōz'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being opposed or resisted.—2. Capable of being opposed to something else.

Opposal (op-pōz'al), *n.* Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

Oppose (op-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *opposed;* ppr. *opposing.* [Fr. *opposer*—prefix *op,* and *poser,* to place. See COMPOSE.] 1. To place in front; to set opposite; to offer to full view.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shak.*

2. To set against; to place as an obstacle; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect.

I may without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means; to act as an opponent to; to confront; as, we must *oppose* him; we must *oppose* his efforts.

But Fate withstands, and to *oppose* the attempt
Medusa with Gorgonian terrour guards
The ford. *Milton.*

4. To check; to withstand; to resist effectually; as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

I am too weak to *oppose* your cunning. *Shak.*

SYN. To combat, withstand, contradict, deny, oppugn, contravene, check, obstruct.

Oppose (op-pōz'), *v.i.* 1. To act adversely: with *to* or *against.*

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Opposed against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shak.*

2. To make objections; to act obstructively.

Opposed (op-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Placed over against; opposite. '*Opposed* as darkness to the light of heaven.' *R. Pollok.*—2. Antagonistic; hostile; being against; adverse; as, I am more *opposed* than ever to the proposal.

Opposeless (op-pōz'les), *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible. 'Your great *opposeless* wills.' *Shak.*

Opposer (op-pōz'ėr), *n.* 1. One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument; an antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival 'A bold *opposer* of divine belief.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Holy seems the quarrel
Upon your grace's part; black and fearful
On the *opposer.* *Shak.*

2. † An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the exchequer.

Opposite (op'pō-zit), *a.* [Fr., from L. *oppositus.*] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as, an edifice *opposite* to the exchange. 2. Adverse; contrasted with; opposed; hostile. 'How *opposite* I stood to his purpose.' *Shak.*

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

3. Different in nature or quality; mutually antagonistic; contrary; inconsistent; repugnant; as, words of *opposite* significations; *opposite* terms.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

How often *opposite* and *contrary* are used as if there was no difference between them, and yet there is a most essential one, one which we may perhaps best express by saying that *opposites* complete, while contraries exclude one another. . . . Sweet and sour are *opposites;* sweet and bitter are *contraries.* *Trench.*

4. In *bot.* growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above or below it.—*To be opposite with,* † to be of a different opinion from; to show aversion.

To inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble slough and appear fresh. *Be opposite with* a kinsman, surly with servants. *Shak.*

Opposite Leaves—*Veronica Chamædrys.*

Opposite (op'pō-zit), *n.* One who or that which opposes; one who or that which is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. 'The *opposites* of this day's strife.' *Shak.* 'Just *opposite* to what thou justly seem'st.' *Shak.*

Oppositely (op'pō-zit-li), *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner; in front; in a situation to face each other; adversely; against each other.

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May.*

—*Oppositely pinnate leaf,* in *bot.* a compound leaf of which the leaflets come off, one opposite to the other, in pairs, as in Rosa.

Oppositeness (op'pō-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.

Opposition (op-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [Partly from *oppose,* partly directly from L. *oppositio,* from *oppono,* to oppose. See OPPONE.] 1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings.—2. The state of being opposed, compared, or contrasted; the state of being adverse; contrariety.

Let him produce his vats and tubs in *opposition* to the heaps of arms and standards which were employed against you. *Addison.*

Exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in *opposition* to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland.*

3. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat resistance. 'Our peevish *opposition.*' *Shak.* 'Virtue which breaks through all *opposition.*' *Milton.*—4. That which opposes; an obstacle; as, the river meets with no *opposition* in its course to the ocean.—5. † The act of setting against, or offering for combat; hence, a combat; an encounter. 'I mean, my lord, the *opposition* of your person in trial.' *Shak.*

Swords out, and tilting one at other's breast,
In *opposition* bloody. *Shak.*

6. The collective body of opposers; the party in either house of parliament opposed to the administration for the time being. The term is not, however, generally applied to a party merely because opposed to the existing administration, if there is no likelihood of their succeeding to power on a change of government.—7. In *astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always an *opposition* of sun and moon at every full moon; also the moon or a planet *is said to* be in *opposition* to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. See CONJUNCTION.—8. In the *fine arts,* contrast (which see). 9. In *logic,* the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity, in quality, or in both.—10. In *rhet.* a figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.—11. Used adjectively; as, an *opposition* scheme; the *opposition* benches in the House of Commons.

Oppositionist (op-pō-zi'shon-ist), *n.* One of the opposition; one that belongs to the party opposing the administration, or party in power. *Byron.*

Oppositive (op-poz'it-iv), *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This; Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall.*

Oppress (op-pres'), *v.t.* [Fr. *oppresser;* L. *oppressus,* from *opprimo*—prefix *op* for *ob,* and *premo, pressum,* to press.] 1. † To act upon by pressure; to stamp.

The weak *oppress'd,* the impression of strange kinds
Is formed in them by force, by fraud, or skill. *Shak.*

2. To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or hardship.

The children of Israel and the children of Judah were *oppressed* together; and all that took them captives held them fast. Jer. l. 33.

3. To overpower; to overburden; to overwhelm; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,
When nature, being *oppress'd,* commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shak.*

4. To sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.—5. † To suppress. 'The mutiny he there hastes to *oppress.*' *Shak.*

Oppression (op-pre'shon), *n.* 1. The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; excessively rigorous government; severity.—2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery.

And the Lord hearkened unto him; for he saw the *oppression* of Israel because the King of Syria oppressed them. 2 Ki. xiii. 4.

3. That which oppresses; hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression,* we should look upon it as a common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

4. Depression; dulness of spirits; lassitude of body; a sense of heaviness or weight in the mind or body; specifically, in *med.* that state in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected, in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated. 'Drowsiness, *oppression,* heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal.' *Arbuthnot.*

Oppressive (op-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.—2. Given or inclined to oppression; tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* government.—3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

Oppressively (op-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable severity.

Oppressiveness (op-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being oppressive. 'Her taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed.' *Burke.*

Oppressor (op-pres'ėr), *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens

on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

Oppressure† (op-pres'ûr), *n.* Oppression. *B. Jonson.*

Opprobrious (op-prō'bri-us), *a.* 1. Containing or expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; abusive.

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Blasted with infamy; infamous; rendered hateful.

I *will* not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*

SYN. Scurrilous, abusive, offensive, insulting.

Opprobriously (op-prō'bri-us-li), *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; scurrilously. 'To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously.*' *Shak.*

Opprobriousness (op-prō'bri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being opprobrious; scurrility.

Opprobrium (op-prō'bri-um), *n.* [L., from *ob*, against, and *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act.] 1. Scurrilous or abusive language; contemptuous reproaches; scurrility. 2. Disgrace; infamy.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*, and at an era of English society when the weight of that *opprobrium* was heaviest. *De Quincey.*

Opprobry† (op-prō'bri), *n.* Opprobrium. '*Opprobry* more enduring, crimes that called for heavier vengeance.' *Southey.*

Oppugn (op-pūn'), *v.t.* [L. *oppugno—ob*, against, and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist.] 1. To fight against; to attack; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

2. To exercise hostile reasoning against.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

Oppugnancy (op-pug'nan-si), *n.* Opposition; resistance; contention.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy*. *Shak.*

Oppugnant (op-pug'nant), *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant; hostile. 'It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.' *Darcie.*

Oppugnant (op-pug'nant), *n.* One who oppugns; an opponent. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Oppugnation (op-pug-nā'shon), *n.* Opposition; resistance.

There is just cause of thankfulness to God for so meet a provision, none for a just *oppugnation.* *Bp. Hall.*

Oppugner (op-pūn'ér), *n.* One who oppugns; one who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.

He was a strong *oppugner* of the Pelagian heresy. *Selden.*

Ops (ops), *n.* In *class. myth.* the Roman female divinity of plenty and fertility. She was regarded as the wife of Saturnus, and, accordingly, as the protectress of everything connected with agriculture.

Opsimathy (op-sim'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *opsimathia — opse*, late, and *manthanō*, to learn.] Late education; education late in life. [Rare.]

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men. *Hales.*

Opsiometer (op-si-om'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *opsis*, sight, and *metron*, measure.] An optometer.

Opsomania (op-so-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *opson*, a dainty, and *mania*, madness.] The morbid or diseased love of some particular aliment.

Opsomaniac (op-so-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One afflicted with opsomania. *Dunglison.*

Optable† (op'ta-bl), *a.* [L. *optabilis*, from *opto*, to desire.] Desirable. *Cockeram.*

Optate† (op'tāt), *v.t.* To wish for; to choose; to desire. *Cotgrave.*

Optation† (op-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *optatio*, from *opto*, to wish.] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

To this belong—*optation*, obtestation, interrogation. *Peacham.*

Optative (op'ta-tiv), *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire or wish.] Expressing desire or wish. 'This *optative* infinity in the soul of man.' *W. Mountague.*—The *optative mood*, in *gram.* that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed, existing in the Greek and some other languages, its force being conveyed in English by such circumlocutions as 'may I,' 'would that he,' &c.

Optative (op'ta-tiv), *n.* 1. Something to be desired. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—2. In *gram.* the optative mood of a verb.

Optatively (op'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an optative manner; by desire. 'And man blesseth God *optatively.*' *Bp. Hall.*—2. By means of the optative mood; in the optative mood.

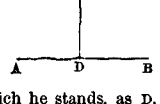
Optic (op'tik), *a.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. *optikos*, from root *op*, to see, seen in *opsomai*, I shall see.] 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; pertaining to the organ of vision; subservient to vision; as, the *optic* nerves; an *optic* ganglion.—2. Relating to the science of optics. *Sir H. Wotton.*—*Optic angle*, (*a*) the angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the centre of the pupil of the eye; the visual angle. (*b*) The angle which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.—*Optic axis*, (*a*) the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye. (*b*) The line in a double refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs.—*Optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves of the brain, springing from the crura of the medulla oblongata, and passing thence to the eye.

Optic (op'tik), *n.* 1. An organ of sight; an eye.

Man made for kings! those *optics* are but dim
That tell you so—say rather they for him. *Cowper.*

2.† An eye-glass; a magnifying glass. 'Not legible but through an *optick.*' *Nabbes.*

Optical (op'tik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics; as, *optical* laws; *optical* instruments. '*Optical* writers.' *Boyle.*—*Optical square*, an instrument used in surveying, for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index and horizon glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line A B, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection; then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to A B.—2. Pertaining to vision; optic.



Optically (op'tik-al-li), *adv.* By optics or sight.

Optician (op-ti'shan), *n.* 1. A person skilled in the science of optics.—2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.

Optics (op'tiks), *n.* The name given to that branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light; of the theory of colours (*chromatics*); of the changes which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (*dioptrics*); when reflected from their surfaces, or when passing near them (*catoptrics*); of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision; and of the construction of those instruments in which light is the chief agent, as telescopes, microscopes, &c.—*Physical optics*, that branch of the general science which treats of the physical properties of light, or such as are exhibited in the decomposition and recomposition of white light; in the inflection or diffraction of light; in the colours of thick and thin plates; and in the double refraction and polarization of light.

Optigraph (op'ti-graf), *n.* [Gr. *optomai*, to see, and *graphō*, to write.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, &c. It is suspended vertically in gimbals by the object-end beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the object to be drawn through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel-faced glass with a small dot on its centre, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass, and this dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object while a pencil at the eye-end leaves the delineation on paper.

Optimacy (op'ti-ma-si), *n.* The body of optimates or aristocrats; the nobility. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Optimate (op'ti-māt), *n.* One of the optimates; a chief man in a state or community; a nobleman. [Rare.]

Optimate (op'ti-māt), *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Optimates (op-ti-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *optimas, optimatis*, an aristocrat, from *optimus*, best.] The Roman aristocracy; and hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

Optime (op'ti-mē), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one of those in the second and third ranks of mathematical honours, following next after the wranglers. They are divided into *senior* and *junior optimes.*

Optimeter (op-tim'et-ér), *n.* Same as *Optometer.*

Optimism (op'ti-mizm), *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] 1. The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; or the belief that the existing order of things, whatever may be its seeming imperfections of detail, is nevertheless, as a whole, the most perfect or the best which could have been created, or which it is possible to conceive. 'The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism.*' *Walsh.*

The *optimism* of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma: If this world be not the best possible, God must either (1) not have known how to make a better, (2) not have been able, (3) not have chosen. The first position contradicts His omniscience, the second His omnipotence, the third His benevolence. *Brande & Cox.*

2. The tendency to always take the most hopeful view of matters social or political; belief in the world's improvement.

Optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* One who believes in optimism.

Optimity† (op-tim'i-ti), *n.* The state of being best. *Bailey.*

Optimize (op'tim-īz), *v.i.* To hold or express the belief or doctrines of an optimist. *Sat. Rev.*

Option (op'shon), *n.* [L. *optio*, option, from *opto*, to wish or desire.] 1. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the power of deciding on any course of action; as, to leave it in one's *option* to do something; it is in your own *option* to take the one or the other.—2. In the *Church of England*, a choice which an archbishop had of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of any of his suffragan bishops after they had been consecrated by him. The custom is now disused.—3. The exercise of the right of choice, or power of choosing; choice; election; preference.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*

4.† A wishing; a wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option*, O that men were wise! *Layman's Def. of Christ* (1730).

5. On the *stock exchange*, a right to effect a certain dealing or not at a certain date, at the option of the person bargaining, who pays a premium for the right.—*Local option*, the principle by which a certain majority of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a certain locality may decide as to whether any, or how many, shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall exist in the locality.

Optional (op'shon-al), *a.* 1. Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference; as, whether I go or not is quite *optional.*

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional.* *Palfrey.*

2. Leaving something to choice; involving a power of choice or option.—*Optional writ*, in *law*, a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it, in distinction from a *peremptory writ.* 'Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory.' *Blackstone.* See under PEREMPTORY.

Optionally (op'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an optional manner; with the privilege of choice.

Optometer (op-tom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *optomai*, to see, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence. 'There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt.' *Swift.*

Barbarous *opulence* jewel-thick
Sunn'd itself on his breast and his hands. *Tennyson.*

Opulency (op'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *Opulence.* 'A person not only of great *opulency*, but authority.' *Atterbury.*

Opulent (op'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *opulentus*, from *ops* wealth.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.

The wealth of the Medici made them masters of Florence, though it is probable that it was not considerable compared to the united property of that *opulent* republic. *Hume.*

Opulently (op'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly; with abundance or splendour.

Opunctly† (ō-pungkt'li), *adv.* Opportunely.

Opuntia (ō-pun'shi-a), *n.* [From *Opus*, a city of Locris, where some of the species are plentiful.] A large genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cactaceæ, the prickly pear or Indian fig tribe. They are remarkable for their stems consisting of flat joints, broader at the upper than at the lower end, but which eventually lose that appearance, becoming both cylindrical and continuous. Their native country is South America. Many have handsome red, yellow, or purple flowers, and others yield a pleasant subacid fruit, which is eaten in hot countries. One of the most important species is *O. Tuna*, which is largely cultivated in Mexico for rearing the cochineal insect. The juice is used as a water-colour, and for colouring confectionery; while in Mexico a beverage called colinche is prepared from the fruit.

Opuntiaceæ (ō-pun'shi-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A name sometimes given to the nat. order Cactaceæ (which see).

Opus (ō'pus), *n.* pl. **Opera** (op'e-ra). A work; specifically, a musical composition, in which sense often abbreviated to *Op.* —*Opus Alexandrinum*, a mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures, in black and red tessera on a white ground.—*Opus incertum*, a kind of masonry formed of small stones set in mortar, and occasionally traversed by beds of bricks or tiles. —*Opus operatum*, in *theol.* an expression applied to the mere outward administration of a sacrament or rite, which is supposed by many to be in all cases attended with a spiritual effect.—*Opus reticulatum*, in *masonry*, a net-work arrangement of stones or bricks.

Opuscle (ō-pus'sl), *n.* Same as *Opuscule.*

Opuscule, Opusculum (ō-pus'kūl, ō-pus'kū-lum), *n.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. from *opus*, work.] A small work.

-Or, *affix.* A termination of Latin nouns denoting an agent, as in *actor, creditor:* used also in a number of legal designations, as *lessor, obligor*, &c. It corresponds to the English (Teutonic) *-er.* See -ER.

Or (or), *conj.* [Contr. from the older *other*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or,' and in the former case certainly the same word as *either*, A. Sax. *âther, âwther.* In the latter case, however, *other* may rather be from A. Sax. *oththe*, or, with *r* added through the influence of *âther, hwæther*, in the frequent collocations *âther—oththe*, either—or, *hwæther—oththe*, whether—or. The form *oththr* =or occurs about the year 1200. Cognate words with *oththe* are Icel. *ethr, etha*, Goth. *auththa*, or.] A connective, or rather disjunctive particle that marks, or seems to mark, an alternative; as, 'If I could write, *or* Holles could forgive.' *Garth.* It corresponds to a preceding *either;* as, 'At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land *or* water.' *Addison.* Also to *whether;* as, 'Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, *whether* it was to per sh *or* no.' *T. Burnet.* It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them; as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade. *Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in this case expressing an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or merely a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask b ead, will he give him a stone? Mat. vii. 9.

In *poetry, or* is sometimes used for *either.*

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal or else to tell
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

Similarly it may also be used for *whether.*

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart or in the head? *Shak.*

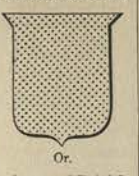
Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, defin tions, or explanations of the same thing in different words. Thus we say, a thing is a square, *or* a figure with four equal sides and angles.

Or (or), *conj.* Lest; than. [Scotch.]

Or (or), *adv.* [A. Sax. *âr*, ere, another form of *ær*, ere, whence *early.*] Ere; sooner than; before. *Chaucer.—Or ere, or e'er, or ever*, ere ever, before that. In this phrase *ere* is the proper form, being really a repetition of the *or*, but it came to be misunderstood.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, *or ere*
It should the good ship so have swallow'd. *Shak.*

Or (or), *n.* [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum.*] In *her.* gold. It is expressed in engraving by small points or dots spread all over the field or bearing.



Or.

Ora (ō'ra), *n.* A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued in Doomsday Book at 20*d.*

Orach, Orache (or'ach), *n.* [Fr. *arroche*, corrupted from L. *atriplex*, the orach.] The popular name of several British plants of the genus Atriplex. See ATRIPLEX and MOUNTAIN-SPINACH.

Oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* [L. *oraculum*, a divine announcement, an oracle, a prophecy, from *oro*, to speak, also to pray, beseech, entreat, from *os, oris*, the mouth.] 1. In *class. antiq.* the answer of a god or the inspired priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle. The general characteristics of oracles were ambiguity, obscurity, and convertibility; so that one answer would agree with several various and sometimes directly opposite events.—2. The deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; as, to consult the Delphic *oracle.*

The *oracles* are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arched roof in words deceiving.
Milton.

3. The place where the answers were given; the sacred spot whence supernatural responses proceeded. The Greeks surpassed every other nation both in the number and celebrity of their oracles, but those of Jupiter at Dodona, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadeia, enjoyed the highest reputation.

Sometimes they (the gods) were believed to impart the prophetical faculty, as a permanent gift, to some favoured person or family, in which it was permitted to descend; sometimes they attached it to a certain place, the seat of their immediate presence, which is then termed an *oracle.* *Thirlwall.*

4. The communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets. In this sense it is rarely used in the singular; as, the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, that is, the Scriptures.—5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. 1 Kings vi. 19. Sometimes used for the temple itself.—6. One who communicates a divine command; source from whence the decrees of Heaven may be obtained.

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will. *Milton.*

7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose determinations are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority.

My father is one of the great *oracles* in agriculture, one of the great patrons of all its improvements. *Lord Lytton.*

8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

Oracle† (or'a-kl), *v.i.* To utter oracles. *Milton.*

Oracular (o-rak'ū-lėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles; as, an *oracular* tongue.—2. Resembling an oracle or oracles; partaking of the character of an oracle; as, (*a*) grave; venerable; like an oracle.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

(*b*) Positive; authoritative; magisterial. 'Oracular truths.' *Bp. Hall.* (*c*) Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.

Oracularly (o-rak'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; sententiously.

Oracularness (o-rak'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* The state of being oracular.

Oraculous† (o-rak'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *Oracular.*

The particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glanville.*

As for equivocations and *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long. *Bacon.*

Oraculously† (o-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* Same as *Oracularly. Dryden.*

Oraculousness (o-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Same as *Oracularness.*

Oraison† (or'i-zon), *n.* [Fr. *oraison*, from L. *oratio*, an oration, from *oro*, to speak, to pray.] Prayer; verbal supplication or oral worship: now written *Orison.*

Oral (ō'ral), *a.* [Fr., from L. *os, oris*, the mouth.] 1. Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.—2. In *zool.* a term applied to the various parts which form or relate to the mouth of animals.—*Oral pleading*, in *law*, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges. This was superseded by written pleading in the reign of the third Edward.

Orally (ō'ral-li), *adv.* 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, without writing; vocally; verbally; as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.—2.† By means of the mouth; through, in, or into the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole. *Bp. Hall.*

Orang (ō-rang'), *n.* Same as *Orang-outang.*

Orange (or'anj), *n.* [Fr. *orange*, It. *arancia*, Sp. *naranja*, from Ar. *nâranj*, an orange. The initial *n* was no doubt lost through a sort of confusion between it and the *n* of the article *une, una*; then in French the *a* became *o*, under the influence of *or*, gold, and the golden colour of the fruit.] A tree and its fruit of the genus Citrus, the *C. Aurantium.* The orange is supposed to be a native of India and China, but is now cultivated abundantly in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other parts of the south of Europe, as also in the Azores and America. It is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with a greenish-brown bark. The leaves are ovate, acute, pointed, and at the base of the petiole are winged. The fruit is globose, bright yellow, and contains a pulp which consists of a collection of oblong vesicles filled with

Orange (*Citrus Aurantium*).—*a*, Ovary. *b*, Style. *c*, Stamens. *d*, Petal. *e*, Section of fruit.

a sugary and refreshing juice; it is divided into eight or ten compartments, each containing several seeds. The principal varieties are the common sweet or China, the bitter or Seville, the Maltese or red pulped, the Tangerine, the Mandarin or clove, and the St. Michael's. The leaves, flowers, and rind yield fragrant oils much used in perfumery. The wood is fine-grained, compact, susceptible of a high polish, and is employed in the arts.

Orange (or'anj), *a.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.

Orangeade (or-anj-ād'), *n.* Drink made from orange juice and the infusion of orange-peel.

Orangeat (or'an-zhat), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Orange-peel covered with candy.—2. Orangeade.

Orange-bird (or'anj-bėrd), *n.* The *Tanagra zena*, a Jamaican bird, so called from its yellow breast resembling an orange, when the bird is perched in a dark-leaved tree.

Orange-blossom (or'anj-blos-som), *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is generally worn by a bride at her marriage as an emblem of purity.

Had *orange-blossoms* been invented then (those touching emblems of female purity imported by us from France . . .) Miss M. would have assumed the spotless wreath. *Farrar.*

Orange-coloured (or'anj-kul-ėrd), *a.* Having the colour of an orange.

Orange-flower (or'anj-flou-ėr), *n.* Same as *Orange-blossom.*

But that remorseless iron hour
Made cypress of her *orange-flower.* *Tennyson.*

Orange-lily (or'anj-li-li), *n.* A species of lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*); it has a scaly bulb, a leafy stem, 2½ feet high, having small dark-brown bulbs in the axils of

the leaves, terminating in large orange-coloured flowers. It is commonly cultivated in gardens.

Orange-list (or'anj-list), *n.* A species of wide baize.

Orangeman (or'anj-man), *n.* [In honour of William III. of England, Prince of *Orange*.] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant religion and ascendency, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence. It has lodges in many parts of the British Empire and her colonies, but the membership is now pretty much confined to the lower classes of Protestant Irishmen.

Orange-musk (or'anj-musk), *n.* A species of pear.

Orange-pea (or'anj-pē), *n.* A young unripe fruit of the curaçoa orange, used for flavouring wines.

Orange-peel (or'anj-pēl), *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit. The peel of the bitter orange when dried and candied is used as a stomachic, and in flavouring puddings and many articles of confectionery.

Orange-pekoe (or'anj-pē-kō), *n.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

Orange-pippin (or'anj-pip-in), *n.* A kind of apple.

Orangery (or'anj-ér-i), *n.* [Fr. *orangerie*.] A place where oranges are cultivated; particularly, a kind of gallery in a garden or elsewhere, to preserve orange-trees in during the winter season.

Orange-skin (or'anj-skin), *n.* An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants.

Orange-tawny (or'anj-tą-ni), *n.* A colour between yellow and brown.

Orange-tawny (or'anj-tą-ni), *a.* Of the colour of an orange; partaking of yellow and brown in colour. *Shak.; Bacon.*

Orange-tip (or'anj-tip), *a.* A name applied to certain butterflies of the genus Mancipium.

Orange-wife, Orange-woman (or'anj-wif, or'anj-wu-man), *n.* A woman that sells oranges. 'A cause between an *orange-wife* and a fosset seller.' *Shak.*

Orang-outang, Orang-utan (o-rang'ö-tang, o-rang'ö-tan), *n.* [Malay *orang-ûtan*—*orang*, man, and *ûtan*, a forest, lit. man of the woods.] A quadrumanous mammal, the *Pithecus satyrus* or *Simia satyrus*. This animal seems to be confined to Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca. It is one of those animals which approach most nearly to man, being in this respect only inferior to the chimpanzee and gorilla. It is utterly incapable

Orang-outang (*Pithecus satyrus*).

of walking in a perfectly erect posture. Its body is covered with coarse hair of a brownish red colour; in some places on its back it is 6 inches long, and on its arms 5 inches. It attains the height of from 4 to 5 feet, measured in a straight line from the vertex to the heel. The arms reach to the ankle-joint. These animals swing along on their hind-legs, using the arms as crutches, feed on fruits, sleep on trees, and make a shelter against the inclemencies of the weather. They are remarkable for their strength as well as their ability to use weapons with the hand. Often shortened to *Orang*.

Orarium (o-rā'ri-um), *n.* [L.] A scarf affixed to the crosier, in use as early as the thirteenth century. The word was also used for the priestly scarf or stole, and for the border or hemming of a robe.

Orary (or'a-ri), *n.* Same as *Orarium*. 'Alb, cope, and *orary*.' *Southey.*

Orate (or'āt), *v.i.* To make an oration; to talk loftily; to harangue. [Recent, and used humorously or contemptuously.]

Oration (o-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *orō*, to pray, to utter.] A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public; a speech composed in dignified or elevated language, and treating usually of some important matter; an eloquent or laboured and weighty address. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, &c., and to academic declamations.—*Speech, Harangue, Oration.* See SPEECH.

Orator (or'a-tėr), *n.* [L.] 1. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion. The ancient orators, such as Demosthenes and Cicero, frequently performed the functions of advocates or pleaders, supporting or defending clients before the courts.—2. An eloquent public speaker; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man; as, he writes and reasons well, but is no *orator;* Lord Chatham was an *orator*. 'I am no *orator* as Brutus is.' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, the plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in chancery.—4. An officer of English universities who acts as the voice of the university. He introduces distinguished individuals on whom honorary degrees are about to be conferred, reciting their claims, reads, writes, and records all letters of a public character, &c.

Oratorial (or-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Oratorical*. *Swift.*

Oratorially (or-a-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Oratorically*.

Oratorian (or-a-tō'ri-an), *n.* *Eccles.* a priest of the oratory. See under ORATORY.

Oratorical (or-a-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming, befitting, or necessary to an orator; as, *oratorical* flourishes; to speak in an *oratorical* way.

Each man has a faculty, a poetical faculty, or an *oratorical* faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent. *H. Spencer.*

Oratorically (or-a-tor'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an oratorical manner.

Oratorio (or-a-tō'ri-ō), *n.* [It., a small chapel, the place in which these musical compositions are said to have been at first performed.] 1. A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture. The text is generally a dramatic poem; as, Handel's *Samson*, and Cimarosa's *Sacrifizio d'Abramo*. Sometimes it takes the form of a narrative, as *Israel in Egypt*, and occasionally it is of a mixed kind, as Haydn's *Creation*. The *Messiah* is a collection of passages from our received translation of the Scriptures. The accompaniments are usually written for a full orchestra, which may or may not be strengthened by the organ.—2. A place of worship; a chapel.

Oratorious † (or-a-tō'ri-us), *a.* Oratorical; rhetorical.

What errour is so rotten and putrid, which some *oratorious* varnish hath not sought to colour over with shews of truth and piety? *Jer. Taylor.*

Oratoriously † (or-a-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Oratorize, Oratorise (or'a-tėr-īz), *v.i.* To act the orator; to harangue like an orator. [Rare.]

In this order they reached the magistrate's house; the chairmen trotting, the prisoners following, Mr. Pickwick *oratorizing*, and the crowd shouting. *Dickens.*

Oratory (or'a-to-ri), *n.* [L.L. *oratoria*, from *orator*, an orator.] 1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric in order to persuade; the art of public speaking; the art of an orator.

If we were perfectly logical human beings, affected equally by the same argument, whatever its origin, the case would be different. But the very theory of *oratory* is founded on the fact that we are not logical. *Oratory* is the art of enforcing argument by personal sympathy, and anything which breaks the rule is fatal to its success. *Saturday Rev.*

2. Exercise of eloquence; eloquent language; eloquence; as, all his *oratory* was spent in vain.—3. A place for prayer or worship; in modern usage more especially a small apartment for private devotions.

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in. *Jer. Taylor.*

Seek in domestic *oratory* small
For prayer in stillness. *Wordsworth.*

—*Priests of the Oratory*, a religious order, founded by St. Filippo de' Neri and sanctioned by the pope in 1575, for the study of theology and for superintending the religious exercises of the devout. The members of this order are not bound by any special vow. Houses of the order still exist; but the more important congregation of the *Fathers of the Oratory of Jesus*, founded at Paris in 1611, no longer exists.—*Oratory, Rhetoric.* See under RHETORIC.

Oratress, Oratrix (or'a-tres, or'a-triks), *n.* 1. A female orator. [Rare.]—2. In *law*, a female petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

Orb (orb), *n.* [L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring, a disk.] 1. A spherical body; a globe; a ball; as, the celestial *orbs;* this terrestrial *orb:* applied by Milton to the eyeballs—'So thick a drop serene hath quenched their *orbs*.' 'These fiery *orbs* above.' *Shak.*—2. In *anc. astron.* a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such orbs or spheres inclosing one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.—3. A circular body, as a wheel or a disk.

The *orbs* of his fierce chariot rolled, as with the sound
Of torrent floods. *Milton.*

4. A circle; a ring; a circuit; an orbit. 'The moon that monthly changes in her circled *orb*.' *Shak.*

Thus when in *orbs*
Of circuit inexpressible they stood
Orb within *orb*. *Milton.*

5. Period or revolution of time. *Milton.* [Rare.]—6. In *arch.* a plain circular boss. See BOSS.—7. In *her.* a globe encircled bearing a cross; a mound (which see).

Orb (orb), *v.i.* To be transformed into an orb; to exhibit or assume the appearance of an orb. [Rare.]

Or that the past will always win
A glory from its being far,
And *orb* unto the perfect star
We saw not when we moved therein. *Tennyson.*

Orb (orb), *v.t.* 1. To form into a circle.—2. To encircle; to surround; to inclose; to shut up. '*Orb'd* in your isolation.' *Tennyson.*

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

Orb † (orb), *n.* [O.Fr. *orbe*, L. *orbus*, bereaved.] A blank window or panel. *Oxford Glossary.*

Orbate † (or'bāt), *a.* [L. *orbatus*, pp. of *orbo*, to bereave.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

Orbation † (or-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *orbatio*, from *orbo*, to bereave.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general.

Orbed (orbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Let each
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield. *Milton.*

Orb-fish (orb'fish), *n.* Same as *Orbis*.

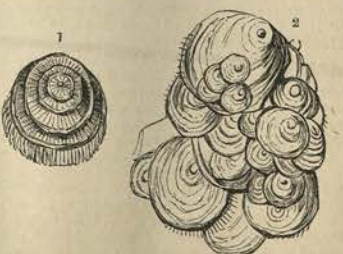
Orbic, † Orbical † (or'bik, or'bik-al), *a.* Spherical; orbicular.

How the body of this *orbic* frame
From tender infancy so big became. *Bacon.*

Orbicle (or'bi-kl), *n.* [L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, an orb.] A small orb.

Such watery *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells. *G. Fletcher.*

Orbicula (or-bik'ū-la), *n.* [See ORBICULAR.]



1, Orbicula Cumingii. 2, A mass of *O. lamellosa*.

A genus of brachiopod shells, found in large masses on the coasts of Peru and Chili, and also in the northern seas. The shell con-

sists of two unequal valves, one of which is round and conical, the other flat, and fixed on a rock. The animal has two short ciliated arms.

Orbicular (or-bik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, an orb.] In the form of an orb; spherical; circular. '*Orbicular* as the disk of a planet.' *De Quincey.* —*Orbicular bone*, in *anat.* the smallest of the four bones of the ear; it is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and articulates with the head of the stapes.—*Orbicular leaf*, in *bot.* a circular leaf with the stalk attached to the centre of it.—*Orbicular muscles*, in *anat.* muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body, as the constrictor muscles of the mouth, the eyelids, &c.

Orbicularly (or-bik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* Spherically; circularly.

Orbicularness (or-bik'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* The state of being orbicular; sphericity.

Orbiculata (or-bik'ū-lā"ta), *n. pl.* A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans, including those which have an oblong-ovoid carapace.

Orbiculate, Orbiculated (or-bik'ū-lāt, or-bik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*, from *orbis*, an orb.] Made or being in the form of an orb; orbicular (which see).

Orbiculation (or-bik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The state of being orbiculate.

Orbiculina (or-bik'ū-lī"na), *n. pl.* [L. *orbiculus*, a little orb.] A genus of minute foraminifers, found alive in tropical seas, as also fossil in the tertiaries. They have their name from their flattened globular shape.

Orbiculus (or-bik'ū-lus), *n.* [L. dim. of *orbis*, a ring, an orb.] In *bot.* the fleshy ring formed by the stamens in the genus Stapelia; also, the circular bodies contained within the cup of some genera of fungi, as Nidularia.

Orbis (or'bis), *n.* A fish of a globular form, the *Chætodon orbis* of Gmelin, inhabiting the Indian seas. It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food. Called also *Orb-fish*.

Orbit (or'bit), *n.* [L. *orbita*, a wheel-track, a circuit, from *orbis*, an orb, a ring.] 1. In *astron.* the path of a planet or comet: the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law, that a straight line drawn from the centre of the sun to the centre of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. The satellites also move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The *elements of an orbit* are those quantities by which its position and magnitude, for the time, are determined; such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node, and inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion.—2.† A small orb, globe, or ball. 'Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye.' *Young.*—3. In *anat.* the bony cavity in which the eye is situated.—4. In *ornith.* the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Orbital (or'bit-al), *a.* Pertaining to an orbit. 'The *orbital* half of the external rectus muscle.' *Dr. Carpenter.* 'Orbital revolution.' *J. D. Forbes.*

Orbitar (or'bi-tėr), *a.* Same as *Orbital*. [Rare.]

Orbitary (or'bi-ta-ri), *a.* Connected with or surrounding the orbit; as, *orbitary* feathers.

Orbitelæ (or-bi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [L. *orbis*, an orb, a circle, and *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders, characterized by a somewhat large, soft, and particoloured abdomen. They make their webs with regular meshes, arranged in concentric circles crossed by straight radii, and they usually remain stationary in the centre, in a reversed position. Many species, however, construct for themselves a cavity or cell, which is sometimes horizontal and sometimes perpendicular, near the edges of the net. Of this group the genus Epeira is the principal, several species of which abound in our gardens, especially during the autumn.

Orbitosphenoid (or'bi-tō-sphē"noid), *a.* In *anat.* an epithet applied to the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

Orbitual† (or-bit'ū-al), *a.* Same as *Orbital*.

Orbituary (or-bit'ū-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital. [Rare.]

Orbitude,† Orbity† (or'bi-tūd, or'bi-ti), *n.* [L. *orbitas*, from *orbus*, bereaved.] Bereavement by loss of parents or children.

> He . . . may leave none to mourn for himself; *orbity* may be his inheritance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Orblike (orb'līk), *a.* Resembling an orb.

Orby (orb'i), *a.* Resembling an orb; revolving. '*Orby* hours.' *Chapman.*

Orc,† Ork† (ork), *n.* [L. *orca*, a sea animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal: a term that does not seem to have had a very precise application. The *Delphinus orca* of Linnæus is the grampus, but it is by no means certain that this is the orc of our old writers. Nares suggests the narwhal. *B. Jonson; Drayton.*

Orcadian (or-kā'di-an), *a.* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands.

Orcadian (or-kā'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

Orceine, Orcein (or'sē-in), *n.* ($C_7H_7NO_3$.) A nitrogenous compound formed from orcine and ammonia. It is a deep red powder of strong tinctorial power, and when dissolved by potash and ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce. See ORCINE.

Orchal (or'kal). See ARCHIL.

Orchanet (or'ka-net), *n.* A plant, *Anchusa tinctoria*.

Orchard (or'chėrd), *n.* [A.Sax. *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, a garden, an orchard, lit. a wort-yard; so Dan. *urtgaard*, Goth. *aurti-gards*, a garden. See WORT, YARD, GARDEN.] 1.† A garden.—2. An inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

Orchard-grass (or'chėrd-gras), *n.* Cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). See DACTYLIS.

Orchard-house (or'chėrd-hous), *n.* A glass-roofed shed with the roof sloping towards the sun, for cultivating fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or to bring them to greater perfection than when so grown, without the aid of artificial heat. The trees are planted in pots, and never allowed to attain a considerable size, and so pruned as to have the greatest amount of fruitful wood in the least possible compass.

Orcharding (or'chėrd-ing), *n.* The cultivation of orchards. 'All land is not fit for *orcharding*.' *Evelyn.*

Orchardist (or'chėrd-ist), *n.* One that cultivates orchards; as, however expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil.

Orchel, Orchella (or'kel, or-kel'la), *n.* See ARCHIL.

Orchella-weed (or-chel'la-wēd), *n.* The name of several species of Roccella, a genus of lichens celebrated as dye-weeds. They grow on maritime rocks in hot and warm temperate regions. A blue and a red dye, known as orchil or archil, are prepared from them.

Orchesography (or-ke-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [Fr. *orchesographie* — Gr. *orchesis*, a dance, and *graphō*, to write or describe.] A treatise upon dancing.

Orchestes (or-kes'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *orchēstēs*, a leaper, a dancer.] A genus of small coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ, destructive to plants. They have thickened femora to the hind-legs, and have the power of leaping: hence the name.

Orchestra (or'kes-tra), *n.* [Gr. *orchēstra*, from *orcheomai*, to dance.] 1. The part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In the Grecian theatres the orchestra was a part of the stage allotted to the chorus for the performance of its evolutions; it was of a semicircular form, and surrounded with seats. In the Roman theatres it was no part of the stage, but answered nearly to the pit in modern playhouses, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction.—2. The whole instrumental band performing together in concert-halls, theatres, or other public places of amusement.

Orchestral (or-kes'tral), *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.

Orchestration (or-kes-trā'shon), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; the orchestral treatment of a composition; instrumentation.

Orchestre† (or'kes-tėr), *n.* Same as *Orchestra*.

Orchestric (or-kes'trik), *a.* Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

Orchestrino (or-kes-trē'nō), *n.* [It. dim. of *orchestra*.] A musical instrument shaped like a pianoforte, with similar key-board, its sounds being produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings. It has gone entirely out of use.

Orchestrion (or-kes'tri-on), *n.* A mechanical musical instrument of a somewhat elaborate character, intended to imitate the various instruments of an orchestra. The sounds are produced by reeds such as those of a harmonium, and are modified by various contrivances giving different effects.

Orchid (or'kid), *n.* A member of the genus orchis; an orchidaceous plant.

Orchidaceæ (or-ki-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *orchis*, one of the genera.] One of the most natural and well-defined orders of plants in the vegetable kingdom. It consists of numerous genera and species. The plants of this order are found in almost all parts of the world; they are chiefly perennial and herbaceous. The flowers are very irregular, the perianth being formed of three sepals and three petals, the lowest of the latter being often very different in shape and markings from the rest, and called the labellum or lip: both sepals and petals are often richly and similarly coloured. There is usually only one stamen (sometimes two), usually confluent with the style and stigma. They are more prized for their beauty and the strangeness of their flowers than for any very important dietetic or medicinal properties they possess. Many of them are found on the trunks and branches of trees: they are not parasites, but epiphytes.

Orchidaceous (or-ki-dā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the orchids; belonging to the nat. order Orchidaceæ.

Orchideous (or-kid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *Orchidaceous*.

Orchidologist (or-ki-dol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in orchids.

Orchidology (or-ki-dol'o-ji), *n.* The special branch of botany or of horticulture which relates to orchids.

Orchil (or'kil), *n.* See ARCHIL.

Orchiocele (or'ki-o-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *orchis*, *orchios*, a testicle, and *kēlē*, a rupture.] In *pathol.* a name given to several essentially different diseases of the testicle and its envelopes, as scrotal hernia, tumour of the testicle, and hernia humoralis. *Dunglison.*

Orchis (or'kis), *n.* [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, from the shape of the roots.] 1. A genus of hardy perennials, with tuberous fleshy roots, inhabiting various parts of Europe and temperate Asia, with a very few in North America, nat. order Orchidaceæ, of which this genus is the type. There are several British species with showy flowers, or reddish-purple or pale-pink in colour, and of irregular form. The tubers contain much starch, and those of *O. mascula*, or male orchis, yield salep.—2. Any plant of this genus and family.

Salep (*Orchis mascula*).

Orchitis (or-kī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the testis.

Orchotomy (or-kot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, and *temnō*, to cut.] The operation of extracting a testicle; castration.

Orcine, Orcin (or'sin), *n.* [Fr. *orcine*, from L. *orcus*, the infernal regions, from its dark colour.] ($C_7H_8O_2$.) A peculiar colouring matter obtained from orchella-weed. It is crystallized; its taste is sweet and nauseous. When exposed to air charged with vapours of ammonia it assumes by degrees a fine violet colour. Orcine is also a product of the decomposition of lecanorine. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red colour, and there is formed a compound of ammonia with a new sub-

stance called *orceine*, which contains nitrogen as an essential element besides that of the ammonia. On the addition of acetic acid orceine is precipitated as a brownish-red powder.

Ord† (ord), *n.* [A. Sax. See ODD.] A point; a beginning.

Ordain (or-dān'), *v.t.* [O.E. *ordeyne, ordeine*, O.Fr. *ordener* (Mod. Fr. *ordonner*), from L. *ordino*, to order, from *ordo, ordinis*, order.] 1.† To set in order; to arrange; to prepare.

All things that we *ordained* festival
Turn from their office to black funeral;
Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad burial feast. *Shak.*

2. To decree; to give order or directions for; to appoint: often used of the decrees of Providence or fate. 'A holy maid, *ordained* to raise this siege.' *Shak.* '*Ordained* to eternal life.' Acts xiii. 48.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 Ki. xii. 32.

And doth the power that man adores
Ordain their doom? *Byron.*

3. To establish; to institute. 'When first this order (the Garter) was *ordained*.' *Shak.* 'That Malmutius which *ordained* our laws.' *Shak.*—4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. 'Being *ordained* his special governor.' *Shak.*

Jesus *ordained* twelve that they should be with him. Mark iii. 14.

Specifically—5. To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to *ordain* a minister of the gospel.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Ordainable (or-dān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ordained or appointed.

Ordainer (or-dān'ėr), *n.* One who ordains, decrees, institutes, or establishes; one who appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers.

The performance of wholesome laws must needs bring great commendation to the author and *ordainer* of them. *Barrow.*

Ordaining (or-dān'ing), *a.* Performing the ceremony of ordination; having the right or power to ordain; as, an *ordaining* council.

Ordainment (or-dān'ment), *n.* The act of ordaining; appointment; ordination. *Milton.*

Ordal,† *n.* Ordeal. *Chaucer.*

Ordalian† (or-dā'li-an), *a.* Relating to trial by ordeal.

To make the sword arbiter of such differences, were no better than to revive the old *ordalian* trial used by our heathen ancestors. *Bp. Hall.*

Orde,† *n.* Same as *Ord*. *Chaucer.*

Ordeal (or'dē-al), *n.* [A. Sax. *ordæl, ordal*, judgment, decision, ordeal; like D. *oordeel*, G. *urtheil*, a judgment, decision, formed from a prepositional prefix meaning out (A. Sax. *or*, Icel. *ör, ór*, Goth. *us*), and a verb meaning to *deal*, divide, distribute. See DEAL.] 1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practised by the rude nations of Europe, and still practised in the East and by various savage tribes. In England there were two principal kinds of ordeal, *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal*; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial. Fire-ordeal was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent, otherwise he was condemned as guilty. Water-ordeal was performed either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, escape from injury being considered proof of innocence; or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond, and if he floated without an effort to swim it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III. It is probable our proverbial phrase, to *go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal; as also the trial of witches by water. Besides the fire-ordeal and water-ordeal, various other kinds of ordeal were practised in ancient times.—2. A severe trial; trying circumstances; a strict test; as, to meet those whom he had betrayed was an *ordeal* that he could not face.

Ordeal (or'dē-al), *a.* Pertaining to trial by ordeal. '*Ordeal* laws.' *Hakewill.*

Ordeal-bean, Ordeal-nut (or'dē-al-bēn, or'-dē-al-nut), *n.* The seed of the Calabar bean-tree (*Physostigma venenosum*), nat. order Leguminosæ. See CALABAR BEAN.

Ordeal-root (or'dē-al-rōt), *n.* The root of a species of Strychnos, used as an ordeal by the natives of Western Africa.

Ordeal-tree (or'dē-al-trē), *n.* The name applied to two poisonous trees: (*a*) the *Erythrophlœum guineense* of Guinea; and (*b*) the *Tanghinia venenifera* of Madagascar.

Order (or'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *ordre*, from L. *ordo, ordinis*, a straight row, a regular series; from root *or*, seen in *orior*, to rise (see ORIENT). As to insertion of second *r*, comp. Fr. *coffre*, a coffer, from L. *cophinus*.] 1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement; method; established succession; harmonious relation established between the parts of anything; as, (*a*) of material things, like the books in a library; (*b*) of intellectual notions, like the topics of a lecture; (*c*) of periods of time, recurring phenomena, &c.

Order is Heaven's first law. *Pope.*

Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or becoming state; as, all the fire-arms are in perfect *order;* the bodily organs are in *order*.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in men's understandings. *Locke.*

3. Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; settled method; regularity; specifically, established mode of proceeding in debates or discussions at public meetings; as, the member is not in *order;* the motion is not in *order*.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

4. The desirable condition consequent upon conformity with law; regular government; public tranquillity; absence of confusion or disturbance; as, to keep *order* in a school or a community; contempt of law and *order*.

5. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction, oral or written; as, an *order* of the Court of Chancery; I have received an *order* from the commander-in-chief; the general gave *orders* to march; there is an *order* of council to issue letters of marque.

Orders are promulgated by the courts of law and equity, not only for the proper regulation of their proceedings, but also to enforce obedience to justice, and compel that which is right to be performed. *Wharton.*

6. In a narrower and specific sense, (*a*) a direction, demand, or commission to supply goods, make purchases, and the like; as, to give a commercial traveller an *order* for cloth; (*b*) a written direction to pay money; as, an *order* on the bank or post-office for twenty pounds; (*c*) a mandate of admission, a free pass for admission to a theatre or other place of entertainment.

In these days were pit *orders*—beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them. *Lamb.*

7. A rule; a regulation; as, the rules and *orders* of a legislative house.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both doth do well. *Hooker.*

8. A rank; a class; as, the highest *order* of society; men of the lowest *order*. 'The high priest, and the priests of the second *order*.' 2 Ki. xxiii. 4.—9. A body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community; often a religious fraternity; as, the *order* of nobles; a military *order;* the Franciscan *order;* the *order* of Benedictines.

Find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*, to associate me. *Shak.*

10. A body of men associated together by having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them by a sovereign prince or other source of honour; hence, the distinction, rank, or dignity itself; as, the *order* of the Garter; to have the *order* of the Bath conferred upon one, &c. The various orders of knighthood have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a peculiar collar, a star, a badge or jewel, and a ribbon. See BATH, GARTER, KNIGHTHOOD, STAR, THISTLE.—11. A division of natural objects, as plants or animals, intermediate between class or sub-class and genus, consisting usually of a group of families related to one another by structural characters common to all.—12. Measures; care.

Provide me soldiers
Whilst I take *order* for my own affairs. *Shak.*

13. In *rhet.* the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression,

Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

or to the clear illustration of the subject.—14. *Eccles.* a book containing a collection of certain forms or a certain service to be followed on certain occasions.—15. In *class. arch.* a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole. There are five kinds of orders, viz. Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite. (See these terms.) Each order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature; the column being divided into three parts, the base, the shaft, and the capital; and the entablature into three parts also, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. The character of an order is displayed, not only in its column, but in its general forms and detail, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator. (See COLUMN.) The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are Grecian. 16. In *geom.* rank or situation in a series: applied to lines curves &c.—*Close order* (*milit.*) is said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of a pace between each other. When there are two paces it is termed *open order*. —*General orders* (*milit.*), the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command.—*Holy orders* (*eccles.*), a term, properly speaking, applied to the different ranks of ecclesiastical persons, but, in ordinary language, used to indicate the clerical or ecclesiastical character of such persons, and often used without the word 'holy,' in such phrases as *to be in orders*, that is, to be ordained to the ministry; *to take orders*. To be in *full orders* in the Church of England requires two ordinations, that of a deacon and that of a priest. (See ORDINATION.) The Roman Catholic Church admits of seven orders – four minor, secular, or petty, of doorkeeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyth; three major, of deacon, priest, and bishop. In no reformed church are there more than three orders; namely, bishops, priests, deacons.—*In order*, for the purpose; with a view; to the end; as means to an end; as, he went there *in order* that he might meet him. 'A little increase to their mutual savings *in order* to their marriage.' *George Eliot.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use *in order* to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

—*Religious orders* are religious societies or communities, and may be divided into three kinds, monastic, military, and mendicant.—*Sailing orders* (*naut.*), the final instructions given to government vessels.—*Standing orders*, in parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance, and which are to be invariably followed unless suspended by a vote to meet some urgent case.—*Order in council*, an order issued by the sovereign, by and with the advice of the privy council.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army, according to the nature of the ground, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, &c.—*Order of curves* is denominated from the rank or order of the equation by which the curve is expressed; thus, the first order of

lines is expressed by a simple equation; the second order of curves is defined by a quadratic equation; the third order by a cubic equation; and so on. The orders of lines may likewise be denominated from the number of points in which they may be cut by a right line.—*Order of the day*, (*a*) a parliamentary phrase denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes. One method of superseding a question already proposed to the house is by moving for 'the order of the day to be read.' This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the order generally, and not for any particular order; and if this is carried, the orders must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand. But it can be, in its turn, superseded by a motion to adjourn. (*b*) *Milit.* specific directions or information issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.

Order (or'dẽr), *v.t.* 1. To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to regulate; to dispose or arrange. 'And thus my battle shall be *ordered* (that is, my troops arranged).' *Shak.*—2. To manage; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws. 'How a man should *order* his life.' *Bacon.*

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God. Ps. l. 23.

3. To direct; to command; to give an order to; as, the general *ordered* his troops to advance; the troops were *ordered* home; to *order* a person out of the room.—4. To give an order or commission for; to cause to be supplied; as, I *ordered* goods from Mr. S.—5.† To manage; to treat.

How shall we *order* the child? and how shall we do unto him? Judg. xiii. 12.

6.† To admit to holy orders; to ordain.

The book requireth the due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Abp. Whitgift.*

Order (or'dẽr), *v.i.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*

Orderable (or'dẽr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ordered; compliant with orders. 'Being very *orderable* in all his sickness.' *Fuller.*

Order-book (or'dẽr-bụk), *n.* 1. In *com.* a book in which orders are entered; a shop-book in which the orders of customers are entered; a book containing directions for purchases.—2. In the House of Commons, a book in which a member must enter any motion he intends to propose previous to moving it before the house.

Orderer (or'dẽr-ẽr), *n.* 1. One that gives orders.—2. One that methodizes or regulates. 'A great disposer and *orderer* of all things.' *Suckling.*

Ordering (or'dẽr-ing), *n.* Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service. 1 Chron. xxiv. 19.

Orderless (or'dẽr-les), *a.* Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shak.*

Orderliness (or'dẽr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being orderly or methodical; regularity. *Johnson.*

Orderly (or'dẽr-li), *a.* 1. In accordance with good order; conforming to or observant of order or method; well regulated; methodical; regular. 'An *orderly* and well-governed march.' *Clarendon.*

Orderly proceeding will divide our inquiry into our forefathers' day and into our own time. *Milton.*

2. According to established method.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

3. *Milit.* being on duty; as, an *orderly* officer. 'The intelligence conveyed by the aids-de-camp and *orderly* men.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Orderly book* (*milit.*), a book for every company, in which the orderly sergeants write general and regimental orders.—*Orderly officer*, the officer of the day, that is, the officer of a corps whose turn it is to superintend its interior economy, having the supervision as regards cleanliness, food, &c.

Orderly (or'dẽr-li), *n.* 1. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages. 2. One who sweeps the public streets, &c. See extract.

But sweeping and removing dirt is not the only occupation of the street *orderly*. . . . He is also the watchman of house-property and shop-goods; the guardian of reticules, pocket-books, purses, and watch-pockets; the experienced observer and detector of pick-pockets; the ever-ready, though unpaid, auxiliary to the police constable. *Mayhew.*

Orderly (or'dẽr-li), *adv.* According to due order; properly; duly; regularly.

You are too blunt: go to it *orderly*. *Shak.*

Ordinability† (or'din-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* Capability of being appointed. *Bp. Bull.*

Ordinable† (or'din-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ordained or appointed. *Hammond.*

Ordinal (or'din-al), *a.* [Fr.; L. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row.] 1. An epithet applied to a number which expresses order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c.—2. In *nat. hist.* pertaining to an order; comprehending genera. 'Such distinctions must be either generic or *ordinal*.' *H. Spencer.*

Ordinal (or'din-al), *n.* 1. A number denoting order.—2. A book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; an order.

Ordinalism (or'din-al-izm), *n.* The quality of being ordinal. *Latham.*

Ordinance (or'din-ans), *n.* [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Mod. Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to ordain. See ORDAIN.] 1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action; a law, edict, decree, statute, or the like; a decree of the Supreme Being or of fate. 'God's just *ordinance*.' *Shak.* 'Which produced an *ordinance* from his majesty.' *I. D'Israeli.*—2. Observance commanded; an established rite or ceremony; as, the *ordinances* of baptism and the Lord's supper.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all that which is most eminent. *Jer. Taylor.*

3.† Order; rank; dignity; position.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats, to show bare heads . . .
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up
To speak of peace or war. *Shak.*

4.† Orderly disposition. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

5.† Same as *Ordnance*.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*. *Shak.*

—*Ordinance of the forest*, a statute (33 and 34 Edward I.) made touching matters and causes of the forest.—*Ordinance of parliament*, a temporary act of parliament.—SYN. Law, statute, regulation, command, prescript, order.

Ordinand (or'din-and), *n.* [L. *ordinandus*, from *ordino*, to ordain.] In *eccles. antiq.* one about to be ordained or to receive orders. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Ordinant (or'din-ant), *n.* One who ordains; a prelate conferring orders. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Ordinant (or'din-ant), *a.* [L. *ordinans*, ppr. of *ordino*, to ordain.] Ordaining; decreeing. *Shak.*

Ordinarily (or'din-a-ri-li), *adv.* In an ordinary manner: (*a*) according to established rules or settled method. (*b*) Commonly; usually; in most cases; as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe.—SYN. Commonly, usually, generally, customarily, habitually.

Ordinary (or'din-a-ri), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order (which see).] 1. Established; settled; regular; customary. 'And pray no more but *ordinary* prayers.' *Gascoigne.*—2. Common; usual; frequent; habitual.

You do know these fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*. *Shak.*

3. Such as to be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others; hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit; not distinguished by superior excellence; as, an *ordinary* reader; men of *ordinary* judgment; the book is a very *ordinary* performance.

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addison.*

4. Ugly; not handsome; as, she is an *ordinary* woman. [So Dr. Johnson, without giving any quotation.]—*Ordinary conveyances*, in *law*, those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—*Ordinary seaman*, a seaman who is capable of the commoner duties, but who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties, and to be rated as an able seaman.—*Lord ordinary*, in the Court of Session, the appellation given to the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer house. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills*. In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary*.

Ordinary (or'din-a-ri), *n.* 1. In *law*, (*a*) in *civil law*, a judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation. (*b*) In *common* and *canon law*, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In England the bishop of the diocese is commonly the ordinary, and the archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province. The *ordinary of assizes and sessions* was formerly a deputy of the bishop appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses. The *ordinary of Newgate* is the clergyman attending on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death.—2. Something regular and customary; something in common use. 'Water-buckets, wagons, cart-wheels, plough-socks, and other *ordinaries*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one specially ordered: used by Shakspere simply for a meal.

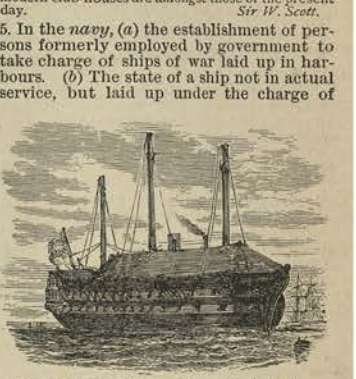
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shak.*

4. A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal.

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough; you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself. *B. Jonson.*

The *ordinary*, now an ignoble sound, was, in the days of King James (I.), a new institution, as fashionable among the youth of that age as the first-rate modern club-houses are amongst those of the present day. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. In the *navy*, (*a*) the establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbours. (*b*) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of



Ship laid up in ordinary.—Drawn by Capt. May.

officers. Hence a ship *in ordinary* is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant.—6. In *her.* a very common charge, composed of straight lines, generally regarded by heraldic writers as embodying some very abstruse symbolical meaning, but in reality representing the fastenings of the shield in use in actual warfare. The ordinaries are usually accounted nine—the chief, pale, fess, bar, bend, bend sinister, cheveron, saltire, and cross.—*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

Ordinaryship (or'din-a-ri-ship), *n.* The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary.

As to the second exception, the same, saith he, doth not destroy his *ordinaryship*, but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner. *Fuller.*

Ordinat,† *a.* [See ORDINATE.] Orderly; regular. *Chaucer.*

Ordinate† (or'din-āt), *v.t.* To appoint.

This man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

Ordinate (or'din-āt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered, ordained, from *ordino*, to order or arrange, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray.*

Ordinate (or'din-āt), *n.* In *analytical geom.* one of the lines or elements of reference which determine the position of a point; a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa. If it be drawn perpendicular to the abscissa it is called a *rectangular ordinate*; if not, it is called an *oblique ordinate*. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, without any peculiar specification of either, are called *co-ordinates*. In the conic sections any chord which is bisected

by a diameter is said to be *ordinately* applied to that diameter; also, such chord is usually called a *double ordinate* to the diameter, and its half an *ordinate*, but some writers term the whole chord an *ordinate*, and its half a *semi-ordinate*. See ANALYTIC and CO-ORDINATE.

Ordinately (or'din-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In a regular or methodical manner. *Skelton.*—2. In *geom.* in the manner of an ordinate.

Ordination (or-din-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ordinatio*, from *ordino*, to ordain.] 1. The act of ordaining, especially the act of setting apart for an office in the Christian ministry: (*a*) the act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also consecration. In *the Church of England*, a candidate for holy orders must be in possession of a *title;* that is, a sort of assurance from a rector to the bishop that, provided that the latter finds the party fit to be ordained, the former will take him for his curate with a stated salary. The candidate is then examined by the bishop or his chaplain as to his faith and his erudition, and he must bring letters testimonial of his life and doctrine for three years previous, from three beneficed clergymen, and subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Liturgy. He must be twenty-three years of age before he can be ordained deacon, and twenty-four before he can be ordained priest, or admitted into *full orders*. The ceremony of ordination is performed by the bishop by the imposition of hands on the candidate. (*b*) In the *Presbyterian* and *Congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper wherever he may be called to officiate. In the *Presbyterian churches of Scotland*, whether Established or not, the power of ordination is lodged in the presbytery.—2. The state of being ordained or appointed; tendency arising from the settled order of things.

> Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

3.† The act of disposing, or the condition of being disposed or arranged in regular order; order; arrangement.

> Cyrus disposed his trees like his armies, in regular *ordination*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ordinative (or'din-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to ordain; directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*

Ordinator (or'din-āt-ėr), *n.* One who ordains or establishes.

Ordnance (ord'nans), *n.* [Formerly *ordinance, ordenance, ordonance*, artillery, the same word as *ordinance*, Fr. *ordonnance*, arrangement, disposition, equipment. *Ordnance* has probably come to have its present meaning by the suppression of a portion of a designation of which it formed part; and from having such a meaning as 'equipment' it has come to be applied to a particular kind of military equipment or appliance. Wedgwood quotes a passage from an old chronicle in which the transition of meaning seems to appear: 'The *ordenance* of the kinges guns avayled not, for that day was so grete rayne that the gonnes lay depe in the water, and so were queynt and might not be schott.'] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.—*Board of ordnance*, the name given to a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and store-keeper, which formerly provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of forage for the troops at home, the erection of fortifications, &c. The Crimean disasters in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterwards dissolved, the duties being divided among different branches of the war office.—*Ordnance survey*, the survey of Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties, and rivers, roads, houses, &c., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is, for towns having 4000 or more inhabitants, $\frac{1}{500}$th of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126·72 inches to a mile, or an inch to 41⅔ feet; for parishes (in cultivated districts), $\frac{1}{2500}$th of the linear measurement, equal to 25·344 inches to a mile, or 1 square inch to an acre; for counties, 6 inches to a mile; for the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are, as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be raised, and roads, railways, canals, and other public works laid out and executed.

Ordonnance (or'don-ans), *n.* [Fr. *ordonnance*, an order, decree, &c. See ORDINANCE, ORDNANCE.] 1. Orderly or skilful arrangement; due disposition of parts; specifically, the proper disposition of figures in a picture, of the parts of a building, or of any work of art.

> He attempted to imitate their artificial construction of the whole work—their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts. *Coleridge.*
>
> He learned much from the prose of Latin antiquity. Clearness, precision, *ordonnance*, sobriety, intellectual energy, are compensations for his lack of grace, imagination, sensibility, and religious unction. *Prof. E. Dowden.*

2. In *French hist.* the name formerly given to a decree of the king or regent; any law or public edict issued by the sovereign.

> In others those assemblies were at once finally dissused without any regal *ordonnance*. *Brougham.*

—*Compagnies d'ordonnance*, the name formerly given to bodies of French troops not attached to particular regiments. *Prescott.*

Ordonnant (or'don-ant), *a.* Relating to or implying ordonnance. *Coleridge.*

Ordure (or'dūr), *n.* [Fr. *ordure*, It. *ordura*, filth; from O.Fr. *ord*, It. *ordo*, filthy, from L. *horridus*, horrid; or from It. *lordura*, filth, *lordo*, filthy, from L. *luridus*, dark-coloured, dirty, the initial *l* having disappeared through being mistaken for the article.] Dung; excrement; fæces.

> As gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots
> That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shak.*

Ordurous (or'dūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. '*Ordurous* matter.' *Drayton.*

Ore (ōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *ár*, brass, copper; Icel. *eir*, brass; O. and M. H. G. *êr*, Goth. *aiz*, ore; cog. L. *æs, æris*, crude metal dug out of the earth, brass; Skr. *ayas*, iron. *Iron* is probably connected with this word.] 1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called ores, but native metals. Ores are usually described as occurring in the following conditions:—(*a*) In a metallic state, and either separate or combined with each other—in the latter case forming alloys. (*b*) Combined with sulphur, forming sulphides or sulphurets. (*c*) Combined with oxygen, forming oxides. (*d*) Combined with acids, forming carbonates, phosphates, &c., which generally go by the name of *metallic salts*. Metals are commonly obtained from their ores by the process of smelting, the ores having been previously oxidized by roasting. Ores are found in larger or smaller masses of various characters often in what are known as *veins* and *lodes*.—2. Metal; sometimes specifically gold. 'Like some *ore* among a mineral of metals base.' *Shak.*

> The liquid *ore* he drain'd
> Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
> First his own tools, then what might else be wrought,
> Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

—*Graphic ore.* Same as *Graphic Gold.* See GOLD.

Ore,† *n.* [A. Sax. *ór.*] Grace; favour; protection; honour; glory. *Chaucer.*

Oread (o'rē-ad), *n.* [Gr. *oreias, oreiados*, from *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

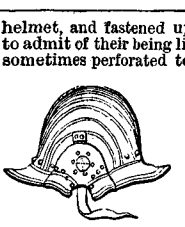
> Sunbeams upon distant hills
> Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
> Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
> Into fleet *oreads* sporting visibly. *Wordsworth.*

Oreala (o-rē-ā'la), *n.* A decomposed rock of British Guiana, valuable in the manufacture of pottery.

Oreas (o-rē'as), *n.* The eland, or Cape elk of South Africa (*O. canna*). See ELAND.

Oreide (or'id), *n.* Same as *Oroide.*

Oreillet (o'rā-yet), *n.* [From Fr. *oreille*, the ear.] An ear-piece; one of two pieces fixed on the side of an open coursing or tilting helmet, and fastened upon it with a hinge to admit of their being lifted up. They were sometimes perforated to enable the wearer to hear more distinctly, and they sometimes had spikes projecting from their centre as an additional protection.



Coursing Helmet with Oreillets.

Orellin (ō-rel'in), *n.* A yellow colouring matter contained together with bixin in arnotto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

Oreodaphne (ō're-ō-daf"nē), *n.* [Gr. *oros, oreos*, a mountain, and *daphnē*, laurel.] Mountain-laurel, a genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceæ. *O. opifera* is a native of the woods of Para and Rio-Negro. The fruit yields, by distillation, a volatile oil, which is used as a liniment, and when kept for a short time it deposits a great quantity of camphor. *O. cupularis* is the cinnamon of Bourbon, where it grows. *O. bullata*, found at the Cape of Good Hope, called *stinkwood* by the colonists on account of the disagreeable odour of its wood, which, however, is hard, durable, takes an excellent polish, and is used in ship-building.

Oreodon (o-rē'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *oros, oreos*, a mountain, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals, found in the miocene tertiary of North America, connecting the living Cervidæ with that primitive form of ruminant the Anoplotherium, and at the same time having a more or less close resemblance to the camels and swine. The molars are like those of the ruminants, but there are three-sided canines, which are worn like those of the pig, and there is no interval between the canines and præmolars. As in the Cervidæ, there are 'tear-pits' beneath the orbits. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Oreography (o-rē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *oros, oreos*, a mountain, and *graphō*, to describe.] The science of mountains; a description of mountains.

Ore-weed, Ore-wood† (ōr'wēd, ōr'wụd), *n.* Sea-weed. *Carew.*

Orexis (o-rek'sis), *n.* [Gr.] In *med.* a desire or appetite.

Orfray† (or'frā), *n.* The osprey. *Holland.*

Orfrays,† **Orfraiset** (or'frāz), *n.* [O.Fr. *orfrais*, Mod.Fr. *orfroi*, from Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold, and a word equivalent to E. *frieze*. See FRIEZE.] Fringe of gold; a species of embroidered cloth of gold. See ORPHREYS.

Orgal (or'gal), *n.* Same as *Argal.*

Organ (or'gan), *n.* [L. *organum*, from Gr. *organon*, an instrument, implement, engine, from *ergō*, for *uergō* or *vergo*, to work, from the same root as that of E. *work*.] 1. In the widest sense, an instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; that by which some important action is performed or object accomplished: in a narrow and more common sense, a part of an animal or vegetable body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on. Thus the heart, arteries, and veins of animals are *organs* of circulation; the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nose is the *organ* of smell, the eye of sight; both plants and animals have reproductive *organs*.

> For you must know, we have . . .
> Lent him our terror, dress'd him with our love,
> And given his deputation all the *organs*
> Of our own power. *Shak.*
>
> He laughed all over himself, from his shoes to his *organ* of benevolence. *Dickens.*

2. A medium, instrument, or means of communication between one person or body and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions; as, a secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; an official gazette is the *organ* of a government; hence, specifically, a newspaper; as, the Tory *organ* in such a town.—3. The vocal *organs* collectively; the voice. 'Thy small pipe is as the maiden's *organ* shrill.' *Shak.* The term is still technically used, as when we say that such a singer has a magnificent *organ*.—4.† A wind musical instrument in general: Shakspere applies the term to a pipe, and perhaps that is the meaning in quotation under 3.—5. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes of different sizes, formed of wood and of different

kinds of metal, some of which are flute-pipes, or mouth-pipes, and others reed-pipes, all of them being made to sound by means of compressed air applied to them through certain channels by bellows worked either by human force or by steam or otherwise. An organ may have several wind-chests filled by the same bellows, and several key-boards, each key-board and wind-chest representing a distinct organ. In the largest instruments the number of these organs generally amounts to five—viz. the *great organ*, the *choir organ*, the *swell organ*, the *solo organ*, and the *pedal organ*. The key-boards for the hand are termed *manuals*, that for the feet the *pedal*. The most usual compass of the manuals is from CC (8 feet) to F in alt, four octaves and a half; that of the pedal from CCC to E or F, two and a quarter to two and a half octaves; but this range is increased by stops which give a note an octave, or in the pedal organ even two octaves lower, and sometimes one of the harmonics higher in pitch. —*Barrel-organ*. See BARREL-ORGAN. —*Cabinet-organ*. Same as *Chamber-organ* (which see).

Organ (or'gan), *v.t.* To furnish with organs; to form organically; to organize.

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception. *Mannyngham.*

Organ-blower (or'gan-blō-ėr), *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ.

Organ-builder (or'gan-bild-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.

Organ-coupler (or'gan-kup-lėr), *n.* A device for connecting two sets of keys in an organ, so that by operating a lever or pedal each key when struck sounds the octave as well as its own note.

Organdie, Organdy (or'gan-di), *n.* A remarkably light and transparent kind of muslin.

Organ-fish (or'gan-fish), *n.* Same as *Drum-fish* (which see).

Organ-harmonium (or'gan-här-mō-ni-um), *n.* A harmonium of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

Organic (or-gan'ik), *a.* [L. *organicus*, from *organum*, an implement. See ORGAN.] 1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs of animals and plants; as, an *organic* function; an *organic* disease.—2. Pertaining to objects that have organs, hence to the animal and vegetable worlds; pertaining to or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to animal or vegetable life and structure; as, *organic* bodies; *organic* life; *organic* remains.

The term '*organic*,' as applied to any substance, in no way relates to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course '*organic*' in the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred—at any rate for a certain time—and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an *organic* product; but in itself it is of course dead, and it retains its stability after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality. *H. A. Nicholson.*

See INORGANIC.—3. Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts; organized; systematized.

An empirical acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single productions the unity of an *organic* system. *Max Müller.*

4.† Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

Read with them those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according to the fitted style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

—*Organic acids*, organic substances forming salts with bases.—*Organic analysis*, in *chem.* the analysis of organic substances, usually by combustion of the contained carbon and by conversion of contained nitrogen into ammonia.—*Organic bases*, in *chem.* organic compounds having alkaline properties, obtained chiefly from vegetables.—*Organic chemistry*. See CHEMISTRY.—*Organic description of curves*, in *geom.* the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments. —*Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is morbidly altered: opposed to *functional disease*, in which the secretions or functions only are deranged without any apparent change of organization.—*Organic laws*, in *politics*, the name given to laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.—*Organic radicals*, in *chem.* a group of elements which enters into various combinations without being readily decomposed by the chemical changes.—*Organic remains*, the name given to those organized bodies, whether animals or vegetables, found in a fossil state. Certain families of animals are found pervading strata of every age, and possessing the same generic forms which are to be found among existing animals. There are, however, other families, both animal and vegetable, which are confined to particular formations, their disappearance and replacement by distinct forms being apparently sudden, while the changes of genera and species are still more frequent. It is in the palæozoic series that the remains of organized beings begin to be found; and already we find there the remains of all divisions of the animal kingdom, Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, Zoophytes, even Protozoa. In the secondary strata we find a series of saurian reptiles, and animals strangely uniting the characters of bird and reptile. The reptiles are principally of a gigantic size, many of them marine, others amphibious, and others terrestrial. In the tertiary series we find that the fossil remains of both animals and vegetables are much more numerous, and belong to higher types, and that they bring us down, by a natural transition, to those of our own times. A similar succession of vegetable remains have been obtained from rocks of various ages. See GEOLOGY.

Organical (or-gan'ik-al), *a.* Organic. 'The *organical* structure of human bodies.' *Bentley.*

Organically (or-gan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

Organicalness (or-gan'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being organical

Organicism (or-gan'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ.] In *pathol.* the doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ.

Organific (or-ga-nif'ik), *a.* Forming organs or an organized structure; forming an organism; acting through or resulting from organs. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Organism (or'gan-izm), *n.* 1. Organic structure; organization. *Grew.*—2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, all of which partake of a common life.

Organist (or'gan-ist), *n.* 1. One who plays on the organ.—2. A name given formerly in the Roman Catholic Church to one of those priests who organized, or sung in parts.—*Organist tanager*, a species of finch of the genus Tanagra, peculiar to the New World, so called from its musical powers. See TANAGER.

Organista (or-gan-is'ta), *n.* [Sp.] The common name of a number of small South American birds allied to the wrens, and remarkable for the sweetness of their song. The Peruvian organista (*Troglodytes leucophrys*) has a modest cinnamon-brown plumage, with head and neck of dark olive. *Chambers's Ency.*

Organizability (or'gan-īz-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality or property of being organizable; capability for organization or for being turned into living tissue; as, the *organizability* of fibrin.

Organizable (or-gan-īz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being organized; as, fibrin is *organizable*. *Dunglison.*

Organization (or'gan-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of organizing; the act of systematizing or arranging; the act of arranging and getting into proper working order; as, to proceed to the *organization* of a government, or of an expedition.—2. The state of being organized; also, a whole or aggregate that is organized.

Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political *organization* and a religious *organization* could exist without destroying military *organization*. *Macaulay.*

3. Organic structure; an arrangement of parts or organs for the performance of vital functions; as, animals and plants are possessed of *organization*.

Organize (or'gan-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *organized*; ppr. *organizing*. 1. To form with suitable organs; to give an organic structure to: generally in the past participle in this sense.

Those nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

'*Organized* beings,' says the physiologist, 'are composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts.' 'An *organized* product of nature,' says the great metaphysician, 'is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means.' *Whewell.*

2. To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the hallelujah.—3. To arrange the several parts of for action or work; to establish and systematize; as, to *organize* an expedition.

I cannot tell you what he does not do! He *organized* the whole of our division against the Marham line! *Disraeli.*

Organling (or'gan-ling), *n.* See ORGEIS.

Organ-loft (or'gan-loft), *n.* The loft where an organ stands. 'No one in the dusty *organ-loft* but Tom.' *Dickens.*

Organogen (or-gan'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *organon*, a product, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.] In *chem.* a term applied to the four substances, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon.

Organogenesis (or'gan-ō-jen-e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *genesis*, birth.] In *bot.* the gradual development of an organ, from its earliest stage.

Organogenic (or'gan-ō-jen"ik), *a.* Pertaining to organogeny; pertaining to the development of organs in plants and animals.

Organogeny (or-ga-noj'e-ni), *n.* The development of organs; the doctrine of the development or formation of organs.

Organographic, Organographical (or'gan-ō-graf"ik, or'gan-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to organography.

Organographist (or-gan-og'ra-fist), *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

Organography (or-gan-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants or animals.

Organoleptic (or'gan-ō-lep"tik), *a.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ or instrument, and *lambanō*, to lay hold of.] 1. Making an impression on an organ; specifically, making an impression on the organs of touch, taste, and smell.—2. Susceptible of receiving an impression; plastic. *Dunglison.*

Organological (or'gan-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to organology.

Organology (or-gan-ol'o-ji), *n.* [*Organ*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] 1. A branch of physiology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals, especially of the human species; anatomy.—2. The doctrine that particular parts of the brain are fitted to serve as instruments for particular faculties of the mind; phrenology.

Organometallic (or'gan-ō-me-tal"ik), *a.* In *chem.* a term applied to compounds in which an organic radical, as ethyl, is directly combined with a metal, to distinguish them from other organic compounds containing metals, in which the metal is indirectly united to the radical by the intervention of oxygen.

Organon (or'ga-non), *n.* [Gr. See ORGAN.] In *philos.* nearly synonymous with *method*, and implying a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty, either generally or in reference to some particular department; as, the *organon* of Aristotle; the *organon* of Bacon. The *organon* of Aristotle is his system of logic. The *Novum Organon* of Bacon contains the development of his system of philosophy, or the inductive system.

Organonomia (or'gan-ō-nom"i-a), *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *nomos*, a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life. *Dunglison.*

Organoplastic (or'gan-ō-plas"tik), *a.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *plassō*, to mould.] Possessing the property of producing or evolving the tissues of the organs of plants and animals; as, *organoplastic* cells.

Organoscopy (or-gan-os'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *skopeō*, to perceive.] Phrenology.

Organ-pipe (or'gan-pip), *n.* 1. The pipe of a musical organ.—2. *Fig.* the throat; the wind-pipe; hence, the voice. 'From the *organ-pipe* of frailty sings.' *Shak.*

And the thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organ-pipe*, pronounced
The name of Prosper. *Shak.*

—*Organ-pipe coral*, a general name given to the corals of the family Tubiporidæ (which see), from their tubular structure.

Organ-point (or'gan-point), *n.* In *music*, a passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move. Called also *Pedal-point.*

Organ-screen (or'gan-skrēn), *n.* *Eccles.* an ornamental screen of stone or timber on

which a church organ is placed, and which in English cathedrals and churches forms usually the western termination of the choir. *Weale.*

Organ-stop (or'gan-stop), *n.* The stop of an organ. See STOP.

Organum (or'ga-num), *n.* [L.] 1. Same as *Organon* (which see).—2. A name given to a machine or contrivance to aid human labour in architecture and other arts. *Weale.*

Organy (or'ga-ni). See ORIGAN.

Organzine (or'gan-zin), *n.* [Fr. *organsin*, It. *organzino.*] 1. A silk thread made of several singles, twisted together; thrown silk.—2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

Orgasm (or'gazm), *n.* [Gr. *orgasmos*, from *orgaō*, to swell, *orgazō*, to irritate.] 1. Immoderate excitement or action. 'A mental *orgasm* and bodily spasm.' *H. Smith.*—2. In *med.* a state of excitement and turgescence of an organ.

Orgeat (or'zhat), *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley.] A culinary preparation extracted from barley and almonds. It is used as an agreeable syrup to mix in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

Orgeis (or'jē-is), *n.* A certain fish, a large kind of ling, called also *Organling.*

Orgiastic (or-ji-as'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek *orgia*, or mystic festivals, especially to those in honour of Dionysus.

The connection of Phrygia with the *orgiastic* and Dionysiac worship is denoted by the stories which made Midas a son of Cybele, and a sharer in the blood of the satyrs. *P. Smith.*

Orgillous† (or'gil-us), *a.* [Also written *orgulous*, from Fr. *orgueilleux*, proud, from *orgueil*, pride, from O.H.G. *urguol*, A.Sax. *orgel*, pride. The O.H.G. resolves into *ur*, out, and *guol*, petulant, luxuriant.] Proud; haughty. 'The princes *orgillous.*' *Shak.*

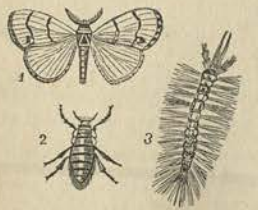
Orgues (orgz), *n. pl.* [Fr.] *Milit.* (*a*) long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. (*b*) An arrangement of a number of parallel musket barrels, so placed as to be fired simultaneously by a train of powder; it may be held to be the precursor of the mitrailleuse.

Orgulous† (or'gū-lus), *a.* See ORGILLOUS.

Orgy (or'ji), *n.* [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, secret worship, from *orgē*, any violent passion, anger, wrath.] 1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, as the secret worship of Ceres; but particularly applied to the revels at the feast in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the feast itself, which was celebrated by wild revelry: generally and properly plural in this sense. 'An *orgy* to Bacchus.' *Sir T. Herbert.* Hence—2. A wild or frantic revel; a nocturnal carousal; drunken revelry.

Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's *orgies* worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet gods.
Tennyson.

Orgyia (or-jī'i-a), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which fly by day with a vapouring kind of motion, and hence they are called *vapourer-moths* The females (fig. 2) are furnished with slight rudiments of wings, and therefore incapable of flight;



Vapourer-moth (*Orgyia antiqua*), natural size.

the caterpillars (fig. 3) have curious coloured tufts of hair projecting from the body. The male of the *O. antiqua* (fig. 1) is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore-wings; it appears in the autumn, and is common even in the streets of London.

Oribatidæ (or-i-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* The wood-mites, a family of Acarida (which see).

Orichalc (or'i-kalk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, mountain brass—Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper.] Mountain brass, a metallic substance resembling gold in colour; the brass of the ancients. Written also *Oricalch.*

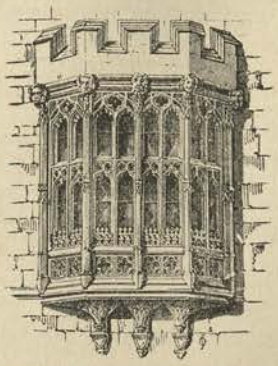
Orichalceous (or-i-kal'shus), *a.* Pertaining to orichalc; having a lustre or colour between that of gold and brass.

Orichalcum (or-i-kal'kum), *n.* Same as *Orichalc.*

Oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* [O.Fr. *oriol*, L.L. *oriolum*, a porch, a hall; origin doubtful.] 1.† A projection from a building, or a recess within it; a closet; a private chamber.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary. *Fosbrooke.*

2. A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel, or other apartment: often called *oriel window.* It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi-octagonal, or rectangular, and



Oriel Window, Balliol College, Oxford.

is of various kinds and sizes. When not on the ground-floor it is supported on brackets or corbels, and in this case is the oriel strictly so called, the projecting window rising from the ground being more properly a *bay* window (which see).

The beams that thro' the *oriel* shine
Make prisms in every carven glass,
And beaker brimm'd with noble wine. *Tennyson.*

Oriency† (ō'ri-en-si), *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of colour. *Evelyn.*

Orient (ō'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *oriens*, from *orior*, *ortus*, to arise; whence also *origin*, (*ab*)*ortion*; root *or*, seen in Gr. *ornymi*, to raise.] 1. Rising, as the sun. 'Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun.' *Milton.*—2. Eastern; oriental.—3. Bright; shining; glittering; hence, perfect; of superior quality. 'An *orient* drop' (a tear). *Shak.* '*Orient* liquor in a crystal glass.' *Milton.* 'Ten thousand banners . . . with *orient* colours waving.' *Milton.* 'A necklace of *orient* pearl.' *Sir W. Scott*

Orient (ō'ri-ent), *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning. 'Best built city throughout the *orient.*' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Morn in the white wake of the morning star
Came furrowing all the *orient* into gold.
Tennyson.

Orient (ō'ri-ent), *v.t.* [Fr. *orienter.*] In *surv.* to define the position of, in respect to the east; to ascertain the position of, relative to the points of the compass; hence, *fig.* to adjust or correct by referring to first principles.

Oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *a.* 1. Eastern: situated in the east; as, *oriental* seas or countries.—2. Proceeding from the east. 'The sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations.' *Sir T. Browne.* 3. Applied to gems as a mark of excellence; valuable; precious: opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable. The word *oriental* is also frequently coupled with the names of certain stones between which there is no relation except in colour, or some other trivial resemblance: the sapphire of a greenish-yellow colour becomes *oriental emerald* and *oriental peridot;* if of a yellow colour, or yellow mixed with red, *oriental topaz;* and so on.

Oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

Orientalism (ō-ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* 1. An eastern mode of thought, expression, or speech; doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.—2. Knowledge of oriental languages or literature. 'The almost universal *orientalism* of Lassen.' *Quart. Rev.*

Orientalist (ō-ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables. *Peters.*

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Orientality (ō'ri-en-tal"i-ti), *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams. *Sir T. Browne.*

Orientalize (ō-ri-en'tal-īz), *v.t.* To render oriental; to conform to oriental manners or character.

Orientate (ō'ri-en-tāt), *v.t.* To cause to assume an easterly direction; to turn towards the east; to fix the relative position of.

Orientate (ō'ri-en-tāt), *v.i.* To assume an easterly direction; to turn or be directed towards the east or some other point.

Orientation (ō'ri-en-tā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of turning, or state of being turned towards the east; the eastward posture of worshippers, such a position of the dead in their graves, and the like; specifically, as applied to churches, the act of placing or the position of a church placed so as to have its chancel pointing to the east, or that part of the east in which the sun rises on the day of the patron saint.

The *orientation* of churches, by turning their altars towards the east, is wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic races; the Italian never knew or practised it. *J. Fergusson.*

2. Determination of the points of the compass or bearings in general; the finding of one's relative position.

Orientator (ō'ri-en-tāt-ėr), *n.* An instrument used for determining the position of a church so as to have its chancel point to the east.

Orientness (ō'ri-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; lustre; brightness; specifically applied to diamonds. *Fuller.*

Orifex† (or'i-feks), *n.* [See ORIFICE.] Opening; aperture; orifice.

The spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifex* for a point as subtle
As Ariachne's broken woof to enter. *Shak.*

Orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *orificium*—*os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *facio*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; an opening; a vent. 'The *orifice* of the wound.' *Bacon.* 'Mouths with hideous *orifice.*' *Milton.* 'Both the *orifices* of the stomach.' *Arbuthnot.*

Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice.* *Addison.*

Oriflamb (or'i-flam), *n.* Same as *Oriflamme.*

Oriflamme (or'i-flam), *n.* [Fr.; L. *auriflamma*, from *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, a flame.] The ancient royal standard of France, originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis. It was a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear, with the anterior edge cut into points. 'And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre.' *Macaulay.*

Origan, Origanum (or'i-gan, o-rig'a-num), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, splendour, joy, in allusion to the habitation of the plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. See MARJORAM.

Origenism (or'i-jen-izm), *n.* The opinions of *Origen* of Alexandria, an early Greek father, who united the philosophy of the eclectic school of Neo-Platonists with the doctrines of Christianity, holding that human souls existed before their union with bodies; that they were originally holy, but became sinful in the pre-existent state; that all men will probably at last be saved; and that Christ is again to die for the salvation of devils, &c.

Origenist (or'i-jen-ist), *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria.

Origin (or'i-jin), *n.* [Fr. *origine;* L. *origo*, *originis*, from *orior*, to rise. See ORIENT.] 1. The first existence or beginning of anything; the commencement.

The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals. *Bentley.*

2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which anything primarily proceeds; that which gives existence or beginning; as, to discover the *origin* of a word, of a custom, of a nation.

The term *origin* may be taken in two senses, essentially different from each other. It may mean the cause of anything being produced, or it may simply mean the occasion of its production. Between the real cause and the occasion of any phenomenon there is a wide diversity. The one implies a producing power, the other only some condition upon which this power comes into exercise. *J. D. Morell.*

3. In *analytical geom.* See under ANALYTIC. —*Certificate of origin.* See under CERTIFICATE.—SYN. Commencement, rise, source, spring, fountain, derivation, cause, root, foundation.

Originable (o-rij'i-na-bl), *a.* Capable of being originated.

Original (o-rij'i-nal), *a.* [Fr. *originel*; L. *originalis*, from *origo*, the origin or beginning.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something; first or early as opposed to later; primitive; pristine; as, the *original* state in which man was created; to return to our *original* topic.

Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took
From heaven's first work, and Eve's *original* look.
Prior.

2. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an *original* genius.—3. Produced by an author; not copied; as, the *original* text of Livy.—*Original bills in equity*, in *law*, those bills relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same interests.—*Original charter*, in *Scots law*, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.—*Original writ*, in *law*, a mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and which is the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law. It is also applied to processes for some other purposes.—*Original line, plane*, or *point*, in *persp.* a line, plane, or point referred to the original object.—*Original sin*, in *theol.* the first sin of Adam, namely the eating of the forbidden fruit; hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or that corruption of nature and tendency to sin inherited from him.

Original (o-rij'i-nal), *n.* 1. Origin; source.

It hath its *original* from much grief. *Shak.*

The mind is backward in itself to be at the pains to trace every argument to its *original*. *Locke.*

She is really a good sort of woman in spite of her low *original*. *Smollett.*

2. First copy; archetype; that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated. In the *fine arts*, a work not copied from another, but the work of the artist himself. When an artist copies his own work, it is called a replica or duplicate.—3. The language in which any work is composed.

Ere this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own *original*. *Milton.*

4. A person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person. [Colloq.]—5. A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed; as, the dhole of India is supposed to have been the *original* of the dog.

Originalist (o-rij'i-nal-ist), *n.* One who is original; a person of original genius. [Rare.]

Originality (o-rij'i-nal"i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being original; the power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as, *originality* of genius.

Shirley has no *originality*, no force in conceiving or delineating character, little of pathos, and less, perhaps, of wit. *Hallam.*

Originally (o-rij'i-nal-li), *adv.* 1. In an original manner; as, the author treats this subject very *originally*.—2. From the beginning or origin; from the first. 'As God is *originally* holy in himself.' *Bp. Pearson.*—3. At first; at the origin; at an early period.

All that anyone employs in supporting and carrying on any other labour than his own, must have been *originally* brought together by saving; somebody must have produced it and forborne to consume it. *J. S. Mill.*

Originalness (o-rij'i-nal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being original. *Johnson.*

Originant (o-rij'i-nant), *a.* Tending to originate; original. *R. Williams.*

Originary† (o-rij'i-na-ri), *a.* [Fr. *originaire*; L. *originarius*, from *origo*, the beginning.] 1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth.
Dr. G. Cheyne.

2. Primitive; original.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust. *Sandys.*

Originate (o-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *originated*; ppr. *originating*. To give origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order out of the elements of society. *Burke.*

That matter which cannot think, will, or *originate* motion, should communicate thought, volition, and motivity, is plainly impossible. *Dwight.*

Originate (o-rij'i-nāt), *v.i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun.

I consider the address . . . as *originating* in the principles of the sermon. *Burke.*

Origination (o-rij'i-nā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of originating; the act of bringing or coming into existence; first production; as, the *origination* of a scheme of government.—2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This cruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Originative (o-rij'i-nāt-iv), *a.* Having power to originate or bring into existence. *H. Bushnell.*

Originatively (o-rij'i-nāt-iv-li), *adv.* In an originative manner; so as to originate.

Originator (o-rij'i-nāt-ėr), *n.* A person who originates or commences. 'The scheme which its great *originator* had so boldly laid open to him.' *Dickens.*

Orillon (o-ril'on), *n.* [Fr. *orillon, oreillon*, from *oreille*, an ear, from L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.] In *fort.* a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

Oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* [O.Fr. *oriol*, Pr. *auriol*, from L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden.] The popular name of the insessorial birds of the genus Oriolus, family Corvidæ. These birds are found in Asia, Africa, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and southern and eastern Europe. They live in pairs in woods and thickets, congregating, however, for autumnal migration. Their nests are very artificially framed, and constructed at the extremities of the branches of high trees. The prevailing colour of the males is yellow, and this character is constant in the greater number of species known. The golden oriole (*O. galbula*) is an occasional summer visitor in England. In the older systems a great many American species were included in this genus, but as they have little in common with the true orioles except

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

colour, and have a real affinity to the starlings, they are now included in the starling family under the genus Icterus.

Oriolinæ (ō'ri-ō-li"nē), *n. pl.* The Orioles, a sub-family of insessorial birds, family Corvidæ. See ORIOLE.

Oriolus (ō-ri-ō'lus), *n.* A genus of insessorial birds of the family Corvidæ. See ORIOLE.

Orion (ō-rī'on), *n.* [Gr. *Oriōn*, a mythological hunter, the handsomest of his race.] A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial passes nearly across its middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars, which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a square, and the three others are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the *Belt of Orion*. They are also popularly called *Jacob's Staff*, and the *Yard-wand*. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula, and eighty stars according to the British catalogue, but there are thousands of others which are only visible through powerful telescopes.

Orismologic, Orismological (or'is-mo-loj"-ik, or'is-mo-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to orismology.

Orismology (or-is-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Fr. *orismologie, horismologie*, from Gr. *horismos*, a bounding or defining, from *horizō*, to bound, *horos*, a boundary.] That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of the technical terms of the science.

Orison (or'i-zon), *n.* [O.Fr. *orison, oreison*, from L. *oratio*, a prayer, an oration, from *oro*, to pray.] A prayer or supplication. [Poetical.]

Lowly they bowed adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

Orizont,† *n.* [It. *orizonte*.] The horizon. *Chaucer.*

Ork, *n.* See ORC.

Orle (orl), *n.* [See below.] 1. In *her.* an ordinary in the form of an inner border that does not touch the extremities of the shield, the field being seen within and round it on both sides. It has the appearance of an escutcheon voided. The tressure is a diminutive of the orle. Orles are borne triple or quadruple.—*In orle*, is when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else.—2. The wreath or chaplet surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight.—3. Same as *Orlet*.

Orle.

Orleans (or'le-anz), *n.* A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c. *Simmonds.*

Orlet, Orlo (or'let, or'lō), *n.* [Fr. *ourlet*, It. *orlo*, a hem, from L. *ora*, a border, a margin, a coast.] In *arch.* a fillet under the ovolo or quarter-round of a capital. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft it is called a cincture. Also called an *orle*.

Orlo (or'lō), *n.* A musical wind-instrument used by the Spaniards. *Simmonds.*

Orloge,† *n.* A horologe. *Chaucer.*

Orlop (or'lop), *n.* [D. *overloop—over*, over, and *loopen*, to run. See OVER and LEAP.] *Naut.* the lowest deck in a ship of war or any merchant vessel that has three decks; sometimes a temporary deck.

Ormer (or'mėr), *n.* [Probably shortened from *oreille de mer; oreille*, an ear, *mer*, the sea.] A large marine univalve shell belonging to the genus Haliotis, and common on the shores of the Channel Islands. Called also *Sea-ear* and *Guernsey Ear-shell*.

Ormolu (or'mō-lū), *n.* [Fr. *or-moulu—or*, gold, and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, to grind.] A variety of brass which contains 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper, the object being to obtain a nearer imitation of gold. Sometimes the colour is heightened by means of a gold lacquer. It is used in making cheap jewelry, time-pieces, lamps, girandoles, &c. Called also *Mosaic Gold*. The term is also applied to bronze or copper gilt.

Ormuzd (or'muzd), *n.* [Per. *Ahuro-Mazdao*, Creator-Spirit.] The chief deity of the ancient Persians, or followers of Zoroaster, who are now represented by the Parsees. He is the creator of all things, lord of the universe, the light, and source of light, wisdom, and the rewarder and punisher of all men: opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit or principle of evil.

Orn† (orn), *v.t.* To ornament; to adorn.

God stered up prophetes, and *orned* his chirche with great glory. *Feye.*

Ornament (or'na-ment), *n.* [Fr. *ornement*; L. *ornamentum*, from *orno, ornatum*, to embellish, adorn.] 1. That which embellishes, adorns, or decorates; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; decoration. 'Deck my body with gay *ornaments*.' *Shak.*

In that day will the Lord take away the bravery of their tinkling *ornaments*. Is. iii. 18.

Hence—2. Fair outward show.

So may the outward shows be least themselves,
The world is still deceived with *ornament*.
Shak.

3. That which adds beauty to the mind or character. 'The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.' 1 Pet. iii. 4.—4. A person who adds lustre to any sphere; as, So-and-so is an *ornament* to his profession.—SYN. To adorn, deck, embellish, bedeck, decorate, beautify.

Ornament (or'na-ment), *v.t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, to *ornament* a building with sculpture or painting; virtues *ornament* the character.

The intervals between these compartments were richly *ornamented* with inlaid plates of glass and ivory. *Observer.*

Ornamental (or-na-men'tal), *a.* Serving to ornament or decorate; belonging or pertaining to ornament or decoration; as,

ornamental architecture; things of an *ornamental* character.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others about their ankles.
Sir T. Browne.

Ornamentally (or-na-men'tal-li), *adv.* In an ornamental manner; in such a manner as to add embellishment.

Ornamentation (or'na-men-tā"shon), *n.* The act of ornamenting; production of ornament; also, the ornament or decorations produced; as, the *ornamentation* of a building, or of a piece of cabinet-work. 'Every part of the *ornamentation* tenderly harmonizing with the rest.' *Ruskin.*

Ornamenter (or'na-men-tėr), *n.* One who ornaments or decorates.

Ornamentist (or'na-ment-ist), *n.* One employed in ornamentation; a decorator; a finisher of articles capable of receiving ornament.

Ornate† (or'nāt), *v.t.* [L. *orno*, to adorn.] To ornament or adorn. 'To the intent to *ornate* our language with using words in their proper signification.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ornate (or'nāt), *a.* [L. *ornatus*, pp. of *orno*, to adorn.] 1. Adorned; decorated; bedecked.

What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing. *Milton.*

2. Having an ornamental character; richly and artistically finished. 'A graceful and *ornate* rhetoric.' *Milton.*

Ornately (or'nāt-li), *adv.* In an ornate manner; with decoration.

Ornateness (or'nāt-nes), *n.* State of being ornate or adorned.

Ornature† (or'nā-tûr), *n.* Decoration. 'A mushroom for all your other *ornatures.*' *B. Jonson.*

Ornithic (or-nith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds; as, *ornithic* fossils. *Owen.*

Ornithichnite (or-nith'ik-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *ichnos*, a trace.] In *geol.* one of the footmarks supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles, ornithosaurs, occurring abundantly in the triassic sandstone of Connecticut and elsewhere.

Ornithichnology (or-nith'ik-nol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird, *ichnos*, a trace, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of geology which treats of ornithichnites or the footmarks of extinct birds.

Ornithocopros (or'ni-thō-kop"ros), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *kopros*, dung.] *Lit.* bird-dung: a term that has been applied to guano, which is the long-accumulated droppings of sea-fowl.

Ornithodelphia (or'ni-thō-del"fi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *delphys*, a womb.] One of the primary divisions into which mammals are sometimes divided, the characters being taken from the structure of the reproductive organs. The Ornithodelphia are co-extensive with the order Monotremata.

Ornithodelphic (or'ni-thō-del"fik), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining to the division Ornithodelphia.

Ornithogalum (or-ni-thog'a-lum), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *gala*, milk.] A genus of bulbous perennial plants of the nat. order Liliaceæ. They are chiefly natives of Southern Europe, Western Asia, and the Cape; they have narrow radical leaves and terminal racemes of green, white, or yellow star-shaped six-petalled flowers. Three species are wild or naturalized in Britain, known by the common name of star of Bethlehem.

Ornithoidichnite (or'ni-thoid-ik"nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *eidos*, resemblance, and *ichnos*, a track or footprint.] A fossil track resembling that of a bird. *Page.*

Ornitholite (or-nith'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *lithos*, a stone.] The general name for the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state. *Page.*

Ornithologic (or'ni-thō-loj"ik), *a.* Same as *Ornithological.*

Ornithological (or'ni-thō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

Ornithologist (or-ni-thol'o-jist), *n.* [See ORNITHOLOGY.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of birds, who understands their form, structure, habits, and classification; one who describes birds.

Ornithology (or-ni-thol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the form, structure, classification, and habits of birds. See AVES.

Ornithomancy (or-nith'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *manteia*, divination.] Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, &c. *De Quincey.*

Ornithon (or'ni-thon), *n.* [Gr., an aviary.] A building for the keeping of birds. *Weale.*

Ornithopus (or-nith'ō-pus), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *pous*, a foot—from the pods resembling the claws of a bird.] A genus of small annual plants found in pastures and wild places in Europe, nat. order Leguminosæ. They have a cluster of curved pods, which are jointed something like a bird's toe, on which account they are called *bird's-foot. O. perpusillus*, or common bird's-foot, is a British plant, with pinnate leaves, and small white flowers striped with red. *O. sativus* is cultivated as food for cattle in Portugal under the name of *serradilla.*

Ornithorhynchus (or'ni-thō-ring"kus), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *rhynchos*, a beak.] A burrowing monotrematous mammal, with a long, flattened body, like that of an otter, and having a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and two fibrous plates on each side of both jaws, not fixed in any bone, but only in the gum. The legs are shortened; the feet possessing each five toes which are webbed, enabling the animal to swim with great ease; they are terminated by claws which are of service in the animal's burrowing operations. On each of the hind-legs of the male there is a spur-like structure which is perforated, and communicates internally with a glandular or secretory organ, a disposition of parts resembling that of a poison or offensive apparatus, but which it does not appear to use when irritated or alarmed. The eyes are small, and an external ear is wholly wanting. The animal is covered with a brown fur. It is peculiar to the fresh-water lakes and rivers of Australia and Tasmania, and is also called duck-bill, duck-mole, and water-mole. Its young are produced from eggs.

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

Ornithosaur (or-nith'ō-sar), *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird, *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil reptile with bird-like characters.

Ornithoscopist (or-ni-thos'ko-pist), *n.* One who observes birds and their actions, especially in order to foretell events.

Ornithoscopy (or-ni-thos'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *skopeō*, to view.] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits. *De Quincey.*

Ornithoskelidæ (or'ni-thō-skel"i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, *skelos*, a leg, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A name suggested for the order Deinosauria, on account of the resemblance of their legs to those of birds. See DEINOSAURIA.

Ornus (or'nus), *n.* [L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] A genus of deciduous trees, natives of the south of Europe and North America, commonly known by the name of the flowering-ash. They belo g to the nat. order Oleaceæ, and are usually considered as species of Fraxinus. *O. europæa* (*Fraxinus Ornus*), which grows abundantly in Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, &c., yields the concrete juice termed manna. See MANNA.

Orobanche (or'ō-bang-kē), *n.* The type genus of the nat. order of plants Orobanchaceæ (which see).

Orobancheæ, Orobanchaceæ (or-ō-bang'-kē-ē, or'ō-bang-kā"sē-ē), *n.* [Gr. *orobanchē*, dodder, from *orobus*, vetch, and *anchō*, to strangle—the species are supposed to kill the plants on which they grow.] A nat. order of monopetalous, exogenous, leafless plants, growing parasitically upon the roots of other species. They have a didynamous structure, irregular flowers, and a superior ovary with four or more parietal placentæ, which spring up from the surface of the carpels in parallel lines, covered with microscopical seeds containing a minute embryo. They are found in Europe, Barbary, Middle and Northern Asia, and North America. The order is represented by the genus Orobanche, the various species of which, called in this country broom-rapes, are found in fields, upon the roots of broom, furze, hemp, clover, bed-straw, &c. Their prevailing hue is brown throughout, but some of the orobanches have brightly coloured flowers. Some species are pests of agriculture, destroying the useful plants, such as clover, hemp, beans, &c., upon which they grow. The quality of these plants is generally astringent, particularly in *O. major.*

Orobus (or'ō-bus), *n.* A genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the nat. order Leguminosæ, now usually united with Lathyrus.

Orographic, Orographical (or-ō-graf'ik, or-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to orography; descriptive of mountains.

The geographical distribution of animals throws much light upon many scientific questions, such as the evolution of species, the mutations of land and water, the relation between the fauna and the climatal, *orographical*, botanical, as well as the zoological conditions, amidst which it is situated.
Eng. Ency.

Orography (o-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphō*, to describe.] The science which describes or treats of the mountains and mountain systems of the globe; orology. *Page.*

Orohippus (or-ō-hip'pus), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidæ, from the eocene strata of North America, which had on each fore-foot four toes. The representative of the thumb, or first digit, was deficient, and the third or middle digit was larger than the rest. On the hinder limbs there were three toes. The orohippus was about the size of a fox.

Oroide (ō'roid), *n.* [From Fr. *or*, gold, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] An alloy resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, &c. One formula for its production is copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammonia, 3·6; quicklime, 12; tartar of commerce, 9. The term is also used adjectively; as, *oroide* jewelry. Called also *Oreide.*

Orological (or-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to orology or a description of mountains.

Orologist (o-rol'o-jist), *n.* A describer of mountains; one versed in orology.

Orology (o-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] Same as *Orography.*

Orontiaceæ (o-ron'ti-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *orontion*, the name of a plant unknown to us.] A natural order of endogenous plants, under which Lindley includes the Aconinæ of Link and other authors. They are closely related to Araceæ. The order contains thirteen genera and seventy species. Some of the species are used by man. *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, the skunk-cabbage, yields a fetid volatile oil. The rootstocks of *Calla palustris* are eatable.

Orontiad (o-ron'ti-ad), *n.* A plant of the nat. order Orontiaceæ.

Orotund (ō'rō-tund), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, smooth.] In *rhet.* characterized by strength, fulness, richness, and clearness; open, mellow, rich, and musical: applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

Orphaline† (or'fal-īn), *n.* [Fr. *orphelin*, O.Fr. *orphenin.* See ORPHAN.] An orphan.

Orphalines . . . wept for the loss of their parents.
Bp. Hall.

Orphan (or'fan), *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphaned; allied to L. *orbus*, bereaved.] A child bereaved of one or both parents, generally the latter.

Each new morn
New widows howl, new *orphans* cry. *Shak.*

'The ship was lost,' he said, 'the ship was lost!
No more of that! why should you kill yourself
And make them *orphans* quite?' *Tennyson.*

—*Orphans' court*, a court in some states of the United States of America, having jurisdiction of the persons and estates of orphans.

Orphan (or'fan), *a.* Being an orphan; bereaved of parents. 'An unknown artist's *orphan* child.' *Tennyson.*

Orphan (or'fan), *v.a.* To reduce to the state of an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends. See ORPHANED.

Orphanage (or'fan-āj), *n.* 1. The state of an orphan.—2. A home for orphans.—3. Orphans collectively. 'The share of the children, or *orphanage* part.' *Blackstone.*

Orphaned (or'fand), *pp.* and *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. 'That angel boy . . . *orphan'd* in his birth.' *Young.*

For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision. *Warburton.*

Orphanet (or'fan-et), *n.* A young or little orphan. *Drayton.*

Orphanhood (or'fan-hud), *n.* The state of being an orphan. *Notes and Queries.*

Orphanism (or'fan-izm), *n.* Orphanhood.

Orphanotrophism (or-fa-not'ro-fism), *n.* [See below.] The care and support of orphans. *Cotton Mather.* [Rare.]

Orphanotrophy (or-fa-not'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphan, and *trophē*, food.] 1. A supporting or support of orphans.—2. A hospital for orphans. *Bailey.* [Rare in both senses.]

Orphanry (or'fan-ri), *n.* An orphan-house; a home for orphans. [Rare.]

Orpharion (or-fā'ri-on), *n.* A kind of old musical instrument akin to the guitar and lute.

Set the cornet with the lute,
The *orpharion* to the flute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayton.

Orphean (or-fē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence melodious; as, *Orphean* strains.

Orpheline† (or'fel-īn), *n.* [See ORPHALINE.] An orphan. *Udall.*

Orphic (or'fik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to Orpheus, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; Orphean; as, the *Orphic* poems; the *Orphic* mysteries. A considerable body of literature has come down to us bearing the name of Orpheus, but only certain fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B.C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrine school. In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic rites, but the character of both is involved in great darkness.

Rochet embroidered with Orphreys.

Orphrey (or'frā), *n.* [See ORFRAYS.] In *anc. costume*, gold embroidered work; cloth of gold; one of the gold bands fastened or embroidered on chasubles, copes, and vestments; the apparel of the amice and alb; fringes or laces appended to the garments, as well as the embroidered work upon them.

Orphrey-work (or'fra-wėrk), *n.* Same as *Orphrey*.

Orpiment (or'pi-ment), *n.* [L. *auripigmentum—aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a pigment.] Trisulphide of arsenic (As_2S_3), found native, and also manufactured artificially. The native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes. It forms the basis of the yellow paint called *king's yellow*. The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is a disulphide of arsenic (As_2S_2). It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called *ruby of arsenic*.

Orpin (or'pin), *n.* [Fr. *orpin*, from its yellow or golden colour—*or*, gold, and *peindre*, to paint. See ORPIMENT.] In *painting*, a yellow colour of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

Orpine (or'pin), *n.* [Fr. *orpin*, stone-crop, the French name being given to this species from the yellow flowers. See above.] A succulent herbaceous plant (*Sedum Telephium*) found abundantly in some parts of England in woods and thickets. It has some reputation for its astringency; and the root and stem boiled in milk are a popular remedy for diarrhœa. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and heads of small rose-coloured flowers.

Orra (or'ra), *a.* [Probably from A. Sax. prefix *or-* (Icel. *ör-*, Goth. *us-*), out of, without, free from, and *row*, A. Sax. *rawa*, a series or row.] [Scotch.] 1. Odd; not matched; not appropriated; left over; occasional; incidental; as, an *orra* thing; an *orra* time. 'Some *orra* day.' *Skinner.* 'For having a whin kegs o' brandy in them at an *orra* time.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot overtake; as, an *orra* man. 3. Base; low; mean; worthless; as, to keep *orra* company.

Orrels (or'relz), *n.* [From *orra.*] What is left over; refuse. [Scotch.]

Orrery (or'e-ri), *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the Earl of *Orrery*, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. Similar machines are called also *Planetariums*.

Orris (or'is), *n.* [Contr. from *orfrays.*] 1. A sort of gold or silver lace. *Johnson.*—2. A particular pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them. *Simmonds.*

Orris (or'is), *n.* A plant from which is obtained orris-root.

Orris-root (or'is-röt), *n.* [Probably corrupted from *iris-root.*] The root of three species of the genus Iris—viz. *I. florentina*, a species with white flowers; *I. pallida*, which has pale flowers; and *I. germanica*, with deep purple flowers—all natives of the south of Europe. Orris-root has an agreeable odour, resembling that of violets, and is chiefly used in perfumed powders. In its dried state it is used as a pectoral and expectorant, and it is also made into little balls for issues, called *orris-peas*.

Orsedew, Orsedue (or'se-dū), *n.* [Fr. *or*, gold, and *séduire*, to mislead, to beguile.] An inferior sort of leaf-metal made of copper and zinc, so as to resemble gold; Mannheim gold; Dutch gold.

Ort (ort), *n.* [Probably for *ord*, from A. Sax. *ord*, a point, whence *odd*, *odds* and ends; comp. L.G. *ort*, *ortels*, remnants of food, refuse.] A fragment; a scrap; a piece of refuse. It most commonly occurs in the plural.

Where should he have found this gold? It is some poor fragment or slender *ort* of his remainder. *Shak.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith are bound to Diomede.
Shak.

Ort† (ort), *v.t.* To turn away from with disgust; to refuse. [Old English and Scotch.]

The lasses now-a-days *ort* nane o' God's creatures. *Jamieson.*

Ortalon† (or'ta-lon), *n.* An ortolan.

Orthis (or'this), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight.] A genus of fossil bivalves occurring in the palæozoic strata.

Orthite (or'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight.] A variety of allanite, an epidote mineral occurring in straight layers in felspar rock with albite, &c. It is of a blackish-brown colour, resembling gadolinite, but differs from it in fusibility.

Orthocanthus (or-thō-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *akantha*, a spine.] A genus of extinct sharks, known only from their fin-spines, which are found in the coal-measures.

Orthoceras (or-thos'ėr-as), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil chambered shells, straight or but slightly curved, belonging to the family of the Nautilus. They occur from the Silurian to the Trias.

Orthoceratite (or-thō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Orthoceras.

Orthoclase (or'thō-klāz), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, fracture.] A name given to potash-felspar on account of its straight flat fracture. Called also *Orthose*, *Prismatic Felspar*, or simply *Felspar*.

Orthoclastic (or-thō-klas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of orthoclase.

Orthocresol (or'thō-krē-sol), *n.* See CRESOL.

Orthodiagonal (or'tho-dī-ag''on-al), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and E. *diagonal.*] In *crystal.* the diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis. *Dana.*

Orthodox (or'tho-doks), *a.* [See ORTHODOXY.] 1. Sound in opinion or doctrine; particularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines; conforming in religious matters to what is generally received as the right faith: opposed to *heterodox;* as, an *orthodox* Christian; an *orthodox* preacher.—2. In accordance with sound doctrine, or with the opinions or doctrines generally held to be correct; as, an *orthodox* faith; an *orthodox* creed.

Orthodoxal† (or'tho-doks-al), *a.* Orthodox. '*Orthodoxal* in the church, both ancient and reformed.' *Milton.*

Orthodoxality† (or'tho-doks-al''i-ti), *n.* Orthodoxy.

Athanasius is commonly accounted the very rule of *orthodoxality* in this point. *Cudworth.*

Orthodoxally† (or'tho-doks-al-li), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxly.

Thus many ways it may be *orthodoxally* understood how God or Moses suffered such as the demanders were to divorce for hardness of heart. *Milton.*

Orthodoxastical† (or'tho-doks-as''tik-al), *a.* Same as *Orthodox. Foxe.*

Orthodoxical (or-tho-doks'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to orthodoxy; characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

Orthodoxly (or'tho-doks-li), *adv.* With soundness of faith.

I assert only, that the authenticity of the Apocalypse is an open question among theologians,—that it may be *orthodoxly* doubted. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Orthodoxness (or'tho-doks-nes), *n.* The state of being orthodox; orthodoxy. '*Orthodoxness* of doctrine.' *Waterland.*

Orthodoxy (or'tho-doks-i), *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxia—orthos*, right, true, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokeō*, to think.] Soundness of faith; correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters; conformity to the views (particularly to the religious views) generally held to be correct.

Orthodoxy, which, strictly speaking, means right opinion, in popular language means conformity to what is generally received as the right faith. *Whately.*

Orthodromic (or-thō-drom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.

Orthodromics (or-thō-drom'iks), *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

Orthodromy (or'thō-dro-mi), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *dromos*, course.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

Orthoepic, Orthoepical (or-thō-ep'ik, or-thō-ep'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

Orthoepically (or-thō-ep'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an orthoepic manner; with correct pronunciation.

Orthoepist (or'thō-ep-ist or or-thō'ep-ist), *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepy; one who writes on orthoepy.

Orthoepy (or'thō-e-pi or or-thō'e-pi), *n.* [Gr. *orthoepeia—orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word, from root *ep*, to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

Orthognathic, Orthognathous (or-thōgnath'ik, or-thog'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, straight, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Having a vertical jaw: a term applied to the form of head in which the facial angle approaches the right angle. See PROGNATHIC.

Orthogon (or'thō-gon), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gonia*, an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

Orthogonal (or-thog'on-al), *a.* Right-angled; rectangular; perpendicular.

Orthogonally (or-thog'on-al-li), *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

Orthographer (or-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one that spells words correctly, according to common usage.

Orthographic, Orthographical (or-thōgraf'ik, or-thō-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to orthography; pertaining to the writing of words with the proper letters; pertaining to the spelling of words; as, to make an *orthographical* mistake.—2. In *geom.* pertaining to right lines or angles.—*Orthographic projection*, a projection in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object, and which is made by drawing lines from every point to be projected perpendicular to the plane of projection. Orthographic projections of the sphere are made on a plane supposed to pass through its centre at right angles to the line of sight. The plans and sections by which artificers execute their different constructions are orthographic projections of the things to be constructed. See PROJECTION.

Orthographically (or-thō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an orthographic manner: (*a*) according to the rules of proper spelling. (*b*) In the manner of orthographic projection.

Orthographist (or-thog'ra-fist), *n.* One versed in orthography; an orthographer.

Orthographize (or-thog'ra-fiz), *v.i.* To use true orthography; to spell correctly. [Rare.]

Orthography (or-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *orthographia—orthos*, right, and *graphē*, writing.] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage; the way in which words are properly written; spelling; as, his *orthography* is defective; the *orthography* of a word.—2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.—3. In *draughtsmanship*, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building; a sectional view of a fortress or the like. [This term appears to be obsolete.]

Orthology† (or-thol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *logos*, discourse.] The right description of things. *Fotherby.*

Orthometric (or-thō-met'rik), *a.* In *crystal.* having or pertaining to axes of crystallization which are at right angles with each other. *Dana.*

Orthometry (or-thom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *metron*, a measure.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

Orthomorphic (or-thō-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *morphē*, shape.] A term applied to that period in the development of organized beings in which their full perfection is attained prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements. *Brande & Cox.*

Orthonycinæ (or'tho-ni-sī"nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of tenuirostral insessorial birds of the family Certhidæ or creepers; mohonas. The genus Orthonyx is the type. See ORTHONYX.

Orthonyx (or'thō-niks), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *onyx*, a claw.] A genus of birds inhabiting Australia, of the family Certhidæ, so called from their long straight claws. The only species, *Orthonyx spinicauda*, has the shafts of the tail feathers prolonged beyond the plume, as in the woodpecker family.

Orthopædia, Orthopædy (or-thō-pē'di-a, or'thō-pē-di), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at all ages.

Orthopædic, Orthopædical (or-thō-pēd'-ik, or-thō-pēd'ik-al), *a.* Relating to orthopædy or the art of curing deformities.

Orthopædist (or'thō-pēd-ist), *n.* One who practises orthopædia; one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body.

Orthophony (or-thof'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *phōneō*, to speak, *phonē*, voice.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

Orthopnœa (or-thop-nē'a), *n.* [Gr. *orthopnoia—orthos*, right, erect, and *pnoē*, breath, *pneō*, to breathe.] A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

Orthopraxy (or'thō-praks-i), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *praxis*, a doing, from *prassō*, to do.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

Orthopter, Orthopteran (or-thop'tèr, or-thop'tèr-an), *n.* One of the Orthoptera.

Orthoptera (or-thop'tèr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects of the sub-class Hemimetabola, or insects in which the metamorphosis is incomplete. They have four wings, the anterior pair being semi-coriaceous or leathery, usually with numerous nervures, the interspaces of which are filled with transverse reticulations, sometimes, as in the cockroaches, overlapping, and sometimes, as in the grasshoppers and locusts, meeting like the roof of a house. The posterior wings have the front part usually of a different texture from the hinder, the latter being more transparent, and when at rest they fold longitudinally like a fan. The legs of some (*Cursorial Orthoptera*) are of nearly equal length, and formed for running, while the hind-legs of others (*Saltatorial*), as the grasshoppers and crickets, are largely developed, and formed for leaping. The fore-legs of the Mantidæ are of enormous length, and constitute powerful raptorial organs. All are voracious, and with the exception of the Mantidæ, which prey on other insects, destructive to vegetation, or injurious to household furniture, &c. The ravages of the locusts, especially the migratory locust of Africa and southern Asia, are well known. To this order belong the crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, Mantidæ, &c.

Orthopterous (or-thop'tèr-us), *a.* Pertaining to the order Orthoptera; having the wings that fold like a fan.

Orthorhombic (or-thō-rom'bik), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *rhombos*, a rhomb.] 1. Rectangular and rhombic.—2. In *crystal.* having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles, as certain prisms. Called also *Trimetric.*

Orthorhynchus (or-thō-ring'kus), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *rhynchos*, a beak.] A genus of birds belonging to Trochilidæ; the giant humming-bird.

Orthose (or'thōs), *n.* Same as *Orthoclase.*

Orthospermous (or-thō-spèr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* a term applied to those fruits of the Umbelliferæ which have the seed straight.

Orthostade (or'thō-stād), *n.* [Fr. *orthostade*, from Gr. *orthostadias—orthos*, straight, and *istamai*, to stand.] In *anc. costume*, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds.

Orthostyle (or'thō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* a term applied to a columnar arrangement in which the columns are placed in a straight line.

Orthotomous (or-thot'o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *temnō*, to cleave.] In *crystal.* having two cleavages at right angles with one another.

Orthotone (or'thō-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, erect, right, and *tonos*, tone, accent.] Having its proper accent; specifically, applied to certain Greek particles when used interrogatively, which in their indefinite use are enclitic.

Orthotropal, Orthotropous (or-thot'ro-pal, or-thot'rō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* turned or growing in a straight direction; specifically applied to an ovule with the foramen opposite to the hilum, or an embryo with radicle next the hilum.

Orthotropal Ovule.

Orthotypous (or-thot'i-pus), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *typos*, form.] In *mineral.* having a perpendicular cleavage.

Ortive (or'tiv), *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, *orior*, to rise.] Rising or eastern; relating to the rising of a star.

Ortolan (or'tō-lan), *n.* [It. *ortolano*, a gardener, an *ortolan*, from L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden. The bird is so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.] 1.† A gardener.

> Though to an old tree it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be oft removed, yet for my part I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*. *State Papers*, 1536.

2. A species of bird of the family Fringillidæ, the *Emberiza hortulana*, much esteemed by epicures for the delicacy of its flesh when in season. It is a native of Northern Africa, but in the summer and autumnal months it resorts to Southern Europe. In the south of France and Italy these birds are caught and fed for the table.—3. The name given in the West Indies to the rice-bird (*Emberiza oryzivora*), and in America to the rail (*Rallus carolinensis*).

Ortyx (or'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *ortyx*, a quail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, which may be regarded as the partridges and quails of America, but differing from those of the eastern hemisphere in some striking features. They have a shorter and stouter beak, more convex above, with two slight teeth on the lower mandible. A well-known species is the Virginian colin (*O. virginianus*), which is abundant in most parts of North America. Another is the Californian quail (*O. californicus*), now often referred to a new genus, Lophortyx.

Orval (or'val), *n.* [Fr. *orvale—or*, gold, and *valoir*, to be worth; lit. worth (its weight in) gold.] A name given to the herb clary.

Orvietan† (or-vi-ē'tan), *n.* [It. *orvietano*, from a charlatan of the town of *Orvieto*, who made himself famous by first pretending to take doses of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote.] A medical composition or electuary believed to be an antidote or counter-poison.

> *Orvietan*, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison; and the reader must be contented for the time he peruses these pages to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar. *Sir W. Scott.*

Oryal† (ō'ri-al), *n.* An oriel.

Orycteropidæ (ō-rik'tèr-op"i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of edentate mammals, comprising only the single genus Orycteropus. See ORYCTEROPUS.

Orycteropus (o-rik-ter'o-pus), *n.* [Gr. *oryktēr*, a digger, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of edentate insectivorous animals, resembling both the ant-eater and the armadillo, agreeing

Orycteropus capensis (Earth-hog).

with the former in its general habits, but, though destitute of scaly armour, more akin to the latter in its anatomical structure. The *O. capensis* has received the name of the aardvark, or earth-hog, from the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, from its habit of burrowing, and from its fancied resemblance to a small short-legged hog. Its taper head and powerful claws are admirably adapted for burrowing. When full grown it measures about 5 feet from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, the latter being nearly half the length of the body.

Oryctognostic† (or'ik-tog-nos"tik), *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy.

Oryctognostically† (or'ik-tog-nos"tik-al-i), *adv.* According to oryctognosy.

Oryctognosy† (or-ik-tog'no-si), *n.* [Gr. *oryktos*, fossil, and *gnōsis*, knowledge.] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals; mineralogy.

Oryctography† (or-ik-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *oryktos*, fossil, and *graphō*, to describe.] That part of natural science in which fossils or minerals are described; oryctology.

Oryctological† (or'ik-to-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to oryctology.

Oryctologist† (or-ik-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who applies himself to or is versed in oryctology.

Oryctology† (or-ik-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *oryktos*, fossil, and *logos*, discourse.] *Lit.* the science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic: formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossils; palæontology.

Oryx (ō'riks), *n.* A name given by the ancients to a species of antelope, a native of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea, the *Antilope Gazella*, or *Oryx bezoartica*. It is of stout build, about 3 feet 6 inches in height, with a sheep-like muzzle, and the horns of the male are from 2 to 3 feet in length, much curved, and directed backwards. The female also has horns. The name is also given to the gemsbok (*Antilope oryx*) of Caffraria, which somewhat resembles, but is quite distinct from the oryx of the ancients.

Oryza (ō-rī'za), *n.* A genus of grasses, including the rice-plant (*O. sativa*); rice. See RICE.

Os (os), *n.* pl. **Ossa** (os'sa). [L.] A bone: used in anatomy.

Os (os), *n.* pl. **Ora** (ō'ra). [L.] A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place: an anatomical term.—*Os uteri*, the orifice of the uterus.

Os, Osar (os, ō'sar), *n.* In *geol.* a Swedish term for certain hillocks or mounds of drift-gravel and sand, of glacial origin—in Scotland called *Kaims*, in Ireland *Eskars* or *Eskirs*. See ESKAR.

Osage-orange (ō'säj-or-anj), *n.* A North American tree (*Maclura aurantiaca*), nat. order Moraceæ, whose wood is much used by American Indians for their bows. It is of a bright yellow colour, and has been introduced into Britain, and in the United States it is frequently kept dwarf and used as a hedge-plant.

Osborne-series (os'born-sē-rēz), *n.* In *geol.* a series of strata of the middle eocene period, occurring near Osborne in the Isle of Wight, of fresh and brackish water origin, and very variable in mineral character and thickness. The fossils of the series are species of Paulu-

dina and Cyprus, and the spore-cases of Chara. Called also *St. Helen's Beds.*

Oscan (os'kan), *n.* An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain, spoken by the Samnites, who lived on the south of Rome. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

Oscheocele (os'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *oschē*, the scrotum, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] Any tumour of the scrotum; a scrotal hernia.

Oscillancy (os'sil-an-si), *n.* State of oscillating or swinging backwards and forwards.

Oscillate (os'sil-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *oscillated;* ppr. *oscillating.* [L. *oscillo, oscillatum*, to swing, from *oscillum*, lit. a little face or masque hung to a tree among the Romans, and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, the mouth, the face.] 1. To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate; as, a pendulum *oscillates.*

Move any body, as a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to *oscillate* in an arch of the same circle, until the known causes make it rest. *Burke.*

Hence—2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.

The amount of superior families *oscillates* rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. *De Quincey.*

Oscillating (os'sil-lāt-ing), *a.* Moving backward and forward; vibrating; specifically, in *bot.* adhering slightly by the middle, so that the two halves are nearly equally balanced, and swing freely backwards and forwards. — *Oscillating cylinder*, an engine cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—*Oscillating piston*, an engine piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.

Oscillation (os-sil-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *oscillatio*, from *oscillo*, to swing. See OSCILLATE.] The act of oscillating; the state of moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum; vibration. 'The perpetual *oscillations* of this elastic and restless element (air).' *Berkeley.*

His (Mackintosh's) mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the *oscillation* were not very remote. *Macaulay.*

— *Angular oscillation*, gyration.— *Axis of oscillation, centre of oscillation.* See under AXIS, CENTRE, and PENDULUM.

Oscillative (os'sil-lāt-iv), *a.* Having a tendency to oscillate; vibratory. 'The *oscillative* antagonism between incompatible paradoxes.' *Is. Taylor.*

Oscillator (os'sil-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which oscillates.—2. One of the Oscillatoria.

Oscillatoria, Oscillatoriæ (os'sil-la-tō''ri-a, os'sil-la-tō''ri-ē), *n. pl.* A group or genus of confervoid Algæ, consisting of cylindrical filaments, branched, spiral or moniliform, composed of protoplasmic substance invested by a continuous cellular sheathing or tubular cell-membrane, and exhibiting a regular motion backwards and forwards like that of a pendulum. They occur chiefly in damp ground, forming wide and continuous strata. A few are truly marine.

Oscillatoriaceæ (os'sil-la-tō'ri-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* See OSCILLATORIA.

Oscillatory (os'sil-la-to-ri), *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating, or increasing their vibrations or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

Oscitancy (os'si-tan-si), *n.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth, and *cito*, to move quickly, from *cieo*, to put in motion.] 1. The act of gaping or yawning.—2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dulness. 'It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers.' *Addison.*

He expresses in them no sort of humane sentiment towards these unfortunate men, but the utmost indignation at the *oscitancy* of those in power, which connived at the public demonstrations of sympathy. *Hallam.*

Oscitant (os'si-tant), *a.* 1. Yawning; gaping. 2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. 'Our *oscitant* lazy piety.' *Dr. H. More.*

Oscitantly (os'si-tant-li), *adv.* In an oscitant manner; yawningly; drowsily. 'Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected.' *Dr. H. More.*

Oscitate (os'si-tāt), *v.i.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn.] To yawn; to gape with sleepiness.

Oscitation (os-si-tā'shon), *n.* The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness. 'My treatise on *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.' *Tatler.*

Osculant (os'kū-lant), *a.* [See OSCULATE.] 1. Kissing.—2. In *systematic classification*, approaching in character, or on the border between two groups: applied to plants or animals; thus the genera by which two families approximate are called *osculant* genera. The term *interosculant* is sometimes employed with the same meaning. *Dana.*—3. Adhering closely; embracing: applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

Osculary† (os'kū-la-ri), *n.* Same as *Osculatory.* 'Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.' *Latimer.*

Osculate (os'kū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *osculated;* ppr. *osculating.* [L. *osculor*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, the mouth.] 1. To salute with a kiss; to kiss.—2. In *geom.* to touch, as one curve another, when, at the point of contact, both have a common curvature.

Osculate (os'kū-lāt), *v.i.* 1. To kiss one another; to kiss.—2. In *geom.* to touch; as, curves *osculate.*

Osculating (os'kū-lāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Kissing; coming in contact; touching: a geometrical term.—*Osculating circle*, one the radius of whose curve, at any particular point of another curve, is of the same length as that of the curve in question at that particular point.—*Osculating elements*, in *astron.* the elements of an orbit corrected to any epoch for the effect of planetary perturbation.—*Osculating helix of a non-plane curve*, the common helix which passes through three consecutive points, and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.—*Osculating plane*, the plane passing through, and determined by, three consecutive points of any curve in space.—*Osculating right cone of a non-plane curve*, a right cone three consecutive tangent planes of which coincide with three consecutive osculating planes of the curve.—*Osculating sphere*, the sphere which passes through, and is determined by, four consecutive points of a curve of double curvature.

Osculation (os-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *osculatio*, a kissing.] The act of osculating; a kissing; specifically, in *geom.* the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve.—*Point of osculation*, the point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature.

Osculatory (os'kū-la-to-ri), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to kissing; kissing.

The two ladies went through the *osculatory* ceremony which they were in the habit of performing. *Thackeray.*

2. In *geom.* having the same curvature at the point of contact.

Osculatory (os'kū-la-to-ri), *n.* *Eccles.* a tablet or board with the picture of Christ or the Virgin, &c., which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose.

Osculatrix (os'kū-lāt-riks), *n.* In *geom.* a curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at a given point, than any other curve of the same kind.

Oscule (os'kūl), *n.* [L. *osculum*, a small mouth.] A small bilabiate aperture.

Osculum (os'kū-lum), *n.* pl. **Oscula** (os'kū-la). In *zool.* (*a*) one of the large exhalant apertures by which a sponge is perforated. (*b*) One of the suckers with which the Tæniada (tape-worms and cystic worms) are provided. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Osier (ō'zhi-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *osier*, Fr. dial. *oisis*, Armor. *ozil, aozil*, an osier; comp. Gr. *oisos*, an osier.] The name given to various species of plants of the genus Salix, or willow. These plants are chiefly employed in basket-making on account of their tough flexible shoots. 'The rank of *osiers* by the murmuring stream.' *Shak.* See SALIX.

Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryden.*

Osier (ō'zhi-ėr), *a.* Made of osier or twigs; like osier. 'This *osier* cage of ours.' *Shak.*

Osier-ait (ō'zhi-ėr-āt), *n.* [*Ait*, a small island.] A small island for growing osiers.

Osier-bed (ō'zhi-ėr-bed), *n.* Same as *Osierholt.*

Osiered (ō'zhi-ėrd), *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers. *Collins.*

Osier-holt (ō'zhi-ėr-hōlt), *n.* [A. Sax. *holt*, a wood.] A place where willows for basket-work are cultivated.

Osiery (ō'zhi-ėr-i), *n.* A place where osiers are grown.

Osiris (ō-sī'ris), *n.* The great Egyptian deity, the eldest son of Seb or Saturn and Nut or Rhea, and husband of Isis. In the Egyptian theogony he was the personation of all physical and moral good, and was styled Manifestor of Good, Lord of Lords, King of the Gods, &c. He fell a prey to the intrigues of his brother Set, the Typhon of the Greeks, who represented the sum of evil agencies, and then became judge of the dead. He is represented under many different forms, and compared sometimes to the sun and sometimes to the Nile. In particular his soul was supposed to animate a sacred bull called Apis, and thus to be continually present among men. (See APIS.) The worship of Osiris was extended over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome, but the attacks of the philosophers and the rise of Christianity overthrew it.

Osiris.

Osite (os'īt), *n.* [L. *os*, a bone.] A name given to Sombrero guano, from its consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals. *Leidy.*

Osleon-iron (os'lē-on-ī''ėrn), *n.* Iron bars specially made for the manufacture of wire.

Osmanli (os-man'lē) *n.* pl. **Osmanlis** (os-man'lēz). [From *Osman* or *Othman*, who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia about the beginning of the fourteenth century.] In Turkey, an official functionary; a placeman. The term *Osmanlis* is often, but erroneously, applied to all Turks.

Osmate (os'māt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of osmic acid.

Osmazome (os'ma-zōm), *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, odour, and *zōmos*, juice.] The name given to the extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the peculiar smell to boiled meat and flavour to soups. It is of a yellowish brown colour, is soluble both in water and alcohol, whether cold or hot, but it does not form a jelly by concentration.

Osmelite (os'mel-īt), *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, smell, and *lithos*, stone.] Same as *Pectolite.*

Osmeroides (os'mėr-oid-ēz), *n.* [L. *osmerus*, the smelt, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus of fossil fishes occurring in the chalk and resembling the smelt, or rather the pearl-side (Scopelus).

Osmia (os'mi-a), *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, containing many species; the mason-bee (which see).

Osmiamic (os-mi-am'ik), *a.* [*Osmium* and *ammonia.*] In *chem.* applied to an acid formed by the action of ammonia on osmic acid. Its formula is $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$.

Osmic (os'mik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or obtained from osmium; as, *osmic* acid (H_2OsO_4). See under OSMIUM.

Osmious (os'mi-us), *a.* Of or belonging to osmium; specifically applied to an oxide of osmium.

Osmiridium (os-mi-rid'i-um), *n.* The natural alloy of iridium and osmium, occurring together with platinum, &c.; in many localities called also *Iridosmine, Iridosmium.* See IRIDOSMINE.

Osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, odour.] Sym. Os. At. wt. 199·0; sp. gr. 21·4. A metal discovered by Mr. Smithson Tennant in 1803, in the grains of native platinum, in combination with iridium. This compound received the name of *osmide of iridium.* It occurs in flat grains and hexagonal crystals. The separation of osmium from iridium is effected by a tedious process. Osmium is a bluish white metal, very hard and more infusible than any other metal. When finely divided this metal readily burns in the air, forming a tetroxide usually called *osmic acid.* This substance is white, very volatile, extremely fusible, soluble in water, and crystallizable. It possesses an extremely disagreeable odour, somewhat resembling that of chlorine. This property suggested the name of the metal. Osmium combines with chlorine in different proportions, and also with sulphur. It forms alloys with some other metals.

Osmometer (os-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ōsmos*,

impulsion, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force.

Osmose (os'mōs), *n.* [Gr. *ōsmos*, an impulse, a pushing, from *ōtheō*, to push.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. It includes *endosmose*, or the tendency of a fluid to pass into another, and *exosmose*, or the tendency of a fluid outward. When two saline solutions, differing in strength and composition, are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other; but they pass with unequal rapidities, so that, after a time, the height of the liquid on each side is different.

Osmotic (os-mot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by osmose; as, *osmotic* force.

Osmunda (os-mun'da), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Osmundaceæ. *O. regalis*, or osmund-royal fern, is a British species. See FLOWERING-FERN.

Osmundaceæ, Osmundineæ (os-mun-dā'sē-ē, os-mun-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of ferns, distinguished by having the thecæ with an operculiform annulus, or without any; reticulated, striated with rays at the apex, bursting lengthwise, and usually externally. The genus Osmunda is the type of the order, the species of which have a somewhat various aspect.

Osmund-royal (os'mund-roi'al), *n.* The *Osmunda regalis*, or flowering-fern, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. It is also used as a tonic and styptic. See FLOWERING-FERN.

Osnaburg (oz'na-bėrg), *n.* A species of coarse linen cloth, originally made at and imported from Osnaburg in Germany.

Osphresiology (os-frē'zi-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *osphrēsis*, a smelling, and *logos*, discourse.] In *med.* a treatise on smell and odours. *Dunglison.*

Osprey, Ospray (os'prā), *n.* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, L. *ossifraga*, the osprey; lit. the bone-breaker—*os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break.] A well-known rapacious bird, of

Osprey (*P. Haliaëtus*).

which only one species is known (*Pandion Haliaëtus*), called also the *Fishing Hawk* or *Fishing Eagle*, and sometimes the *Bald Buzzard*, from the white upon its head. Its length is about 2 feet, and the extent of its wings not less than 5½ feet. It is an inhabitant of nearly the whole of Europe and of Northern Asia. It is also found in North America. It has received the name from fragments of bones having been found in its stomach. Its habitat is on the sea-shore, and on the banks of rivers and lakes. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water. The osprey was anciently supposed to have the power of fascinating its prey before seizing it.

> The *osprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds,
> Which over them the fish no sooner do espy,
> But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy,
> Turning their bellies up, as though their death they saw.
> They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw. *Drayton.*

Oss, † **Osse** † (os), *n.* [Gr. *ossa*, a voice, an ominous voice or sound.] A word uttered unawares, and having the character of a presage; an omen; a prophecy.

> By the power of words and *osses*, the destinies and prodigies of great importance presaged to one place have been clean altered, and transferred to another. *Holland.*

Oss † (os), *v.i.* To prophesy; to presage. *Roger Edgworth.*

Ossean (os'ē-an), *n.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] A bony fish; one of the osseous class of fishes.

Ossein, Osseine (os'ē-in), *n.* 1. Bone tissue. 2. The soft, glue-like substance of bone left after the removal of the earths. Ossein may be separated from the earthy matter by macerating a bone for some time in dilute hydrochloric acid. The calcium salts then gradually dissolve, the mass becomes translucent and soft, and ultimately the cartilage is left free from mineral matter, still retaining, however, the form of the bone. By boiling in water, and on being freed from fat and vascular tissue, it is converted into gelatine. Called also *Bone-cartilage.*

Osselet (os'se-let), *n.* [Fr., a little bone, from L. *os, ossis*, a bone.] 1. A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee among the small bones.—2. The internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

Osseous (os'sē-us), *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, a bone.] Bony; resembling bone.—*Osseous breccia*, a mass of fragments of the bones of animals cemented together by a calcareous or other matter, and commonly found in fissures and caves.

Ossetic (os-set'ik), *a.* Applied to an insulated tribe of people of Mount Caucasus, and to the language spoken by them.

Ossianic (os-si-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Ossian*, the great Celtic poet, or to his poetry; resembling Ossian's poetry.

Ossicle (os'si-kl), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. from *os*, a bone.] 1. A small bone: applied in *anat.* to various small bones of the skeleton. 2. Any hard structure of small size; specifically, applied to the calcareous plates in the integuments of the star-fishes, &c.

Ossiculated (os-sik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Furnished with small bones.

Ossiferous (os-sif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or furnishing bones.—*Ossiferous breccia.* See under OSSEOUS.

Ossific (os-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.

Ossification (os'si-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act of ossifying; the change or process of changing into a bony substance, or the state of being so changed; as, the *ossification* of an artery.

Ossifrage (os'si-frāj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga.* See OSPREY.] A name formerly given to the osprey or its young. The bird intended in the following extract is uncertain.

> These are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls; they shall not be eaten; . . . the eagle, and the *ossifrage*, and the ospray. Lev. xi. 13.

Ossifragous (os-sif'ra-gus), *a.* Breaking or fracturing the bones. [Rare.]

Ossify (os'si-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ossified*; ppr. *ossifying.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones.

> The dilated aorta everywhere in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified.* *Sharpe.*

Ossify (os'si-fī), *v.i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

Ossifying (os'si-fi-ing), *p.* and *a.* Changing into bone; becoming bone. 'The *ossifying* process.' *Dr. Carpenter.*

Ossivorous (os-siv'or-us), *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on bones; eating bones; as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds. 'A dog and other *ossivorous* animals.' *Derham.*

Osspringer, † *n.* An old name for the osprey. *Chapman.*

Ossuary (os'sū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *ossuarium*, from *os*, a bone.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

> Notable lamps, with vessels of oils and aromatical liquors, attended noble *ossuaries.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Ost (ōst). Same as *Oast.*

Osteal (os'tē-al), *a.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone.] Consisting of or pertaining to bone.

Osteine (os'tē-in), *n.* Same as *Ossein.*

Ostend † (os-tend'), *v.t.* To show; to exhibit; to manifest. 'Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend.*' *J. Webster.*

Ostensibility (os-ten'si-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being ostensible.

Ostensible (os-ten'si-bl), *a.* [Fr. *ostensible*, from L. *ostendo*, to show—*ob*, against, towards, and *tendo*, to stretch, to hold out.] 1. Put forth as having a certain character, whether worthy of it or not; appearing in a certain light; hence, frequently, apparent and not real; having something of sham or pretence; pretended; professed: thus we speak of a person's *ostensible* reason or pretext for doing something, meaning either that it is not his real reason or that we are not sure whether it is or not; so the *ostensible* ruler of a country is one who has at least the outward attributes of a ruler.—2. † Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown.

> From Antwerp he (Rubens) was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the *ostensible* history of her life in the Luxemburgh. *Walpole.*

—*Ostensible partner*, in *law*, one whose name is made known, and appears to the world as a partner, and is really such.—*Ostensible, Colourable, Specious, Plausible.* '*Ostensible* is, literally, that which may be (and so is) held out; (1) by way of true account, and (2) by way of fictitious account. The latter is now its more frequent application. That which is *ostensible* presents such an appearance as affords a presumption of reality. *Colourable* denotes that which is so artificially treated as to conceal the truth and lull suspicion, giving an appearance of right or justice. *Specious* is superficially fair, just, or correct, appearing well at first view, but in reality unsound. *Plausible* is said of those things which please the ear and do not satisfy the judgment; while *specious* relates to what pleases the eye, yet is not truly what it seems to be. *Ostensible* causes, pretexts, motives. *Colourable* views, statements, arguments. *Specious* argument, talk. *Plausible* representations, accounts, stories.' *Smith's Synonyms.*

Ostensibly (os-ten'si-bli), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly. 'Where he was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though *ostensibly* acting only in the character of a painter.' *Walpole.*

> What is truly astonishing, the partisans of those two opposite systems were at once prevalent and at once employed, the one *ostensibly* the other secretly, during the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. *Burke.*

Ostensio (os-ten'si-ō), *n.* A tax anciently paid by merchants, &c., for leave to show or expose their goods for sale in markets. *Wharton.*

Ostension (os-ten'shon), *n.* *Eccles.* the exposition of the sacrament of the host.

Ostensive (os-ten'siv), *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting.—*Ostensive demonstration*, in *math.* one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

Ostensively (os-ten'siv-li), *adv.* In an ostensive manner; in appearance. '*Ostensively* exceeding wise.' *Lloyd.*

Ostensory (os-ten'so-ri), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a monstrance or transparent shrine for the exposition of the host. Called also *Remonstrance* and *Theotheca.*

Ostent † (os'tent), *n.* [L. *ostentum*, from *ostendo*, to show.] 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

> Use well the observance of civility,
> Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
> To please his grandam. *Shak.*

2. Show; manifestation; token. 'Such fair *ostents* of love.' *Shak.*—3. A prodigy; a portent; anything ominous. 'Latinus frighted with this dire *ostent.*' *Dryden.*

Ostentate † (os'ten-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *ostento*, to show off, to display, intens. of *ostendo*, to show. See OSTENSIBLE.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ostentation (os-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *ostentatio*, from *ostento.* See OSTENTATE.] 1. Ambitious display; vain show; pretentious parade; display dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. 'A vain *ostentation* of wit.' *Addison.*

> He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes inclined to *ostentation.* *Atterbury.*

2. External semblance or appearance. 'Maintain a mourning *ostentation.*' *Shak.*—3. † A show or spectacle.

> The king would have me present the princes with some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shak.*

SYN. Parade, display, show, flourish, pageantry, pomp, pompousness, vaunting, boasting.

Ostentatious (os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Characterized by ostentation; making a display from vanity; fond of showing off one's good qualities, possessions, acts, and the like. 'Far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do.' *Dryden.*—2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as, *ostentatious*

ornaments.—SYN. Pompous, boastful, vaunting, showy, gaudy.

Ostentatiously (os-ten-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with vain display; boastfully. *Johnson.*

Ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity; ostentation.

Ostentator† (os'ten-tāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. *Sherwood.*

Ostentive† (os-ten'tiv), *a.* Ostentatious. *Stirling.*

Ostentous† (os-ten'tus), *a.* Fond of making a show. 'Pomp and *ostentous* circumstances.' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Osteocele (os'tē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kēlē*, a rupture.] In *pathol.* a hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony.

Osteocolla (os'tē-ō-kol''la), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue.] 1. A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds. It takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.—2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

Osteocope (os'tē-ō-kōp), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kopos*, labour, uneasiness.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone; bone-ache. *Dunglison.*

Osteodentine (os'tē-ō-den''tin), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] That modification of dentine observed in the teeth of the cachalot and some others of the Cetacea, as also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals.

Osteogenesis, Osteogeny (os'tē-ō-jen''e-sis, os-tē-oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *genesis*, generation, origin.] The formation or growth of bone.

Whatever may be the precise mode of the formation of the lacunæ and canaliculi, it may be considered as a well-established fact, that the production of concentric layers of osseous substance within the Haversian canals takes place in a manner that more closely corresponds with the intra-membranous, than with the intra-cartilaginous form of *osteogenesis.* *Dr. Carpenter.*

Osteographer (os-tē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *graphō*, to describe.] An anatomist who describes the bony part of the body, or the skeleton.

Osteography (os-tē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the bones; osteology. *Craik.*

Osteolepis (os-tē-ol'e-pis), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of ganoid fishes from the old red sandstone, with an exoskeleton of enamelled bone, and an endoskeleton of cartilage. It differed from its allies in having two anal and two dorsal fins alternating with each other.

Osteolite (os'tē-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *lithos*, a stone.] An earthy kind of phosphate of lime, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hanau, and in Amberg in the Erzgebirge.

Osteologer (os-tē-ol'o-jėr), *n.* An osteologist.

Osteologic, Osteological (os'tē-ō-loj''ik, os'-tē-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to osteology or a description of the bones.

Osteologically (os'tē-ō-loj''ik-al-li), *adv.* According to osteology.

Osteologist (os-tē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones of animals.

Osteology (os-tē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the physical and chemical properties of the osseous tissue, and of the form, development, articulations, &c., of the various bones of which the skeleton is composed.

Osteoma (os-tē-ō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone.] In *pathol.* a bony tumour.

Osteomalakia (os'tē-ō-ma-lā''ki-a), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *malakos*, soft.] In *pathol.* a diseased softening of the bones in adults.

Osteomanty (os'tē-ō-man-ti), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by means of bones. *Selden.*

Osteoplasty (os'tē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *plassō*, to form.] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied. *Dunglison.*

Osteopterygious (os-tē-op'tėr-ij''i-us), *a.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *pterygion*, a fin.] Same as *Acanthopterygious.*

Osteo-sarcoma, Osteo-sarcosis (os'tē-ō-sar-kō''ma, os'tē-ō-sar-kō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *sarkōma, sarkōsis*, from *sarx*, flesh.] Disease of the bony tissue which consists in softening of its laminæ, and their transformation into a fleshy substance analogous to that of cancer. *Dunglison.*

Osteotome (os-tē'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* a saw-like instrument for cutting bones; specifically, one for cutting the bones of the fœtal cranium when it is necessary to reduce it considerably to facilitate delivery. *E. H. Knight.*

Osteotomy (os-tē-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The dissection of bones.

Osteozoa (os'tē-ō-zō''a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *zōon*, an animal.] In *zool.* a term sometimes used as an equivalent to Vertebrata.

Osteozoaria (os'tē-ō-zō-ā''ri-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Osteozoa.*

Ostiary (os'ti-a-ri), *n.* [L.L. *ostiarium, ostiarius*, from L. *ostium*, door, entrance, river mouth.] 1.† The mouth of a river.

The Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A doorkeeper.

The office of the *ostiary* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestry. *Weever.*

Ostiolum (os-ti'ō-lum), *n.* [L., dim. of *ostium*, a door.] In *bot.* the orifice of the perithecium of some fungi, as Sphæria.

Ostitis (os-ti'tis), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of a bone.

Ostler (os'lėr). See HOSTLER.

Ostleress (os'lėr-es), *n.* A female ostler. *Fuller.* 'A plump arm'd *ostleress* and a stable wench.' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]

Ostlery† (os'lėr-i). See HOSTLERY.

Ostmen (ost'men), *n.* [G. and Sw. *ost, osten*, Dan. *ost, östen*, the east. See EAST.] East man: the name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

Ostracea (os-trā'shē-a), *n.* [New L. *ostracea*, from L. *ostrea, ostreum*, Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster.] The family of bivalves, of which the genus Ostrea (the oyster) is the type, and which is characterized by the mouth being widely open, without special orifices. See OYSTER.

Ostracean (os-trā'shē-an), *n.* A bivalve mollusc of the family Ostracea.

Ostracion (os-trā'shi-on), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon*,

Ostracion triqueter (Trunk-fish).

a shell.] A genus of teleostean fishes of the sub-order Plectognathi, in which the body is entirely inclosed, with the exception of the tail, in an immovable case composed of large ganoid plates firmly united to one another at their edges; trunk-fishes. There is little muscular substance, but the liver yields much oil. The species are mostly found in the Indian and American seas; none are British.

Ostracism (os'tra-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakismos*, from *ostrakon*, a shell, a voting tablet.] 1. A political measure practised among the ancient Athenians by which persons considered dangerous to the state were banished by public vote for a term of years, with leave to return to the enjoyment of their estates at the end of the period. It takes this name from the shell or tablet by which each person recorded his vote. Hence—2. Banishment in general; expulsion; separation.

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism* and departs. *Donne.*

Ostracite (os'tra-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakitēs*, from *ostrakon*, a shell.] A term occasionally applied to any fossil oyster or oyster-like shell whose species is undetermined. *Page.*

Ostracize, Ostracise (os'tra-siz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ostracized*; ppr. *ostracizing.* 1. To exile by ostracism; to banish by popular vote, as personages dreaded for influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. Hence—2. To banish from society; to put under the ban; to exclude from public or private favour.

The democratic stars did rise
And all that worth from hence did *ostracise.*
Marvell.

Ostracoda (os-tra-kō'da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] An order of entomostracous crustaceans, in which the body is entirely inclosed under a large shield, having the form of a bivalve shell. The gills are attached to the posterior jaws, and there are only two pairs of feet, which serve for locomotion but not for swimming, that function being served by the antennæ. Some of the members have a distinct heart, as those of the genus Cypridina, but it is wanting in most. The principal genus of this order is Cypris, the species of which are inhabitants of pools and streams. The genus Cypridina is found in the sea.

Ostracostei (os-tra-kos'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] A family of extinct placoganoid fishes having the head and generally the anterior part of the trunk encased in a strong armour composed of numerous large ganoid plates immovably joined to one another. The posterior part of the body was more or less completely unprotected. It includes the genera Pterichthys, Pteraspis, Cephalaspis, Coccosteus, &c., all of which seem to have been extinct since the close of the Devonian period. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Ostrea (os'trē-a), *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] A genus of marine lamellibranchiate molluscs; the oysters. The common edible oyster is the *O. edulis.* See OYSTER.

Ostreaceous (os-trē-ā'shus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Ostracea, or oyster family.

Ostreaculture (os'trē-a-kul''tūr), *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster, and *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

Ostreidæ (os-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which Ostrea (the oyster) is the type genus.

Ostreophagist (os-trē-of'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, and *phagō*, to eat.] One who feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.

Ostrich (os'trich), *n.* [O.Fr. *ostruche, ostruce*, Mod. Fr. *autruche*, Sp. *avestruz*, from L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthio*, Gr. *struthiōn*, an ostrich.] A large cursorial bird of the genus Struthio, family Struthionidæ. The true or African ostrich (*S. camelus*) inhabits the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, and is the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The head and neck are nearly naked, and the quill-feathers of the wings and tail have their barbs wholly disconnected. It is for these white plumes that the bird is chiefly hunted and reared in domestication, as they are highly esteemed as articles of dress and decoration. The legs are extremely strong, the thighs are naked, and the tarsi are covered with scales. There are only two toes, the hallux or hind toe being wanting. The pubic bones are united, a conformation occurring in no other bird. The wings are of small size and are incapable of being used as organs of flight, but the birds can run with extraordinary speed, outdistancing the fleetest horse. The food consists of grass, grain, and substances of

African Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

a vegetable nature, and to aid in the trituration of this food the ostrich swallows large stones, bits of iron and glass, or

other hard materials that come in the way. Ostriches are polygamous, each male consorting with several females, and they generally keep together in larger or smaller flocks. The eggs are of great size, averaging 3 lbs. each in weight, and several hens often lay in the same nest, which is merely a hole scraped in the sand. The eggs appear to be hatched mainly by the exertions of both parents relieving each other in the task of incubation, but also partly by the heat of the sun. The South African ostrich is often considered as a distinct species under the name of *S. australis*. Three South American birds of the same family (Struthionidæ), but of the genus Rhea, are popularly known as the American ostrich, and are very closely allied to the true ostrich, differing chiefly in having three-toed feet and each toe armed with a claw. The best known of the three is *R. americana*, the *nandu*, or *nanduguaçu* of the Brazilians, inhabiting the great American pampas south of the equator. It is considerably smaller than the true ostrich, and its plumage is much inferior. *R. Darwinii*, a native of Patagonia, is still smaller. The third species is the *R. macrorhyncha*, so called from its long bill.

Ostrich-board (os'trich-bōrd), *n.* In *mediæval arch.* wainscot.

Ostridge† (os'trij), *n.* The ostrich. *Shak.*

Ostriferous (os-trif'ėr-us), *a.* Producing or containing oysters.

Ostrogoth (os'trō-goth), *n.* [L.L. *ostrogothus*, from *ostrus*, eastern (G. *ost*, east), and *Gothus*, a Goth.] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths. See GOTH.

Ostrogothic (os-trō-goth'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the Ostrogoths.

Ostrya (os'tri-a), *n.* [Gr. *ostrya*, a tree with hard wood.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Corylaceæ; hop-hornbean. It derives its English name from its inflorescence, consisting, in the female, of scales packed closely over each other, so as to resemble very much the catkin of a hop, and from its foliage being similar to that of the hornbeam. Two species are known, the *O. vulgaris*, a native of the south of Europe, and *O. virginiana*, of the United States. Both form handsome deciduous trees.

Oswego-starch (os-wē'gō-starch), *n.* A very fine kind of starch made from Indian corn or maize, in the town of *Oswego*, in the state of New York. *Simmonds.*

Oswego-tea (*os-wē'gō-tē*), *n.* [From *Oswego*, a town in the state of New York.] A North American plant, the *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a very grateful and refreshing odour, resembling that of mint or sage. They are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.

Otacoustic (ō-ta-kous'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, and *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing, from *akouō*, to hear.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

Otacoustic, Otacousticon (ō-ta-kous'tik, ō-ta-kous'tik-on), *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing; an ear-trumpet.

Otaheite-salep (ō-tä-hī'tē-sal'ep), *n.* Another name for Tacca starch or Tahiti arrowroot: from Tahiti or *Otaheite*, the principal of the Society Islands.

Otalgia (ō-tal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *algos*, pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

Otalgic (ō-tal'jik), *n.* A remedy for the ear-ache.

Otalgy (ō'tal-ji), *n.* Same as *Otalgia*.

Otaria (ō-tā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared, from *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear.] A genus of seals, characterized by having projecting external ears, and by the double cutting edge of the four middle upper incisors. The members of this genus are found both in the seas of the northern and of the southern hemisphere, and are divided into hair-seals and fur-seals, the latter furnishing the sealskin of commerce. One of the genus is the *O. jubata*, or sea-lion. See SEA-LION, and SEAL.

Otary (ō'ta-ri), *n.* A seal of the genus Otaria.

Otheoscope (ō'thē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ōtheō*, to push, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument akin to the radiometer.

Other (uтн'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [A. Sax. *ōther*, O. Sax. *ōthar*, *andar*, O. Fris. *other*, *ander*, D. and G. *ander*, Icel. *annar*, Dan. *anden*, Goth. *anthar*; cog. Lith. *antras*, L. *alter*, Skr. *anyatara*, compar. of *anya*—other. All these are comparative forms, the Skr. *anyatara* in particular being clearly seen to be so. In A. Sax. the *n* is omitted as in other cases before *th*. See N.] 1. Not the same; different from that which has been specified; not identical; second of two; additional; remaining.

Whoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. Matt. v. 39.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke.*

2. Not this but the contrary; opposite, as, the *other* side of the street.—3. Used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

They asked *each other* of their welfare. Exod. xviii. 7.

4. Opposed to *some*.

Some fell among thorns . . . but *other* fell into good ground. Mat. xiii. 7, 8.

Sometimes it is used adjectively with *some*.

Of good actions some are better than *other some*. *Hooker.*

5.† The other; another: in this sense preceded by a comparative and *than*.

He put it by thrice, every time gentler than *other*. *Shak.*

6.† Left as opposed to right.

Her *other* leg was lame, that she n'ote walke. *Spenser.*

A distaffe in her *other* hand she had. *Spenser.*

Other is often used substantively, and in this use has the plural number and the sign of the possessive case.

The fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to *others*. Ps. xlix. 10.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire his jewels, and this *other's* house. *Shak.*

Other is sometimes put elliptically for *any other thing*; anything else.

It was impossible that either man or woman should do *other* than look at her. Neither man nor woman for some minutes did do *other*. *Trollope.*

—*The other day*, on some day not long past but left indefinite: not long ago; quite recently. —*Every other*, every second; as, *every other* day; *every other* week.

Other,† *conj.* Or; either. *Chaucer.*

Othergates† (uтн'ėr-gāts), *adv.* [*Other*, and *gate*, a way or manner.] In another manner.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shak.*

Otherguess (uтн'ėr-ges), *a.* [Corrupted from *otherguise*.] Of another kind or sort.

This world contains *otherguess* sorrows than yours. *C. Reade.*

Otherguise (uтн'ėr-gīz), *a.* [*Other*, and *guise*, manner.] Of another kind: now generally written and pronounced *Otherguess*.

Otherness (uтн'ėr-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being other; alterity.

Otherwards (uтн'ėr-wėrdz), *adv.* In another direction. *Carlyle.*

Otherwhere (uтн'ėr-whār), *n.* [*Other* and *where*.] In some other place, or in other places; elsewhere.

One hath had the vision face to face,
And now his chair desires him here in vain,
However they may crown him *otherwhere*.
Tennyson.

Otherwhile, Otherwhiles (uтн'ėr-whīl, uтн'ėr-whīlz), *adv.* [*Other* and *while*.] At other times.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks. *Sir G. Buck.*

Otherwhiles the famish'd English . . .
Faintly besiege us. *Shak.*

Otherwise (uтн'ėr-wīz), *adv.* [*Other*, and *wise*, manner.] 1. In a different manner; differently; not so. 'If it proves he's *otherwise*.' *Shak.* 'If this be *otherwise*.' *Shak.*

God forbid it should be *otherwise*. *Shak.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

—*Rather . . . than otherwise*, rather one thing, of one character, or in one condition than its opposite; rather than not.

A lady as keeper of the place would be *rather* a catch *than otherwise*. *Dickens.*

Not that he cared about P. being snubbed—that he *rather* enjoyed *than otherwise*. *R. B. Kimball.*

Otherwise (uтн'ėr-wīz), *conj.* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, *otherwise* he had been executed. *Shak.*

Otic (ot'ik), *a.* [Fr. *otique*, from Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.] Belonging or relating to the ear.

Otic (ot'ik), *n.* A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

Otidæ (ō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ōtis*, a bustard.] A family of grallatorial birds peculiar to the eastern hemisphere; the bustards. They have stoutish bodies, strong limbs, long neck and legs. With the plovers, lapwings, &c., they constitute the section Pressirostres of the order Grallatores.

Otidinæ (ō-ti-dī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Otidæ or bustards. The type is *Otis tarda*, the great bustard, abounding in Southern Russia, Italy, and Spain.

Otiose (ō'shi-ōs), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, from *otium*, leisure.] Idle; unemployed; being at rest or ease.

The true keeping of the Sabbath was not that *otiose* and unprofitable cessation from even good deeds which they would enforce. *Alford.*

Otiosity (ō-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being otiose; ease; relief from labour; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified *otiosity*, such as became a person of his eminence. *Thackeray.*

Otis (ō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ōtis*, a bustard.] A genus of grallatorial birds; the bustard (which see).

Otitis (ō-tī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear, accompanied with intense pain.

Otoba-fat (ō-tō'ba-fat), *n.* A substance obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It is nearly colourless, buttery, smells like nutmegs when fresh, disagreeably in the melted state.

Otoconite (ō-tok'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *konis*, dust.] A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule of the ear.

Otocrane (ot'ō-krān), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *kranion*, the skull.] In *anat.* that part of the skull containing the internal ear.

Otocyon (ō-tō'si-on), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *kyōn*, a dog.] A pretty little species of fox living in Southern Africa, and remarkable for its enormous ears. It is gray in colour, but has a full black tail.

Otography (ō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *graphō*, to describe.] That branch of anatomy which describes the ear.

Otolite, Otolith (ō'tō-līt, ō'tō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *lithos*, a stone.] The name given to small vibrating calcareous bodies contained in the membranous cavities or labyrinths of the ears of some animals, especially of fishes and fish-like amphibia.

Otolitic, Otolithic (ōt-ō-lit'ik, ōt-ō-lith'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an otolite.

Otology (ō-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which concerns itself with the ear; a treatise on the ear.

Otopathy (ō-top'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *pathos*, a disease.] A diseased condition of the ear.

Otopteris (ō-top'te-ris), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, and *pteris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns having simply pinnated leaves, whose leaflets are auricled at the base, where they join the rachis by a narrow stalk, and are furnished with veins which proceed directly from the base to the apex without any attempt at forming a midrib. Five species are known, chiefly from the lias and oolitic formations, of which they are a characteristic feature.

Otorrhœa (ō-tor-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *rheō*, to flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ears.

Otoscope (ot'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *skopeō*, to examine.] In *surg.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear. It is an elastic stethoscope having its ends tipped with ivory, one to be inserted into the meatus of the patient and the other applied to the ear of the examiner. *Dunglison.*

Otosteal (ō-tos'tē-al), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, and *osteon*, a bone.] A bone of the ear. *Owen.*

Otozoum (ōt-ō-zō'um), *n.* [Gr. *Otus*, a fabled prehistoric giant, and *zōon*, an animal.] The name given to certain gigantic footsteps of an unknown animal, probably batrachian, found in the new red sandstone of Connecticut.

Ottar (ot'tär), *n.* A term applied to the aromatic essence extracted from flowers. See ATTAR.

Ottava rima (ot-tä'va rē'ma), *n.* [It., eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form

of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately and the last two form a couplet, the lines being in the proper Italian metre, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron has employed it with great success in his *Beppo* and *Don Juan*.

Otter (ot'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *otter, otor, oter,* D. and G. *otter,* Dan. *odder,* Icel. *otr;* cog. Lith. *ûdra,* Rus. and Pol. *wydra.*] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, of the genus Lutra, of which there are several species. They all have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. The common river otter, the *Lutra vulgaris* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible, palmated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place at which it dived. The weight of a full-grown male is from 20 to 24 lbs., and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of otters which are found in different parts of the world do not greatly differ from the common otter. The sea-otter is of larger size, and forms the type of a distinct sub-genus, Enhydra, which connects the otter with the seal. The fur of the otter is much prized, being very dense and fine, especially that of the American otter. The fur of the sea-

Otter (*Lutra vulgaris*).

otter is also prized. The flesh of the otter is rank and fishy.—2. A destructive instrument whose use in fishing is now illegal, so called from its deadly character. It consists of a float from which several lines hang. It is either trailed or moored.

Otter (ot'ėr), *n.* Corruption of *Arnotto* (which see).

Otter-dog, Otter-hound (ot'ėr-dog, ot'ėr-hound), *n.* A variety of hound employed in the chase of the otter.

Otter-shell (ot'ėr-shel), *n.* The *Lutraria maxima,* otherwise called great clam, a shell-fish common on the north-west coast of America, where it is much eaten by the Indians, especially in winter, being preserved by smoking.

Otter-spear (ot'ėr-spēr), *n.* A spear for killing otters.

Otto (ot'tō). See ATTAR.

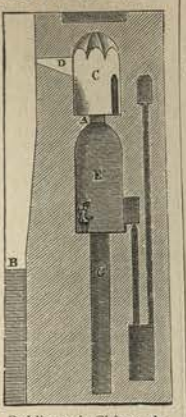
Ottoman (ot'tō-man), *a.* [From *Othoman, Othman,* or *Osman,* the name of a sultan who laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in Asia about the beginning of the fourteenth century.] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks; as, the *Ottoman* power or empire.

Ottoman (ot'tō-man), *n.* 1. A Turk. 'Emperor, *Ottoman,* which shall win?' *Tennyson.*—2. A kind of a couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

Ottomite † (ot'tō-mīt), *n.* Ottoman. *Shak.*

Ouarine (ö'a-rin), *n.* [Fr.] A species of Brazilian monkey of the genus Mycetes (*M. Beelzebub*).

Oubliette (ö-bli-et), *n.* [Fr., from *oublier,* L. *obliviscor,* to forget.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly, and existing in some old castles or other buildings. The oubliettes shown in the adjoining cut consist, it will be seen, of two dungeons, an upper (E) and a lower (G), the latter descending far below the bottom of the moat B. The descent from the ground-floor of the château into the vaulted chamber C is by a spiral staircase. The opening into the dungeon E is in the centre of the floor of C, and exactly corresponds with the opening into the well-like dungeon below. From the trap A a prisoner could be let down into the well without previously placing him in the dungeon E. D is a small aperture in the outer wall admitting light to the chamber C.



Oubliettes in Château de Pierrefonds.—Viollet-le-Duc.

The place was utterly dark, the *oubliette,* I suppose, of the accursed convent.
Sir W. Scott.

Ouch (ouch), *n.* [From O. E. *nouch,* the *n* being dropped from being confounded with that of the indefinite article; comp. *eyas* for *neyas, nias.*] 1. A bezel or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. Ex. xxviii. 11.—2. A carcanet or other ornament; an ornament of gold; a jewel; a brooch for fastening a dress. 'What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches.*' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. † The blow given by a boar's tusk.—4. † A tumour or boil on the skin; a carbuncle.

Up starts as many aches in's bones
As there are *ouches* in his skin. *Chapman.*

Oudenodon (ou-den'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *oudeis, oudenos,* none, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] A genus of fossil cryptodont reptiles, that is, reptiles whose teeth are either concealed or absent, whose remains were discovered in argillaceous limestone in Southern Africa.

Ought (ąt), *n.* Aught; anything.

If the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

Ought, † *adv.* In any way; in any degree; at all. *Chaucer.*

Ought (ąt), *v. auxil.* [Originally the preterite tense of the verb *to owe,* A. Sax. *ágan,* to have or possess, but now used without difference of form both as a present and as a preterite: *I ought, thou oughtest, he ought; we, ye, they ought,* to do or to have done.] 1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

We then that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. Rom. xv. 1.

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. Mat. xxv. 27.

2. To be necessary; to behove.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into his glory? Luke xxiv. 26.

3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be. Jam. iii. 10.

4. † Used as the preterite of *owe* in sense of to own; owned. 'The knight the which that castle *ought.*' *Spenser.*—5. † Used as a preterite and past participle of *owe* in sense of to be bound to pay; owed. 'The love and duty I long have *ought* you.' *Spelman.* 'That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought.*' *Dryden.*—6. † Used impersonally. 'Wel *ought* us werke.' *Chaucer.*

Ought (ąt), *n.* [A corruption of *nought.*] A vulgar name for a cipher.

'Three score and ten,' said Chuffey, '*ought* and carry seven. Some men are so strong that they live to four score—four times *ought's* an *ought,* four times two's an eight—eighty.' *Dickens.*

Oughten, † pl. of *ought. Chaucer.*

Oughtlins (ąt'linz), *n.* Anything in the least; in any degree. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Oughtness (ąt'nes), *n.* The state of being as a thing ought to be; rightness. [Rare.]

Ouistiti (ö-is'ti-ti), *n.* A name given to the marmoset, a beautiful little monkey of tropical America, on account of its little whistling note.

Oulong (ö'long), *n.* Same as *Oolong.*

Oulorrhagy (ö-lor'ra-ji), *n.* [Gr. *oulon,* the gum, and *rhagē,* a breaking forth, from *rēgnynai,* to break forth.] In *med.* bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums. Written also *Ulorrhagia.*

Ounce (ouns), *n.* [L. *uncia,* the twelfth part of anything; whence also *inch,* which is but a different form of the same word.] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains, the ounce being therefore 480 grains; in avoirdupois weight the ounce is equal to 437½ grains troy.—2. A money of account in Morocco, worth about $3\frac{1}{10}d.$ sterling.

Ounce (ouns). [Fr. *once,* Sp. *onza,* It. *lonza,* probably from Per. *youz,* an ounce. Chevallet derives it from L. *lynx,* but Littré thinks it more probable that the Italian should have gained its initial *l* by agglutination of the article than that the French and Spanish forms should have lost it.] An animal of the genus Felis (*F. uncia*). It is generally of a cream colour, spotted like the panther, to which animal it bears a great resemblance, but it is somewhat less in size, and is not so fierce and dangerous. It is about 3½ feet in length. It inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, and in many places is trained for hunting. The same name has been given to the American jaguar. Written also *Once.*

Ounde, † *n.* [Fr. *onde,* a wave.] Work waving up and down; a kind of lace; a curl. *Halliwell.*

Oundie, † **Ounding,** † *a.* [Fr. *onde,* L. *unda,* a wave.] Waving; imitating waves. *Chaucer.*

Oundy (oun'di), *a.* [L. *unda,* a wave.] In *her.* same as *Ondé, Ondy.*

Ouphe, † **Ouph** † (öf), *n.* [See OAF.] A fairy; a goblin; an elf. 'Like urchins, *ouphes,* and fairies, green and white.' *Shak.*

Ouphen † (öf'en), *a.* Elfish. 'Ye *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny.' *Shak.*

Our (our), *a.* [A. Sax. *úre,* of us, our, contr. from *úser,* our, from *ús,* us; G. *unser,* Goth. *unsar,* our.] Pertaining or belonging to us; as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops. *Ours* is a later possessive form from *our,* and is used in place of *our* and a noun, thus standing to *our* in the same relation as *hers* to *her, yours* to *your, mine* to *my,* &c.; as, the book is *ours,* that is, our book.

Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects.
Atterbury.

Ourang-outang (ö-rang'ö-tang''), *n.* See ORANG-OUTANG.

Ouranographist (ou-ra-nog'ra-fist), *n.* Same as *Uranographist.*

Ouranography (ou-ra-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ouranos,* heaven, and *graphō,* to describe.] Same as *Uranography.*

Ourari, *n.* See CURARI.

Ourebi (ou're-bī), *n.* A pretty South African antelope (*Scopophorus ourebi*) frequenting open plains. It is of a pale dun colour, and the male has sharp, strong, and deeply-ringed horns. It is about 2 feet high.

Ouretic (ou-ret'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from urine.

Ourie. See OORIE.

Ourology, Ouroscopy (ou-rol'o-ji, ou-ros'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ouron,* urine, *logos,* discourse, and *skopeō,* to view.] The judgment of diseases from an examination of the urine.

Ours (ourz), *pron.* See OUR.

Ourself (our'self), *pron.* Myself; generally added after *we* and *us,* though sometimes without either: used chiefly in the regal or formal style. 'Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us.' *Clarendon.*

What touches *us ourself* shall be last served.
Shak.

Ourselves (our'selvz), pl. of *ourself.* We or us, not others: often when used as a nominative added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; when in the objective often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us;* as, we blame *ourselves* greatly. 'Safe in *ourselves,* while on *ourselves* we stand.' *Dryden.*

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do. *Locke.*

Ousel, Ouzel (ö'zl), *n.* [A. Sax. *ósle,* an ousel, probably the same word as O.H.G. *amisala,* G. *amsel,* an ousel, the *m* being lost and the vowel lengthened before *s;* comp. *goose, housel* (from *hunsel*).] An old or poetical name for the blackbird. 'The *ousel* cock so black of hue, with orange-tawny bill.' *Shak.*

The mellow *ouzel* fluted in the elm. *Tennyson.*

The name is also applied with qualifications to other birds of the thrush family. Thus one British thrush is the *ring-ouzel.* The water-ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*) is a bird otherwise called the *dipper.* See DIPPER.

Ousen (ou'sn), *n.* Oxen. [Scotch.]

Oust (oust), *v. t.* [O.Fr. *ouster,* Mod. Fr. *ôter,* supposed to be from L.L. *hausto, haustare,*

to remove, to draw out, a freq. from L. *haurio*, to draw out.] 1.† To take away; to remove. *Sir M. Hale.*—2. To eject; to turn out; to dispossess. 'From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me.' *Tennyson.*

Afterward the lessor, reversioner, or remainderman or any stranger doth eject or *oust* the lessee of his term. *Blackstone.*

Oust (oust), *n.* Same as *Oast.*

Ouster (oust'ėr), *n.* In *law*, a putting out of possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection. Such dispossession may be either of the freehold or of chattels real.

Out (out), *adv.* [A. Sax. O. Sax. O. Fris. Icel. and Goth. *út*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, D. *uit*, O.H.G. *ûz*, Mod.G. *aus*, out. Farther connections doubtful.] 1. Marking locality, position, or relations in space. (*a*) On or towards the outside; not in or within; on or to the exterior; without; beyond certain limits; removed from what contains: opposed to *in*, *into*, or *within*; as, to go *out* and come *in*; to rush *out*.

If I see a sword *out*, my finger itches to make one. *Shak.*

(*b*) Not in-doors; not at home; abroad; beyond usual limits; as, he was *out* when I called; he was not *out* to-day.

The waters are *out* again in the low-lying grounds. *Dickens.*

Hence, in the field as soldiers, and particularly, engaged in a duel; as, he has been *out* several times, that is, in several duels; to call a person *out*, to challenge him to a duel.

We must have him *out*, Harry. *Thackeray.*

2. Of other relations or conditions than those of space: (*a*) in a state of disclosure or discovery; not concealed; not in a state of obscurity; public, and the like; as, the secret is *out*.

When it first came *out*, he began with the scene 'Mr. Jobson, the Cobbler,' and that scene has continued to be popular to the present day, and the best scene *out*. *Mayhew.*

(*b*) Finished; exhausted; used up.

When the butt is *out*, we will drink water, not a drop before. *Shak.*

(*c*) In a state of destitution; deficient; having expended; as, *out of* money.

He was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies. *Bp. Fell.*

(*d*) Extinguished; no longer burning or shining; as, the candle or fire is *out*. (*e*) Not in employment; not in office; as, he is now *out* of the business.

It does not seem to be possible that you and your party should ever go *out*. *Lord Lytton.*

(*f*) To the end; to a settlement. 'Hear me *out*.' *Dryden.*

I will only tell him I understand him at last, and he and I will have it *out*. *Mrs. Riddell.*

Hence, thoroughly; completely; fully. 'Thou hast beat me *out* twelve several times.' *Shak.*

For thou wast not
Out three years old. *Shak.*

(*g*) Loudly; without restraint; in an open and free manner.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*

She did not care to speak her thoughts *out* loud. *Trollope.*

(*h*) Not in the hands of the owner.

These lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

(*i*) In an error.

As a musician that will alway play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon.*

The convex has to be done so correctly, that if the lens is the 100th part of an inch *out*, its value is destroyed. *Mayhew.*

(*j*) At a loss; in a puzzle; on the wrong scent; aiming or going a wrong way.

I have forgot my part and I am *out*. *Shak.*

(*k*) Ragged; with clothes torn.

If you be *out*, sir, I can mend you. *Shak.*

—*Out at elbow, out at heels*, having the elbow or heels showing through the clothes; hence, in very poor circumstances.

Well, sirs, I am almost *out at heels*. *Shak.*
He cannot, sir; he's *out at elbow*. *Shak.*

(*l*) Away; so as to lose or make no use of.

Let all persons avoid niceness in their clothing or diet, because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*m*) Used imperatively without a verb in the sense of begone, away. '*Out*, damned spot.' *Shak.* '*Out*, ye imp of Satan.' *Sir W. Scott.* Hence, as an interjection, expressive of anger, abhorrence, or grief: often with *on* or *upon*; as, *out on* you, *out upon* you.

Out, *out*, hyæna! these are thy wonted arts,
And arts of every woman false like thee. *Milton.*

Out, alas! no sea I find
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

Out is prefixed in composition to a great many words, especially nouns and verbs, in the former case usually signifying distant, in the latter being often equivalent to exceeding, more than, in a greater measure or degree than, &c.

Out of. In this connection *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition, or *out of* may be regarded as a compound preposition, like *into* or *upon*. (*a*) Proceeding from as source; denoting the origin or source whence a thing or action proceeds.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for *out of* it are the issues of life. Prov. iv. 23.

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. Jam. iii. 10.

(*b*) By means of; induced by; in consequence of: denoting motive, reason, &c.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Bp. Smalridge.*

(*c*) Denoting a taking from, extracting or copying from; quotation. 'Notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace.' *Stillingfleet.*

To whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both *out of* the law of Moses and *out of* the prophets. Ac. xxviii. 23.

(*d*) From or proceeding from a place or the interior of a place; as, to take anything *out of* the house. Mark xiii. 15. 'O, young Lochinvar is come *out of* the west.' *Sir W. Scott.* (*e*) Beyond; as, *out of* the power of fortune. 'They were astonished *out of* measure.' Mark x. 26. (*f*) Not in; excluded from; as, *out of* favour; *out of* use; *out of* place. (*g*) Not in, denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper; not in accordance with; as, this is *out of* all method; *out of* all rule; he goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure; he is *out of* order.

Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work. *Swift.*

(*h*) From, by way of rescue or liberation; as, to be delivered *out of* afflictions.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors. *Addison.*

(*i*) From, denoting dereliction or neglect; as, he will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty. (*j*) In a state of being beyond; not within the limits of; as, to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach. Time *out of* mind is time beyond the reach of memory. (*k*) Denoting loss or exhaustion; as, *out of* breath, that is, wanting breath. 'Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind.' *Hudibras.*—*Out of frame*, out of proper order; irregular. 'The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so *out of frame*.' *Latimer.*—*Out of hand*, immediately; without delay. 'Gather we our forces *out of hand*.' *Shak.*—*Out of print* denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold or otherwise disposed of.—*Out of sorts*, out of order; unwell.—*Out of temper*, in bad temper; irritated.—*Out of trim*, not in good order; specifically, the state of a ship when she is not properly balanced for sailing.—*Out of one's time*, having finished one's apprenticeship.—*Out of tune*, discordant; not harmonious.—*Out of winding*, a term used by artificers of a surface which has been brought to a plane. In Scotland they say *out of twist* or *out of throw*.

Out (out), *v.t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion; to oust. 'The French have been *outed* of their holds.' *Heylin.* 'Salisbury being *outed* of his deanery.' *Shak.*

Out (out), *n.* 1. One who is out; specifically, in *politics*, one out of office: opposed to an *in*. [In this sense used chiefly in the plural.]

There was then (1775) only two political parties, the ins and the *outs*. *J. Hutton.*

2. A nook or corner; a projecting angle; an open space; as, the ins and *outs* of a garden walk. Hence, the *ins and outs of a question*, all its details.—3. In *printing*, a word or words left out by the compositor in setting up copy; an omission; as, to make an *out*, to make an omission in setting up copy.—4. An outing. [Colloq.]

We London lawyers don't often get an *out*, but when we do, we like to make the most of it. *Dickens.*

Outact (out-akt'), *v.t.* To exceed in acting.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

Out-and-out (out-and-out), *adv.* Wholly; completely; thoroughly; without reservation. [Colloq.]

He was the best batter and bowler *out-and-out* of the regimental club. *Thackeray.*

Out-and-out (out-and-out), *a.* Thorough; thorough-paced; extreme; going to the extremes; absolute; complete; perfect; as, an *out-and-out* swindle. [Colloq.]

You have got such *out-and-out* good support on your hands and heels. *Thackeray.*

The want of personal interest which people in general must feel in houses which are not their *out-and-out* property. *Sat. Rev.*

Outargue (out-är'gū), *v.t.* To argue better than; to surpass in arguing.

Outbabble (out-bab'bl), *v.t.* To exceed in babbling; to surpass in prating talk. '*Outbabbling* creeds and aves.' *Milton.*

Outbalance (out-bal'ans), *v.t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

Outbar (out-bär'), *v.t.* To bar out; especially, to shut out by bars or fortifications. *Spenser.*

Outbeg (out-beg'), *v.t.* To surpass in begging.

To the black temple she her sorrow bears,
Where she *outbegged* the tardy begging thief. *Sir W. Davenant.*

Outbid (out-bid'), *v.t.* To bid more than; to go beyond in the offer of a price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

Outbidder (out-bid'ėr), *n.* One that outbids.

Outblaze (out-blāz'), *v.t.* To excel in blazing; to render comparatively obscure by superiority of blaze. '*Outblazing* other fires.' *Young.*

Outblown (out-blōn'), *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind.

At their roots grow floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas. *Dryden.*

Outblush (out-blush'), *v.t.* To surpass in blushing; to exceed in rosy colour. 'The sun, which gives your cheeks to glow, and *outblush* . . . every fair.' *Young.*

Outboard (out'bōrd), *a.* *Naut.* applied to anything that is without the ship; as, the *outboard* works, &c. See INBOARD.

Outbond (out'bond), *a.* See INBOND.

Outborn (out'born), *a.* Foreign; not native. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Outbound (out'bound), *a.* Outward bound. *Dryden.*

Outbounds (out'boundz), *n. pl.* Extreme limits; outward bounds; boundaries; places lying nearest the outside. *Spenser.*

Outbow (out-bou'), *v.t.* To surpass in bowing.

His character and gloves are ever clean,
And then he can *outbow* the bowing dean. *Young.*

Outbowed (out'bōd), *a.* Bowed or bent outward; curved outward; bellied. 'The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel.' *Bp. Hall.*

Outbrag (out-brag'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in bragging, bravado, or ostentation.—2.† To outbrave; to surpass in beauty.

His phenix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet on that termless skin,
Whose bare *outbragged* the web it seemed to wear. *Shak.*

Outbrave (out-brāv'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in braving; to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

2. To surpass in beauty and worth.

But if that flower with base infection meet,
The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity. *Shak.*

Outbray† (out-brā'), *v.t.* 1. To excel in braying.—2.† To emit largely. 'The snake that on his crest hot fire *outbrayed*.' *Fairfax.*

Outbrazen (out-brāz'n), *v.t.* To exceed in brazening; to bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

Outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* A breaking out; a bursting forth; a sudden and violent manifestation; as, an *outbreak* of fever; an *outbreak* of anger. 'The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.' *Shak.*

Outbreak (out-brāk'), *v.i.* To break or burst forth.

Outbreaker (out'brāk-ėr), *n.* A breaker or wave off the shore. *Southey.*

Outbreaking (out'brāk-ing), *n.* The act of breaking out; that which bursts forth.

Outbreast† (out-brest'), *v.t.* To outvoice, or surpass in power of voice.

I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night,
With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *outbreasted.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Outbreathe (out-brēᵺ'), *v.t.* 1. To weary by having better breath; to exhaust or deprive of breath.

Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreathed,*
To Henry Monmouth. *Shak.*

2. To breathe out. '*Outbreathed* life.' *Spenser.*

Outbreathe (out-brēᵺ'), *v.i.* To issue as the breath; to exhale. 'No smoke nor steam *outbreathing* from the kitchen.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Outbribe (out-brīb'), *v.t.* To exceed in bribery; to surpass in the value of bribes given.

Outbud (out-bud'), *v.i.* To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

Outbuild (out-bild'), *v.t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids. *Young.*

Outbuilding (out'bild-ing), *n.* A subordinate building near a main building; an outhouse.

Outburn (out-bėrn'), *v.i.* To burn away; to be wholly consumed by fire. 'As soon as straw *outburneth.*' *Shak.*

Outburn (out-bėrn'), *v.t.* To exceed in burning. *Young.*

Outburst (out'bėrst), *n.* A breaking or bursting out; an outbreak; as, an *outburst* of wrath.

Outby, Outbye (out'bī), *adv.* Abroad; without; out from; at some distance. [Scotch.]

Outby, Outbye (out'bī), *a.* Remote or sequestered. [Scotch.]

Outcant (out-kant'), *v.t.* To surpass in canting. *Pope.*

Outcaper (out-kā'pėr), *v.t.* To surpass in capering.

For sometimes at a ball
The beau show'd his parts, *outcaper'd* 'em all.
Byron.

Outcast (out'kast), *n.* 1. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. Isa. xvi. 3.—2. A falling out; a quarrel. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Outcast (out'kast), *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. 'Most *outcast* of wretches.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Outcasting† (out'kast-ing), *n.* An outcast; a vagabond. *Wickliffe.*

Outcept† (out-sept'), *conj.* Except.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Outcept, sir, you can read with the left hand.
B. Jonson.

Outcheat (out-chēt'), *v.t.* To exceed or excel in cheating.

Outclearance (out-klēr'ans), *n.* Clearance from a port.

You will find the duties high at *outclearance.*
Foote.

Outclimb (out-klīm'), *v.t.* To climb beyond; to surpass in climbing. '*Outclimb* their native height.' *Sir W. Davenant.*

Outcome (out'kum), *n.* That which comes out of or results from something else; the issue; the result; the consequence. 'The scepticism which forms the logical *outcome* common to them all.' *H. Spencer.*

Outcompass (out-kum'pas), *v.t.* To exceed due bounds; to stretch or extend beyond. *Bacon.*

Outcourt (out'kōrt), *n.* The exterior or outer court; the precinct.

Such persons, who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and *outcourts* of Heaven (may) chance to apostatise finally, and to perish. *South.*

Outcraft (out-kraft'), *v.t.* To exceed in cunning; to overpower by cunning and guile. 'That drug-damned Italy hath *outcrafted* him.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Outcrier, Outcryer (out'krī-ėr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims; specifically, one who proclaims a sale; a public crier; an auctioneer.

(That all citizens) should first cause the same to be cryed through the citye, by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common *outcryer* appointed for that purpose. *Baker.*

Outcrop (out'krop), *v.i.* In *geol.* to come out to the surface of the ground: said of strata.

Outcrop (out'krop), *n.* In *geol.* (*a*) the exposure of an inclined stratum at the surface of the ground; basseting. (*b*) The part so exposed; the basset; the basset-edge; the crop.

Outcry (out'krī), *n.* 1. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. 'So strange thy *outcry.*' *Milton.*—2. Clamour; noisy opposition. 'Where noises, tumults, *outcries,* and alarms I heard.' *Sir J. Denham.*—3. Sale at public auction.

The goods of this poor man sold at an *outcry,*
His wife turned out of doors. *Massinger.*

He bought back a great quantity of the wine and sold it at a public *outcry* at an enormous loss to himself. *Thackeray.*

Outcry (out-krī'), *v.t.* To surpass or get the better of by crying; to cry louder than.

When they cannot outreason the conscience, they will *outcry* it. *South.*

Outcurse (out-kėrs'), *v.t.* To exceed or excel in cursing or execrating; to curse more than. 'Nature before hand hath *outcursed* me.' *Donne.*

Outdare (out-dār'), *v.t.* To dare or venture beyond; to overcome by daring; to defy. 'And boldly did *outdare* the dangers of the time.' *Shak.* 'And make me *outdare* all my miseries.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Outdate† (out-dāt'), *v.t.* To antiquate; as, *outdated* ceremonies. *Hammond.*

Outdazzle (out-daz'l), *v.t.* To surpass in dazzling.

Outdistance (out-dis'tans), *v.t.* In *horse-racing,* to outrun so that its competitor does not reach the distance-post when itself is at the winning post: said of a successful race-horse. Hence, to excel or leave far behind in any competition or career. 'Why do you let the Slopes of the world *outdistance* you?' *Trollope.*

Outdo (out-dō'), *v.t.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. 'To be *outdone* by Gay.' *Swift.*

An imposture *outdoes* the original.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Outdoor (out'dōr), *a.* Being without the house; exterior; in the open air; as, *outdoor* amusements: specifically used of paupers who are not required to reside in a union or poor's house.

When the poor-laws were altered, the *outdoor* relief was stopped; and the paupers compelled to go inside the house. *Mayhew.*

Outdoors (out-dōrz'), *adv.* Abroad; out of the house: in the open air.

Outdraw (out-drą'), *v.t.* To draw out; to extract. 'Of which he must the teeth *outdraw.*' *Gower.*

Outdream (out-drēm'), *v.t.* To dream beyond; to dream during the continuance of; to dream till a thing is past. 'To *outdream* dangers.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Outdrink (out-dringk'), *v.t.* To exceed in drinking. '*Outdrink* a Dutchman draining of a fen.' *Cleaveland.*

Outdure† (out-dūr'), *v.t.* To outlast. 'To *outdure* danger.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Outdwell (out-dwel'), *v.t.* To dwell or stay beyond. 'He *outdwells* his hour.' *Shak.*

Outdweller (out'dwel-ėr), *n.* A person occupying land in a parish, but dwelling outside. *Tomlins.*

Outer (out'ėr), *a.* [Compar. of *out.*] 1. Being on the outside; external: opposed to *inner;* as, the *outer* wall; the *outer* part of a thing; the *outer* court or gate.—2. Farthest or farther removed from a person or fixed point.

The next ball is a beautifully pitched ball for the *outer* stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of and hits right round to leg.
T. Hughes.

—*Outer bar,* a phrase applied to the junior barristers who plead outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel, who are admitted to plead within the bar.—*Outer house,* the name given to the great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh, in which the lords ordinary of the Court of Session sit as single judges to hear causes. See under INNER.

Outer (out'ėr), *n.* 1. One who expels.—2. In *law,* dispossession; an ouster.—3. In *rifle practice,* (*a*) that part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's eye, and so nearer the outside. (*b*) A shot which strikes that part.—*An out-and-outer,* one who is out-and-out; one who is thoroughly good or bad; one pre-eminent in any respect: sometimes applied to things. [Slang or colloq.]

It ain't a large 'un; but it's *an out-and-outer* to sleep in. *Dickens.*

Outerly† (out'ėr-li), *adv.* Toward the outside. *N. Grew.*

Outermost (out'ėr-mōst), *a.* [Superl. from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series; as, the *outermost* row.

Outer-plate (out'ėr-plāt), *n.* In *arch.* see INNER-PLATE.

Outface (out-fās'), *v.t.* To face out; to brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with effrontery; to stare down.

Sir Rodigere, thou dost, I must confess,
Outface him well. *J. Baillie.*

Outfacing (out-fās'*ing*), *a.* Impudent; brazenfaced.

I grieve and vex too
The insolent licentious carriage
Of this *outfacing* fellow Mirabell. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outfall (out'fąl), *n.* 1. The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water-course.

Rivers with greedier speed run near
Their *outfalls,* than at their springs. *Chapman.*

2. The point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert or sewer.—3. A quarrel; a falling out. [Provincial English.]

Outfangthef† (out-fang'thef), *n.* In *law,* (*a*) a liberty or privilege, whereby a lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court. (*b*) The felon so taken.

Outfawn (out-fąn'), *v.t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation. *Hudibras.*

Outfeast (out-fēst'), *v.t.* To exceed in feasting. *Jer. Taylor.*

Outfeat (out-fēt'), *v.t.* To surpass in performing a feat. *Waterhouse.*

Outfield (out'fēld), *n.* In Scotland, (*a*) arable land which is continually cropped out without being manured, until it is worn out. See INFIELD. (*b*) A name given to uninclosed farm lands at a distance from the farmstead.

Outfit (out'fit), *n.* The act of fitting out for a voyage, journey, or expedition; the articles or the expenses for fitting out for such a purpose; the equipment of one going abroad.

Outfitter (out'fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits; one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage or expedition.

Outfitting (out'fit-ing), *n.* Equipment in general; specifically, equipment for a voyage or expedition.

Outflank (out-flangk'), *v.t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmanœuvre; to get the better of.

Outflatter (out-flat'tėr), *v.t.* To surpass or overcome in flattery. '*Outflatter* favourites.' *Donne.*

Outflow (out'flō), *n.* The act of flowing out; efflux. 'The influx of foreigners, and *outflow* of natives.' *Observer.*

Outflow (out-flō'), *v.i.* To flow out.

Shall gloom be from such bright remembrance cast?
Shall bitterness *outflow* from sweetness past?
Campbell.

Outfly (out-flī'), *v.t.* To fly faster than; to advance before in flight or progress.

His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. *Shak.*

Outfool (out-fōl'), *v.t.* To exceed in folly.

In life's decline, when men relapse
Into the sports of youth,
The second child *outfools* the first,
And tempts the lash of *truth.* *Young.*

Outform† (out'form), *n.* External appearance. *B. Jonson.*

Outfrown (out-froun'), *v.t.* To frown down: to overbear by frowning.

Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown.
Shak.

Out-funeral† (out'fū-nėr-al), *n.* A funeral in a cemetery or churchyard situated without the walls of, or at a distance from, a town or city. *Bp. Hall.*

Out-gate† (out'gāt), *n.* An outlet; a passage outward. 'Convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea.' *Spenser.*

Outgaze (out-gāz'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in gazing or sharpness of sight; to see farther than. 'Nor Montesquieu *outgaze* the sagacity of Tacitus.' *Willmott.*—2. To gaze longer than; to gaze out of countenance; to outstare.

Out-general (out-jen'ėr-al), *v.t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.

It is evident that, from the moment the armies were able to move freely, Benningsen was *out-generalled,* and—what was even more fatal—he was outnumbered.
Sat. Rev.

Outgive (out-giv'), *v.t.* To surpass in giving.

The bounteous player *outgave* the pinching lord.
Dryden.

Outgo (out-gō'), *v.t.* 1. To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster.—2. To surpass; to excel.

Ah! was it not enough that thou
By thy eternal glorie didst *outgoe* me? *G. Herbert.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Sir J. Denham.*

Outgo (out'gō), *v.i.* To go out; to remove; to come to an end; to terminate. *Goodrich.*

Outgo (out'gō), *n.* That which goes out; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of *income.*

Out-goer (out'gō-ėr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, territory, or land.

Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *p.* or *a.* Going out; removing; as, an *outgoing* tenant.

Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *n.* 1. The act or the state of going out. Ps. lxv. 8.—2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure: generally in the plural.—3. Utmost border; extreme limit. Josh. xvii. 9.

Outgrin (out-grin'), *v.t.* To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

Outground (out'ground), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Gent. Mag.*

Outgrow (out-grō'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in growth.—2. To grow out of; to grow too great or too old for anything.

I doubt the children will *outgrow* their strength.
George Eliot.

Outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out or proceeds from any body; an excrescence.

Where perfected osseous structure presents itself in a tumour, it is usually as an *outgrowth* from true bone. *Dr. Carpenter.*

2. *Fig.* that which grows out of a moral cause; a result.

Outguard (out'gärd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; hence, anything for defence placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. 'These *outguards* of the mind.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Outgush (out-gush'), *v.t.* To gush out; to flow forth suddenly.

Till from repeated strokes, *outgushed* a flood,
And the waves redden'd with the streaming blood.
Eusden.

Outgush (out'gush), *n.* A gush outward; an outburst.

I kissed her as heartily as ever I kissed in my life, and gave way to a passionate *outgush* of emotion the most refreshing. *Thackeray.*

Outhaul, Outhauler (out'hạl, out'hạl-ėr), *n. Naut.* a name given to a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib lower studding-sail, or the clue of a boom-sail.

Out-herod (out-her'od), *v.t.* To excel in the resemblance to the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always a violent one; hence, to exceed in bombast and passionate grandiloquence; to go beyond in any excess of evil or deformity. 'It *out-herods* Herod.' *Shak.* 'Out-heroding the preposterous fashions of the times.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Outhire† (out-hīr'), *v.t.* To let out for hire. *Spenser.*

Outhiss (out-his'), *v.t.* To excel or overcome in hissing; to overpower in hissing.

Outhouse (out'hous), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

Outhyperbolize (out-hī-pėr'bol-īz), *v.t.* To excel or exceed in hyperbole or exaggeration. 'To *outhyperbolize* oriental flattery.' *Quart. Rev.* [Very rare.]

Outing (out'ing), *n.* 1. The act of going out; an excursion; an airing.—2. A feast given by an apprentice to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [Provincial English.]

Outjest (out-jest'), *v.t.* To overpower by jesting; to make unfelt by jesting.

Who is with him?—
None but *the* fool: who labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shak.*

Outjet (out'jet), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

Outjuggle (out-jug'l), *v.t.* To surpass in juggling.

(He) might verily think that I could . . . *outjuggle* a Jesuit. *Bp. Hall.*

Outkeeper (out'kēp-ėr), *n.* In *surv.* a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. *E. H. Knight.*

Outknave (out-nāv'), *v.t.* To surpass in knavery. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Outlaid† (out-lād'), *a.* Laid out; exposed. 'To guard the *outlaid* isle of Walney.' *Drayton.*

Outlance,† **Outlaunce**† (out-lans'), *v.t.* and *i.* To make to stand out like a lance; to project like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons fixed he bore,
Strongly *outlanc'd* towards either side,
Like two sharp spears his enemies to gore.
Spenser.

Outland† (out'land), *a.* Foreign. *Strutt.*

Out-land (out'land), *n.* Land lying beyond the demesne, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds. *Spelman.*

Outlander† (out'land-ėr), *n.* A foreigner; not a native. 'William Twiss, written and called by some *outlanders* and others Twissius and Tuissius.' *Wood.*

Outlandish (out-land'ish), *a.* [A. Sax. *ût-lændisc,* foreign.] 1. Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country; foreign; not native.

Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* women cause to sin. Neh. xiii. 26.

2. Hence, strange; barbarous; uncouth; bizarre.

She was dressed in the most *outlandish* and extravagant way in which clothes could be put on a child's back. *Trollope.*

Outlandishness (out-land'ish-nes), *n.* State of being outlandish. 'The *outlandishness* (if so plebeian a word may stand its ground in a printed book) of the whole concern.' *Mrs. Gore.*

Outlast (out-last'), *v.t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.

Is this thy Vengeance, holy Venus, thine . . .
Forgetful how my rich procemion makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will *outlast* thy Deity. *Tennyson.*

Outlaugh (out-laf'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
And make it seem they understood the best.
Dryden.

2. To laugh down; to discourage or put out of countenance by laughing. *Franklin.*

Outlaw (out'lą), *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. (See OUTLAWRY.) Anciently in Britain any person might kill an outlawed felon; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put an outlaw wantonly to death, such an action being held to be murder.

Outlaw (out'lą), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. 2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; to deprive of legal force. 'Laws *outlaw'd* by themselves.' *Fuller.*

Outlawry (out'lą-ri), *n.* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. Outlawry incapacitates a person for prosecuting actions, though he may still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, the law interprets the party's absence a sufficient evidence of his guilt, and without requiring further proof, accounts him guilty of the fact, on which process of outlawry is awarded against him, entailing forfeiture of his personal estate. After judgment outlawry may be declared against a person in civil cases, enabling his goods to be seized and sold. An outlawry may be reversed by a writ of error or otherwise. *Fugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

Outlay (out'lā), *n.* 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure; as, that mansion has been built at a great *outlay.*—2.† Remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, *outlays,* and'll discover all.
Beau. & Fl.

Outlay (out-lā'), *v.t.* To lay or spread out; to expose; to display. *Drayton.*

Outleap (out-lēp'), *v.t.* To leap beyond; to exceed in leaping.

Outleap (out'lēp), *n.* Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps,* they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke.*

Outlearn (out-lėrn'), *v.t.* 1. To surpass or excel in learning.—2.† To learn; to get knowledge of; to discover. *Spenser.*

Outler (öt'lėr), *a.* Out-of-doors; outlying; unhoused. [Scotch.]

Outlet (out'let), *n.* 1. The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outwards; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent. 'The Caspian Sea receiving all and having no *outlet.*' *Fuller.*

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. 'Any given spot in the garden or *outlet.*' *Gilbert White.* [Provincial.]

Outlet (out-let'), *v.t.* To let forth; to emit. *Daniel.*

Outlicker (out'lik-ėr), *n. Naut.* a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop and standing out astern.

Outlie (out-lī'), *v.t.* To exceed in lying. 'I could *outlie* the legends.' *Bp. Hall.*

Outlier (out'lī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Bentley.*—2. A part lying without, or beyond the main body. In *geol.* a portion of a rock, stratum, or formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass, the intervening portions having been removed by denudation.

Outlimb (out'lim), *n.* An extreme member. [Rare.]

Outline (out'līn), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour.—2. A drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading, the effect of shading being produced by the thickening of the lines.—3. First general sketch of any scheme or design. — SYN. Contour, draught, delineation.

Outline (out'līn), *v.t.* To draw the exterior line of; to draw in outline; to delineate; to sketch.

Outlinear (out-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an outline.

Outlive (out-liv'), *v.t.* To live beyond; to survive.

They live too long who happiness *outlive.*
Dryden.

You will endeavour to *outlive* my presumption, and I shall endeavour to *outlive* your disapprobation.
Dickens.

Outliver (out-liv'ėr), *n.* A survivor.

Outlook (out-lök'), *v.t.* 1. To face down; to browbeat.

I cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown. *Shak.*

2.† To select; to look out. 'All your tackle *outlook.*' *Cotton.*

Outlook (out'lök), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch; as, to be on the *outlook* for something.—2. Foresight. *Young.*—3. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a look-out.—4. View; prospect. 'A prince with fair *outlooks* towards Polish sovereignty.' *Carlyle.*

Outloose† (out'lōs), *n.* Escape; evasion. *Selden.*

Outlope† (out'lōp), *n.* [*Out,* and *lope,* as in *elope.*] An excursion. *Florio.*

Outlustre (out-lus'tėr), *v.t.* To excel in brightness. 'That diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld.' *Shak.*

Outlying (out-lī'ing), *a.* 1. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote.

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* empires was that of the Arabians. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Being on the exterior or frontier. 'All the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy.' *Addison.*

Outman (out-man'), *v.t.* To excel or outdo as a man.

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to *outman* and outstrip, than the mite-populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcanello.
Carlyle.

Outmanœuvre (out-ma-nö'vėr or out-ma-nū'vėr), *v.t.* To surpass in manœuvring.

Outmantle (out-man'tl), *v.t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [Rare.]

With poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse. *Cowper.*

Outmarch (out-märch'), *v.t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot. *Clarendon.*

Outmaster (out-mas'tėr), *v.t.* To excel in power; to be stronger than; to overmaster. 'But know, proud maid, my spirit *outmasters* thine.' *J. Baillie.*

Outmate (out-māt'), *v.t.* To outmatch; to outpeer; to exceed. 'Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates* its generosity.' *J. Baillie.*

Outmeasure (out-mezh'ūr), *v.t.* To exceed in measure or extent. 'And *outmeasure* time itself.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Outmost (out'mōst), *a.* Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

Outmount (out-mount'), *v.t.* To mount above; to excel. '*Outmounting* me in that superlative, most miserable.' *Marston.*

Outname (out-nām'), *v.t.* To exceed in name, degree, or fame. [Rare.]

Thou hast raised up mischief to this height,
And found out one (fault) to *outname* thy other faults. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outness (out'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being out or beyond; separateness. Hence—2. In *metaph.* the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind; externality; objectivity. 'A belief in the *outness* of the objects of sense.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Outnoise (out'noiz), *v.t.* To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness. *Fuller.*

Outnumber (out-num'bėr), *v.t.* To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison.*

Out-of-door (out'ov-dōr), *a.* Out of the house; open-air; as, *out-of-door* exercise.

Out-of-doors (out'ov-dōrz), *adv.* Out of the house.

Out-of-the-way (out'ov-ŦHē-wā), *a.* 1. Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented; as, a small *out-of-the-way* village.—2. Unusual; uncommon. 'A most *out-of-the-way* colour.' *Addison.*

Out-ower (öt-our'), *adv.* At a distance: opposed to *in-ower.* [Scotch.]

Outpace (out-pās'), *v.t.* To outrun; to leave behind. 'Orion's speed could not *outpace* thee.' *Chapman.*

Out-paramour (out-par'a-mōr), *v.t.* To exceed in keeping mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and in woman, *out-paramoured* the Turk. *Shak.*

Outparish (out'par-ish), *n.* A parish lying without the walls of a town or on the border of a county.

Outpart (out'pärt), *n.* A part remote from the centre or main part. *Ayliffe.*

Out-parter† (out'pärt-ėr), *n.* In *old law,* a cattle-stealer. *Cowell.*

Outpass (out-pas'), *v.t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.

Out-patient (out'pā-shent), *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution.

I was a fortnight in the Ophthalmic Hospital, and was an *out-patient* for three months. *Mayhew.*

Outpeer (out-pēr'), *v.t.* To outmatch; to outmate; to surpass; to excel. *Shak.*

Out-penny (out-pen-i). See IN-PENNY.

Out-pensioner (out'pen-shon-ėr), *n.* A pensioner of any institution, as Chelsea or Greenwich, who has liberty to live where he pleases.

Out-picket (out'pik-et), *n. Milit.* an advanced picket.

Outpoise (out-poiz'), *v.t.* To outweigh.

If your parts of virtue and your infirmities were cast into a balance, I know the first would much *outpoise* the other. *Howell.*

Outporch (out'pōrch), *n.* An entrance. 'Some *outporch* of the church.' *Milton.*

Outport (out'pōrt), *n.* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house. *Simmonds.*

Outpost (out'pōst), *n.* 1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.—2. The troops placed at such a station.

Outpour (out-pōr'), *v.t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse. 'What numbers numberless the city gates *outpour'd.*' *Milton.*

Outpour (out'pōr), *n.* An outflow.

Outpower (out-pou'ėr), *v.t.* To surpass in power; to overpower. 'One who *outpowered* all the rest.' *Fuller.*

Outpray (out-prā'), *v.t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. '*Outprays* a saint.' *Dryden.*

Outpreach (out-prēch'), *v.t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect than in inculcating lessons or truth. 'Able to *outpreach* all the orators you ever heard.' *Hammond.*

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pill'ry can *outpreach* a parson.
Judge Trumbull.

Outprize (out-prīz'), *v.t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

In truth thy off'ring far *outprizes* all. *J. Baillie.*

Output (out'pŭt), *n.* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c.

Outputer† (out'pŭt-ėr), *n.* In *old law,* one who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell.*

Outquarters (out'kwar-tėrz), *n. pl. Milit.* quarters away from the headquarters. 'A dragoon regiment one of whose *outquarters* was at the barracks.' *Warren.*

Outquench (out-kwensh'), *v.t.* To quench out; to extinguish. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Outrage (out'rāj), *n.* [Fr. *outrage,* O.Fr. *oultrage,* from L.L. *ultragium,* L. *ultra,* beyond. See ULTRA.] 1. Rude or injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief; audacious transgression of law or decency. 'The rancorous *outrage* of your duke to merchants.' *Shak.* '*Outrages* on silly women.' *Shak.*

He wrought great *outrages,* wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

2.† Manifestation of rage; frantic language or conduct. *Shak.* — *Affront, Insult, Outrage.* See under AFFRONT.

Outrage (out'rāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *outraged;* ppr. *outraging.* [Fr. *outrager.* See the noun.] 1. To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough or rude treatment of any kind; to do violence to; to abuse; to maltreat.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

Specifically—2. To commit a rape or indecent assault upon.

Outrage† (out'rāj), *v.i.* To be guilty of violent rudeness; to be outrageous.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Aschaw.*

Outrage (out-rāj'), *v.t.* To exceed in raging; to rage beyond or more than. *Young.*

Outrageous (out-rā'jus), *a.* 1. Characterized by outrage; violent; furious; turbulent; abusive; as, *outrageous* villanies; *outrageous* talk. 'These *outrageous* broils.' *Shak.* 'The slings and arrows of *outrageous* fortune.' *Shak.*—2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; grossly exaggerated.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyrick. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forged. *Shak.*

Outrageously (out-rā'jus-li), *adv.* In an outrageous manner; with great violence; furiously; excessively.

I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong: they have been so, frequently and *outrageously,* both in other countries and in this. *Burke.*

Outrageousness (out-rā'jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being outrageous; fury; violence; enormity. *Dryden.*

Outraie,† *v.i.* To be outrageous. *Chaucer.*

Outrance (ö-trōns), *n.* [Fr.; Pr. *ultranza,* from L. *ultra,* beyond.] The last extremity.

Combat à *outrance,* a desperate fight, often a duel, in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the combat ceases. *Prescott.*

Outrank (out-rangk'), *v.t.* To excel in rank or precedence; to be superior in rank.

Outrap (out-rap'), *v.t.* To surpass in rapping; to exceed in loudness of raps. *Pope.*

Outray† (out-rā'), *v.i.* To spread out in array. 'Now they *outray* to your fleet.' *Chapman.*

Outraze (out-rāz'), *v.t.* To raze to extermination; to root out entirely. *Sandys.*

Outré (ö-trā), *a.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; exaggerated; overstrained.

As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outré* to answer his purpose. *Granger.*

Outreach (out-rēch'), *v.t.* 1. To reach or extend beyond.—2. To cheat; to overreach. 'A man who makes friends only to *outreach* them.' *Mrs. Gore.* [Rare.]

Outreason (out-rē'zn), *v.t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians. *South.*

Outreckon (out-rek'n), *v.t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians far *outreckon* them. *Bp. Pearson.*

Outrecuidance (ö-tr-kwē-doňs), *n.* [Fr. *outrecuidance* — *outre,* beyond, and O.Fr. *cuider,* to think; Pr. Sp. Pg. *cuidar,* from L. *cogitare,* to think.] Overweening presumption; arrogant or insulting conduct. *B. Jonson; Sir W. Scott.*

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance.* *Chapman.*

Outredden (out-red'n), *v.t.* To excel in redness; to be or grow redder than. '*Outredden* all voluptuous garden-roses.' *Tennyson.*

Outrede,† *v.t.* [*Out,* and *rede,* counsel.] To surpass or excel in counsel. *Chaucer.*

Outreign (out-rān'), *v.t.* To reign longer than; to reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

Outrely,† *adv.* Utterly. *Chaucer.*

Outrenne,† *v.t.* To outrun. *Chaucer.*

Outrick (out'rik), *n.* A rick or heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*

Outride (out-rīd'), *v.t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than. 'And being better horsed *outrode* me.' *Shak.*

Outride (out'rīd), *n.* 1. A riding out; an excursion.—2. A place for riding.

Your province is the town; leave me a small *outride* in the country, and I shall be content. *Somerville.*

Outrider (out'rīd-ėr), *n.* 1.† A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. 2.† One who travels about on horseback.—3. A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

Outrigger (out'rig-ėr), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a strong and firmly-fixed beam stretched across a vessel, and projecting from it, with tackles or guys connecting the end of it and a masthead, in order to secure the mast in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle. (*b*) In certain foreign boats and canoes, a contrivance for counterbalancing the heeling over effect of the sails,

Pirogue of Vanikoro, with Outrigger.

which are large in proportion to the breadth of the vessel. Outriggers are of various forms, but may be described generally as two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The extreme ends of these spars are connected by a heavy beam, sometimes in the shape of a small canoe. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, which may be loaded with additional weight when required. Outriggers are also used in narrow canoes having no sails, in order to give them stability and prevent upsetting. When so applied they may be formed of bamboos, and project from both sides of the vessel, the connecting piece at each extremity touching the water. (*c*) An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. Hence, a light boat for river matches provided with such apparatus. (*d*) Any boom rigged out from a vessel to hang boats by clear of the ship when at anchor, or for other purposes.

Outright (out'rīt), *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay; at once.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely; wholly; altogether.

Men cease to doubt when they disbelieve *outright.* *Card. Manning.*

Outring (out-ring'), *v.t.* To surpass in ringing; to ring louder than; to drown by the noise of ringing.

Outrival (out-rī'val), *v.t.* To surpass; to excel. 'Having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject.' *Addison.*

Outrive† (out-rīv'), *v.t.* To tear apart or sever forcibly or violently. *Fairfax.*

Outroar (out-rōr'), *v.t.* To exceed in roaring. '*Outroar* the horned herd.' *Shak.*

Outroar (out'rōr), *n.* The confused noise made by many people crying or roaring together. [Rare.]

Outrode, Outroad (out'rōd), *n.* An excursion. 1 Mac. xv. 41.

Outromance (out-rō-mans'), *v.i.* To exceed in romantic character.

Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventurers. *Fuller.*

Outroot (out-röt'), *v.t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age. *Rowe.*

Outrun (out-run'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in running; to leave behind.

So they ran both together: and the other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulchre.
Jn. xx. 4.

2. To exceed; as, to allow zeal to *outrun* discretion.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

—*To outrun the constable.* See under CONSTABLE.

Outrush (out-rush'), *v.i.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. 'Forthwith *outrushed* a gust.' *Garth.*

Outrush (out'rush), *n.* A gushing or rushing out; an outflow.

Outsail (out-sāl'), *v.t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outscape† (out-skāp'), *n.* Power of escaping. 'Barr'd all *outscape.*' *Chapman.*

Outscent (out-sent'), *v.t.* To scent or smell more strongly than; to surpass in odour. *Fuller.*

Outscold (out-skōld'), *v.t.* To surpass in scolding.

We grant thou canst *outscold* us. *Shak.*

Outscorn (out-skorn'), *v.t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise. *Shak.*

Outscouring (out-skour'ing), *n.* Substance washed or scoured out.

Outscout† (out-skout'), *v.t.* To drive out; to outface. '*Outscout* the grim opposition.' *Marston.*

Outsell (out-sel'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in amount of sales.—2. To exceed in the selling price. *Sir W. Temple.*—3.† To exceed in value.

She stripp'd it from her arm—I see her yet—
Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shak.*

Outsentry (out'sen-tri), *n.* *Milit.* a sentry placed considerably in advance; a sentry who guards the approach to a place at a distance in advance of it.

Outset (out'set), *n.* A setting out; beginning; start; first entrance on any business.

This is no pleasant prospect at the *outset* of a political journey. *Burke.*

Outsettlement (out'set-l-ment), *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

Outsettler (out'set-lėr), *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body.

Outshine (out-shīn'), *v.t.* To excel in lustre or excellence; as, Homer *outshines* all other poets.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, . . .
Satan exalted sat. *Milton.*

Outshine (out-shīn'), *v.i.* To shine out or forth; to emit beams or lustre. 'Bright, *outshining* beams.' *Shak.*

Outshone (out-shon'), pret. & pp. of *outshine.*

Outshoot (out-shöt'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed or excel in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow.
Dryden.

2. To shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark. *Norris.*

Out-shot (out'shot), *n.* A projection; the projecting part of an old building. [Scotch.]

Outshut (out-shut'), *v.t.* To shut out or exclude. 'He *outshuts* my prayer.' *Donne.*

Outside (out'sīd), *n.* 1. The external part of a thing; the outer or exposed parts or surface.—2. Superficial appearance; external aspect or features; what merely strikes the eye. 'A swashing and a martial *outside.*' *Shak.*

A goodly *outside* falsehood hath. *Shak.*

3. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure.

I threw open the door of my chamber and found the family standing on the *outside.* *Spectator.*

4. One who or that which is without; particularly, a passenger on the outside of a coach or carriage.

The *outsides* did as *outsides* always do. They were very cheerful and talkative at the beginning of every stage. *Dickens.*

5. The farthest limit; the utmost; extreme estimate: generally with the definite article.

Two hundred load upon an acre they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer.*

6. *pl.* The exterior sheets of any parcel of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets. *Mayhew.*

Outside (out'sīd), *a.* Belonging to the superficies; being on the outside; external; superficial; consisting in show.

Outsider (out'sīd-ėr), *n.* 1. One not belonging to a party, association, or set in society; one unconnected or unacquainted with anything in question. 'He is only an *outsider*, and not in the mysteries.' *Dickens.*—2. In *horse-racing*, a horse which is not a favourite in the betting.

It was evident he was still the favourite, and that all others were complete *outsiders.* No betting man would have backed the field for a shilling. *Lawrence.*

Outsight (out'sīt), *a.* In *Scots law, outsight plenishing* is a designation given to the movables without doors, as horses, cows, oxen, ploughs, carts, and other implements of husbandry. [Antiquated.]

Outsin (out-sin'), *v.t.* To go beyond in sinning. *Killingbeck.*

Outsit (out-sit'), *v.t.* To sit beyond the time of anything; to sit longer than.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South.*

Outskin† (out'skin), *n.* The external skin; the surface. 'The bark and *outskin* of a commonwealth.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Outskip (out-skip'), *v.t.* To avoid by flight. 'When thou thought'st thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance.' *B. Jonson.*

Outskirt (out'skėrt), *n.* Portion away from the middle and near the edge or boundary of an area; border; precinct; purlieu; as, the *outskirts* of a forest or of a plain. 'The *outskirts* of the town.' *Clarendon.*

Outslang (out-slang'), *v.t.* To excel or overcome in the use of slang. 'He could *outslang* the boldest bargeman.' *Thackeray.*

Outsleep (out-slēp'), *v.t.* To sleep beyond.

I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn. *Shak.*

Outslide (out-slīd'), *v.t.* To slide outward or forward; to advance by sliding.

At last our grating keels *outslide,*
Our good boats forward swing. *Whittier.*

Outsoar (out-sōr'), *v.t.* To soar beyond. *Dr. H. More.*

Outsound (out-sound'), *v.t.* To surpass in sound. *Hammond.*

Outspan (out-span'), *v.t.* and *i.* [E. *out*, and D. *spannen*, to put horses to—from *span*, a team.] To unyoke a team of oxen from a wagon. [South Africa.]

The rear-guard had finished its usual morning march, and *outspanned*, when Zulu skirmishers were observed to surround the hills. *Daily News.*

Outsparkle (out-spär'kl), *v.t.* To exceed in sparkling.

Outspeak (out-spēk'), *v.t.* To exceed in speaking; to say more than.

Outspeak (out-spēk'), *v.i.* To speak out or aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,
I'll go, my chief, I'm ready. *Campbell.*

Outspeed (out-spēd'), *v.t.* To surpass in speed or velocity; to outstrip. '*Outspeed* the miracles of steam.' *Talfourd.*

Outspend† (out'spend), *n.* Outlay; expenditure. 'A mere *outspend* of savageness.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Outspin (out-spin'), *v.t.* To spin out; to finish; to exhaust. 'That his long-yearned life were quite *outspun.*' *B. Jonson.*

Outspoken (out'spōk-n), *a.* Free or bold of speech; candid; frank. 'Perfectly honest and *outspoken.*' *Dickens.*

Outsport (out-spōrt'), *v.t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting. 'Not to *outsport* discretion.' *Shak.*

Outspread (out-spred'), *v.t.* To spread out; to extend. 'With sails *outspread* we fly.' *Pope.*

Outstand (out-stand'), *v.t.* 1. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. 'Sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made.' *Woodward.* [Rare.] 2. To stand longer than; to waste away by too long standing; to exceed. *Shak.*

Outstand (out-stand'), *v.i.* To project outward from the main body. *Johnson.*

Outstanding (out-stand'ing), *a.* Not collected; unpaid; as, *outstanding* debts.

Outstare (out-stâr'), *v.t.* To stare out of countenance; to face down; to browbeat; to outface.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look, . . .
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

Outstay (out-stā'), *v.t.* To stay longer than; to overstay; to remain beyond; as, to *outstay* one's welcome.

Outstep (out-step'), *v.t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed; to overstep.

Outstorm (out-storm'), *v.t.* To exceed in storming or raging. 'Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies.' *J. Barlow.*

Outstraught,† pp. of *outstretch.* Outstretched. *Chaucer.*

Outstreet (out'strēt), *n.* A street in the extremities of a town. *Johnson.*

Outstretch (out-strech'), *v.t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. 'A spacious plain, *outstretched* in circuit wide.' *Milton.*

Outstride (out-strīd'), *v.t.* To surpass in striding. '*Outstriding* the colossus of the sun.' *B. Jonson.*

Outstrip (out-strip'), *v.t.* To outrun; to advance beyond; to increase beyond; to exceed. '*Outstript* me in the race.' *Tennyson.* 'A family whose heirs had *outstripped* their fortunes.' *Lord Lytton.*

Outsubtle (out-sut'l), *v.i.* and *a.* To exceed in subtlety. [Rare.]

The devil, I think,
Cannot *outsubtle* thee. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outsucken (out'suk-n), *a.* In *Scots law*, a term applied to multures, an *outsucken multure* being a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not astricted. See MULTURE, SUCKEN, INSUCKEN.

Outsuffer (out-suf'fėr), *v.t.* To exceed in suffering; to surpass in endurance of suffering. *Sir W. Davenant.*

Outswear (out-swār'), *v.t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing.

We'll outface them and *outswear* them too. *Shak.*

Outsweat (out-swet'), *v.t.* To sweat out. *Beau. & Fl.*

Outsweeten† (out-swēt'n), *v.t.* To exceed in sweetness. 'The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander *outsweeten'd* not thy breath.' *Shak.*

Outswell (out-swel'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in swelling. *Shak.*—2.† To overflow. 'The waters in the metaphor *outswelling* and breaking down their banks.' *Hewyt.*

Out-take† (out-tāk'), *prep.* Except; besides.

Out-taken† (out-tāk'en), *prep.* Taken out; excepted.

Outtalk (out-tak'), *v.t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

This gentleman will *outtalk* us all. *Shak.*

Outtell† (out-tel'), *v.t.* [*Out*, and *tell*=count or reckon.] To tell or reckon more than is just; to overreckon.

This is the place, I have *outtold* the clock
For haste; he is not here. *Beau. & Fl.*

Out-term† (out'tėrm), *n.* Anything outward or superficial, as manner, or a slight remark. 'Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-terms.*' *B. Jonson.*

Outthrow (out-thrō'), *v.t.* To throw out or beyond. 'Firebrand of hell . . . from thence *outthrowen* into this world to work confusion.' *Spenser.*

Outtongue (out-tung'), *v.t.* To bear down by talk, clamour, or noise. *Shak.*

Outtop (out-top'), *v.t.* To overtop.

Out-turn (out'tėrn), *n.* Quantity of goods or products produced; as, the *out-turn* of a mine.

Outtwine† (out-twin'), *v.t.* To disentangle; to extricate; to disengage. 'He stopped, and from the wound the reed *outtwined.*' *Fairfax.*

Outusure (out-ū'zhūr), *v.t.* To exceed or surpass in usurious exactions. *Pope.* [Rare.]

Outvalue (out-val'ū), *v.t.* To exceed in price or value. *Boyle.*

Outvenom (out-ven'om), *v.t.* To exceed in poison.

No, 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile. *Shak.*

Outvie (out-vī'), *v.t.* To exceed; to surpass.

For folded flocks on fruitful plains
Fair Britain all the world *outvies.* *Dryden.*

Outvillain (out-vil'lān), *v.t.* To exceed in villany. *Shak.*

Outvoice (out-vois'), *v.t.* To exceed in roaring or clamour. 'Whose shouts and claps *outvoice* the deep-mouth'd sea.' *Shak.*

Outvote (out-vōt'), *v.t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

They were *outvoted* by other sects of philosophers. *South.*

Outwalk (out-wak'), *v.t.* To walk farther, longer, or faster than; to leave behind in walking.

Have I . . . outwatch'd,
Yea and *outwalked* any ghost alive. *B. Jonson.*

Outwall (out'wal), *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—2. Superficial appearance of a person. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Outward (out'wĕrd), *a.* [A. Sax. *ûteweard*, external.] 1. Forming the superficial part; exterior; external; as, the *outward* coat of an onion.

Hang out our banners on the *outward* walls. *Shak.*

2. External; visible; showing; appearing; as, *outward* hate.

What *outward* form and feature are
He guesseth but in part,
But what within is good and fair
He seeth with the heart. *Coleridge.*

3.† Foreign; not intestine.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Tending to the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

5. Coming or derived from without; not properly belonging to one; adventitious.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour for an inward toil. *Shak.*

6. Civil; public: as opposed to *religious.* 1 Chr. xxvi. 29.—7. In *theol.* carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual; as, the *outward* man.—*Outward angle*, the same as *exterior angle*. See ANGLE.—*Outward charges* (*naut.*), the pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel on leaving port.

Outward (out'wĕrd), *n.* External form.

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but he. *Shak.*

Outward (out'wĕrd), *adv.* 1. Outwards. 'How quickly the wrong side may be turned *outward.*' *Shak.*—2. From a port or country; as, a ship bound *outward.*

Outward-bound (out'wĕrd-bound), *a.* Proceeding from a port or country; as, an *outward-bound* ship.

Outwardly (out'wĕrd-li), *adv.* In an outward manner: (*a*) externally: opposed to *inwardly;* as, *outwardly* sound but inwardly rotten. (*b*) In appearance; not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise—nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise. *Bp. Sprat.*

Outwardness (out'wĕrd-nes), *n.* State of being outward.

Outwards (out'wĕrdz), *adv.* Towards the outer parts; away from some interior or inner point.

Outwash (out-wosh'), *v.t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. *Donne.* [Rare.]

Outwatch (out-woch'), *v.t.* To surpass in watching; to watch longer than; to observe till the disappearance of; as, to *outwatch* the stars. 'Outwatch the Bear' (constellation). *Milton.*

Outway (out'wā), *n.* A way or passage out; an outlet. 'Divers streets and *outways.*' *Ph. Fletcher.*

Outwear (out-wār'), *v.t.* 1. To wear out. 'With age *outworn.*' *Milton.*—2. To continue to the end of. 'Till painful study shall *outwear* three years.' *Shak.* 'By the stream, if I the night *outwear.*' *Pope.*—3. To last longer than something else.

Outweary (out-wē'ri), *v.t.* To weary out; to exhaust by weariness; to fatigue exceedingly. *Cowley.*

The decay of the city of Venice is, in many respects, like that of an *outwearied* and aged human frame. *Ruskin.*

Outweed (out-wēd'), *v.t.* To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed. *Spenser.*

Outweep (out-wēp'), *v.t.* To exceed in weeping. *Sir W. Davenant.*

Outweigh (out-wā'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed in weight.—2. To exceed in value, influence, or importance. 'If any think brave death *outweighs* bad life.' *Shak.*

One self-approving hour whole years *outweighs*
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzahs. *Pope.*

Outwell (out-wel'), *v.t.* or *i.* To well out; to gush or pour forth. *Spenser; Tennyson.*

Outwhore (out-hōr'), *v.t.* To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

Outwin† (out-win'), *v.t.* To get out of. *Spenser.*

Outwind (out-wīnd'), *v.t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose.

When shalt thou once *outwind*
Thyself from this sad yoke? *Dr. H. More.*

Outwing (out-wing'), *v.t.* 1. To move faster on the wing; to outstrip.—2. *Milit.* to gain an advantageous position with regard to either wing of an opposing force, by extending the flank of a line or army in action.

Outwit (out-wit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *outwitted*, ppr. *outwitting.* To surpass in stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; to prove too clever for.

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *outwitted* by Cæsar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

Outwith (out'with), *prep.* Outside of: a Scots law word.

The evidence, *outwith* her family, of the major having previously said that he meant to marry her, was extremely meagre, and rested upon the testimony of two witnesses. *Lord Deas.*

Outwoe (out-wō'), *v.t.* To exceed in sorrow. 'Let none *outwoe* me.' *Marston.* [Rare.]

Outwork (out'wĕrk), *n.* A part of a fortification at some distance from the main fortress or citadel. Outworks are works raised within or beyond the ditch of a fortified place, for the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance.

Outwork (out-wĕrk'), *v.t.* To surpass in work or labour. *B. Jonson.*

Outworth (out-wĕrth'), *v.t.* To exceed in value. 'A beggar's book *outworths* a noble's blood.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Outwrest (out-rest'), *v.t.* To extort; to wrest or draw forth by violence. *Spenser.*

Outwrite (out-rīt'), *v.t.* To surpass in writing.

Outzany (out-zā'ni), *v.t.* To excel in acting the zany or fool; to exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson.*

Ouvirandra (ou-vi-ran'dra), *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the Juncaginaceæ. *O. fenestralis* is a Madagascar plant remarkable for the apparent absence of parenchyma in its leaf, so that it resembles a skeleton leaf. Microscopic examination, however, shows that the parenchyma is really present surrounding the nerves, and in the very young state of the plant the spaces are nearly if not quite filled with it. See LATTICE-LEAF.

Ouze (ōz), *n* See OOZE.

Ouzel, *n.* See OUSEL.

Ova (ō'va), *n.* The plural form of *ovum* (which see).

Oval (ō'val), *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg, the shape of an egg; cog. Gr. *ōon*, an egg.] Of the shape or figure of the outline of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; elliptical.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an *oval* orbit circling run.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Oval (ō'val), *n.* A general name given to a figure in the shape of the outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. The oval has a general resemblance to the ellipse, but unlike the latter, it is not symmetrical, being broader at one end than at the other. (See ELLIPSE.) The *carpenter's oval* is made up of four circular arcs, taken from two unequal circles and placed symmetrically so that the opposite arcs are equal, and adjacent ones meet, but do not cut each other.

Ovalbumen (ō-val-bū'men), *n.* The albumen or white of an egg.

Ovalia (ō-vā'li-a), *n. pl.* [From L. *ovum*, an egg.] One of the two sections into which crustaceans of the order Læmodipoda are divided, the other section being the Filiformia, or thread-like species. The Ovalia are characterized by a shorter and broader body, and shorter and stouter legs. See FILIFORMIA.

Ovaliform (ō-val'i-form), *a.* [*Oval* and *form.*] Egg-shaped; having the longitudinal section oval and the transverse circular; oval-shaped. *Maunder.*

Ovally (ō'val-li), *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

Ovant† (ō'vant), *a.* [L. *ovans, ovantis*, ppr. of *ovo*, to celebrate an ovation, to triumph.] Enjoying an ovation. *Holland.*

Ovarian, Ovarial (ō-vā'ri-an, ō-vā'ri-al), *a.* Belonging to the female ovary.—*Ovarian cyst* or *tumour*, a morbid growth in the ovary of a woman, sometimes weighing 80 or 100 lbs. or more, consisting of a cyst containing a thin or thick ropy fluid, causing the disease known as *ovarian dropsy*, which is now generally cured by the operation of ovariotomy.

Ovariotomist (ō-vā'ri-ot''om-ist), *n.* One who practises ovariotomy.

These two men, Spencer Wells and Thomas Keith, are now the foremost *ovariotomists* in the world. *Scotsman* (Nov. 20, 1879).

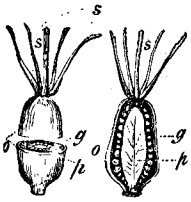
Ovariotomy (ō-vā'ri-ot''om-i), *n.* The operation of removing the ovaries, often performed on account of an ovarian tumour or cyst. This surgical operation, first performed in 1809, was long considered exceedingly dangerous, but is now performed with great and increasing success. See OVARIAN.

Ovarious (ō-vā'ri-us), *a.* Consisting of eggs. [Rare.]

He to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

Ovarium (ō-vā'ri-um), *n.* An ovary (which see).

Ovary (ō'va-ri), *n.* [Mod. L. *ovarium*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.] 1. The part of a female animal in which the ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed.—2. In *bot.* a hollow case inclosing ovules or young seeds, containing one or more cells, and ultimately becoming the fruit. Together with the style and stigma it constitutes the female system of the vegetable kingdom. When it is united to the calyx it is called *inferior;* when separated from it it is termed *superior.* A *free ovary* is one not adherent to the calyx; a *parietal ovary* is one placed on the inner walls of a tubular calyx.



Ovary of *Cerastium hirsutum.*—*o*, Ovary. *p*, Placenta. *g*, Ovules. *s*, Styles.

Ovate, Ovated (ō'vāt, ō'vāt-ed), *a.* [L. *ovatus.*] Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest.—An *ovate leaf* is one of greater length than breadth, rounded at both ends, with the lower end broader, as in chickweed and periwinkle.

Ovate Leaf.

Ovate-acuminate (ō'vāt-a-kū''min-āt), *a.* Same as *Ovato-acuminate.*

Ovate-cylindraceous (ō'vāt-sil-in-drā''shus), *a.* Same as *Ovato-cylindraceous.*

Ovate-deltoid (ō-vāt-del'toid), *a.* Same as *Ovato-deltoid.*

Ovate-lanceolate (ō-vāt-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.

Ovate-oblong (ō-vāt-ob'long), *a.* Same as *Ovato-oblong.*

Ovate-rotundate (ō'vāt-rō-tun''dāt), *a.* Same as *Ovato-rotundate.*

Ovate-subulate (ō-vāt-sub'ū-lāt), *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

Ovation (ō-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, from *ovo*, to celebrate an ovation.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a lesser triumph allowed to commanders who had conquered with little bloodshed, who had defeated an inconsiderable enemy, or whose advantage, although considerable, was not sufficient to constitute a legitimate claim to the higher distinction of a triumph. Hence—2. Any extraordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a city or people to one who is a favourite of the multitude.

Ovato-acuminate (ō-vā'tō-a-kū''min-āt), *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

Ovato-cylindraceous (ō-vā'tō-sil-in-drā''shus), *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure.

Ovato-deltoid (ō-vā'tō-del''toid), *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

Ovato-oblong (ō-vā'tō-ob''long), *a.* Between ovate and oblong; shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

Ovato-rotundate (ō-vā'tō-rō-tun''dāt), *a.* Roundly egg-shaped.

Oveæ (ō'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *ovis*, a sheep.] Same as *Ovidæ.*

Ovelty,† *n.* See OWELTY.

Oven (uv'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *ofen;* cog. O. Fris. and D. *oven*, Dan. *ovn*, Icel. *ofn*, G. *ofen*, Sw. *ugn*, Goth. *auhns.*] A closely-built recess for baking, heating, or drying any substance; a term applied also to a chamber in a stove or kitchen-range, and to a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking, &c.

Oven-bird (uv'n-bĕrd), *n.* A genus (Furnarius) of small South American birds of the family Certhiadæ or creepers, having short wings and but feeble powers of flight: so called from their nest, which is built in the shape of a dome, with a small entrance on one side, so as to have much resemblance to a rude oven.

Ovenchyma (ō-ven'ki-ma), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *enchyma*, an infusion, an injection.] In *bot.* tissue composed of ova cells; oval cellular tissue.

Ovenless (uv'n-les), *a.* Destitute of an oven. *Quart. Rev.*

Over (ō'vĕr), *prep.* [A. Sax. *ofer*, over, above, upon, beside, beyond; same word as L. G. D. and Dan. *over;* Icel. *ofr, yfir*, D. *ueber*, O.G. *ubar;* cog. L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, Skr. *upari*, above, over.] 1. Above in place or position; in a position higher than; above

the top or summit of; as, the stars or heavens *over* our heads. '*Over* my altars hath he hung his lance.' *Shak.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Over whose heads those arrows fly
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

2. Across; from side to side of; implying a passing or moving either above a thing, or on the surface of it; as, to jump *over* a brook; to sail *over* a river.

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

3. Upon the surface or whole surface of; through the whole extent of; to and fro upon; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a city. 'Go along *o'er* the wide world with me.' *Shak.*—4. Above, denoting eminence or superiority in excellence, dignity, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. 'Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest.' *Dryden.*—5. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing. 'I will make thee ruler *over* many things.' Mat. xxv. 23.

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign, not *over*, but next and immediately under the people. *Dryden.*

6. With care, oversight, or concern for; in a state of watchfulness with respect to. 'Dost thou not watch *over* my sin?' Job xiv. 16.

Wise governors have as great a watch *over* fames as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon.*

7. Denoting a state of being engaged in, or attentive to, something. 'Utter your gravity *o'er* a gossip's bowl.' *Shak.*

As the grim lion fawneth *o'er* his prey,
So *o'er* this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay,
His rage of lust by gazing qualified. *Shak.*

Hence, indicating the cause or motive of an action as present and in sight. 'That you insult, exult, and all at once, *over* the wretched.' *Shak.*—8. Denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest.

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

9. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep corn *over* the winter.—10. Coming up above; covering; immersing; as, the water is *over* the shoes or boots. 'Inch-thick, knee-deep, *o'er* head and ears.' *Shak.*—11. Upwards of; more than; as, he has *over* a thousand pounds.—*Over*, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er*, and this is the case whether it stands alone or forms the first part of a compound.

Over (ō'vėr), *adv.* 1. From side to side; in width; across; athwart. 'A circular rim about a foot *over*.' *N. Grew.*—2. From one to another by transferring; as, to hand *over* goods to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

3. From one side to the other, by passing; especially, from one shore to the other; as, to carry anything *over* to France, or to bring anything *over* to England.

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*,
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

4. From one side to another; so as to show a different side; as, to roll *over*; to turn *over*. 5. On the surface, so as to cover it. 'The desk that's covered *o'er* with Turkish tapestry.' *Shak.*—6. Above the top, brim, or edge; as, one slate laps *over* another.

Good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give unto your bosom. Lu. vi. 38.

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit; in excess. 'He that gathered much had nothing *over*.' Ex. xvi. 18.—8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely; as, to read *over* a book.

But one fiend at a time, I'll fight their legions *o'er*. *Shak.*

Let them argue *over* all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea. *South.*

9. Having come to an end; past; by.

To sit and taste till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

10. Excessively; very; too; in a great degree. 'The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult.' *Baker.*—*Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again. 'And every night reviewed it *o'er and o'er*. *W. Harte.*—*Over again*, once more; with repetition.

O kill not all my kindred *o'er again*. *Dryden.*

—*Over and above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited. 1 Chr. xxix. 3. 'He gained, *over and above*, the good will of the people.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*Over against*, opposite; in front. '*Over against* this church stands a large hospital.' *Addison.*—*To give over*, (*a*) to cease from; as, to *give over* an enterprise. (*b*) To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have *given over* their patient.—*To run over*, (*a*) to run out over the brim; to be so full that any more runs over the brim. (*b*) To take a rapid survey of; as, to *run over* an account.—*All over*, (*a*) so as to affect the whole of a surface in every part; completely; as, he was *all over* blood; splashed with mud *all over*. (*b*) Finished; at an end: used impersonally; as, it is *all over* with me now.—*To throw over*, to fail to give expected help; to desert; to betray. 'They say the Rads are going to *throw* us *over*.' *Disraeli.*—*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, in which case the most common meaning it has is that of excess or superiority, as in *over*act, *over*come, &c. As mentioned under OVER, *prep.*, it is poetically contracted into *o'er*.

Over (ō'vėr), *a.* 1. Upper.

For these my hands from this my face shall rip,
Even with this knife, my nose and *over* lip.
Mir. for Mags.

2. Covering; outer; as, *over*-shoes; an *over*-coat.—3. Superior: in this and preceding sense used chiefly in composition.

The *over*-lord, or lord paramount, or chief-superior—the under or middle, or mesne lord, and the vassal under him—formed ranks of manifest diversity. *Brougham.*

Over (ō'vėr), *v.t.* To go over; to leap over, as in the game of leap-frog.

Whole troops of goblins poured into the churchyard and began playing at leap-frog with the tombstones, never stopping for an instant to take breath, but *overing* the highest among them, one after the other. *Dickens.*

Over (ō'vėr), *n.* In *cricket*, a certain number of bowls pitched by a bowler from one end in succession, at the end of which the fielders pass over to different sides.

Over-abound (ō'vėr-a-bound''), *v.i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. 'So much does fructuous moisture *o'er-abound*.' *J. Philips.*

Overact (ō-vėr-akt'), *v.t.* 1. To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by *overacting* some things in religion. *Tillotson.*

2.† To over-influence; to act upon unduly.

The hope of inheritance *overacts* them, and on tongues' end enlarges their duty. *Milton.*

Overact (ō-vėr-akt'), *v.i.* To act more than is necessary. 'You *overact* when you should underdo.' *B. Jonson.*

Over-action (ō-vėr-ak'shon), *n.* Exaggerated or excessive action.

Over-active (ō-vėr-ak'tiv), *a.* Too active; too much given to action.

Overaffect (ō'vėr-af-fekt''), *v.t.* To affect or love unduly or too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Overagitate (ō-vėr-aj'it-āt), *v.t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Bp. Hall.*

Overall† (ō'vėr-ąl), *adv.* All over; everywhere. *Spenser.*

Overalls (ō'vėr-ąlz), *n. pl.* Loose trousers of a light, stout material, worn over others by workmen, to protect them from being soiled; waterproof leggings.

Over-anxiety (ō'vėr-ang-zī''e-ti), *n.* The state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety. *Roget.*

Over-anxious (ō-vėr-angk'shus), *a.* Anxious to excess.

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling, intriguing, refining, *over-anxious*, overactive habit. *Brougham.*

Over-anxiously (ō-vėr-angk'shus-li), *adv.* In an over-anxious manner; with excessive solicitude.

Overarch (ō-vėr-ärch'), *v.t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Overarch (ō-vėr-ärch'), *v.i.* To hang over like an arch. 'Brown with *o'erarching* shades.' *Pope.*

Overawe (ō-vėr-ą'), *v.t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

A hundred thousand troops, well disciplined and commanded, will keep down millions of ploughmen and artisans. A few regiments of household troops are sufficient to *overawe* all the discontented spirits of a large capital. *Macaulay.*

Overawed (ō-vėr-ąd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Restrained by awe.—2. Regarded as invested with an excessive power of inspiring awe.

Thus, free from censure, *overawed* by fear,
And praised for virtues that they scorn to wear,
The fleeting forms of majesty engage
Respect while stalking o'er life's narrow stage.
Cowper.

Over-awful† (ō-vėr-ą'fųl), *a.* Excessively reverential; too much impressed with feelings of awe or reverence. 'To free ingenuous minds from that *over-awful* esteem of those more ancient than trusty fathers.' *Milton.*

Overbalance (ō-vėr-bal'ans), *v.t.* 1. To more than balance; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to surpass; to preponderate over. 'For deeds always *overbalance* words.' *South.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *overbalance* them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; to cause to lose balance: often with reflexive pronouns; as, he *overbalanced himself* and fell.

Overbalance (ō-vėr-bal'ans), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports.

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

Overbarren (ō-vėr-bar'en), *a.* Excessively barren; very unproductive. *Bacon.*

Overbattel† (ō-vėr-bat'l), *a.* [*Over*, and obs. *battel*, fertile.] Too fertile or fruitful. '*Overbattel* grounds.' *Hooker.*

Overbear (ō-vėr-bār'), *v.t.* 1. To bear down; to overpower; to bring under; to overwhelm. 'Weak shoulders *overborne* with burthening grief.' *Shak.* '*Overborne* by numbers.' *Sir J. Denham.*

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may *overbear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison.*

All together down upon him
Bare, as a wild wave in the wide North-sea,
Green-glimmering toward the summit, bears, with all
Its stormy crests that smoke against the skies,
Down on a bark, and *overbears* the bark
And him that helms it, so they *overbore*
Sir Lancelot and his charger. *Tennyson.*

2. To overcome by argument, entreaty, importunity, effrontery, or the like.

But Vivien deeming Merlin *overborne*
By instance, recommenced, and let her tongue
Rage like a fire among the noblest names.
Tennyson.

Overbear (ō-vėr-bār'), *v.i.* To bear or bring forth fruit or progeny to excess.

Overbearing (ō-vėr-bār'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Bearing down; repressing; overwhelming.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap or *overbearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

2. Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery; as, an *overbearing* disposition or manner. 'You brutal *overbearing* pest.' *J. H. Frere.*

Overbearingly (ō-vėr-bār'ing-li), *adv.* In an overbearing manner; imperiously; dogmatically.

Overbend (ō-vėr-bend'), *v.t.* To bend to excess. 'Displacing or *overbending* our natural faculties.' *Donne.*

Overbend (ō-vėr-bend'), *v.i.* To bend over.

Overbid (ō-vėr-bid'), *v.t.* To bid or offer beyond; to outbid.

You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden.*

Overbid (ō-vėr-bid'), *v.i.* To bid more than a just price; to offer more than an equivalent.

Overblow (ō-vėr-blō'), *v.i.* 1. To blow with too much violence.—2.† To blow over, or be past its violence.

Overblow (ō-vėr-blō'), *v.t.* 1. To blow away; to dissipate by wind. 'And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*.' *Waller.*—2. In *music*, to blow into too much; as, a pipe is said to be *overblown* when the pressure of air forces it to sound an over-tone, instead of its fundamental note.

Overboard (ō'vėr-bōrd), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard*.—*Thrown overboard* (*fig.*), discarded; deserted; betrayed.

Overboil (ō-vėr-boil'), *v.i.* To boil over; to boil unduly.

Nor is it discontent to keep the mind
Deep in its fountain, lest it *overboil*
In the hot throng. *Byron.*

Overbold (ō'vėr-bōld), *a.* Unduly bold; bold to excess; forward; impudent. 'Saucy and *overbold*.' *Shak.*

Overboldly (ō'vėr-bōld-li), *adv.* In an overbold manner; impudently; forwardly. 'If overboldly we have borne ourselves.' *Shak.*

Overbookish (ō-vėr-bųk'ish), *a.* Unduly or excessively given to books or study.

You must forsake
This *overbookish* humor. *Ford.*

Overbounteous (ō-vėr-boun'tē-us), *a.* Bounteous to excess. *Milton.*

Overbow† (ō-vėr-bou'), *v.t.* To bow or bend over; to bend in a contrary direction. 'That old error . . . that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it.' *Fuller.*

Overbreed (ō-vėr-brēd'), *v.t.* To breed to excess or more than is necessary.

Overbright (ō'vėr-brīt), *a.* Bright to excess; too bright. 'Eyes not downdropt nor *over-bright.*' *Tennyson.*

Overbrim (ō-vėr-brim'), *v.i.* 1. To flow over the brim or edge: said of the liquid.—2. To be so full as to overflow: said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is. 'Till the cup of rage *o'erbrim.*' *Coleridge.*

Over-brimmed (ō-vėr-brimd'), *a.* Furnished with too large a brim. 'An *over-brimmed* blue bonnet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Overbrow (ō-vėr-brou'), *v.t.* To hang over; to impend.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the vallies deep.
Collins.

Overbuild (ō-vėr-bild'), *v.t.* 1. To build over.

Terribly arched and aquiline his nose,
And *overbuilt* with most impending brows.
Cowper.

2. To build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires; as, that part of the town is *overbuilt.*

Overbuild (ō-vėr-bild'), *v.i.* To build beyond the demand; to build beyond one's means.

Overbulk† (ō-vėr-bulk'), *v.t.* To oppress by bulk; to overtower; to overwhelm. *Shak.*

Overburden, Overburthen (ō-vėr-bėr'dn, ō-vėr-bėr'ŦHn), *v.t.* To load with too great weight; to overload; as, to be *overburdened* with work. *Sir T. More.*

Over-burdensome (ō-vėr-bėr'dn-sum), *a.* Too burdensome.

Eumenes did not only think all carriages to be *over-burdensome,* but the number of his men to be more troublesome than available. *Raleigh.*

Overburn (ō-vėr-bėrn'), *v.t.* To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you *overburn* not the turf: it is only to be burnt so as to make it break. *Mortimer.*

Overburn (ō-vėr-bėrn'), *v.i.* To burn too much; to be overzealous.

Overburning (ō-vėr-bėrn'ing), *a.* Overwarm; unduly intense; excessive; as, *overburning* zeal.

Overbusy (ō-vėr-bi'zi), *a.* Too busy.

Overbuy (ō-vėr-bī'), *v.t.* 1. To buy at too dear a rate. *Bp. Hall.*—2. To buy to too great an extent.

Overcanopy (ō-vėr-kan'ō-pi), *v.t.* To cover as with a canopy. 'A bank . . . quite *overcanopied* with luscious woodbine.' *Shak.*

Overcapable† (ō-vėr-kā'pa-bl), *a.* Over liable or prone to: followed by *of.* 'Credulous and *overcapable of* such pleasing errors.' *Hooker.*

Overcare (ō'vėr-kār), *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

Overcareful (ō-vėr-kār'fụl), *a.* Careful to excess.

Overcarking† (ō-vėr-kärk'ing), *a.* Too full of care; over-anxious. 'Solicitously *overcarking* for the future.' *Fuller.*

Overcarry (ō-vėr-kar'i), *v.t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*

Overcast (ō-vėr-kast'), *v.t.* 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. 'The clouds that *overcast* our morn.' *Dryden.*—2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.

The king in his account of peace and calms did much *overcast* his fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To cover; to overspread. 'The colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself.' *Hooker.*—4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge.

Overcatch† (ō-vėr-kach'), *v.t.* To overtake. 'In the very door him *overcaught.*' *Spenser.*

Over-cautious (ō-vėr-kạ'shus), *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess.

Over-cautiously (ō-vėr-kạ'shus-li), *adv.* In an over-cautious manner; cautiously to excess.

Overchange (ō'vėr-chānj), *n.* Excessive change; fickleness. 'A thing out of the *overchange* of nature.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

Overcharge (ō-vėr-chärj'), *v.t.* 1. To charge or burden to excess; to oppress; to overburden. 'His *overcharged* soul.' *Shak.* 'The heavy load of abundance with which we oppress and *overcharge* nature.' *Raleigh.*—2. To crowd too much; to fill too numerously.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants.
Addison.

3. To load with too great a charge, as a gun. 'Like guns *o'ercharged.*' *Sir J. Denham.*—4. To make an excessive charge against; to put too great a debt upon; to rate too high. 5. To exaggerate; as, to *overcharge* a statement.—*Overcharged mine.* See MINE.

Overcharge (ō'vėr-chärj), *n.* An excessive charge, load, or burden; a charge of more than is just in an account; a charge beyond what is proper, as of a gun.

Over-civil (ō-vėr-siv'il), *a.* Unduly or excessively civil or polite; flatteringly or fawningly civil.

So over-violent, or *over-civil,*
That every man with him was god or devil. *Dryden.*

Overclean (ō-vėr-klēn'), *v.t.* To clean to excess. 'A knife and fork which had not been worn out with *overcleaning.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Overclimb (ō-vėr-klīm'), *v.t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*

Overcloud (ō-vėr-kloud'), *v.t.* To cover or overspread with clouds. 'To *overcloud* joy with sorrow.' *Abp. Laud.*

Overcloy (ō-vėr-kloi'), *v.t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

Overcoat (ō'vėr-kōt), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat.

Over-cold (ō-vėr-kōld'), *a.* 1. Cold or chilling to excess.—2. Too frigid or unimpassioned. 'An *over-cold* praise.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overcolour (ō-vėr-kul'ėr), *v.t.* To colour to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate. *Roget.*

Overcome (ō-vėr-kum'), *v.t.* 1. To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to *overcome* enemies in battle.—2. To surmount; to rise above; to get the better of.

Little misfortunes that happened to them which of themselves they could never be able to *overcome.*
Law.

3. To have sway over; to rule; to domineer over. '*O'ercome* with pride.' *Shak.*—4.† To spread over; to cover; to overflow; to surcharge.

The trees . . . . .
O'ercome with moss and baleful mistletoe. *Shak.*

5.† To come upon; to invade suddenly. '*Overcome* us like a summer cloud.' *Shak.*

Overcome (ō-vėr-kum'), *v.i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. Rom. iii. 4.

Overcomer (ō-vėr-kum'ėr), *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

Overcomingly (ō-vėr-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who overcomes; with superiority. *Dr. H. More.*

Over-confidence (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dens), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

Over-confident (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident to excess.

Over-confidently (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

Overcostly (ō-vėr-kost'li), *a.* Unduly or excessively costly or expensive.

That they [ceremonies] ought to be many, and *overcostly,* no true Protestant will affirm. *Milton.*

Overcount (ō-vėr-kount'), *v.t.* 1. To rate above the true value.—2. To outnumber. *Shak.*

Overcover (ō-vėr-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* To cover completely. '*O'ercovered* quite with dead men's rattling bones.' *Shak.*

Overcraw† (ō-vėr-krạ'), *v.t.* To overcrow. *Spenser.*

Over-credulous (ō-vėr-kred'ū-lus), *a.* Credulous to excess; too apt to believe. *Milton.*

Overcrow (ō-vėr-krō'), *v.t.* To triumph over; to overpower.

O, I die, Horatio;
This potent poison quite *o'ercrows* my spirit. *Shak.*

Over-cunning (ō-vėr-kun'ing), *a.* Unduly or excessively cunning or ingenious. 'Unadvisedly *over-cunning* in misunderstanding me.' *Marston.*

Over-curious (ō-vėr-kū'ri-us), *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

Overdare (ō-vėr-dār'), *v.t.* and *i.* To exceed in daring; to dare too much or rashly; to be too daring.

Overdaring (ō-vėr-dār'ing), *a.* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

Overdark (ō-vėr-därk'), *adv.* Till after dark. [Rare.]

Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows *overdark.* *North Brit. Rev.*

Overdate (ō-vėr-dāt'), *v.t.* To date beyond the proper period. 'His *overdated* minority.' *Milton.*

Overdeal† (ō'vėr-dēl), *n.* The amount over; the excess. 'The *overdeal* in the price will be double.' *Holland.*

Over-delicate (ō-vėr-de'li-kāt), *a.* Delicate or dainty to excess; overnice. *Bp. Hall.*

Overdight† (ō-vėr-dīt'), *a.* Decked over; overspread; covered over. *Spenser.*

Over-diligent (ō-vėr-di'li-jent), *a.* Diligent to excess.

Overdo (ō-vėr-dö'), *v.t.* 1. To do to excess; hence, to overact; to exaggerate. *Shak.*—2. To surpass or exceed in the performance. 'Should do and almost *overdo* the deeds of Lancelot.' *Tennyson.*—3. To fatigue or harass by too much action or labour.—4. To boil, bake, or roast too much; as, to *overdo* a mutton-chop.

Overdo (ō-vėr-dö'), *v.i.* To labour too hard; to do too much.

Nature . . . much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes; . . . you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *N. Grew.*

Overdose (ō'vėr-dōs), *n.* Too great a dose.

Overdose (ō-vėr-dōs'), *v.t.* To dose excessively.

Overdraw (ō-vėr-drạ'), *v.t.* 1. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company; as, to *overdraw* one's account with a bank.—2. To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, speech, or a picture; as, to *overdraw* a tale of distress.

Overdress (ō-vėr-dres'), *v.t.* and *i.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much.

In all, let nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *overdress,* nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

Overdrink (ō-vėr-dringk'), *v.t.* and *i.* To drink to excess.

Overdrive (ō-vėr-drīv'), *v.t.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young are with me; and if men should *overdrive* them one day, all the flock will die. Gen. xxxiii. 13.

Overdrown† (ō-vėr-droun'), *v.t.* To drown or drench to excess; to wet excessively. 'Her *overdrowned* eyes.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Overdry (ō-vėr-drī'), *v.t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

Overdry (ō'vėr-drī), *a.* Too dry.

Overdue (ō'vėr-dū), *a.* 1. Beyond the date or assigned limit; as, an *overdue* ship.—2. Past the time of payment, as a bill of exchange.

Overdye (ō-vėr-dī'), *v.t.* To dye or tinge too deeply: to dye with a different colour. *Shak.*

Over-eager (ō-vėr-ē'gėr), *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.

Over-eagerly (ō-vėr-ē'gėr-li), *adv.* In an over-eager manner; with excessive eagerness. 'Pursuing them *over-eagerly* into York.' *Milton.*

Over-eagerness (ō-vėr-ē'gėr-nes), *n.* The state of being over-eager; excess of earnestness.

Over-earnest (ō-vėr-ėr'nest), *a.* Earnest overmuch; too much in earnest; severe. *Shak.*

Over-earnestness (ō-vėr-ėr'nest-nes), *n.* The state of being over-earnest; excess of earnestness.

Overeat (ō-vėr-ēt'), *v.t.* 1. To surfeit with eating: with reflexive pronouns; as, to *overeat one's self.*—2. To eat or bite all over. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Over-empty (ō-vėr-em'ti), *v.t.* To make too empty; to exhaust. *Carew.*

Over-enrich (ō'vėr-en-rich'), *v.t.* To make too rich; to make wealthy to excess. 'Wealth which could no longer be employed in *over-enriching* a few.' *J. S. Mill.*

Overest,† *a. superl.* Uppermost. *Chaucer.*

Over-estimate (ō-vėr-es'tim-āt), *n.* An estimate that is too high; over-valuation.

Over-estimate (ō-vėr-es'tim-āt), *v.t.* To estimate too high; to overvalue.

Over-excited (ō'vėr-ek-sīt"ed), *a.* Too much excited.

Over-excitement (ō'vėr-ek-sīt"ment), *n.* The state of being over-excited; excess of excitement.

Over-exquisite (ō-vėr-eks'kwi-zit), *a.* Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact; too nice; too careful or anxious.

Peace, brother; be not *over-exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

Overeye† (ō-vėr-ī'), *v.t.* 1. To superintend; to inspect.—2. To observe; to witness. *Shak.*

Overfall† (ō'vėr-fạl), *n.* 1. A cataract; the fall of a river.

Tostatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *overfalls* of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

2. *Naut.* (*a*) a dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (*b*) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with

immense force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. *Admiral Smyth.*

Over-fatigue (ō'vėr-fa-tēg''), *n.* Excessive fatigue.

Over-fatigue (ō'vėr-fa-tēg''), *v.t.* To fatigue to excess. *Watts.*

Overfeed (ō-vėr-fēd'), *v.t.* and *i.* To feed to excess.

Overfill (ō-vėr-fil'), *v.t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.

Over-fineness (ō-vėr-fīn'nes), *n.* Excessive fineness; affected refinement or purity. '*Over-fineness* not intelligible.' *Tennyson.*

Over-fish (ō-vėr-fish'), *v.t.* To fish too much or in excess; to fish so as unduly to diminish the stock.

It is thought that for some years back we have been *over-fishing* the common herring. *Ill. London News.*

Overfloat (ō-vėr-flōt'), *v.t.* To overflow; to inundate.

The town is fill'd with slaughter and *o'erfloats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryden.*

Overflourish (ō-vėr-flu'rish), *v.t.* 1. To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.*—2. To flourish or adorn superficially. *Shak.*

Overflow (ō-vėr-flō'), *v.t.* 1. To flow or spread over; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid. 'Whose foundation was *overflown* with a flood.' Job xxii. 16.

I would be loath to have you *overflown* with a honey-bag, signior. *Shak.*

And built their castles of dissolving sand
To watch them *overflow'd*. *Tennyson.*

2. To fill and run over the brim of. 'New milk that . . . *overflows* the pails.' *Dryden.* 3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover. 'At such times the northern nations *overflowed* all christendom.' *Spenser.*

The participle *overflown* is among the examples used we see by such excellent writers as Swift and Bentley; yet *flown* is not the participle of *flow* but of *fly*. *Todd.*

Overflow (ō-vėr-flō'), *v.i.* 1. To flow over; to swell and run over the brim or banks; as, the river *overflows.*—2. To be so full that the contents run over the brim. 'Ere yet with blood our ditches *overflow*.' *Dryden.*—3. To be abundant; to abound. Is. x. 22.

Overflow (ō'vėr-flō), *n.* 1. An inundation; a flowing over. 'Every *overflow* of the Nile.' *Arbuthnot.* — 2. Superabundance; exuberance. '*Overflows* of light.' *Locke.*

Did he break out into tears?
In great measure.—A kind *overflow* of kindness. *Shak.*

Overflowing (ō-vėr-flō'ing), *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant. 'The boundless, *overflowing*, bursting gladness.' *Shelley.*

Overflowing (ō'vėr-flō-ing), *n.* Superabundance; surplus; overflow.

He was ready to bestow the *overflowings* of his full mind on anybody who would start a subject. *Macaulay.*

Overflowingly (ō-vėr-flō'ing-li), *adv.* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

Overflush (ō-vėr-flush'), *v.t.* To flush to excess.

Overflutter (ō-vėr-flut'ėr), *v.t.* To flutter or hover over. *Donne.*

Overflux (ō'vėr-fluks), *n.* Excess; exuberance. 'An *overflux* of youth.' *Ford.* [Rare.]

Overfly (ō-vėr-flī'), *v.t.* To pass over or cross by flight.

A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'erfly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

Overfond (ō-vėr-fond'), *a.* Fond to excess; doting. *Milton.*

Overfondly (ō-vėr-fond'li), *adv.* In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

Over-force (ō'vėr-fōrs), *n.* Excessive force; violence. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Over-forward (ō-vėr-for'wėrd), *a.* Forward to excess.

Over-forwardness (ō-vėr-for'wėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being over-forward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Sir M. Hale.*

Over-free (ō-vėr-frē'), *a.* Free to excess.

Overfreight (ō-vėr-frāt'), *v.t.* To load or freight too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers. 'A boat *overfreighted* with people.' *Carew.* 'I saw, I had Love's pinnace *overfraught*.' *Donne.*

Over-frieze (ō-vėr-frēz'), *v.t.* To cover over or overlay, as with a frieze. 'Bonnets . . . *over-friezed* with flat gold of damasks.' *Hall.*

Over-front† (ō-vėr-frunt'), *v.t.* To confront; to withstand. *Milton.*

Over-fruitful (ō-vėr-frōt'fųl), *a.* Fruitful to excess; too luxuriant. 'An *over-fruitful* fancy.' *Dryden.*

Over-full (ō-vėr-fųl'), *a.* Too full; surfeited.

Over-garrison (ō-vėr-ga'ri-sn), *v.t.* To garrison to excess. 'London is not *over-garrisoned*.' *Disraeli.*

Over-gaze (ō-vėr-gāz'), *v.t.* and *i.* To gaze or look over. [Rare.]

His altar the high places of the peaks
Of earth's *o'er-gazing* mountains. *Byron.*

Overget† (ō-vėr-get'), *v.t.* To reach; to overtake. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Overgild (ō-vėr-gild'), *v.t.* To gild over; to varnish. *Dr. H. More.*

Overgird (ō-vėr-gėrd'), *v.t.* To gird or bind too closely. *Milton.*

Overgive (ō-vėr-giv'), *v.t.* To give over or surrender. 'And to the Saxons *overgive* their government.' *Spenser.*

Overglad (ō-vėr-glad'), *a.* Unduly or excessively glad. '*Overglad* to meet you in a fray.' *Disraeli.*

Overglance (ō-vėr-glans'), *v.t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. 'I will *overglance* the superscript.' *Shak.*

Overglide (ō-vėr-glīd'), *v.t.* To glide over. *Wyatt.*

Overgloom (ō-vėr-glōm'), *v.t.* To cover with gloom; to render gloomy. 'Touched and *overgloomed* by memories of sorrow.' *De Quincey.*

Overgo (ō-vėr-gō'), *v.t.* 1. To exceed; to surpass. 'A wit so far *overgoing* his age.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2.† To subdue; to weigh down; to oppress. 'Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care.' *Shak.*—3.† To cover. *Chapman.*—4. To pass over or through.

How many weary steps,
Of many weary miles you have *o'ergone*. *Shak.*

Overgorge (ō-vėr-gorj'), *v.t.* To gorge to excess.

To turn purveyor to an *overgorg'd*
And bloated spider, till the pamper'd pest
Is made familiar. *Couper.*

Overgrace (ō-vėr-grās'), *v.t.* To honour unduly, excessively, or above measure.

That you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Overgraste,† *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

Overgreat (ō'vėr-grāt), *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

Overgreedy (ō-vėr-grē'di), *a.* Greedy to excess. '*Overgreedy* love.' *Shak.*

Overgreen (ō-vėr-grēn'), *v.t.* 1. To cover with verdure.—2.† To colour favourably; to embellish.

For what care I who calls me well or ill,
So you *o'ergreen* my bad, my good allow? *Shak.*

Overgross (ō-vėr-gros'), *a.* Gross to excess. *Bacon.*

Overgrow (ō-vėr-grō'), *v.t.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage: generally in past participle; as, a ruin *overgrown* with ivy. 'A wretched ragged man, *o'ergrown* with hair.' *Shak.*

The green used to be close shaved and rolled till it was as smooth as a velvet mantle; now it is rough and *overgrown*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.* 3.† To subdue; to weigh down; to oppress. 'When they're *o'ergrown* with labour.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Overgrow (ō-vėr-grō'), *v.i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Great evils result from *overgrown* kingly power even where it stops far short of despotism. *Brougham.*

Overgrowth (ō'vėr-grōth), *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth. 'A wonderful *overgrowth* in riches.' *Bacon.*

Overhail,† **Overhale**† (ō-vėr-hāl'), *v.t.* To overhaul.

Overhand (ō'vėr-hand), *adv.* With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward; with the hand above the elbow: opposed to *underhand;* as, he bowls *overhand.*

It is not the custom to put the knife in the mouth, and the spoon is not generally used *overhand*, but under. *Dickens.*

Overhand (ō'vėr-hand), *a.* In *cricket*, with the hand above the elbow or over the bowl; round-arm; as, *overhand* bowling.

Overhand† (ō'vėr-hand), *n.* The upper hand; superiority. 'Gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me.' *Sir T. More.*

Overhanded (ō'vėr-hand-ed), *a.* Having the hand above the object or above the elbow; overhand.

Overhandle (ō-vėr-han'dl), *v.t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. 'Your idle *overhandled* theme.' *Shak.*

Overhang (ō-vėr-hang'), *v.t.* 1. To impend or hang over.—2. To jut or project over. 'A promontory that *overhangs* the sea.' *Pope.* 'Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams.' *Gay.*

Overhang (ō-vėr-hang'), *v.i.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose impossible to climb. *Milton.*

Overhang (ō'vėr-hang), *n.* A projecting portion.

Overhappy (ō-vėr-hap'i), *a.* Happy to excess; too happy. *Shak.*

Overharden (ō-vėr-härd'n), *v.t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. '*Overhardened* steel.' *Boyle.*

Overhardy (ō-vėr-härd'i), *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident; foolhardy. *Gascoigne.*

Overhaste (ō'vėr-hāst), *n.* Too great haste. *Bacon.*

Overhastily (ō-vėr-hāst'i-li), *adv.* In an overhasty manner; with too much haste.

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not *overhastily* to marry. *Hales.*

Overhastiness (ō-vėr-hāst'i-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation. *Sir J. Reresby.*

Overhasty (ō-vėr-hāst'i), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate. 'Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.' *Hammond.*

Overhaul (ō-vėr-hạl'), *v.t.* 1. To turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs.—2. To re-examine, as accounts.—3. To gain upon; to make up with; to overtake.—*To overhaul a tackle* (*naut.*), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks in order that they may be again placed in a state of action.—*To overhaul a ship* (*naut.*), (*a*) to come up with or gain ground upon her. (*b*) To search a ship for contraband goods.

Overhaul, Overhauling (ō'vėr-hạl, ō'vėr-hạl-ing), *n.* Examination; inspection; repair; as, the vessel has got a thorough *overhaul.*

Overhead (ō-vėr-hed'), *adv.* 1. Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

Overhead the skylarks sang in jocund rivalry, mounting higher and higher, as if they would have beaten their wings against the sun. *Cornhill Mag.*

2. Per head: properly two words. See under HEAD.

Overhead (ō'vėr-hed), *a.* Applied to what is above or aloft.—*Overhead crane*, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.—*Overhead gear*, driving gear above the object driven.—*Overhead steam-engine*, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust motion being downward.

Overhear (ō-vėr-hēr'), *v.t.* 1. To hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him; to hear by accident or stratagem.

I am invisible,
And I will *overhear* their conference. *Shak.*

2.† To hear told over; to hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by,
And overheard what you shall *overhear*. *Shak.*

Overheat (ō-vėr-hēt'), *v.t.* To heat to excess.

Overheavy (ō-vėr-he'vi), *a.* Excessively heavy; weighing too much. *Sir T. More.*

Overhele† (ō-vėr-hēl'), *v.t.* To cover over. 'Thy hair, thy beard, thy wings *o'erhel'd* with snow.' *B. Jonson.*

Overhend† (ō-vėr-hend'), *v.t.* To overtake.

Als his fair leman, flying through a brook,
He *overhent*, nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenser.*

Overhigh (ō-vėr-hī'), *a.* Too high. 'Looking *overhigh*.' *Drayton.*

Overhighly (ō-vėr-hī'li), *adv.* In an overhigh manner; too much. '*Overhighly* commended.' *Raleigh.*

Overhip† (ō-vėr-hip'), *v.t.* To jump or leap over; to overpass. 'When the time is *overhipt*.' *Holland.*

Overhold† (ō-vėr-hold'), *v.t.* To overvalue; to estimate at too dear a rate.

If he *overhold* his price so much,
We'll none of him. *Shak.*

Overhung (ō-vėr-hung'), *a.* Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and *overhung*. *Carlyle.*

Over-inform (ō'vėr-in-form''), *v.t.* To fill too full or exuberantly; to overfill. 'Wit so exuberant that it *over-informs* its tenement.' *Johnson.*

Overissue (ō'vėr-ish-ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it. See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds on the currency, which he not only debased by an

overissue of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgeries. *Brougham.*

Overissue (ō-vėr-ish'ū), *v.t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange, either beyond the number authorized by law, or warranted by the capital stock, or beyond the wants of the public, or the ability of the issuer to pay; to issue contrary to prudence or honesty.

Overjoy (ō-vėr-joi'), *v.t.* To give great or excessive joy to; to transport with gladness: generally in past participle. 'A schoolboy . . . *overjoyed* with finding a bird's nest.' *Shak.*

Overjoy (ō'vėr-joi), *n.* Joy to excess; transport. *Shak.*

Overjump (ō-vėr-jump'), *v.t.* To jump over; to overleap; hence, to pass over; to pass without notice; to permit to pass. 'Can not so lightly *overjump* his death.' ***Marston.***

Overkind (ō-vėr-kīnd'), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind. *Shak.*

Overkindness (ō'vėr-kīnd-nes), *n.* The state of being overkind; excessive kindness.

Over-king (ō'vėr-king), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

At last having put Norway under his feet . . . Harold gave it the death-blow by dividing the conquered country among his many children, over whom in his last days of decrepitude he established as *over-king* in the Drontheim district his darling son Eric Bloody-axe. *Edin. Rev.*

Overknowing (ō-vėr-nō'ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning: said disparagingly. 'The understanding *overknowing*, misknowing, dissembling.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overlabour (ō-vėr-lā'bėr), *v.t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*—2. To execute with too much care. *Sir W. Scott.*

Overlade (ō-vėr-lād'), *v.t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden; to overburden; to overload. 'For men may *overlade* a ship or barge.' *Chaucer.*

Overland (ō'vėr-land), *a.* Passing by land; made or performed upon or across the land; as, an *overland* journey.

Overlap (ō-vėr-lap'), *v.t.* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon; as, one slate on a roof *overlaps* another.

Overlap (ō'vėr-lap), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another; specifically, in *geol.* the extension or spread of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal its edges.

Overlarge (ō'vėr-lärj), *a.* Too large; too great. *Jeremy Collier.*

Overlargeness (ō-vėr-lärj'nes), *n.* The quality of being overlarge; excess of size. *Cheyne.*

Overlash† (ō-vėr-lash'), *v.i.* 1. To exaggerate; to boast or vaunt too much. *Bp. Hall.* 2. To proceed to excess. *Boyle.*

Overlashing† (ō'vėr-lash-ing), *n.* Excess; exaggeration. 'Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our *overlashings.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Overlashingly† (ō-vėr-lash'ing-li), *adv.* Extravagantly; with exaggeration.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Brerewood.*

Overlate (ō-vėr-lāt'), *a.* Too late; delayed too long. 'Floods of *overlate* tears.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overlavish (ō'vėr-lav-ish), *a.* Lavish to excess.

Overlay (ō'vėr-lā), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of paper pasted upon the tympan-sheet at a spot where the impression is desired to be dark and effective, or for the purpose of obtaining a regular and flat impression.

Overlay (ō-vėr-lā'), *v.t.* 1. To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight; to overwhelm.

When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself. *Raleigh.*

2. To cover or spread over the surface. 'Cedar *overlaid* with gold.' *Milton.*

See them *overlaid*
With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud.
Tennyson.

3. To smother with close covering, or by lying upon.

And this woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it. 1 Ki. iii. 19.

4. To obscure by covering; to cloud; to overcast. 'As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay.*' *Spenser.*

Physical astronomy, at the period of which we speak, eclipsed and *overlaid* theoretical mechanics, as a little previously, dynamics had eclipsed and superseded statics. *Whewell.*

5. To span; to join the opposite sides of.

And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

6. In *printing*, to put an overlay on.

Overlaying (ō'vėr-lā-ing), *n.* A superficial covering. Ex. xxxviii. 17.

Overleap (ō-vėr-lēp'), *v.t.* 1. To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.

Overleaped all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* to omit or pass over. 'Let me *o'erleap* that custom.' *Shak.*—*To overleap one's self*, to exert one's self too much in leaping; to leap too far. 'Vaulting ambition which *o'erleaps itself.*' *Shak.*

Over-leather (ō'vėr-leтн-ėr), *n.* Upper leather; the leather which forms or is intended to form the upper part of a shoe. 'Such shoes as my toes look through the *over-leather.*' *Shak.*

Overleaven (ō-vėr-lev'n), *v.t.* 1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. *B. Jonson.*—2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.

Some habit that too much *o'erleavens*
The form of plausive manners. *Shak.*

Over-liberal (ō-vėr-lib'ėr-al), *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as, *over-liberal* diet.

Over-liberally (ō-vėr-lib'ėr-al-i), *adv.* In an over-liberal manner; too freely. *Milton.*

Overlie (ō-vėr-lī'), *v.t.* To lie over or upon.

Overlight (ō'vėr-līt), *n.* Too strong a light. 'An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazell.' *Bacon.*

Overlight (ō-vėr-līt'), *a.* Too light; too frivolous or trifling; thoughtless; giddy. 'Ever *overlight* and merry.' *Ascham.*

Overliness † (ō'vėr-li-nes), *n.* Carelessness; superficiality. 'We lament the *overliness* of preaching.' *Waterhouse.*

Overlive (ō-vėr-liv'), *v.t.* To outlive; to live longer than; to survive. *Tennyson.*

Overlive (ō-vėr-liv'), *v.i.* 1. To live too long.

Why do I *overlive*?
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain. *Milton.*

2. To live too fast or too actively. *Browning.* [Rare in both senses.]

Overliver (ō-vėr-liv'ėr), *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor. *Holinshed.*

Overload (ō-vėr-lōd'), *v.t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden; to overcharge; as, to *overload* a wagon; to *overload* the memory with trifling details; to *overload* a ceiling with ornament.

Over-logical (ō-vėr-loj'ik-al), *a.* Too logical; adhering too much to the mere forms or rules of logic. *Milton.*

Overlong (ō-vėr-long'), *a.* Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory in making my periods and parentheses *overlong.* *Boyle.*

Overlook (ō-vėr-lụk'), *v.t.* 1. To view from a higher place.

And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did hotly *overlook* them. *Shak.*

2. To rise or be elevated above; to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers. *Tennyson.*

3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position. '*Overlooking* my paper while I write.' *Dryden.*—4. To view fully; to peruse.

When thou shalt have *overlooked* this give these fellows some means to the king. *Shak.*

5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee: implying care and watchfulness.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates. *Spenser.*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care.—7. To pass over indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to *overlook* faults; to *overlook* an insult.—8. To look beyond or by so as to disregard or neglect; to slight.

They *overlook* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

9.† To bewitch by looking on; to confound; to unsettle.

Beshrew your eyes,
That have *o'erlooked* me and divided me. *Shak.*

Overlooker (ō-vėr-lụk'ėr), *n.* One that overlooks; an overseer; a superintendent.

Overloop † (ō'vėr-lōp), *n.* One of the decks of a vessel; orlop (which see).

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water. *Raleigh.*

Overlord (ō-vėr-lord'), *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior; a master. 'His king and *overlord.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Overlordship (ō-vėr-lord'ship), *n.* The state, office, or dignity of an overlord. *J. R. Green.*

Overlove (ō-vėr-luv'), *v.t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Over-luscious (ō-vėr-lush'us), *a.* Too luscious; excessively sweet. *Bacon.*

Overlusty (ō-vėr-lust'i), *a.* Too lusty; overfull of life or spirit; too lively or merry. 'The confident and *overlusty* French.' *Shak.*

Overly (ō'vėr-li), *a.* [A. Sax. *oferlice.*] 1. Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight; superficial; casual. [Old English and Scotch.]

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast
With hollow words and *overly* request. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Excessive; too much. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Overly (ō'vėr-li), *adv.* 1. Carelessly; slightly. *Bailey.*—2. Extremely; above measure. *Chambers's Journal.*

Over-magnify (ō-vėr-mag'ni-fī), *v.t.* To magnify excessively; to enlarge too much. *Bp. Hall.*

Over-malapert (ō-vėr-mal'a-pėrt), *a.* Too malapert or impudent. *Prynne.*

Overmanner † (ō'vėr-man-nėr), *adv.* Above measure; excessively. *Wickliffe.*

Overmarch (ō-vėr-märch'), *v.t.* To overfatigue or exhaust by too much marching; to cause to march too far. 'The prince's horse were *overmarched.*' *Baker.*

Overmast (ō-vėr-mast'), *v.t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for a vessel. *Dryden.*

Overmaster (ō-vėr-mas'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster 't as you may. *Shak.*

'It is true,' said the baron, slowly, and as if *overmastered* by the tone and mien of an imperious chieftain. *Lord Lytton.*

2.† To retain by superior force; to have in one's power. 'The crown that thou *o'ermastrest.*' *Shak.*

Overmatch (ō-vėr-mach'), *v.t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force. *Milton.*

Overmatch (ō'vėr-mach), *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. 'Spain is no *overmatch* for England.' *Bacon.*

Overmeasure (ō-vėr-mezh'ūr), *v.t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*

Overmeasure (ō'vėr-mezh-ūr), *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

Overmeddle (ō-vėr-med'l), *v.i.* To meddle unduly.

Overmeddling (ō-vėr-med'ling), *n.* Excessive or undue interference. 'Justly shent for their *overmeddling.*' *Fuller.*

Over-mellow (ō-vėr-mel'lō), *a.* Too mellow; overripe. 'The full-juiced apple, waxing *over-mellow.*' *Tennyson.*

Over-merit † (ō'vėr-me-rit), *n.* Excessive merit. *Bacon.*

Over-mickle (ō'vėr-mik-l), *a. adv.* and *n.* Overmuch. [Old English and Scotch.]

Overmix (ō-vėr-miks'), *v.t.* To mix with too much. 'Or little pleasure *overmixt* with woe.' *Creech.*

Overmodest (ō-vėr-mod'est), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed. *Hales.*

Overmodestly (ō-vėr-mod'est-li), *adv.* Too modestly.

Overmoist (ō'vėr-moist), *a.* Too moist. *Bacon.*

Overmoisture (ō-vėr-mois'tūr), *n.* Excess of moisture. *Bacon.*

Overmore, † *adv.* Beyond; also; moreover. *Chaucer.*

Over-morrow † (ō'vėr-mo-rō), *n.* The day after to-morrow. *Bible*, 1551.

Overmost (ō'vėr-mōst), *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Fabyan.*

Overmount (ō-vėr-mount'), *v.t.* To surmount; to go higher than. *Shak.*

Overmuch (ō'vėr-much), *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.

Overmuch (ō'vėr-much), *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is that they *overmuch* abridge the church of her power in these things. *Hooker.*

Overmuch (ō'vėr-much), *n.* More than sufficient. *Milton.*

Overmuchness (ō'vėr-much-nes), *n.* Superabundance. *B. Jonson.*

Overmultiply (ō-vėr-mul'ti-plī), *v.t.* To multiply or repeat too often. *Bp. Hall.*

Overmultiply (ō-vėr-mul'ti-plī), *v.i.* To multiply too rapidly or in too great numbers.

Over-multitude (ō-vėr-mul'ti-tūd), *v.t.* To exceed in number; to outnumber. 'The beasts would *over-multitude* their lords.' *Milton.*

Overname (ō-vėr-nām'), *v.t.* To name over or in a series.

I pray thee, *overname* them; and as thou namest them I will describe them. *Shak.*

Overneat (ō'vėr-nēt), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator.*

Overnice (ō-vėr-nīs'), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious. *Gay.*

Overnicely (ō-vėr-nīs'li), *adv.* In an overnice manner; too nicely. *Congreve.*

Overnight (ō'vėr-nīt), *n.* Night before bedtime. 'If I had given you this at *overnight*.' *Shak.*

Overnight (ō'vėr-nīt), *adv.* 1. Through the night; as, he staid *overnight*. —2. In the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dickens.*

Overnime,† *v.t.* pp. *overnome.* To overtake. *Chaucer.*

Overnoise (ō-vėr-noiz'), *v.t.* To overpower by noise. 'No mirth or music *overnoise* your fears.' *Cowley.*

Overoffice† (ō-vėr-of'fis), *v.t.* To lord over by virtue of an office. *Shak.*

Over-officious (ō'vėr-of-fi"shus), *a.* Too officious; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it. *Jeremy Collier.*

Overpaint (ō-vėr-pānt'), *v.t.* To colour or describe too strongly. *Aaron Hill.*

Overpart (ō-vėr-pärt'), *v.t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to. *Shak.*

Overpass (ō-vėr-pas'), *v.t.* 1. To pass over; to cross; to go over.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass*. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass without regard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be *overpast* without any answer. *Hooker.*

3. To omit; not to include. 'If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some.' *Hooker.* 4. To pass through. 'The pains that he hath endured, and the perils that he hath *overpast*.' *North.*

Overpass (ō-vėr-pas'), *v.i.* To pass by or away; to cease by passing.

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpast*. Ps. lvii. 1.

Over-passionate (ō-vėr-pa'shon-āt), *a.* Passionate to excess.

Over-passionately (ō-vėr-pa'shon-āt-li), *adv.* With too much passion.

Overpay (ō-vėr-pā'), *v.t.* 1. To pay in excess; to pay so that what is paid is more than necessary; as, to *overpay* £10.—2. To reward beyond the price or merit.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *overpay* and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shak.*

Overpeer† (ō-vėr-pēr'), *v.t.* To overlook; to look down on; to rise above.

Your argosies with portly sail, . . .
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them. *Shak.*

Overpeople (ō-vėr-pē'pl), *v.t.* To overstock with inhabitants.

Overperch (ō-vėr-pėrch'), *v.t.* To perch over or above; to fly over. *Shak.*

Over-persuade (ō'vėr-pėr-swād"), *v.t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Dryden.*

Over-picture (ō-vėr-pik'tūr), *v.t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; to represent or picture in an exaggerated manner. *Shak.*

Overplease (ō-vėr-plēz'), *v.t.* To please excessively. 'He who fell in *overpleasing* himself.' *Bp. Hall.*

Overpleased (ō-vėr-plēzd'), pp. of *overplease.* Used generally with *not*, in the sense of being somewhat displeased or disappointed; as, he was not *overpleased* with his reception.

Overplus (ō'vėr-plus), *n.* [*Over*, and L. *plus*, more.] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

Overply (ō-vėr-plī'), *v.t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigour. *Milton.*

Overpoise (ō-vėr-poiz'), *v.t.* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne.*

Overpoise (ō'vėr-poiz), *n.* Preponderant weight. 'Great *overpoise* of wings.' *E. B. Browning.*

Overpolish (ō-vėr-po'lish), *v.t.* To polish too much.

Overponderous (ō-vėr-pon'dėr-us), *a.* Too heavy; too depressing. *Milton.*

Overpost (ō-vėr-pōst'), *v.t.* To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*

Overpower (ō-vėr-pou'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To vanquish by power or force; to subdue; to reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; to defeat.—2. To be too intense or violent for; to affect by intensity; as, his emotions *overpowered* him.

As much light *overpowers* the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Overpowering (ō-vėr-pou'ėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible; subduing.

Overpoweringly (ō-vėr-pou'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

Overpraising (ō-vėr-prāz'ing), *n.* Excessive praise. *Milton.*

Overpress (ō-vėr-pres'), *v.t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *overpress'd* whole legions weak with sin.
Roscommon.

2. To overcome by importunity. *Johnson.*

Overprize (ō-vėr-prīz'), *v.t.* 1. To value or prize at too high a rate.

I am much beholden to your high opinion,
Which so *o'erprizes* my light services. *Coleridge.*

2. To surpass in value. *Shak.*

Over-production (ō"vėr-prō-duk'shon), *n.* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand.

I know not of any economical facts . . . which can give rise to the opinion that a general *over-production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill.*

Overprompt (ō-vėr-prompt'), *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

Overpromptness (ō-vėr-prompt'nes), *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation. *Hales.*

Over-proportion (ō'vėr-prō-pōr"shon), *v.t.* To make of too great proportion.

Overproud (ō-vėr-proud'), *a.* Excessively or unduly proud. *Milton.*

Over-provident (ō-vėr-pro'vi-dent), *a.* Excessively provident; niggardly. 'An *over-provident* father makes a prodigal son.' *Garrick.*

Overprovoke (ō'vėr-prō-vōk"), *v.t.* To provoke too much or in too great a degree. *Bp. Hall.*

Overquell (ō-vėr-kwel'), *v.t.* To quell; to subdue; to gain power over.

What champion now shall tame the power of hell,
And the unruly spirits *overquell*? *Bp. Hall.*

Over-quietness (ō-vėr-kwī'et-nes), *n.* Too much quietness. 'An inquietude in *over-quietness*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Overrake (ō-vėr-rāk'), *v.t. Naut.* to break in upon, as a ship when the waves break in upon her riding at anchor in a head sea.

Overrank (ō-vėr-rangk'), *a.* Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*

Overrate (ō-vėr-rāt'), *v.t.* To rate at too much; to estimate too highly. 'While vain shows and scenes you *overrate*.' *Dryden.*

Overrate (ō'vėr-rāt), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate. 'At what an *overrate* I had made purchase.' *Massinger.*

Overreach (ō-vėr-rēch'), *v.t.* 1. To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas *overreach* and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat; to outwit.

What more cruel than man if he see himself able by fraud to *overreach* or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject. *Hooker.*

Overreach (ō-vėr-rēch'), *v.i.* In the *manege*, to strike the toe of the hinder foot against the heel or shoe of the forefoot: said of a horse.

Overreacher (ō-vėr-rēch'ėr), *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.

Overread (ō-vėr-rēd'), *v.t.* To read over; to peruse. *Shak.*

Over-readily (ō-vėr-red'i-li), *adv.* In an over-ready manner; with too much readiness.

Over-readiness (ō-vėr-red'i-nes), *n.* The state of being over-ready; excess of readiness.

Over-ready (ō-vėr-red'i), *a.* Too ready.

Overreckon (ō-vėr-rek'on), *v.t.* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess. *Bp. Hall.*

Overred† (ō-vėr-red'), *v.t.* To smear with a red colour.

Go prick thy face and *overred* thy fear,
Thou lily-livered boy. *Shak.*

Over-refine (ō'vėr-rē-fīn"), *v.i.* To refine too much; to refine with an undue amount of subtlety.

Over-refinement (ō"vėr-rē-fīn'ment), *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

This is perhaps the most remarkable of Mr. Burke's writings, in respect of the profound and striking views of political principles which it expounds, accompanied, however, with some *over-refinement*. *Brougham.*

Over-rent (ō-vėr-rent'), *v.t.* To rent at too high a rate; to rack-rent.

Override (ō-vėr-rīd'), *v.t.* 1. To ride over; hence, to trample down; to supersede; to annul; as, this act *overrides* all previous acts.

The carter *overridden* with his carte;
Under the wheel ful low he lay adown. *Chaucer.*

2. To ride too much; to fatigue by riding.—3. To outride; to pass in riding. 'I *overrode* him on the way.' *Shak.*—*To override one's commission*, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand.

Over-righteous (ō-vėr-rīt'yus), *a.* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. *Roget.*

Over-rigid (ō-vėr-ri'jid), *a.* Too rigid; too strict. *Ash.*

Over-rigorous (ō-vėr-rig'or-us), *a.* Too rigorous. *Prynne.*

Overripe (ō'vėr-rīp), *a.* Ripe or matured to excess.

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now *overripe* for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future. *Gladstone.*

Overripen (ō-vėr-rīp'n), *v.t.* To make too ripe. 'Why droops my lord, like *overripened* corn?' *Shak.*

Overroast (ō-vėr-rōst'), *v.t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

Overrule (ō-vėr-rōl'), *v.t.* 1. To influence or control by predominant power; to influence or turn in a certain direction; to have sway over. 'A passion which absolutely *overrules* him.' *South.*

What if they be such as will be *overruled* with some one, whom they dare not displease. *Whitgift.*

2. In *law*, to rule against or reject; as, the plea was *overruled* by the court.

Overrule (ō-vėr-rōl'), *v.i.* To govern; to exercise control; to prevail.

Thus he that *overruled* I overswayed. *Shak.*

Overruler (ō-vėr-rōl'ėr), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs.

Overruling (ō-vėr-rōl'ing), *p.* and *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; as, an *overruling* Providence. 'An *overruling* impulse of conscience and duty.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sin and sorrow and pain, the hidden *overruling* presence of inexorable moral powers working out in the predestined doom of mortals the solution of moral conflicts, may constitute the main motive of Greek tragedy. *Dr. Caird.*

Overrulingly (ō-vėr-rōl'ing-li), *adv.* In an overruling manner.

Overrun (ō-vėr-run'), *v.t.* 1. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over; as, the garden is *overrun* with weeds.

And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'errun with wrinkles and deformed with tears.
Addison.

2. To harass by hostile incursions; to overcome and take possession of by an invasion. 'A commonwealth may be *overrun* by a powerful neighbour.' *Swift.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *overrun*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton.*

3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. 2 Sam. xviii. 23.

4. To injure by treading down. 'Now is all trampled and *overrun*.' *Spenser.*—5.† To subdue; to oppress. 'That none of them the feeble *overren*.' *Spenser.*—6. In *printing*, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.

Overrun (ō-vėr-run'), *v.i.* 1. To become superabundant or excessive; to overflow; to run over.—2. In *printing*, to extend beyond its due or desired length; as, a line or page *overruns.*

Overrunner (ō-vėr-run'ėr), *n.* One that overruns. 'Vandal *overrunners*.' *Lovelace.*

Oversail (ō-vėr-sāl'), *v.i.* In *arch.* to project beyond the general face.

Over-saturate (ō-vėr-sat'ū-rāt), *v.t.* To saturate to excess.

Oversay (ō-vėr-sā'), *v.t.* To say over; to repeat. *Ford.* [Rare.]

Overscent (ō-vėr-sent'), *v.t.* 1. To scent excessively.—2. To scent so as to cover or conceal the original odour.

Sanders himself having the stink of his railing tongue *overscented* with the fragrant ointment of the prince's memory. *Fuller.*

Over-scrupulosity (ō-vėr-skrö'pū-los"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Over-scrupulousness.*

Over-scrupulous (ō-vėr-skrö'pū-lus), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Over-scrupulousness (ō-vėr-skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness; over-scrupulosity.

Oversea (ō'vėr-sē), *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.

Some far-journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, *like* as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with *oversea* language. *Wilson.*

Oversea, Overseas (ō'vėr-sē, ō'vėr-sēz), *adv.* Beyond or across the sea; abroad. 'Sick of home went *overseas* for change.' *Tennyson.*

Oversee (ō-vėr-sē'), *v.t.* 1. To superintend; to overlook, implying care.

She without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2.† To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect.

I will resolve to *oversee*
No lucky opportunity. *Hudibras.*

—*To be overseen,* to be deceived; to be deluded; to be mistaken.

Your partiality to me is much *overseen,* if you think me fit to correct your Latin. *H. Walpole.*

Overseet (ō-vėr-sē'), *v.i.* To omit or neglect to see; to overlook.

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee.* *Fuller.*

Overseer (ō-vėr-sēr'), *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter.—*Overseers of the poor* are officers appointed annually in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, collect the same, and apply it towards the relief of the poor. The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed, by statute, on overseers; such as making out the lists of voters, those of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and burgess lists, where the parish is situated in a borough, &c. In some parishes, especially in large towns, the duty of administering relief to the poor is performed by boards of guardians or select vestries, but in all cases of sudden and urgent necessity the duty devolves on the overseer. *Assistant overseers* are paid officers, whose services have generally been found necessary in the larger parishes, in order to relieve the annual overseers of their burdensome office to some extent.

Overseership (ō-vėr-sēr'ship), *n.* The office or station of an overseer.

Overset (ō-vėr-set'), *n.* 1. An upsetting; overturn; ruin.—2.† An excess; superfluity. 'This *overset* of wealth and pomp.' *Burnet.*

Overset (ō-vėr-set'), *v.t.* 1. To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; as, to *overset* a coach or a ship.

The tempests met,
The sailors master'd, and the ship *o'erset.* *Dryden.*

2. To subvert; to overthrow; as, to *overset* the constitution of a state; to *overset* a scheme of policy. 'We might . . . *overset* the whole power of France.' *Addison.*

Overset (ō-vėr-set'), *v.i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom; as, a crank vessel is liable to *overset.*

Overshade (ō-vėr-shād'), *v.t.* To cover with shade; to cover with anything that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.

Dark cloudy death *o'ershades* his beams of life,
And he nor sees nor hears us. *Shak.*

Overshadow (ō-vėr-sha'dō), *v.t.* 1. To throw a shadow over; to overshade.

Weeds choke and *overshadow* the corn. *Bacon.*
Enid started waking, with her heart
All *overshadow'd* by the foolish dream. *Tennyson.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.

On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the Power of the Highest
O'ershadow her. *Milton.*

Overshadower (ō-vėr-sha'dō-ėr), *n.* One that throws a shade over anything. '*Overshadowers* of the crown.' *Bacon.*

Overshake (ō-vėr-shāk'), *v.t.* 1. To shake excessively.—2.† To shake away; to disperse. *Chaucer.*

Overshine (ō-vėr-shīn'), *v.t.* 1.† To outshine; to surpass in brightness. *Shak.*—2. To shine upon; to illumine. *Shak.*

Overshoe (ō'vėr-shō), *n.* A shoe worn over another; specifically, an outer waterproof shoe.

Overshoot (ō-vėr-shöt'), *v.t.* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel.—2. To shoot beyond.

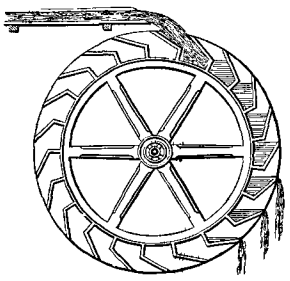
Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

3. To pass swiftly over; to fly beyond. '*O'ershoots* the valley which beneath him lies.' *W. Harte.*—4.† To defeat; to foil. *Shak.*—5.† To make intoxicated; to fill drunk. [Colloq.]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were *overshot.* *Chapman.*

—*To overshoot one's self,* to venture too far; to assert too much.

Overshot (ō-vėr-shot'), *p.* and *a.* Shot over or beyond.—*Overshot water-wheel,* a wheel that receives the water *shot over* the top on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets, so fashioned



Overshot Water-wheel.

and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel, and retain it, until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is of course due to the velocity with which it arrives.

Oversight (ō'vėr-sīt), *n.* 1. Superintendence; watchful care. 2 Ki. xii. 11; 1 Pet. v. 2.—2. Mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission; error.

He marked this *oversight*
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

SYN. Superintendence, supervision, inspection, inadvertence, inattention, neglect, mistake, error, omission.

Oversize (ō-vėr-sīz'), *v.t.* To surpass in bulk or size. *Sandys.* [Rare.]

Oversize (ō-vėr-sīz'), *v.t.* [*Over,* and *size,* glue.] To cover with viscid matter. '*O'ersized* with coagulate gore.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Overskip (ō-vėr-skip'), *v.t.* 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over. *Donne.*—3.† To escape. *Shak.*

Overskipper (ō'vėr-skip-ėr), *n.* One who overskips.

Overslaugh (ō-vėr-slą'), *v.t.* [D. *overslaan,* to skip over, to pass by.] To pass over in favour of some one else; also, to obstruct; to stop or hinder; as, to *overslaugh* a military officer; to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislature. [United States.]

Oversleep (ō-vėr-slēp'), *v.t.* To sleep too long; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising: often used reflexively; as, to *oversleep one's self.*

Overslide (ō-vėr-slīd'), *v.t.* To slide over or by.

Overslight (ō-vėr-slīt'), *a.* Too slight or unsubstantial.

Overslip (ō-vėr-slip'), *v.t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to *overslip* time or opportunity.

It were injurious to *overslip* a noble act in the duke during this employment. *Wotton.*

Overslow (ō'vėr-slō), *a.* Too slow.

Overslowt (ō-vėr-slō'), *v.t.* To render slow; to check; to curb. *Hammond.*

Oversman (ō'vėrz-man), *n.* An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in *Scots law,* an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or he is named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

Oversnow (ō-vėr-snō'), *v.t.* 1. To cover with snow. *Shak.* Hence—2. To cover and whiten as with snow; to make hoary. 'Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head.' *Dryden.*

Oversold (ō-vėr-sōld'), *pp.* Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

Oversoon (ō-vėr-sön'), *adv.* Too soon. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Oversorrow (ō-vėr-sor'ō), *v.t.* To grieve or afflict to excess. *Milton.*

Overspan (ō-vėr-span'), *v.t.* To reach or extend over.

Overspeak (ō-vėr-spēk'), *v.i.* To speak too much: to use too many words.

Overspeak (ō-vėr-spēk'), *v.t.* To speak more than; to express in too many words. *Hales.*

Overspent (ō-vėr-spent'), *pp.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*

Over-spin (ō-vėr-spin'), *v.t.* To spin out to too great length; to protract to too great a degree.

Overspread (ō-vėr-spred'), *v.t.* 1. To spread over; to cover over; as, the deluge *overspread* the earth.—2. To scatter over.

Overspread (ō-vėr-spred'), *v.i.* To be spread or scattered over.

Overspring (ō-vėr-spring'), *v.t.* To spring or leap over.

Overstand (ō-vėr-stand'), *v.t.* To stand too much on the price or conditions of; to lose by making extravagant demands or conditions.

Hers they shall be if you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice! *Dryden.*

Overstare (ō-vėr-stār'), *v.t.* To outstare. *Shak.*

Overstare† (ō-vėr-stār'), *v.i.* To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used, either a slovenly buskin or an *overstaring* frounced head. *Ascham.*

Overstate (ō-vėr-stāt'), *v.t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms.

Overstatement (ō'vėr-stāt-ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account.

Overstay (ō-vėr-stā'), *v.t.* To stay too long for; to stay longer than; to stay beyond the limits or duration of; as, to *overstay* one's time.

Nothing was so dangerous as to *overstay* the market. *Macaulay.*

Overstep (ō-vėr-step'), *v.t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed. '*O'erstep* not the modesty of nature.' *Shak.*

Overstink (ō-vėr-stingk'), *v.t.* To surpass in stench. *Shak.*

Overstock (ō'vėr-stok), *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

Overstock (ō-vėr-stok'), *v.t.* To stock to too great an extent; to fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted; as, to *overstock* the market with goods, a farm with cattle, or land with seed.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *overstocked.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

Overstore (ō-vėr-stōr'), *v.t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Sir M. Hale.*

Overstory (ō'vėr-stō-ri), *n.* In *arch.* the clere-story or upper story.

Overstrain (ō-vėr-strān'), *v.i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*

Overstrain (ō-vėr-strān'), *v.t.* To stretch too far; to exert too much.

And then you *overstrain* yourself, or so,
And tumble downward like the flying fish
Gasping on deck. *Byron.*

Overstrained (ō'vėr-strānd), *a.* Stretched or strained beyond the limit of elasticity; overstretched; hence, exaggerated: overdone.

Some wild turn of anger, or a mood
Of *overstrain'd* affection, it may be,
To keep me all to your own self. *Tennyson.*

Over-straitly (ō-vėr-strāt'li), *v.t.* With too great strictness or rigour; too straitly.

He found himself *over-straitly* tied up by them with hard conditions. *Raleigh.*

Overstrawt (ō-vėr-strą'), *v.t.* To overstrew. 'The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstrawed* with sweets.' *Shak.*

Overstream (ō-vėr-strēm'), *v.t.* To stream over; to traverse as a river or brook. '*Over-*

streamed and silvery-streaked with many a rivulet.' *Tennyson.*

Overstretch (ō-vėr-strech'), *v.t.* To stretch or strain excessively; to overstrain; to exaggerate in statement.

Overstrew (ō-vėr-strō'), *v.t.* To spread or scatter over.

Over-strict (ō'vėr-strikt), *a.* Excessively or unnecessarily strict. *Prynne.*

Overstrike (ō-vėr-strīk'), *v.t.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

Over-strong (ō'vėr-strong), *a.* Unduly or excessively strong; too powerful. 'O, lastly *over-strong* against thyself!' *Milton.*

Overstrow (ō-vėr-strō'). Same as *Overstrew.*

Overstrown (ō-vėr-strōn'), *pp.* Spread or scattered over.

Over-studious (ō'vėr-stū-di-us), *a.* Excessively studious.

Over-studiousness (ō-vėr-stū'di-us-nes), *n.* Excessive studiousness. *Johnson.*

Over-subtile, Over-subtle (ō-vėr-sut'l), *a.* Too subtile; excessively cunning or sly.

Oversum† (ō'vėr-sum), *n.* A sum or quantity over; surplus. *Holinshed.*

Over-superstitious (ō'vėr-sū-pėr-stish"us), *a.* Excessively superstitious. *Hales.*

Oversupply (ō'vėr-sup-lī"), *v.t.* To supply in excess of demand.

Oversupply (ō'vėr-sup-lī), *n.* An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demand.

A general *oversupply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility. *J. S. Mill.*

Over-sure (ō'vėr-shūr), *a.* Too sure; excessively confident. 'Lest confidence . . . deceive you to persuasion *over-sure.*' *Milton.*

Overswarming (ō-vėr-swąrm'ing), *a.* Swarming to excess.

Oversway (ō-vėr-swā'), *v.t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control. 'Great command *o'ersways* the order.' *Shak.*

Overswell (ō-vėr-swel'), *v.t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow.

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overswell*, he breaks with hideous fall.
Fairfax.

Over-swift (ō'vėr-swift), *a.* Too swift; excessively quick. *Bacon.*

Overt (ō'vėrt), *a.* [O.Fr. *overt*, Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*, to open; O.Fr. *ovrir*, Pr. *obrir*, *ubrir*, It. *obrire*, from L. *aperire*, to open. Against this etymology is the fact that L. *a* does not pass into *o* or *u* in the Romance languages. Littré suggests that a confusion may have arisen between L. *operire*, to close, to cover, and *aperire*, to disclose.] 1. Open to view; public; apparent.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise.
Bacon.

2. In *law*, not covert; open; manifest.—*Overt act*, an open or manifest act from which criminality is implied. An overt act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken.—*Market overt*, a place where goods are publicly exposed for sale.—*Pound overt*, a pound open overhead, as distinguished from a pound covert or close.—*Overt word*, an open plain word, not liable to be misunderstood.—3. In *her.* a term applicable to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight. It is likewise applied to inanimate things in the sense of open, as a purse *overt.*

Overtake (ō-vėr-tāk'), *v.t.* 1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, or progress; to catch; as, to run after and *overtake* a person.—2. To come upon; to fall on afterward.

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children.
Shak.

3. To take by surprise.

Brethren, if a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.

Over-talk (ō-vėr-tąk'), *v.i.* To talk too much; to talk excessively.

Over-talk (ō-vėr-tąk'), *v.t.* To persuade by talking; to talk over. 'For Merlin, *overtalked* and overworn, had yielded.' *Tennyson.*

Overtask (ō-vėr-task'), *v.t.* To impose too heavy a task, toil, or duty on; as, to *overtask* a person; to *overtask* the memory.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked.* *Harvey.*

Overtax (ō-vėr-taks'), *v.t.* To tax too heavily. 'Not only we . . . have loved the people well, and loathed to see them *overtax'd.*' *Tennyson.*

Overtedious (ō-vėr-tē'di-us), *a.* Too tedious. '*Overtedious* and dilatory counsels.' *Donne.*

Over-tempt (ō-vėr-temt'), *v.t.* To tempt beyond the power of resistance. *Milton.*

Overthrow (ō-vėr-thrō'), *v.t.* 1. To overset; to turn upside down.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To throw down; to demolish. 'When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew.*' *Dryden.*—3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; as, to *overthrow* an army or an enemy. 'Like a warrior *overthrown.*' *Tennyson.*—4. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *overthrow* the constitution or state. 'Here's Gloster . . . that seeks to *overthrow* religion.' *Shak.*—Syn. To overturn, prostrate, demolish, destroy, ruin, subvert, overcome, conquer, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout.

Overthrow (ō'vėr-thrō), *n.* The act of overthrowing; the state of being overthrown; ruin; destruction; subversion; defeat; discomfiture; as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of hopes. 'My country's *overthrow.*' *Dryden.* 'Poor reason's *overthrow.*' *Sir P. Sydney.*

His *overthrow* heaped happiness upon him.
For then, and not till then, he felt himself;
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shak.*

Overthrower (ō-vėr-thrō'ėr), *n.* One that overthrows, defeats, or destroys.

Overthwart (ō-vėr-thwąrt'), *adv.* Across; over against.

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd *o'erthwart*, or cleft downright.
Hudibras.

Overthwart (ō-vėr-thwąrt'), *prep.* Across; from side to side. 'Laid a plank *overthwart* the brook.' *Johnson.* '*Overthwart* the bourn.' *Cowper.*

Overthwart† (ō'vėr-thwąrt'), *v.t.* To oppose.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart.* *Stapleton.*

Overthwart† (ō'vėr-thwąrt), *n.* 1. A cross or adverse circumstance. *Surrey.*—2. Contradiction; opposition; quarrelling. *Lyly.*

Overthwart† (ō'vėr-thwąrt), *a.* 1. Opposite; being over the way or street. 'We whisper for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us.' *Dryden.*—2. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious.

That *overthwart* humour was found to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

Overthwartly† (ō'vėr-thwąrt-li), *adv.* 1. Across; transversely. *Peacham.*—2. Crossly; perversely.

Overthwartness† (ō'vėr-thwąrt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being athwart or lying across. 2. Perverseness; pervicacity. *Ld. Herbert.*

Over-tilt (ō-vėr-tilt'), *v.t.* To tilt over; to overturn or overset.

Overtime (ō'vėr-tīm), *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours; as, to work *overtime.*

Overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm'li), *adv.* Too early; prematurely.

Overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm'li), *a.* Unseasonable; premature.

Overtire (ō-vėr-tīr'), *v.t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue.

Overtitle (ō-vėr-tī'tl), *v.t.* To give too high a title to. '*Overtitling* his own quarrels to be God's cause.' *Fuller.*

Overtly (ō'vėrt-li), *adv.* In an overt manner; openly; in open view; publicly.

Overtoil (ō-vėr-toil'), *v.t.* 1. To cause to work excessively.—2. To fatigue or wear out by toil; to exhaust by labour. '*Overtoiled* by that day's grief and travel.' *Tennyson.*

Overtone (ō'vėr-tōn), *n.* Same as *Harmonic.*

Overtop (ō-vėr-top'), *v.t.* 1. To rise above the top of.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' *o'ertop* old Pelion. *Shak.*

2. To excel; to surpass. 'As far as the soul *o'ertops* the body.' *Harvey.*—3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be *overtopped* by so great a conjunction. *Bacon.*

Overtower (ō-vėr-tou'ėr), *v.i.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

Overtower (ō-vėr-tou'ėr), *v.t.* To tower over; to overtop.

Overtrade (ō-vėr-trād'), *v.i.* To trade beyond capital; to purchase goods beyond the means of payment; to overstock a market.

Overtreat† (ō-vėr-trēt'), *v.t.* To prevail upon as by treating or entreaty; to over-persuade; to overtalk. *Surrey.*

Overtrip (ō-vėr-trip'), *v.t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew. *Shak.*

Overtrow† (ō-vėr-trō'), *v.i.* To trust too much. *Wickliffe.*

Overtrue (ō-vėr-trō'), *a.* Too true; unfortunately true; sadly true. '*Overtrue* a tale.' *Tennyson.*

Overtrust (ō-vėr-trust'), *v.t.* To trust with too much confidence. *Bp. Hall.*

Overtrust (ō'vėr-trust), *n.* Too much trust or confidence. 'Wink no more in slothful *overtrust.*' *Tennyson.*

Overture (ō'vėr-tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *overture*, Mod. Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal, an overture. See Overt.] 1.† An aperture; an open place; a hole. *Spenser.*

Near the upper region of that great body, where any *overture* is made, there is a kind of imperfect twilight. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [Rare.]

I wish
You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,
Without more *overture.* *Shak.*

3. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection; as, the prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted.

MacMurugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. In *Scots eccles. law*, a proposal to make a new general law, or to repeal an old one; to declare the law; to enjoin the observance of former enactments; or generally, to take any measure falling within the legislative or executive functions of the General Assembly. No new law can be enacted by the Assembly, nor can an existing one be rescinded, without the consent of a majority of the presbyteries.—5. In *music*, a long prelude or introductory symphony, chiefly used to precede important compositions, as oratorios, operas, &c., written for a full orchestra, and intended to prepare the hearer for the piece which is to follow, often by concentrating its chief musical ideas, so as to give a sort of outline of it in instrumental music.

Overture (ō'vėr-tūr), *v.t.* In *Scots eccles. law*, to propose as an overture; as, to *overture* the General Assembly on some subject.

Overturn (ō-vėr-tėrn'), *v.t.* 1. To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.—2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy; to bring to nought. '*Overturns* his whole hypothesis.' *Locke.*—3. To overpower; to conquer.

And there, poor cousin, with your meek blue eyes
Behold me *overturn* and trample on him.
Tennyson.

Overturn (ō'vėr-tėrn), *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; the act of overturning; overthrow. *Chesterfield.*

Overturnable (ō-vėr-tėrn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being overturned. *Hist. Royal Society.*

Overturner (ō-vėr-tėrn'ėr), *n.* One that overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice. *Swift.*

Overtwine (ō-vėr-twīn'), *v.t.* To entwine over; to enwreathe. 'Golden spears with tyrant-quelling myrtle *overtwined.*' *Shelley.*

Overvail (ō-vėr-vāl'), *v.t.* Same as *Overveil.*

Overvaluation (ō'vėr-val-ū-ā"shon), *n.* Too high valuation; an over-estimate. *Bp. Hall.*

Overvalue (ō-vėr-val'ū), *v.t.* To set too great value on; to rate at too high a price; as, to *overvalue* a house; to *overvalue* one's self.

Overveil (ō-vėr-vāl'), *v.t.* To cover or conceal as with a veil; to obscure; to veil.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shak.*
Thou mak'st the night to *overveil* the day.
Sir H. Wotton.

Overview† (ō'vėr-vū), *n.* An overlooking; inspection.

Are we betray'd thus to thy *overview*? *Shak.*

Over-violent (ō-vėr-vī'ō-lent), *a.* Excessively violent or passionate; prone to violence or abuse. *Dryden.*

Overvote (ō-vėr-vōt'), *v.t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *Eikon Basilikē.*

Overwalk (ō-vėr-wąk'), *v.t.* To walk over or upon. *Sir T. More.*

Overwar† (ō-vėr-wąr'), *v.t.* To surpass in war; to conquer. *Warner.*

Over-wary (ō-vėr-wā'ri), *a.* Too wary; excessively cautious or vigilant. *Raleigh.*

Over-wash (ō-vėr-wosh'), *v.t.* To wash or flow over; to overflow.

Over-wasted (ō-vėr-wāst'ed), *a.* Too much wasted; worn-out; spent. *Drayton.*

Over-watch (ō-vėr-woch′), *v.t.* 1. To watch to excess.—2. To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest.

What, thou speak'st drowsily?
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art *o'erwatch'd*. *Shak.*

Over-weak (ō′vėr-wēk), *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

Overwear (ō-vėr-wār′), *v.t.* To wear too much. *Dryden.*

Overweary (ō-vėr-wē′ri), *v.t.* To exhaust with fatigue; to tire out.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching? *Dryden.*

Overweather (ō-vėr-weтн′ėr), *v.t.* To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Overween (ō-vėr-wēn′), *v.i.* [See WEEN.] To think too highly or too favourably; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.

My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shak.*

Overweening (ō-vėr-wēn′ing), *p.* and *a.* Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; arrogant; proud; conceited.

Oft have I seen a hot *o'erweening* cur
Run back and bite because he was withheld. *Shak.*
Now enters *overweening* pride,
And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

Overweeningly (ō-vėr-wēn′ing-li), *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit. *Milton.*

Overweigh (ō-vėr-wā′), *v.t.* To exceed in weight; to preponderate over; to outweigh; to overbalance. 'The austereness of my life will so your accusation *overweigh*.' *Shak.*

Overweight (ō′vėr-wāt), *n.* 1. Greater weight than is required by law or custom.—2. Preponderance.

Overweight† (ō-vėr-wāt′), *a.* Preponderating; excessive. 'Of no *overweight* worth.' *Fuller.*

Overwent† (ō-vėr-went′), *pp.* Overgone. *Spenser.*

Overwet (ō′vėr-wet), *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is *over wet* at sowing time. *Bacon.*

Overwhelm (ō-vėr-whelm′), *v.t.* 1. To whelm entirely; to swallow up; as, the waves *overwhelmed* the ship.—2. To bear down, in a figurative sense; to crush; to overcome; as, to be *overwhelmed* with cares, afflictions, or business. 'His sorrows have so *overwhelmed* his wits.' *Shak.*—3.† To overlook gloomily. [Rare.]

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shak.*

4.† To put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first. *Dr. Papin.*

SYN. To whelm, submerge, sink, drown, overbear, overpower, overcome, subdue.

Overwhelm (ō′vėr-whelm), *n.* The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree. *Young.*

Overwhelmingly (ō-vėr-whelm′ing-li), *adv.* In an overwhelming manner. *Dr. H. More.*

Over-whelve,† *v.t.* To overwhelm. *Chaucer.*

Overwind (ō-vėr-wīnd′), *v.t.* To wind too far; as, to *overwind* a watch, so as to snap the chain. *Cornhill Mag.*

Overwing† (ō-vėr-wing′), *v.t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest. *Milton.*

Overwise (ō′vėr-wīz), *a.* Wise to affectation.

Be not righteous overmuch; neither make thyself *overwise*. Eccl. vii. 16.

Overwisely (ō-vėr-wīz′li), *adv.* In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation.

Overwiseness (ō′vėr-wīz-nes), *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

Tell wisdom, she entangles
Herself in *overwiseness*. *Raleigh.*

Overwit† (ō-vėr-wit′), *v.t.* To overreach in wit or craft; to outwit. *Swift.*

Overword† (ō-vėr-wėrd′), *v.t.* To say too much. *Hales.*

Overwork (ō-vėr-wėrk′), *v.t.* To work beyond the strength; to cause to labour too much; to tire; as, to *overwork* a horse.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind. *South.*

Often used reflexively; as, to *overwork one's self*.

Overwork (ō′vėr-wėrk), *n.* Excessive work or labour; work done beyond the amount required by stipulation.

Overworn (ō′vėr-wōrn), *p.* and *a.* 1. Worn out; subdued by toil. 'With watching *overworn*, with cares opprest.' *Dryden.*—2. Spoiled by time; trite; threadbare. 'The *overworn* theme and stuffing of his discourse.' *Milton.*

Over-wrest (ō-vėr-rest′), *v.t.* To wrest or force out of its proper position. *Shak.*

Overwrestle (ō′vėr-res′l), *v.t.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

Overwrought (ō-vėr-rąt′), *p.* and *a.* 1. Laboured to excess. *Dryden.*—2. Worked all over; as, *overwrought* with ornaments. *Pope.* 3. Worked on or excited to excess; excessively stirred; as, an *overwrought* brain; *overwrought* feelings.

Overyeared† (ō′vėr-yėrd), *a.* Too old.

Among them dwelt
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*

Over-zeal (ō′vėr-zēl), *n.* Excessive or undue zeal; zeal to imprudence.

King Olaf has been harshly blamed for his *over-zeal* in introducing Christianity; surely I should have blamed him far more for an under-zeal in that. *Carlyle.*

Overzealed (ō′vėr-zēld), *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*

Overzealous (ō′vėr-zel-us), *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess. '*Overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul.' *Locke.*

Ovibos (ō′vi-bos), *n.* [L. *ovis*, a sheep, and *bos*, an ox.] A genus of ruminant animals of the ox tribe, according to some zoologists, but more closely allied to the sheep in the opinion of others. The only known species is the musk-ox (*O. moschatus*). See MUSK-OX.

Ovicell (ō′vi-sel), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Oocyst*.

Ovicular (ō-vik′ū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

Ovidæ (ō′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *ovis*, a sheep, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family or sub-family of cavicorn ruminants comprising the sheep and goats.

Ovidian (ō-vid′i-an), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Latin poet *Ovid*.

Oviduct (ō′vi-dukt), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct.] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.

Oviferous (ō-vif′ėr-us), *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *fero*, to bear.] A term applied to certain receptacles in some animals in which the eggs are received after having been excluded from the ordinary formative organs of the ovum, as in parasitic crustaceans.

Oviform (ō′vi-form), *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg; as, an *oviform* leaf.

Ovigerous (ō-vij′ėr-us), *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing ova or ovules; oviferous.

Ovina (ō-vī′na), *n. pl.* [L. *ovis*, a sheep.] A division of animals comprising the sheep and goats; the Capridæ.

Ovine (ō′vīn), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, a sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

Ovipara (ō-vip′a-ra), *n. pl.* [L. pl. neut. of *oviparus*, egg-producing—*ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, to produce.] That division of animals which bring forth eggs, as birds, reptiles, fishes, &c.: opposed to *Vivipara*, or animals which produce their young alive.

Oviparous (ō-vip′a-rus), *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs. An animal is said to be *oviparous* when the ovum or egg is excluded from the body entire, and hatched after such exclusion. Birds, reptiles, and fishes are *oviparous* animals.

Oviposit (ō-vi-poz′it), *v.i.* To deposit eggs: specifically said of insects furnished with an ovipositor.

Oviposition (ō′vi-pō-zi″shon), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *positio*, a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

Ovipositor (ō-vi-poz′it-ėr), *n.* An organ

o, Ovipositor of Field-cricket.

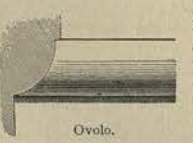
with which many insects, especially of the orders Hymenoptera, Orthoptera, Coleoptera, and Diptera, are furnished, for depositing their eggs in a position suitable for their development, this being sometimes in bark or leaves, or even in the bodies of other animals. It forms the termination of the abdomen, of the last rings of which it is a modification, and in some of these orders it is as long as, or even longer than the body. The sting of bees is a modified ovipositor.

Ovis (ō′vis), *n.* [L.] The name by which Linnæus and Cuvier distinguish the sheep as a genus from the goats and antelopes.

Ovisac (ō′vi-sak), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum.

Ovoid, Ovoidal (ō′void, ō′void-al), *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

Ovolo (ō′vō-lō), *n.* [It., from L. *ovum*, an egg.] In *arch.* a round moulding, the quarter of a circle; called also the *Quarter Round*. In *Greek archit.* however, there is a deviation from the exact quadrantal form, which is most apparent at the upper portion where it resembles the form of an egg (ovum), whence the moulding derives its name.



Ovolo.

Ovology (ō-vol′o-jī), *n.* Same as *Oology*.

Ovoviviparous (ō′vō-vī-vip″a-rus), *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivo*, to live, and *pario*, to produce.] A term applied to an animal in which the eggs are hatched within the body, not being discharged from the female after leaving the ovary, but being retained till the young issue from them, as is the case in some fishes and reptiles (as sharks and vipers).

Ovulary (ō′vū-la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ovules.

Ovulation (ō-vū-lā′shon), *n.* In *physiol.* the act or process of an egg or ovulum leaving the ovary; the formation and discharge of ova from the ovary, which in the human female takes place at menstruation.

Ovule (ō′vūl), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg.] *Lit.* a little egg; a small vesicle; specifically, in *bot.* a young or rudimentary seed; a small pellucid pulpy body borne by the placenta of a plant, and gradually changing into a seed. (See OVARY.) It is inclosed or naked. It is composed of two sacs, one within another, which are called primine and secundine, and of a nucleus within the sacs.

In both (plants and animals) the cycle of life is begun by a small round dot of living matter, which we call in the plant an *ovule*, in the animal an ovum. *Quart. Rev.*

Ovuliferous (ō-vū-lif′ėr-us), *a.* Producing ovules.

Ovulite (ō′vū-līt), *n.* A fossil egg.

Ovulum (ō′vū-lum), *n.* pl. **Ovula** (ō′vū-la). [L., dim. of *ovum*, an egg.] *Lit.* a little egg; a small vesicle, such as are found in the ovary of mammiferous animals; an ovule.

Ovum (ō′vum), *n.* pl. **Ova** (ō′va). [L., an egg.] 1. A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo or rudiments of the fetus.—2. In *arch.* a term applied to ornaments in the shape of an egg, into which the echinus or ovolo is often carved.

Owche,† *n.* Same as *Ouch*.

Owe (ō), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *owed*; ppr. *owing*. [O.E. *owe*, *awe*, *owen*, *awen*, from A. Sax. *âgan*, to own, to possess, to have (with common change of *g* to *w*), Sc. *aich* or *aigh*, to own (from the Scandinavian), Icel. *eiga*, Sw. *äga*, *ega*, O.H.G. *eigan*, Goth. *aigan*, to have or possess. The pret. in A. Sax. was *âhte*, whence *ought* (which see); the pp. was *âgen*, whence (one's) *own*, which again has produced the verb *to own*. To *owe* a person money is to *have* it for him, to *have* to pay it to him.] 1.† To possess; to have; to be the owner of. The following example happily illustrates the word in this sense as well as in its ordinary sense of indebtedness.

Be pleased then
To pay that duty, which you truly *owe*
To him that *owes* it; namely, this young prince. *Shak.*

2. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay.

One was brought unto him which *owed* him ten thousand talents. Mat. xviii. 24.
Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. Rom. xiii. 8.

3. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

That he may know how frail
His fallen condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

4. To be due or owing: used in passive forms. 'To give obedience where 'tis truly *owed*.' *Shak.* 'Which is not *owed* to you.' *Shak.*

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree. *Pope.*

Owe,† *v.i.* To be bound or obliged; ought. *Chaucer.* See OUGHT.

Owelty† (ō'wel-ti), *n.* [Barbarously formed from *owe.*] Equality. In *law*, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. *Wharton.*

Owenite (ō'en-īt), *n.* A follower of Robert *Owen*, who attempted to reorganize society on socialist or co-operative and anti-religious principles.

Ower (our), *prep.* Over; beyond; above. [Scotch.]

Ower (our), *adv.* Over; too; too much; excessively. [Scotch.]

Owerby (our'bī), *adv.* Over the way; a little way across. [Scotch.]

Ower-come (our'kum), *n.* Same as *O'ercome.*

Owerlay (our'lā), *n.* Same as *O'erlay.*

Owerloup (our-loup'), *v.t.* To overleap; to jump over, as a fence or other obstruction; to trespass on another's property. [Scotch.]

Owerloup (our'loup), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.—2. An occasional trespass of cattle.—3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

Owerword (our'wêrd), *n.* An oft-repeated word or phrase; the burden of a song; the refrain. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Owhere,† *adv.* [A. Sax. *âhwær.*] Anywhere. *Chaucer.*

Owing (ō'ing), *ppr.* [This is used in the passive sense of *owed*, *being due;* comp. the house is *building.*] 1. Required by obligation to be paid; due; as, the money *owing* to a labourer for services, or to another country for goods.—2. Ascribable, as to a cause; resulting; due; as, misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations.—3. Imputable, as to an agent; as, his recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician than to the strength of his constitution.

Owl (oul), *n.* [O.E. *oule*, *ule*, A. Sax. *ûle;* L.G. *ûle*, D. *uil*, Icel. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*, Sw. *uggla*, O.H.G. *ûla*, G. *eule.* These names were no doubt derived from a root imitative of its cry; as also O.H.G. *hûwo*, and L. *ulula*, an owl. Comp. L. *ululo*, Gr. *ololuzō*, to lament, to howl, E. *howl.*] 1. One of a group of birds forming the family Strigidæ, which in itself represents the nocturnal section of the order Raptores or birds of prey. These birds are found in every country, but their headquarters may be said to

Barn-owl (*Strix flammea*)

be in northerly and cold climates. They feed, for the most part, upon small mammalia, little birds, and insects. The head is large, and the ears are furnished with external conchs, which exist in no other birds; the eyes are very large, directed to the front, and surrounded by two conical disks of feathers. The irides expand to a great size during the night, which enables the owl to see better during the night than diurnal birds. During the day the irides are contracted to a very small size. The voice of the owl is harsh and screeching. One of the most common species is the barn-owl (*Strix flammea*), which frequents barns, towers, churches, old ruins, &c. Though the greater part of the owl tribe are adapted to the pursuit of their prey either by night or in the twilight, there are some members of it in which this character is much less developed, and in which the habits are rather diurnal than nocturnal; some of these are known by the names hawk-owl and eagle-owl, indicating their resemblance to the diurnal birds of prey. Some owls are furnished with tufts of feathers rising above the eyes, and known as horns or ears. The owl has from early times been generally considered a bird of evil omen, and has been an object of dislike

Horned Owl (*Strix otus*).

and dread to the superstitious, though with the ancient Athenians the appearance of the bird was deemed favourable. It was sacred to Minerva, and its image was stamped on Athenian coins.—2. A fancy variety of the domestic pigeon.

Owl (oul), *v.i.* 1.† To carry wool or sheep out of the country, at one time an offence at law.—2. To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade; to skulk about with contraband goods.

Owler (oul'ér), *n.* One who was guilty of the offence of owling.

Owlery (oul'ér-i), *n.* 1. An abode or haunt of owls.—2. A quality of an owl, or like that of an owl. *Carlyle.*

Owlet (oul'et), *n.* [Dim. of *owl.*] An owl; an howlet; sometimes, a young owl.

Owl-eyed (oul'īd), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

Owling (oul'ing), *n.* The obsolete offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the country, formerly punished by fine or banishment.

Owlish (oul'ish), *a.* Resembling an owl; owl-like.

Owl-light (oul'līt), *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light. 'The benighted days of monkish *owl-light.*' *Warburton.*

Owl-like (oul'līk), *a.* Like an owl in look and habits. 'Now like an *owl-like* watchman he must walk.' *Donne.*

Own (ōn), *a.* [A. Sax. *âgen*, the part. of *âgan*, to possess. (See OWE.) So also L.G. *ègen*, Dan. and Sw. *ègen*, Icel. *eiginn*, D. and G. *eigen*, own.] Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; proper to; domestic; not foreign: usually expressing ownership or exclusive ownership with emphasis. It always follows a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive, as *my own*, *his own*, *their own*, *John's own.* 'Knit thee gloves made of *her own* spun yarn.' *Gay.*

There's nothing sillier than a crafty knave outwitted, and beaten at *his own* play.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

A woman's face with Nature's *own* hand painted
Hast thou, the master-mistress of my passion.
Shak.

Sometimes used not so much denoting property as imparting a peculiar tenderness to an expression. 'Thine *own* true knight.' *Shak.*

'My *own* child,' he said, as soon as his tears would let him speak; 'my *own*, *own* child.' *Trollope.*

In this sense it has occasionally the superlative form.

My bride to be, my evermore delight,
My *own* heart's heart and *ownest own* farewell.
Tennyson.

Sometimes fixed, settled, or arranged by a person for himself; as, name *your own* day; take it at *your own* price.—*To hold one's own*, to be able to maintain one's own cause; to come off at least equal to an adversary; not to lose ground.

Own (ōn), *v.t.* [From the adjective: A. Sax. *âgnian*, Icel. *eigna*, Dan. *egne*, G. *eignen*, to own.] 1. To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the right of property in; to hold or possess by right.—2. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit the possession of.

When you come find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden.*

3. To concede; to allow; to admit to be true; not to deny; to acknowledge; to confess; as, to *own* the truth of a statement; to *own* a fault. 'Others will *own* their weakness of understanding.' *Locke.*

Many *own* the gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction. *J. M. Mason.*

4. To recognize; to admit with a formal acknowledgment.

I rode to church, and met my lord chamberlaine upon the walls of the garrison, who *owned* and spoke to me. *Pepys.*

The wakeful bloodhound rose and shook his hide;
But his sagacious eye an inmate *owns.* *Keats.*

Own (ōn), *v.i.* To confess: with *to.* 'May did not *own to* the possession of the bond.' *Mrs. Crowe.*

Owner (ōn'ér), *n.* One who owns; the rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

The ox knoweth his *owner.* Isa. i. 3.

A freehold though but in ice and snow, will make the *owner* pleased in the possession and stout in the defence of it. *Addison.*

Ownership (ōn'ér-ship), *n.* The state of being an owner; the right by which a thing belongs to some person or body to the exclusion of all others; proprietorship.

Owre† (our), *n.* An aurochs.

Owse (ouz), *n.* Same as *Ooze.*

Owsell† (ou'zl), *n.* [From *owse*, ooze.] A slough; a quagmire.

I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and untwineable traine and *owsell* of perdition. *J. Melton.*

Owsen (ous'en), *n.* Oxen. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Owser (ouz'ér), *n.* Tanner's ooze.

Ox (oks), *n.* pl. **Oxen** (ok'sn). [A. Sax. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*, Fris. *oxa*, Icel. *oxi*, *uxi*, Sw. and Dan. *oxe*, D. *os*, G. *ochs*, *ochse*, O.H.G. *ohso*, Goth. *auhsa*, *auhsus*, an ox. More remote connections are L. *vacca*, a cow, Skr. *ukshâ*, an ox. Root meaning doubtful. *Oxen* is now almost the only representative of the numerous A. Sax. plurals in *-an;* comp. also *shoon*, *hosen*, *eyne*, *kine.*] The general name for the different species of animals of the genus Bos (which see). The common ox is one of the most valuable of our domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food; and there is scarcely any part of the animal that is not useful to mankind; the skin, the horns, the bones, the blood, the hair, and the very refuse of all these, have their separate uses. Having been specially domesticated by man from a stock which it is probably impossible to trace, the result has been the formation of very many breeds, races, or permanent varieties, some of which are valued for their flesh and hides, some for the richness and abundance of their milk, while others are in great repute both for beef and milk. Among the first class may be mentioned the *Durham* or *Short-horn*, the *Polled Aberdeen* or *Angus*, and the *West Highland* or *Kyloe.* Among the most celebrated for dairy purposes are the *Alderney*, the *Ayrshire*, and the *Suffolk Dun.* For the purposes both of the dairy-farmer and the grazier the *Hereford* and a cross between a *Short-horn* and an *Ayrshire* are much fancied. The ox is used in many parts of the world, and in a very few districts of Britain, as a beast of draught. The *North Devon* breed is well adapted for draught, and in Devonshire much agricultural labour is still performed by teams of oxen of this breed. The 'wild ox,' now existing only in a few parks, as at Hamilton, seems, whatever its origin, to have been formerly an inhabitant of many forest districts in Britain, particularly in the north of England and the south of Scotland. The name is used in a more restricted sense to signify the male of the bovine genus (*Bos Taurus*) castrated, and full-grown, or nearly so. The young castrated male is called a *steer.* He is called an *ox-calf* or *bull-calf* until he is a year old, and a *steer* until he is four years old. The same animal not castrated is called a *bull.* Besides the European ox there are several other varieties, as the Indian or zebu, with a hump on its back, the Abyssinian, Madagascar, and South African.—*To have the black ox tread on one's foot*, to know what sorrow or adversity is. *Ray.*

Ox-acid (oks'as-id), *n.* An acid containing oxygen; an oxyacid.

Oxalamide (oks-al'a-mīd), *n.* Same as *Oxamide.*

Oxalate (oks'al-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base; as, the *oxalate* of ammonia.

Oxalic (oks-al'ik), *a.* [Gr. *oxalis*, sorrel, from *oxys*, sharp, acid.] Pertaining to sorrel.—*Oxalic acid* ($C_2H_2O_4$), the acid of sorrel, first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis Acetosella.*

It also exists in the roots of rhubarb, bistort, gentian, &c., combined with potash; in several kinds of lichens it is found in union with lime. It forms the juice sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemons*. It is a violent poison.

Oxalidaceæ, Oxalideæ (oks″al-i-dā″sē-ē, oks-al-id′ē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, with a superior ovary, a small number of hypogynous stamens, and distinct styles; now sometimes combined with Geraniaceæ. The species are natives of all the hotter and temperate parts of the world, and most abundant in America and the Cape of Good Hope. The genus Oxalis, which is the type, is called wood-sorrel, from the acidity of the leaves, and the natural habitation of the European species in a

Oxalis Acetosella (Wood-sorrel).

wild state. The genus is, however, most abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, where the species are extremely ornamental. In the East Indies the genus Averrhoa produces a fruit (the *carambola* or *blimbing*) used for pickling and preserving. The British *Oxalis Acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, has been supposed to be the true shamrock of the Irish. In the tropical parts of India is the *Oxalis sensitiva*, so named in consequence of its pinnated leaves being irritable like the sensitive plant. The European trefoil-leaved species have been ascertained to have the same property, only in a more feeble degree.

Oxalis (oks′a-lis), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Oxalidaceæ. There are two British species, *O. Acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, and *O. corniculata*, or yellow procumbent wood-sorrel. See OXALIDACEÆ.

Oxalite (oks′a-līt), *n.* A native oxalate of iron protoxide, found in the brown-coal of Germany; humboldtine.

Oxaluria (oks-a-lū′ri-a), *n.* In *pathol.* a morbid condition of the system, in which a prominent symptom is the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine. Called also *Oxalic Acid Diathesis.*

Oxaluric (oks-a-lū′rik), *a.* Applied to an acid ($C_3H_4N_2O_4$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalies and alkaline earths.

Oxalyl (oks′a-lil), *n.* In *chem.* the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid. Called also *Carbonic Oxide.*

Oxamate (oks′a-māt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of oxamic acid.

Oxamic (oks-am′ik), *a.* Applied to a monobasic acid produced by the dehydration of oxalate of ammonium.—*Oxamic acid* ($C_2H_3NO_3$) is a white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, still less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

Oxamide (oks′a-mīd), *n.* ($C_2H_4N_2O_2$.) A white substance produced during the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia: hence its name, compounded of *oxalis* and *ammonia*. Called also *Oxalamide.*

Ox-bird (oks′bėrd), *n.* The sanderling (*Arenaria vulgaris*), a small wading bird which frequents many of our shores.

Oxbiter (oks′bī-tėr), *n.* *Molothrus pecoris*, an American bird of the bunting group.

Ox-bow (oks′bō), *n.* 1. A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked. 2. *Naut.* the bend or reach of a river. *Admiral Smyth.*—3. In *arch.* an oval dormer-window.

Oxer (oks′ėr), *n.* Same as *Ox-fence.* 'Over an *oxer* 'like a bird.'' *Cornhill Mag.*

Ox-eye (oks′ī), *n.* 1. In *bot.* a name common to plants of the genus Buphthalmum. The name is also given to *Anthemis arvensis* and to *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Called also the *Ox-eye Daisy.*—2. In *zool.* a name given to the larger titmouse (*Parus major*) and to the blue titmouse (*P. cæruleus*).—3. A nautical term for a cloudy speck or weather gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a storm.

Ox-eyed (oks′īd), *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

> Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best. *Burton.*

Ox-fence (oks′fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch, bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing.

Oxfly (oks′flī), *n.* A species of bott (*Œstrus bovis*) hatched under the skin of cattle.

Ox-foot (oks′fōt), *n.* In *farriery*, a term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hindfoot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

Oxford-chrome (oks′fōrd-krōm), *n.* An oxide of iron used in oil and water-colour painting. Called also *Oxford-ochre.*

Oxford-clay (oks′fōrd-klā), *n.* [From its being well developed in *Oxford*shire.] In *geol.* a bed of dark-blue clay, sometimes attaining a thickness of from 200 to 500 feet, interposed between the lower and middle oolites. It abounds in ammonites and belemnites.

Oxford-mixture (oks′fōrd-miks-tūr), *n.* Woollen cloth of a very dark gray colour. Called also *Oxford-gray, Pepper-and-salt,* and *Thunder-and-lightning.*

Oxford-ochre (oks′fōrd-ō-kėr), *n.* Same as *Oxford-chrome.*

Oxford-school (oks′fōrd-sköl), *n.* A name given to that portion of the Church of England who adopted the principles of the *Tracts for the Times.* Called also *Tractarians* and *Puseyites.*

Ox-gall (oks′gal), *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, much used in the arts.

Oxgang (oks′gang), *n.* [*Ox*, and *gang*, going.] In *anc. law*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres. The oxgang, however, was contracted or expanded according to the quality of the land, 40 acres constituting the maximum and 6 the minimum of the measure. In Scotland it is termed *oxgate.*

Oxgate (oks′gāt), *n.* See OXGANG.

Ox-goad (oks′gōd), *n.* A long rod, with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

Ox-head (oks′hed), *n.* The head of an ox—a term contemptuously applied to a stupid fellow, and equal to blockhead, dolt. 'Dost make a mummer of me, *ox-head?*' *Marston.*

Oxheal, Oxheel (oks′hēl), *n.* A species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*).

Ox-hide (oks′hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox. 2. A hide of land. See HIDE.

Ox-hoof (oks′höf), *n.* The name given to the leaves of a species of Caulotretus and Bauhinia, used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies.

Oxidability (oks′id-a-bil″i-ti), *n.* The capability of being converted into an oxide.

Oxidable (oks′id-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxide.

> The first section is the metals of the earths; the second the metals of the alkalies; the third the easily *oxidable* metals, as iron; the fourth metals less *oxidable*, as copper and lead. *Whewell.*

Oxidate (oks′id-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *oxidated;* ppr. *oxidating.* To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen.

Oxidate (oks′id-āt), *v. i.* To become oxidized; to become an oxide.

> Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas. *Graham.*

Oxidation (oks-id-ā′shon), *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen; oxidisement.

Oxidator (oks′id-āt-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp; an oxygenator.

Oxide (oks′id), *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acid, sharp.] In *chem.* a compound of oxygen with a more electro-positive element. The first, second, third, &c., oxides of one element are designated by the terms *protoxide, dioxide, trioxide,* &c.; the highest oxide is termed a *peroxide.*

Oxidizable, Oxidisable (oks′id-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

Oxidize, Oxidise (oks′id-īz), *v. t.* To oxidate (which see).

Oxidizement, Oxidisement (oks′id-īz-ment), *n.* Oxidation.

Oxidizer, Oxidiser (oks′id-īz-ėr), *n.* That which oxidizes.

Oxidulated (oks-id′ū-lāt-ed), *a.* In *chem.* applied to a compound containing oxygen.

Oxisalt (oks′i-salt), *n.* See OXYSALT.

Ox-like (oks′līk), *a.* Resembling an ox.

Oxlip (oks′lip), *n.* A plant of the genus Primula (*P. elatior*). See PRIMULA.

> As cowslip unto *oxlip* is,
> So seems she to the boy. *Tennyson.*

Oxonian (oks-ō′ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.

Oxpecker (oks′pek-ėr), *n.* Another name for the *Beef-eater*, a bird of the genus Buphaga (which see).

Ox-pith† (oks′pith), *n.* Marrow. *Marston.*

Ox-reim (oks′rim), *n.* [D. *riem*, a thong or strap.] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in the Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, twisted, for ropes, traces, &c.

Ox-stall (oks′stal), *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

Oxter (oks′tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *oxta*, the armpit.] The armpit; also, the embrace of the arms. [Scotch.]

Oxter (oks′tėr), *v. t.* To support under the arm. [Scotch.]

Oxtongue (oks′tung), *n.* The common name of Helminthia, a plant belonging to the genus Picris, nat. order Compositæ, so called from the shape and roughness of the leaves.

Oxyacid (oks′i-as-id), *n.* An acid containing oxygen. Called also *Ox-acid.*

Oxycalcium-light (oks-i-kal′si-um-līt), *n.* Same as *Drummond Light.*

Oxychloride (oks-i-klō′rid), *n.* A compound of a metallic oxide with a chloride; as, *oxychlorides* of iron, tin, &c.

Oxycoccus (oks-i-kok′us), *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *kokkos*, a berry.] The cranberry, a genus of plants of the nat. order Vacciniaceæ, comprising three species. *O. palustris* is the common cranberry, *O. macrocarpus* is the large-fruited American cranberry. The third species is the *O. erectus*, so named from not creeping like the two others.

Oxycrate (oks′i-krāt), *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *keraō*, to mix.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [Rare.]

> Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

Oxyfluoride (oks-i-flū′ō-rid), *n.* A compound of an oxide and a fluoride; as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

Oxygen (oks′i-jen), *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *gennaō*, to generate.] 1. Sym. O. At. wt. 16. In *chem.* a gaseous element discovered by Priestley in 1776, by whom it was named *dephlogisticated air;* by Scheele it was named *empyreal air,* and by Condorcet *vital air.* It constitutes about one-fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, and is the supporter of ordinary combustion. It was named oxygen because it was supposed to be present in all acids: modern experiments, however, prove that it is not necessary in all cases to acidity or to combustion. Oxygen may be prepared by heating manganic dioxide or potassic chlorate; it is usually obtained from a mixture of these two salts. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In mechanical mixture with nitrogen it forms atmospheric air. Water contains about 89 per cent of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts, and oxides. It is soluble in water to the extent of 30 centimetres of the gas to 1 litre of water, and this property is of great importance in relation to plants, and still more to water animals, the greater number of which are dependent on this dissolved oxygen for the support of respiration and life. It has a powerful attraction for most of the simple substances, especially for the electro-positive bodies, the act of combining with which is called oxidation. The compounds thus formed are called *oxides.* Oxidation is often attended with the evolution of heat and light, as in all processes of combustion in atmospheric air; sometimes the oxidation is slow and unattended with such phenomena, as in the gradual rusting of metals. Combustion is the union of inflammable matter with oxygen. (See COMBUSTION.) Oxygen gas is necessary to re-

spiration, and no animal can live in an atmosphere which does not contain a certain portion of uncombined oxygen. Oxygen is evolved from trees and plants by the action of the sun's rays on the carbon compounds contained in the moistened leaves; and these leaves, while they give out oxygen, absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere for their nourishment.—2. A manufacturing name for bleaching-powder. *Simmonds.*

Oxygen-acid (oks'i-jen-as-id), *n.* In *chem.* an oxyacid (which see).

Oxygenate (oks'i-jen-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oxygenated;* ppr. *oxygenating.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxygenation (oks'i-jen-ā''shon), *n.* Same as *Oxidation.*

Oxygenator (oks'i-jen-āt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Oxidator.*

Oxygenizable, Oxygenisable (oks'i-jen-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

Oxygenize, Oxygenise (oks'i-jen-īz), *v.t.* To oxygenate (which see).

Oxygenizement, Oxygenisement (oks'i-jen-iz-ment), *n.* Oxidation.

Oxygenizer, Oxygeniser (oks'i-jen-īz-ėr), *n.* That which oxydates or converts into an oxide.

Oxygenous (oks-ij'en-us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.

Oxygon, Oxygone (oks'i-gon, oks'i-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *oxys,* sharp, and *gōnia,* an angle.] In *geom.* a triangle having three acute angles.

Oxygonal, Oxygonial (oks-ig'on-al, oks-i-gō'ni-al), *a.* Acute-angled.

Oxyhydrogen (oks-i-hī''drō-jen), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen; as, *oxyhydrogen* gas.—*Oxyhydrogen blowpipe,* one used by mineralogists and chemists for reducing metallic ores in analysis. The flame is produced by the combustion of oxyhydrogen gas (usually two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen) instead of common air.—*Oxyhydrogen lamp,* one in whichstreams of oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are commingled, the resulting flame being directed on a ball of quicklime and forming an extremely bright light.—*Oxyhydrogen light,* the lime-light; the Drummond light.—*Oxyhydrogen microscope,* one in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a piece of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe. The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror, and the object between this and a convex lens, by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators.

Oxymel (oks'i-mel), *n.* [Gr. *oxys,* acid, and *meli,* honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

Oxymoron (oks-i-mō'ron), *n.* [Gr. *oxymōron,* a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, from *oxys,* sharp, and *mōros,* dull, foolish.] In *rhet.* a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness.*

Oxymuriate oks-i-mū'ri-āt), *n.* An obsolete name for *chloride,* on the erroneous assumption that chlorine is a mixture of oxygen and muriatic acid.

Oxymuriatic (oks-i-mū'ri-at''ik), *a.* Formerly applied to chlorine. See OXYMURIATE.

Oxyopia, Oxyopy (oks-i-ō'pi-a, oks'i-ō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *oxys,* acute, and *opsis,* vision.] Acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

Oxyphonia, Oxyphony (oks-i-fō'ni-a, oks-if'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *oxys,* acute, and *phōnē,* voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

Oxyrhynchus (oks-i-ringk'us), *n.* [Gr. *oxys,* sharp, *rhynchos,* beak.] An Egyptian fish, said to have been reverenced throughout Egypt, and sacred to the goddess Athor. It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed.

Oxyria (oks-ī'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *oxys,* acid.] A genus of plants, nat. order Polygonaceæ. *O. reniformis* (mountain-sorrel) is the only known native species. It is found on the highest mountains of Great Britain.

Oxyrrhodin (oks-i'rō-din), *n.* [Compounded of Gr. *oxys,* acid, and *rhodon,* rose.] A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. *Dunglison.*

Oxysalt (oks'i-salt), *n.* A salt of an oxyacid. See OXYACID.

Oxysulphide (oks-i-sul'fid), *n.* A compound containing sulphur, oxygen, and a metal.

Oxytone (oks'i-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *oxys,* sharp, and *tonos,* tone.] Having an acute sound.

Oxytone (oks'i-tōn), *n.* 1. An acute sound. 2. In *Greek gram.* a word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Oxyuris (oks-i-ū'ris). [Gr. *oxys,* sharp, and *ouron,* tail.] A genus of internal parasitic worms allied to the common Ascaris. These thread-worms multiply with rapidity, and pass from the intestine to other organs. *O. vermicularis* is often found in the human rectum, and is usually about ¼ inch long. See ASCARIDÆ.

Oyer (ō'yėr), *n.* [Norm. *oyer,* hearing; Fr. *ouir,* L. *audire,* to hear.] 1. In *law,* a hearing or trial of causes.—2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing.—*Oyer and terminer* [Fr., to hear and determine] is a commission directed to two of the judges of the circuit and other gentlemen of the county to which it is issued, by virtue of which they have power, as the terms imply, to hear and determine certain specified offences. The commissions of oyer and terminer are the most comprehensive of the several commissions which constitute the authority of the judges of assize on the circuits. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear, and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours.

Oyes, Oyez (ō'yes). [Fr. *oyez,* hear ye.] The introduction to any proclamation made by the officer of a law court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention. It is thrice repeated. Shakspere uses *oyes* in the two following passages as a substantive in the sense of exclamation or proclamation. 'Crier hobgoblin, make the fairy *oyes.*' *Merry Wives,* v. 5.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her loud'st *oyes,*
Cries, this is he. *Troilus and Cressida,* iv. 5.

Oylet (oi'let), *n.* 1. An oillet.—2. A scar resembling an eyelet-hole. *Stormonth.*

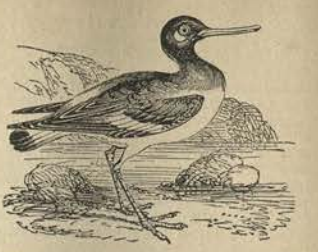
Oylet-hole (oi'let-hōl), *n.* An eyelet-hole.

Oysanite (oi'san-īt), *n.* Same as *Oisanite.*

Oyster (ois'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *oistre, hoyster,* Mod.Fr. *huître,* from L. *ostrea, ostreum,* Gr. *ostreon,* an oyster, akin to *osteon,* a bone, and *ostrakon,* the hard shell of shell-fish.] A well-known edible mollusc belonging to the lamellibranchiate genus Ostrea, family Ostreidæ, characterized by an inequivalve shell composed of two irregular lamellated valves, of which the convex, or under one, adheres to rocks, piles, or to the shell of another individual, in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. The species are numerous, and found in the seas of all temperate and warm climates. The only British species is *O. edulis,* of which vast beds are artificially formed, and attended to with great care, at the estuary of the Thames and many other localities, where there is a mixture of salt and fresh water, in which they best thrive. Oysters raised in artificial beds are called *natives,* and are considered superior to those which are dredged from the natural beds. They breed in April or May, and are edible in one and a half years, and in their prime at three years. In order to prevent the total extirpation or great diminution of the supply of oysters, a close season has been fixed, which lasts from the 1st of May to the 31st August. The fry or fertilized eggs of the oyster are collectively termed *spat.* Other species are *O. parasitica,* an oyster of excellent flavour, abundant in the swamps of warm climates, and found adhering to the roots and branches of trees within reach of the tide; and *O. canadensis,* or long-hinged oyster, of North America, which is very elongated. The name oyster has also been popularly given to molluscs not of the family Ostreidæ, as the pearl-oyster, which is a member of the family Aviculidæ.

Oyster-bed (ois'tėr-bed), *n.* A bed or breeding place of oysters.

Oyster-catcher (ois'tėr-kach-ėr), *n.* The popular name of the birds of the genus Hæmatopus, belonging to the order of Grallatores, which reside on the sea-shore and feed on marine animals. *H. ostralegus,* the common oyster-catcher or sea-pie, is a British species, abounding on the western coast of England. Its beak is somewhat longer than in the plover or lapwing. It is



Common Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

straight, pointed, compressed into a wedge, and sufficiently strong to enable it to force open the shells of small mollusca on which the bird feeds.

Oyster-dredge (ois'tėr-drej), *n.* A small dredge or drag-net for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea.

Oyster-green (ois'tėr-grēn), *n.* A plant, the *Ulva latissima,* Linn.; also called *Green-laver* and *Green-sloke.*

Oyster-knife (ois'tėr-nīf), *n.* A strong blunt knife for opening oysters.

Oysterling (ois'tėr-ling), *n.* A young oyster; an oyster not full grown. *Times.*

Oyster-patty (ois'tėr-pat-ti), *n.* A patty or pasty made with oysters.

Oyster-plant (ois'tėr-plant), *n.* A name applied in Britain to *Mertensia maritima,* the leaves of which taste like oysters.

Oyster-shell (ois'tėr-shel), *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

Oyster-wench (ois'tėr-wensh), *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman. *Shak.*

Oyster-wife, Oyster-woman (ois'tėr-wīf, ois'tėr-wu-man), *n.* A female seller of oysters.

Ozena, Ozæna (ō-zē'na), *n.* [Gr. *ozaina,* from *ozō,* to smell.] A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

Ozocerite, Ozokerite (ō-zō-sē'rīt, ō-zō-kē'-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ozō,* to smell, and *kēros,* wax.] A fossil resin existing in the bituminous sandstones of the coal-measures. It is like resinous wax in consistence and translucency, of a brown or brownish yellow colour, and of a pleasantly aromatic odour. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. It consists of about 86 per cent of carbon and 14 of hydrogen.

Ozonation (ō-zōn-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of treating with ozone. *Faraday.*

Ozone (ō'zōn), *n.* [From Gr. *ozō,* to smell.] An allotropic modification of oxygen. The density of ozone is one-and-a-half times greater than that of oxygen. It is produced when an electric machine is worked, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidise slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen, two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. Chemical tests show that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it ceases to be recognizable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odours, is a powerful bleacher, and an intense oxidizer.

Ozoniferous (ō-zōn-if'ėr-us), *a.* Containing or furnishing ozone. *Graham.*

Ozonification (ō-zōn'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act of producing ozone.

Ozonify (ō-zōn'i-fī), *v.t.* To convert into ozone.

Ozonize (ō'zōn-īz), *v.t.* To charge or impregnate with ozone; to convert into ozone, as oxygen. *Graham.*

Ozonometer (ō-zōn-om'et-ėr), *n.* [*Ozone,* and Gr. *metron,* a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the presence and measuring the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonometric (ō'zōn-o-met''rik), *a.* Of or belonging to ozonometry; as, *ozonometric* observations.

Ozonometry (ō-zōn-om'et-ri), *n.* A term applied to the means for determining the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere. *Brande.*

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, representing a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ap* or *pa*. It is the surd mute to which the sonant *b* corresponds, and as regards the method of its utterance is also allied to *f*, *v*, and *m* (the labial nasal). This letter always has the same sound, unless when it forms with *h* the digraph *ph*, which occurs in words of Greek origin and has the same sound as *f*. It is hardly ever silent in the middle of a word (though it is so in *receipt*), but in a number of words borrowed from the Greek, when it is initial and followed by *n*, *s*, or *t*, it is not sounded. Such words are *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *psalter*, *pterodactyl*, *pteropod*; in *ptarmigan*, which is from the Gaelic, it has been unwarrantably inserted. At the end of a syllable, before *s* or *t*, it is pronounced along with these letters, as in *wraps*, *lapse*, *attempt*, and no other consonants can form part of a syllable with it in this position. It is often initial with *l* or *r* after it, or with *s* before it, as in *play*, *pray*, *spring*, and often final after *l*, *m*, *r*, and *s*, as in *help*, *hemp*, *jump*, *harp*, *grasp*, *wasp*. In several words it has been inserted to form a transition between an *m* and an *s* or *t*, as in *empty*, *tempt*, *sempstress*, *Thompson*; comp. the old *nempne*, to name. In *lobster*, *cobweb* it has become *b*; in *purse*, *gossip b* has become *p*. In the oldest stage of English and the other Teutonic languages *p* rarely occurs as the initial sound of words. In the ancient Anglo-Saxon poems some seven examples have been counted (*path* and *play* are two of them), and about the same number in the Gothic of Ulfilas, while in the ancient Icelandic or Norse poems of the heathen age they are even fewer in number. (*Vigfusson.*) This phenomenon corresponds to the similar rarity of initial *b* in the Greek and Latin languages, *b* by Grimm's law answering to Teutonic *p*. It consequently follows that the vast majority of words beginning with *p* that are now English have been borrowed from various sources in historical times, some of them being of doubtful origin, while many of them are directly from the French, Latin, and Greek.—In abbreviations P.M. stands for *post meridiem* (afternoon); P.S. for postscript; *p*, in *music*, signifies *piano*, softly; *pp*, *più piano*, more softly.—*To mind one's P's and Q's*, or *to be on one's P's and Q's*, is a colloquial phrase signifying to be very careful in behaviour, the origin of it being unknown.

Pa (pä), *n.* A childish or shorter form of *Papa*.

Paage † (pä′āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *paage*, Mod. Fr. *péage*, Pr. *pezatge*, It. *pedaggio*, from L.L. *pedaticum*, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A toll for passage over another person's grounds. *Burke*.

Paas (pąs), *n.* [D. *paasch*. See PASCH.] The Easter festival. [United States.]

Paat (pä′at), *n.* An Indian name of the jute plant, belonging to the genus Corchorus. See CORCHORUS and JUTE.

Pabs (pabz), *n. pl.* The refuse of flax. [Scotch.]

Pabular (pab′ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food, from stem of *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed. See PASTOR.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment. *Johnson*.

Pabulation † (pab-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, from *pabulor*, to feed.] 1. The act of feeding or procuring provender.—2. Food; fodder.

Pabulous † (pab′ū-lus), *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.] Affording aliment or food; alimentary. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pabulum (pab′ū-lum), *n.* [L. See PABULAR.] 1. That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment: often used figuratively of intellectual food, food for the intellectual faculties.—2. That which feeds a fire; fuel. *Bp. Berkeley*.

Paca (pä′ka), *n.* [Braz. and Pg. *paca*, from *pak*, *paq*, the native name.] A genus of rodent animals (Cœlogenys) inhabiting South America and the West Indies, and allied to the agoutis, cavies, and capybara. The common paca (*C. Paca*) is one of the largest of the rodents, being about 2 feet long and about 1 foot in height; its form is thick and clumsy, and the hinder limbs are much longer (but considerably bent) than the anterior ones. It lives in moist grounds, burrowing like the rabbit, but not so deeply,

Common Paca (*Cœlogenys Paca*).

its burrow being always provided with three openings. It feeds on vegetable substances, and is very destructive to plantations. Its flesh is very fat, and is much esteemed.

Pacable (pā′ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being pacified; pacifiable; placable. *Coleridge*.

Pacate (pā′kāt), *a.* [L. *pacatus*, pp. of *paco*, *pacatum*, to pacify, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] Peaceful; tranquil.

Pacated (pā′kāt-ed), *a.* Appeased. [Rare.]

Pacation (pa-kā′shon), *n.* [L. *paco*, to calm or appease.] The act of pacifying or appeasing. 'The *pacation* of Ireland.' *Coleridge*.

Pacay (pa-kā′), *n.* A Peruvian tree (*Prosopis dulcis*) of the nat. order Leguminosæ, suborder Mimoseæ. It produces pods 20 inches to 2 feet long, which inclose black seeds imbedded in a pure white flaky substance. This substance is much esteemed in Peru as an article of diet.

Paccan (pak′an), *n.* A species of hickory. The plant is exclusively North American. See PECAN.

Pacchionian (pak-ki-ō′ni-an), *a.* [After *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist.] Of or belonging to Pacchioni.—*Pacchionian glands* or *bodies*, in *anat.* small whitish or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, at others united like a bunch of grapes, which are observed in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves. Their texture and uses are unknown.

Pace (pās), *n.* [Fr. *pas*, from L. *passus*, a step, lit. a stretching out of the feet in walking, from *pando*, *passum*, to stretch out. *Pass* has the same origin.] 1. A single change of the foot in walking; a step.—2. A linear measure of uncertain extent, representing the space naturally measured by the change of the foot in walking. In some cases the term is applied to the distance from the place where either foot is taken up to that where the same foot is set down, being assumed by some to be 5 feet, and by others 4¾ feet; this pace of a double step being called the geometrical pace. The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The ancient Roman pace, considered as the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and each foot contained between 11·60 and 11·64 English inches; hence, the pace was about 58·1 English inches.—3. Manner of walking; walk; gait; as, a languishing *pace*; a heavy *pace*; a quick or slow *pace*.

> But on rode these strange horsemen,
> With slow and lordly *pace*. *Macaulay*.

4. A step, measure, or piece of procedure. [Rare.]

> The first *pace* necessary for his majesty is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Sir W. Temple*.

5. A mode of stepping, among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; an amble. 'Whether *pace* or trot.' *Hudibras*. In a wider sense the pace is of four kinds, including the walk, the trot, and the gallop, as well as the amble.—6. Degree of celerity; rate of progress.

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak*.

7. A portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dais; a broad step or slightly raised space above some level.—*To keep* or *hold pace with*, to keep up with; to go or move as fast as: literally or figuratively.

> In intellect and attainments he *kept pace with* his age. *Southey*.

Pace (pās), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *paced*; ppr. *pacing*. 1. To step; to walk; to move; especially, to step slowly or with measured tread; to stride. '*Pacing* through the forest.' *Shak*. 2. To make haste; to hasten. 'With speed so *pace* to speak of Perdita.' *Shak*.—3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble.

Pace (pās), *v.t.* 1. To measure by steps; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.—2. † To teach to go as a rider wishes; to break in; hence, to regulate in motion.

> If you can, *pace* your wisdom
> In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak*.

3. To walk over with measured paces; as, the sentinel *paces* his round.

Pace, † *v.i.* or *t.* To pass away; to surpass; to exceed. *Chaucer*.

Paced (pāst), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a particular gait: used chiefly in composition; as, slow-*paced*.—2. Trained in paces, as a horse; broken in; taught how to behave. *Shak*. Hence—*Thorough-paced*, *lit.* thoroughly trained; out-and-out; as, a *thorough-paced* intriguer, scoundrel, &c.

Pacer (pā′sėr), *n.* One that paces; a horse well-trained in pacing.

Pacha (pa-shä′), *n.* [French spelling.] Same as *Pasha*.

Pachacamac (pach′a-kam-ak), *n.* The name given by the ancient Peruvians to the being whom they worshipped as the creator of the universe, and who was held by them in the highest veneration.

Pachalic, *n.* and *a.* See PASHALIC.

Pachana (pä′cha-na), *n.* [Hind.] A bitter tonic infusion prepared in India from *Tinospora cordifolia*.

Pachira (pa-ki′ra), *n.* A genus of tropical American trees belonging to the Sterculiaceæ, and differing from Adansonia, the baobab tree, in the calyx being cup-shaped and entire, not five-toothed. The species are small or large trees, with digitate leaves, and the fruit is an oval woody one-celled capsule, opening by a number of divisions, and containing numerous seeds. *P. alba* is one of the most useful trees in New Granada, the inner bark furnishing a strong durable cordage. The wool of the seeds of *P. Barrigon* is used to stuff pillows, cushions, &c. Several of the species yield useful timber. The largest flowered species, *P. macrantha*, is found in Brazil. It attains a height of 100 feet and has flowers 15 inches long. The younger Linnæus, in ignorance that Aublet had previously given the name *Pachira* to the genus, gave it the name of *Carolinea*, in honour of the Princess Sophia Caroline of Baden, and under this name the plants are familiar in our hothouses.

Pachometer (pa-kǫm′et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

Pachyblepharosis (pak′i-blef-a-rō″sis), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *blepharon*, the eyelid.] The thickening of the tissue of the eyelid from chronic inflammation.

Pachycarpous (pak-i-kär′pus), *a.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having the pericarp very thick.

Pachycormus (pak-i-kor′mus), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *kormos*, body.] A genus of fossil sauroid fishes found in the lias, so named from their robust bodies.

Pachydactyl (pak-i-dak′til), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *daktylos*, a toe.] A bird or other animal having thick toes.

Pachydactylous (pak-i-dak′til-us), *a.* [See above.] Thick-toed.

Pachydendron (pak-i-den′dron), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *dendron*, a tree.] A section of the liliaceous genus Aloë. The species are arborescent plants of the Cape of Good Hope, with crowded leaves at the top of the caudex, and nodding flowers in a terminal spike.

Pachyderm (pak′i-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal; a member of the Cuvierian order Pachydermata.

Pachydermal (pak-i-dėr′mal), *a.* Of or relating to the pachyderms; as, *pachydermal* dentition.

Pachydermata (pak-i-dėr′ma-ta), *n. pl.* An old mammalian order constituted by

Cuvier for the reception of quadrupeds which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, &c. The group is now divided among Proboscidea, Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla (which see).

Pachydermatoid (pak-i-dėr'ma-toid), *a.* Related to the pachyderms or thick-skinned mammals.

Pachydermatous (pak-i-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* Relating to a pachyderm or to the order Pachydermata; thick-skinned; hence *fig.* applied to persons, not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.

Pachyglossæ (pak-i-glos'sē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *glōssa*, the tongue.] A section of saurian reptiles characterized by a thick fleshy tongue, convex, with a slight nick at the end. It embraced the families of the chameleons, geckos, iguanas, and agamas, but is now restricted to the two latter.

Pachyopterous (pak-i-op'tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *pteron*, a wing.] Thick-winged.

Pachyote (pak'i-ōt), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear.] One of a family of bats characterized by thick external ears.

Pachypteris (pa-kip'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *pteris*, a fern with feathery leaves, *pteron*, a feather.] A genus of fossil ferns characterized by thick rigid leaves. They occur chiefly in the lower oolite.

Pachyrhizodus (pak-i-riz'o-dus), *n* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, *rhiza*, a root, and *odous*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil cycloid fishes characterized by having circular bluntly conical teeth, thick at the base. They occur in the upper chalk.

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rī'zus), *n.* [Gr. *pachyrhizos*, from *pachys*, thick, and *rhiza*, a root.] A genus of tropical leguminous plants of both hemispheres, one of whose species, *P. angulatus*, produces fleshy roots, often 6 or 8 feet long and of the thickness of a man's thigh, used in times of scarcity as an article of diet. The Fijians use the fibre of its twining stems in the construction of fishing-nets.

Pachyspondylus (pak-i-spon'di-lus), *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *spondylos*, a joint of the backbone.] The fossil vertebræ of certain large sauroid South African reptiles, supposed to be of the triassic age.

Pachystichous (pa-kis'ti-kus), *a.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *stichos*, a row.] Thick-sided. In *bot.* a term applied to cells having thick sides.

Pacifiable (pas-i-fī'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pacified.

Pacific (pa-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace. See PACIFY.] 1. Suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; peace-making; conciliatory; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power. 'These *pacific* words ensue.' *Pope.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive-leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by peace or calm; calm; tranquil; as, a *pacific* state of things.—3. Peaceful; not warlike; as, a man of *pacific* disposition.—4. Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. See PACIFIC, *n.* SYN. Peace-making, appeasing, mild, gentle, conciliatory, tranquil, calm, quiet, peaceful, peaceable.

Pacific (pa-sif'ik), *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia; so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy.

Pacificable† (pa-sif'i-ka-bl), *a.* Pacifiable.

The conscience is not *pacificable*, while sinne is within to vex it. *Bp. Hall.*

Pacifical (pa-sif'ik-al), *a.* Pacific. *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Pacifically (pa-sif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a pacific manner; peaceably; peacefully.

Pacification (pa-sif'i-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *pacificatio*. See PACIFY.] The act of pacifying or of making peace between nations or parties at variance; appeasement; reconciliation.

He sent to the French king his chaplain . . . as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. *Bacon.*

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. *Hooker.*

Pacificator (pa-sif'i-kāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] A peacemaker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations. *Bacon.*

Pacificatory (pa-sif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow.*

Pacifier (pas'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who pacifies.

Pacify (pas'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pacified*; ppr. *pacifying*. [Fr. *pacifier*, from L. *pacifico—pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To appease; to calm; to quiet; to allay the agitation or excitement of; as, to *pacify* a man when angry; to *pacify* importunate demands. 'Not one diverting syllable now . . . to *pacify* our mistress.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. To restore peace to; to tranquillize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon.*

Pacinian (pa-sin'i-an), *a.* [After *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist.] Of or belonging to Pacini.—*Pacinian bodies* or *corpuscles*, in *anat.* certain minute oval bodies appended to the extremities of certain nerves, especially those of the hands and feet. They are called touch corpuscles, their function being probably to increase sensitiveness.

Pack (pak), *n.* [Probably borrowed from the D. *pak*, a bundle, a parcel, a pack, a burden; G. *pack*, a parcel or bundle, also the rabble; Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, a pack. The word is also Celtic: Armor. Ir. and Gael. *pac*, a pack, whence L.L. *paccus*, and Fr. *paquet*, a packet or parcel, and perhaps it has passed from the Celtic to all the other languages.] 1. A bundle of anything inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle made up to be carried on the back; a bale; as, a *pack* of goods or cloth.—*A pack of wool*, a quantity of wool equal to about 240 lbs.—2. A budget; a collection; a stock or store; as, a *pack* of troubles (commonly corrupted into a *peck* of troubles). 'A *pack* of sorrows.' *Shak.* 'A *pack* of blessings.' *Shak.*

Pour out the *pack* of matter to mine ear,
The good and bad together. *Shak.*

3. A complete set of playing-cards, or the number used in games.—4. A number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together.

He turned off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*. *Goldsmith.*

5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. 'A *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights.' *Swift.*—6. A large area of floating ice, consisting of pieces driven closely together. See PACK-ICE.—7. In *hydropathy*, a wet sheet or other covering for closely enveloping a patient; the process of thus wrapping, or state of being so wrapped up.—*Naughty pack*, an old term of reproach to male or female, but especially applied to a lewd woman.

Pack (pak), *v.t.* [D. *pakken*, G. *packen*, Dan. *pakke*. See the noun.] 1. To put together in narrow compass, especially for transportation or storage; to make up into a package, bundle, or bale; to stow; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest; to *pack* anything for carriage with cords or straps. 'A heap of strange materials *packed* up with wonderful art.' *Addison.*—2. To fill or stow with; to fill with contents arranged with some degree of regularity; as, to *pack* a trunk.—3. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design. 'And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half-a-crown.' *Pope.* Hence—4. To assemble or bring together iniquitously, with a view to some private interest or to favour some particular side; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favour a party; to *pack* a meeting. 'A *packed* assembly of Italian bishops.' *Atterbury.*

Does it follow that we may dispense with the control of juries, or let juries be *packed*? *Brougham.*

5. To load or burden with a pack or packs. 'Yet our horse not *packed*.' *Shak.*—6. To dismiss without ceremony; to cause to depart at once; to make begone; as, *pack* the fellow off.—7. To make impervious; to make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff, as a joint.—8. To put up so as to preserve from decay or putrefaction; to preserve in close vessels; as, to *pack* meat or fish.—9. In *hydropathy*, to envelope in a wet sheet and other coverings; as, to *pack* a patient.

Pack (pak), *v.i.* 1. To tie up goods in bundles or packs; to put up things for transportation; as, I leave to-morrow, and must now go and *pack*.—2. To be capable of being pressed into small compass; to admit of being prepared for storage or transportation; as, the goods *pack* well.—3. To depart in haste: generally with *off* or *away*.

Poor Stella must *pack off* to town. *Swift.*

By the Lord that made me, you shall *pack*,
And never more darken my doors again.
Tennyson.

This sense is derived from that of *packing* up one's baggage for travel. Compare to *bundle off*.—4. To settle or collect together into a compact mass; as, wet snow *packs* easily.—5. To gather together into bodies, packs, flocks or bands; as, the grouse are beginning to *pack*.—*To send one packing* or *apacking*, to bundle a person off or dismiss him without ceremony.

Pack† (pak), *n.* [Corrupted from *pact*.] An agreement or contract; a pact.

Was not a *pack* agreed 'twixt thee and me?
Daniel.

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius. *North.*

Pack† (pak), *v.i.* To form a pact; especially to unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion. 'Go, *pack* with him.' *Shak.*

Pack (pak), *a.* Friendly; confidential. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Package (pak'āj), *n.* 1. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as, a *package* of cloth.—2. A charge made for packing goods.—3. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on the goods imported and exported by aliens, or by denizens being the sons of aliens.

Packall (pak'al), *n.* A kind of basket made of the outer rind of the ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). *Simmonds.*

Pack-cloth (pak'kloth), *n.* A stout, coarse cloth for packing goods in; packsheet.

Pack-duck (pak'duk), *n.* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths.

Packer (pak'ėr), *n.* One that packs; one whose business it is to pack up goods, and prepare them for transit by sea or land; one employed in packing provisions, as beef or herring, for preservation.

Packet (pak'et), *n.* [Fr. *paquet*, a small bundle. See PACK.] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a mail of letters. 'Wait till the postman brings the *packet* down.' *Crabbe.*—2. A despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country or from port to port; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days of starting. Called also *Packet-boat* or *Packet-vessel*.

Packet (pak'et), *v.t.* 1. To bind up in a parcel or parcels. 'Letters well sealed and *packeted*.' *Swift.*—2. To send away or despatch in a packet-vessel. 'Her husband was *packeted* to France.' *Ford.*

Packet-boat (pak'et-bōt), *n.* Same as *Packet*, 2.

Packet-day (pak'et-dā), *n.* The mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. *Simmonds.*

Packet-ship, Packet-vessel (pak'et-ship, pak'et-ves-l), *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, &c.

Packfong (pak'fong), *n.* A Chinese alloy, known as white copper, and consisting of copper 40·4, zinc 25·4, nickel 31·6, and iron 2·6. Spelled also *Pakfong*.

Packhorse (pak'hors), *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. 'A *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market.' *Locke.*

Pack-house (pak'hous), *n.* A warehouse for receiving goods.

Pack-ice (pak'īs), *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice of such magnitude that its extent is not discernible. A *pack* is said to be *open* when the pieces of ice, though very near each other, do not generally touch; and *close*, when the pieces are in complete contact.

Packing (pak'ing), *n.* 1. Any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight; stuffing.—2. In *masonry*, small stones imbedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls.

Packing† (pak'ing), *n.* Trick; delusion; cheat; falsehood.

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!
Shak.

We do hope to find out all your tricks,
Your plots and *packing*. *Milton.*

Packing-awl (pak'ing-al), *n.* An awl for thrusting twine through packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper, in order to fasten the package by a tie. *E. H. Knight.*

Packing-box (pak'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which goods, &c., are packed.—2. In *steam-engines*, same as *Stuffing-box*.

Packing-case (pak'ing-kās), *n.* A deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.

Packing-needle (pak'ing-nē-dl), *n.* A strong needle for sewing packages.

Packing-officer (pak'ing-of-fis-ėr), *n.* An excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of exciseable articles. *Simmonds.*

Packing-press (pak'ing-pres), *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, &c., into small bulk for the convenience of transport.

Packing-sheet (pak'ing-shēt), *n.* 1. A large sheet for packing or covering goods.—2. In *hydropathy*, a wet sheet used for packing patients at water-cure establishments.

Pack-load (pak'lōd), *n.* The average load an animal can carry on its back. *Simmonds.*

Packman (pak'man), *n.* One who carries a pack; a pedlar.

Packsaddle (pak'sad-l), *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance. *Shak.*

Packsheet (pak'shēt), *n.* A strong coarse cloth for covering goods when made up in bales; a packing-sheet.

Packstaff (pak'staf), *n.* A staff on which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

Packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels. *Shak.*

Packware† (pak'wār), *n.* Goods carried in a pack. *Foxe.*

Packwax (pak'waks), *n.* Same as *Pax-wax.*

Pack-way (pak'wā), *n.* A narrow way or track by which goods can be conveyed only by pack-horses.

Paco (pā'kō), *n.* [Peruv. name.] A ruminant mammal, the alpaca. See ALPACA.

Paco (pā'kō), *n.* The Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron with imperceptible particles of native silver disseminated through it.

Pacoury-ava (pa-kou'ri-ā-va), *n.* The fruit of a Brazilian tree, *Platonia insignis*, of the nat. order Chisiaceæ. It is a sweet and delicious berry, and the seeds taste like almonds.

Pact (pakt), *n.* [Fr. *pacte*, L. *pactum*, from *paciscor*, *pactus*, to fix, settle, to make a bargain, to covenant.] A contract; an agreement or covenant. 'Nor oath nor *pact* Achilles plights with thee.' *Pope.*

Paction (pak'shon), *n.* [L. *pactio*. See PACT.] An agreement or contract. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Pactional (pak'shon-al), *a.* By way of agreement. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Pactitious (pak-ti'shus), *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation. *Johnson.*

Pactolian (pak-tō'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Pactolus*, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands. *Craig.*

Pactum (pak'tum), *n.* [L. See PACT.] In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform anything.—*Pactum illicitum*, a general term applied to all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

Pacu (pak'ū), *n.* A South American freshwater fish, the *Myletes Pacu*, allied to the salmon, that has molars resembling those of a sheep, and browses on weeds, inhabiting the rivers of Guiana and tributaries of the Amazon.

Pacul (pā'kul), *n.* A wild variety of plantain, from which some of the so-called Manilla hemp is obtained.

Pad (pad), *n.* [In meaning 1 a slightly different form of *path* (Prov. E. *pad*, Sc. *paad*, a path, to beat a path as among snow); in meaning 2 perhaps from meaning 1, and= *roadster*, but perhaps from *pad*, a soft saddle. See below.] 1. A footpath; a road. 'The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post.' *Prior.* [Obsolete or provincial.] 2. An easy-paced horse. 'An abbot on an ambling *pad*.' *Tennyson.*—3. A robber that infests the road on foot: usually called a *Footpad*. 'Four *pads* in ambush.' *Byron.*

Pad (pad), *v.i.* pret. *padded;* ppr. *padding.* 1. To travel slowly.—2. To rob on foot.—3. To beat a way smooth and level. [Provincial.]

Pad (pad), *n.* [Origin very uncertain.] 1. Anything of the nature of a cushion; specifically, (*a*) a cushion, soft saddle, bolster, part of a garment, or the like, stuffed with straw, wool, cotton, or other soft material. (*b*) A quantity of blotting-paper or other soft material used for blotting writing or for writing upon; as, a blotting or writing *pad*. 2. [Comp. L. G. *pad*, the sole of the foot.] A fox's foot. [Provincial.]

Pad (pad), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *padded;* ppr. *padding.* 1. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding.

> I thought we knew him. What, it's you,
> The *padded* man that wears the stays. *Tennyson.*

2. To imbue cloth equally with a mordant.

Padalon (pad'a-lon), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the abode of departed spirits.

Padar† (pad'ār), *n.* Groats; coarse flour or meal. *Wotton.*

Padder (pad'ėr), *n.* A footpad; a robber on foot; a highwayman. *Hudibras.*

Padding (pad'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stuffing so as to make a pad.—2. The substance used for stuffing a saddle, bolster, garment, and the like.—3. In *calico printing*, the impregnation of the cloth with a mordant.—4. Any matter or article inserted in a book or periodical in order to bring it up to a certain size, as articles of little literary worth in a monthly magazine; vamp.

> Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for *padding*. *Saturday Rev.*

Paddle (pad'l), *v.i.* pret. *paddled;* ppr. *paddling.* [A freq. and dim. from *pad*, to go; L.G. *paddeln*, *padden*, to go with short steps, to paddle.] 1. To play in the water with the hands or feet for swimming or in sport.—2. To finger; to toy; to trifle with the fingers. '*Paddling* in your neck with his damn'd fingers.' *Shak.*—3. To use a paddle; to row with a paddle.

Paddle (pad'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paddled;* ppr. *paddling.* 1. To finger; to play with; to toy with. 'To be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers.' *Shak.*—2. To propel by an oar or paddle.

Paddle (pad'l), *n.* 1. An oar, especially a sort of short oar with a broad blade used in propelling and steering canoes and boats by a vertical motion.—2. The blade or the broad part of an oar; a short broad blade, resembling that of an oar.

> Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon.
> Deut. xxiii. 13.

3. *Naut.* one of the float-boards placed on the circumference of a wheel called the *paddle-wheel*, which is made to revolve by the action of the steam-engine.—4. In *zool.* a term applied to the swimming apparatus of the chelonian reptiles and of the marine saurians.—5. In *glass manuf.* an instrument with which the sand and ashes in the furnace are stirred.—6. A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required.—7. A small spade to clean a plough with: called in Scotland a *pettle*. [West of England.]

Paddle-beam (pad'l-bēm), *n.* *Naut.* one of the two large beams projecting over the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

Paddle-board (pad'l-bōrd), *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of the wheel of a steam-vessel; a paddle.

Paddle-box (pad'l-boks), *n.* One of the wooden projections on each side of a steamboat or ship, within which are the paddle-wheels.

Paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n.* A name given in the north of Scotland to the lump-fish (Cyclopterus).

Paddle-hole (pad'l-hōl), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock into the lower pond. They are also called *Clough-arches.*

Paddler (pad'l-ėr), *n.* One that paddles.

> He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
> From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

Paddle-shaft (pad'l-shaft), *n.* *Naut.* the axis on which the paddle-wheels revolve.

Paddle-staff (pad'l-staf), *n.* 1. A staff headed with a broad iron, used by molecatchers.—2. A spade with a long handle, used by ploughmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, &c.; a paddle.

Paddle-wheel (pad'l-whēl), *n.* *Naut.* one of the wheels (generally two in number, and one placed on each side of the vessel) provided with boards or floats on their circumferences, and driven by steam, for the purpose of propelling steam-ships.

Paddle-wood (pad'l-wōd), *n.* The wood of the *Aspidosperma excelsum*, a South American exogenous tree of the nat. order Apocynaceæ. The trunk is fluted, being composed of solid projecting radii, which fluted projections the Indians use for planks and paddles. The wood is elastic and very strong.

Paddock (pad'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *pada*, a frog, a toad, with suffix *-ock*, which is here probably augmentative; Icel. and Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*, D. *pad*, *padde*, Prov. G. *padde*, a frog or toad.] A toad or frog. *Shak.* The word is a common provincial word in England and Scotland, and generally applied to the frog.

Paddock (pad'ok), *n.* [Perhaps from *pad*, a horse, lit. an inclosure for pasturing a pad or nag; or it may be corrupted from *parrock* (which see).] A small field or inclosure, especially a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable. 'Villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, and plantations.' *Evelyn.*

Paddock-pipe (pad'ok-pīp), *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum, called also *Horse-tail.* See EQUISETUM.

Paddock-stone (pad'ok-stōn), *n.* A stone anciently believed to grow in the head of a toad, and to possess great magical and medical virtues.

Paddock-stool (pad'ok-stōl), *n.* A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom; a toadstool.

Paddy (pad'i), *n.* [From *Padraic*, Ir. form of Patrick, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after *St. Patrick*, its tutelar saint.] A cant name for an Irishman.

Paddy (pad'i), *n.* [Malay *padi*.] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]

Paddy† (pad'di), *a.* [Perhaps from *pad*, to travel, and meaning literally wandering, vagrant.] Mean; poor; contemptible; low in manners or character.

Paddy-bird (pad'di-bėrd), *n.* Another name for the rice-bird or Java sparrow. See RICE-BIRD.

Padelion (pa-dē'li-on), *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion*, lion's foot.] A plant, lion's-foot (which see).

Padella (pa-del'la), *n.* [It., from L. *patella*, dim. of *patera*, a cup. See PATELLA.] 1. A small frying-pan; a kind of oven.—2. A large metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted, used in illuminations.

Padesoy (pad'ē-soi), *n.* The same as *Paduasoy.*

Padishah (pä'di-shä), *n.* [Per. *pādishāh*, protector, or great king, from *pād*=Skr. *pati*, protector, master, from *pā*, to protect, and Per. *shāh*, a king.] The title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

Padji (paj'i), *n.* See MADEL-PAROOWA.

Padlock (pad'lok), *n.* [Perhaps from *pad*, a path, and meaning literally a lock for a gate leading into a path, or from *pad* in the local sense of a pannier.] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.

Padlock (pad'lok), *v.t.* To fasten or provide with a padlock or padlocks. 'Each chest lock'd and *padlock'd* thirty-fold.' *Tennyson.*

Padma (pad'ma), *n.* The Indian name for the true lotus or sacred bean-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*).

Padnag (pad'nag), *n.* A nag ridden with a pad by way of saddle; an ambling nag. 'An easy *padnag* for his wife.' *Macaulay.*

Padou (pad'ō), *n.* A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds.*

Padouk (pa-dōk'), *n.* The Burmese name for the *Pterocarpus indicus*, a valuable forest tree, nat. order Leguminosæ.

Padow-pipe (pad'ō-pīp), *n.* Same as *Paddock-pipe.* [Local.]

Padra (pä'dra), *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

Paduan (pad'ū-an), *a.* Of or relating to Padua in Italy.—*Paduan coins*, coins forged by the celebrated Paduans Cavino and Bassiano.

Paduan (pad'ū-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Padua.

Paduasoy (pad'ū-a-soi), *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff. Called also *Padesoy.*

Pæan (pē'an), *n.* 1. An ancient Greek hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Pæan. Also, a war-song before or after a battle; in the first case, in honour of Mars; in the second, as a thanksgiving to Apollo. Hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

> The first persons to sing public *pæans* of congratulation were the dissenters of Birmingham.
> *De Quincey.*

2. Same as *Pæon.*

Pædagogics (pē-da-goj'iks), *n.* Pedagogics (which see).

Pædagogy (pē'da-goj-i), *n.* Pedagogy (which see).

Pædagogy forms one of the most extensive departments of German literature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pæderia (pē-dē'ri-a), *n.* [L. *pædor*, stench.] A genus of shrubby plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. *P. fœtida* is a native of the East Indies, China, and Japan. The leaves have a very fetid and alliaceous odour when bruised, and are used, in decoction, medicinally in cases of retention of urine and some febrile complaints.

Pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, and *baptisma*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Pædobaptist (pē-dō-bap'tist), *n.* One who holds to infant baptism; one who practises the baptism of children.

Pædo-nosology (pē'dō-nō-sol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.] The study of the diseases of children.

Pædotrophy, Pædotrophia (pē-dot'ro-fi, pē-dō-tro'fi-a), *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, and *trephō*, to nourish.] That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children. *Dunglison.*

Pæon (pē'on), *n.* [Gr. *paiōn.*] In *anc. pros.* a foot of four syllables, and of four different kinds, as shown in the words *tēmpŏrĭbŭs, pōtēntĭă, ānīmātŭs, cēlĕrĭtās.* Written also, but less correctly, *Pæan.*

Pæonia (pē-ō'ni-a), *n.* [After *Pæon*, the physician of the gods, who is said to have first used the pæony medicinally.] A genus chiefly of European and Asiatic plants, belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, and very generally cultivated in gardens for the sake of their large gaudy flowers, and known by the name of *pæony, peony*, or *piony*. The species are mostly herbaceous, having perennial tuberous roots and large deeply lobed leaves. The flowers are solitary, and of a crimson, purplish, or sometimes white colour. One species (*P. Moutan*), a native of China, is a shrub, of which several varieties, with beautiful whitish flowers stained with pink, are now in our gardens. The flowers, however, have no smell, or not an agreeable one. *P. corallina*, a plant with crimson petals, has long been reported as growing on an island in the Severn, but it is scarcely considered indigenous. The roots and seeds of all the species are emetic and cathartic in moderate doses. *P. officinalis* or *festiva*, the common pæony of our cottage gardens, was formerly in great repute as a medicine.

Pæonin (pē'on-in), *n.* A red colouring matter obtained from phenilic acid by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids. It gives to wool and silk brilliant crimson and scarlet colours.

Pæony (pē'ō-ni), *n.* See PÆONIA.

Paffe, Poffle (paf'l, pof'l), *n.* [Same as Sc. *pumphle*, an inclosure; corruption of *penfold, pinfold, pondfold.*] A small piece of land; a pendicle. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Pagadore† (pa-ga-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. *pagador.*] A paymaster or treasurer. *Spenser.*

Pagan (pā'gan), *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant or countryman, from *pagus*, a village.] One who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Jew, nor a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolater. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the Christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive Christianity after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities.

Religion did first take place in cities; and in that respect was a cause why the name of *pagans*, which properly signifieth a country people, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were. *Hooker.*

Pagan (pā'gan), *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshippers of false gods; heathenish; idolatrous; as, *pagan* superstitions. 'All the rites of *pagan* honour paid.' *Dryden.* 'What a *pagan* rascal is this! an infidel!' *Shak.*

Paganic,† **Paganical**† (pā-gan'ik, pā-gan'-ik-al), *a.* Relating to pagans; pagan. '*Paganick* fables of gods.' *Cudworth.*

They are not so much to be accompted atheists, as spurious, *paganical*, and idolatrous atheists. *Cudworth.*

Paganically† (pā-gan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a paganic manner.

The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks *paganically*, by the Jews judaically, but by us newly and spiritually. *Cudworth.*

Paganish (pā'gan-ish), *a.* Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. '*Paganish* pastime and worship.' *Bourne.*

Paganism (pā'gan-izm), *n.* [Fr. *paganisme.* See PAGAN.] The worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans; heathenism.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sink to the degradation of *paganism.* *Dr. G. Spring.*

Paganity† (pā-gan'i-ti), *n.* The state of being a pagan; paganism. *Cudworth.*

Paganize (pā'gan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paganized;* ppr. *paganizing.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism.

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized* as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils. *Hallywell.*

Paganize (pā'gan-īz), *v.i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*

Paganly† (pā'gan-li), *adv.* In a pagan manner.

This, I must confess, I am not so *paganly* superstitious as to believe one syllable of. *Dr. H. More.*

Page (pāj), *n.* [Fr. *page*, It. *paggio*, a page. Diez derives it from Gr. *paidion*, a dim. of *pais, paidos*, a boy, saying the word might have been brought into Italy by the Greeks or by the Crusaders. Littré questions this derivation, pointing out that the original sense of *page* was not a little boy, but a domestic or servant of inferior condition; he therefore derives it from a L.L. *pagius*, a rustic, from L. *pagus*, a country district, which allies it with *pagan* (which see).] 1. A young male attendant on kings, nobles, or other persons of distinction; a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c.—2. In America, a boy or man that attends on a legislative body; as, the *pages* of Congress.—3.† A boy.

A child that was of half-year age
In cradle it lay, and was a proper *page.* *Chaucer.*

4. A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress so that they may not drag on the ground.

Page (pāj), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pagina*, a page, as *lame* from *lamina*, *femme* from *fœmina.* Root *pag*, seen in L. *pango*, Gr. *pēgnymi*, to fix.] 1. One side of a leaf of a book. A folio volume contains four pages in every sheet; a quarto (4to), eight; an octavo (8vo), sixteen; a duodecimo (12mo), twenty-four; and an octodecimo (18mo), thirty-six pages. 2. A writing or record; as, the *page* of history; the sacred *pages.*—3. In *printing*, types set up for one side of a leaf.—*Page cord*, in *printing*, small twine, even and strong, which is used to tie round the pages of types to secure them from accidents till they are imposed, when the cords are taken off.—*Page paper*, stout and smooth paper, on which the pages of types in the progress of a work are placed in a safe place till a sheet is ready to be imposed.

Page (pāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paged;* ppr. *paging.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

Page (pāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paged;* ppr. *paging.* To attend, as a page.

Will these moss'd trees
That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out. *Shak.*

Pageant (paj'ent), *n.* [Old forms *pagyn, pagen;* originally a scaffold for scenic exhibitions, from L. *paginatum*, a structure joined together, from *pango*, to fix, whence also *page* (of a book).] 1. A triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment: a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

2. A spectacle of entertainment; a show; a theatrical exhibition. 'If you will see a *pageant* truly played.' *Shak.*

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant.* *Shak.*

3. Anything showy, without stability or duration.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

Pageant (paj'ent), *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. 'The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne.' *Dryden.*

Pageant (paj'ent), *v.t.* To exhibit in show; to represent. 'He *pageants* us.' *Shak.*

Pageantry (paj'ent-ri), *n.* Pageants or shows; a pompous exhibition or spectacle; splendid or ostentatious show. 'What *pageantry*, what feats, what shows.' *Shak.*

Pagehood (pāj'hụd), *n.* The state of a page. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pagellus (pa-jel'lus), *n.* [Dim. of L. *pagrus.* See PAGRUS.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes of the family Sparidæ. About six European species are known, including the Spanish bream (*P. Owenii*) and sea-bream (*P. centrodontus*), the latter one of the commonest fishes round the British coasts.

Pagery† (pāj'ri), *n.* The rank or character of a page. *B. Jonson.*

Pagil, *n.* See PAIGLE.

Pagina (pā'ji-na), *n.* [L., a leaf or page.] In *bot.* the surface of a leaf.

Paginal (paj'in-al), *a.* Consisting of pages. 'An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Pagination (paj-i-nā'shon), *n.* Act of paging; marks or figures on pages.

Paging-machine (pāj'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for paging books and numbering documents; a numbering machine.

Pagod (pā'god), *n.* Same as *Pagoda.* 'They worship idols called *pagods.*' *Stillingfleet.* 'Thronging millions to the *pagod* run.' *Pope.*

Pagoda (pa-gō'da), *n.* [Pg. *pagoda*, from Per. and Hind. *but-kadah—but*, an idol, and *kadah*, a house.] 1. A Hindu temple in which idols are worshipped. The pagoda is generally of three subdivisions. First, an apartment whose ceiling is a dome, resting on columns; this part is open to all

Great Pagoda at Bhuvaneswar, Orissa, India.—Fergusson.

persons. Second, an apartment forbidden to all but Brahmins. Third and last, the cell of the deity or idol inclosed with a massy gate. Pagodas are generally of a pyramidal form, and of a number of stories. The name is also given to Buddhist temples in Siam, Burmah, and China.—2.† An idol; an image of some supposed deity. *Stillingfleet.*—3. A gold or silver coin current in Hindustan, of different values in different parts of India, from 8*s.* to 9*s.* sterling.

Pagoda-stone (pa-gō'da-stōn), *n.* A limestone found in China inclosing numerous fossil orthoceratites, whose septa when cut present a resemblance to a pagoda. The Chinese believe that the fossils are engendered in the rock by the shadows of the pagodas that stand above them.

Pagodite (pa-gōd'īt), *n.* A name given to the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols, and ornaments. It is called also *Agalmatolite* and *Figure-stone.*

Pagrus (pag'rus), *n.* [L. *pagrus*, Gr. *pagros*, an unknown fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the sparoid or bream family, containing the braise or becker (*P. vulgaris*), and Couch's sea-bream (*P. orphus*), both found on the British coasts, though the latter is rare. The becker weighs five or six pounds. It is mainly of a bright red colour.

Paguma (pa-gū'ma), *n.* A name of several mammals of the genus Paradoxurus, of the family Viverridæ (civets and genets), inhabiting Eastern Asia. The masked paguma (*P. larvatus*) is called masked on account of the white streak down the forehead and nose, and the white circle round the eyes, which gives the creature an aspect as if it wore an artificial mask. It has been found in China, whence several specimens have been brought to England.

Pagurian (pa-gū'ri-an), *n.* A crustacean belonging to the genus Pagurus.

Paguridæ (pa-gū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *pagurus*, Gr. *pagouros*, a kind of crab, from *pag*, root of *pēgnymi*, to fix, *oura*, a tail, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A tribe of anomurous decapod crustaceans, of which the genus Pagurus, or hermit-crabs, is the type. Most of the species of this family inhabit the de-

Diogenes Hermit-crab (*Cenobita Diogenes*).

serted shells of molluscs, such as the whelk, which they change for a larger one as they increase in size. They are provided with a terminal caudal sucker, and with two or three pairs of rudimentary feet, by means of which they retain their position in their borrowed dwelling. The carapace is not strong, but the claws are well developed, one being always larger than the other. The most common British species is *Pagurus Bernhardus;* the species shown in the cut is a rather large and handsome crab inhabiting Brazil and the West Indies.

Pagurus (pa-gū'rus), *n.* [See PAGURIDÆ.] A genus of anomurous crustaceans, known by the name of *soldier* and *hermit crabs.* See PAGURIDÆ.

Pah (pä), *n.* In New Zealand, a fortified native camp.

Pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Pah! pah! give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. *Shak.*

Paid (pād), pret. & pp. of *pay.*

Paideutics (pā-dū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *paideutikē* (*technē*), education, from *paideuō*, to teach, from *pais*, a boy.] The science of teaching or of education.

Paidle (pā'dl), *n.* A hoe; a paddle; a ploughstaff. [Scotch.]

Paidle (pā'dl), *v.i.* pret. *paidled;* ppr. *paidling.* To walk with short, quick steps, like a child; to paddle in water, &c. [Scotch.]

Paidlecock (pā'dl-kok), *n.* Same as *Paddlecock.*

Paie,† *v.t.* To pay; to please; to satisfy; to pacify. *Chaucer.*

Paie,† *n.* Liking; satisfaction. *Chaucer.*

Paigle, Pagil (pā'gl, pā'jil), *n.* A popular name of *Primula veris;* also termed *Cowslip.* See PRIMULA.

Paik (pāk), *v.t.* To beat; to drub. [Scotch.]

Paiks (pāks), *n.* A beating; a drubbing. [Scotch.]

Pail (pāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *paile, paele, payelle;* Mod. Fr. *poele*, from L. *patella*, a pan, from root of *pateo*, to lie open.] A vessel of wood, tin, or other metal in which milk or water is commonly carried.

Pail-brush (pāl'brush), *n.* A hard brush, furnished with bristles at the end, used in kitchens, dairies, &c., to clean the angles of vessels.

Pailful (pāl'fụl), *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

Paillasse (pal-yas'), *n.* [Fr., from *paille*, straw, and that from L. *palea*, chaff.] An under bed of straw. Written also *Pailliasse.*

Paillet,† *n.* [Fr. *paille*, straw.] A pallet; a couch, properly of straw. *Chaucer.*

Pailmail† (pāl'māl). See PALLMALL.

Pain (pān), *n.* [O.E. *payne, peyne,* pain, trouble, from O. Fr. *peine, paine, poine, pœne,* Mod. Fr. *peine,* from L. *pœna,* expiation, penalty, punishment, and latterly pain, torment. The Latin word also entered the A. Sax. and the other Germanic languages directly, hence A. Sax. *pīn,* D. *pijn,* Dan. *pine,* O.H.G. *pina,* Mod. G. *pein.* As Wedgwood remarks the Latin word was enabled to spread itself so widely no doubt from the prominence of the idea of retribution and punishment in religious teaching.]

1. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

2. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions; bodily distress; suffering. Specifically—3. The throes or distress of travail or childbirth: generally in plural.

She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

4. Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude; grief; sorrow.

What *pain* do you think a man must feel when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*

5. Careful labour; close application in working; trouble which a person takes about something: used chiefly in the plural; as, to take *pains;* to be at the *pains* to do something. 'The laboured earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled.' *Dryden.* 'High without taking *pains* to rise.' *Waller.* 'Who ploughs with *pain* his native lea.' *Tennyson.* [*Pains* though a plural has often been used by the best writers as a singular, but it is probably more commonly used as a plural at the present day.]—6.† Labour; task to be performed.

She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain.*
Sir J. Davies.

—Bill of pains and penalties, a bill introduced into parliament to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law. Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws made as a special occasion may require.

Pain (pān), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1.† To inflict suffering or torture upon as a penalty or punishment; to punish; to torture. 'To bring from thence men bound unto Jerusalem that they should be *pained.*' *Wickliffe.* 2. To cause to endure physical suffering; to afflict with suffering of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy or to torture.

Excess of heat as well as cold *pains* us. *Locke.*

3. To cause to endure mental suffering; to afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress.

I am *pained* at my very heart. Jer. iv. 19.

4.† To put to pains; to trouble; with reflexive pronouns, to take pains or trouble; to make toilsome efforts.—SYN. To disquiet, trouble, afflict, grieve, aggrieve, distress, agonize, torment, torture.

Painable† (pān'a-bl), *a.* Causing pain; painful.

The manacles of Astyages were not, therefore, the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver. *Evelyn.*

Paindemaine,† *n.* [From L. *panis Dominicus,* bread of the Lord, because stamped with a figure of Christ.] A sort of fine white bread. *Chaucer.*

Painful (pān'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of pain; giving or accompanied by pain, uneasiness, or distress, whether to body or mind; distressing; as, a *painful* operation in surgery. 'Cramps and gouts and *painful* fits.' *Shak.*

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than in the actual pressure. *Addison.*

2. Requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort. 'Marching in the *painful* field.' *Shak.* 'By quick and *painful* marches hither came.' *Dryden.*—3. Executed with or proceeding from pains or close and careful application or attention.—4.† Painstaking; laborious; exercising labour; undergoing toil; industrious. 'Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired.' *Dryden.*

I think we have some as *painful* magistrates as ever was in England. *Latimer.*

SYN. Disquieting, troublesome, afflictive, distressing, grievous, laborious, toilsome, difficult, arduous.

Painfully (pān'fụl-li), *adv.* In a painful manner: (*a*) with suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. (*b*) With great pains; laboriously; with toil; with careful effort or diligence.

Painfulness (pān'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being painful: (*a*) uneasiness or distress of body or mind. (*b*) Laborious effort or diligence; the taking of pains; careful and accurate labour; laboriousness. *Ruskin.*

Painim† (pā'nim), *n.* [O. Fr. *paienisme,* paganism, from L.L. *paganismus,* heathendom, from *paganus.* (See PAGAN.) The primary sense of *painim* is therefore heathendom or heathenism.] A pagan. *Hooker.*

Painim† (pā'nim), *a.* Pagan; infidel.

Painless (pān'les), *a.* Free from pain; as, a *painless* surgical operation.

Painlessness (pān'les-nes), *n.* The state of being painless; as, the *painlessness* of certain diseases.

Painstaker (pānz'tāk-ėr), *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person. 'A true *painstaker* day and night.' *Gay.*

Painstaking (pānz'tāk-ing), *a.* Taking or given to taking pains; characterized by close or minute application; laborious and careful; industrious. 'A plodding *painstaking* race of mortals.' *H. Swinburne.*

Painstaking (pānz'tāk-ing), *n.* The taking of pains; careful labour.

Nothing is done in passion and power, but all by filing and scraping, and rubbing, and other *painstaking.* *Craik.*

Painsworthy (pānz'wėr-THI), *a.* Deserving of pains or care; recompensing pains or care. *Edin. Rev.*

Paint (pānt), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *paindre,* pp. *paint,* Fr. *peindre,* from L. *pingere, pictum,* to paint.] 1. To coat or cover with paint; to lay colour or colours on; to diversify with hues; to colour; as, to *paint* a board; to *paint* the walls of a room.—2. To form a likeness of in colours; to represent by colours; as, to *paint* a landscape or a portrait.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean. *Coleridge.*

Hence—3. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to bring clearly before the mind's eye; to describe vividly; to delineate; to image; to depict.

Disloyal?—
The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*

4. To adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on. '*Painted* her face and tired her head.' 2 Ki. ix. 30. 'To gild refined gold, to *paint* the lily.' *Shak.*

Paint (pānt), *v.i.* 1. To practise painting; as, the artist *paints* well.—2. To lay artificial colour on the face with the view of beautifying it.

Let her *paint* an inch thick, to this favour must she come. *Shak.*

To patch, nay, ogle, might become a saint,
Nor would it, sure, be such a sin to *paint.* *Pope.*

Paint (pānt), *n.* 1. A colouring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; a pigment; as, a white *paint* or red *paint.*—2. Colour laid on the face; rouge.

All *paints* may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. *Dunglison.*

Painter (pānt'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; an artist who represents the appearance of the objects of nature on a plane or other surface by means of colours.

Speaking with strict propriety, therefore, we should call a man a great *painter* only as he excelled in precision and force in the language of lines, and a great versifier, as he excelled in precision or force in the language of words. . . . As I have said, the business of a *painter* is to paint. If he colour he is a *painter,* though he can do nothing else; if he cannot colour, he is no *painter,* though he may do everything else. *Ruskin.*

—Painter's colic, a disease to which painters, plumbers, and those who work with poisonous preparations of lead, or in any way receive them into the system, are peculiarly liable. The principal symptoms are violent pains in the abdomen, obstinate constipation, and cramps in the limbs. Called also *Lead colic, Devonshire colic, Metallic colic,* &c.

Painter (pānt'ėr), *n.* [Same as Ir. *painteir,* Gael. *painntear,* a snare, a net. See PANTER, a net.] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

Painter (pānt'ėr), *n.* The popular name in the United States of the cougar or panther (*Felis concolor*).

Painterly† (pānt'ėr-li), *a.* Like a painter. 'A *painterly* glose of a visage.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Paintership (pānt'ėr-ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a painter. [Rare.]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chief painter; let him strive also to continue still in his chief *paintership,* lest another pass him in cunning. *Bp. Gardner.*

Painter-stainer (pānt'ėr-stān-ėr), *n.* 1. A painter of coats of arms.—2. A member of

the livery company or guild in London bearing this name.

Painting (pānt'ing), *n.* 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on colours; the art of forming figures or representing objects in colours on canvas or other material; or the art of representing, by means of figures and colours on a plane surface, all objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, so as to produce the appearance of relief.

Painting, or art generally as such, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing. . . . What do you at present mean by *historical painting?* Now-a-days, it means endeavouring, by the power of imagination, to portray some historical event of past days. But in the middle ages, it meant representing the acts of their own days; and that is the only *historical painting* worth a straw. *Ruskin.*

2. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colours.

This is the very *painting* of your fear. *Shak.*

3. Colours laid on. 'This *painting* wherein you see me smeared.' *Shak.*

Paintless (pānt'les), *a.* Incapable of being painted or represented; not to be painted or described.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *paintless* patience it excels. *Savage.*

Paintress (pānt'res), *n.* A female who paints.

Paint-strake (pānt'strāk), *n. Naut.* the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. It is also called the *Sheer-strake*. See STRAKE.

Painture † (pānt'ūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *painture*, a painting, picture.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

Pair (pār), *n.* [Fr. *paire*, a pair, couple, from L. *par*, equal, perhaps akin to Gr. *para*, beside, alongside of.] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as, a *pair* of gloves or stockings; a *pair* of shoes. Also applied to a single thing composed essentially of two pieces suiting each other, and used only in the plural form; as, a *pair* of scissors; a *pair* of trousers. —2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of nerves. 'A *pair* of turtle doves, or two young pigeons.' Luke ii. 4.—3. Distinctively, a man and wife.

Oh when meet now
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd? *Milton.*

4. In *mining*, a gang or party of men: in this sense spelled also *Pare.*—5. In *parliament*, two members belonging to opposite parties who agree not to vote for a specified time. See PAIRING.—*Pair* formerly had a sense equal to a set of things, or designated an apparatus with its belongings; thus, a *pair* of cards was a *pack* of cards; a *pair* of gallows was a gallows fully equipped. We still speak of a *pair* of stairs for a flight of stairs or steps. 'A garret up four *pair* of stairs.' *Macaulay.*

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards;
And three false dice. *Beau. & Fl.*

What talkest thou to me of the hangman? if I hang, I'll make a fat *pair* of gallows; for if I hang, old Sir John hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling. *Shak.*

Pair (pār), *v.i.* 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; as, birds *pair* in summer.—2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

—*To pair, to pair off*, (*a*) to depart from a company in pairs or couples. (*b*) To abstain from voting on arrangement with a member of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of parliament. See PAIRING.

Pair (pār), *v.t.* 1. To unite in couples. 'Minds . . . *paired* by heaven.' *Dryden.* 2. To unite or assort in twos as correspondent or adapted to each other. 'Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white.' *Pope.*

Pair, † **Paire,** † *v.t.* To impair; to hurt; to injure. *Chaucer.*

Pairer † (pār'ėr), *n.* One who impairs or injures. *Wickliffe.*

Pairing, Pairing Off (pār'ing, pār'ing of), *n.* In *parliament*, a practice by which a member whose opinions would lead him to vote on one side of a question agrees with a member on the opposite side that they both shall be absent for a specified time, so that a vote is neutralized on each side.

Pairing-time (pār'ing-tīm), *n.* The time when birds couple. *Cowper.*

Pairment † (pār'ment), *n.* Injury; damage. *Wickliffe.*

Pair-royal (pār-roi'al), *n.* Three similar things; specifically, three cards of a sort at certain games, as three kings, three queens, &c. *Double pair-royal*, four similar cards, as four kings. Written also *Parial* and *Prial.*

Hath that great *pair-royal*
Of adamantine sisters (the Fates) late made trial
Of some new trade. *Quarles.*

Pairwise (pār'wīz), *adv.* In pairs.

Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pairwise* over poles. *Carlyle.*

Pais, † *n.* [Fr. *pays*, country.] In *law*, the people out of whom a jury is taken.

Paise † (pāz), *n.* Weight. 'A stone of such a *paise.*' *Chapman.* See POISE.

Paise † (pāz), *v.t.* To weigh or poise. 'With just balance *pais'd.*' *Ph. Fletcher.*

Paixhan Gun (pāks'han gun), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by the French general Paixhan about 1830.

Pajock. A word found in editions of Shakspere, old and new, in *Hamlet*, act iii. sc. 2, and usually explained as meaning *peacock.* Perhaps the proper reading is *patchock*, a word used by Spenser for a low or mean person.

Pakfong (pak'fong), *n.* See PACKFONG.

Pal, Pall (pal), *n.* Mate; partner; accomplice; chum. [Slang.]

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral.* In England it sometimes takes the form of *pel.* *C. G. Leland.*

Palabra (pä-lä'bra), *n.* [Sp.] A word. Shakspere makes Dogberry use *palabras* ignorantly for *pocas palabras*, that is, few words.

Palace (pal'ās), *n.* [Fr. *palais*, from L. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and that on which Augustus had his residence, whence the name was given to his house.] 1. The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; as, an imperial *palace;* a royal *palace;* a pontifical *palace;* a ducal *palace;* a bishop's *palace.*—2. A splendid place of residence; a stately or magnificent mansion. *Addison.*

Palace-court (pal'ās-kōrt), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles round the palace, excepting the city of London. This court was instituted in 1664, and abolished in 1849.

Palacious † (pa-lā'shus), *a.* Palatial; royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*

Paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *paladin*, from *L. palatinus*, attached to the palace, from *palatium.* (See PALACE.) The twelve peers of France to whom the name was first applied lived in the palace of Charlemagne.] A knight-errant; a heroic champion; an eminent hero.

The Count Palatine was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the households of the Carlovingian emperor. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in mediæval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion. *Isaac Taylor.*

Palæarctic (pā-lē-ärk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and E. *arctic.*] One of the six regions into which zoologists divide the surface of the earth, based on their characteristic fauna or collection of animal life. The palæarctic region embraces Europe, Africa north of the Atlas range, and Northern Asia.

Palæaster (pā-lē-as'tėr), *n.* A genus of fossil star-fishes of the Silurian system. The species present so many anomalies that the genus cannot be referred to any existing family.

Palæechinus, Palæchinus (pā-lē-ek'i-nus, pā-lē-kī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *echinos*, sea-urchin.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or cidarites occurring in the carboniferous limestone. It is the type of a family, Palæchinidæ.

Palæichthyes (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *ichthys*, fish.] A division of fishes comprising the Ganoidei and the Elasmobranchii, and characterized by having a heart with a contractile bulbus arteriosus, intestine with a spiral valve, and optic nerves non-decussating. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Palæocrystic (pā'lē-ō-kris"tik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *kryos*, frost.] Frozen from of old; remaining frozen from antiquity: applied to both the Arctic and Antarctic seas as perpetually covered with ice of unknown ages, or to such ice.

A special name is much needed to distinguish this ice from ordinary old pack. The name *palæocrystic* was adopted by the officers (of the *Alert* and the *Discovery* in 1875-6). *Capt. Markham.*

Palæoèthnological (pā'lē-ō-eth-no-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the science of palæoethnology.

Palæoethnologist (pā'lē-ō-eth-nol"o-jist), *n.* One versed in palæoethnology.

Palæoethnology (pā'lē-ō-eth-nol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ethnos*, a people, and *logos*, a discourse.] The ethnology of the earliest times.

Palæogean (pā'lē-ō-jē"an), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *gē*, the earth.] Belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography. *Page.*

Palæograph (pā'lē-ō-graf), *n.* [See below.] An ancient manuscript. *Eclec. Rev.*

Palæographer (pā-lē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One skilled in palæography.

Palæographic, Palæographical (pā'lē-ō-graf"ik, pā'lē-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to palæography.

Palæographist (pā-lē-og'ra-fist), *n.* A palæographer.

Palæography (pā-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphō*, I write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing; or, more generally, ancient writings collectively.—2. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the writers and sculptors of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, &c.; the study of ancient written or inscribed documents and modes of writing.

Palæoichthyology (pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ichthys*, a fish, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of fossil fishes.

Palæolithic (pā'lē-ō-lith"ik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* of or belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric history.

We now come to the advent of *palæolithic* man upon the scene. The discovery that man was living at the same time with the extinct Mammalia in the valley of the Somme, made by M. Boucher de Perthes many years before, was fully recognized in 1859. *Edin. Rev.*

Palæologist (pā-lē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One conversant with palæology; a student of or one who writes on antiquity.

Palæology (pā-lē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things; archæology.

Palæomys (pa-lē'o-mis), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of fossil rodents, allied to the beavers, from the Eppleseim sand.

Palæoniscus (pā'lē-ō-nis"kus), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *oniskos*, a fish.] A genus of fossil fishes belonging to the lepidosteid family of ganoid fishes. The species range from the carboniferous to the trias.

Palæontographical (pā-lē-on'tō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Relating to palæontography or the description of fossils.

Palæontography (pā'lē-on-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *graphō*, I write.] The description of fossil remains.

Palæontological (pā'lē-on-tō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Relating to palæontology.

Palæontologically (pā'lē-on-tō-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a palæontological sense; from a palæontological point of view.

Palæontologically, the gasteropods or true univalves have been on the increase since palæozoic times. *Page.*

Palæontologist (pā'lē-on-tol"o-jist), *n.* One who studies or is versed in palæontology or the history of fossil remains.

Palæontology (pā'lē-on-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth; that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains.

Another general fact, referred to by Mr. Darwin as one which *palæontology* has made tolerably certain, is that forms and groups of forms which have once disappeared from the earth do not reappear. *H. Spencer.*

Palæophis (pā'lē-ō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of fossil serpents allied to the pythons, forming the earliest record of this ordinal type. The *P. typhæus* of the eocene beds of Bracklesham seems to have been a boa-constrictor-like snake about 20 feet long.

Palæophytology (pā'lē-ō-fī-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of palæontology

which treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains.

Palæornis (pā-lē-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *ornis*, a bird.] An extensive genus of parrakeets.

Palæosiren (pā'lē-ō-sī''ren), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *seiren*, L. *siren*, a mermaid.] A fossil reptile so named from its apparent affinity to the existing salamander. Its remains occur in the lower Permian.

Palæospalax (pā-lē-os'pa-laks), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *spalax*, a mole.] A name given to an animal identical with, or very closely allied to the existing mole, but as large as a hedgehog, whose remains have been found along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver in a lacustrine deposit on the coast of Norfolk.

Palæotherian (pā'lē-ō-thē''ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the palæotherium.

Palæotherium (pā'lē-ō-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] The name of a genus of extinct pachyderms found in the eocene strata of Europe and America, characterized by having twenty-eight complex molar teeth, four canines, and twelve incisors, four in each jaw. The palæotherium possessed three toes to each

Palæotherium restored.

foot, and had probably a short fleshy proboscis. About twelve species are already known, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog. The palæotherium holds a place intermediate between the rhinoceros, the horse, and the tapir.

Palæoxylon (pā-lē-oks'il-on), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *xylon*, wood.] A name applied to certain fossil stems of conifers found in the coal-measures, but characterized by thick medullary rays not found in existing conifers.

Palæozoic (pā'lē-ō-zō''ik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *zōē*, life.] In *geol.* applied to the lowest division of stratified groups, as distinguished from the *Mesozoic* and *Cainozoic*, as also to the life of the period. It includes the Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian systems. The divisions are based on the characters of their organic remains.

Palæozoology (pā'lē-ō-zō-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of biology which concerns itself with the fossil remains of animals.

Palæstra (pa-lēs'tra), *n.* See PALESTRA.

Palætiological (pa-lē'shi-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to palætiology.

All *palætiological* sciences, all speculations which attempt to ascend from the present to the remote past, by the chain of causation, do also, by an inevitable consequence, urge us to look for the beginning of the state of things which we thus contemplate. *Whewell.*

Palætiologist (pa-lē'shi-ol''o-jist), *n.* An investigator by the method of palætiology.

Cuvier's assertion that the geologist is an antiquary of a new order, is perfectly correct, for both are *palætiologists*. *Whewell.*

Palætiology (pa-lē'shi-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse.] That science, mode of speculation, or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, by reasoning from present conditions, or which endeavour to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present.

Palagonite (pa-lag'on-īt), *n.* A mineral found as an ingredient of the volcanic tufa near *Palagonia* in Sicily, as also in Iceland. It is a hydrous silicate of protoxide of iron, with alumina, lime, magnesia, &c.

Palaitiological (pa-lī'shi-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Same as *Palætiological*. *Edin. Rev.*

Palamedea (pal-a-mē'dē-a), *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the section Macrodactyli of the order Grallatores, allied to the jacanas and the rails, but having also affinities to the ducks. The *P. cornuta* (horned screamer or kamichi) is a South American bird larger than a common goose, remarkable for having its wings armed with two strong spurs (useful in defending itself against snakes,

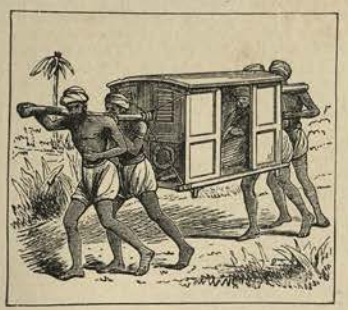
Palamedea cornuta (Horned Screamer).

&c.), and its head having a long slender horn-like appendage growing from the skin. It is found in Brazil and Guiana, where it lives in marshy or inundated places, which it makes to resound with its wild and loud cry. Its food consists chiefly of vegetable substances. The upper plumage in general is blackish-brown.

Palamedeidæ (pal'a-mē-dē''i-dē), *n. pl.* The screamers, a family of birds of which the genus Palamedea is the type.

Palankas (pa-lan'kas), *n.* *Milit.* a kind of permanent intrenched camp attached to frontier fortresses. [Turkey.]

Palanquin, Palankeen (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* [Fr. and Pg. *palanquin*; Javanese *pálangki*, *palangkan*.] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne by poles on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is carried from place to place. The palanquin proper is a sort of box about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and as much in height, with wooden shutters on the venetian blind principle. It used to be a very common conveyance in India, especially among the Europeans, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have almost caused its discontinuance. Written also *Palankee* and *Palkee*.



Palanquin.

Palapteryx, Palapterix (pa-lap'tėr-iks), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *a*, without, and *pteryx*, a wing.] A genus of struthious birds whose remains are found along with those of the dinornis in the river-silt deposits of New Zealand. Its remains evidence that it, like the gigantic dinornis, was closely allied to the living wingless apteryx.

Palatable (pal'at-a-bl), *a.* Agreeable to the taste or palate; savoury; such as may be relished.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable*. *Addison.*

Palatableness (pal'at-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being palatable, or agreeable to the taste.

Palatably (pal'at-a-bli), *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

Palatal (pal'at-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the palate. '*Palatal* arteries.' *Dunglison.*—2. Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds; thus, *ch* in *church* is a palatal consonant, and *ĕ* a palatal vowel.

Palatal (pal'at-al), *n.* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate; that of *ch* in *church*, and that of *j*.

Palate (pal'āt), *n.* [L. *palatum*, the palate.] 1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. In man the palate is composed of two parts, one of which, called the *hard palate*, forms an arch in the anterior part of the mouth, and the other, called the *soft palate*, lying in the posterior part of the mouth, consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the *uvula*.—2. Taste; relish. 'Hard task to hit the *palates* of such guests.' *Pope.* [This signification of the word originated in the erroneous opinion that the palate is the organ of taste.]—3. The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *T. Baker.*

4. In *bot.* the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

Palate† (pal'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palated*; ppr. *palating*. To perceive by the taste; to taste. *Chas. Johnson.*

Palatial† (pa-lā'shal), *a.* [From *palate*.] Pertaining to the palate; as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. *Barrow.*

Palatial† (pa-lā'shal), *n.* A palatal.

Palatial (pa-lā'shal), *a.* [From L. *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. 'A magnificent structure . . . built in the *palatial* stile of those days.' *A. Drummond.*

Palatic (pa-lat'ik), *n.* A palatal.

Palatic (pa-lat'ik), *a.* Palatal. *Holder.*

Palatinate (pa-lat'in-āt), *n.* [Fr. *palatinat*. See PALATINE.] The province or seignory of a palatine; as, the *palatinate* of the Rhine.

Palatine (pal'a-tīn), *a.* [Fr. *palatin*, from L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace. See PALACE.] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as, a count *palatine*.—*County palatine* is a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction. In England formerly were three counties palatine: Chester, Durham, and Lancaster—the two former by prescription, the latter by grant of Edward III. They were so called because the proprietors, the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster possessed royal rights as fully as the king in his palace. The rights of the counties palatine are now vested in the crown.

Palatine (pal'a-tīn), *n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine. In mediæval France and Germany there were palatines attached to the court and palace of the sovereign for the purpose of assisting the latter in his judicial duties. Later, in these and in other countries, they were detached from the court and placed in charge of remote or turbulent provinces, where they maintained a court and palace in the sovereign's name.

Palative† (pal'a-tiv), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable. 'Glut not thyself with *palative* delights.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Palaver (pa-lā'vėr), *n.* [Pg. *palavra*, Sp. *palabra*, a word, from L. *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, in late times a word, from Gr. *parabolē*, a placing beside, a comparison. See PARABLE. The word comes to us from the west coast of Africa, where Portuguese was the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.] 1. A talking; superfluous or idle talk.—2. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [Vulgar.]—3. Talk; conversation; conference. This is the sense in which it is used in Africa, and now sometimes in this country. 'In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*.' *Carlyle.*

Palaver (pa-lā'vėr), *v.t.* To flatter; to humbug by words. *Grose.* [Vulgar.]

Palaver (pa-lā'vėr), *v.i.* To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palavers.

While they (smugglers) were *palavering* over nobody knew who, they might lose the running of the tubs. *D. Jerrold.*

Palaverer (pa-lā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who palavers; a flatterer.

Palay (pa-lā'), *n.* An Indian climbing plant (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) of the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. Its stalk-fibres, which are strong and white, are spun into a very fine yarn; and its milky juice, when exposed for a short time to the sun, is converted into pure caoutchouc.

Pale (pāl), *a.* [O. Fr. *pale*, *palle*, *pasle*, Mod. Fr. *pâle*, from L. *pallidus*, pale, from *palleo*, to be pale.] 1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in colour; not ruddy or fresh of colour; as, a *pale* face or skin; *pale* cheeks.

Why so *pale* and wan, fond lover?
Prithee, why so *pale*? *Suckling.*

2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler*. *Shak.*

Pale is used as the first element of many self-explanatory compounds; as *pale*-coloured, *pale*-leaved, &c.

Pale (pāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paled;* ppr. *paling.* To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his ineffectual fire. *Shak.*

Pale (pāl), *v.i.* To turn pale. [Poetical.]

The wife, who watched his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth.
Tennyson.

Pale (pāl), *n.* Paleness; pallor.

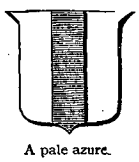
A sudden *pale*,
Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose,
Usurps her cheek. *Shak.*

Pale (pāl), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Palea.*

Pale (pāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *pal*, Fr. *pal*, from L. *palus*, a stake.] 1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood used in fencing or inclosing by being fixed upright in the ground, or joined above and below to a rail; a picket. 2. That which incloses or fences in; hence, the space inclosed. 'Within the *pale* of Christianity.' *Atterbury.*

Why should we in the compass of a *pale*
Keep law and form? *Shak.*

3. District; limited region or territory; specifically, that portion of Ireland in which English rule and law were acknowledged. The pale varied at different periods. The designation dates from the reign of John, who distributed the portion of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine.



A pale azure.

The authority of the English legislature extended over Ireland. The executive administration was intrusted to men taken either from England or from the English *pale*, and in either case regarded as foreigners. *Macaulay.*

4. In *her.* the first and simplest kind of ordinary. It is bounded by two vertical lines, at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon, of which it incloses one-third. It seldom contains more than three charges. A coat bisected by a vertical line, with a different field on each side of it, is said to be *party* or (divided) per *pale.*—5. In *ship-building*, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship while building. *E. H. Knight.*—6. An instrument for trying the quality of a cheese; a cheese-scoop.—7.† A stripe on cloth.

Pale (pāl), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To inclose with pales or stakes.—2. To inclose; to encompass.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it. *Shak.*

Palea (pā'lē-a), *n.* pl. **Paleæ** (pā'lē-ē). [L. *palea*, chaff.] In *bot.* one of the bracts that are stationed upon the receptacle of Compositæ between the florets; also one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.

Locusta of *Avena sativa* (Common Oat). S, Sterile flower. P, Paleæ. A, Awn. G G, Glumes.

Paleaceous (pā-lē-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *palea*, straw, chaff.] In *bot.* chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of chaff-like scales; covered with paleæ; as, a *paleaceous* pappus.

Paleæform (pā'lē-ē-form), *a.* In *bot.* resembling paleæ or chaff.

Pale-ale (pāl-āl'), *n.* A light-coloured pleasant bitter ale.

Pale-buck (pāl'buk), *n.* Same as *Bleek-boc.*

Paled† (pāld), *a.* Striped, as in heraldry. *Spenser.*

Pale-dead (pāl'ded), *a.* Lack-lustre, as in death. 'The gum down-roping from their *pale-dead* eyes.' *Shak.*

Pale-eyed (pāl'īd), *a.* Having dim or pale eyes. 'Shrines, where their vigils *pale-eyed* virgins keep.' *Pope.*

Pale-face (pāl'fās), *n.* A name said to be given by the North American Indians to any white person.

Pale-faced (pāl'fāst), *a.* Having a pale or wan face. 'The *pale-faced* moon.' *Shak.*

Pale-fence, Pale-fencing (pāl'fens, pāl-fens'ing), *n.* A fence made with pales.

Pale-hearted (pāl'härt-ed), *a.* Dispirited; wanting courage; cowardly. '*Pale-hearted* fear.' *Shak.*

Paleis,† *n.* A palace. *Chaucer.*

Palely (pāl'li), *adv.* In a pale manner; wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Amelia took the news *palely* and calmly.
Thackeray.

Palendar† (pal'en-dėr), *n.* A kind of coasting vessel; a bilander. *Knolles.*

Paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; wanness; defect of colour; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

Paleography, Paleontology, and similar compounds in which the first element is the Greek *palaios*, ancient. See under PALÆ-.

Paleolæ (pā-lē-ō'lē), *n. pl.* [From L. *palea*, chaff.] In *bot.* minute scales at the base of the ovary in grasses.

Paleous (pā'lē-us), *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff. 'Straws and *paleous* bodies.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Palermitan (pa-lėr'mi-tan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Palermo.*

Palermitan (pa-lėr'mi-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Palermo* or its inhabitants.

Pales (pā'lēz), *n.* [After an ancient Roman deity.] In *astron.* an asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857.

Palestinean (pal-es-tin'ē-an), *a.* Belonging to Palestine.

Palestra (pa-les'tra), *n.* [Gr. *palaistra*, from *palē*, wrestling.] In ancient Greece, (*a*) a place appropriated to the exercise of wrestling; a public place for performing athletic exercises. (*b*) A wrestling; exercises of wrestling.

Palestral (pa-les'tral), *a.* Pertaining to the palestra or to the exercise of wrestling.

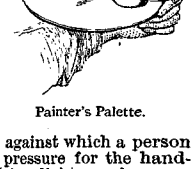
Palestrian, Palestric (pa-les'tri-an, pa-les'trik), *a.* Pertaining to the palestra or to the exercise of wrestling.

Palestrical (pa-les'trik-al), *a.* Same as *Palestral.*

Palet† (pal'et), *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, a ball.] The crown of the head. *Skelton.*

Paletot (pal'e-tō), *n.* [Fr. *paletot, paletoque*, a paletot, an overcoat. Diez derives the word from L. *palla*, a female upper garment, and Fr. *toque*, a cap, thus making *paletot* to signify a garment with a cap or hood. Littré questions this, saying the *paletot* had not a hood, and refers the word to D. *paltsrok*, a pilgrim's robe, from *palster*, a pilgrim, and *rok*, a robe.] A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket; an overcoat.

Palette (pal'et), *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L. *paleta*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] 1. A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole at one end on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures; a pallet.—*To set the palette*, to lay upon it the pigments in certain order. *Fairholt.*—2. In *metal working*, the breastplate against which a person leans to furnish a pressure for the hand-drill.—3. In *surg.* (*a*) a light wooden spatula used for percussion to excite the tone of the skin and tissues. (*b*) A splint used to support the hand in certain cases of accidental injury. (*c*) An instrument composed of two perforated plates to catch and withdraw the stylet in operations for fistula lachrymalis.—4. In *milit. antiq.* one of the protective plates for covering the junction of the armour at the armpits, the bend of the shoulder, and elbows. They were sometimes circular, and sometimes in the form of shields.



Painter's Palette.

Armour Palettes.

Palette-knife (pal'et-nīf), *n.* A thin round pointed knife used by painters for mixing colours on a palette or on a grinding slab, and by druggists to mix salves.

Palewise (pāl'wīz), *a.* In *her.* the same as *Paly* (which see).

Palfrey (pal'fri), *n.* [Fr. *palefroi*, older *palefrei*, from L.L. *parafredus*, from L. *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, from Gr. *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post-horse, from *veho*, to carry, and *rheda*, a carriage; G. *pferd*, O.H.G. *parefrit*, a horse, is likewise borrowed from the Latin.] 1. An ordinary riding-horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse. 'White with their panting *palfrey's* foam.' *Coleridge.*—2. A small horse fit for ladies. 'Where she found her *palfrey* trapt.' *Tennyson.*

Palfreyed (pal'frid), *a.* Riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey.

Pali (pā'lī), *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists, not now spoken, but used only in religious works. It is one of the Prakrit dialects.

Pali (pā'lī), *n. pl.* [L. *palus*, a stake or pale.] In *zool.* small processes which exist between certain septa and the columella in some corals. *P. M. Duncan.*

Palichthyology (pa-lik'thi-ol''o-ji), *n.* See PALÆOICHTHYOLOGY.

Palicourea (pā-li-kö'rē-a), *n.* [After Le *Palicour*, of Guiana.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are tropical American shrubs, wholly destitute of pubescence, with small or rather large flowers in compound thyrses or corymbs. *Palicourea Marcgraavii* is a poisonous plant, used in Brazil to kill rats and mice. The leaves of *Palicourea speciosa*, or gold-shrub, are said to be antisyphilitic. *Palicourea officinalis* is reported to be a powerful diuretic, and *Palicourea tinctoria* forms a fine red dye, much valued in Peru.

Palification (pa-lif'i-kā''shon), *n.* [L. *palus*, a stake, pale, and *facio*, to make.] The act or practice of rendering ground firm by driving piles or posts into it.

Palillogy, Palilogy (pa-lil'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *legō*, to speak.] In *rhet.* the repetition of a word or fragment of a sentence for the sake of greater energy. '*The living, the living*, he shall praise thee.' Isa. xxxviii. 19.

Palimpsest (pā'limp-sest), *n.* [Gr. *palimpsēstos*, rubbed again—*palin*, again, and *psaō*, to rub.] 1. The name given to a parchment, or other piece of writing material, from which, after it had been written upon, the first writing was wholly or in part removed for the purpose of the page being written upon a second time.

Let who says
'The soul's a clean white paper,' rather say,
A *palimpsest*, a prophet's holograph
Defiled, erased and covered by a monk's.
E. B. Browning.

2. A monumental brass which has been taken off and engraved with another figure on the reverse side.

Palindrome (pal'in-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *palindromos*, running back—*palin*, again, and *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward. The English language has few palindromes; one represents our first parent politely introducing himself to Eve thus: 'Madam, I'm Adam.' Another (by Taylor, the Water Poet) is 'Lewd did I live, and evil I did dwel.'

Palindromic, Palindromical (pal-in-drom'ik, pal-in-drom'ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to or in the manner of a palindrome; reading the same backwards and forwards.

Paling (pāl'ing), *n.* 1. Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales; an inclosure. 'The moss-grown *palings* of the park.' *W. H. Ainsworth.*—2.† Stripes on cloth resembling pales.

Paling-board (pāl'ing-bōrd), *n.* The outside part of a tree, taken from the four sides to square the log, and fit it to be sawed into deals.

Palingenesia (pal'in-je-nē''si-a), *n.* The same as *Palingenesis*, especially in meaning 1.

Palingenesis, Palingenesy (pal-in-jen'e-sis, pal-in-jen'e-si), *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth.] 1. In *philos.* a transformation from one state to another; a new or second birth; the state of being born again; regeneration.

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion,
bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis.* *De Quincey.*

2. The transition from one state into another observed in insects, and in each of which the insect appears in a totally different form.—3. The production of animals either from a pre-existent living organism, on which they are parasites, or from putrescent animal matter. *Brande & Cox.*—4. In *geol.* one of the great geological changes which the earth has undergone.

Palingenetic (pal'in-je-net''ik), *a.* Pertaining to palingenesis.

Paling-man† (pā'ling-man), *n.* One born within that part of Ireland called the English *pale.*

Palinode (pal'in-ōd), *n.* [Gr. *palinōdia—palin*, again, and *ōdē*, a song.] 1. A poetical recantation or declaration contrary to a former one; a piece in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; hence, a recantation in general.—2. In *Scots law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions on account of slander or defamation raised in the commissary court, and even in the sheriff court.

Palinodial (pal-i-nō'di-al), *a.* Relating to or in the manner of a palinode.

Palinodist (pal-in-ōd'ist), *n.* A writer of palinodes.

Palinody† (pal'in-ō-di), *n.* A palinode.

Palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n.* [Fr. *palissade*, from *palisser*, to pale up, and that from *palis*, a paling, from L. *palus*, a stake. See PALE.] 1. In *fort.* a fence or fortification consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground, often placed vertically at the foot of the slope of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet; also applied to one of the stakes.—2. A fence of pales or stakes driven into the ground to form an inclosure, or for the protection of property.

Palisade (pal-i-sād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palisaded;* ppr. *palisading.* To surround, inclose, or fortify with palisades.

Palisado,† *v.* and *n.* Same as *Palisade.*

Palisander (pal-i-san'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *palissandre.*] The continental name for rosewood. Some French cabinet-makers give this name also to violet-wood and to a striped variety of ebony.

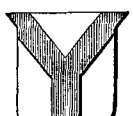
Palish (pāl'ish), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan; as, a *palish* blue.

Palissy-ware (pal'is-i-wār), *n.* A peculiar kind of pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard *Palissy*, a French potter of the fifteenth century, was the designer of this ware, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to imitate it having failed.

Paliurus (pā-li-ū'rus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *paliouros*, Christ's thorn.] A genus of deciduous shrubs, natives of the south of Europe and Asia Minor, and belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceæ. The *P. aculeatus* is a small thorny shrub with small shining ovate leaves and yellowish-green clustered flowers. It is common in the south-east of Europe and Asia Minor, and is supposed to have been the plant from which the Jews platted the crown of thorns for our Saviour; hence it has received the name of Christ's-thorn.

Palkee (pal'kē), *n.* [Hind.] A palanquin. *W. H. Russell.*

Pall (pal), *n.* [A. Sax. *pæll*, from L. *pallium*, a pall.] 1. An outer garment; a cloak; a mantle. 'His lion's skin changed to a *pall* of gold.' *Spenser.*—2. A woollen mantle which the Roman emperors were accustomed, from the fourth century, to send to the patriarchs and primates of the Empire, and which was worn as a mark of ecclesiastical dignity.—3. *Eccles.* a mantle worn as an ensign of jurisdiction by the sovereign pontiff, and granted by him on their accession to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans, and sometimes, as a mark of honour, to bishops. It is now a band made of white lamb's wool passing round the shoulders and having a strip falling down before and behind.—4. A cloth, often black, thrown over a coffin at a funeral; sometimes, also, over a tomb. 'Truth came borne with bier and *pall.*' *Tennyson.*—5.† The name given to fine cloth used for the robes of nobles. 'He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.' *Spenser.*—6. In *her.* a figure like the letter Y. It is formed by half a pale issuing from the base, and conjoined, in the fess point, with half a saltire from the dexter and sinister chief.


Pall.

Pall (pal), *v.t.* To cover with a pall; to cover or invest; to shroud. 'The barge, *pall'd* all its length in blackest samite.' *Tennyson.*

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoke of hell. *Shak.*

Pall (pal), *v.i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail; *pall*, loss of energy, failure.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

Pall (pal), *v.t.* 1. To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection . . . blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To cloy; as, the *palled* appetite.—3. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall* and cool and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

4. To weaken; to impair. 'Thy *palled* fortunes.' *Shak.*

Pall† (pal), *n.* Nausea or nauseating.

The *palls*, or nauseatings . . . are of the worst and most hateful kinds of sensations. *Shaftesbury.*

Pall (pal), *n.* Same as *Pawl.*

Palla (pal'la), *n.* In *Rom. antiq.* a large upper robe worn by ladies.

Palladian (pal-lā'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to Andrea *Palladio*, a celebrated Italian architect (1518–80).—*Palladian architecture*, a species of Italian architecture founded upon the Roman antique as interpreted by the writings of Vitruvius, but rather upon the Coliseum, baths, triumphal arches, and other secular buildings of the Romans than upon their temples. It is consequently more applicable to palaces and civic buildings than to churches. Although Palladian architecture is characterized by a strict use of the Roman orders, these are employed rather as a decorative than a constructive feature, and applied without regard to classic precedent.

Palladion,† *n.* See PALLADIUM. *Chaucer.*

Palladium (pal-lā'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *palladion*, a sacred statue or image, from *Pallas*, the goddess.] 1. A statue or image of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which was said to have depended the safety of Troy. Hence—2. Something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; as, trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.—3. A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, and found in very small grains, of a steel gray colour and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and, when native, is alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. It is ductile as well as malleable, and is considerably harder than platinum. Its specific gravity varies from 11·3 to 11·8. In fusibility it is intermediate between gold and platinum. It is oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid, but its proper solvent is nitro-hydrochloric acid. Its oxide forms beautiful red-coloured salts, from which metallic palladium is precipitated by sulphate of protoxide of iron and by most of the metals. It forms alloys, most of which are brittle, with arsenic, iron, bismuth, lead, tin, copper, silver, platinum, and gold; the alloy with nickel is ductile. It has the symbol Pd, and the at. wt. 106.

Palladiumize (pal-lā'di-um-īz), *v.t.* To cover or coat with palladium. *Art Journal.*

Pallah (pal'la), *n.* A species of antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) found in South Africa. See ROOYE-BOK.

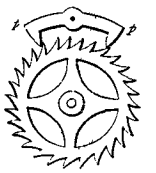
Pallas (pal'las), *n.* [Gr.] 1. The goddess of

Pallas.—Antique statue in Louvre.

wisdom among the Greeks, subsequently identified with the Roman Minerva. See MINERVA.—2. One of the many small planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802. On account of the minuteness of this planet, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, it is extremely difficult to arrive at any certain conclusion respecting its real magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 172 miles, and its period of revolution 4·61 years. Its light undergoes considerable variations, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pall-bearer (pal'bār-ėr), *n.* One of the persons who attend the coffin at a funeral: so called from the pall or covering which they formerly carried.

Pallet (pal'et), *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L.L. *paleta*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] 1. In *painting*, a palette (which see).—2. An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, &c., for forming, heating, and rounding their wares.—3. In *gilding*, an instrument to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—4. The pieces connected with the pendulum of a clock or balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel or balance-wheel. Pallets are of various forms and constructions, according to the kind of escapement employed.—5. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing 8 ounces. *Hakewill.*


Anchor Escapement. *p p*, Pallets.

Pallet (pal'et), *n.* [From Fr. *paille*, straw; L. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed. 'Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee.' *Shak.*

Pallet (pal'et), *n.* [Dim. of *pale*, in *her.*] In *her.* a diminutive of the *pale*, and containing only one-half of it in breadth. See PALE.

Palletted (pal'et-ed), *pp.* In *her.* conjoined by a pallet; as, a chevron *palletted.*

Pall-holder (pal'hōld-ėr), *n.* Same as *Pall-bearer.*

Pallial (pal'i-al), *a.* Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of molluscs.—*Pallial impression*, the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle.—*Pallial shell*, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the bone of the cuttle-fish.

Palliament† (pal'li-a-ment), *n.* [L. *pallium*, a cloak.] A dress; a robe. 'This *palliament* of white and spotless hue.' *Shak.*

Palliard† (pal'li-ārd), *n.* [Fr. *paillard*, from *paille*, straw.] A vagabond who lies upon straw; a lecher; a lewd person.

Palliardise† (pal'li-ārd-īz), *n.* Fornication. *Sir G. Buck.*

Palliasse (pal'i-as), *n.* Same as *Paillasse.*

Palliate (pal'i-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palliated;* ppr. *palliating.* [Fr. *pallier*, to cloak, palliate; from L. *pallium*, a cloak.] 1.† To cover as with a cloak; to clothe. 'Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity.' *Sir T. Herbert.*—2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to lessen; to soften or tone down by favourable representations; as, to *palliate* faults, offences, crimes, or vices.

The atrocious crime of being a young man . . . I shall neither attempt to *palliate* nor deny. *Chatham.*

3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease.

Palliate† (pal'i-āt), *a.* Eased; mitigated. *Bp. Fell.*

Palliation (pal-i-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offence; extenuation by favourable representation; as, the *palliation* of faults, offences, vices, or crimes.—2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement, as of a disease.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation.* *Bacon.*

Palliative (pal'i-āt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.* See PALLIATE.] 1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favourable representation.—2. Mitigating; alleviating, as pain or disease.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure. *Arbuthnot.*

Palliative (pal'i-āt-iv), *n.* 1. That which extenuates; as, a *palliative* of one's guilt.—

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil. 'Those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer.' *Swift.*

Palliatory (pal'i-āt-o-ri), *a.* Palliative. *Gent. Mag.*

Pallid (pal'id), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *palleo*, to become pale. See PALE.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured; as, a *pallid* countenance. 'The violet *pallid* blue.' *Spenser.*

Pallidity (pa-lid'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being pallid; paleness; pallidness.

Pallidly (pal'id-li), *adv.* With pallidity; palely; wanly. '*Pallidly* sad, as if they were going to their graves.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Pallidness (pal'id-nes), *n.* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. *Feltham.*

Palliobranchiata (pal'li-ō-brang-ki-ā"ta), *n.* [L. *pallium*, a mantle, and *branchiæ*, gills.] In *zool.* an old name for the Brachiopoda, founded upon the belief that the system of tubes in the mantle constituted the gills.

Pallium (pal'li-um), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anc. costume*, a large square woollen cloak worn by the Greeks, enveloping the whole person, and corresponding to the toga of the Romans. 2. An ecclesiastical pall.—3. The mantle of a bivalve mollusc.

Pallmall (pel-mel'), *n.* [O.Fr. *palemail*; It. *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, L. *malleus*, a mallet, a hammer.] An ancient game in which a round box ball was with a mallet or club struck through a ring elevated upon a pole, standing at either end of an alley, the person who could do so with fewest blows, or with a number agreed on, being the winner. The name was also given to the mallet itself, and to the alley or walk where the game was played. The game was formerly practised in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the street called *Pall Mall.*

Pallor (pal'or), *n.* [L.] Paleness. 'Lamia in her first moon-lighted *pallor.*' *E. B. Browning.*

Palm (päm), *n.* [L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree; Gr. *palamē*, the palm of the hand; cog. A. Sax. *folm*, the hand; O.H.G. *folma*, the flat of the hand.] 1. The inner part of the hand.

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching *palm.*
Shak.

2. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8¾ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand.—3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—4. *Naut.* an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand, with a piece of iron sewn on it so as to rest in the palm.—5. The name given to the broad part at the top of the buck's horn.—6. The name of any of the plants of the monocotyledonous order Palmaceæ (which see).—7. A branch or leaf of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority; victory; triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position.

It doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shak.*

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden.*

8. A popular name for the bloom of the *Salix caprea* or great sallow.

In colour like the satin-shining *palm*
On sallows in the windy gleams of March.
Tennyson.

Palm (päm), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *palmed*; ppr. *palming.* 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or cheaters.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud: generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the *object*; as, to *palm off* trash *upon* the public. 'For you may *palm upon* us new for old.' *Dryden.*—3. To handle. *Prior.*—4. To stroke with the hand.

Palmaceæ (pal-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree—from its leaves spreading like the palm of the hand.] The palms, a nat. order of arborescent endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, distinguished by their fleshy, colourless, six-parted flowers, inclosed within spathes; their minute embryo lying in the midst of albumen, and remote from the hilum; and their arborescent stems with rigid, plaited, or pinnated inarticulated leaves, sometimes called fronds. The palms are among the most interesting races of plants in the vegetable kingdom, from their beauty, variety, and associations, as well as from their great value to mankind as affording food, raiment, and numerous objects of economical importance. While some, as *Kunthia montana, Oreodoxa frigida*, have trunks as slender as the reed, or longer than the longest cable (*Calamus rudentum* being 500 feet), others, as *Jubœa spectabilis* and *Cocos butyracea*, are 3 and even 5 feet thick; while some are of low growth, as *Attalea amygdalina*, others exhibit a stem towering from 160 to 180 feet high, as *Ceroxylon andicola* or wax-palm of South America. Also, while they generally have a cylindrical undivided stem, *Hyphœne thebaica* (the doum palm of Upper Egypt) and *Hyphœne coriacea* are remarkable for their repeatedly divided trunk. About 600 species are known, but it is probable that many are still undescribed. Wine, oil, wax, flour, sugar, salt, are the produce of palms; to which may be added thread, utensils, weapons, food, and habitations. There is scarcely a single species in which some useful property is not found. The cocoa-nut, the date, and others are valued for their fruit; the cabbage-palm, for its edible terminal buds; the fan-palm, and many more, are valued for their foliage, whose hardness and durability render it an excellent material for thatching; the sweet juice of the Palmyra and others, when fermented, yields wine; the centre of the sago-palm abounds in nutritive starch; the trunk of the Ceroxylon exudes a valuable wax; oil is expressed in abundance from the oil-palm; an astringent matter resembling dragon's-blood is produced by *Calamus Draco;* many of the species contain so hard a kind of fibrous matter that it is used instead of needles, or so tough that it is manufactured into cordage; and, finally, their trunks are, in some cases, valued for their strength, and used as timber, or for their elasticity or flexibility, as in the cane-palm. Descriptions and illustrations of many of the palms will be found in separate articles scattered through this book.

Cocoa-nut Palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

Palmaceous (pal-mā'shus), *a.* Belonging to the Palmaceæ or palm tribe.

Palma Christi (pal'ma kris'tī), *n.* [L.] A name frequently applied to the castor-oil plant, or *Ricinus communis.* See RICINUS.

Palmacite (pal'ma-sit), *n.* [L. *palma*, a palm.] A general term for any fossil vegetable remains—whether stem, fruit, or leaf—presenting some resemblance to the present palms. In a more restricted sense, a simple, cylindrical stem, covered by the bases of fallen, petiolate leaves. Palmacites occur in the coal-measures and later strata. *Page.*

Palmar (pal'mėr), *a.* [L. *palmaris*, from *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Pertaining to the palm or interior surface of the hand; of the breadth of the hand.—*Palmar arch*, in *anat.* one of the two curved extremities of the radial and ulnar arteries in the human palm: the radial artery forms an arch in the palm of the hand, called the *deep palmar arch*, and the ulnar artery one called the *superficial palmar arch.*—*Long palmar muscle* and *great palmar muscle*, two muscles of the palm which both act in bending the hand.—*Short palmar muscle*, a muscle which contracts the skin of the palm.

Palmary (pal'ma-ri), *a.* [L. *palmaris.* See PALMAR.] 1. Pertaining to a palm.—2. Worthy of receiving the palm; pre-eminent; chief. 'His *palmary* and capital work.' *Bp. Horne.*

Palmata (pal-mā'ta), *n.* [L. *palma*, the palm.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a penance which consisted in striking the hand on the ground. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Palmate Tubers of *Orchis maculata.*

Palmate, Palmated (pal'māt, pal'māt-ed), *a.* [L. *palmatus*, from *palma*, palm.] 1. Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as, *palmated* leaves or tubers.—2. Having the toes webbed; having webs between the toes; as, the *palmated* feet of aquatic fowls.

Palmately (pal'māt-li), *adv.* In a palmate manner.

Palmatifid (pal-mat'i-fid), *a.* [L. *palmatus*, palmate, and *findo, fidi*, to split or cleave.] In *bot.* divided so as to resemble a hand; as, *palmatifid* leaves or tubers.

Palmatiform, Palmiform (pal'mat-i-form, pal'mi-form), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

Palmatipartite Leaf.

Palmatilobate (pal-mat'i-lō"bāt), *a.* In *bot.* palmate with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth.

Palmatipartite (pal'mat-i-pär"tit), *a.* [*Palmate* and *partite.*] In *bot.* a term applied to a palmate leaf in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

Palmatisected (pal'mat-i-sek"ted), *a.* [*Palmate*, and L. *sectus*, cut.] In *bot.* a term applied to a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palmatisected Leaf.

Palm-bird (päm'bėrd), *n.* A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage; named from building its nest in palm-trees.

Palm-butter (päm'but-tėr), *n.* The same as *Palm-oil.*

Palm-cat (päm'kat), *n.* An animal of the genus Paradoxurus, the *P. typus* or common paradoxure, of the family Viverridæ (civets and genets). It is common in India, and is often brought to this country. It can curl its tail into a tight spiral. It is an excellent climber, and feeds upon palm fruits, &c.

Palm-colour (päm'kul-ėr), *n.* A colour resembling that of the palm; bay-colour.

Palmed (pämd), *a.* Wearing or possessing palms.—*Palmed deer*, a stag of full growth that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

The proud, *palmed deer*
Forsake the closer woods. *Drayton.*

Palmelleæ, Palmellaceæ (pal-mel'lē-ē, pal-mel-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of green-spored algæ, among the lowest of plants, including red snow (*Protococcus nivalis*), gory dew (*Palmella cruenta*), &c. They all grow on damp surfaces, and propagate with great rapidity by gemmation and otherwise. The young plants present wonderful power of locomotion by means of vibratile cilia. This power has led to their being mistaken for animals.

Palmer (päm'ėr), *n.* 1. A pilgrim who carried in his hand a staff of palm-tree, or one that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. He was distinguished from other pilgrims by being a constant traveller to holy places, and by living on alms as he travelled, under a vow of poverty.—2. A cane or ferula.

Palmer (päm'ėr), *n.* One who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.

Palmer-worm (päm'ėr-wėrm), *n.* The common name for all the hairy caterpillars, but particularly of the tiger-moth (*Arctia caja*): supposed to be so called because it wanders, as it were, like a palmer, and devours leaves and herbage. Joel i. 4.

Palmettes (pal'mets), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* small ornaments resembling palm-leaves carved on some Roman mouldings.

Palmetto (pal-met'tō), *n.* [Sp. *palmito*, the palmetto, dim. from L. *palma*, a palm.] A common name of several palms, especially of *Sabal Palmetto*, the cabbage palmetto, growing in the West Indies and in the southern states of North America, producing useful timber, and leaves that are made into hats, mats, &c. The name is also given to *Chamærops humilis*, the small palm of Southern Europe.

Palm-honey (päm'hun-i), *n.* The inspissated and very sweet juice of a species of palm growing in Chili. See COQUITO.

Palm-house (päm'hous), *n.* A glass house for raising palms and other tropical plants.

Palmiferous (pal-mif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *palma*, a palm-tree, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing palms.

Palmigrade (pal'mi-grād), *a.* [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] A term applied to animals that walk on the sole of the foot, and not merely on the toes; plantigrade.

Palmiped (pal'mi-ped), *a.* [L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, as a water-fowl.

Palmiped (pal'mi-ped), *n.* pl. **Palmipeds, Palmipedes** (pal'mi-pedz, pal-mip'e-dez). A bird that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane. The Palmipedes form the sixth order of birds in Cuvier's arrangement, corresponding to the Natatores, or swimming birds, of other naturalists. The goose and duck are familiar examples. See NATATORES.

Palmister (pal'mis-tėr), *n.* One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

> Some vain *palmisters* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes. *Bp. Hall.*

Palmistry (pal'mis-tri), *n.* [From L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a species of imposition much practised by gypsies; also, the art of judging character from the shape of the hand. *Sir T. Browne.* 2. Manual dexterity. [Humorous.]

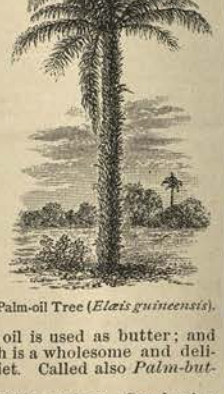
> He found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this race of vermin are very dexterous. *Addison.*

Palmitic (pal-mit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil. — *Palmitic acid* ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$), an acid discovered by Fremy in palm-oil. In appearance it resembles margaric acid, forming pearly scales. With chlorine it forms a variety of acid oils.

Palmitin, Palmitine (pal'mi-tin), *n.* $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, a solid colourless crystalline substance, melting at about 45° C.

Palm-kale (päm'kāl), *n.* A variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. It grows to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and has much the aspect of a palm.

Palm-oil (päm'oil), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, or *Elæis guineensis*, and imported from the west coast of Africa. In cold countries it acquires the consistence of butter, and is of an orange-yellow colour It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, for lubricating machinery, wheels of railway carriages, &c. By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter; and when eaten fresh is a wholesome and delicate article of diet. Called also *Palm-butter.*



Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis guineensis*).

Palm-sugar (päm'shu-gėr), *n.* Saccharine matter yielded by the juice of various kinds of palms, from which cane-sugar may be extracted; jaggery.

Palm-Sunday (päm'sun-dā), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm-tree (päm'trē), *n.* A popular name for many species of the Palmaceæ (which see).

Palm-wine (päm'win), *n.* A species of wine obtained by fermenting the juice of the flowers and stems of the cocoa-nut palm, the Palmyra-palm, the oil-palm, and other palms.

Palm-worm (päm'wėrm), *n.* A species of centiped found in America. It is about 12 inches long, and inflicts painful wounds.

Palmy (päm'i), *a.* 1. Bearing or abounding in palms. '*Palmy* hillock.' *Milton.* 'The *palmy* land.' *Dryden.* — 2. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous. 'In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome.' *Shak.*

Palmyra, Palmyra-palm (pal-mī'ra, pal-mī'ra-päm), *n.* A name given to *Borassus flabelliformis*, the most common palm of India, the wood of which, in old trees, is very hard, black, heavy, durable, susceptible of a high polish, and valuable. It grows to the height of 40 or even 60 feet; the leaves are about 4 feet long, with stalks of the same length. They are employed in making fans and punkahs, and also in thatching; the fruit is eaten; the sap is drunk in its natural state, and forms a refreshing beverage, or is evaporated to make *jaggery* or coarse sugar; when fermented it forms palm-wine. The young plants are cooked as green vegetables. Numbers of the inhabitants of Southern India and Northern Ceylon owe a great part of their subsistence to this palm.

Palmyra-wood (pal-mī'ra-wụd), *n.* A name given to the wood of the Palmyra-palm and other palms imported into this country.

Palmyrene (pal-mi-rēn'), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Palmyra. 'The *Palmyrene* that fought Aurelian.' *Tennyson.*

Palmyrene (pal-mī-rēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

Palo (pa'lo), *n.* An eastern medical preparation obtained by macerating the stem of *Tinospora cordifolius*, and evaporating the solution to dryness.

Palolo (pa-lo'lo), *n.* [*Palolo, balolo*, the native name.] A dorsibranchiate annelid (*P. viridus*) found in great abundance in the sea near the coral reefs in the South Sea Islands. They are taken in vast numbers in nets by the islanders, who esteem them, when roasted, as a great delicacy.

Palp, Palpus (palp, pal'pus), *n.* [Mod. L. *palpus*, from L. *palpare*, to stroke, to touch softly, to feel.] In *zool.* a jointed sensitive organ or feeler of an insect. See PALPI.

Palp† (palp), *v.t.* To feel; to have a feeling of. 'And bring a *palped* darkness o'er the earth.' *Heywood.*

Palpability (pal-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being palpable or perceptible by the touch; palpableness.

Palpable (pal'pa-bl), *a.* [Fr. *palpable*, from L. *palpabilis*, that can be touched, palpable, from *palpo*, to touch.] 1. Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt.

> I see thee yet, in form as *palpable*
> As this (dagger) which now I draw. *Shak.*

2. Easily perceived and detected; plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as, a *palpable* absurdity. 'Gross as a mountain, open, *palpable* (said of lies).' *Shak.* 'Gross and *palpable* mistakes.' *Woodward.*

> Many writers have been unwilling to class any labour as productive, unless its result is *palpable* in some material object, capable of being transferred from one person to another. *J. S. Mill.*

Palpableness (pal'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

Palpably (pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In a palpable manner: (*a*) in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. (*b*) Grossly; plainly; obviously.

> Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken shares of money. *Bacon.*

Palpation (pal-pā'shon), *n.* [L. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to feel, to stroke.] 1. The act of feeling. 'Sensible *palpation.*' *Glanville.* 2. In *pathol.* manual examination, or a method of exploring diseases by feeling or pressing upon the diseased organ.

Palpebral (pal'pe-bral), *a.* [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.

Palpi (pal'pī), *n. pl.* [N.L. *palpus*, a feeler. See PALP.] In *entom.* jointed processes, supposed to be organs of touch, attached in pairs to the labium and maxilla of insects, and termed respectively *labial* and *maxillary palpi* or feelers. Palpi are developed also from the oral appendages of spiders and crustacea, as also from the sides of the mouth of the acephalous molluscs.

Palpicorn (pal'pi-korn), *n.* and *a.* One of or pertaining to the Palpicornes.

Palpicornes (pal'pi-kor-nēz), *n. pl.* [N.L. *palpi*, feelers, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of pentamerous coleoptera, having antennæ with club-like terminations, which are usually shorter than one of the pairs of palpi. They are mostly aquatic.

Palpiform (pal'pi-form), *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers. *Kirby.*

Palpigerous (pal-pij'ėr-us), *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers. *Kirby.*

Palpitate (pal'pi-tāt), *v.i.* pret. *palpitated;* ppr. *palpitating.* [L. *palpito, palpitatum*, freq. of *palpo*, to feel.] To beat rapidly; to pulsate violently; to flutter or move with slight throbs; to throb: applied particularly to an abnormal or excited movement of the heart, as from fright or disease; hence, to tremble; to quiver. 'The *palpitating* pines.' *E. B. Browning.*

Palpitation (pal-pi-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *palpitatio, palpitationis*, a palpitation. See PALPITATE.] A sensible beating of the heart; particularly, a violent and unnatural beating or pulsation such as is excited by violent action, or by fright or disease.

> Her bosom heaves
> With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson.*

Palpus, *n.* See PALP, PALPI.

Palsgrave (pạlz'grāv), *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contr. from L. *palatium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl. See GRAF.] A count palatine; a count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

> The king came to the door and took the *palsgrave* in with him. *Hallam.*

Palsgravine (pạlz'gra-vin), *n.* The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

Palsical† (pạl'sik-al), *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

Palsied (pạl'zid), *p.* and *a.* Affected with palsy.

> All thy blessed youth
> Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
> Of *palsied* eld. *Shak.*

Palstave (pạl'stāv), *n.* [Icel. *pálstafr*, a pole-staff.] A wedge- or axe-shaped weapon, united to a cleft haft, used by Celtic nations.

Palster† (pal'stėr), *n.* [D. *palster*, a long staff.] A pilgrim's staff. *Halliwell.*

Palsy (pạl'zi), *n.* [A contr. of *paralysis* (which see).] A weakening, suspension, or abolition of function, whether of intellect, sensation, or motion; paralysis. See PARALYSIS.

Palsy (pạl'zi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palsied;* ppr. *palsying.* To paralyse; to affect with palsy or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy.

Palsy-wort (pạl'zi-wėrt). [*Palsy*, and *wort*, a plant.] The cowslip (*Primula veris*), which was once thought good for palsy.

Palter (pạl'tėr), *v.i.* [Of same origin as *paltry*, and probably originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes and the like with their customers. Cotgrave has 'to haggle, hucke, dodge, or *paulter* long in the buying of a commoditie.' There may have been at one time a noun *palter*, a petty dealer. See PALTRY.] To act insincerely; to equivocate; to haggle; to shift; to dodge; to play tricks. 'Romans that have spoke the word and will not *palter.*' *Shak.* 'These juggling fiends that *palter* with us in a double sense.' *Shak.*

> Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
> Or *paltered* with eternal God for power. *Tennyson.*

Palter† (pạl'tėr), *v.t.* To squander, expend, or use in a paltry manner. '*Paltering* the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.' *Milton.*

Palterer (pal'tėr-ėr), *n.* One that palters; an insincere dealer; a shifter.

Palterly† (pal'tėr-li), *a.* Mean; paltry. 'In *palterly* clothes.' *Pepys.*

Paltock† (pal'tok), *n.* [Fr. *paletoque.* See PALETOT.] A kind of jacket or doublet. 'Their hose are of two colours, or pied with more, which they tie to their *paltocks* with white latchets.' *Camden.*

Paltrily (pal'tri-li), *adv.* In a paltry manner; despicably; meanly.

Paltriness (pal'tri-nes), *n.* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

Paltry (pal'tri), *a.* [L.G. *paltrig, palterig, pultrig, pulterig,* ragged, from *palte, pulte,* a rag, a tatter; Fris. *palt,* G. *palte,* Sw. *palta* (plur. *paltor*), Dan. *pialt,* a rag. See PALTER.] Mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as, a *paltry* trifle. 'A *paltry* ring.' *Shak.* 'A very dishonest *paltry* boy.' *Shak.* 'To save a *paltry* life.' *Shak.* — *Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful.* See under CONTEMPTIBLE.

Paludal (pa-lū'dal), *a.* [L. *palus, paludis,* a pool, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy. [Rare.]

Paludament (pa-lū'da-ment), *n.* Same as *Paludamentum.*

From His (Christ's) torn and bleeding shoulders they stripped the white robe with which Herod had mocked Him—which must now have been all soaked with blood—and flung on him an old scarlet *paludament,* some cast-off war cloak with its purple laticlave, from the Praetorian wardrobe. *Farrar.*

Paludamentum (pa-lū'da-men"tum), *n.* [L.] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers and personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldier, and the *toga* or garb of peace. It was open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened across the chest with a clasp.

Paludina (pal-ū-dī'na), *n.* [L. *palus,* a pool.] A genus of fresh-water snails, widely diffused in rivers and ponds. See PALUDINIDÆ.

Paludine (pal'ū-dīn), *a.* [L. *palus, paludis,* a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. *Buckland.*

Paludinidæ (pal-ū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* The river-snails, a family of fresh-water gasteropodous molluscs, of the order Prosobranchiata, characterized by a shell, conical or rounded, aperture rounded and entire, and an operculcum horny and pauci-spiral. Paludina is the typical genus.

Paludinous (pa-lū'di-nus), *a.* Pertaining to marshes or fens. [Rare.]

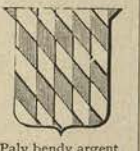
Paludose (pa-lū'dōs), *a.* [L. *paludosus,* from *palus, paludis,* a marsh.] Marshy; in *bot.* growing in marshy places.

Paly (pāl'i), *a.* Pale; wanting colour. 'A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws.' *Gay.* [Poetical.]

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shak.*

Paly of six argent and gules.

Paly (pāl'i), *a.* [See PALE, a stake.] In *her.* when the field is divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, it is then termed *paly* of so many pieces; as *paly of six ar. and gu.* — *Paly bendy* is when the divisions described as paly are again cut by diagonal partition lines, either dexter or sinister.



Paly bendy argent and gules.

Pam (pam), *n.* [From Fr. *pamphile,* from Gr. *Pamphilos,* a man's name.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

Pamban-manche (pam'-ban-man-chē), *n.* [Tamil name.] A canoe of great length, used on the Malabar coast for conveying persons on the rivers and back-waters. It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is 30 to 60 feet long, and not exceeding 3 feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double-banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Called also *Serpent-boat, Snake-boat.*

Pampas (pam'pas), *n. pl.* [Sp.-Amer.] A term employed in a general sense as a designation of South American treeless plains, in contradistinction to the 'prairies' of North America; in a more special way the name is given to the immense plains in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes, and mainly lying in La Plata (Argentine Confederation).

Pampas-cat (pam'pas-kat), *n.* A species of leopard (*Leopardus pajeros*) found on the whole of the pampas on the eastern side of South America. It might easily be mistaken for a rather large domestic cat which had run wild, and assumed the fierce demeanour of a wild member of Felidæ. Its length, including the tail, is rather more than 3 feet, its height fully 1 foot. It feeds chiefly on rodents.

Pampas-grass (pam'pas-gras), *n.* A variety of grass (*Gynerium argenteum*) which covers the pampas of South America. The leaves are 6 or 8 feet long, the ends hanging gracefully

Pampas-grass (*Gynerium argenteum*).

over, the flower-stems 10 to 14 feet high, and the flowers are in panicles 1½ to 2½ feet long, and of silvery whiteness. It has been introduced as an ornamental grass into Britain, but is too coarse to be of any agricultural value. *G. saccharoides* yields sugar in Brazil.

Pampean (pam-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the pampas or treeless plains of South America. — *Pampean formation,* in *geol.* the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that overspread the pampas of South America.

Pamper (pam'pėr), *v.t.* [Perhaps from It. *pambere,* bread and drink, whence *pamberato,* pampered, well fed—*pane,* bread, and *bere, bevere,* drink, L. *bibo,* to drink; but comp. G. *pampen,* Bav. *pampfen,* to stuff, to cram with food; also O.Fr. *pamprer,* to fill, furnish, or cover with vine-leaves, from L. *pampinus,* a vine-leaf or tendril, vine foliage. See PAMPERED, 2.] 1. To indulge with rich food; to satiate with fine meats and drinks; to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite.

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave. *Dwight.*

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; to indulge to an excess of refinement.

But *pamper* not a hasty time,
Nor feed with crude imaginings
The herd, wild hearts and feeble wings,
That every sophister can lime. *Tennyson.*

Pampered (pam'pėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fed high or luxuriously; having the palate or stomach gratified to the full. — 2. † Overgrown with leaves and twigs; of luxuriant growth.

Where any row
Of fruit-trees, over-woody reached too far
Their *pamper'd* boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton.*

Pamperedness (pam'pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being pampered. '*Pamperedness* and pride.' *Bp. Hall.*

Pamperer (pam'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who pampers. *Cowper.*

Pamperize (pam'pėr-īz), *v.t.* To feed luxuriously; to pamper. *Sidney Smith.*

Pampero (pam-per'ō), *n.* [Sp., lit. the *pampas*-wind.] A violent wind from the west or south-west which sweeps over the pampas of South America. The pamperos seem to be portions of the return or north-western trade-winds. They are often felt far out at sea.

Pamphila (pam'fi-la), *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects of the family Hesperidæ. *P. sylvanus,* or clouded skipper butterfly, and *P. Paniscus,* or chequered butterfly, are British species.

Pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* [O.E. *paunflet, pamflet, pamflet,* a word for which several etymologies have been proposed, as (1) Fr. *palme-feuillet,* a leaf which one holds in the palm or hand; (2) Sp. *papelete,* a written slip of paper, a written newsletter, by the insertion of the nasal, as in D. *pampier,* paper; (3) L. *pagina filata,* threaded page (L. *filum,* a thread); (4) Fr. *par un filet,* (stitched) by a thread. The two last are supported by the use of *brochure* (lit. stitching) in the same sense.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound; a short treatise or essay, generally speaking, on some subject of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance.

Pamphlet (pam'flet), *v.i.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. *Howell.*

Pamphleteer (pam-flet-ēr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler. 'A *pamphleteer* on guano and on grain.' *Tennyson.*

Atterbury was among the most active of these *pamphleteers* who inflamed the nation against the Whig ministry. *Macaulay.*

Pamphleteer (pam-flet-ēr'), *v.i.* To write and issue pamphlets.

We will let it preach, and *pamphleteer,* and fight, and to the uttermost bestir itself, and do, beak and claw, whatsoever is in it. *Carlyle.*

Pampilion † (pam-pil'i-on), *n.* 1. A kind of fur. — 2. A coat of different colours formerly worn by servants.

Pampiniform (pam-pin'i-form), *n.* [L. *pampinus,* a tendril, and *forma,* form.] Resembling a tendril: applied in *anat.* to the spermatic arteries and veins.

Pampre (pam'pėr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pampinus,* a vine leaf or vine foliage.] In *arch.* an ornament consisting of vine leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumvolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

Pampred, † *pp.* Pampered; made plump. *Chaucer.*

Pan (pan), *n.* [A. Sax. *panne,* D. *pan,* G. *pfanne,* all from L.L. *panna,* for *patna,* L. *patina,* a broad dish, a pan, from *pateo,* to be wide.] 1. A kind of vessel: (*a*) a vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, often rather shallow; a vessel of various kinds used for domestic purposes. (*b*) In the *arts* and *manuf.* an open vessel for boiling or evaporating, as a sugar-*pan,* salt-*pan,* &c.; or an open vessel in which the contents are not heated, as an amalgamating *pan,* a prospecting *pan,* &c.; also applied to closed vessels for the same or similar purposes, as a vacuum *pan.* — 2. The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming that communicates with the charge. — 3. Something hollow; hence, the skull; the upper part of the head; the cranium; as, the brain *pan.* — 4. In *agri.* see HARD-PAN. — 5. In *carp.* (*a*) a square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Gwilt.* (*b*) The socket for a hinge. *E. H. Knight.* — 6. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds.* — 7. A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt. — 8. In South Africa and elsewhere, a natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud.

Pan † (pan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *panned;* ppr. *panning.* [Probably from A. Sax. *pan,* a piece, plait, hem; or Fr. *pan,* a piece of cloth, both from L. *pannus,* a piece of cloth, a patch.] To join; to close together.

Pan (pan), *v.i.* To unite; to fit; to agree. [Provincial English.]

Weal and women cannot *pan,*
But wo and women can. *Douce.*

Pan (pan), *n.* In *anc. Greek myth.* the chief god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was the solitudes of Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man,

Pan.—From an antique.

while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. He is represented also as fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and as the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's-pipes* or *Pandean pipes.* The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their

own Italian god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus.

Pan (pan). *n.* [Hind.] The Indian name of the famous eastern narcotic masticatory, consisting of areca-nut sliced and wrapped up in leaves of the betel-pepper vine, along with a small quantity of quicklime. It is chewed by all classes in many Asiatic countries, taking the place of opium and tobacco.

Panabase (pan'a-bās), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and E. *base*.] A gray copper-ore, containing also sulphur, antimony, iron, and zinc.

Panacea (pan-a-sē'a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *panakeia*, a universal remedy—*pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to cure.] 1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a catholicon. 'An infallible *panacea*.' *T. Warton.*—2. A herb, called also *All-heal*. *Spenser.*

Panache (pan-ash'), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *penache*; It. *pennachio*, from *penna*, a feather.] 1. In *arch.* the French name for the triangular surface of a pendentive (which see).—2. In *anc. armour*, a bunch of feathers on the apex of the helmet; a plume. 'A *panache* of variegated plumes.' *Prescott.*

Panada, Panade (pa-nā'da, pa-nād'), *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, It. *pane*, bread.] A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened. Also, a batter for mixing with forcemeats and anciently employed for basting. Written also *Panado*.

Panama-hat (pan-a-mä'hat), *n.* A fine plaited hat made of the young leaves (before expansion) of a stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) by the natives of Central America. They are generally worn in the West Indies and the American continent, and fetch a high price.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang'glik-an), *a.* Applied to an assembly of representatives holding Episcopalian tenets and principles, from all parts of the world.

Panary (pan'a-ri), *a.* [L. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread; as, *panary* fermentation.

Panary† (pan'a-ri), *n.* A storehouse for bread; a pantry. *Halliwell.*

Panathenæa (pan'ath-e-nē"a), *n.* [Gr.] The most celebrated festival of ancient Athens. It was in honour of Athene, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union into one people by Theseus. Gymnastic games and musical competitions, &c., took place. There were two varieties of the Panathenæa—the lesser and the greater: the former held annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in its greater solemnity and magnificence.

Panax (pā'naks), *n.* [From Gr. *pan*, all, and *akos*, remedy—referring to the stimulant drug ginseng, to which miraculous virtue is ascribed by the Chinese.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Araliaceæ. *P. schinseng* is the plant whose root yields the *ginseng* so much valued by the Chinese. See GINSENG.

Pancake (pan'kāk), *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan.

Some folks think it will never be good times, till houses are tiled with *pancakes*. *Franklin.*

Pancake-Tuesday (pan'kāk-tūz-dā), *n.* Shrove-Tuesday.

Pancarte (pan'kärt), *n.* [Fr.; L. *pancharta*—Gr. *pan*, all, and L. *charta*, a chart.] A royal charter confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject.

Panch (pansh), *n.* *Naut.* a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction. Written also *Paunch* and *Paunch-mat*.

Panchrestos (pan-krēs'tos), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *chrēstos*, useful.] A panacea. *Dunglison.*

Panchway (pansh'wā), *n.* Same as *Pansway*.

Pancratian (pan-krā'shan), *a.* Pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic. 'The stout *pancratian* toil.' *Lee.*

Pancratiast, Pancratist (pan-krā'shi-ast, pan'krat-ist), *n.* A combatant or competitor in the pancratium.

Pancratiastic† (pan-krā'shi-as"tik), *a.* Pancratic. 'The great *pancratiastic* crown.' *West.*

Pancratic, Pancratical (pan-krat'ik, pan-krat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] Pertaining to the pancratium; athletic; excelling in all gymnastic exercises. 'A full *pancratic* habit.' *Hammond.* 'The most *pancratical* man of Greece.' *Sir T. Browne.*—*Pancratic eye-piece*, an eye-piece adapted to microscopes, telescopes, and similar instruments, capable of adjustment so as to obtain a variable magnifying power.

Pancratium (pan-krā'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *pangkration*. See PANCRATIC.] 1. One of the games or gymnastic contests exhibited at all the great festivals of ancient Greece. It consisted of boxing and wrestling.—2. In *bot.* a genus of highly ornamental bulbous-rooted South American monocotyledonous plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, of which about thirty species are known. They have fine, large, white flowers, yielding an agreeable scent, and are much prized by horticulturists.

Pancreas (pan'krē-as), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and inclosed by the peritoneum. It secretes a fluid which it pours into the duodenum during digestion. It is also called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. The pancreas of cattle is called the *Sweetbread*.

Pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as, *pancreatic* juice.

Pancreatine (pan'krē-a-tīn), *n.* The active principle of the pancreatic fluid. It is a nitrogenous organic substance, which has the property of emulsifying oil and fat, and rendering them capable of absorption; and it also dissolves starch by converting it into glucose. It is a powerful agent of digestion.

Pancreatitis (pan'krē-a-tī"tis), *n.* Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreatoid (pan'krē-a-toid), *n.* A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. *Dunglison.*

Pancy† (pan'si), *n.* A pansy. *Dryden.*

Pand (pand), *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a valance, influenced perhaps by O.Fr. *pand*, a skirt, Mod. Fr. *pan*.] A narrow curtain fixed to the top or to the lower part of a bed; a valance. [Scotch.]

Where's the . . . beds of state, *pands* and testers, napery and broidered work? *Sir W. Scott.*

Panda (pan'da), *n.* An ursine quadruped of the genus Ailurus, the *A. fulgens*. It is a

Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*).

native of the woody parts of the mountains of Northern India, is of a bright fulvous colour, and about the size of a large cat. It dwells chiefly in trees, preying on birds, but it also eats small quadrupeds and large insects. It is also called *Wah* and *Chit-wah*, from a peculiar cry which it utters.

Pandanaceæ (pan-da-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See PANDANUS.] A nat. order of trees or shrubs, with long, rigid, sword-shaped leaves, resembling those of the pine-apple, usually arranged in a manner so obviously spiral that they are commonly called screw-pines. They are natives of tropical regions, where they form a conspicuous feature of the vegetation.

Pandanus (pan'da-nus), *n.* [From *pandang*, a Malay word signifying conspicuous.] A

Pandanus (Flower and Fruit of *P. odoratissimus*).

genus of plants from which the nat. order Pandanaceæ, or screw-pine tribe, derives its name. The species are found in the Mascarene Islands, as well as in the southern parts of India. The flowers of one species (*P. odoratissimus*) are highly fragrant. Oil impregnated with this odour and the distilled water of the flowers, are highly esteemed both for their odour and their medicinal use as stimulants. The roots are composed of tough fibres, and serve the natives for corks. The leaves are used for covering huts, for matting, cordage, &c. *P. utilis* is cultivated in Mauritius for its leaves, which are used in the manufacture of the bags or sacks in which sugar is exported. See SCREW-PINE.

Pandar (pan'dėr), *n.* Same as *Pander*. 'Virginia . . . was seized by the *pandar* of Appius.' *Macaulay.*

Pandarism (pan'dėr-izm), *n.* Same as *Panderism*. *Swift.*

Pandarize (pan'dėr-īz), *v.i.* pret. *pandarized*; ppr. *pandarizing*. To act the part of a pander.

Pandarous (pan'dėr-us), *a.* Characterizing a pander; panderly. '*Pandarous* diligence.' *Middleton.*

Pandation (pan-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *pandatio*, a bending or warping, from *pando*, to bend.] In *arch.* a yielding or bending in the middle. *Weale.*

Pandean (pan-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Pan.—*Pandean pipes*, Pan's-pipes (which see).

Pandect (pan'dekt), *n.* [L. *pandectæ*, from Gr. *pandektēs*—*pan*, all, and *dechomai*, to contain, to take.] 1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science. 'A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.' *Donne.*—2. *pl.* The digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books.

Pandemic (pan-dem'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *dēmos*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as, a *pandemic* disease. *Harvey.*

Pandemonium, Pandæmonium (pan-dē-mō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.] 1. The place of abode of demons or evil spirits; hell: a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

Pandæmonium, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers. *Milton.*

Hence—2. Any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage; as, this part of the town became a very *pandemonium*.

Pander (pan'dėr), *n.* [From *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean profligate wretch who caters for the lust of others; hence, one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition, who would tempt him to seek another fortune. *Burke.*

Pander (pan'dėr), *v.t.* To pimp for; to procure the gratification of the lust or baser passions of. 'Reason *panders* will.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Pander (pan'dėr), *v.i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfish ends.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit. *Macaulay.*

Panderage (pan'dėr-āj), *n.* The act of pandering.

Panderess, Pandaress (pan'dėr-es), *n.* A female pander; a procuress.

Panderism (pan'dėr-izm), *n.* The employment of a pander; pimping.

Panderly (pan'dėr-li), *a.* Pimping; pandarous; acting the pander. '*Panderly* rascals.' *Shak.*

Panderous (pan'dėr-us), *a.* Belonging to a pander or to panderism.

Pandiculated (pan-dik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Stretched out; extended.

Pandiculation (pan-dik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *pandiculor*, *pandiculatum*, to stretch one's self, from *pando*, to spread out.] The stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep, or when sleepy or fatigued; a restlessness and stretching observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c. It is sometimes, but rather incorrectly, used to mean yawning. '*Pandiculation*, vulgarly called yawning.' *De Quincey.*

Pandit (pan'dit), *n.* See PUNDIT.

Pandoor (pan'dōr), *n.* [So called from being first levied in the mountainous districts of Hungary near the village of *Pandur*.] One

of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers, formerly dreaded for their savage mode of warfare. Written also *Pandour*.

Pandora (pan-dō'ra), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *dōron*, a gift.] In *class. myth.* the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—*Pandora's box*, a box which she brought from heaven, containing all human ills, upon opening which all escaped and spread over the earth, hope alone remaining. At a later period the box is said to have contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.

Pandorah (pan'dō-ran), *n.* Same as *Pandore*.

Pandore (pan'dōr), *n.* [See BANDORE.] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore. *Drayton.*

Pandour (pan'dōr), *n.* Same as *Pandoor*.

Pandowdy (pan-dou'di), *n.* A pudding made of bread and apples baked together.

Pandress (pan'dres), *n.* A female who panders; a procuress.

Pandura (pan-dū'ra), *n.* [See BANDORE.] A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandoline, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

Pandurate, Pandurated (pan'dū-rāt, pan'dū-rāt-ed), *a.* Panduriform.

Panduriform (pan-dū'ri-form), *a.* [L. *pandura*, a bandore, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* shaped like a pandura; fiddle-shaped; obovate with a concavity in each side like a violin: applied to a leaf.

Panduriform Leaf.

Pandy (pan'di), *n.* [From *Pandu*, the father of the five princes named *Pândavas*, whose contests for regal supremacy with their cousins, the *Kurus*, forms the foundation of the Mahabharata, the great epic of the Hindus. *Pandy* thus became a prevalent proper name of persons.] A Hindu; a sepoy.

Still *Pandy* holds on, and when the dust clears away, there is his white turban and his black face visible. . . . Why *Pandy*? Well, because it is a very common name among the sepoys—like Smith of London, or any other generic designation. *W. H. Russell.*

Pandy (pan'di), *v.t.* [L. *pande*, second pers. sing. imp. of *pando*, to spread out, to extend, to unfold. The word dates back to the time when Latin was spoken in schools, when the master ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment in the phrase '*pande manum*,' or shortly *pande*.] To strike on the hand with a strap or cane. [A school term.]

Pandy (pan'di), *n.* A stroke on the hand with a cane or strap. [A school term.]

Pane (pān), *n.* [A. Sax. *pan*, a piece, plait, hem; Fr. *pan*, a piece of cloth, an extent or surface of any kind, as a part of a wall; both from L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth, a patch, whence also *panel*.] 1. A division; a distinct part or piece of any surface; a patch.

The knight showed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, 'Sir, see you yonder part of the wall which is newer than all the remnant.' *Jul. Berners.*

It is now chiefly used with more or less technical meanings: as, (*a*) a plate of glass inserted in a window, door, and the like. (*b*) A square in a checkered pattern. (*c*) A flat dressed side of a stone. (*d*) A panel or division of a work; a sunken portion surrounded by a border. (*e*) In *irrigation*, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain. (*f*) The side of a tower, spire, or other building.—2.† An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of showing the garment underneath, or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another colour or fabric; also, a piece of cloth of a different colour inserted in a garment for ornament.

He (Lord Mountjoy) ware jerkins and round hose . . . with laced *panes* of russet cloath. *Fynes Moryson.*

Pane,† *n.* [O.Fr. *panne*, a skin or hide.] A hide or side of fur. '*Pane* of gray fur.' *Palsgrave.*

Pane (pān), *n.* [Fr. *panne*, G. *pinne*, a pane or peen, the German also meaning a pin or peg, &c.; allied to *pin*.] The edged or pointed end of a hammer-head; the peen or piend.

Paned (pānd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Provided with panes; composed of small panes or squares.—2.† Ornamented with panes. See PANE, 2.

My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned* hose. *Massinger.*

Panegyric (pa-ne-ji'rik), *n.* [Fr. *panégyrique*; Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fit for a public assembly, from *panēgyris*, a public assembly—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, *agora*, an assembly, from *ageirō*, to bring together, from *agō*, to lead.] 1. An oration or eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some distinguished person or achievement, or body of men; a formal or elaborate encomium.—2. Praise bestowed on some eminent person, action, or virtue; laudation; as, to speak of a person in a tone of exaggerated *panegyric*.

Panegyric, Panegyrical (pa-ne-ji'rik, pa-ne-ji'rik-al), *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic. '*Panegyric* halleluiahs.' *Donne.*

Some of his odes are *panegyrical*, others moral, the rest jovial. *Dryden.*

Panegyrically (pa-ne-ji'rik-al-li), *adv.* By way of panegyric. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Panegyris (pa-ne'ji-ris), *n.* [Gr. See PANEGYRIC.] A festival; a public meeting. *Milton; Harris.*

Panegyrist (pa-ne-ji'rist), *n.* [See PANEGYRIC.] One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking. *Camden.*

Panegyrize (pa'ne-ji-rīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *panegyrized*; ppr. *panegyrizing*. [Gr. *panēgyrizō*, to celebrate a public festival, to make a set speech.] To praise highly; to write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.

Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate are *panegyrized* with great propriety. *T. Warton.*

Panegyrize (pa'ne-ji-rīz), *v.i.* To indulge in panegyric; to bestow praises.

Panegyry† (pa'ne-ji-ri), *n.* A panegyric. *Milton.*

Panel (pan'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *panel*, *pannel*, Mod. Fr. *panneau*, dim. of *pan*, a pane, a panel, from L. *pannus*. See PANE.] 1. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts; as, (*a*) an area on a wall or the like sunk from the general face of the surrounding work; a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, &c.; sometimes inclosing sculptured ornaments. (*b*) In *joinery*, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails; as, the *panels* of doors, window-shutters, &c. (*c*) In *masonry*, one of the faces of a hewn stone.—2. In *painting*, a piece of wood, as oak, chestnut, or white poplar, upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.—3. In *law*, a piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff, as to serve upon a jury. Hence more generally—4. The whole jury.—5. In *Scots law*, the accused person in a *criminal* action from the time of his appearance.

Panel (pan'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *panelled*; ppr. *panelling*. To form with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot.

Paneless (pān'les), *a.* Without panes of glass. *Shenstone.*

Panellation (pan-el-ā'shon), *n.* The act of impannelling a jury. [Rare.]

They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton, . and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled. *A. Wood.*

Panelling (pan'el-ing), *n.* Panelled work.

Panel-saw (pan'el-sa), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood in the direction of the fibres or across them. Its blade is about 26 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

Panel-work (pan'el-wėrk), *n.* Wainscot laid out in panels.

Paneulogism (pan-ū'lo-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *eulogia*, eulogy.] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise.

With all its excellencies—and they are many—her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism*. *National Rev.*

Panful (pan'fụl), *n.* The quantity that a pan will hold.

Pang (pang), *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. A. Sax. *pyngan*, to prick, *pungetung*, a pricking; W. *pang*, a pang, a convulsion.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acutely painful spasm; a throe.

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

Pang (pang), *v.t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to. *Shak.*

Pang (pang), *v.t.* To press; to cram in whatever way; to cram with food. [Scotch.]

Pangolin (pan'gō-lin), *n.* [Malay *pāngiling*, *pangguling*.] An edentate scaled mammal of the genus Manis (which see).

Panhellenic (pan-hel-len'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *Hellēnikos*, Greek, *Hellas*, Greece.] Pertaining to all Greece.

Panhellenism (pan-hel'len-izm), *n.* A scheme to unite all the Greeks into one political body.

Panhellenist (pan-hel'len-ist), *n.* One who favours Panhellenism.

Panhellenium (pan-hel-lē'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *panellēnion*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *Hellēn*, pl. *Hellēnes*, the Greeks.] The national council or congress of Greece.

Panhistophyton (pan-his-tof'i-ton), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, *histos*, the warp of a web, a web, tissue, and *phyton*, a plant, a creature.] The generic name given to the parasitic organisms of the class Psorospermiæ, to which pébrine, the disease so destructive to the silk-worm in France, is due, from their being found in the blood and all the tissues of the animal.

Panic (pan'ik), *n.* [From Gr. *panikos*, of or belonging to *Pan*, the god who was believed by the Greeks to inspire sudden fear, fear such as arose among a number of people without any visible cause.] A sudden fright, particularly a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a *panic*; they fled in a *panic*.

Panic (pan'ik), *a.* Extreme or sudden; imaginary or causeless: applied to fright; as, *panic* fear.

I left the city in a *panic* fright. *Dryden.*

Panic (pan'ik), *n.* [L. *panicum*. See PANICUM.] The common name of several species of plants of the genus Panicum, known also by the name of *Panic-grass*. See PANICUM.

Panical† (pan'ik-al), *a.* The same as *Panic*, *a.* *Camden.*

Panicful (pan'ik-fụl), *a.* Filled with panic fear. [Rare.]

Panic-grass (pan'ik-gras), *n.* See PANICUM.

Panicle (pan'i-kl), *n.* [L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim. of *panus*, Gr. *pēnos*, the thread wound on the bobbin in a shuttle.] A form of inflorescence which differs from a raceme in having a branched instead of a simple axis. These branches are frequently again subdivided, and sometimes the axis itself is subdivided.

Panicle of Rice.

Panicled (pan'i-kld), *a.* Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles.

Panic-monger (pan'ik-mung-gėr), *n.* One who creates panics; one who endeavours to create panics.

Panic-stricken, Panic-struck (pan'ik-strik-n, pan'ik-struk), *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fear. '*Panic-stricken*, like a shoal of darting fish.' *Tennyson.*

Paniculate, Paniculated (pa-nik'ū-lāt, pa-nik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with or arranged in panicles; forming a panicle; like a panicle.

Panicum (pan'i-kum), *n.* A genus of grasses, the name of which was applied to one of the species (*P. miliaceum*) by the Romans. This genus comprises a very large number of species, which abound in the hot parts of the world, though a few extend to higher latitudes. They are chiefly valuable as pasture grasses and for their seeds, which form a large portion of the food of the poorer classes of many nations. See MILLET.

Panier (pan'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *Pannier*, an attendant.

Panification (pan'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, to make.] The process of bread-making. *Ure.*

Panivorous (pa-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *voro*, to devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Panmug (pan'mug), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market. It contains about a half hundredweight. [Local.]

Pannade (pan'nād), *n.* [O.Fr.] The curvet of a horse.

Pannage (pan'āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *panage*, L.L. *pannagium*, *panagium*, from L. *panis*, bread.] An old term for the food of swine in the woods, as beech-nuts, acorns, &c. Called also *Pawns*. Also, the money taken by agisters for the mast of the monarch's forest. *Wharton.*

Pannary (pan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Panary*.

Pannel (pan'el), *n.* [See PANEL, PANE.] 1. A kind of rustic saddle.—2. The stomach of a hawk.—3. In *Scots criminal law*, the name given to the accused person from the time of his appearance. See PANEL.

Pannellation † (pan-e-lā'shon), *n.* The act of impannelling a jury.

Pannier (pan'i-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *panier*, a bread-basket; It. *paniere;* from L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread.] 1. A wicker-basket; primarily, a bread-basket, but at present one of two baskets thrown across a beast of burden, in which things are carried.—2. In *arch.* the same as *Corbel* (which see).—3. A part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt.—4. In *milit. antiq.* a shield formed of twisted osiers (like a hurdle or the panniers of a horse), used for the protection of archers, who stuck it in the ground before them.

Pannier, Pannier-man (pan'i-ėr, pan'i-ėr-man), *n.* [From L. *panarius*, one who deals in bread. See PANNIER.] A name formerly given to the man who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellars, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, wound the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell at the inns of court. It is now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall of the inns at the time of dinner.

Pannikel,† Pannikell† (pan'i-kel), *n.* [Dim. from L.L. *panna*, a pan. See PAN.] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head. *Spenser.*

Pannikin (pan'i-kin), *n.* A small pan or cup. 'Drink small beer out of tin *pannikins.*' *Thackeray.*

Panning-out (pan'ing-out), *n.* In *gold digging*, the washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust. Successive supplies of water are admitted into the pan or cradle, which is shaken or rocked so that much of the mud and debris is mixed with the water and is poured out along with it, the gold sinking to or remaining at the bottom. After several such successive washings the residuum is examined for gold.

Pannose (pan'nōz), *a.* [L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag.] In *bot.* having the texture of coarse cloth.

Panomphean (pan-om-fē'an), *n.* [Gr. *panomphaios*, sender of all ominous voices, author of all divination—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *omphē*, divine voice, oracle.] Uttering divinations or ominous and prophetic voices; inspiring oracles; divining: an epithet of Jupiter. [Rare.]

> We want no half-gods, *panomphean* Joves. *E. B. Browning.*

Panophobia (pan-ō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *Pan*, the deity, and *phobos*, fear.] That kind of melancholy which is chiefly characterized by universal and groundless fears. *Dunglison.*

Panoplied (pan'ō-plid), *a.* Having a panoply or full suit of armour.

Panoply (pan'ō-pli), *n.* [Gr. *panoplia*—*pan*, all, and *opla*, arms.] Complete armour of defence; a full suit of armour.

> We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray.*

> We cannot look upon the sportive exercises for which the genius of Milton ungirds itself without catching a glimpse of the terrible *panoply* which it is accustomed to wear. *Macaulay.*

Panopticon (pa-nop'ti-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and the root *op*, future *opsomai*, to see; Fr. *panoptique.*] 1. A term invented by Jeremy Bentham to designate his prisons of supervision, the principle of which is that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them.—2. An exhibition room for novelties, &c. *Art Journal.*

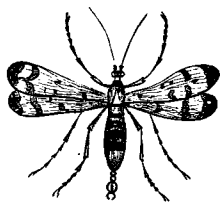
Panorama (pan-ō-rā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, view, from *horaō*, to see.] 1. A complete or entire view.—2. A picture in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder. When a painting of this kind is well executed its truth is such as to produce a complete illusion. No other method of representing objects is so well calculated to give an exact idea of the general appearance of a country or city as seen all round from a single point.

Panoramic (pan-ō-ram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.—*Panoramic camera*, in *photog.* a form of camera in which pictures may be taken upon one flat plate, including an angle of 90°, or more if required, without introducing the defects due to oblique pencils, such as distortion, indistinctness, &c.—*Panoramic lens*, in *photog.* a lens intended for taking views which include 90° or more of angular extent.

Panoramical (pan-ō-ram'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Panoramic.*

Panorpa (pa-nor'pa), *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family Panorpidæ (which see).

Panorpidæ (pa-nor'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [From the genus *Panorpa*—Gr. *pan*, all, *horpē* or *harpē*, a sickle or scimitar.] A family of neuropterous insects, the type of which is the *Panorpa communis*, or scorpion-fly. It has a long, curiously articulated anal appendage, somewhat resembling the tail of a scorpion, and hence its common name.



Scorpion-fly (*Panorpa communis*).

Panotype (pan'ō-tīp), *n.* In *photog.* a collodion picture. *E. H. Knight.*

Panpharmacon (pan-fär'ma-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *pharmakon*, a medicine.] A universal medicine. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pan-presbyterian (pan'pres-bi-tē"ri-an), *a.* Relating to an assembly of representatives of those who hold Presbyterian views from all parts of the world.

Pansclavic (pan-sklā'vik), *a.* The same as *Panslavic.*

Pansclavism (pan-sklā'vizm), *n.* The same as *Panslavism.*

Pansclavonian, Panslavonian (pan-sla-vō'ni-an, pan-sla-vō'ni-an), *a.* The same as *Panslavic.*

Panshon (pan'shon), *n.* An earthenware vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, used for holding milk and various other purposes. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Panslavic (pan-slav'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and E. *Slavic.*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races.

Panslavism (pan-slav'izm), *n.* A scheme or movement for the amalgamation of all the Slavic races into one confederacy, having a common language, polity, and literature.

Pansophical (pan-sof'i-kal), *a.* [See PANSOPHY.] Pretending to have a knowledge of everything.

Pansophy (pan'sō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *sophia*, wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. *Hartlib.* [Rare.]

Panspermatist (pan-spėr'ma-tist), *n.* Same as *Panspermist.*

Panspermist (pan'spėr-mist), *n.* An opponent of the doctrine of spontaneous generation; one who maintains that monads or organisms appearing in infusions are developed from germs (*spermata*) in the atmosphere or in the infusion; one who maintains the doctrine of panspermy.

Panspermy (pan'spėr-mi), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *sperma*, seed, germ.] The doctrine that all the microscopic organisms appearing in infusions, such as Bacteria and Infusoria, are due simply to the fact that the atmosphere, and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs, which, on finding favourable conditions, become developed into living things; the doctrine that living organisms can spring only from living parents; biogenesis.

Pan's-pipes (panz-pīpz), *n. pl.* One of the most ancient and simple of musical instruments, made of reeds or tubes of different lengths, stopped at the bottom, and fastened together, and blown into by the mouth at the top. Called also *Pandean Pipes.*

Panstereorama (pan-ster'ē-ō-rā"ma), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *stereos*, solid, and *horaō*, to see.] A model, in rilievo, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other substance.

Pansway (pans'wā), *n.* [Hind. *panswah*, *panshway.*] A small boat used on the Ganges and Hooghly with an awning of matting over the stern. *Cyc. of India.* Written also *Panchway.*

Pansy (pan'zi), *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, heart's-ease, from *penser*, to think, from L. *pensare*, to weigh, to ponder, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, to cause to hang down, to weigh.] One of the names applied to the garden varieties of *Viola tricolor.* 'There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts.' *Shak.* Called also *Heart's-ease*, *Violet.* See HEART'S-EASE, VIOLA.

Pant (pant), *v. i.* [From or closely connected with Fr. *panteler*, O.Fr. *pantoier*, to pant, to gasp, to throb; Pr. *panteiar*, to be breathless; O.Fr. *pantois*, panting, a being out of breath; comp. W. *pant*, down, a hollow or depression; *pantu*, to sink, but the meaning of these words seems too different.] 1. To breathe quickly or in a laborious manner, as after exertion, or from excited eagerness; to gasp. '*I pant* for life.' *Shak.*

> Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

2. To throb or heave with unusual violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after hard labour. 'The *panting* sides of this poor jade.' *Shak.*

> Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

3. To be at the last gasp; to languish.

> The whispering breeze
> *Pants* on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long eagerly; to desire ardently.

> Who *pants* for glory, finds but short repose. *Pope.*

> As the hart *panteth* after the water-brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God. Ps. xlii. 1.

5. † To recover breath; to breathe after exertion. *Shak.*

Pant (pant), *n.* 1. A quick, short, respiration; a gasp.—2. Palpitation of the heart. 'Leap thou . . . to my heart, and there ride on the *pants* triumphing.' *Shak.*

Pant (pant), *v. t.* 1. To expire in pants or with panting; to breathe forth in a laboured or panting manner; to gasp out.

> There is a cavern where my spirit
> Was *panted* forth in anguish, whilst thy pain
> Made my heart mad. *Shelley.*

2. † To long for; to be eager after. 'Then shall hearts *pant* thee.' *Herbert.*

Pant (pant), *n.* A public well in the street of a town or village. [Local.]

Pantable† (pan'ta-bl), *n.* A pantofle.

> What pride equal to his (the pope's) making kings kiss his *pantables!* *Sir E. Sandys.*

Pantacosm (pan'ta-kozm), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *kosmos*, world.] Same as *Cosmolabe* (which see).

Pantagamy (pan-tag'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *gamos*, marriage.] That peculiar domestic relation existing between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and socialist communities in the United States, more specifically among the Perfectionists, by which every man is at once the husband and brother of every woman, and every woman the wife and sister of every man. Called also *Complex Marriage* (which see under MARRIAGE).

Pantagogue (pan'ta-gog), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *agō*, to expel.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

Pantagraph (pan'ta-graf), *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

Pantagraphic, Pantagraphical (pan-ta-graf'ik, pan-ta-graf'ik-al), *a.* See PANTOGRAPHIC.

Pantagruelism (pan-tag'rų-el-izm), *n.* [*Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais.] 1. A humorous contemplation of life; cynical humour.—2. A depreciatory term for the profession of medicine. *Southey.*

Pantaleone (pan'ta-lē-ō"nē), *n.* [From the inventor's name.] A musical instrument invented early in the eighteenth century, with numerous strings of gut and metal, played on with two small sticks like the dulcimer.

Pantalets (pan'ta-lets), *n. pl.* [Dim. from *pantaloon.*] A kind of long drawers for women and girls. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pantaloon (pan-ta-lön'), *n.* [As applied to the stage character it means literally one who wears a Venetian dress, as applied to the garment it means Venetian hose or trousers. The Venetians were nicknamed *Pantalones* (*Pantaloni*) after their patron saint *Pantalone* or *Pantaleon.*] 1. A character in the old Italian comedy; so called, from his Venetian dress. It is to this character Shakspere alludes in his Seven Ages.

> The sixth age shifts

Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacle on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
As You Like It act ii. sc. 7.

2. In the *modern pantomime*, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, and his aider and abettor in all his comic villanies.—3. *pl.* Originally a garment consisting of breeches and stockings in one; in more modern times a sort of tight-fitting breeches fastened round the lower calf; now, trousers.

Pantaloonery (pan-ta-lōn'ėr-i), *n.* The character or tricks of a pantaloon; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *C. Lamb.*

Pantamorph (pan'ta-morf), *n.* [See PANTAMORPHIC.] That which assumes or exists in all shapes.

Pantamorphic (pan-ta-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *pas, panta*, all, and *morphē*, form.] Taking all forms.

Pantascopic (pan-ta-skop'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *skopeō*, to view.] *Lit.* all-viewing. —*Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°, upon a flat plate, with a common view lens, by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument.

Pantechnetheca (pan-tek'nē-thē"ka), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, *technē*, art, and *thēkē*, repository.] Same as *Pantechnicon*.

Pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *technē*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

Panter (pant'ėr), *n.* One that pants 'Cements the bleeding *panter*'s wounds.' *Congreve.*

Panter† (pant'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *pantière*, from O.Fr. *pante*, Ir. *painte*, a string, lace, cord; or from L. *panther*, Gr. *panthēron*, a kind of net, from *pan*, all, and *thēr*, a wild beast.] A net. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Panter† (pan'tėr), *n.* A keeper of the pantry.

Panter† (pan'tėr), *n.* A panther.

Pantess (pant'es), *n.* [O.Fr. *pantais, pantois.* See PANT.] A difficulty of breathing, to which hawks are subject. *Ainsworth.*

Pantheism (pan'thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God, whence *theism*.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe, man included, is God, or simply modes or manifestations of God.

Pantheist (pan'thē-ist), *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; one who identifies God with the universe, or the universe with God.

Pantheistic, Pantheistical (pan-thē-ist'ik, pan-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.

Towards the *pantheistic* aspect of Deity we are especially led by the philosophic contemplation of His agency in external nature. *Dr. Carpenter.*

—*Pantheistic statues* and *figures*, in *sculp.* statues which bear the symbols of several deities together.

Pantheistically (pan-thē-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner or from the point of view of a pantheist. 'Regarded *pantheistically*.' *J. A. Froude.*

Pantheologist (pan-thē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

Pantheology (pan-thē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, *theos*, a god, and *logos*, discourse.] A system of theology comprehending all religions, and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of divinity.

Pantheon (pan'thē-on), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 188 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 103 feet wide.—2. All the divinities collectively worshipped by a people; as, one of the divinities of the Greek *pantheon*.—3. A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people; as, Tooke's *Pantheon*.

Panther (pan'thėr), *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr. *panthēr;* comp. Skr. *pundarīka*, a leopard.] A ferocious digitigrade carnivore, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Asia and Africa. The panther is now supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of the leopard, differing from it only in its larger size and darker colour. The name panther (in vulgar language *painter*) is given to the puma in America.

Pantheress (pan'thėr-es), *n.* A female panther; hence, *fig.* a fierce beauty.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed *pantheress* to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*

Pantherine (pan'thėr-īn), *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

Pantile (pan'tīl), *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile with a hollow surface of an ogee or gutter shape, the down-bent edge of the one tile when laid on a roof covering the upturned edge of the other.

Pantingly (pant'ing-li), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of 'father,' *Pantingly* forth, as if it pressed her heart. *Shak.*

Pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, *kratos*, power.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position. 2. The principle of such a scheme or community.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quart. Rev.*

Pantisocrat (pan-tis'o-krat), *n.* Same as *Pantisocratist*. *Southey.*

Pantisocratic (pan-tis'o-krat"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

Pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'rat-ist), *n.* One who accepts or favours the principles of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

Pantler (pant'lėr), *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pain*, L. *panis*, bread. The *l* has perhaps been acquired through the influence of *butler*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shak.*

Pantochronometer (pan'tō-kro-nom"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sundial, and the universal time-dial, and which performs the offices of all three.

Pantofle (pan-tō'fl), *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*, It. *pantofola*, a slipper; according to Mahn, from Upper German *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather *band* to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragic *pantofles* of red velvet and gold. *Peacham.*

Pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument consisting of four limbs joined together, and so constructed that by means of it drawings, maps, plans, and the like, can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged. It is made in a variety of forms. Spelled also *Pantagraph, Pentegraph.*

Pantographic (pan-tō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pantograph.

Pantography (pan-tog'ra-fi), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pantological (pan-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pantology.

Pantologist (pan-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

Pantology (pan-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

Pantometer (pan-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *panta*, all, and *metreō*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. *Bailey.*

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos—pas, pan*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] 1.† A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by mimicry—gestures, movements, and posturings. 'Those *pantomimes* who vary action with the times.' *Hudibras.*—2. A theatrical entertainment formerly given in dumb show; hence, dumb show generally.—3. A popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season. It commonly consists of two parts, the first, or burlesque, being founded on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music; the second part, or harlequinade, is almost wholly taken up with the tricks of the clown and pantaloon, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

Pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *a.* Representing only in mute action.

Pantomimic, Pantomimical (pan-tō-mim'-ik, pan-tō-mim'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantomimically (pan-tō-mim'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

Pantomimist (pan'tō-mīm-ist), *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Panton, Panton-shoe (pan'ton, pan'ton-shō), *n.* [Prov. G. *pantine*, a wooden shoe; akin *patten*.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pantophagist (pan-tof'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *phagō*, to eat.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food.

Pantophagous (pan-tof'a-gus), *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantophagy (pan-tof'a-ji), *n.* The habit or power of eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Pantopoda (pan-top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] Same as *Podosomata*.

Pantry (pan'tri), *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis*, Fr. *pain*, bread, whence also *panier*.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

Pants (pants), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of *Pantaloons*. 'The things named *pants*, . . . a word not made for gentlemen, but gents.' *O. W. Holmes.* [Trivial.]

Panurgy (pan'ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia—pan*, all, and *ergon*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

Panyard† (pan'yārd), *n.* A pannier. *Pepys.*

Panym† (pā'nim), *n.* Same as *Painim. Palsgrave.*

Pap (pap), *n.* [Comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple, from root of *pasco*, Skr. *pā*, to feed.] 1. A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden.*—2. A round hill resembling a pap or nipple; as, the *Paps* of Jura.

Pap (pap), *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, L. *papa*, probably from an infantile cry.] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.—*To give pap with a hatchet*, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner. *Lyly.*

Pap (pap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *papped;* ppr. *papping*. To feed with pap. *Beau. & Fl.*

Papa (pa-pä'), *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—L. Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa, pappa*, Gr. *pappa;* comp. *mama, mamma*. In 2 the word is the same as *pope*.] 1. Father: a word used by children.—2. (pä'pä). A Greek parish priest. 'Every *papa* or priest.' *Rycaut.*

Papable (pā'pa-bl), *a.* Capable of being made a pope. *Puttenham.* [Rare.]

Papacy (pā'pa-si), *n.* [L.L. *papatia*, the papacy, from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. 2. The succession of popes; the popes collectively.

Papagay (pap'a-gā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papagayo*, a parrot.] Same as *Popinjay*.

Papal (pā'pal), *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Of or belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome, or to popedom; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—*Papal crown* or *triple crown*. See TIARA.

Papalin† (pā'pal-in), *n.* A papist. *Bp. Lavington.*

Papalist (pā'pal-ist), *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines; a papist. *Baxter.*

Papality† (pā'pal-i-ti), *n.* Same as *Papalty*. *Jul. Berners.*

Papalize (pā'pal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *papalized;* ppr. *papalizing*. To make papal.

Papalize (pā'pal-īz), *v.i.* pret. *papalized;* ppr. *papalizing*. To conform to popery. *Cowper.*

Papally (pā'pal-li), *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papalty† (pā'pal-ti), *n.* The papacy. 'The decrepit *papalty*.' *Milton.*

Papaphobia (pā-pa-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, father, bishop, pope, and *phobos*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the pope or of popery.

Paparchy (pā'pär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *papas*, pope, and *archō*, to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule. *North Brit. Rev.*

Papaver (pa-pā′vėr), *n.* [L., a poppy.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Papaveraceæ. This genus usually has two convex deciduous sepals, four petals, and numerous stamens; the capsule is obovate, one-celled, opening under the crown of the stigmas with short valves; the flowers are large and showy, usually red or white, but last only a short time. It consists of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juice. There are about fourteen species, chiefly found in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, but few of them are remarkable for any useful properties. *P. Rhœas*, the common red poppy, so familiar a plant in this country, yields the syrup of red poppies of the British Pharmacopœia. *P. somniferum* (the opium poppy) is common in gardens in Britain, and is probably a native of Asia Minor or of Central Asia. There are two distinct varieties, the red or violet flowered and black-seeded, and the white-flowered with white seeds, called by some *P. officinale*. This poppy is cultivated on the Continent and elsewhere on account of its seeds, which yield a bland oil much esteemed, and on account of the capsules, from which opium is obtained. On the latter account it is extensively cultivated in Turkey and Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India. See OPIUM.

Papaveraceæ (pa-pā′vėr-ā″sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Papaver*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of plants, belonging to the polypetalous division of the exogenous class. It contains about 160 species, mostly natives of the temperate region of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth herbs, rarely shrubs, with alternate often cut leaves, and solitary handsome flowers. See PAPAVER.

Papaveraceous (pa-pā′vėr-ā″shus), *a.* Pertaining to the poppy or Papaveraceæ.

Papaverine (pa-pav′ėr-in), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$.) An alkaloid contained in opium.

Papaverous (pa-pā′vėr-us), *a.* Having the qualities of the poppy. *Sir T. Browne.*

Papaw (pa-pą′), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.] 1. A tree indigenous to south America, of the genus Carica, the *C. Papaya;* also, its fruit. It is now widely cultivated in tropical countries, and was at one time supposed to be a native of the East Indies. It grows to the height of 18 or 20 feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. The juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge; the powder of the seed even answers the same purpose. The juice of the tree or its fruit, or an infusion of it, has the singular property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and this is even said to be effected by hanging the meat among the branches.—2. The papaw of North America is *Asimina triloba*, nat. order Anonaceæ; it produces a sweet edible fruit.

Papaw (*Carica Papaya*).

Papaw-tree (pa-pą′trē), *n.* See PAPAW.

Papayaceæ (pap-a-yā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See PAPAW.] A nat. order of exogenous plants, so named from *Carica Papaya*, the principal species. It consists of the genus Carica alone, and is remarkable for having monopetalous male flowers and polypetalous females, and for its simple unbranched stems, growing only by the gradual development of a terminal bud. See PAPAW.

Pap-boat (pap′bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped variety of sauce-boat, used for feeding infants. *Dickens.*

Pape (pāp), *n.* [O.E. and Sc.] A spiritual father; a priest; specifically, the pope.

> The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot, that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he beat him. *W. Carr.*

Papelard,† *n.* [Fr.] A dissembler; a flatterer; a hypocrite. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Papelardie,† *n.* [Fr.] Hypocrisy; flattery. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Paper (pā′pėr), *n.* [Fr. *papier*, It. *papiro*, from L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyros*, an Egyptian reed, from the inner bark of which a kind of writing paper was anciently made in Egypt.] 1. A thin and flexible substance of various colours, but most commonly white, used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. It is manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding. Rags form the staple and most desirable material for paper-making, but upwards of 400 different materials are in use for the same purpose. Paper is also extensively remade from old printed or written paper. Till the early part of the nineteenth century all paper was made by hand in moulds of various sizes. Of hand-made writing and drawing papers the largest size made—called 'antiquarian'—is $52\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and through numerous sizes it passes to the smallest—called 'pott'—$15\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Machine-made paper is, however, made in a continuous sheet, while its breadth is only limited by the breadth of the machine on which it is made. All important newspapers or other periodicals are now printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut till after it is printed. The machine-making of paper has to a great extent rendered obsolete the old distinctions of size which prevailed when only hand moulds were used; machines for cutting the 'webs' of paper accurately to any size being in use. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are—writing and printing papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting and filtering papers; while some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper-maker's work, as lithographic paper, copying paper, tracing paper, &c.—2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of paper.

> 'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking *paper*. *Locke.*

3. A single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal.

> To you all readers turn, and they can look
> Pleased in a *paper*, who abhor a book. *Crabbe.*

4. An essay or article on some subject; a dissertation on some special topic; as, a *paper* on monumental brasses.—5. Any written or printed document or instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, or the like.

> They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.: used collectively.

> The bank discounted, and had gone on for years discounting, their *paper*. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

7. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.—8. Free passes to a place of entertainment; as, the manager gives any amount of *paper;* also, the persons admitted by the pass; as, the house was filled with *paper.*—*Fossil paper*, a variety of asbestos (which see).—*Laid paper.* See LAID.—*Parchment paper*, paper prepared from ordinary unsized paper by dipping it for a few seconds in a liquid consisting of one part of water and two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol at a temperature of 60° Fahr., then washing it in cold water, and removing the last traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It is, like parchment, tough, translucent, highly polished, and almost impermeable to water. Called also *Papyrin.*—*Tissue paper.* See TISSUE.—*Waste paper*, used paper, fit only for re-manufacturing purposes.—*Wove paper.* See WOVE.

Paper (pā′pėr), *a.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper.—2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements without really existing; as, a *paper* army.—3. Thin; slight; frail.

> There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

—*Paper baron, paper lord*, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy, as a life-peer, a law-judge, &c.—*Paper chase*, the game of 'hare-and-hounds.'—*Paper cigar*, a cigarette. *Dickens.*

Paper (pā′pėr), *v.t.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings.

> It had not been *papered* or painted, hadn't Todgers's, within the memory of man. *Dickens.*

2. To fold or inclose in paper.—3.† To register; to note or set down on paper. *Shak.*

Paper-book (pā′pėr-bųk), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

Paper-clip (pā′pėr-klip), *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.

Paper-coal (pā′pėr-kōl), *n.* A variety of tertiary lignite, so named from its splitting into films or leaves not thicker than paper. Paper-coal is composed of masses of compressed leaves, and the venation and reticulation are in many cases apparent. When burnt it emits an extremely offensive odour.

Paper-currency (pā′pėr-ku-ren-si), *n.* Same as *Paper-money.*

Paper-cutter (pā′pėr-kut-ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, &c.—2. Same as *Paper-knife.*

Paper-day (pā′pėr-dā), *n.* In *common law courts*, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument.

Paper-faced (pā′pėr-fāst), *a.* Having a face as white as paper. 'Thou *paper-faced* villain.' *Shak.*

Paper-file (pā′pėr-fil), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers in a pack.

Paper-folder (pā′pėr-fōld-ėr), *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like that of a blunt knife, used in folding and cutting paper. Called also *Paper-knife.*

Paper-glosser (pā′pėr-glos-ėr), *n.* A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

Paper-hanger (pā′pėr-hang-ėr), *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.

Paper-hangings (pā′pėr-hang-ingz), *n. pl.* Paper, variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.: so called because they form a substitute for the ancient hangings of cloth or tapestry.

Paper-knife (pā′pėr-nīf), *n.* Same as *Paper-folder.*

Paper-maker (pā′pėr-māk-ėr), *n.* One that manufactures paper.

Paper-making (pā′pėr-māk-ing), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.

Paper-marbler (pā′pėr-mär-blėr), *n.* One who veins or marbles paper for book-binding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes.

Paper-mill (pā′pėr-mil), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

Paper-money (pā′pėr-mun-i), *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a government or by a bank.

> There are several sorts of *paper-money*, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. *Adam Smith.*

Paper-mulberry (pā′pėr-mul-be-ri), *n.* A small tree of nat. order Moraceæ, *Broussonetia papyrifera.* It is so named because the Japanese and the Chinese manufacture a kind of paper from its inner bark. Called also *Paper-tree.*

Paper-muslin (pā′pėr-muz-lin), *n.* Glazed muslin used for linings and the like.

Paper-nautilus (pā′pėr-nạ-ti-lus), *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. See ARGONAUT.

Paper-office (pā′pėr-of-fis), *n.* 1. An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers are kept.—2. An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Paper-reed (pā′pėr-rēd), *n.* Papyrus (which see).

Paper-ruler (pā′pėr-rō-lėr), *n.* One who or an instrument which traces straight lines on paper for various purposes.

Paper-sailor (pā′pėr-sā-lėr), *n.* Same as *Paper-nautilus.*

Paper-shade (pā′pėr-shād), *n.* A cover or shade for a table-lamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a gas-light burner, to moderate the intense light. *Simmonds.*

Paper-stainer (pā′pėr-stān-ėr), *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.

Paper-tree (pā′pėr-trē), *n.* Same as *Paper-mulberry.*

Paper-weight (pā′pėr-wāt), *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to prevent them being blown away or otherwise misplaced.

Papery (pā′pėr-i), *a.* Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper.

Papescent (pa-pes'ent), *a.* [From *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Arbuthnot.*

Papess (pā'pes), *n.* A female pope. *Bp. Hall.*

Papeterie (pă-pe-trē), *n.* [Fr.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.

Paphian (pā'fi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Paphos*, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus (Aphrodite), and having a celebrated temple to her. Hence, (*a*) pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites. (*b*) Venereal.

Paphian (pā'fi-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian.—2. A prostitute. *Brewer.*

Papier mâché (păp-yā mă-shā), *n.* [Fr.] A material composed principally of paper, to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities. It is usually prepared by pulping any kind or mixture of different kinds of paper into a mass of a doughy consistence, which is moulded into various forms, as tea-trays, snuff-boxes, &c.

Papilio (pa-pil'i-ō), *n.* [L., a butterfly.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, comprising numerous species of the diurnal tribes. The *P. machaon* is the swallow-tail butterfly, one of the most elegant and the largest of our indigenous species, the female frequently measuring upwards of 3 inches in expanse of wing. The general colour of the wing is black, relieved by bold yellow markings. From the posterior margin of the wings an acute 'tail' projects, which has been fancifully compared to the outer tail-feathers of the swallow—hence the name. This butterfly is very rare in the northern counties.

Papilionaceæ (pa-pil'i-ō-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] A name given to the principal sub-order of leguminous plants, from the fancied resemblance of the expanded superior petals to the wings of a butterfly. The garden pea offers a familiar example of this structure. See LEGUMINOSÆ.

Papilionaceous (pa-pil'i-ō-nā"shus), *a.* 1. Resembling the butterfly.—2. In *bot.* having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum *s*, two lateral petals called alæ or wings *w*, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel *k*.

Papilionaceous Blossom.

Papilionidæ (pa-pil'i-on"i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lepidopterous insects, of which the genus Papilio is the type. It comprehends the diurnal butterflies, and answers to the group Diurna of the large-winged butterflies.

Papilla (pa-pil'la), *n.* pl. **Papillæ** (pa-pil'lē). [L. See PAP.] 1. A small pap or nipple; specifically, a nipple of the breast; also, one of the small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, as the tongue, formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves.—2. In *bot.* a small elongated protuberance; a nipple-shaped projection.

Papillary (pap'il-la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the papilla or nipple; resembling the nipple; covered with papillæ; papillose.—*Papillary glands*, in *bot.* a species of glands resembling the papillæ of the tongue. They occur in many of the Labiatæ.

Papillate (pap'il-lāt), *v.i.* pret. *papillated*; ppr. *papillating*. To grow into a nipple or assume a similar form.

Papillate (pap'il-lāt), *a.* Covered with soft tubercles or papillæ.

Papillate (pap'il-lāt), *v.t.* To form or cover with papillæ or nipple-like protuberances. 'Something covered by numerous small prominences, as the *papillated* surface of an ordinary counterpane.' *H. Spencer.*

Papilliform (pa-pil'li-form), *a.* [L. *papilla*, a nipple, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nipple; as, a *papilliform* matrix.

Papillose (pap'il-lōs), *a.* Same as *Papillary.*

Papillote (pap'il-lōt), *n.* [Fr.] A small piece of paper on which ladies roll up their hair; a curl-paper.

> O Lion, you that made a noise,
> And shook a mane in *papillotes*. *Tennyson.*

Papillous (pa-pil'lus), *a.* Papillary.

Papion (pap'i-on), *n.* [Mod. L. *papio*, from Fr. *babouin*, a baboon.] *Cynocephalus Sphinx*, a species of the dog-headed baboons, akin to the mandril, to which great reverence was paid in ancient Egypt. Selected individuals were kept near the temples and liberally fed. Many mummied forms of these baboons have been found in the temple caves of Egypt.

Papisht (pā'pish), *n.* A papist. 'And they say he's a *papish*, too, forsooth.' *Cowley.*

Papism† (pā'pizm), *n.* [From Fr. *pape*, pope.] Popery. *Bp. Bedell.*

Papist (pā'pist), *n.* [Fr. *papiste*; from Fr. *pape*, L. *papa*, pope.] A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the Church of Rome: used contemptuously.

Papistic, Papistical (pā-pis'tik, pā-pis'tik-al), *a.* Popish: pertaining to popery; adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies: used contemptuously.

Papistically (pā-pis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a papistical manner.

Papistry (pā'pist-ri), *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome: used contemptuously.

Papized† (pā'pīzd), *a.* Conformed to Popery. *Fuller.*

Papoose, Pappoose (pa-pōs', pap-pōs'), *n.* Among the native Indians of North America, a babe or young child.

Pappea (pap'i-a), *n.* A genus of Sapindaceæ, the only species of which is *P. capensis*, a small tree about 20 feet high, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. A vinous beverage and excellent vinegar are prepared from its fruit, and an eatable though slightly purgative oil is extracted from the seeds. Its trunk affords a handsome wood, used for making small articles of furniture, &c.

Pappose, Pappous (pap'ōs, pap'us), *a.* [From L. *pappus*, Gr. *pappos*, down.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c.

Pappus (pap'us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *pappos*, an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hairs.] In *bot.* the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels; a particular form of calyx in composite plants, which exists in the form of a rudimentary cap, or membranous coronet, or of slender hairs, or in some other similar condition. The down of the dandelion is a familiar instance of *pappus* in a state of beautiful division resembling fine feathers.

Pappy (pap'i), *a.* Like pap; soft; succulent. 'Tender and *pappy* flesh.' *Burnet.*

Papuan (pap'ū-an), *n.* and *a.* One of or pertaining to a race of a dark brown colour, inhabiting the Indian Archipelago, so called from the Island of *Papua* or New Guinea.

Papula (pap'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Papulæ** (pap'ū-lē). [L.] A pimple; a small elevation of the cuticle not containing a fluid nor suppurating, commonly terminating in scurf.

Papular, Papulose (pap'ū-lėr, pap'ū-lōs), *a.* Of or belonging to, resembling, or covered with papulæ or pimples.

Papulous (pap'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *Papular.*

Papyraceous, Papyrean (pap-i-rā'shus, pa-pir'ē-an), *a.* Belonging to the papyrus or to papyri; made of or resembling papyrus or paper.

Papyrine (pap'i-rin), *n.* See *Parchment Paper* under PAPER.

Papyrus (pa-pī'rus), *n.* [See PAPER.] 1. A cyperaceous plant, the *Papyrus antiquorum*, found in the south of Italy and elsewhere, but especially in the valley of the Nile, the soft flower-stems of which afforded the most ancient material for writing upon. Another species, *P. corymbosus*, or *P. Pangorei*, is much used in India for making mats. 2. One of the written scrolls made of the papyrus found in various places, but more especially in Egypt.

Egyptian Papyrus (*Papyrus antiquorum*).

Par (pär), *n.* [L. *par*, equal, whence *pair* and *peer*.] State of equality; equality in circumstances or in value.—*Par*, in *com.* is the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price, or *at par.*—*Above par*, at a premium.—*Below par*, at a discount.—*Par of exchange*, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

Par (pär), *n.* Same as *Parr.*

Para. A Greek preposition used as a prefix in words of Greek origin, and signifying position close to, near, side by side, and hence correspondence of parts, as in *para*llel, *para*ble, &c.; also, out of, beyond, or on the other side, &c.

Para (pā'rā), *n.* [Turk., from Per. *pârah* or *pâreh*, a piece.] The name of a small Turkish coin; it is the fortieth part of a piastre, and varies much in value, owing to the debased and complicated condition of the Turkish coinage. It is equal to about $\frac{1}{16}d.$ sterling in Turkey, and $\frac{1}{40}d.$ sterling in Egypt.

Parable† (pär'a-bl), *a.* [L. *parabilis*, from *paro*, *paratum*, to prepare, provide.] Capable of being procured.

> They were not well-wishers unto *parable* physick, remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Sir T. Browne.*

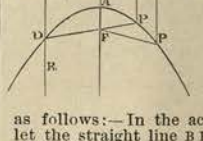
Parable (par'a-bl), *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*, from Gr. *parabolē*, from *paraballō*, to throw beside, to compare—prefix *para*, beside, and *ballō*, to throw.] Originally, a comparison or similitude; now, specifically, a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue by narrating events which, though fictitious, might have happened in nature. The word is also employed in Scripture to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed, a visible type or emblem.

> Shall not all these take up a *parable* against him, and a taunting proverb against him, and say, Woe to him that increaseth that which is not his! how long? and to him that ladeth himself with thick clay! Hab. ii. 6.
>
> I will open my mouth in a *parable*; I will utter dark sayings of old. Ps. lxxviii. 2.
>
> Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God; but unto them that are without, all these things are done in *parables*. Mark iv. 11.
>
> And his disciples came unto him, saying, Declare unto us the *parable* of the tares. Mat. xiii. 36.

Parable (par'a-bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parabled*; ppr. *parabling*. To represent by a parable.

> That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled*. *Milton.*

Parabola (pa-rab'ō-la), *n.* [Gr. *parabolē*, so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone. See PARABLE.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, described on a plane surface as follows:—In the accompanying figure let the straight line B H, and the point F without it, be given in position; then if, in the same plane with B H and F, any point P so move that P G, its perpendicular distance from the given line, is always equal to P F, its distance from the given point, the line P A D described by the moving point is a parabola. The given line B H is called the *directrix*, and the given point F, the *focus*. The line F A C, drawn through the focus, perpendicular to B H, is called the *axis*, or *principal diameter*, and any line D R, parallel to it is called a *diameter*. The parabola is the curve in which a cannon ball or other projectile would move, were it not for the resistance of the air; and hence the connection of the parabola with the general theory of projectiles.



Parabole (pa-rab'ō-lē), *n.* [See PARABLE.] In *rhet.* similitude; comparison.

Parabolic (pa-ra-bol'ik), *a.* 1. Having the form or outline of a parabola; pertaining to or resembling a parabola; as, a *parabolic* curve; a *parabolic* conoid.—*Parabolic conoid*, the solid generated by the rotation of the parabola about its axis.—*Parabolic curve*, an algebraic curve, of which the equation is of the form of $y=a+bx+cx^2+dx^3+$&c. Curves of this kind are frequently employed for the purpose of representing a number of observations, or for approximating to the areas of other curves.—*Parabolic spindle*, a solid generated by the rotation of the portion of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about such ordinate.—*Parabolic spiral* or *helicoid*. See HELICOID.—2. Pertaining to a parable; parabolical.

Parabolical (pa-ra-bol'ik-al), *a.* Parabolic; of the nature of a parable; having the character of a parable. 'A *parabolical* description.' *South.*

Parabolically (pa-ra-bol'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. By way of parable.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no liberal inference. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

Paraboliform (pa-ra-bol'i-form), *a.* Having the form of a parabola. 'A *paraboliform* curve.' *Harris.*

Parabolist (pa-rab'ō-list), *n.* A writer or narrator of parables. *Boothroyd.*

Paraboloid (pa-rab'ol-oid), *n.* [*Parabola*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

Paraboloidal (par'a-bo-loid''al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

Paracelsian (par-a-sel'si-an), *n.* A physician who follows the practice of *Paracelsus*, a Swiss physician of celebrity who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

Paracelsian (par-a-sel'si-an), *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

Paracelsist (par-a-sel'sist), *n.* A Paracelsian.

Paracentesis (par'a-sen-tē''sis), *n.* [Gr. *parakentēsis—para*, through, and *kenteō*, to pierce.] In *surg.* the perforation of a cavity of the body either with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping, as for ovarian dropsy. *Dunglison.*

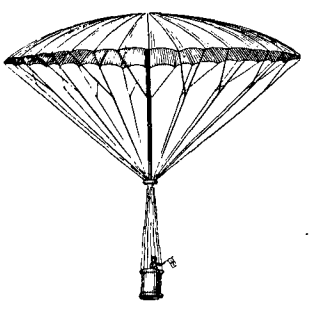
Paracentric, Paracentrical (par-a-sen'-trik, par-a-sen'trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] Deviating from circularity; going out of the strict curve which would form a circle.—*Paracentric curve*, or *paracentric*, in *geom.* a curve having this property, that a body descending along it by the force of gravity will approach to, or recede from, a *centre* or fixed point by equal distances in equal times.—*Paracentric motion* or *velocity*, in *astron.* the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion reckoned in any other direction.

Paracentric (par-a-sen'trik), *n.* Same as *Paracentric Curve.* See the adjective.

Parachronism (pa-rak'ron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be.

Parachrose (par'a-krōs), *a.* [Gr. *parachrōsis*, false colouring—*para*, beside, beyond, and *chrōsis*, a colouring.] In *mineral.* changing colour by exposure to the weather.

Parachute (par'a-shōt), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] In *ballooning*, an apparatus to prevent rapidity of descent.



Parachute (Garnerin's Parachute descending).

It is usually of an umbrella shape, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, and is attached to a balloon for the purpose of enabling an aëronaut, in case of danger, to drop from his balloon to the ground without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and thus diminishes the velocity of descent. While the balloon is ascending the parachute is like a closed umbrella.

Paraclete (par'a-klēt), *n.* [Gr. *paraklētos*, from *parakaleō—para*, to, and *kaleō*, to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Paraclose (par'a-klōs), *n.* See PARCLOSE.

Paracmastic (par-ak-mas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *akmē*, the highest point.] In *med.* gradually decreasing, as a distemper. *Dunglison.*

Paracresol (par-a-krē'sol), *n.* See CRESOL.

Paracrostic (par-a-kros'tik), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *akrostichos*, acrostic.] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

Paracyanogen (par'a-sī-an''ō-jen), *n.* [Prefix *para*, beside, and *cyanogen*.] A substance formed by heating to redness the brown precipitate formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water or ammonia. It is a dark brown powder. See CYANOGEN.

Parade (pa-rād'), *n.* [Fr. *parade*, show, display, a military parade, &c., from Sp. *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from L. *paro*, *paratus*, to set or place in order, to prepare.] 1. Show; ostentation; display.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*

Nor lacked . . .
Our table small *parade* of garden fruits,
And whortle-berries from the mountain-side.
Wordsworth.

2. That which is displayed or disposed for display; a show; a pompous procession.

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Military display; the assembly and orderly arrangement of troops for show, inspection, or the like.

The cherubim . . . stood armed
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

4. The place where such display or assembly is held.—5. A public walk.—6. Posture of defence; guard. 'When they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard.' *Locke.* [A French idiom.]

Parade (pa-rād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paraded;* ppr. *parading*. 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to made a parade, display, or show of.

There is a superfluity of erudition in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes *paraded* with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season. *Edin. Rev.*

2. To assemble and array or marshal in military order; as, the troops were *paraded* at the usual hour.

Parade (pa-rād'), *v.i.* 1. To assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about in military procession.—2. To walk about for show; to walk to and fro in some public place.

Paradigm (par'a-dim), *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma—para*, and *deigma*, example, from *deiknumi*, to show.] 1. An example; a model. 'The *paradigms* and patterns of all things.' *Cudworth.*—2. In *gram.* an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.—3. In *rhet.* a general term, used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which *parable* and *fable* are species.

Paradigmatic, Paradigmatical (par'a-dig-mat''ik, par'a-dig-mat''ik-al), *a.* Exemplary. 'Those virtues . . . are *paradigmatical*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Paradigmatic (par'a-dig-mat''ik), *n.* In *theol.* a name formerly given to a writer who narrated the lives of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian holiness.

Paradigmatically (par'a-dig-mat''ik-al-li), *adv.* In the way of example.

Paradigmatize (par-a-dig'ma-tīz), *v.t.* To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

Paradisaic, Paradisaical (pa'ra-di-sā''ik, pa'ra-di-sā''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise or what belongs to it.

The *paradisaical* pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing upon the flute and lying with *houris*. *Gray.*

Paradisal, Paradisial (pa'ra-dīs-al, pa-ra-dis'i-al), *a.* Same as *Paradisaic.* [Rare.]

Paradise (pa'ra-dīs), *n.* [L. *paradisus*, from Gr. *paradeisos*, a garden. *Paradeisos* is a Persian word, Zend *pairidaeza*, inclosed—*pairi* (Gr. *peri*), around, and *daeza*, a rampart, bulwark, equivalent to Skr. *deha*, Gr. *teichos*, a wall, rampart. *Littré.*] 1. In *Scrip.* the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation.—2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.—3. Heaven, or the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise*.
Luke xxiii. 43.

4. In *mediæval arch.* (*a*) a small private apartment or study. (*b*) The garden of a convent. (*c*) An open court or area in front of a church. This use of the word has induced the supposition that the name *parvis*, still applied to the same place, is a corruption of *paradise*.

Paradisea (pa-ra-dis'ē-a), *n.* A genus of conirostral birds, the type of the family Paradiseidæ (which see).

Paradisean † (pa-ra-dis'ē-an), *a.* Same as *Paradisiacal.*

Paradised (pa'ra-dīzd), *p.* and *a.* Placed in paradise; enjoying felicity as if in paradise; having the delights of paradise. [Rare.]

Paradiseidæ (pa'ra-di-sē''i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of birds, comprehending the birds of paradise, found chiefly in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, the males of which are remarkable for their splendid plumage. They are very closely allied to the crows. See BIRD OF PARADISE.

Paradisiacal (par'a-di-sī''ak-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to paradise, or to a place of felicity; suitable to or like paradise; paradisaic.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene among groves and gardens. *Pope.*

Paradisian (pa-ra-dis'i-an), *a.* Same as *Paradisiacal.*

Paradisic, Paradisical (pa-ra-dis'ik, pa-ra-dis'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Paradisiacal.*

Parados (par'a-dos), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to defend, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] *Milit.* an elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack in the rear.

Paradox (par'a-doks), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokeō*, to think or suppose.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement or proposition which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth, though, when properly investigated, it may be found to be perfectly well founded. 'Old fond *paradoxes* to make fools laugh.' *Shak.*

A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

—*Mechanical paradox*, a proposition to this effect:—'A part may be cut away from a given beam, so as to make the beam stronger than before.'—*Hydrostatic paradox.* See HYDROSTATIC.

Paradoxal † (par-a-doks'al), *a.* Paradoxical. *Bp. Hall.*

Paradoxical (par-a-doks'ik-al), *a.* 1. Having the nature of a paradox.—2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions: applied to persons.

The proposition appears to me one of the most untenable that ever was advanced by a perverse or *paradoxical* intellect. *Southey.*

Paradoxically (par-a-doks'i-kal-li), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

Paradoxicalness (par-a-doks'i-kal-nes), *n.* State of being paradoxical.

Paradoxology (par'a-doks-ol''o-ji), *n.* [*Paradox*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The use of paradoxes. *Sir T. Browne.*

Paradoxy (par'a-doks-i), *n.* The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge.*

Paradoxure (par-a-dok'sūr), *n.* [*Paradox*, and Gr. *oura*, a tail.] See PALM-CAT.

Paradrome (par'a-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *paradromos—para*, beside, and *dromos*, a running.] In *Gr. antiq.* an uncovered space in which the wrestlers exercised.

Paraffin, Paraffine (par'a-fin), *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resistance to chemical re-agents.] A substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, &c. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalies. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax. The main source of paraffin in the United Kingdom is bituminous shale. Paraffin is a mixture of various hydrocarbons, and receives its name from its remarkable chemical indifference, which is its characteristic feature.

Paraffin-oil (par'a-fin-oil), *n.* The oily matter which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.

Paraffle (pa-raf'l), *n.* [From Fr. *parafe*, a flourish after one's signature.] Ostentatious display. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Parage (pār'āj), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *paraticum*, from L. *par*, equal.] 1. In *law*, equality

of name, blood, or dignity, but more especially of land in a division among heirs.—2.† Birth; parentage. *Chaucer.*

Paragenesis (par-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, side by side with, and *genesis*, generation.] A term applied to the constitution of minerals composed of crystals which have not assumed their normal crystalline structure, either because the crystals of one constituent mineral have been first formed and prevented the other constituents from assuming their due form, or from all the constituents having been crystallized simultaneously, thus mutually impeding the development of each other.

Paragenic (par-a-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *para*, along with, and root *gen*, to beget.] In *biol.* originating with the germ or at the commencement of an individual's existence: applied to bodies or parts having original or congenital peculiarities of structure, character, and the like.

Paragoge (par'a-gō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *paragōgē*, a drawing out, from *paragō*, to lead beside, to protract—*para*, beside, and *agō*, to lead.] 1. The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as in the vulgar *drownd* for *drown*.—2. In *surg.* the act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; coaptation. *Dunglison.*

Paragogic, Paragogical (par-a-goj'ik, par-a-goj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.—*Paragogic letters*, in the Semitic languages, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis or mark some change in the sense.

Paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* [Old Fr. *paragon*, Mod. Fr. *parangon*, a paragon, from Sp. *paragon*, *parangon*, model, from the prepositions *para* (Fr. *par*) *con*, in comparison with.] 1. A model or pattern; especially a model or pattern of superior excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

> He rises before us as the *paragon* and epitome of a whole spiritual period. *Carlyle.*

2.† A companion; a fellow.

> Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

3.† Emulation; a match for trial of excellence.—4.† A curious pattern in a garden. 'Gardens and groves exempt from *paragons*.' *Chapman.*

Paragon (par'a-gon), *v.t.* [Sp. *paragonar*, It. *paragonare*, to compare, to equal; Fr. *parangonner*. See the noun.] 1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition. 'If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again my man of men.' *Shak.*—2. To admit comparison with; to rival; to equal.—3.† To go beyond; to excel; to surpass. 'A maid that *paragons* description.' *Shak.*

Paragon† (par'a-gon), *v.t.* To pretend to comparison or equality with. *Skelton.*

Paragram (par'a-gram), *n.* [Gr. *paragramma*, that which one writes beside—*para*, beside, and *gramma*, a writing.] A play upon words, or a pun. *Addison.*

Paragrammatist (par-a-gram'mat-ist), *n.* A punster. *Addison.*

Paragraph (par'a-graf), *n.* [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Gr. *paragraphē*, a marginal note; *paragraphō*, to write near or beyond the text—*para*, beyond, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. A marginal note placed to call attention to something in a text or indicate a change of subject; the character ¶ used as a reference, or to mark a division.—2. A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶. But more generally a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines. Hence—3. A short passage; a brief notice, as in a newspaper and the like.

Paragraph (par'a-graf), *v.t.* 1. To form into or write in paragraphs.—2. To mention or speak of in a paragraph.

> Warburton *paragraphed* him in the Dunciad. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Paragraphic, Paragraphical (par-a-graf'ik, par-a-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a paragraph; consisting of or exhibiting paragraphs or short divisions or breaks in writing.

Paragraphically (par-a-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* By or with paragraphs.

Paragraphist (par'a-graf-ist), *n.* One who writes paragraphs; one who divides into paragraphs.

Paragraphistical† (par'a-gra-fist''ik-al), *a.* Same as *Paragraphic*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Paraguay Tea (par'a-gwā tē), *n.* The leaves of the *Ilex paraguayensis*, used in South America as a substitute for tea. The infusion prepared from the powdered leaves has an agreeable, slightly aromatic odour, is rather bitter and restorative, and very refreshing; but if it is too largely indulged in it debilitates the nervous system. Called also *Maté*. See ILEX.

Paraguay Tea (*Ilex paraguayensis*).

Paraiba (pa-ra-ē'ba), *n.* A Brazilian plant of the genus Simaruba, the *S. versicolor* of St. Hilaire. It possesses such excessive bitterness that no insects will attack it. The Brazilians use an infusion in brandy as a specific against the bite of serpents, and also employ it with great success to cure lousy diseases.

Paraille,† *n.* Apparel. *Chaucer.*

Parakeet (par'a-kēt), *n.* Same as *Parrakeet*.

Paraleipsis, Paralipsis (par-a-lip'sis), *n.* See PARALEPSIS.

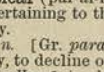
Paralepsis, Paralepsy (par-a-lep'sis, par-a-lep'si), *n.* [Gr. *paraleipsis*, omission—*para*, beyond or by, and *leipō*, to leave.] In *rhet.* a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, &c. The following sentence is an example: 'I do not speak of my opponent's meanness and cowardice; I make no allusion to his malignity and treachery; I take no notice of his inhuman conduct.'

Paralian (pa-rā'li-an), *n.* [Gr. *paralos*, near the sea—*para*, beside, and *hals*, *halos*, the sea.] A dweller near the sea. [Rare.]

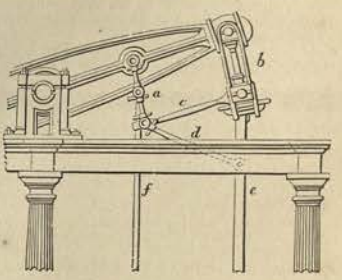
Paralipomena (par'a-li-pom''e-na), *n.* [Gr. *paraleipomena*, things omitted, from *paraleipō*, to omit—*para*, beyond, and *leipō*, to leave.] Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called.

Parallactic, Parallactical (par-al-lak'tik, par-al-lak'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

Parallax (par'al-laks), *n.* [Gr. *parallaxis*, from *parallassō*, to vary, to decline or wander—*para*, beyond, and *allassō*, to change.] 1. The apparent displacement or change of position of an object when viewed from different places. Thus an observer at A sees an object B in line with an object at C, but when he moves to D it appears in line with E, and seems to have gone backward. This apparent alteration of position is called parallax, and is measured by the angle A B D, which is the angle of parallax or parallactic angle. Specifically, in *astron.* the difference between the position of any celestial object as viewed from the surface of the earth, and that which it would have when viewed from the centre of either the earth or the sun.—*Annual parallax*, the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit. Or it is the difference in the place of a heavenly body, as seen from the earth and from the sun.—*Binocular parallax*, the difference between the position of an object as seen by one eye and that in which it is seen by the other, the head remaining unmoved.—*Diurnal parallax*, the difference between the place of a celestial body as seen from the surface and from the centre of the earth, at the same instant; or *diurnal parallax* is an arc of the heavens intercepted between the true place of a star (as seen from the earth's centre), and its apparent place as seen from the earth's surface. This parallax is greatest in the horizon, and diminishes as the altitude increases; for in the zenith a star has no parallax at all.—*Geocentric parallax*. Same as *Diurnal Parallax*.—*Heliocentric parallax*. Same as *Annual Parallax*.—*Horizontal parallax*, the geocentric parallax of the sun, moon, or a planet when in the horizon.—*Parallax in altitude*, the parallax of a heavenly body when elevated above the horizon—2. In *optics*, the non-coincidence of the cross fibres of a telescope with the focus of the eye-glass.—*Angle of parallax*, the angle which the axes of the eyes, when directed towards an object, form with it at their point of contact. This angle becomes greater as the object is nearer.



Parallel (pa'ra-lel), *a.* [Gr. *parallēlos*—*para*, side by side, and *allēlōn*, of one another.] 1. In *geom.* extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One body or line is parallel to another when the surfaces of the bodies or the lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.—*Parallel coping*, in *building*, coping of equal thickness throughout. It is used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, &c.—*Parallel forces*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—*Parallel lines* or *parallels*, (*a*) are defined by Euclid to be 'straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet.' (*b*) *Milit.* same as *Parallel*, 7.—*Parallel motion*, (*a*) the name given to a contrivance invented by Watt, for converting a reciprocating circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion. The chief



Part of Beam of Condensing Engine.

a b c d, Parallel motion. *e*, Piston-rod. *f* Pump-rod.

use to which the parallel motion is applied, is to connect the pump-rod and piston-rod of a steam-engine with the working beam, in such a manner that while the points of the beam, to which these rods are attached, move in arcs of circles, the rods are made to move up and down in a straight line parallel to the sides of the cylinder. Various modes of producing this are now in use. (*b*) In *music*, the movement of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as in a succession of thirds or sixths.—*Parallel roads*, in *geol.* a phenomenon observed in Glen Roy and some other valleys of the Scottish Highlands, exhibiting very distinctly a series of parallel and nearly horizontal lines running along the sides of the hills, and entering many of the lateral glens, at levels from a few to several hundred feet above the general bed of the valley. They are supposed to have been formed by the action of a lake, whose waters were successively lowered.—*Parallel rod*, in *locomotive engines*, a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels.—*Parallel ruler*, a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines, formed of two equal rulers, connected by two cross-bars of equal length, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers is increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel. The best parallel rulers are those whose bars cross each other, and turn on a joint at their intersection.—*Parallel sailing*, sailing on a parallel of latitude.—*Parallel sphere*. See SPHERE.—2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.

> When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as, a *parallel* case; a *parallel* passage in the Evangelists.

Parallel (pa'ra-lel), *n.* 1. A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line.

> Who made the spider *parallels* design,
> Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. One of the circles on a sphere parallel to its equator; in *geog.* a line on the globe

or on a map marking the latitude; a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator. —*Parallels of altitude*, in *astron.* are small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon; also called *almacanters.* —*Parallels of declination* are small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.—3. Direction conformable to that of another line. 'Lines that from their *parallel* decline.' *Garth.*—4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

5. Comparison made; as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters.

He runs a laboured *parallel* between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue; one is more this, one is more that. *Carlyle.*

6. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*

7. *Milit.* a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defences, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place.—8. In *printing*, a mark of reference (thus ‖), used to direct attention to marginal and foot notes.

Parallel (pa'ra-lel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paralleled;* ppr. *paralleling* (also with *ll* in the second place). 1. To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else; to make parallel; to make conformable.

His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*

2. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points; to match; to correspond to.

For rapes and ravishment he *parallels* Nessus. *Shak.*

3. To show or furnish an equal to.

Well may we fight for her whom we know well,
The world's large spaces cannot *parallel.* *Shak.*

4. To compare.

I *paralleled* more than once our idea of substance with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

Parallel (pa'ra-lel), *v.i.* To be like or equal; to agree.

Sound *paralleleth* in many other things with the sight. *Bacon.*

Parallelable (pa'ra-lel-a-bl), *a.* That may be equalled. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Parallelepiped. See PARALLELOPIPED.

Parallelinerved, Parallelivenose (pa-ra-lel'i-nėrvd, pa'ra-lel-i-ven''ōs), *a.* In *bot.* having the lateral ribs of the leaf straight, as in *Alnus glutinosa*; having the veins of leaves straight and almost parallel but united at the summit, as in grasses.

Parallelism (pa'ra-lel-izm), *n.* 1. State of being parallel.—*Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that position of the terrestrial axis by which, in its annual motion round the sun, it preserves at all times the same direction, as if the orbital movement had no existence, and is carried round parallel to itself, pointing always to the same vanishing point in the sphere of the fixed stars.—2. Resemblance, or an instance of resemblance, in a number of important particulars; correspondence, as of passages in imagery, sense, or grammatical construction. '*Parallelisms* in sentences, in words, and in the order of words.' *Paley.*—3. A comparison. 'To draw a *parallelism* between that ancient and this more modern nothing.' *Glanville.*

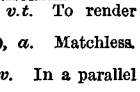
Parallelistic (pa'ra-lel-ist''ik), *a.* Of the nature of or involving parallelism.

Parallelize (pa'ra-lel-iz), *v.t.* To render parallel.

Parallelless (pa'ra-lel-les), *a.* Matchless. *Beau. & Fl.*

Parallelly (pa'ra-lel-li), *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

Parallelogram (pa-ra-lel'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *parallēlogrammon—parallēlos*, parallel, and *grammē*, a stroke in writing, from *graphō*, to write.] 1. In *geom.* a four-sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal.

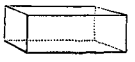


2. Popularly, a quadrilateral figure of more length than breadth. A right-angled parallelogram is usually termed a *rectangle*, and when it is both rectangular and equilateral it is called a *square.*—*Parallelogram of forces*, in *mech.* the name given to a theorem in the composition of forces to this effect: 'Any two forces, acting at the same point, and represented in magnitude and direction by two straight lines, are equivalent to a third force, which is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed with the two lines as its adjacent sides.'

Parallelogrammatic (pa-ra-lel'ō-gram-mat''ik), *a.* Relating to a parallelogram.

Parallelogrammic, Parallelogrammical (pa-ra-lel'ō-gram''ik, pa-ra-lel'ō-gram''ik-al), *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

Parallelopiped, Parallelepiped (pa-ra-lel'ō-pi-ped, pa-ra-lel'e-pi-ped), *n.* [The first form is incorrect. From Gr. *parallēlepipedon—parallēlos*, parallel, *epipedos*, plane, superficial, *epipedon*, a plane surface, from *epi*, on, *pedon*, ground.] In *geom.* a regular solid whose sides are six parallelograms of which the opposite are similar, parallel, and equal to each other, or a prism whose base is a parallelogram. A brick is a familiar example of this body.



Parallelopidedon (pa-ra-lel'ō-pi''ped-on), *n.* Same as *Parallelopiped.* Also, and more correctly, *Parallelepipedon.* See above.

Paralogical (par-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* Characterized by paralogism or incorrect reasoning; illogical. '*Paralogical* doubt.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Paralogism (pa-ral'ō-jism), *n.* [Gr. *paralogismos—para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning, from *logos*, discourse, reason.] In *logic*, a fallacious argument or false reasoning; an error committed in demonstration when a consequence is drawn from principles which are false, or though true, are not proved; or when a proposition is passed over that should have been proved by the way. 'A *paralogism* not admittable, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Paralogize (pa-ral'ō-jīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *paralogized;* ppr. *paralogizing.* [See above.] To reason falsely.

Paralogy (pa-ral'ō-ji), *n.* False reasoning; paralogism. *Sir T. Browne.*

Paralysation (par'a-liz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of paralysing.

Paralyse (par'a-līz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paralysed;* ppr. *paralysing.* To affect with paralysis or palsy; to unnerve; to destroy or impair physical or mental energy.

Paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *paralysis*, from *paralyō*, to loosen, dissolve, weaken—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, to loose.] A loss or diminution of the power of motion affecting any part of the body; a loss or suspension of muscular power or action, or a loss of sensation in any part of the body; palsy. In general one side only is affected, or the upper or lower extremities. Whatever debilitates the system may produce paralysis; it is also produced by pressure upon certain parts of the brain and spinal marrow. It frequently produces a distortion of the mouth or eye, the speech becoming indistinct, and the judgment often impaired.

Paralytic, Paralytical (par-a-lit'ik, par-a-lit'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.—2. Affected with paralysis or palsy. 'The cold, shaking, *paralytic* hand.' *Prior.*—3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

Paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Bp. Hall.*

Paralyze (par'a-līz'), *v.t.* Same as *Paralyse.*

Paramagnetic (par'a-mag-net''ik), *a.* A term proposed by Faraday as a substitute for *magnetic* in contradistinction to *diamagnetic.*

Paramagnetism (par-a-mag'net-izm), *n.* Magnetism as opposed to *diamagnetism.*

Paramatta (par-a-mat'ta), *n.* A light twilled dress fabric, the weft of which is combed merino wool and the warp cotton. Said to have been made originally with wool brought from *Paramatta* in Australia. Also written *Paramat.*

Parament (par'a-ment), *n.* [Sp. *paramento*, ornament, from *parar*, L. *parare*, to prepare, adorn.] The furniture, hangings, and ornaments of an apartment, especially of a room of state. *Weale.*

Paramento † (par-a-men'tō), *n.* [See PARAMENT.] Ornament; decoration.

There were cloaks, gowns, cassocks,
And other *paramentos.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Parameter (pa-ram'et-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *paramètre*—Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure.] In *geom.* a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections, otherwise called the *latus rectum.* In the parabola the parameter of the axis is the double ordinate drawn through the focus; also, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and its corresponding ordinate, or it is a straight line quadruple of the distance between the vertex of the diameter and the directrix. In the ellipse and hyperbola the parameter of a diameter is a third proportional to that diameter and its conjugate. The term is also used in a general sense to denote the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.—*Parameters of the orbits*, in *astron.* the name formerly given to what are now generally termed the *elements of the orbits.*

Paramo (pä'rä-mō), *n.* The name given in South America to a mountainous district covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. *Brande & Cox.*

Paramorph (par'a-morf), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *morphē*, shape.] In *mineral.* a pseudomorph formed by paramorphism. See PSEUDOMORPH, PARAMORPHISM.

Paramorphism (par-a-mor'fizm), *n.* In *mineral.* a term applied to designate a variety of pseudomorphism, or one of the processes by which pseudomorphism is effected, in which a change of the molecular structure of the mineral takes place without alteration of external form or chemical constitution. An example is seen in the monoclinic crystals of fused sulphur, which gradually become opaque, and are then found to be made up of crystalline particles having the trimetric form of sulphur crystallized from fusion at a low temperature. See PSEUDOMORPH.

Paramorphous (par-a-mor'fus), *a.* Of or pertaining to paramorphism; formed by paramorphism.

Paramoudra (par-a-mou'dra), *n.* [According to Page the vernacular Irish name.] A peculiar flint, the gigantic potstone, common in the chalk near Norwich and Belfast. These flints appear to have been zoophytes allied to the sponges.

Paramount (par'a-mount), *a.* [Norm. *paramont*, also *peramont*, above—*par* or *per*, through, completely, and *amont*, above. See AMOUNT.] 1. Superior in power or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. In England the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount.—2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount.* *Bacon.*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually *paramount* to all other considerations.

Their *paramount* duty is to consult for the interests of the whole. *Brougham.*

Paramount (par'a-mount), *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order. 'Their mighty *paramount.*' *Milton.*

Paramountcy (par'a-mount-si), *n.* The condition or rank of being paramount. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Paramountly (par'a-mount-li), *adv.* In a paramount manner. *Coleridge.*

Paramour (par'a-mör), *n.* [Fr. *par amour.* with love—*par*=L. *per*, by, Fr. *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] 1. † A lover; a wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour.* *Spenser.*

2. † A mistress. *Shak.*—3. According to present usage, one who takes the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights.

Parangon (pa-ran'gon), *n.* [Fr. See PARAGON.] A variety of black marble which the ancients obtained from Egypt and Greece. *Worcester.*

Paranthine (par'an-thīn), *n.* A species of scapolite.

Para-nut (par'a-nut), *n.* [From the town of *Para*, in Brazil.] The Brazil-nut.

Paranymph (par'a-nimf), *n.* [Gr. *paranymphos—para*, by, and *nymphē*, a bride or spouse.] 1. In ancient Greece, a bridesman; one who accompanied the bridegroom in bringing home the bride. *Milton.*—2. One who countenances and supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant, and an advocate. *Jer. Taylor.*

Parapegm (par'a-pem), *n.* [Gr. *parapēgma*, anything fixed beside or near a tablet—*para*,

beside, and *pēgnymi*, to fix.] A brazen tablet fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a tablet set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c.

Parapet (par'a-pet), *n.* [It. *parapetto—parare* (Fr. *parer*), to ward off, to guard, and *petto* (L. *pectus*), the breast.] *Lit.* a wall or rampart to the breast or breast high: (*a*) *milit.* a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth to cover the soldiers from the attacks of the enemy in front; a breastwork. About half-way up the inner side is a ledge called a banquette, which is mounted by the troops when they are about to fire. (*b*) In *arch.* a wall or structure placed at the edges of platforms, balconies, roofs of houses, sides of bridges, &c., to prevent people from falling over. They are sometimes plain and sometimes ornamental.

Parapeted (par'a-pet-ed), *a.* Furnished with a parapet. *Quart. Rev.*

Paraph (par'af), *n.* [Fr. *parafe, paraphe*, from Gr. *para*, beside, and *graphō*, to write. An abbreviation of *paragraph.*] The figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature, formerly used as a provision against forgery.

In some countries (as in Spain), the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature. *Brande & Cox.*

Paraph (par'af), *v.t.* To add a paraph to; hence, to sign, especially with the initials. 'Signed or *paraphed* by Count Nesselrode.' *Times newspaper.*

Parapherna (par-a-fer'na), *n.* Same as *Paraphernalia.*

Paraphernal (par-a-fêr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in paraphernalia; as, *paraphernal* property. *Bouvier.*

Paraphernalia (par'a-fêr-nā"li-a), *n. pl.* [L. L. *paraphernalia bona*, wife's own goods; Gr. *parapherna*, what a bride has over and above her dower—*para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry, portion, from *pherō*, to bear, to bring.] In *law*, that which is reserved to a wife over and above her dower or dotal portion. It includes all the personal apparel and ornaments which she possesses and has used during marriage, and which are suitable to her rank and condition of life. *Wharton.* 2. Personal attire of a showy or accessary description; also, fittings up, equipments, &c., of an apartment or house with a view to parade, or put on or brought together for ostentation's sake; appendages; ornaments; trappings. *Disraeli.*

Paraphimosis (par'a-fi-mō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, about, and *phimoō*, to bridle.] In *med.* strangulation of the glans penis owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow to allow it to be drawn from behind it. *Dunglison.*

Paraphonia (par-a-fō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *phōnē*, voice.] 1. In *music*, a melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music, namely, fourths and fifths.—2. An alteration of voice.

Paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *paraphrasis—para*, beside, and *phrasis*, phrase.] 1. A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the sense of the original in other words, generally for the sake of clearer and fuller exposition; the setting forth in clearer and ampler terms of the signification of a passage or work. When the original is in a foreign language translation and paraphrase may be combined.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

2. A sacred song or hymn on a selected portion of Scripture; as, the *paraphrases* appended to the metrical version of the Psalms in the Scottish Bibles.

Paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paraphrased*; ppr. *paraphrasing.* To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

Paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *v.i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase.* *Felton.*

Paraphrast (par'a-frast), *n.* [Gr. *paraphrastēs.* See PARAPHRASE.] One who paraphrases; one who explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the word of the author.

Paraphrastic, Paraphrastical (par-a-fras'tik, par-a-fras'tik-al), *a.* Having the character of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal. 'He is sometimes too *paraphrastical.*' *Johnson.*

Paraphrastically (par-a-fras'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Chapman, in his translation of Homer, professes to have done it somewhat *paraphrastically.* *Dryden.*

Paraphrenitis (par'a-frē-nī"tis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, near to, and *phrenitis*, delirium.] An inflammation of the diaphragm: so named because it produces effects similar to those produced by *phrenitis*, frenzy, or inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot.*

Paraphrosyne (par-a-fros'i-nē), *n.* [Gr. *paraphrosynē*, a wandering of mind, from *paraphrōn*, deranged—*para*, beyond, and *phrēn*, the mind.] Mental derangement; delirium. *Dunglison.*

Paraphysis (par-af'i-sis), *n.* pl. **Paraphyses** (par-af'i-sēz). [Gr., a side-process—*para*, beyond, and *physis*, nature, growth.] A term used in describing mosses, applied to any of the sessile, ovate, abortive bodies placed below the theca.

Paraplegia, Paraplegy (par-a-plē'ji-a, par'-a-plē-ji), *n.* [Gr. *paraplēgia*, paralysis—*para*, beyond, and *plēgē*, stroke, from *plēssō*, to smite.] That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body, including the bladder and rectum. It is usually caused by disease of the spinal cord. *Dunglison.*

Parapodium (par-a-pō'di-um), *n.* pl. **Parapodia** (par-a-pō'di-a). [Gr. *para*, beside, and *pous, podos*, the foot.] One of the unarticulated lateral locomotive processes or foot-tubercles of many of the Annelida.

Parapophysis (par-a-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *apophysis*, an outgrowth, an offshoot—*apo*, away, and *physis*, growth.] In *compar. anat.* a name given to the transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra; also, the name of the vertebral processes of fishes which extend outwards, or outwards and downwards.

Parapoplexy (par-ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, near, and *apoplēxia*, apoplexy.] A sleepy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

Paraquet (par-a-ket'), *n.* A parrakeet.

Parasang (par'a-sang), *n.* [Gr. *parasangēs*, Per. *farsang*, a parasang.] A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be 30 stadia, and (reckoning 8 stadia to the English mile) equal to 3¾ English miles. But in different times and places it has been 30, 40, or 60 stadia.

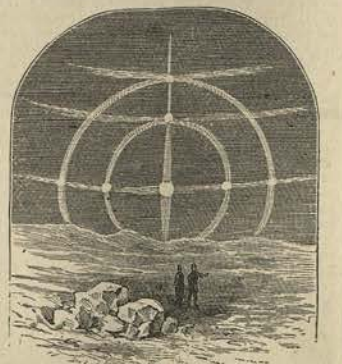
Parascene, Parascenium (par-a-sēn', par-a-sē'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *skēnē*, the stage in a theatre.] In *Rom. antiq.* the place beyond the stage of a theatre, used by the actors as a dressing-room; the tiring-room.

Parasceuastic (par'a-sū-as"tik), *a.* [Gr. *paraskeuastikos*, from prefix *para*, and *skeuē*, equipment.] Preparatory. [Rare.]

Parasceve† (par-a-sē'vē), *n.* [Gr. *paraskeuē*, preparation.] 1. Preparation. *Donne.*—2. The Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

It was the *parasceve*, which is the Sabbath-eve. Mark xv. 42, *Rhenish trans.*

Paraselene (par'a-se-lē"nē), *n.* pl. **Paraselenæ** (par'a-se-lē"nē). [Gr. *para*, about or near, and *sēlēnē*, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. Two or more rings may sometimes be seen at once, particularly in the polar regions, where the phenomenon appears with great brilliancy. Paraselenæ are analogous to the parhelia or mock suns, and are supposed to depend upon the presence of innumerable minute crystals of ice, which multiply the image of the moon. See PARHELION.



Paraselenæ.

Parasite (par'a-sīt), *n.* [Fr. *parasite*, from L. *parasitus*, from Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats beside or at the table of another, a parasite, a toady—*para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.] One that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a trencher friend; a hanger-on; a dependant companion; a fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'st. *Milton.*

Hence, (*a*) an animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of, other animals. (*b*) A plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices. See PARASITIC.

Parasitic (par-a-sit'ik), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for bread or favours; meanly dependent on others for support; acting the sycophant or low hanger-on. '*Parasitic* preachers.' *Milton.*—2. In *bot.* and *zool.* growing or living as a parasite grows.—*Parasitic animals*, those animal forms which attach themselves to the exterior, or inhabit various situations in the interior of the bodies of other animals. They are of various kinds and degrees of organization, and belong to different groups of the animal kingdom, ranging from the Protozoa even to the Vertebrata. The tape-worm and the ordinary louse are familiar examples of parasitic animals.—*Parasitic plants* are those which grow upon the living parts of other plants, from whose juices they derive their nutriment, a circumstance by which they are immediately distinguished from false parasites or epiphytes, which merely fix themselves upon other plants without deriving food from them. The mistletoe is a familiar example of a true parasite. Parasitic plants, properly so called, are very numerous, and belong to various parts of the vegetable kingdom.—3. In *philol.* attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy; thus *d* in vulgar *drownd*, *t* in *margent* are parasitic.

Parasitical (par-a-sit'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Parasitic.*

Parasitically (par-a-sit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a parasite; in a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Parasiticalness (par-a-sit'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being parasitical. [Rare.]

Parasiticide (par-a-sit'i-sīd), *n.* [E. *parasite*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] Any agent for destroying parasites on the bodies of animals or vegetables.

Parasitism (par'a-sīt-izm), *n.* 1. The behaviour or manners of a parasite.

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism*, supposing all men to be servants but the king. *Milton.*

2. The state or condition of being a parasite on animals or plants.

Hæckel regards the Gregarinæ as Amœbæ which have become degenerate by *parasitism.* *H. A. Nicholson.*

Parasitology (par'a-si-tol"o-ji), *n.* [E. *parasite*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of natural science which concerns itself with parasites.

Parasol (par'a-sol), *n.* [Fr. *parasol*, from It. *parasole—parare* (Fr. *parer*), to ward off, and *sole* (L. *sol*), the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parasolette (par'a-sol-et"), *n.* [Dim. of *parasol.*] A small parasol.

Paraspermatia (par'a-spėr-mā"shi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* small reproductive bodies found in some algals, and resembling spores.

Parastata (pa-ras'ta-ta), *n.* pl. **Parastatæ** (pa-ras'ta-tē). [L. *parastata*, from Gr. *parastatēs—para*, from, and *histēmi*, to stand.] In *arch.* a square pillar or pilaster standing insulated.

Parasynaxis (par-a-sin'aks-is), *n.* [Gr.—*para*, against, and *synaxis*, an assembly, from *synagō*, to assemble, from *syn*, together, and *agō*, to lead, bring.] In *civil law*, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Wharton.*

Paratactic (par-a-tak'tik), *a.* Pertaining to parataxis; characterized by parataxis. *H. Sweet.*

Paratartaric (par'a-tär-tar"ik), *n.* [Gr. *para*, near to, and E. *tartaric.*] Resembling tartaric acid.—*Paratartaric acid*, racemic acid, which resembles the tartaric.

Parataxis (par-a-taks'is), *n.* [Gr., from *paratassō*, *parataxō*, to arrange side by side—*para*, beside, and *tassō*, to arrange.] In *gram.* the mere ranging of propositions one after another, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *syntax*. *Brande & Cox.*

Parathermic (par-a-thėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thermē*, heat.] Resembling heat.—*Parathermic rays*, the name given by Sir J. Herschel to certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and orange bands.

Parathesis (pa-rath'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. In *gram.* apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.—2. The name given by some philologists to what is often considered the first stage in the development of language, in which language consists merely of monosyllabic roots, and in which grammatical relations are expressed by the juxtaposition of roots. The same root, according to its position in a sentence, may perform the function of a noun, an adjective, verb, &c. Chinese is an example of a language in the stage of *parathesis*. Languages in this stage are often called *isolating languages*.—3. In *rhet.* a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded.—4. In *printing*, the matter contained between two brackets ( ).—5. In the *Greek Ch.* a prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

Parathetic (par-a-thet'ik), *a.* In *gram.* pertaining or relating to parathesis; placed in apposition, as two nouns.

Paratomous (pa-rat'om-us), *a.* [Gr. *para*, about, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *mineral.* having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.

Paratonic (par-a-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and E. *tonic.*] Sensitive to light: applied especially to plants. *Rossiter.*

Paratonnerre (par-a-ton-nār), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *tonnerre*, thunder.] A pointed metallic rod employed as a lightning conductor.

Paraunter,† *adv.* Corruption of *Paraventure*. *Chaucer.*

Paravail (par-a-vāl'), *a.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *paraval*—*par*, by, and *aval*, down; comp. *paramount*, with the opposite meaning.] Inferior; lowest; in *feudal law*, applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the sovereign.

Paravant,† Paravaunt† (par-a-vänt'), *adv.* [Fr. *par*, by, and *avant*, before.] In front; publicly. *Spenser.*

Paravant,† Paravaunt† (par-a-vänt'), *adv.* Peradventure. *Spenser.*

Paraventure,† *adv.* Haply; by chance; peradventure. *Chaucer.*

Parboil (pär'boil), *v.t.* [Fr. *parbouillir*, to parboil—*par*, part, and *bouiller*, to boil; lit. to part-boil.] 1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.—2. To cause little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

Parbreake† (pär'brāk), *v.t.* and *i.* To vomit; to eject; to give vent to. 'When he hath *parbreaked* his grieved mind.' *Bp. Hall.*

If thou findest honey, eate so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be over full, and *parbreake* it out agayne. Prov. xxv. 16, *Bible*, 1569.

Parbreake† (pär'brāk), *n.* Vomit. *Spenser.*

Parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *n.* A contrivance for raising or lowering a heavy body, as a cask, gun, &c., along an inclined plane or vertical surface. A bight of a rope in the middle is made round a post at the level to which the object has to be raised or from which it has to be lowered. The two ends of the rope are then passed under the object and then brought over it, and they being hauled or slackened together raise or lower the object as may be required, the object itself acting as a movable pulley.

Parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *v.t.* To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ (pär'sē), *n.* The Latin name of the Fates. See FATE.

Parcel (pär'sel), *n.* [Fr. *parcelle, from a L.L. particella*, equivalent to L. *particula*, dim. of *pars, partis*, a part.] 1. A portion of anything taken separately; a fragment of a whole; a particle.

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An indefinite number, quantity, or measure; any mass or quantity; a collection; a group; a lot. 'This youthful *parcel* of noble bachelors.' *Shak.*—3. A part belonging to a whole; as, in law, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.

The new plantation was therefore only a *parcel* of the old state. *Brougham.*

4. A quantity or number of things put up together; a bundle; a package: now the most common meaning.—*Bill of parcels*. See BILL.

Parcel (pär'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parcelled*; ppr. *parcelling*. 1. To divide into parts or portions. 'The broad woodland *parcell'd* into farms.' *Tennyson.*

These ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass; to make complete.

What a wounding shame that mine own servant should *parcel* the sum of my disgraces by addition of his envy. *Shak.*

—*To parcel a seam* (*naut.*), to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch.—*To parcel a rope* (*naut.*), to cover it smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun yarn.

Parcel-bawd† (pär'sel-bąd), *n.* A bawd in part; a half bawd. *Shak.*

Parcel-bearded (pär'sel-bėrd-ed), *a.* Partially bearded; partially covered as if with a beard.

Here was one that, summer-blanch'd,
Was *parcel-bearded* with the traveller's joy
In Autumn. *Tennyson.*

Parcel-blind (pär'sel-blīnd), *a.* Half-blind; partially blind.

The worthy dame was *parcel-blind*, and more than parcel-deaf. *Sir W. Scott.*

Parcel-book (pär'sel-bųk), *n.* A book in which the despatch of parcels is registered.

Parcel-deaf (pär'sel-def), *a.* Partially deaf; half deaf. *Sir W. Scott.*

Parcel-gilt (pär'sel-gilt), *a.* Partially gilt. *Shak.*

Parcelling (pär'sel-ing), *n.* *Naut.* long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a mouse on the stays, &c.

Parcel-maker (pär'sel-māk-ėr), *n.* One of two officers of the exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

Parcel-mele,† *adv.* [*Parcel*, and O.E. *-mele*, A. Sax. *-mælum*, from *mœl*, a part or portion; comp. *piecemeal.*] By parcels or parts. *Chaucer.*

Parcel-office (pär'sel-of-fis), *n.* A place where parcels are received for delivery.

Parcel-poet (pär'sel-pō-et), *n.* One who is a poet in part; a half-poet; a mediocre poet. *Ben Jonson.*

Parcels (pär'selz), *n. pl.* In *law*, a description of property formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.

Parcel-van (pär'sel-van), *n.* A light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

Parcenary (pär'sen-a-ri), *n.* [Norm. *parcenier*, a parcenary. See PARCENER.] In *law*, coheirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary* or *coparcenary* is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

Parcener (pär'sen-ėr), *n.* [Norm. *parcenier*, O.Fr. *parçonnier*, from *parçon, parcion*, a portion, from L. *pars, partis*, a part.] In *law*, parcener or coparcener is a coheir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or coheirs.

Parch (pärch), *v.t.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain. It is perhaps from Fr. *percer*, Fr. dial. *percher*, to pierce, as if to pierce or penetrate with heat; or a corruption of the L. *perāresco*, to grow very dry, or quite dry.] 1. To burn the surface of; to scorch; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.—2. To dry to extremity; as, the heat of the sun's rays *parches* the ground; the mouth *is parched* with thirst.

A man distressed with thirst in the *parched* places of the wilderness, searches every bit but finds no water. *Rogers.*

Parch (pärch), *v.i.* To be scorched or superficially burned; to become very dry.

We were better *parch* in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shak.*

Parchedness (pärch'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity. *Dr. H. More.*

Parchingly (pärch'ing-li), *adv.* In a parching manner; scorchingly.

Parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*, Pr. *pergamen*, from L. *pergamena, pergamina* (*charta*, paper, understood), parchment, lit. paper of Pergamus, from *Pergamus* or *Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about B.C. 200, papyrus having become rare on account of the prohibition of its export from Egypt by Ptolemy Epiphanes.] The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair from the skin, reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument, and smoothing the surface with pumice stone covered with pulverized chalk or slaked lime.—*Parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*. See under PAPER.

Parcimonious (pär-si-mō'ni-us), *a.* Same as *Parsimonious*.

The Newtonian hypothesis was more *parcimonious*, and less hypothetical, than previous astronomical theories. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Parcimony (pär'si-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *parcus*, sparing, and affix *-mony*.] Same as *Parsimony*.

This is the Law of *Parcimony*; which prohibits, without a proven necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles or causes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Parcity† (pär'si-ti), *n.* Sparingness. *Cotgrave.*

Parclose (pär'klōs), *n.* A screen or railing to separate or inclose any object, as to inclose a tomb, or separate a chapel altar or the like. Written also *Paraclose* and *Perclose* (which see).

Pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *pardos*, the panther, the leopard.] The leopard or panther. 'Bearded like the *pard*.' *Shak.*

A wild and wanton *pard*,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tail
Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson.*

Pardale,† *n.* [L. and G. *pardalis*, a pard. See PARD.] A leopard. *Spenser.*

Pardalotus (pär-da-lō'tus), *n.* A genus of small, short-tailed birds, allied to the fly-catchers. There are several species, natives of Australia, where they seem to take the same place that the manakins (Pipra) supply in South America.

Parde,† Pardee† (pär-dē'). [Fr. *par dieu.*] A common oath, signifying by God. It frequently occurs in our old writers under various forms, as *Pardie, Pardieu, Pardy, Perdy*, &c.

Pardo (pär'dō), *n.* A money of account of Goa, in the East Indies, worth about 2*s.* 6*d.*

Pardon (pär'dn), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *perdoner, pardoner*, Mod. Fr. *pardonner*, It. *perdonare*, to pardon, from L.L. *perdonare*, to pardon—L. *per*, through, quite, and *dono*, to give; *per* having the effect of the English *for* in *forgive*. Comp. G. *vergeben*, to forgive.] 1. To release or absolve from liability to suffer punishment for a crime or a fault; to forgive: applied to the offender.

Lucifer. But why should this be? Adam *pardoned* Eve.
Adam. Adam loved Eve. Jehovah *pardon* both.
Eve. Adam forgave Eve, because loving Eve.
E. B. Browning.

2. To remit the penalty or punishment of; to suffer to pass without punishing; to forgive: applied to the offence.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. Jer. xxxiii. 8.

With the person and the offence both together:

Thy dukedom I resign and do entreat
Thou *pardon* me my wrongs. *Shak.*

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

—*Pardon me*, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and often used in this sense when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.—*Pardon, Forgive*. These words, though synonymous to a certain point, are not co-extensive in their application. *Pardon* means strictly to remit the punishment or retaliation we were entitled to inflict. It is thus

the legal word as between a magistrate and a criminal. The queen *pardons* a convict. *Forgive* has reference to the feelings of the party who has suffered the injury, and implies that he entirely overlooks the offence, and cherishes no ill-feeling whatever against the offender.—SYN. To forgive, absolve, excuse, remit, overlook, pass, pass over, let off.

Pardon (pär'dn), *n.* 1. Forgiveness of an offender or of his offence or crime; a passing over without, or not visiting with, punishment; remission of penalty; forgiveness; mercy; grace; as, we seek the *pardon* of sins, transgressions, and offences. In Great Britain it is part of the prerogative of the crown to pardon all offences merely against the crown or the public, with certain restrictions. Pardon is granted under the great seal, or by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state; or by act of parliament.—2. An official warrant of penalty remitted.

Will you needs be hanged with your *pardons* about your necks? *Shak.*

3.† Leave; permission; allowance. *Shak.*

No youth can be comely but by *pardon*, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon.*

Pardonable (pär'dn-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; not requiring the execution of penalty; excusable; venial: applied to the offender and the offence.

We confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden.*

Pardonableness (pär'dn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pardonable; susceptibility of forgiveness. 'This conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin.' *Bp. Hall.*

Pardonably (pär'dn-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; excusably.

Pardoner (pär'dn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who pardons or forgives; one who absolves an offender. 2.† One licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.

Pare (pär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pared;* ppr. *paring.* [Fr. *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, from L. *parare*, to prepare.] 1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple or an orange; to *pare* the nails; to *pare* a horse's hoof; to *pare* land in agriculture: followed by *off* or *away* when the thing separated is the object; as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies.

Thou hast *pared* thy wit o' both sides. *Shak.*

'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock. *Pope.*

2. To diminish by little and little.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

Pare (pär), *n.* See PAIR, 4.

Paregmenon (pa-reg'men-on), *n.* [From Gr. *paragō*, to lead, to derive, as one word from another.] In *rhet.* the employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

Paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *a.* [Gr. *parēgorikos*, soothing, from *parēgoreō*, to exhort, console, soothe, mitigate—*para*, beside, and *agoreuō*, to speak in an assembly.] In *med.* mitigating; assuaging pain. — *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured by aromatics.

Paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; paregoric elixir.

Pareira (pa-rī'ra), *n.* A Portuguese name given in Brazil to the roots of certain plants employed in medical practice, as valuable tonics and diuretics. The sort admitted into the pharmacopœias of this country is called *pareira brava*, and is produced by *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, a lofty climbing shrub with woody stems, large broad leaves, and racemes of minute unisexual flowers, which are succeeded by large black grape-like berries; nat. order Menispermaceæ.

Parelcon (pa-rel'kon), *n.* [Gr. *parelkō*, to draw out.] In *gram.* the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

Parella, Parelle (pa-rel'la, pa-rel'), *n.* [Fr. *perelle.*] The name given to some of those crustaceous lichens which are used to produce archil, cudbear, and litmus, but which more strictly belongs to one species, the *Lecanora parella.*

Parembole (pa-rem'bō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *paremballō*, to put in between or beside—*para*, beside, *em* for *en*, in, and *ballō*, to throw.] In *rhet.* the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period; or, that which is inserted; an explanatory phrase thrown into a sentence having a closer connection with the context than a parenthesis. It is also called *Paremptosis.*

Parement,† *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to adorn; L. *parare*, to prepare.] Some article of ornamental furniture or clothes. *Chaucer.*

Paremptosis (par-em-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *para*, beside or between, *em* for *en*, in, and *ptōsis*, a falling.] See PAREMBOLE.

Parenchyma (pa-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *parenchyma*, anything poured in beside—*para*, beside, and *enchyma*, an infusion, from *encheō*, to pour in—*en*, in, and *cheō*, to pour.] 1. In *anat.* the tissue outside the blood-vessels, and derived from the blood; the cellular and fibrous substance of the glands and other solid organs.—2. In *bot.* the pith or pulp of plants; the spongy and cellular tissue.

Parenchymatous, Parenchymous (par-en-kim'a-tus, pa-ren'ki-mus), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of parenchyma; spongy; soft; porous.

Parenesis (pa-ren'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *parainesis—parainеō*, to exhort.] Persuasion; exhortation. [Rare.]

Parenetic, Parenetical (par-e-net'ik, par-e-net'ik-al), *a.* [See PARENESIS.] Hortatory; persuasive; encouraging. [Rare.]

In general, then, it seems safe to conclude, with Ewald, Bertheau, and other cautious critics, that there is no foundation for the accusation that the Chronicler invented history in the interest of his *parenetic* and practical purposes.
Ency. Brit. (*Prof. W. R. Smith*).

Parent (pār'ent), *n.* [L. *parens, parentis*, from *pario*, to bring forth, to bear, to beget.] 1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young: used of animals and plants as well as of man.

Those, for their *parents* were exceeding poor,
I bought and brought up to attend my boys. *Shak.*

Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their *parents*, and only 38 belonged to the third form distinct from either *parent.*
Darwin.

2. One who produces; the author.

And this same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension:
We are their *parents* and original. *Shak.*

3. That which produces; cause; source.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety.
Channing.

The South was *parent* of his pain,
The South is mistress of his grave. *Matt. Arnold.*

Parentage (pār'ent-āj), *n.* Extraction; birth; origin; condition with respect to the rank or character of parents or ancestors; as, a man of mean *parentage;* a gentleman of noble *parentage;* a plant or animal of a different *parentage* from another.

I met the duke yesterday and had much question with him: he asked me of what *parentage* I was; I told him of as good as he. *Shak.*

You ask a gift that may your parents tell,
Let these my fears your *parentage* reveal;
And learn a father from a father's care. *Addison.*

Parental (pa-rent'al), *a.* [L. *parentalis.* See PARENT.] 1. Pertaining to parents; as, *parental* government; *parental* duties.

The universally pervading and governing principle of the Chinese empire is *parental* authority.
Brougham.

2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as, *parental* care or solicitude.

Parentally (pa-rent'al-li), *adv.* In a fatherly or parental manner.

Parentation† (par-en-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *parentatio, parentationis*, funeral rites, from *parento*, to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of a deceased parent. See PARENT.] Something done or said in honour of the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentations.*
Abp. Potter.

Parentele,† *n.* 1. Kinsfolks; kindred. *Chaucer.*—2. Parentage.

There were not so many noble families strove for him as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer. *Roger North.*

Parenthesis (pa-ren'the-sis), *n.* pl. **Parentheses** (pa-ren'the-sēz). [Gr. *parenthesis—para*, beside, and *entithēmi*, to insert, from *en*, in, and *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. An explanatory or qualifying sentence, or part of a sentence, inserted into the midst of another sentence, without being grammatically connected with it. It is generally marked off by upright curves ( ), but frequently by dashes — —, and even by commas. Both the following extracts contain parentheses.

Thou shalt be seen
(Though with some short *parenthesis* between)
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts (that is, electioneering arts), by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented.
Burke.

2. In *printing*, the parenthetical sign ( ), including the words inserted.

Parenthetic, Parenthetical (par-en-thet'ik, par-en-thet'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parenthesis; of the nature of a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis; as, a *parenthetic* clause.—2. Using or containing parentheses; as, a *parenthetical* style.

Parenthetically (par-en-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis; by parenthesis.

Parenthood (pār'ent-hud), *n.* The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent. 'That education . . . which prepares for *parenthood.*' *H. Spencer.*

Parenticide (pa-ren'ti-sīd), *n.* [L. *parens, parentis*, a parent, and *cædo*, to kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide. *Bailey.*

Parentless (pār'ent-les), *a.* Deprived of parents. 'Thy orphans left poore, *parentlesse*, alone.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Parer (pār'ėr), *n.* One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring. *Tusser.*

Parergon (par-ėr'gon), *n.* [Gr., from *para*, beside, and *ergon*, work.] A work executed incidentally; a work subordinate or subsidiary to another; a parergy; as, Ayliffe's *Parergon.*

Parergy (par'ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *ergon*, work.] Something done incidentally; something subsidiary; a superfluity; a superfluous detail. 'Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *pariēmi*, to relax.] In *pathol.* a name given by some to a slight incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

Parfay,† **Parfei.**† [Fr. *parfoy—par*, by, and *foi*, faith, Fr. dial. *fai.*] By my faith. *Chaucer.*

Parfit,† *a.* [Fr. *parfait.* See PERFECT.] Perfect. '*Parfit* in his lerninge.' *Chaucer.*

Parfitly,† *adv.* Perfectly. *Chaucer.*

Parfourne,† *v.t.* To perform. *Chaucer.*

Pargasite (pär'ga-sīt), *n.* [From the isle *Pargas*, in Finland.] Crystallized and granular hornblende of high lustre and rather dark green colour, containing alumina, iron, and magnesia.

Parge-board (pärj'bōrd), *n.* Same as *Bargeboard.*

Parget (pär'jet), *n.* [O. E. *pariet*, O. Fr. *pariette*, from L. *paries, parietis*, a wall.] 1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.—2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls; plaster formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung, used for coating the flue of a chimney.—3.† Paint, usually for the face. *Drayton.*

Parget (pär'jet), *v.t.* 1. To cover with plaster or parget; to ornament with parge-work. '*Pargetted* them anew, and decorated them.' *Carlyle.*

A plaster . . . with which they not only *parget* the outside of their houses . . . but also spread the floors and arches of their room. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2.† To paint; to cover with paint.

Parget (pär'jet), *v.i.* 1. To plaster.—2.† To lay on paint. 'She's above fifty-two, and *pargets.*' *B. Jonson.*

Pargeting, Wyvenhoe, Essex.

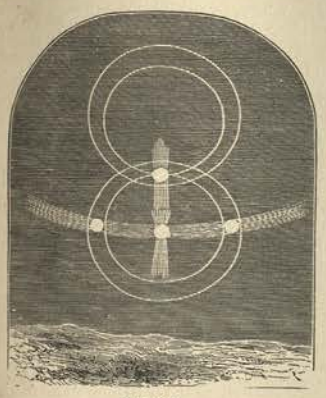
Pargeter (pär'jet-ėr), *n.* One that pargets; a plasterer.

Pargeting, Parge-work (pär'jet-ing, pärj'wėrk), *n.* A term used for plaster-work of various kinds, but commonly applied to a particular sort of ornamental plaster, with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it, much used in the interior and often in the exterior of houses of the Tudor period. Numbers of wooden houses so ornamented on the outside, and belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, are still to be met with. Written also *Pargetting, Pergetting.*

Pargetory† (pär'jet-o-ri), *n.* Something composed of, or covered with, parget or plaster. *Milton.*

Parhelic (pär-hel'ik), *a.* Relating to parhelia.

Parhelion (pär-hē'li-on), *n.* pl. **Parhelia** (pär-hē'li-a). [Gr. *para*, near, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A mock sun, having the appearance of the sun itself, and seen by the side of that luminary. Parhelia are sometimes double, sometimes triple, and sometimes more numerous. They appear at the same height above the horizon as the true sun,



Parhelia.

and they are always connected with one another by a white horizontal circle or halo. They are the result of certain modifications which light undergoes when it falls on the crystals of ice, rain-drops, or minute particles that constitute suitably situated clouds. Parhelia which appear on the same side of the circle with the true sun are often tinted with prismatic colours.

Parhelium (pär-hē'li-um), *n.* Same as *Parhelion.* [Rare.]

Pariah (pā'ri-a), *n.* A name somewhat loosely applied to any of the lowest class of people in Hindustan, who have, properly speaking, no caste; hence, one despised and contemned by society; an outcast.

The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the *pariah* of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. *Disraeli.*

Properly, however, Pariah (a Tamil name) is applied to the members of a somewhat widely spread race in Southern India, generally of the Hindu religion, and though regarded by the Hindus as of the lowest grade, yet superior to some ten other castes in their own country. Among themselves there are said to be thirteen classes or divisions. They are frequently serfs to the agricultural class, or servants to Europeans. —*Pariah dog*, a name given in the East Indies to a masterless dog.

Parial (pā-ri'al), *n.* Same as *Pair-royal.*

Parian (pā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Egean Sea.—*Parian Chronicle.* See *Arundel Marbles* under MARBLE. —*Parian marble*, a mellow-tinted marble, highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for their choicest works. The principal blocks were obtained from Mount Marpassus in the island of Paros.—*Parian porcelain*, a fine variety of porcelain. See next article.

Parian (pā'ri-an), *n.* A fine variety of porcelain, or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, &c., are made: so named from its resemblance to Parian marble.

Paridæ (pā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *parus*, a titmouse.] The titmice, a family of dentirostral passerine birds. They are active little birds, flitting from branch to branch and suspending themselves in every variety of attitude when searching for food. They occur in both hemispheres. Seven species, belonging to the genus Parus, are found in Britain. The penduline titmouse of the south and east of Europe (*Ægithalus pendulinus*) is one of the most remarkable of the group. It frequents the reedy banks of rivers, and forms a pendulous purse-like nest which it suspends from the end of some flexible twig.

Paridigitate (pa-ri-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *digitus*, a finger.] Having an even number of fingers and toes. *Owen.*

Paries (pā'ri-es), *n.* pl. **Parietes** (pa-rī'et-ēz). [L.] 1. In *anat.* a name given to a part which forms an inclosure or boundary of the different cavities; as, the *parietes* of the cranium, chest, &c.—2. In *bot.* the side of an ovary or capsule.

Parietal (pa-rī'et-al), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] 1. Pertaining to a wall.—2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university, or the like. *Goodrich.* 3. In *anat.* pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, or to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull.—4. In *bot.* a term applied to any organ which grows from the sides of another. Those ovaries are *parietal* which grow from the sides of a calyx, and placentæ or ovules have this name when they proceed from the sides of the ovary.

Parietaria (pa-rī'ē-tā"ri-a), *n.* [From L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] A genus of perennial plants, of the nat. order Urticeæ. *P. officinalis*, or common wall-pellitory, is a British plant growing on old walls and among rubbish. It was formerly used in medicine as a diuretic.

Parietary (pa-rī'et-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *parietaire*, from L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] A plant, the wall-pellitory, of the genus Parietaria (which see).

Parietine† (pa-rī'ē-tīn), *n.* [L. *parietinæ*, old, fallen-down walls, ruins.] A piece of a wall. 'Those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman towns.' *Burton.*

Parietosplanchnic (pa-rī'et-ō-splangk"nik), *a.* [L. *paries*, a wall, and Gr. *splanchnon*, pl. *splanchna*, viscera.] In *compar. anat.* a term applied to one of the posterior of the nervous ganglia of the Mollusca, which supplies the walls of the body, the mantle, and the viscera.

Parietovisceral (pa-rī'et-ō-vis"ẽr-al), *a.* [L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall, and *viscera.*] Same as *Parieto-splanchnic.*

Paring (pār'ing), *n.* 1. That which is pared off; a piece clipped off; the rind. 'Virginity . . . consumes itself to the very *paring.*' *Shak.*—2. In *agric.* the act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage; what is so cut or pared off.

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer.*

—*Paring and burning*, the operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which act as a powerful manure, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, &c.

Paring (pār'ing), *p.* and *a.* Applied to that which shaves off or trims; as, a *paring* chisel, a *paring* knife, &c.—*Paring spade.* See BREAST-PLOUGH.

Pari passu (pā'ri pas'ū). [L.] With equal pace or progress. In *law*, a term signifying equally in proportion; without preference: used especially of the creditors of an insolvent estate who (with certain exceptions) are entitled to payment of their debts in shares proportioned to their respective claims.

Paripinnate (pa-ri-pin'āt), *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *pinnatus*, winged.] In *bot.* equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate: applied to a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

Paris (par'is), *n.* [From L. *par*, *paris*, equal, in allusion to the regularity of the parts.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Trilliaceæ. *P. quadrifolia* (herb-paris, true-love, or one-berry) is not uncommon in Britain, being found in moist shady woods. It has a simple stem bearing a whorl of four ovate leaves near the summit, and a solitary greenish flower. The fruit is a purplish black berry, which is said to be poisonous and narcotic, but the juice of which has been used to cure inflammation of the eyes. The roots are purgative.

Paris Basin (par'is bā'sn), *n.* In *geol.* the great area of tertiary strata on which Paris is situated. The basin extends to about 180 miles in length, from north-east to south-west, and to about 100 miles in width from east to west. The Paris basin has a thickness of several hundred feet of marls, limestones, sandstones, sands, and clays. Besides a rich fauna of marine and freshwater mollusca, the remains of mammals are abundant and interesting from their affinity to living forms.

Paris-blue (par'is-blū), *n.* A bright blue obtained by heating aniline with chloride of tin. *Ure.*

Paris-garden (par'is-gär'dn), *n.* A bear-garden; a noisy, disorderly place: in allusion to the bear-garden so called on the Thames bank-side, kept by Robert de *Paris* in the reign of Richard II.

Do you take the court for *Paris-garden*? ye rude slaves. *Shak.*

Parish (par'ish), *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*, L.L. *parœcia*, neighbourhood, an ecclesiastical district; from Gr. *paroikia*, a parish, a neighbourhood, from *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house, a dwelling.] 1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest; circuit of ground or district inhabited by people who belong to one church, and are under the particular charge of its minister; a district having its own offices for the legal care of the poor, &c. In the earliest ages of the Church the name *parish* was applied to the district placed under the superintendence of the bishop, and was equivalent to the diocese. Parishes were originally ecclesiastical divisions, but now, in England especially, a parish is an important subdivision of the country for purposes of local self-government, most of the local rates and taxes being confined within that area, and to a certain extent self-imposed. In Scotland the division into parishes is also recognized for certain civil purposes as well as for purposes purely ecclesiastical. A district that forms a parish only so far as purely ecclesiastical matters are concerned is, in Scotland, called a *quoad sacra* parish.—2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest or minister.

Parish (par'ish), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a parish; parochial; as, *parish* minister; *parish* church; *parish* records.—2. Maintained by the parish; as, *parish* poor.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

—*Parish apprentices*, persons who are bound out by the overseers of parishes, being the children of parents unable to maintain them. —*Parish constable*, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.

Parish-child (par'ish-child), *n.* A child brought up at the expense of a parish; a pauper child.

Parish-clerk (par'ish-klärk), *n.* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses during the reading of the service in English churches. He is generally appointed by the incumbent, and is liable to be suspended, or removed from his office, by the same authority, and on the like grounds as stipendiary curates may be removed.

Parishens,† *n. pl.* [Fr. *paroissiens.*] Parishioners. *Chaucer.*

Parishional (pa-rish'on-al), *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial. *Bp. Hall.*

Parishioner (pa-rish'on-ẽr), *n.* One that belongs to a parish.

What tedious homily of love have you wearied your *parishioners* withal, and never cried 'Have patience, good people!' *Shak.*

Parish-priest (par'ish-prēst), *n.* The parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice. He may be either a rector or a vicar. In Ireland it usually indicates the Roman Catholic priest of the parish.

Parish-register (par'ish-re-jis-tẽr), *n.* A book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered.

Parisian (pa-riz'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Paris or its inhabitants.

Parisian (pa-riz'i-an), *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

Parisienne (pa-rē'zē-en"), *n.* [Fr.] A female native or resident of Paris.

Parisology (par-i-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *parisos*, almost equal, evenly balanced, and *logos*, discourse, speech.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

Paris-red (par'is-red), *n.* A fine iron rouge used for polishing. *Ure.*

Parisyllabic, Parisyllabical (pa'ri-sil-lab"ik, pa'ri-sil-lab"ik-al), *a.* [L. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Having equal or like syllables.

Paritor (pa'ri-tor), *n.* [For *apparitor* (which see).] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritors*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryden.*

Paritorie,† *n.* The herb pellitory, of the genus Parietaria. *Chaucer.*

Parity (pa'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *parité*, L. *paritas*, equality, parity, from *par*, equal.] The condition of being equal or equivalent; like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning.

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison. *De Quincey.*

Park (pärk), *n.* [A word occurring in the Teutonic, Romance, and Celtic tongues, and of somewhat doubtful origin, but probably from L.L. *parcus*, a park, an inclosure for animals, from L. *parcere*, to spare, the literal meaning being thus a piece of land reserved. The E. *park* may therefore be directly from Fr. *parc*, with which the earlier A. Sax. *pearruc*, a park, would combine and so disappear.] 1. In a legal sense, a large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant, or by prescription. The only distinction between a *chace* and a *park* was, that the latter was inclosed, whereas a chace was always open, and they both differed from a *forest*, inasmuch as they had no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws.—2. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland, surrounding or adjoining a mansion-house, devoted to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, but chiefly to the support of a herd of deer, though sometimes to cattle and sheep.—3. Any piece of public ground, generally in or near a large town, laid out and cultivated for the sole purpose of pleasure and recreation, without any regard to the size of the ground or the style of the arrangement.—4. In Scotland, an inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field.—5.† A large net placed on the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hollyband.*—*Park of artillery* or *artillery park*, the train of artillery, with carriages, cannon, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; also, the space occupied *by such a train.*—*Engineer park*, the whole equipment of stores, intrenching tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department in the field; also, the place where these are stored, and where the officers and men of this branch are camped.—*Park of provisions*, the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.—*Park hack*, a horse hired for use in a public park.—*Park phaeton*, a small, low carriage for use in parks.

Park (pärk), *v.t.* 1. To inclose in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer. *Shak.*

2. To bring together in a park or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery. *De Quincey.*

Parka (pär'ka), *n.* A curious fossil from the old red sandstone of Scotland and England. They are egg packets, probably of some species of the crustacean genus Pterygotus, which is found in the same beds.

Parken (pär'ken), *n.* A kind of cake made with treacle and oatmeal and usually flavoured with ginger. [Provincial English.]

Parker (pärk'ér), *n.* The keeper of a park. 'A *parker*, forester, or warrener.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Parkesine (pärk'sīn), *n.* A substance so called from Mr. *Parkes*, of Birmingham. Its basis is almost any vegetable fibre, the inflammable nature of which is subdued by the addition of certain mineral neutral salts. Naphtha is used as a solvent. Another component is oil, which may or may not be hardened by chloride of sulphur. The mixture gradually becomes a hard mass. While in a pasty condition it can be moulded into a great variety of forms, and has been used to some extent for similar purposes as gutta percha and ebonite.

Parkia (pär'ki-a), *n.* [From Mungo *Park*.] A genus of Leguminosæ, including the *P. africana*, or African locust-tree.

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-sō'ni-a), *n.* [After John *Parkinson*, a chemist in London, and author of some botanical works.] A genus of leguminous plants of the sub-order Cæsalpineæ. *P. aculeata* (Jerusalem thorn, or Barbadoes flower-fence), a West Indian tree or shrub, growing to the height of 10 to 15 feet, presents, when in full flower, one of the most beautiful objects in the vegetable kingdom. It is furnished with spines, and is extensively used in tropical countries for hedges, being now commonly used for this purpose not only in Central America but also in the East Indies.

Parkish (pärk'ish), *a.* Relating to or resembling a park. 'Would give it a very elegant, tasteful, *parkish* appearance.' *J. Baillie.*

Park-keeper (pärk'kēp-ér), *n.* One who has the custody of a park.

Parkleaves (pärk'lēvz), *n.* A popular name for *Hypericum Androsœmum.*

Parlance (pär'lans), *n.* [O.Fr., from *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; talk.

A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of sway,
Crown'd Isabel, thro' all her placid life. *Tennyson.*

—*In common parlance*, in the usual mode of speech; in ordinary language.

Parle† (pärl), *n.* Conversation; talk; treaty or discussion. See PARLEY.

They ended *parle*, and both addressed for fight. *Milton.*

Parle† (pärl), *v.i.* To talk; to confer with a view to come to an understanding; to discuss orally.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance. *Shak.*

Parlecue, Parleycue (pär'le-kū), *v.i.* or *t.* [Fr. *parler à queue*, to speak at the tail.] In the *Presbyterian Church*, to recapitulate, as the clergymen of the congregation, the substance of the discourses delivered by his brethren who had come to assist him at the communion.

At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parleycue* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him—that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons.
Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian.

Parlecue, Parleycue (pär'le-kū), *n.* A recapitulation of discourses previously delivered.

Parlement,† *n.* [Fr. See PARLIAMENT.] An assembly for consultation; a place for conference or discourse; a consultation. *Chaucer.*

Parley (pär'li), *v.i.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak, O.Fr. *paroler*, from L.L. *parabolare*, to speak, from L. *parabola*, a comparison, later a word. See PARABLE.] To speak with another; to discourse; to confer on some point of mutual concern; especially to confer *with an enemy*, as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace. 'And didst in signs again *parley* with sin.' *Shak.*

They are at hand
To *parley* or to fight. *Shak.*

Parley (pär'li), *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; specifically, a conference with an enemy in war; a hasty and informal treating between two parties prepared to fight.

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Left single, in bold *parley*, ye, of yore,
Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath. *Wordsworth.*

—*To beat* or *sound a parley* (*milit.*), to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Parliament (pär'li-ment), *n.* [Fr. *parlement* (Sp. It. and Pg. *parlamento*), composed of *parler*, to speak, and the term. *-ment*, as in *complement*, &c. See PARLEY.] 1. A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation; an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs; a supreme national or general council.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd,
In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world. *Tennyson.*

2. The grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the House of Lords and House of Commons. The House of Lords includes lords *spiritual* and *temporal;* the former being archbishops and bishops, the latter dukes or princes of the blood royal, other dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons—all being 'peers of the United Kingdom;' to these were added, by treaties of union with Scotland in 1707, and Ireland in 1800, 16 Scotch and 28 Irish *representative* peers, chosen by the general nobility in each country—the Scotch representative peers for each successive parliament, the Irish representative peers for life. According to the Acts of 1884 and 1885, the British House of Commons should consist of 670 members, viz. England and Wales, 253 representatives of counties, 237 of cities and boroughs, and 5 of universities; Scotland, 39 representatives of counties, 31 of cities and boroughs, and 2 of universities; Ireland, 85 representatives of counties, 16 of cities and boroughs, and 2 of universities. The authority of parliament extends over the United Kingdom, and all its colonies and foreign possessions. It must meet at least once a year for the despatch of business. The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings *witenagemot*, the meeting of wise men or sages.—*Act of parliament*, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual, and the commons in parliament assembled. They cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of parliament which created them.—3. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several principal judicial courts of the country.—4. In *law*, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society.—5. Ginger-bread in small, thin, hard cakes. 'Gorging the boy with apples and *parliament.*' *Thackeray.*—*Parliament heel* (*naut.*), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, &c.; or the causing her to incline a little on one side so as to clean the side turned out of water, and cover it with fresh composition.

Parliamental (pär-li-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to parliament; parliamentary. *Foxe.*

Parliamentarian (pär'li-men-tā"ri-an), *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Parliamentarian (pär'li-men-tā"ri-an), *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to King Charles I.

Parliamentary (pär-li-ment'a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority.—2. Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act.—3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.—*Parliamentary agent*, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in the promotion of or opposition to private bills, and otherwise in relation to private business in parliament.—*Parliamentary committee*, a committee of the members of the House of Peers or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are sanctioned.—*Parliamentary train*, a train which, by enactment of parliament, is obliged to be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the conveyance of third class passengers at a penny a mile.

Parliamenteer† (pär'li-men-tēr"), *n.* Same as *Parliamentarian. A. Wood.*

Parlour (pär'lèr), *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, from *parler*, to speak. See PARLEY.] 1. The apartment in a convent where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with friends or visitors.—2. The room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining-room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose.—3. An apartment in taverns, public-houses, and the like, more retired than the tap-room, and where the frequenters usually meet for a social chat over their liquor. *Dickens.*

Parlour-boarder (pär'lèr-bōrd-ér), *n.* A boarder who dines with the family.

Parlous† (pär'lus), *a.* [Old form of *perilous.*] 1. Perilous; dangerous. 'Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.' *Shak.*—2. Inclined to expose one's self to peril; venturesome. 'A *parlous* boy.' *Shak.*—3. Notable; striking; keen. 'A *parlous* wit.' *Dryden.*

Parlously† (pär'lus-li), *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously; venturesomely; excessively; shrewdly.

You seem to be *parlously* in love with learning. *Beau. & Fl.*

Parlousness† (pär'lus-nes), *n.* Quality of being parlous; perilousness; venturesomeness; quickness; keenness.

Parmacety† (pär-ma-set'i), *n.* A corruption of *Spermaceti*.

Telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacety* for an inward bruise. *Shak.*

Parmelia (pär-mē'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *parmē*, a kind of small shield, and *heilō*, to inclose.] A genus of lichens found on trees and walls. *P. parietina* is the common yellow-wall lichen.

Parmesan (pär-me-zan'), *a.* Relating to *Parma*, in Italy; specifically, applied to a delicate sort of cheese made there.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-a), *n.* A genus of plants. See *Grass of Parnassus* under GRASS.

Parnassian (pär-nas'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus, the celebrated mountain in Greece, considered in mythology as sacred to Apollo and the Muses, famous also for the Castalian spring. *Pope.*

Parnel† (pär'nel), *n.* A wanton; an immodest girl; a slut.

Paroche,† *n.* A parish.

Parochial (pa-rō'ki-al), *a.* [L. *parochia*, corruption from *parœcia*, a parish. See PARISH.] Belonging to a parish; as, *parochial* clergy; *parochial* duties. 'The married state of *parochial* pastors.' *Atterbury.* —*Parochial board*, in Scotland, formerly a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor, a duty which since 1894 has fallen to be performed by the parish council. —*Parochial register*. Same as *Parish-register*.

Parochiality (pa-rō'ki-al''i-ti), *n.* The state of being parochial. [Rare.]

Parochialize (pa-rō'ki-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parochialized*; ppr. *parochializing*. To render parochial; to form into parishes.

Parochially (pa-rō'ki-al-li), *adv.* In a parochial manner; in a parish; by parishes.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocese, *parochially*, every year. *Stillingfleet.*

Parochian† (pa-rō'ki-an), *a.* Pertaining to a parish; parochial. *Bacon.*

Parochian† (pa-rō'ki-an), *n.* A parishioner. *Lord Burleigh.*

Parochin (par'o-shin), *n.* A parish. [Scotch.]

Parodic, Parodical (pa-rod'ik, pa-rod'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to parody; after the manner of parody. 'This version is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*.' *T. Warton.*

Parodist (par'o-dist), *n.* One who writes a parody.

The public has long been agreed as to the merit of the most remarkable passages (of Milton), the incomparable harmony of the numbers, and the excellence of that style, which no rival has been able to equal, and no *parodist* to degrade. *Macaulay.*

Parodos (par'o-dos), *n.* [Gr., a passage, an entrance—*para*, beside, and *hodos*, a way.] The commencement of an ancient Greek chorus, in which the whole chorus used to join.

Parody (par'o-di), *n.* [Fr. *parodie*, from Gr. *parōdia*—*para*, beside, and *ōdē*, an ode.] 1. A kind of literary composition in which the form and expression of grave or serious writings are closely imitated, but adapted to a ridiculous subject or a humorous method of treatment; a burlesque imitation of a serious poem; a travesty that adheres closely in form and expression to its original.

They were satirick poems, full of *parodies*, that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them. *Dryden.*

2.† A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. *Wright.*

Parody (par'o-di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parodied*; ppr. *parodying*. To turn into a parody; to write a parody upon; to imitate, as a poem or song, in a ludicrous manner.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

Parol (pa-rōl'), *n.* [Fr. *parole*, a word; It. *parola*; L.L. *parabola*, a parable, speech, word. See PARABLE, PARLEY.] Properly, a word; hence, in *law*, (*a*) words or oral declaration; word of mouth. (*b*) Pleadings in a suit.

Parol, Parole (pa-rōl'), *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written; as, *parol* evidence.

Parol-arrest (pa-rōl'a-rest), *n.* In *law*, an arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

Parole (pa-rōl'), *n.* [See PAROL.] 1. Word of mouth; oral utterance; parol.—2. Word of promise; word of honour; plighted faith; especially, a promise given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or to return if released to custody at a certain time if not discharged, or not to bear arms against his captors for a certain period, and the like. 'Whether you can keep your *parole* if you become a prisoner to the ladies.' *Swift.*

This man had forfeited his military *parole*. *Macaulay.*

3. *Milit.* a word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. It differs from countersign, in that the latter is given to all guards, while the parole is given only to officers of the guard, or to those who inspect and give orders to the guard.

Paromology (par-ō-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *paromologia*, from *paromologeō*—*para*, beside, and *homologeō*, to grant. See HOMOLOGOUS.] In *rhet.* a figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary in order to strengthen his own argument.

Paronomasia (par'ō-nō-mā''zi-a), *n.* [Gr.—*para*, beside, beyond, and *onomazō*, to name, from *onoma*, a name.] In *rhet.* a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give an antithetical force to the expression; a play upon words; a pun. 'The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; . . . the jingle of a more poor *paronomasia*.' *Dryden.*

Paronomastic, Paronomastical (pa-ron'-ō-mas''tik, pa-ron'ō-mas''tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy; consisting in a play upon words.

Paronomasy (par-ō-nom'a-si), *n.* Paronomasia.

Paronychia (pa-rō-nī'ki-a), *n.* [Gr. *parōnychia*—*para*, by, and *onyx*, *onychos*, the nail.] In *surg.* a whitlow or felon.

Paronychiaceæ (pa-rō-nī'ki-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* See ILLECEBRACEÆ.

Paronym, Paronyme (par'ō-nim), *n.* A paronymous word.

Paronymous (pa-ron'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. *parōnymos*—*para*, beside, and *onoma*, a name, a word.] 1. Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification: said of words; as, *all, awl; ball, bawl; hair, hare.*—2. Having the same derivation; radically allied; conjugate; as, *wise, wisely, wisdom*.

Paronymy (pa-ron'i-mi), *n.* Quality of being paronymous.

Paroptesis (par-op-tē'sis), *n.* [Gr., a roasting—*para*, near, and *optēsis*, a roasting, from *optaō*, to roast.] In *geol.* that kind of metamorphism affecting a limited district, and supposed to be due to dry heat given off by intruding plutonic rocks.

Paroquet (par'ō-ket), *n.* See PARRAKEET.

Parotid (pa-rot'id), *n.* [Gr. *parōtis, parōtidos*—*para*, beside, near, and *ous, ōtos*, the ear.] In *anat.* one of the salivary glands, there being two parotids, one on either side of the face, immediately in front of the external ear, and communicating with the mouth by a duct. Called also *Parotid Gland* and *Parotis*.

Parotid (pa-rot'id), *a.* Pertaining to the parotis or parotids.

Parotis (pa-rō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *parōtis*. See PAROTID.] 1. In *anat.* the parotid.—2. In *surg.* a painful tumour beside the ear; also, same as *Parotitis*.

Parotitis (par-ō-tī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

Paroxysm (par'oks-izm), *n.* [Gr. *paroxysmos*, from *paroxynō*, to excite or sharpen—*para*, beyond, in excess, and *oxynō*, to sharpen, from *oxys*, sharp.] 1. In *med.* a fit of any disease; periodical exacerbation of a disease. Hence—2. Any sudden and violent action; spasmodic affection or action; convulsion; fit. 'Harassed with the returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair.' *South.*—3. In *geol.* any sudden and violent effect of natural agency, such as the explosive eruption of a volcano, or the convulsive throes of an earthquake. *Page.*

Paroxysmal (par-ok-siz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or marked by paroxysm; caused by paroxysms or convulsions of nature.

Fissures, fractures, and uptiltings of the solid strata are the main indications of *paroxysmal* movements in former ages. *Page.*

Paroxysmally (par-ok-siz'mal-li), *adv.* In a paroxysmal manner; by paroxysms. 'Would necessarily take place *paroxysmally*.' *Nature.*

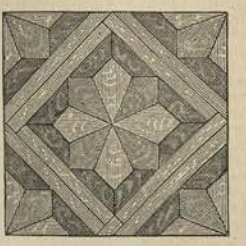
Paroxysmist (par'oks-iz-mist), *n.* In *geol.* one who maintains that great geological changes are due rather to sudden and violent efforts of natural agency than to the continuous operation of ordinary causes.

Parquet (pär-ket'), *n.* [Fr. See PARQUETRY.] 1. That part of the floor in a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.—2. Same as *Parquetry*.

Parquetage (pär'ket-āj), *n.* Same as *Parquetry*. *Fairholt.*

Parqueted (pär'ket-ed), *a.* Formed in parquetry; ornamented with parquetry. 'One room *parqueted* with yew, which I liked well.' *Evelyn.*

Parquetry (pär'ket-ri), *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, from *parquet*, an inlaid floor, a dim. of *parc*, an inclosure.] A species of inlaid woodwork in geometric or other patterns, and generally of different colours, principally used for floors.



Parquetry.

Parquette (pär-ket'), *n.* The same as *Parquet*.

Parr (pär), *n.* A small fish common in the rivers of England and Scotland, at one time believed to be a distinct species of the genus Salmo, but now almost universally regarded as the young of the salmon. The term is also applied to the young of any of the Salmonidæ. Called also *Brandling*.

Parr or Brandling.

Parrakeet (par'a-kēt), *n.* [From Fr. *parroquet, perroquet*, a parrakeet. See PARROT.] The name given to various genera of scansorial birds grouped into a subfamily (Pezophorinæ) of the Psittacidæ or parrots, characterized by the generally small size of body and of the beak, the upper mandible being less convex or arched than in the parrots, and by their tail-feathers being much longer. They are confined to the eastern hemisphere. Among the most familiar forms included in the sub-family are the rose-ringed parrakeet (*Palæornis torquatus*), found in India and on the east coast of Africa, a pretty, bright green coloured bird, about 15 inches long, the tail making up nearly two-thirds of this extent; the Alexandrine or ring parrakeet (*P. Alexandri*) of India, about the size of a pigeon, green, with a red collar, a bird said to have

Rose-ringed Parrakeet (*Palæornis torquatus*).

been brought from the East by Alexander the Great. The principal Australian species are the ground parrakeet (*Pezophorus formosus*) and the warbling parrakeet (*Melopsitticus undulatus*), which are to a great extent terrestrial in habits. Written also *Parakeet, Parroquet, Perroquet.*

Parral, Parrel (par'al, par'el), *n.* [Abbrev. from *apparel* (which see).] *Naut.* a band of rope, or now, more generally, an iron collar by which the centres of yards are fastened at the slings to the masts so as to slide up and down freely when requisite. Called also *Parrel-rope* and *Breast-rope.* Comp. *Breast-rope.*

Parrel (par'el), *n.* 1. Same as *Parral.*—2. In *arch.* a chimney-piece; the ornaments or dressing of a fireplace.

Parrhesia (pär-rē'zi-a), *n.* [Gr.—*para*, beside, beyond, and *rhēsis*, a saying, speaking, from *rheō*, to say.] In *rhet.* reprehension; rebuke; freeness in speaking.

Parricidal (par-ri-sī'dal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering a parent.—2. Committing parricide.

Parricide (par'ri-sīd), *n.* [From L. *parricida*, a parricide, a murderer, a traitor, and *parricidium*, the murder of a father, from *pater*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. A person who murders his father or mother.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend. *Shak.*

2. One who murders an ancestor or any one to whom he owes reverence. [Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.] 3. The murder of a parent or of one to whom reverence is due.

Morat was always bloody, now he's base;
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

Parricidious † (par-ri-sid'i-us), *a.* Same as *Parricidal. Sir T. Browne.*

Parritch, Parridge (par'ich, par'ij), *n.* Porridge. 'The halesome *parritch*, chief o' Scotia's food.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Parrock (par'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *pearruc.* See PARK.] A croft or small field. [Local.]

Parrot (par'ot), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *Perrette*, a female name derived from *Pierre*, Peter (comp. Fr. *pierrot*, a sparrow, from *Pierre*); or contr. from Fr. *parroquet, perroquet*, a parrakeet, which also seems to be a dim. of *Pierre*, Peter; comp. Sp. *Perico*, a dim. for *Pedro*, Peter, also a small parrot, *periquito*, a small parrot. It is common to give the names of persons to animals with which we are familiar. Comp. *Magpie, Jack-daw, Robin-redbreast*, &c.] 1. A name common to birds of the family Psittacidæ, of the order Scansores or climbers. The bill is hooked and rounded on all sides, and is used in

Rosella Parrot (*Platycercus eximius*).

climbing. The tarsi are generally short and strong, the toes being arranged two forwards and two backwards. The tongue, unlike that of most other birds, is soft and fleshy throughout its whole extent. The wings are of moderate size, but the tail is often elongated, and in some cases assists these birds in climbing. These birds are found almost everywhere in warm and tropical climates, and comprise a vast number of species, varying very much in size, from the great macaw, which is more than 3 feet in length, to the little love-birds, which are not larger than sparrows. They breed in hollow trees, and subsist on fruits and seeds. Several species can not only imitate the various tones of the human voice, but also exercise in some cases actual conversational powers. The most highly endowed bird in this respect is the common gray parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*) of Western Africa. Among parrots in the widest sense of the word are included the parrakeets, macaws, lories, cockatoos, &c., but the term is sometimes restricted to those members of the family that have a very distinctly toothed upper mandible and a short or moderately long tail. Some live to a great age, instances being known of these birds reaching seventy and even ninety years. The example shown in the cut is the rose-hill parrakeet or rosella parrot (*Platycercus eximius*), a native of Australia and Tasmania. See also PSITTACIDÆ.—2. The parrot-fish (which see).

Parrot (par'ot), *v.t.* To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote. 'Charges brought against him by readers who had never understood him, and *parroted* afterwards by others who had never read him.' *Fraser's Mag.*

Parrot-coal (par'ot-kōl), *n.* A name given in Scotland to cannel-coal from its flying in pieces with a crackling noise when burned. Miners distinguish this coal into two varieties—viz. 'dry' or gas parrot, and 'soft' or oil parrot.

Parrot-fish (par'ot-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Scarus, family Labridæ, remarkable for the beak-like plates into which the teeth of either jaw are united, and for their brilliancy of colour, from one or other of which circumstances they have received their popular name. Most of the species are tropical, but one, *S. cretensis*, the *scarus* of the ancients, and esteemed by them the most delicate of all fishes, is found in the Mediterranean. See SCARUS.

Parrotry (par'ot-ri), *n.* The habits of parrots; imitation of parrots; servile imitation. *Coleridge.*

Parry (par'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parried;* ppr. *parrying.* [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*, to ward off, from L. *parare*, to prepare, keep off.] 1. To ward off; to stop or to put or turn aside; to prevent taking effect; as, to *parry* a thrust of a rapier; to *parry* a blow.—2. To avoid; to shift off.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *Everett.*

Parry (par'i), *v.i.* pret. *parried;* ppr. *parrying.* To ward off something; to put aside thrusts or strokes; to fence. 'With learned skill, now push, now *parry.*' *Prior.*

Parse (pärs), *v.t.* [L. *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of a speech. To *parse* a word is literally to tell what part of speech it is.] In *gram.* to analyse or describe grammatically; to show the several parts of speech composing (a sentence) and their relation to each other by government or agreement; as, to *parse* a word or a sentence.

Parsee (pär-sē'), *n.* [Per. and Hind. *pârsi*, a Persian, a fire-worshipper.] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion descended from the refugees driven from Persia into India by Mohammedan persecution about the middle of the seventh century. They are described as being honest, industrious, and thriving, and are for the most part merchants and landholders. See GUEBRE.

Parseeism (pär-sē'izm), *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Parser (pärs'ėr), *n.* One who parses.

Parsimonious (pär-si-mō'ni-us), *a.* [See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting or characterized by parsimony; very sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; saving; close.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

SYN. Covetous, niggardly, miserly, penurious, near, close, saving, frugal.

Parsimoniously (pär-si-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a parsimonious manner; with a very sparing use of money; savingly; stingily; sparingly. *Swift.*

Parsimoniousness (pär-si-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being parsimonious; a very sparing use of money, or a disposition to avoid expense. *L. Addison.*

Parsimony (pär'si-mo-ni), *n.* [Fr. *parsimonie;* L. *parsimonia, parcimonia*, from *parco, parsum*, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; generally, in a bad sense, excessive economy; unnecessarily great caution in spending; miserliness.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Parsley (pärs'li), *n.* [O.E. *persely, persylle*, &c., A. Sax. *peterselige*, Fr. *persil*, from L. *petroselinum*, Gr. *petroselīnon*, rock-parsley—*petra*, a rock, and *selīnon*, a kind of parsley; D. *pieterselie*, G. *petersilie*, Dan. *petersille*, have the same origin.] A plant of the genus Petroselinum, nat. order Umbelliferæ, distinguished by having each half of the fruit with five equal narrow ribs, and one oil vessel in each furrow, the line of junction having two. The species are annual or biennial. Common parsley (*P. sativum*) is a well-known garden vegetable, used for communicating an aromatic and agreeable flavour to soups and other dishes. It is a native of Sardinia, introduced into this country about the middle of the sixteenth century. A variety with curled leaflets is generally preferred to that with plain leaflets, as being finer flavoured. Hamburgh parsley, a variety with a large white root like a carrot, is cultivated for its roots, and much in the same way as carrots or parsneps.

Parsnip, Parsnep (pärs'nip, pärs'nep), *n.* [Corrupted from L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip, from *pastinum*, a kind of two-pronged dibble, and *nip, nep*, L. *napus*, a turnip.] A plant of the genus Pastinaca, nat. order Umbelliferæ, the *P. sativa* (common or garden parsnip), of which there are many varieties. It is a tall erect plant, with pinnate leaves and bright yellow flowers, common throughout England and in most parts of Europe, and much cultivated for its roots, which have been used as an esculent from a very early period.

Parson (pär'sn), *n.* [O.Fr. *persone*, from L.L. *persona ecclesiæ*, the person of the church, L. *persona*, a person.] 1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. In *English law*, four requisites are necessary to constitute a parson, viz. holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction.—2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.—*Parson impar-sonee*, one that is in possession of a church, whether it be presentative or impropriate.—*Parson mortal*, in *law*, a rector instituted and inducted for his own life.

Parsonage (pär'sn-āj), *n.* 1. A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.—2. The mansion or dwelling-house of a parson. Called also a *Parsonage House.*—3. Money paid for the support of a parson.

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *Sir W. Scott.*

Parson-bird (pär'sn-bėrd), *n.* See POE-BIRD.

Parsoned (pär'snd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a parson or parsons.—2. Written by or in the manner of a parson. [Rare.]

Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parsoned* page. *Young.*

Parsonic, Parsonical (pär-son'ik, pär-son'-ik-al), *a.* Relating to a parson or clergyman; clerical. [Rare.]

Parsonically (pär-son'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a parson. *Chesterfield.* [Rare.]

Parsonish (pär'sn-ish), *a.* Relating to or like a parson. [Colloq.]

Parson's-nose (pär'snz-nōz), *n.* A name sometimes given to the rump of a fowl.

Part (pärt), *n.* [L. *pars, partis*, a part, whence also *particle, partial, partner, participate*, &c.] 1. Something less than the whole; a portion, piece, or fragment separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five *parts.* 2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. 'At the nether *part* of the mount.' Ex. xix. 17.—3. An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities or numbers into which a thing is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional quantity, division, or ingredient. 'A thought which, quartered, hath but one *part* wisdom and ever three *parts* coward.' *Shak.*—4. An organic or essential element; a constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ.

All are but *parts* of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul. *Pope.*

5. That which falls to each in division; share; portion; lot.

Let me bear my *part* of danger with an equal share. *Dryden.*

6. Share; concern; interest.

We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Iesse. 2 Sam. xx. 1.

7. Side; party; interest; faction. 'Make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part.*' *Waller.*

8. Share of labour, action, or influence; allotted duty; particular office or business.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her *part*,
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

9. Character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance.

And then the Justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his *part*. *Shak.*

10. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither straight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my disease. *Shak.*

11. In *math.* such portion of any quantity as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, three is a *part* of twelve. It is the opposite of *multiple*.—12. In *music*, one of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony; as, the treble, tenor, or bass *part;* the violin *part;* the clarionet *part*.—13. *pl.* Qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments; excellent or superior endowments; talents above the ordinary; as, a man of *parts*.

Such licentious *parts* tend for the most part to the hurt of the English. *Spenser.*

For comparison of *Genius, Wisdom, Abilities, Talents, Parts, Ingenuity, Capacity, Cleverness*, see under GENIUS.—14. *pl.* Quarters; regions; districts.

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. Acts xx. 2.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

—*For my* (*his, her*, &c.) *part*, so far as concerns me (him, her).—*For the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise.—*In part*, in some degree or extent; partly.—*In good part*, favourably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it *in good part* at the hands of faithful man. *Hooker.*

—*In ill part*, unfavourably; with displeasure.—*Part and parcel*, an essential portion; a part. 'She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place.' *Howitt.*—*Part and pertinent*, in *Scots law*, a term used in charters and dispositions. Thus lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents;* and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a parish church. See PERTINENT.—*Part of speech*, in *gram.* a sort or class of words of a particular character as regards their meaning or relations to other words in a sentence. Thus, the noun is a *part of speech*, denoting the names of things; the verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action, or being.

Part (pärt), *v.t.* [Fr. *partir*, to part, to divide, to separate; L. *partio, partior*, to divide, from *pars, partis*, a part. In 8 directly from Fr. *partir* (*v.i.*), to depart, to go away.] 1. To divide; to separate or break into two or more pieces.

Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. Lev. ii. 6.

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. Acts ii. 45—3. To cause to sunder or go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. Ruth i. 17.

4. To hold apart; to intervene betwixt; to interpose between; to separate, as combatants. 'The narrow seas that *part* the French and English.' *Shak.* '*Part* them; they are insensed.' *Shak.*

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

5. To secrete. [Rare.]

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

6. *Naut.* to break; to suffer the breaking of; as, the ship *parted* her cables.—7. To separate or purify, as metals.—8.† To leave; to quit; to depart from. 'Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies.' *Shak.*

Part (pärt), *v.i.* 1. To be separated, removed, or detached; to divide; to move apart. 'Make thy knotted and combined locks to *part*, and each particular hair to stand on end.' *Shak.*—2. To let go hold; to give up; to quit; to lose: followed by *with* or *from*.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily *from* possession won with arms. *Milton.*

Celia, for thy sake I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

3. To go away from another or others; to bid farewell; to quit each other; to take leave: may be followed by *with* or *from*. 'A little after you had *parted with* him.' *Tennyson.*

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

4. To have a share; to share.

As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall *part* alike. 1 Sam. xxx. 24.

5. To break; to be torn asunder; as, the cable *parted*.—*To part from an anchor* (*naut.*), to break a cable; a vessel is said to part from an anchor when she is driven from it by the breaking of the cable.—6.† [Fr. *partir*, to depart.] To go away; to set out; to depart.

Thy father
Embraced me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

7.† To die. *Shak.*

Part (pärt), *adv.* Partly; in some measure. *Shak.*

Partable (pärt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being parted; divisible.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses. *Camden.*

2.† Having a share. *Lydgate.*

Partage† (pärt'āj), *n.* [Fr. *partage*, from L. *pars, partis*, a part.] 1. Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing.—2. Part; portion; share.

I know my brother in the love he beares me
Will not denye me *partage* in his sadnesse. *Ford.*

Partake (pär-tāk'), *v.i.* pret. *partook;* pp. *partaken;* ppr. *partaking.* [*Part* and *take.*] 1. To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate: used absolutely or followed by *of* or *in* before the object shared; as, all men *partake of* the common bounties of Providence.—2. To have something of the character or nature of; to have features in common with: followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to hear; to share in communications: absolute or followed by *of*.

You may *partake of* anything we say;
We speak no treason. *Shak.*

4.† To take up the part or cause of another; to side with another.

Canst thou, O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee *partake*. *Shak.*

Partake (pär-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *partook;* ppr. *partaken.* 1. To have a part in; to share. 'Pursue the triumph, and *partake* the gale.' *Pope.*

My royal father lives;
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2.† To admit to a part; to make a partaker of.

My friend, highť Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity. *Spenser.*

3.† To share out; to distribute; to communicate.

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shak.*

Partaker (pär-tāk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who has or takes a part, share, or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator: usually followed by *of* or *in*. 'If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things.' Rom. xv. 27. 'Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness.' *Shak.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets. Matt. xxiii. 30.

2.† An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. Ps. l. 18.

Partan (pär'tn), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *partan*, a partan, crab.] A common sea-crab; an edible crab. 'Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a *partan*.' *Sir R. Sibbald.* [Scotch.]

Parted (pärt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Separated; divided; severed.—2.† Dead. And, hence, *timely-parted*, having died a natural death. 'A *timely-parted* ghost.' *Shak.*—3.† Endowed with parts or abilities. *Shak.*—4. In *bot.* applied to leaves cleft or divided nearly to the base.—5. In *her.* divided. See PARTY.

Parten,† *v.i. inf.* To take part. *Chaucer.*

Parter (pärt'ėr), *n.* One that parts or separates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Parterre (pär-tār), *n.* [Fr., a flower-bed, a plot for flowers—*par*, on, by, and *terre*, earth, ground.] 1. In *hort.* a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, connected together with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

There are as many kinds of gardening as poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers. *Spectator.*

2. The pit of a French theatre.

Partheniad (pär-thē'ni-ad), *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *ōdē*, a song.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

Parthenic (pär-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin.] Pertaining to the Spartan Partheniæ, or illegitimate children born in Laconia during the absence of the warriors at the first Messenian war.

Parthenogenesis (pär'the-nō-jen''e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.] 1. In *zool.* a term applied to the production of new individuals from virgin or rather imperfect females without the intervention of a male; the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum, without any renewal of fertilization. Parthenogenesis is one of the phenomena of so-called alternate generation. Called also *Digenesis*.—2. In *bot.* the production of perfect seed with embryo, without the application of pollen.

By Professor Owen, who first employed the term, *parthenogenesis* is applied also to the processes of gemmation and fission, as exhibited in sexless beings or in virgin females; but it seems best to consider these phenomena separately. Strictly, the term *parthenogenesis* ought to be confined to the production of new individuals from virgin females by means of ova, which are enabled to develop themselves without the contact of the male element. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Parthenology (pär-thē-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *logos*, discourse.] In *pathol.* a description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Parthenon (pär'the-non), *n.* [Gr., from *parthenos*, a virgin, *i.e.* Minerva.] A celebrated Grecian temple of Minerva, or more properly Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis of Athens. It was built of marble, and was a peripteral octostyle, with 17 columns on the sides; its length 223 feet, breadth 102, and height to the base of the pediments 65 feet. It was almost reduced to ruins in in 1687 by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it, during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. Part of the Parthenon ruins has been utilized in modern buildings, and the more precious pieces of sculpture have been dispersed among various European collections, yet nevertheless it still bears an imposing aspect.

Parthenope (pär-then'ō-pē), *n.* [From *Parthenope*, the ancient and poetical name of Naples.] One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. De Gasparis, of Naples, 11th May, 1850. It revolves round the sun in 1402 days, and is about two-and-a-half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Parthian (pär'thi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parthia or its inhabitants.—*Parthian arrow*, a shaft aimed at an adversary while pretending to fly from or avoid him; a parting shot: a figurative expression derived from the habit of the ancient Parthians in war.

Partial (pär'shal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *pars, partis*, a part. See PART.] 1. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. 'All *partial* evil, universal good.' *Pope.*

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

2. Biassed to one party; inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

3. Inclined to favour without principle or reason. 'A fond and *partial* parent.' *Pope.*

To observations which ourselves we make,
We grow more *partial* for the observer's sake. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others; having a predilection; fond. 'Not *partial* to an inordinate display of wealth.' *Sir W. Scott.*—5. In *bot.* being one of several subordinates: applied to subdivisions; as, a *partial* umbel; a *partial* peduncle; a *partial* involucre, one placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel.—*Partial counsel*, in *Scots law*, improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge.—*Partial differential*, in *math.* a differential of a function of two or more variables, obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables

only.—*Partial fractions*, in *alg.* fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction.—*Partial loss*, in *marine insurance*, is one in which the damage done to the thing insured is not so complete as to amount to a total loss, either actual or constructive. The insurer is therefore not entitled to abandon or give up the remains of the ship or cargo, and claim the entire insurance money; but he is bound to keep his ship or goods, and claim only in proportion to his actual loss or damage.

Partialism (pär'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the partialists.

Partialist (pär'shal-ist), *n.* 1. One who is partial.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong. *Bp. Morton.*

2. In *theol.* one who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect.

Partiality (pär-shal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being partial; (*a*) inclination to favour one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side. 'Polybius, reprehending Timæus for his *partiality* against Agathocles.' *Hume.* (*b*) A special fondness; a stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting. *Roget.*

Partialize (pär'shal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *partialized*; ppr. *partializing*. To render partial. [Rare.]

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
The unstooping firmness of my upright soul.
Shak.

Partially (pär'shal-li), *adv.* 1. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favour or dislike.

If *partially* affined, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*

2. In part; not totally; as, the body may be *partially* affected with disease; the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

Partibility (pärt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being partible; susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability; as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

Partible (pärt'i-bl), *a.* [L. *partibilis*, from *partio*, to divide.] Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible*.

These chieftainships, and perhaps even the kingdoms themselves, though not *partible*, followed a very different rule of succession from that of primogeniture. *Hallam.*

Partibus (pär'ti-bus), *n.* [L., the parties (being so and so as stated), ablative pl. of *pars*, a part, a party.] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there be only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words, '*and others*.'

Particate (pär'ti-kāt), *n.* [L. *pertica*, a measuring-rod.] A rood of land. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Participable (pär-tis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [See PARTICIPATE.] Capable of being participated or shared. *Norris.*

Participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *a.* [L. *participans*. See PARTICIPATE.] Sharing; having a share or part: followed by *of*.

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant of* more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

Participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *n.* 1. One participating; a partaker; one having a share or part. '*Participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rites.' *Warburton.*—2. A member of a semi-religious order of knighthood, founded by Sixtus V. in honour of our Lady of Loretto. The members of this order, which was soon extinguished, were allowed to marry.

Participantly (pär-tis'i-pant-li), *adv.* In a participating manner; so as to participate.

Participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *participated*; ppr. *participating*. [L. *participo*, *participatum*—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To partake; to take a part; to have a share in common with others. Generally followed by *of* or *in*, now more commonly the latter before the object shared. 'He would *participate of* their wants.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

Time may come when men
With angels may *participate*, and find
No inconvenient diet nor too light fare.
Milton.

His delivery and our joy thereon,
In both which we, as next *participate*. *Milton.*

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

Participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *participated*; ppr. *participating*. 1. To partake; to share; to receive a part of. '*Participate* the glory with them.' *Camden.*

Of fellowship I speak,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton.*

2.† To give a share of; to communicate. *Drayton.*

Participation (pär-tis'i-pā"shon), *n.* 1. The state of participating or sharing in common with others.

Beyond *participation* lie
My troubles, and beyond relief. *Wordsworth.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

3.† Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*—4.† Companionship. *Shak.*

Participative (pär-tis'i-pāt-iv), *a.* Capable of participating.

Participator (pär-tis'i-pāt-ėr), *n.* One who participates; one who partakes with another; as, *participators* in our misfortunes.

Participial (pär-ti-sip'i-al), *a.* [L. *participialis*. See PARTICIPLE.] 1. Having the nature and use of a participle.—2. Formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun.

Participial (pär-ti-sip'i-al), *n.* A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of *participials*. *Prof. Gibbs.*

Participialize (pär-ti-sip'i-al-īz), *v.t.* To form into a participle. [Rare.]

Participially (pär-ti-sip'i-al-li), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Participle (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* [L. *participium*, from *particeps*, participating, partaking—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take; comp. *principle*, from L. *principium*.] 1. In *gram.* a part of speech, so called because it partakes of the character both of a verb and an adjective. The participle differs from the adjective in that it implies time, and therefore applies to a specific act, whereas the adjective designates only an attribute, as a habitual quality or characteristic, without regard to time. Thus 'Jupiter tonans' may be translated either 'Jupiter when thundering' or 'Jupiter who is in the habit of thundering,' that is, 'thundering Jupiter.' In the former case *tonans*, as well as its English equivalent, is a participle; in the latter both are adjectives. When we say, 'he has *learned* his lesson,' we have regard to a specific act done at a certain time; but in the phrase 'a *learned* man,' *learned* designates a habitual quality. In the former case *learned* is a participle; in the latter, an adjective. There are two participles in English: the present—ending in *-ing*, and the past—ending, in regular verbs, in *-ed*. The verbal noun in *-ing*, often said to be the present participle used as a noun, in reality represents the Anglo-Saxon termination *-ing*, *-ung*, of verbal substantives. Participles often lose their original verbal properties and become adjectives; as, *willing*, in the phrase, a *willing* heart; *engaging*, as *engaging* manners; *accomplished*, as an *accomplished* orator.—2.† Anything that partakes of the nature of different things.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such chiefly as are fixed, . . . though they have a motion in their parts; such as are oysters, cockles, and such like. *Bacon.*

Particle (pär'ti-kl), *n.* [Fr. *particule*; L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, part.] 1. A minute part or portion of matter, the aggregation of which parts constitutes the whole mass.

There is not one grain in the universe, . . . nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as it is applied. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle* of his property.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread. (*b*) The smaller breads used in the communion of the laity. 4. In *gram.* a word that is not varied or inflected, as the preposition, conjunction, &c.; or a word that cannot be used alone, as the word *ward* in *backward*.—SYN. Molecule, corpuscle, atom, jot.

Particoloured (pär'ti-kul-ėrd), *a.* Same as *Party-coloured*.

Particular (pär-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *particulier*; L.L. *particularis*, from L. *particula*. See PARTICLE.] 1. Pertaining to one and not to more; special; not general; as, this remark has a *particular* application.—2. Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately; as, what *particular* fault do you refer to? 'Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand on end.' *Shak.*

In what *particular* thought to work I know not.
Shak.

3. Pertaining to a single person or thing; peculiar; characteristic; as, the *particular* properties of a plant. Hence—4. Personal; private; individual. 'These domestic and *particular broils*.' *Shak.* 'Thine own *particular* wrongs.' *Shak.*

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. *Brougham.*

5. Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; not ordinary; notable; as, he brought no *particular* news.—6. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute; circumstantial: of persons or things; as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

7. Odd; singular; uncommon; marked; peculiar.

Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me.
Rev. R. Graves.

8. Singularly nice in taste; precise; fastidious; as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

It was rather early in the day for a drinking bout. But the canting crew were not remarkably *particular*. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

—*Particular average*. See under AVERAGE.—*Particular Baptists*, a branch of the Baptist denomination, who hold the doctrine of a particular or individual election and reprobation, in distinction from others who reject this view.—*Particular estate*, in *law*, that interest which is granted out of an estate in remainder or reversion.—*Particular integral*, in the *integral calculus*, that which arises in the integration of any differential equation by giving a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral.—*Particular lien*. See LIEN.—*Particular proposition*, in *logic*, one in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of some part only of the subject.—*Particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate.—SYN. Special, single, separate, personal, individual, peculiar, specific, precise, critical, circumstantial, minute, fastidious.

Particular (pär-tik'ū-lėr), *n.* 1. A single instance; a single point; a distinct, separate, or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

2.† An individual; a private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3.† Private interest; personal relation.

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

4.† Private character; state of an individual; special peculiarity. 'If the *particulars* of each person be considered.' *Milton.*—5. A minute and detailed account; a minute; as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of a plaintiff's demand, &c. [Obsolete or used only in legal phrases.]

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe.*

—*In particular*, specially; particularly; to particularize. 'This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs.' *Blackmore.*

Particular† (pär-tik'ū-lėr), *v.t.* To particularize.

Particularism (pär-tik'ū-lėr-izm), *n.* 1. In *theol.* the doctrine of particular election.—2. The doctrine or practice of a state in a federation using its endeavour to promote its own particular interests and conserve its own particular laws, as distinct from those of the federated whole. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Particularist (pär-tik'ū-lėr-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of particularism; especially, in *theol.* one who believes in particular election.

Particularity (pär-tik'ū-lar''i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being particular; as, (*a*) minuteness of detail. (*b*) Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*—2. That which is particular; as, (*a*) Petty detail; minute circumstance; particular.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor . . . with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

(*b*) Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease. *Shak.*

(*c*) Something peculiar or singular; peculiarity.

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

Particularization (pär-tik'ū-lėr-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of particularizing. *Coleridge.*

Particularize (pär-tik'ū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *particularized;* ppr. *particularizing.* To specify or mention distinctly; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

Particularize (pär-tik'ū-lėr-īz), *v.i.* pret. *particularized;* ppr. *particularizing.* To mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters; to give full details. 'In our hasty narrative of the fight we have not paused to *particularize.*' *W. H. Ainsworth.*

Particularly (pär-tik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; distinctly; singly; with a specific reference, importance, or interest.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South.*

2. In an especial manner; in a high or great degree; as, to be *particularly* unfortunate. 'The Flower and the Leaf with which I was so *particularly* pleased.' *Dryden.*

Particularment† (pär-tik'ū-lėr-ment), *n.* A detail; a particular. *Dr. H. More.*

Particularness (pär-tik'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* Quality of being particular; fastidiousness.

You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for *particularness.* *George Eliot.*

Particulate† (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. *particulated;* ppr. *particulating.* To make mention singly.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden.*

Particulate† (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To particularize; to mention. *Fenton.*

Particulate (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Having the form of an atom or minute particle. [Rare.]

Partie,† *n.* [Fr.] A part; a party in a dispute. *Chaucer.*

Parting (pärt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Serving to part; dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.—2. Given at separation. 'Give him that *parting* kiss.' *Shak.*—3. Departing; declining.

Parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest. *Byron.*

Parting (pärt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of dividing or separating; a division; a separation; that which is divided. 'And there were sudden *partings.*' *Byron.* 'The *parting* of the way.' Eze. xxi. 21.—2. In *metal.* an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstrua.—3. In *geol.* a fissure in strata; any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds.—4. The division of the hair on the head.

Parting-bead (pärt'ing-bēd), *n.* The beaded slip inserted into the centre of the pulley style to keep apart the upper and lower sashes of a window.

Parting-sand (pärt'ing-sand), *n.* In *moulding,* dry sand placed between the two members of a mould to facilitate their separation.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [Fr., from *parti,* a party, from L. *pars, partis,* a part.] 1. An adherent of a party or faction; one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest.

John Locke hated tyranny and persecution as a philosopher; but his intellect preserved him from the violence of a *partisan.* *Macaulay.*

2. *Milit.* (*a*) a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise. (*b*) A person able in commanding such a party, or dexterous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a party or faction; biassed in favour of a party or interest.—2. *Milit.* engaged on a special enterprise; as, a *partisan* corps.—*Partisan ranger (milit.),* a member of a partisan corps.

Partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Diez derives it from the above word, as having meant originally the weapon of a partisan, but this seems doubtful; comp. Fr. *pertuisane,* Sp. *partesana,* It. *partigiana,* applied to this weapon.] 1. A kind of halbert or pike introduced in the reign of Edward IV. See cut at SPEAR.

On battlement and bartizan
Gleamed axe and spear and *partisan. Sir W. Scott.*

2. A commander's leading staff; a baton; a truncheon.—3. A quarter-staff. *Sir W. Scott.*

Partisanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a partisan; feelings or action characteristic of a partisan.

Partite (pärt'īt), *a.* [L. *partitus,* pp. of *partio,* to divide. See PART.] In *bot.* divided to the base. A *partite leaf* is a simple leaf separated nearly to the base. A *partite calyx,* one with divisions reaching nearly to the base.

Partition (pär-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *partitio,* from *partio, partitum,* to divide, to part.] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing; as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.—2. The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction. 'An union in *partition.*' *Shak.* 'And good from bad find no *partition.*' *Shak.*—3.† Separate part; apartment; compartment. 'Lodged in a small *partition.*' *Milton.*—4. That by which different parts are separated; as, (*a*) in *arch.* a wall of stone, brick, or timber, which serves to divide one apartment from another in a building. (*b*) In *bot.* the division of a partite leaf; also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit; a dissepiment.

Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide.
Dryden.

5. Part where separation is made.

No sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass. *Dryden.*

6. In *law,* division, as of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.—7. In *music,* the arrangement of the several parts of a composition on the same page or pages, above and under one another, so that they may be all under the eye of the conductor or performer. Commonly called a *Score.*—8. In *her.* one of the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne all together in one shield on account of intermarriages or otherwise. (See QUARTERING.) Used adjectively; as, *partition lines,* in *her.* those lines by which the shield is cut or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c., as the party per pale, party per bend, &c.—*Partition wall,* a dividing wall. 'A great *partition* wall to keep others out.' *Dr. H. More.*—*Partitions of numbers,* in *math.* the resolution of integers into parts subject to given conditions.

Partition (pär-ti'shon), *v.t.* 1. To divide by walls or partitions.

These sides I understand to be uniform without though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

Partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a.* In *gram.* denoting a part; expressing the relation of a part to a whole; as, a *partitive* genitive ('the mountain's brow').

Partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* a word expressing partition; a distributive.

Partitively (pär'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

Partizan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* and *a.* See PARTISAN.

Partlet† (pärt'let), *n.* [From *part.*] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck, worn by women; hence, an old name for a hen, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck; and hence, jocularly applied to a woman.

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *Shak.*

Partly (pärt'li), *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly: very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole. 'And *partly* by his oaths, which first possessed them, *partly* by the dark night, which did deceive them, but chiefly by my villany.' *Shak.*

Partner (pärt'nėr), *n.* [From *part,* the form being influenced by the old *parcener, coparcener,* O.Fr. *parçoner,* from L.L. *partionarius,* from L. *partitio,* a parting or sharing.] 1. One who has part in anything; one who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, a *partner* in joys or sorrows. '*Partner* of his fortune.' *Shak.*

I see myself an honour'd guest,
Thy *partner* in the flowery walk
Of letters, genial table-talk,
Or deep dispute and graceful jest. *Tennyson.*

2. One associated with another or others in business pursuits; a member of a partnership; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business. See PARTNERSHIP.—3. One who dances with another, either male or female.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner,*
I must not yet forsake you. *Shak.*

4. A husband or wife.—5. *Naut.* a framework or bushing in or around a hole in a deck to receive the heel of a mast, pump, &c., or to form a basis for the pawls of a capstan.—SYN. Associate, colleague, coadjutor, confederate, sharer, partaker, spouse, companion.

Partner (pärt'nėr), *v.t.* To join; to associate with a partner. 'To be *partnered* with tomboys.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Partnership (pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being a partner; joint interest; participation with another.

He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership. Dryden.*

2. The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting conjointly any business, occupation, or calling. Or a voluntary contract by words or writing, between two or more persons, for joining together their money, goods, labour, skill, or all or any of them, upon an agreement that the gain or loss shall be divided in certain proportions amongst them, depending upon the amount of money, capital, stock, &c., furnished by each partner. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract or agreement, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. The members of a partnership are called *nominal* when they have not any actual interest in the trade or business, or its profits; but, by allowing their names to be used hold themselves out to the world as apparently having an interest; *dormant* or *sleeping,* when they are merely passive in the firm, in contradistinction to those who are active and conduct the business as principals, and who are known as *ostensible* partners. A partnership may be limited to a particular transaction or branch of business, without comprehending all the adventures in which any one partner may embark. When the partners in a firm exceed ten where the partnership is for banking purposes, and twenty in other cases, the partnership must be registered under the Companies Act of 1862. In *Scots law,* the partnership is treated as a distinct person, the partners being only its sureties, so that in actions by or against the firm, the individual partners need not be named. Each partner may also sue the firm as if it were a distinct person, and the firm may be made bankrupt without the goods of any of the partners being sequestrated.—3. The name of a rule in arithmetic. See FELLOWSHIP.

Part-owner (pärt'ōn-ėr), *n.* In *law,* a joint owner or tenant in common, who has a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided interest in property along with another or others.

Partridge (pär'trij), *n.* [O.E. *partryke, partriche, pertrichë, partrys,* &c., Sc. *pertrik,* O.Fr. *pertrix, perdriz,* Mod. Fr. *perdrix,* from L. and Gr. *perdix,* a partridge.] 1. A rasorial bird of the genus Perdix, of the grouse family (Tetraonidæ). The common partridge (*P. cinereus*) is the most plentiful of all game-birds in Britain, and occurs in nearly all parts of Europe, in North Africa, and in some parts of Western Asia. The partridges have a short strong bill, naked at the base, the upper mandible being convex and bent down at the tip. The wings and tail are short, the tarsi as well as the toes naked, and the tarsi not spurred. The upper parts of the plumage are ash-gray finely varied with brown and black. They feed on grain and other seeds, insects and their larvæ and pupæ. Besides this species there are the red-legged or Guernsey partridge (*P.* or *Caccabis rufus*), the Greek partridge

(*P. saxatilis*), the African partridge, the Arabian partridge, the Indian partridge. The name partridge is applied in the United

Red-legged Partridge (*Perdix rufus*).

States to several North American species of the genus Ortyx or quails.—2. In *artillery*, a large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works. *Froissart.*

Partridge-berry (pär'trij-be-ri), *n.* A plant of the genus Gaultheria, the *G. procumbens*, inhabiting North America. It is aromatic and astringent, and yields an oil which is used as a flavouring substance. The name is also applied to another North American shrub, *Mitchella repens*, a pretty little trailing plant, with white fragrant flowers and scarlet berries, nat. order Rubiaceæ.

Partridge-breeder (pär'trij-brēd-ėr), *n.* One who breeds or rears partridges, usually for the sake of sport. 'These *partridge-breeders* of a thousand years.' *Tennyson.*

Partridge-wood (pär'trij-wụd), *n.* A very pretty hardwood obtained from the West Indies and Brazil, and much esteemed for cabinet-work. It is generally of a reddish colour, in various shades from light to dark, the shades being mingled in thin streaks. It is said to be yielded by a leguminous tree, *Andira inermis*, and other South American and West Indian trees.

Part-song (pärt'song), *n.* A song adapted to be sung in two or more distinct vocal parts; a harmonized or concerted song.

Parture† (pärt'ür), *n.* Departure. 'Sudden *parture* of fair Florimel.' *Spenser.*

Parturiate† (pär-tū'ri-āt), *v.i.* pret. *parturiated*; ppr. *parturiating*. [L. *parturio*, to desire to bring forth, to be in labour, from *partus*, birth, from *pario*, to bear.] To bring forth young.

Parturiency (pär-tū'ri-en-si), *n.* The state of being parturient; parturition. [Rare.]

Parturient (pär-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *parturiens, parturientis*, ppr. of *parturio*. See PARTURIATE.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young. *Dr. H. More.*

Parturifacient (pär-tū'ri-fā"shent), *n.* [L. *parturio*, to be in labour, and *facio*, to cause.] A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot. *Dunglison.*

Parturious† (pär-tū'ri-us), *a.* Same as *Parturient.* *Drayton.*

Parturition (pär-tū-ri'shon), *n.* [L. *parturitio, parturitionis*, from *parturio, parturitum*. See PARTURIATE.] 1. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.—2.† That which is brought forth; burden; birth.

Parturitive (pär-tū'ri-tiv), *a.* Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric. '*Parturitive* science.' *Lord Lytton.*

Party (pär'ti), *n.* [Fr. *partie*, a party, a side, a faction, a suitor or litigant, a select company, &c., from Fr. *partir*, to divide, to part, L. *partio*, from *pars, partis*, a part. See PART.] 1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; persons in a state united by certain political views; a faction. 'Win the noble Brutus to our *party*.' *Shak.*

Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers. *Johnson.*

But, sir, you know
That these two *parties* still divide the world—
Of those that want and those that have.
Tennyson.

2. Persons collected for a particular purpose; often an armed force; a detached portion of a larger body or company; specifically, *milit.* a detachment or small number of troops sent on a special service, as to intercept an enemy's convoy, to reconnoitre, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.—3. A select company invited to an entertainment; as, a dining *party*; a tea *party*; an evening *party*.—4. Cause; side. 'Maintain the *party* of the truth.' *Shak.*

Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

5. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. Ex. xxii. 9.

6. One concerned or interested in an affair; as, a *party* to a contract or agreement; a *party* to a scheme or plot.

Having learnt that his son was *party* to a treasonable plot, he, without inquiry, put out his eyes. *Brougham.*

7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another; a person under special consideration.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Sir J. Davies.*

Hence—8. A person in general; an individual; as, an old *party* of my acquaintance. [Vulgar.]

Party for person, now an offensive vulgarism, occurs in the *Memorials of the Empire of Japan*, published by the Hakluyt Society, p. 56, and very frequently in Holland, and other authors of his time. 'Apelles, not knowing the name of the *partie* who had brought him thither, &c.' . . . 'but the king presently tooke knowledge thereby of the *partie* that had played this pranke to him, &c.' *Holland.* *G. P. Marsh.*

—*Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination.* See CABAL.

Party (pär'ti), *a.* [Fr. *parti*, from *partir*, to divide; L. *partior*, from *pars, partis*, a part.] In *her.* parted or divided, in application to all divisions of the field or of charges; as, *party per pale*, when a field is divided by a perpendicular line; *party per bend*, when a field is divided by a diagonal line from the dexter chief to the sinister base; *party per fesse*, when a field is divided by a horizontal line.

Party per pale argent and azure.

Party-coated (pär'ti-kōt-ed), *a.* Having a party-coloured or motley coat. *Shak.*

Party-coloured (pär'ti-kul-ėrd), *a.* Coloured differently in different parts; of divers colours; variegated; presenting a somewhat striking diversity of colours. '*Party-coloured* lambs.' *Shak.* 'With *party-coloured* plumes a chattering pie.' *Dryden.* Also written *Particoloured.*

Party-fence Wall (pär-ti-fens' wạl), *n.* A wall separating the ground belonging to one house or occupation from that of another.

Party-gold (pär'ti-gōld), *n.* Beaten or leaf silver with a coating of gold on one side.

Partyism (pär'ti-izm), *n.* Devotion to party. [Recent.]

Party-jury (pär'ti-jū-ri), *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners; half-tongue (which see).

Party-man (pär'ti-man), *n.* One of a party; usually a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party. *Swift.*

Party-spirit (pär'ti-spir-it), *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

Party-spirit enlists a man's virtues in the cause of his vices. *Whately.*

Party-spirited (pär'ti-spir-it-ed), *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partisans.

Party-verdict (pär'ti-vėr-dikt), *n.* A joint verdict.

Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,
Whereto thy tongue a *party-verdict* gave. *Shak.*

Party-wall (pär'ti-wạl), *n.* A wall formed between buildings to separate them from each other; a wall separating adjoining tenements.

Parulis (pa-rū'lis), *n.* [Gr. *paroulis—para*, beside, and *oulis*, the gums.] Gum-boil.

Parus (pā'rus), *n.* [L., a titmouse.] A genus of insessorial birds, type of the sub-family Paridæ; the titmouse. See PARIDÆ, TITMOUSE.

Parusia (pa-rū'zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *parousia*, presence.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or future, as in a vivid narration of a past or prediction of a future event.

Parvanimity (pär-va-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *parvus*, small, and *animus*, mind: a modern compound formed on type of *magnanimity*.] 1. The state of having a little or ignoble mind; littleness of mind; meanness. *De Quincey.*—2. A person with a little or ignoble mind.

Parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* [Fr.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

Parvis, Parvise (pär'vis), *n.* [Fr., from L. L. *parvisius, paravisus*, from L. *paradisus*, paradise, the name given in the middle ages to the vacant space before a church, because, in the ancient mysteries performed in front of the churches, this space represented paradise.] 1. A name formerly given to the porch of a church, but now applied to the area round a church; also, a room above the church porch, which was sometimes used as a school, &c.—2.† An afternoon's exercise or moot for the instruction of young students in law: so called from the place where it originally took place.

Parvitude† (pär'vi-tūd), *n.* [L. *parvitudo*, littleness, from *parvus*, little.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville.*

Parvity† (pär'vi-ti), *n.* [L. *parvitas*, littleness, from *parvus*, little.] Same as *Parvitude.* *Ray.*

Pas (pä), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A step.—2. Right of going foremost; precedence.

Pas† (pas), *v.t.* [See PASS.] To surpass; to exceed; to excel. *Spenser.*

Pasan (pā'zan), *n.* A species of antelope (*Antilope oryx*), with straight horns, and of an ash-gray colour, found in South Africa.

Pasch (pask), *n.* [L. and Gr. *pascha*, from Heb. *paschá*, passage, from *pāsach*, to pass over.] The passover; the feast of Easter.

Paschal (pas'kal), *a.* [See PASCH.] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter; as, *paschal* lamb; *paschal* supper.—*Paschal cycle*, the cycle which serves to ascertain when Easter occurs. It is formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years) and that of the moon (nineteen years).—*Paschal rents*, yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitations.

Pasch-egg (pask'eg), *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons about the time of Easter; one of the eggs which children boil hard and stain at this time. [Local.]

Pasch-flower (pask'flou-ėr), *n.* See PASQUE-FLOWER.

Pascuage (pas'kū-āj), *n.* [L. L. *pascuagium*, pascuage, from L. *pascuum*, a pasture, from *pascor*, to feed.] In *law*, the grazing or pasturing of cattle. *Wharton.*

Pascuant (pas'kū-ant), *p.* and *a.* [From L. *pascor*, to feed.] In *her.* a term used for sheep, cows, &c., when borne feeding.

Pash† (pash), *n.* [Connections unknown.] The head; the face; the brains. *Shak.*

Pash† (pash), *v.t.* [Probably a form of *bash*; comp. Sw. *paska*, Prov. G. *paschen*, to strike.] To strike violently; to dash to pieces; to smash. 'They had cut and *pasht* out his brains.' *Holinshed.*

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shak.*

Pash† (pash), *n.* A violent, smashing blow.

Pasha (pa-shä' or pa'shä), *n.* [Per. *pāshāh*, contr. from *pādishāh*, protector or great king. See PADISHAH.] In Turkey, an honorary title originally bestowed on princes of the blood, but now conferred upon military commanders of high rank and the governors of provinces. There are three grades, each distinguished by a number of horse-tails waving from a lance, the distinctive badge of a pasha. Three horse-tails are allotted to the highest dignitaries, who have also the title of vizier; the pashas of two tails are generally the governors of the more important provinces; and the lowest rank of one tail is filled by minor provincial governors. Spelled also *Pacha.*

Pashalic, Pachalic (pa-shä'lik or pa'shälik), *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pashaw† (pa-shä'), *n.* Same as *Pasha.*

Pasht (pasht), *n.* In *Egypt. myth.* a goddess chiefly worshipped in Bubastus, in Lower Egypt, whence her alternative name of *Bubastes.* She was said to be the daughter of the great goddess Isis. She was represented with the head of a cat, the animal sacred to her.

Pasigraphic, Pasigraphical (pas-i-graf'-ik, pas-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to pasigraphy.

Pasigraphy (pa-sig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pas*, all, and *graphē*, writing.] An imaginary system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations; a universal language.

Pasilaly (pas'i-lā-li), *n.* [Gr. *pasi*, for all, dat. pl. of *pas*, all, and *lalē*, talking, from *laleō*, to talk.] A form of language adapted for universal use; universal speech. [Rare.]

Pask, Pasque (pask), *n.* Same as *Pasch.*

Pasnage (pas'nāj), *n.* Same as *Pannage.*

Paspy (pas'pi), *n.* [Fr. *passe-pied*, from *passer*, to pass, and *pied*, a foot.] An old English dance, the music for which was written in triple time, and resembling the minuet, but quicker in movement. Called also *Passing-measure, Passy-measure.*

Pasque-flower (pask'flou-ėr), *n.* A species of Anemone, *A. pulsatilla*, growing in Europe

and Siberia, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter. It is a dwarf herbaceous plant, with large handsome purple flowers, and is occasionally met with on chalky downs and limestone pastures in England. See ANEMONE.

Pasquil (pas'kwil), *n.* [It. *pasquillo.*] Same as *Pasquinade. Burton.*

Pasquil (pas'kwil), *v.t.* Same as *Pasquinade.*

Pasquillant (pas'kwil-ant), *n.* A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeller. *Coleridge.*

Pasquiller (pas'kwil-ėr), *n.* Same as *Pasquillant. Burton.*

Pasquin (pas'kwin), *n.* Same as *Pasquinade. Dryden.*

Pasquin, Pasquinade (pas'kwin, pas'kwin-ād), *v.t.* [See below.] To lampoon. 'Not that any man desires to see himself *pasquined* and affronted.' *Dryden.*

Pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* A lampoon or short satirical publication, deriving its name from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber), who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and who was much noted for his caustic wit and satire. Soon after his death satirical placards were attached to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop and placed at the end of the Braschi Palace. The name of the witty tailor was transferred to the statue, and the term *pasquil* or *pasquinade* applied to the placards in which the wags of Rome lampooned well-known personages.

Pass (pas), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *passed* or *past;* ppr. *passing.* [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, from L. *passus*, a step, a pace.] 1. To go; to proceed; to be transferred in any way from one place to another: generally followed by an adverb or preposition indicating the kind of motion; as, to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, &c.: without a qualifying expression often to go past a certain person or place; as, we saw him to-day when he *passed.* 'Pass on, weak heart, and leave me.' *Tennyson.*

On high behests his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton.*

2. To be transferred from one state to another; to alter or change condition or circumstances; to undergo transition. 'Into stillness *past* again.' *Tennyson.*

Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To move beyond the reach of observation or the like; to vanish; to disappear; to be lost; hence, to depart from life; to die.

Vex not his ghost, O let him *pass!* he hates him
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak.*

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.*
Dryden.

He *past*, a soul of nobler tone:
My spirit loved and loves him yet. *Tennyson.*

4. To elapse; to be spent.

The time when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

5. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes.

But I have heard it was this bill that *past,*
And fear of change at home, that drove him hence.
Tennyson.

6. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received; as, bank-notes *pass* as a substitute for coin.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

7. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass* for a man.
Shak.

8. To occur; to be present; to take place.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts.*

9. To determine; to give judgment or sentence. 'Though well we may not *pass* upon his life.' *Shak.*—10. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting.—11. To go unheeded or neglected; to be let alone; as, we saw the act, but let it *pass.*—12. To move through any duct or opening.

Such (substances) whose tenacity exceeds the power of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

13. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

14. To be transferred from one owner to another; as, the land *passed* to other owners.

15.† To go beyond bounds; to be extraordinary.

Why this *passes*, Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Shak.*

16. To go successfully through an inspection or examination; specifically, in universities, to go through an ordinary examination, or one necessary for a degree, but without taking honours.—17.† To care; to have regard: usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak. *Shak.*

[Prof. Morley says that *pass*, in this sense, is from L. *patior, passus*, to suffer.]—*To come to pass*, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist.—*To pass away*, (*a*) to move from sight; to vanish; hence, to die.

I thought to *pass away* before, but yet alive I am.
Tennyson.

(*b*) To be spent; to be lost.

A good part of their lives *passes away* without thinking. *Locke.*

—*To pass by*, to move near and beyond a certain person or place; as, he *passed by* as we stood in the road.—*To pass into*, to unite and blend with, so that it is impossible to tell where one ends and another begins.—*To pass on*, to proceed.—*To pass over*, to go or move from one side to the other of; to cross; as to *pass over* a river.—*To pass through*, to penetrate; to traverse; to undergo.

Pass (pas), *v.t.* 1. To move near and go beyond; to go by, beyond, over, under, through, across, along, and the like; to move from side to side or from end to end of; as, to *pass* a house; to *pass* or cross a river.—2. To experience; to undergo; to suffer.

She loved me for the dangers I had *passed. Shak.*

3. To live through; to spend: used of time. 'A lady, who had *passed* the winter in London with her husband.' *Addison.*

O, I have *pass'd* a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shak.*

4. To let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array.
Dryden.

5. To transcend; to exceed; to excel; to surpass.

Thy love to me was wonderful, *passing* the love of women. 2 Sam. i. 26.

6. To transfer from one person, place, or condition to another; to make to change hands; to hand over; to send; to circulate; to deliver; to make over; to communicate. 'Pass the happy news.' *Tennyson.*

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison.*

7. To meet successfully the demands or requirements of; to undergo successfully, as an examination, ordeal, or the like; as, to *pass* an examination or a board of examiners; specifically, to obtain the legislative or official sanction of; to be enacted by.

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the House of Commons. *Swift.*

8. To forward by degrees; to cause to advance by stages of progress; to carry on successfully through an examination, ordeal, or the like; specifically, to give legal or official sanction to; to enact; to ratify; to allow as valid or just.

My lord, and shall we *pass* the bill
I mentioned half an hour ago? *Tennyson.*

9. To give forth; to utter; to pronounce; as, to *pass* a sentence of death. 'My doom, which I have passed upon her.' *Shak.*—10.† To bring to completion; to make an end of; to accomplish; to finish.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

11. In *fencing*, to perform; to execute; to do. 'To see thee *pass* thy puncto.' *Shak.*—12. To void, as fæces and the like.—13.† To care for; to regard; to heed: usually with a negative.

Have no regard to flatterers,
Nor *pass not* what they say. *Ant. Munday.*

[Prof. Morley says that *pass*, in this sense, is from L. *patior, passus*, to suffer.]—*To pass away*, to spend; to waste. 'Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age.' Ecclus. xlii. 9.—*To pass by*, (*a*) to take no notice of; to overlook, to excuse; to forgive. 'God may *pass by* sinners in this world.' *Tillotson.* (*b*) To neglect; to disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot *pass by* without injury to truth. *Burnet.*

—*To pass off*, to impose by fraud; to palm off. 'Whether in the 17th century an impostor . . . might not have *passed* himself *off* as a bishop.' *Macaulay.*—*To pass on* or *upon*, to practise artfully; to impose fraudulently; to put upon, as a trick.

After that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick *upon* the mice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it *on* her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

—*To pass over*, to let go by unnoticed; to disregard.

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it *over* in silence. *Watts.*

Pass (pas), *n.* 1. That through which one passes or goes; a passage; a way; especially, a difficult or narrow way; a road through or over a dangerous or impracticable place; a narrow road or defile between two mountains; a ford in a river. 'The *passes* of the German Rhine.' *Rowe.*

It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country. *Clarendon.*

2. Permission or license to pass, or to go or come; a ticket of free transit or admission; as, a railway *pass;* a *pass* to the theatre.—3. In *fencing*, an attempt to stab or strike; a thrust; a push.

In a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shak.*

4. A movement of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist.—5. State or condition of things; an embarrassing situation; conjuncture.

Have his daughters brought him to this *pass?*
Shak.

6. A sally of wit; a jest; a joke. 'An excellent *pass* of Pate.' *Shak.*—*Pass of arms*, a bridge or other passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which was not to be passed without fighting him who kept it.

Passable (pas'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being passed, travelled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable;* the stream is *passable* in boats. 2. That may be passed from person to person; current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin.—3. Such as may be allowed to pass without strong objection; tolerable; allowable; admissible; mediocre.

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful.
Dryden.

Passably (pas'a-bli), *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Other towns are *passably* rich and stored with shipping; but not one very poor. *Howell.*

Passade, Passado (pas-sād', pas-sā'dō), *n.* [Fr. *passade*, from *passer*, to pass.] 1. In *fencing*, a motion forwards and thrust. 'Come, sir, your *passado.*' *Shak.*—2. In the *manege*, a turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

Passage (pas'āj), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *passagium.* See PASS.] 1. The act of passing or moving; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, through, over, or the like; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a bird; the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body; clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage?*
Shak.

2. More specifically, transit by means of a conveyance; a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship.—3. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit.—4. Way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass; avenue; way of entrance or exit. 'From hence a *passage* broad, smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.' *Milton.*

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

5. An avenue leading to the various divisions and departments in a building; a gallery or corridor.—6. Removal from life; departure; death.

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

7.† The way or manner of happening; separate part of the progress of events; incident; occurrence; accident. 'In thy *passages* of life.' *Shak.* 'Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times.' *Sir J. Davies.*—8.† Reception; currency.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Sir K. Digby.*

9. A separate part or portion of something continuous; especially, (*a*) of a book or text; as, a *passage* of Scripture. 'How commen-

tators each dark *passage* shun.' *Young.* (*b*) In *music*, a portion or phrase of a tune; a run; a roulade.—10. The act of passing or carrying through all the regular steps necessary to render valid; as, the *passage* of a bill or of a law.—11. A pass or encounter; as, a *passage* at arms; a *passage* of love.

There must be now no *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.
Tennyson

12. A game played with dice. *Grose.*—*Bird of passage.* See under BIRD.—*In passage*, in passing; cursorily; transitorily.

These fundamental knowledges have been studied but *in passage*. *Bacon*

Passage-beds (pas'āj-bedz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* those strata by which formations pass conformably into each other; especially, those by which the upper Silurian and lower old red sandstones are united into one series.

Passage-money (pas'āj-mun-i), *n.* The charge made for the conveyance of a passenger in a merchant vessel.

Passager† (pas'āj-ėr), *n.* A passenger. *Jul. Berners.*

Passant (pas'ant), *a.* [Fr. *passant*, ppr. of *passer*, to pass, to go.] 1. In *her.* walking: a term applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk. See TRIPPANT.—2.† Cursory; careless.

Lion passant.

What a severe judgment all our actions (even our *passant* words, and our secret thoughts) must hereafter undergo. *Barrow.*

3.† Excelling; surpassing. *Chaucer.*

Passaree (pas-a-rē'), *n.* *Naut.* a tackle to spread the clews of a fore-sail when sailing large or before the wind. *Admiral Smyth.*

Pass-book (pas'bụk), *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer; also, a bank-book (which see).

Pass-box (pas'boks), *n.* *Milit.* a wooden box used to convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the gun, when they are too heavy to be carried in the gunner's haversack.

Pass-check (pas'chek), *n.* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; a ticket given to a person leaving before the end of any entertainment entitling to re-admission.

Passé, Passée (pâs-ā), *a.* [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded: specifically, as applied to persons, past the heyday of life.

She might have arrived at that age at which one intends to stop for the next ten years, but even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different. *Lord Lytton.*

Passe-garde (pas'gärd), *n.* [Fr.] In *anc. armour*, a ridge or projecting piece on the pauldrons or shoulder-pieces, to ward off the blow of the lance. They first appear in the time of Henry VI.

Pauldron with Passe-garde *a*

Passement (pas'-ment), *n.* [Fr. *passement*, lace.] A piece of lace or silk sewed on clothes; hence, an external decoration. 'These broad *passements* and buskings of religion.' *Rutherford.* [Scotch.]

Passement (pas'-ment), *v.t.* To deck with lace; to ornament the exterior of. 'Ashamed to be seene among those who are *passemented* with gold.' *Zachary Boyd.* [Scotch.]

Passenger (pas'en-jėr), *n.* [O.E. *passager*, one who makes a passage or journey. The *n* is an intrusive element, as in *messenger*, *murenger*.] 1. One who passes or is on his way; a wayfarer; a traveller. 'Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*.' *Dryden.*—2. One who travels, for payment, on a railway, steamboat, coach, or other conveyance.

Passenger-falcon (pas'en-jėr-fą-kn), *n.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Passenger-pigeon (pas'en-jėr-pij-on), *n.* A bird of the pigeon family, which abounds in America. It is the *Ectopistes migratorius*, and is distinguished from the common pigeon chiefly by its long graduated tail. The multiplication of these pigeons is so rapid, and their destructive power so great, that they are obliged to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food.

Passenger-pigeon (*Ectotistes migratorius*)

Passenger-ship (pas'en-jėr-shiṗ), *n.* A steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for passengers by sea.

Passenger-train (pas'en-gėr-trān), *n.* A railway train for the conveyance of passengers.

Passe-partout (pas-pär-tö), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *engr.* an engraved plate or block, forming a frame around an aperture into which any engraved plate or block may be inserted.—2. A border for a picture, beneath the glass, and within the frame, frequently of pasteboard.—3. That by which one can pass anywhere; a master-key: applied also in France to a latch-key.

Passer (pas'ėr), *n.* One that passes; a passenger. *Carew.*

Passer-by (pas'ėr-bī), *n.* One who goes by or near. 'As if he were afraid a *passer-by* might hear him.' *Disraeli.*

Passeres (pas'ėr-ēz), *n. pl.* [L., sparrows, so called because the bulk of them are small birds.] The name given by Linnæus and Cuvier to the extensive order of birds also called Insessores or perchers. The order is now much restricted, and is rearranged variously by different naturalists.

Passerine (pas'ėr-īn), *a.* [L. *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to the order Passeres or birds to which sparrows belong.

Passerine (pas'ėr-īn), *n.* A passerine bird; a bird belonging to the order Passeres.

Pass-holder (pâs'hōld-ėr), *n.* One who holds a free pass or season ticket, as to a theatre, on a railway, &c.

Passibility (pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*.] The quality of being passible; the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

Passible (pas'i-bl), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius . . . held even Deity to be *passible*. *Hooker.*

According to our doctrine, God so tenderly loved His creatures that rather than not suffer for them, He took to Himself a *passible* nature for the very purpose of suffering. *Dublin Rev.*

Passibleness (pas'i-bl-nes). The same as *Passibility*. *Brerewood.*

Passiflora (pas-i-flō'ra), *n.* [L. *passio*, passion, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] A large genus of twining plants, belonging to the natural order Passifloraceæ, whose name is derived from the first Spanish settlers in America imagining that they saw in its flowers a representation of our Lord's passion; the filamentous processes being taken to represent the crown of thorns, the nail-shaped styles the nails of the cross, and the five anthers the marks of the wounds. The genus comprehends a large number of species, chiefly found in a wild state in America, and within or near the tropical parts of the continent. They are all twining plants, often scrambling over trees to a considerable length, and in many cases are most beautiful objects, on account of their large, rich, or gaily-coloured flowers, which are often succeeded by large handsome orange-coloured edible fruits, for which indeed they are chiefly valued in the countries where they grow wild. *P. laurifolia* produces the water-lemon of the West Indies, and *P. maliformis* bears the sweet calabash. They are called commonly *passion-flower*, a name which is applied more especially to *P. cærulea*, which is commonly cultivated in England out of doors, and is the one to which the genus owes its name.

Passifloraceæ (pas'i-flō-rā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of usually climbing shrubs, with alternate simple or compound leaves, usually with tendrils, and usually large handsome flowers, of which the genus Passiflora is the type. It is very closely allied to Cucurbitaceæ, but is distinguishable by its peculiar filamentous crown and by its superior ovary, exclusive of all other marks. The species chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America and the East and West Indies.

Passim (pas'im), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; throughout; in many different places.

Passing† (pas'ing), *a.* Surpassing; exceeding; egregious; eminent. '*Opassing* traitor.' *Shak.*

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright.
Fairfax.

Passing (pas'ing), *adv.* Surpassingly; wonderfully; exceedingly; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange; *passing* rich. 'Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.' *Shak.*

Passing (pas'ing), *prep.* Exceeding; beyond; over.

Why, I han't been at it *passing* a couple of months. *Foote.*

Passing-bell (pas'ing-bel), *n.* The bell that was rung in former times at the hour of a person's death, from the belief that devils lay in wait to afflict the soul the moment when it escaped from the body, and that bells had the power to terrify evil spirits. At the Reformation the tolling of the passing-bell was retained, but the people were instructed that its use was to admonish the living and excite them to pray for the dying. In the proper sense of the term it has now ceased to be heard, but the tolling of bells at deaths or funerals is still a usage, more particularly as a mark of respect.

Passingly† (pas'ing-li), *adv.* Exceedingly.

Surely, madame, quod he, their chere contenteth me *passyngly* well. *Berners.*

Passing-measure (pas'ing-mezh'ūr), *n.* See PASPY.

Passing-note (pas'ing-nōt), *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage, but not constituting an essential part of the harmony.

Passing-tone (pas'ing-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *Passing-note*.

Passion (pa'shon), *n.* [L. *passio*, *passionis*, a suffering, an enduring, an affection, from *patior*, *passus*, to bear, to suffer; allied to Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *pathein*, to receive an impression from without, to suffer anything.] 1. The state of being affected or acted on by something external; a passive state or state of being operated on; the impression or effect of an external agent upon a body.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents. [Rare.]

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable . . . and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

3. The suffering of bodily pangs; specifically, the last suffering of the Saviour.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. Acts i. 3.

4. The feeling of the mind under some influence; a feeling by which the mind is swayed; a ruling affection or disposition of the mind; any desire or working of the mind that generally seeks relief or gratification, such as ambition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, &c.; a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy.
Shak.

Hence, (*a*) Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offence, injury, or insult; hence, violent anger. 'The common people confine it (the word *passion*) only to anger.' *Watts.*

May I govern my *passion* with an absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as my strength wears away,
Without gout or pang, by a gentle decay.
Dr. W. Pope.

(*b*) Zeal; ardour; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

(*c*) Love; ardent affection; amorous desire. 'To prove your *passion* for the daughter.'

Dryden. 'A *passion* fond to idolatry.' *Macaulay.* (*d*)† Violent sorrow. *Shak.*—5. A pursuit engaged in with ardour, extreme fondness, or the like; as, poetry became to him a *passion.*—6. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling.

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. F. *Thackeray.*

Passion† (pa'shon), *v.i.* To be affected with passion; to be extremely agitated, especially with grief.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shak.*

Passion (pa'shon), *v.t.* To give a passionate character to; to imbue with passion; to impassionate.

O thou, for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

Passional (pa'shon-al), *a.* Of or relating to passion or the passions; influenced by passion; passionate. *West. Rev.*

Passional (pa'shon-al), *n.* 1. Same as *Passionary.*—2. A MS. of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Passionary (pa'shon-a-ri), *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. 'The *passionaries* of the female saints.' *T. Warton.*

Passionate (pa'shon-āt), *a.* Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion; as, (*a*) easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate.* *Prior.*

(*b*) Showing strong emotion; highly excited; vehement; warm; as, *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.

Nephew, what means this *passionate* discourse,
This peroration with such circumstance? *Shak.*
Love has caught a new touch of *passionate* tenderness and self-surrender. *Dr. Caird.*

(*c*)† Sorrowful. 'She is sad and *passionate.*' *Shak.*—SYN. Irascible, hotheaded, fiery, hot, hasty, impatient, angry, violent, impassioned, vehement, ardent, animated, warm.

Passionate† (pa'shon-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *passionated;* ppr. *passionating.* 1. To affect with passion.—2. To express passionately or sorrowfully.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief. *Shak.*

Passionately (pa'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a passionate manner: (*a*) with passion or strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet anything *passionately;* to be *passionately* fond.

Then suddenly and *passionately* she spoke:
'I have gone mad. I love you! let me die.'
Tennyson.

(*b*) In an angry manner; angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough. *Locke.*

Passionateness (pa'shon-āt-nes), *n.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind; anger.

Passioned (pa'shond), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moved by passion; violently affected.

Great wonder had the knight to see the maid
So strangely *passioned.* *Spenser.*

2. Expressing passion. 'Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan.' *Keats.*

Passion-flower (pa'shon-flou'ėr). See PASSIFLORA.

Passioning (pa'shon-ing), *n.* The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a passionate utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*
Set in his eyes. *E. B. Browning.*

Passionist (pa'shon-ist), *n.* A member of a religious order in the Church of Rome, founded in 1737 by Paolo Francisco de Danei, who afterwards assumed the name 'della Croce.' It is also known as the Order of the Holy Cross and the Passion of Christ.

Passionless (pa'shon-les), *a.* Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. 'High, self-contain'd, and *passionless.*' *Tennyson.*

Passion-play (pa'shon-plā), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The passion-play is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only miracle-play which has survived to the present day.

Passion-tide (pa'shon-tīd), *n.* The season at which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

Passion-week (pa'shon-wēk), *n.* Same as *Holy Week.* See under HOLY.

Passive (pas'iv), *a.* [L. *passivus,* from *patior, passus,* to suffer. See PASSION.] 1. Suffering; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

It any one affect, not the active and watchful, but the *passive* and somnolent line of study, are not writers especially fashioned for him, enough and to spare? *Carlyle.*

2. Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Who fights
With passions, and o'ercomes them, is endued
With the best virtue, *passive* fortitude. *Massinger.*

In fact, she (a beggar) was a sort of out-door priestess of the chapel, ready to perform the necessary *passive* part to those who wished to do an act of Christian almsgiving. *Fraser's Mag.*

3. In *gram.* expressive of suffering or being affected by some action; expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling; as, the *passive* voice; a *passive* verb or inflection; thus, in Latin, *doceor,* I am taught; in English, she *is loved* and *admired* by her friends; he *is assailed* by slander.—*Passive commerce.* See *Active Commerce,* under ACTIVE.—*Passive debt,* a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active* debt, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. *Wharton.*—*Passive obedience.* See under OBEDIENCE.—*Passive prayer,* among mystic divines, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.—*Passive title,* in *Scots law,* a title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the assets. *Paterson.* SYN. Inactive, inert, quiescent, unresisting, suffering, enduring, submissive, patient.

Passively (pas'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice.

Passiveness (pas'iv-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as, the *passiveness* of matter.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness.*
Beaumont.

2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.
Dr. H. More.

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness.* *Wordsworth.*

Passivity (pas-iv'i-ti), *n.* 1. Passiveness (which see). '*Passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite.' *Cheyné.*

'I am aware of that, uncle,' said Gwendolen, rising and shaking her head back, as if to rouse herself out of painful *passivity.* *George Eliot.*

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.—3. In *chem.* the condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations.

Pass-key (pas'kē), *n.* A key for opening several locks; a master-key.

Passless (pas'les), *a.* Having no passage. '*Passless* rocks on either hand.' *Cowley.*

Passman (pas'man), *n.* In the universities, a student who passes for his degree without honours.

Passover (pas'ō-vėr), *n.* 1. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It was celebrated on the first full moon of the spring, from the 14th to the 21st of the month Nisan, which was the first month of the sacred year. During the eight days of the feast the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread, hence the passover was also called the 'feast of unleavened bread.' Every householder with his family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest, which was served up without breaking the bones. The passover was the principal Jewish festival, and was typical of the death of Christ for the salvation of his people.—2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; also, the paschal lamb.—3. That which is passed over.

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a *passover,* I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pass-parole (pas-pa-rōl'), *n.* *Milit.* a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

Passport (pas'pōrt), *n.* [Fr. *passeport,* a safe-conduct, originally a permission to leave a port or sail into it. See PASS and PORT.] 1. A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority. In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different states have varied much regarding the use of passports; and of late years there has been a great relaxation of the stringency of the regulations connected with them. Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons; and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character. 2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Burrill.*—3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties.—4. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch . . . is the only *passport* to employment. *Brougham.*

Pass-ticket (pas'tik-et), *n.* A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle; often a free ticket.

Pass-word (pas'wėrd), *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

Passy-measure (pas'i-mezh-ūr), *n.* [Corrupted from It. *passamezzo,* a kind of dance—*passo,* a step, and *mezzo,* middle, or *passare,* to pass, and *mezzo,* the middle.] Same as *Paspy.*

Past (past), *p.* and *a.* 1. Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present; not future; as, *past* time; one's *past* life. 'Remembrance of things *past.*' *Shak.*—2. Spent; ended; accomplished; existing no more. 'My day's delight is *past.*' *Shak.*

Past (past), *n.* A past or former time or state; a bygone time; a state of matters no longer present; as, he had a very unfortunate *past;* 'a *past* that never was present.'

One sufficient reason why we should occupy ourselves with the *past* of our language is, because the present is only intelligible in the light of the *past,* often a very remote *past* indeed. *Trench.*

Past (past), *prep.* 1. Beyond in time; after; as, *past* 6 o'clock. Heb. xi. 11.—2. Having lost; no longer possessing; as, he was *past* sense of feeling.—3. Beyond; out of reach of; out of the scope or influence of.

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak.*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Beyond in position; further than.

We will go along by the king's highway, until we be *past* thy borders. Num. xxi. 22.

5. Above; more than. 'Not *past* three or four hairs.' *Shak.*

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

Past (past), *adv.* By.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarum of drums swept *past.* *Longfellow.*

Paste (pāst), *n.* [O.Fr. *paste,* Fr. *pâte,* Pr. and It. *pasta,* from L. *pasta,* paste, from Gr. *pastē,* a mess of barley-porridge, from *passō,* to sprinkle or spread over.] 1. A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften without liquefying the mass. Paste made of flour is used in cookery, as for pies, pastry, &c.; paste made of earthy substances is used in various arts and manufactures, as in making potter's wares.—2. A kind of cement made of flour, water, starch, gum, &c., variously compounded, and used in different trades, such as bookbinding, &c.; also used as a vehicle for mordant, colour, &c., in calico-printing.—3. A highly refractive variety of glass, a composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides: used for making imitation gems. One variety of it is called

strass.—4. In *mineral.* the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.—5. The inspissated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added.

Paste (pāst), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pasted;* ppr. *pasting.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

Pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *n.* 1. A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets, pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c.; cardboard.—2. Playing cards. 'Did you play with him? He's fond of *pasteboard* and bones.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]—3. A visiting card. 'He had left his *pasteboard.*' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq.]—4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds.*

Pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *a.* Made of pasteboard; as, a *pasteboard* box.

Paste-eel (pāst'ēl), *n.* A vibrio; a microscopic eel. See VIBRIONIDÆ.

Pastel (pas'tel), *n.* [Fr. *pastel,* woad, a pastel, from L. *pastillus,* a little roll or cake: woad was formerly used in making little cakes. See PASTIL.] 1. The plant woad, of the genus Isatis; also, the blue dye obtained from it. See WOAD.—2. A coloured crayon.

Pasterer (pas'tėr-ėr), *n.* A pastry-cook.

Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him. *Greene.*

Pastern (pas'tėrn), *n.* [O.Fr. *pasturon,* Mod. Fr. *pâturon,* from O. Fr. *pasture,* a shackle for cattle at pasture, from L. *pasco, pastum,* to feed.] 1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof: it answers to the first phalanx of a man's finger.—2. A shackle for horses while pasturing. *E. H. Knight.*—3.† A patten. 'She had better have worn *pasterns.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pastern-joint (pas'tėrn-joint), *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot: corresponding to the human knuckle.

Pasticcio (pas-tich'i-ō), *n.* [It.] 1. A medley; an olio; especially, in *music,* an opera, cantata, or other work, the separate numbers of which are gleaned from the compositions of various authors, or from several disconnected works of one author.—2. In *painting,* a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints; a direct copy of the style and manner of some other artist.

Pastil, Pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *n.* [Fr. *pastille,* L. *pastillus,* a little roll, a lozenge, from *pasco, pastum,* to feed.] 1. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal powder, &c., for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant.

A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke. *Thackeray.*

2. A kind of aromatic sugared confection.

Pastil (pas'til), *v.t.* To administer or fumigate with pastils. *Quart. Rev.*

Pastime (pas'tīm), *n.* Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. 'Make a *pastime* of each weary step.' *Shak.* 'Their merry wakes and *pastimes.*' *Milton.*

Pastime (pas'tīm), *v.i.* pret. *pastimed;* ppr. *pastiming.* To sport; to use diversion. [Rare.]

Pastinaca (pas-ti-nā'ka), *n.* [L., the parsnip.] A genus of herbaceous plants, mostly biennials, and natives of Europe, North Africa, and West Central Asia, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The most important species is *P. sativa* (the common parsnep). See PARSNIP.

Pastor (pas'tor), *n.* [L. *pastor,* a feeder, a herdsman, a shepherd, from *pasco, pastum,* to drive to pasture, to feed; same root as W. *pasg,* a feeding, Armor. *paska,* to feed, Skr. *pā,* to guard, to preserve.] 1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. *Dryden.*—2. A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation. 'A *pastor* of the church.' *South.* 'Being used to find her *pastor* texts.' *Tennyson.*—3. A beautiful bird (*Pastor roseus*) with a tufted head, allied to the starling. It is so called from frequenting the cattle-field and the sheepfold, and feeding on the parasitic insects generally found on the cattle. It is of rare occurrence in Britain.

Pastorable† (pas'tor-a-bl), *a.* Pasturable. *Lithgow.*

Pastorage (pas'tor-āj), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; a pastorate. *Monthly Rev.*

Pastoral (pas'tor-al), *a.* [L. *pastoralis.* See PASTOR.] 1. Pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural; as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; treating of rustic life; as, a *pastoral* poem. 3. Relating to the cure of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* care or duties; a *pastoral* letter.

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity. *H. Humphrey.*

—*Pastoral letter,* a letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy (or to the people also) in his diocese on matters pertaining to the church.—*Pastoral theology,* that part of theology which treats of the obligations of the pastors themselves, and which is therefore designed for the training and preparation of the candidates for the pastoral office; also the teaching which is to be employed in the instruction and direction of the flock committed to the pastor's charge.

Pastoral (pas'tor-al), *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which shepherds or shepherdesses are the characters; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Johnson.*

2. In *music,* (*a*) a simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style. (*b*) A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents. (*c*) A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound-painting without the aid of words. (*d*) A kind of dance.—3. A pastoral letter or address.

Pastorale (pas-tō-rä'le), *n.* [It.] In *music,* see PASTORAL, *n.* 2.

Pastoralism (pas'tor-al-izm), *n.* Pastoral character; that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral character.

Still it (close-set wooden paling) is significative of pleasant parks, and well-kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms.* *Ruskin.*

Pastorally (pas'tor-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.—2. In the manner of a pastor.

Pastoral-staff (pas'tor-al-staf), *n.* The official staff of a bishop or abbot. It is of metal, or of wood ornamented with metal, and has the head curved in the form of a shepherd's crook as a symbol of the pastoral office. See CROZIER.

Pastorate (pas'tor-āt), *n.* 1. The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorship. *Tooke.*—2. The body of pastors in a place. *Eclec. Rev.*

Pastorless (pas'tor-les), *a.* Having no pastor.

Pastor-like (pas'tor-līk), *a.* Pastorly. *Milton.*

Pastorling (pas'tor-ling), *n.* An insignificant or inferior pastor. 'Some negligent *pastorlings.*' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Pastorly (pas'tor-li), *a.* Becoming a pastor; pastor-like. 'A rousing volley of *pastorly* threatenings.' *Milton.*

Pastorship (pas'tor-ship), *n.* Same as *Pastorate,* 1.

Pastry (pās'tri), *n.* [From *paste.*] 1. Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like. 'The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself . . . behind a lattice-work of *pastry.*' *Dickens.*—2.† The place where pastry is made. 'He missed his way, and so struck into the *pastry.*' *Howell.*

Pastry-cook (pās'tri-kuk), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell pastry or viands made of paste.

Pastry-man (pās'tri-man), *n.* A pastry-cook. *Addison.*

Pasturable (pas'tūr-a-bl), *a.* Fit for pasture. '*Pasturable* lands.' *Rees.*

Pasturage (pas'tūr-āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *pasturage,* Fr. *pâturage.* See PASTURE.] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. 'All men would fall to *pasturage,* and none to husbandry.' *Spenser.*—2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing.—3. Grass on which cattle feed. 'Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*' *Arbuthnot.*—4. In *Scots law,* the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.

Pasture (pas'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *pasture,* Mod. Fr. *pâture,* from L. *pastura,* from *pasco,* to feed. See PASTOR.] 1.† Food; nourishment. 'Toads and frogs his *pasture* poisonous.' *Spenser.*—2. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing. 'A careless herd, full of the *pasture.*' *Shak.*—2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle or other animals. 'Fresh woods and *pastures* new.' *Milton.*

I pray thee, if it stand with honesty,
Buy thou the cottage, *pasture,* and the flock,
And thou shalt have to pay for it of us. *Shak.*

3.† Human culture; education. 'The first *pastures* of our infant age.' *Dryden.*—*Common of pasture,* in England, the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

Pasture (pas'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pastured;* ppr. *pasturing.* To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* fifty oxen.

Pasture (pas'tūr), *v.i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton.*

Pasture-land (pas'tūr-land), *n.* Land appropriated to pasture. *Congreve.*

Pastureless (pas'tūr-les), *a.* Destitute of pasture.

Pasty (pās'ti), *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.

Pasty (pās'ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *pasté,* Mod. Fr. *pâté,* a pie, a pasty. See PASTE.] A meat-pie covered with a paste: said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, beaten to a pulp, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a paste. 'A hot venison *pasty* to dinner.' *Shak.*

Out of the recesses of a dark closet, into which this aperture gave admittance, he brought a large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pat (pat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *patted;* ppr. *patting.* [Probably a word imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow; comp. W. *flat,* a blow, and E. *tap. Patter* is a frequentative from this.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog; to *pat* a person on the head.

Gay *pats* my shoulder and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

Pat (pat), *n.* 1. A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.—2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand or with pats; a small lump of butter of a regular shape.

It looked like a tesselated work of *pats* of butter. *Dickens.*

Pat (pat), *a.* [No doubt from the verb and noun *pat,* to give a slight tap, a slight tap, which seem to be imitative words.] Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. [Colloq.]

Zuinglius dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist. *Atterbury.*

Pat (pat), *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly. 'Will fall *pat* to the purpose.' *Shak.* 'And *pat* he comes.' *Shak.* [Colloq.]

I foresaw then 'twould come in *pat* hereafter. *Sterne.*

Pat (pat), *n.* A pot. [Scotch.]

Pat (pat), *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* Put. [Scotch.]

Pat (pat), *n.* [Contr. for *Patrick.*] A common name for an Irishman.

Pataca (pat-ä'kä), *n.* 1. A Spanish coin of the value of 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling.—2. An Algerine coin valued at 1*s.* 6*d.*

Patache (pa-täsh'), *n.* [Fr. and Sp.] 1. A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.—2. A kind of stage-coach. *Simmonds.*

Patacoon (pat-a-kön'), *n.* [An augmentative form.] Same as *Pataca,* 1.

Patagium (pa-tā'ji-um), *n.* [L., the border of a dress.] In *compar. anat.* a term applied to the expansion of the integuments of the trunk and fore limbs by which bats, flying-squirrels, opossums, and flying lizards support themselves.

Patagonian (pat-a-gō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or the Patagonians.

Patagonian (pat-a-gō'ni-an), *n.* A native of Patagonia.

Patala (pat'a-la), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* one of the inferior regions, consisting of seven or eight divisions, each 10,000 miles deep. It is an exceedingly gorgeous and pleasant place, inhabited by snake or serpent gods, male and female, who are decorated with brilliant jewels, and feast on delicious viands and choice wines.

Patamar (pat'a-mär), *n.* A vessel employed in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon. Its keel has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel; the stem and stern, especially the former, have great rake; and the draught of water is much greater at the head than

at the stern. These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo. Spelled also *Pattemar.*

Patamar of Malabar.

Patavinity (pat-a-vin'i-ti), *n.* A term used to denote the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, from *Patavium* (now *Padua*), his birthplace; hence, applied to the use of local or provincial words in speaking or writing; provinciality.

Patch (pach), *n.* [A word of doubtful connections; comp. Swiss *batschen, patschen,* to patch, to clap on a piece, *batsch,* a patch; also It. *pezza,* a patch, a piece.] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it.—2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach.—3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.

No, nor your visits each day in new suits,
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half-moons, some lozenges. *Fletcher.*

4. A small piece of leather used as the wadding for a rifle ball.—5. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work.—6. A small piece of ground; a small detached piece; a plot. 'A little *patch* of land.' *Shak.* 'Upon my proper *patch* of soil.' *Tennyson.*—7.† A paltry fellow; a ninny; a fool. 'Capon, coxcomb, idiot, *patch!*' *Shak.*

Patch (pach), *v.t.* 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to *patch* a coat.—2. To mend with pieces; to repair with pieces fastened on; to repair clumsily. 'That that earth, which kept the world in awe, should *patch* a wall.' *Shak.*—3. To adorn (the face) with a patch or with patches.

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

4. To make up of pieces and shreds; hence, to put together of ill-assorted parts or elements; to make hastily or without regard to forms: often followed by *up;* as, to *patch up* a quarrel. 'If you'll *patch* a quarrel.' *Shak.*

He had thought it best to *patch up* a separate negotiation for himself. *Sir W. Scott.*

Patchedly† (pach'ed-li), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *Udall.*

Patcher (pach'ėr), *n.* One that patches or botches.

Patchery (pach'ėr-i), *n.* Bungling work; botchery; gross, bungling hypocrisy. *Shak.*

Patch-ice (pach'is), *n.* Pieces of ice, in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other.

Patchocke† (pach'ok), *n.* [Dim. of *patch,* a mean fellow, a clown.] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

The rest which dwell above Connaught and in Mounster . . . are degenerate, and growen to be as very *patchockes* as the wild Irish. *Spenser.*

[This may be the true reading, and not *pajock,* in Shakspere's *Hamlet,* iii. 2, 295.]

Patchouli, Patchouly (pa-chö'li), *n.* [An Indian name.] 1. An odoriferous plant of the genus Pogostemon, *P. patchouly,* the leaves of which furnish an essential oil used for perfuming. It is a native of India and China.—2. The perfume itself.

He smelt as sweet as *patchouli* could make him. *Trollope.*

Patchwork (pach'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together.—2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts. 'A manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork.*' *Swift.*

Patchy (pach'i), *a.* Full of patches.

Pate (pāt), *n.* [Perhaps a modified form of *pot,* Ir. *pata, pota,* Sc. *pat,* the radical meaning being the brain-pan or skull.] 1. The head of a person; the top of the head. The word seems to have been almost always used (as still) with a shade of contempt or humour.

Fat paunches have lean *pates.* *Shak.*

You beat your *pate,* and fancy wit will come;
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home. *Pope.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

Paté (pä'tā), *n.* [Fr., lit. a pasty. See PASTY.] In *fort.* a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.

Pated (pāt'ed), *a.* Having a pate: used in composition; as, long-*pated,* cunning; shallow-*pated,* having weak intellect.

Patée (pa-tē'), *n.* In *her.* spreading out at the extremity; formé: chiefly applied to crosses. Written also *Pattée.*

Cross patée fitchée.

Patefaction (pat-ē-fak'-shon), *n.* [L. *patefactio—pateo,* to open, and *facio,* to make.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

God hath still preserved and quicked the worship due unto his name by the *patefaction* of himself. *Bp. Pearson.*

Patella (pa-tel'la), *n.* [L. dim. of *patera,* a cup, from *pateo,* to be open.] 1. A small pan, vase, or dish.—2. In *anat.* the knee-pan; the cap of the knee.—3. In *zool.* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs comprising the limpets.

Patellidæ (pa-tel'li-dē), *n. pl.* The limpets, a family of gasteropodous molluscs of which the characters are: shell conical; muscular impression horse-shoe-shaped, open in front; foot as large as the margin of the mantle; and respiratory organs in the form of a series of branchial lamellæ surrounding the animal between the body and the mantle; eyes at the base of the short tentacles.

Patelliform (pa-tel'li-form), *a.* [L. *patella,* a dish, and E. *form.*] Shaped like the patella or knee-pan; of the form of a dish or saucer.

Patellite (pat'el-īt), *n.* Fossil remains of the Patella or limpet.

Paten (pat'en), *n.* [L. *patina,* a pan, from *pateo,* to lie open.] A metallic plate or flat dish; now only an ecclesiastical term applied to the round metallic plate on which the bread is placed in the sacrifice of the Lord's supper. It often serves as a cover for the chalice.

Patency (pā'ten-si), *n.* 1. The state of being patent or evident.—2. The state of being spread, open, or enlarged. *Dunglison.*

Patent (pā'tent), *a.* [From L. *patens, patentis,* ppr. of *pateo,* to be open.] 1. Open; spreading; expanded; specifically, in *bot.* forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch; as, a *patent* leaf.—2. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent.* See LETTER.—3. Appropriated by letters patent; secured by law or patent as an exclusive privilege; restrained from general use; patented; as, *patent* medicines.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time . . . was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

The illustrious race whose drops and pills
Have *patent* powers to vanquish human ills. *Crabbe.*

4. Manifest to all; unconcealed: evident; conspicuous; as, the pretence, the design, was quite *patent.* 'Explicit, *patent,* and precise.' *Bp. Horsley.*

Last night their mask was *patent.* *Tennyson.*

—*Patent ambiguity,* in *law,* a doubt that is apparent upon the face of an instrument. *Wharton.*

Patent (pā'tent or pat'ent), *n.* 1. A privilege granted to some person or persons by a ruler or a government, and often conveyed by letters patent (whence the name); the document conveying such special privilege: as, a *patent* of nobility or of knighthood, a *patent* to engage in some particular traffic. Specifically—2. A government grant giving a certain individual or individuals the sole right to make use, or dispose, of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period, which in Britain may run to fourteen years, or even longer, should the inventor be able to prove that the invention, though of great public utility, has been up till that time almost unprofitable to him. In England letters patent are obtained upon petition and affidavit to the crown, setting forth that the petitioner has, after great labour and expense, made a certain discovery which he describes, and which he believes will be of great public utility, and that he is the first inventor. The person applying for a patent must furnish a provisional specification along with his application, giving a general account of the nature of the article or invention he wishes to be patented. These are submitted to an official examiner, and if his report is favourable, the application is accepted. The applicant has then to furnish a complete specification within nine months; if a longer time elapse, the application is deemed to be abandoned. The complete specification is also officially examined, and if approved is printed and published, but the patent is not granted till after two months, during which time any person may oppose the grant on the ground that the invention is not new, that it does not belong to the applicant, that it has already been used for purposes of profit, &c. After the patent is granted, a renewal fee must be paid at the end of four years, otherwise the patent will lapse. A patent once granted may be revoked. The patent laws differ much in the different foreign countries and British colonies. Patents are best obtained by means of *Patent Agents,* who now form an incorporated body.

Patent (pā'tent), *v.t.* To grant by patent; to make the subject of a patent; to secure by patent-right; as, to *patent* an invention.

Patentable (pā'tent-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being patented; suitable to be patented.

Patentee (pā-ten-tē'), *n.* One who holds a patent; one by whom a patent is secured.

Patent-leather (pā'tent-leTH-ėr), *n.* A kind of leather to which a permanent polish is given by a process of japanning. It is used for dress shoes and boots and other purposes.

Patent-metal (pā'tent-met-al), *n.* Same as *Muntz's Metal.*

Patent-office (pā'tent-of-fis), *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

Patent-right (pā'tent-rīt), *n.* The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention. *Wharton.*

Patent-rolls (pā'tent-rōlz), *n. pl.* The records or registers of patents.

Patent-yellow (pā'tent-yel-lō), *n.* A pigment composed of oxide and chloride of lead or oxychloride of lead.

Patera (pat'e-ra), *n.* [L., from *pateo,* to be open.] 1. A shallow, circular, saucer-like

Grecian Patera.

vessel used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations.—2. In *arch.* the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, &c., but many flat ornaments are now called pateras which have no resemblance to dishes. The term is also inappropriately applied to the variously-shaped flat orna-

Architectural Pateræ.

ments frequently used in the perpendicular style of Gothic.

Paterero (pat-e-rē'rō), *n.* A swivel-gun. See PEDERERO.

Paterfamilias (pā'tėr-fa-mil''i-as), *n.* [L., from *pater,* father, and *familia,* a family.] The father or head of a family.

Paternal (pa-tėr'nal), *a.* [Fr. *paternel;* L. *paternus,* from *pater,* father.] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly; as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favour or admonition.—2. Derived from the father; hereditary; as, a *paternal* estate. 'Uplifted in *paternal* glory.' *Milton.*

Paternally (pa-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* In a paternal manner.

Paternian (pa-tėr'ni-an), *n.* A member of a heretical sect of the fifth century, followers of *Paternus*, who are said to have held that God made the nobler parts of man and Satan the lower. Hence they served God with the former parts and the devil with the latter, and were therefore also called *Venustians*.

Paternity (pa-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; L.L. *paternitas*. See PATERNAL.] 1. Fathership; fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*

2. Derivation from a father; as, the child's *paternity* is unknown. Hence—3. Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Paternoster (pā'tėr-nos-tėr), *n.* [L., our Father, the two first words of the Lord's prayer in Latin.] 1. The Lord's prayer.—2. Every tenth large bead in the rosary which Catholics use in their devotions. At this they repeat the Lord's prayer, and at the intervening small ones only an Ave Maria.—3. The rosary itself.—4. In *arch.* a species of ornament in the shape of beads used in baguettes, astragals, &c.

Path (päth), *n.* pl. **Paths** (päᵺz). [A. Sax. *pæth*, *path*, O.Fris. *pad*, *path*, D. and L.G. *pad*, O.H.G. *phât*, *pfat*, Mod. G. *pfad*, a path. These words recall Gr. *patos*, a trodden way, *patein*, to walk, Skr. root *path*, to go, yet it is difficult to see how they can be connected.] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; a track formed by traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; a way or route in general. 'In the churchway *paths* to glide.' *Shak.* 'Haunted us in our familiar *paths*.' *Shak.*—2. The way, course, or track which an animal or other object follows in the air, in water, or in space; as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air; the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor. 'A *path* no fowl knoweth.' Job xxviii. 7.—3. *Fig.* course of life; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant. Ps. xxv. 10.

He marketh all my *paths*. Job xxxiii. 11.

Not once or twice in our rough island-story
The *path* of duty was the way to glory. *Tennyson.*

Path (path), *v.t.* To make into a track or pathway; to make easy to be trodden. '*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways.' *Drayton.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Path† (path), *v.i.* To go, as in a path; to walk abroad.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention. *Shak.*

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *hadst*, *march*, *put*, *pass*, or *pace*.]

Pathan (pat'han), *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan; an Afghan or one of allied blood.

The *Pathan* of India is the descendant of the Afghan soldiers who came into India with the armies of Timur, Baber, Nadir Shah, &c. *Cyc. of India.*

Pathematic (path-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pathēma*, what is suffered. See PATHOS.] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that which is suffered. [Rare.]

Pathetic (pa-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pathētikos*, from *pathos*, passion, suffering.] 1. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; affecting; as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action. *Macaulay.*

2.† Expressing or showing passion; passionate.—*Pathetic nerves*, in *anat.* a pair of very small nerves, which arise in the brain and run to the trochlear muscle of the eye. They are so named from their serving to move the eyes in the various passions.

Pathetical (pa-thet'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pathetic.—2.† Showing excited feeling; passionate.

He (Hiel, Josh. vi. 26) mistook Joshua's curse rather for a *pathetical* expression than prophetical prediction. *Fuller.*

Pathetically (pa-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings; affectingly.—2.† Passionately.

Patheticalness (pa-thet'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being pathetic; pathos.

Pathetism (path'et-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A name for mesmerism.

Pathfly (path'flī), *n.* A fly found in footpaths.

Pathic (path'ik), *n.* [From the Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *pathein*, to suffer, to be passive.] A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. *Drayton.*

Pathless (path'les), *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden; as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* coast.

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore. *Byron.*

Pathnage† (path'nāj), *n.* Same as *Pannage*.

Pathogenetic (path'ō-je-net'ik), *a.* Relating to pathogeny; generating or producing disease. *Dunglison.*

Pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *Pathogenetic*.

Pathogeny (pa-thoj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gennaō*, to beget or produce.] That department of pathology which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease. *Dunglison.* Called also *Pathogony*.

Pathognomonic (pa-thog'nō-mon"ik), *a.* [Gr. *pathognōmonikos*—*pathos*, passion or suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows or discerns, from *ginōskō*, to know.] In *med.* belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

Pathognomy (pa-thog'nō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion, and *gnōmē*, signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Pathogony (pa-thog'o-ni), *n.* Same as *Pathogeny*.

Pathologic, Pathological (path-ō-loj'ik, path-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pathology.

Pathologically (path-ō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a pathologic manner.

Pathologist (pa-thol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of pathology; one versed in the nature of diseases.

Pathology (pa-thol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, passion, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, and symptomatology. Pathology is divided into *general pathology*, which regards what is common to a number of diseases taken as a class; and *special pathology*, which treats of individual diseases. It is subdivided into *medical* and *surgical*.—2. In *bot.* that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

Pathometry (pa-thom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *metron*, measure.] *Lit.* the measure of suffering; the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering.

Some of you will remember the poor little thing in the clinical last year, who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry* for such a time of life.
Dr. Moxon in Lancet.

Pathopœia (path-ō-pē'i-a), *n.* [Gr.] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart.*

Pathos (pā'thos), *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, from root of *pathein*, *paschō*, L. *patior*, to suffer. *Pathetic*, *sympathy*, &c., are from this. See PASSION.] That quality, attribute, or element which awakens such tender emotions as pity, compassion, or sympathy; the quality that touches the heart; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings; feeling; as, the lament of David for Saul and Jonathan is full of *pathos*; there was a *pathos* in the tones of his voice.

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling, or sensuous desire, but the utterance of a heart whose most transient motions are touched with the *pathos* of an infinite destiny. *Dr. Caird.*

Pathway (path'wā), *n.* 1. A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 'A rocky *pathway*.' *Tennyson.*—2. A way; a course of life. 'Beat a *pathway* out to wealth.' *Tennyson.*

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. Prov. xii. 28.

Patible† (pat'i-bl), *a.* [L. *patibilis*, from *patior*, to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Bailey.*

Patibulary (pa-tib'ū-la-ri), *a.* [From L. *patibulum*, a gallows.] Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross. *Bailey.*

Patibulated (pa-tib'ū-lāt-ed), *pp.* Hung on a gallows. [Rare.]

Patience (pā'shens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *patientia*. See PATIENT.] 1. The quality of being patient; as, (*a*) the power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers; as, *patience* of heat or of toil. (*b*) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; calmness; composure.

Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution.
Bp. Sprat.

(*c*) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; the cast or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent; as, I can easily wait, I have plenty of *patience*. (*d*) Forbearance; leniency; indulgence; longsuffering.

Have *patience* with me and I will pay thee all.
Mat. xviii. 26.

(*e*) Constancy in labour or exertion; perseverance.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught.
W. Harte.

2.† Sufferance; permission. 'With your *patience*.' *Shak.* 'By your *patience*.' *Shak.*

3. A plant, a species of Rumex or dock.

Patient (pā'shent), *a.* [L. *patiens*, *patientis*, from *patior*, to suffer.] 1. Physically able to support or endure; having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure; proof against: followed by *of* before the evil endured; as, *patient of* labour or pain; *patient of* heat or cold.

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Having that temper or cast of mind which enables pain, trial, provocation, or the like, to be endured without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions with fortitude, calmness, or submission; submissive; full of composure or equanimity; as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper; *patient* under afflictions.—3. Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over eager or impetuous. 'Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate.' *Prior.*—4. Indulgent; lenient; longsuffering.

Be *patient* toward all men. 1 Thes. v. 14.

5. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.
Newton.

Patient (pā'shent), *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.
Dr. H. More.

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition; one who is under medical treatment: commonly used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Patient† (pā'shent), *v.t.* With reflexive pronoun, to compose one's self.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shak.*

Patiently (pā'shent-li), *adv.* In a patient manner: (*a*) with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring; without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness.

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learn'd me how to brook this *patiently*.
Shak.

(*b*) With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

Patile (pat'i-le), *n.* Same as *Puteli*.

Patin (pat'in). Same as *Paten*.

Patina (pat'i-na), *n.* [L. *patina*, a pan, a dish, also a kind of cake (whence meaning 1), from *pateo*, to be open.] 1. In the *fine arts*, the fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils, which, like varnish, is at once preservative and ornamental. Patina consists of carbonate or oxide of copper. An artificial patina is produced by the forgers of antiquities by acting on them with acetic acid, but it is not durable.—2. A bowl of metal or earthenware: in this sense called also *Patella*.

Patine (pat'in), *n.* A paten; a metal plate.

The floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patines* of bright gold. *Shak.*

Patitur (pat'i-tur), *n.* [L., he suffers.] *Eccles.* the mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir either by sickness or leave was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue.

Patly (pat'li), *adv.* In a pat manner; fitly; conveniently. *Barrow.*

Patness (pat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pat; fitness; suitableness; convenience. 'The description with equal *patness* may suit both.' *Barrow.*

Patois (pat-wä), *n.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to the peasantry or uneducated classes; a rustic or provincial form of speech.

Patoncée (pa-ton'sē), *a.* In *her.* applied to a cross which has the ends of the arms similar to what they are when fleury.

Patrial (pā'tri-al), *n.* [L. *patrius*, belonging to a native country, from *patria*. See PATRIOT.] In *gram.* a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country; as, L. *Troas*, a Trojan woman; L. *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

Patrial (pā'tri-al), *a.* [See above.] In *gram.* of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; designating a race or nation: applied to a certain class of words.

Patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* [L. *patriarcha*, from Gr. *patriarchēs—patria*, a family, from *patēr*, father, and *archē*, rule.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; as, the antediluvian *patriarchs*. — 2. In the *Greek* and *Latin churches*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus.—3. The oldest member or chief man in a community; a venerable old man.

Through the sequester'd vale of rural life
The venerable *patriarch* guileless held
The tenor of his way. *Ep. Porteus.*

Patriarchal (pā-tri-ärk'al), *a.* 1. Belonging to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction.—2. Subject to a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* church. *Patriarchal cross*, in *her.* a cross in which the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. See cut under CROSS.

Patriarchate (pā'tri-ärk-āt), *n.* 1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.—2. The residence of a patriarch.

Patriarchdom† (pā'tri-ärk-dum), *n.* The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch. *Milton.*

Patriarchic (pā-tri-ärk'ik), *a.* Same as *Patriarchal.*

Patriarchism (pā'tri-ärk-izm), *n.* Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

Patriarchship, Patriarchy (pā'tri-ärk-ship, pā'tri-ärk-i), *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

Patrician (pa-trish'an), *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius*, pertaining to the *patres*, senators or patricians, from *pater*, father.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a person of noble birth; senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as, *patrician* birth or blood; *patrician* families.

Democracy does not require the support of prescription. Monarchy has often stood without that support, but a *patrician* order is the work of time. *Macaulay.*

Patrician (pa-trish'an), *n.* 1. A person of noble birth; a nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shak.*

2. One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the church; one skilled in patristic learning. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Patricianism (pa-trish'an-izm), *n.* The rank or character of patricians.

Patriciate (pa-tri'shi-āt), *n.* [See PATRICIAN.] A term sometimes applied to aristocracy collectively or as a class.

Patricidal (pat-ri-sī'dal), *a.* Relating to patricide; parricidal.

Patricide (pat'ri-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater, patris*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father; parricide.

Patrico (pat'ri-kō), *n.* A gypsy priest.

He was spared the necessity of using them; by discovering in the intruder the bearded visage of the gipsy Balthazar. The *patrico* was habited in mendicant weeds, and sustained a large wallet upon his shoulders. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

Patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial* state. — *Patrimonial* or *hereditary jurisdiction*, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

Patrimonially (pat-ri-mō'ni-al-li), *adv.* By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

Patrimony (pat'ri-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *pater, patris*, father.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors; property falling to a person on the death of his father; heritage.—2. A church estate or revenue; the endowment of a church or religious house.

Patriot (pā'tri-ot), *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from L. *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests. 'Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws.' *Pope.*

Patriot (pā'tri-ot), *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot* zeal. 'And *patriot* ardours, but with life, expire.' *Shenstone.*

Patriotic (pā-tri-ot'ik), *a.* 1. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as, a *patriotic* hero or statesman. — 2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare; as, *patriotic* zeal.

Patriotical (pā-tri-ot'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Patriotic.* [Rare.]

Patriotically (pā-tri-ot'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

Patriotism (pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* 1. Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigour and purity.

Being loud and vehement, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism*. . . . Where the heart is right there is true *patriotism*. *Bp. Berkeley.*

2. Patriots collectively.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while *Patriotism* cannot trail its cannon. *Carlyle.*

Patripassian (pā-tri-pas'i-an), *n.* [L. *pater, patris*, a father, and *patior, passus*, to suffer.] One of a sect of religionists who held that God the Father suffered with Christ. See MONARCHIAN.

Patripassianism (pā-tri-pas'i-an-izm), *n.* The tenets of the Patripassians.

Patrist (pā'trist), *n.* One versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

Patristic, Patristical (pa-tris'tik, pa-tris'tik-al), *a.* [From L. *patres*, fathers.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church; as, *patristic* theology. *Hallam.*

Patristically (pa-tris'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a patristic manner; after the manner of the Christian fathers.

Patristics (pa-tris'tiks), *n.* That branch of historical theology which is particularly devoted to the doctrines of the fathers of the church.

Patrocinate† (pa-tros'in-āt), *v.t.* [L. *patrocinor, patrocinatus*, from *patrocinium*, protection, patronage, from *patronus*. See PATRON.] To patronize.

Patrocination† (pa-tros'i-nā"shon), *n.* [See PATROCINATE.] Countenance; support; patronage. 'Those *patrocinations* of treason.' *Bp. Hall.*

Patrociny † (pa-tros'i-ni), *n.* Patronage; patrocination. ''Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness.' *Waterhouse.*

Patrol, Patrole (pa-trōl'), *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*, Sp. *patrulla*. See the verb.] 1. *Milit.* a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a garrison, town, camp, or other place; also, the guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty is to patrol.—2. A police constable; one whose duty is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept; such persons collectively.

Finally, she produced a watchman's coat, which she tied round her neck by the sleeves, so that she became two people; and looked, behind, as if she were in the act of being embraced by one of the old *patrol*. *Dickens.*

Patrol (pa-trōl'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *patrolled*; ppr. *patrolling*. [Fr. *patrouiller*, to patrol, also to paddle with the feet, from O. Fr. *pate*, Fr. *patte*, a paw, a foot.] 1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about in order to check disorder or irregularities, as a guard.—2. To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police.

Patrol (pa-trōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *patrolled*; ppr. *patrolling*. To pass through or perambulate in the capacity of a patrol; to go over or round, as a guard.

Patron (pā'tron), *n.* [L. *patronus*, a protector, defender, or patron, from *pater*, a father.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, (*a*) a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation. (*b*) A man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. (*c*) An advocate or pleader. Hence—2. One who countenances, supports, or protects either a person or a work; an advocate; a favourer. Dr. Johnson defines a patron as 'commonly a wretch who supports with insolence and is paid with flattery.' 'Call Warwick *patron* and be penitent.' *Shak.* 'Who now would'st seem *patron* of liberty.' *Milton.* — 3. A saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is regarded as placed, and whom he invokes; a saint in whose name a church or order is founded.—4. One who has the gift and disposition of an ecclesiastical benefice. In Scotland, one who enjoyed the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge, the person thus presented being called the *presentee*. Patronage in the Established Church of Scotland was abolished in 1874.—5. The commander of a small vessel or passage-boat in the Mediterranean; also, one who steers a ship's long-boat. [Spanish.]—6.† A case to hold pistol cartridges. *Meyrick.*—7.† A pattern; a model; an example. 'Which priests serve unto the *patron* and shadow of heavenly things.' Heb. viii. 5 (Bible, 1569). See PATTERN.—*Patron saint*, a saint under whose protection any person, society, &c., is regarded as placed.

Patronage (pat'ron-āj), *n.* 1. The act of patronizing; special countenance or support; favour or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design; protection; encouragement; as, to take a person under one's *patronage;* assisted by the *patronage* of the great.—2. Guardianship, as of a saint.

Among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint. *Addison.*

3. The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; the privilege of presenting a person to the bishop, presbytery, or other competent ecclesiastical functionaries, in order to his being admitted to the ecclesiastical office to which the benefice is attached, and of being thereby inducted into the possession of the benefice. See PATRON, 4.—*Arms of patronage*, (*a*) arms on the top of which are some marks of subjection and dependence; arms of the lesser nobility or gentry, derived from the arms of the greater. (*b*) Those added to the family arms as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction, by governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c.

Patronage† (pat'ron-āj), *v.t.* To patronize or support; to maintain; to make good. 'To *patronage* his theft.' *Shak.*

Darest thou maintain the former words thou spakest?
Yes, sir; as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your saucy tongue. *Shak.*

Patronal (pat'ron-al), *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favouring; defending. 'Their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Patronate (pat'ron-āt), *n.* The right or duty of a patron. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

Patroness (pā'tron-es), *n.* A female patron: (*a*) a female that favours, countenances, or supports. 'Befriend me, Night, best *patroness* of grief.' *Milton.* (*b*) A female guardian saint. 'From the priests their *patroness* to steal.' *Dryden.* (*c*) A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

Patronise (pat'ron-īz), *v.t.* See PATRONIZE.

Patronization (pat'ron-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of patronizing; patronage. *Millengen.* [Rare.]

Patronize (pat'ron-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *patronized;* ppr. *patronizing*. 1. To act as patron towards; to give support or countenance to; to favour; to assist; as, to *patronize* an undertaking; to *patronize* an opinion. 'The great Addison began to *patronize* the notion.' *Sterne.*

I have been esteemed and *patronized* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

2. To assume the air of a patron towards: used in an unfavourable sense.

Spruce . . . had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, *patronized* him with condescending dexterity. *Disraeli.*

Patronizer (pat'ron-īz-ėr), *n.* One who patronizes; one who supports, countenances, or favours. 'That vain-glorious *patronizer* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines.' *Skelton.*

Patronless (pā'tron-les), *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shaftesbury.*

Patronomatology (pat-rō-nom'a-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *patēr, patros*, a father, *onoma*, a name, and *logos*, treatise.] The branch of knowledge that deals with personal names and their origins.

Patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* [L. *patronymicus*, from Gr. *patēr, patros*, a father, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelides*, the son of Peleus; *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William; *Williamson*, the son of William; *Paulowitz*, the son of Paul; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald. The true Anglo-Saxon patronymic ending was *-ing*. In general usage, a family name; a surname; a name added to the baptismal or Christian name.

Patronymic, Patronymical (pat-rō-nim'ik, pat-rō-nim'ik-al), *a.* Derived, as a name, from an ancestor; expressing the name of a father or ancestor.

Patroon (pa-trön'), *n.* [D., a protector, a patron. See PATRON.] One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Patroonship (pa-trön'ship), *n.* The office of a patroon.

The great Oloffe indulged in magnificent dreams of foreign conquests and great *patroonships* in the wilderness. *Irving.*

Pattee (pa-tē'), *n.* See PATÉE.

Pattemar (pat'e-mär), *n.* See PATAMAR.

Patten (pat'en), *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a clog, patten, from *patte*, the foot.] 1. A wooden shoe or sole, standing on an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.—2. In *masonry*, (*a*) the base of a column or pillar. (*b*) The sole for the foundation of a wall. 3. A stilt. [Provincial English.]

Patten (pat'en), *v.i.* To go on pattens. *Dickens.* [Rare.]

Patter (pat'ėr), *v.i.* [Freq. from *pat*, to give a slight blow. See PAT.] 1. To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as, *pattering* hail.

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard. *Thomson.*

2. To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you. *Tennyson.*

Patter (pat'ėr), *v.t.* To cause to strike or beat in drops; to sprinkle. 'And *patter* the water about the boat.' *N. Drake.* [Rare.]

Patter (pat'ėr), *n.* A quick succession of small sounds; as, the *patter* of rain; the *patter* of feet.

Patter (pat'ėr), *v.t.* [Perhaps from the *Pater Noster*, or Lord's Prayer, repeated in churches in a low tone of voice. Comp. Icel. *pata*, to prattle, *pati*, a rumour.] To repeat in a muttering way; to mutter; to mumble; as, to *patter* prayers.

For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
Save to *patter* an Ave Mary,
When I ride on a Border foray. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To patter flash*, to talk slang; to speak the language of thieves. [Low slang.]

Patter (pat'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To mutter; to mumble. 2. To talk; to speak; to speechify; to harangue. [Colloq. or slang.]

Your characters . . . make too much use of the gob-box, they *patter* too much—there is nothing in whole pages, but mere chat and dialogue. *Sir W. Scott.*

Patter (pat'ėr), *n.* The dialect or patois of a class; slang; as, priests' *patter;* thieves' *patter.* [Colloq. or slang.]

Patterer (pat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who patters; specifically, one who helps off his wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfares. *Mayhew.*

Pattern (pat'ėrn), *n.* [The same word as *patron*, which has the sense of *pattern* also in French and Spanish, as has also L.L. *patronus.*] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions; as, the *pattern* of a machine.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shak.*

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but an example to deter. *Junius.*

2.† Something resembling something else; hence, a precedent.

Well could I bear that England had this praise,
So we could find some *pattern* of our shame. *Shak.*

3.† Something made after a model; a copy.

Where most rebellions and rebels be, there is the express similitude of hell, and the rebels themselves are the very figures of fiends and devils; and their captain, the ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness. *Book of Homilies*, 1573.

4. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

5.† An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan concerneth not us otherwise than as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

Emphatically, a masterpiece.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this *pattern* of thy butcheries. *Shak.*

6. A design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions; in *moulding*, the counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mould in the sand is made.—7. Figure or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design; as, chintz of a beautiful *pattern.*

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do copying them. *J. S. Mill.*

Pattern (pat'ėrn), *v.t.* 1. To make in imitation of some pattern or model; to copy. *Sir T. Herbert.*—2. To serve as an example or precedent for. *Sir P. Sidney.*—3. To match; to parallel. *Shak.*

Pattern-card (pat'ėrn-kärd), *n.* A set of patterns attached to a card. *Simmonds.*

Pattern-drawer (pat'ėrn-drą-ėr), *n.* One who designs patterns. *Simmonds.*

Pattern-moulder (pat'ėrn-mōld-ėr), *n.* One who makes models for iron-castings. *Simmonds.*

Pattern-reader (pat'ėrn-rēd-ėr), *n.* One who arranges textile patterns. *Simmonds.*

Pattinsonize (pat'in-son-īz), *v.t.* [From Mr. H. L. *Pattinson* of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who invented the arrangement.] To separate silver from lead by a process based on the fact that the melting-points of alloys of silver and lead are higher in proportion to the amount of silver contained, and that if lead containing silver be melted and constantly stirred while gradually cooling, when it arrives at a temperature near the melting-point of lead crystals will begin to form, which sink to the bottom, leaving the still fluid portion much richer in silver than the whole mass originally was, while, on the contrary, the crystallized portion has become poorer.

Pattle (pat'l), *n.* A stick shod with iron, with which a ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough; a paddle. [Scotch.]

Patty (pat'ti), *n.* [Fr. *pâté*, pie.] A little pie; a pasty.

Patty-pan (pat'ti-pan), *n.* 1. A pan to bake patties in.—2. A patty. *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710. [Rare.]

Patulous (pat'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.] 1. Spreading slightly; expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* peduncle.—2. Gaping; with a spreading aperture.

Pau (pą), *n.* In New Zealand, a pah.

Pauchty (pąch'ti), *a.* See PAUGHTY.

Pauciloquent (pą-sil'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquens, loquentis*, ppr. of *loquor*, to speak.] Uttering few words; saying little. [Rare.]

Pauciloquy (pą-sil'ō-kwi), *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquor*, to speak.] The utterance of a few words. [Rare.]

Paucity (pą'si-ti), *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 'The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools.' *Hooker.*—2. Smallness of quantity. '*Paucity* of blood.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Paughie (pą'gē), *n.* Same as *Porgy* (which see).

Paughty, Pauchty (pąch'ti), *a.* [Allied to D. *pochen, pogchen*, to boast or make a show.] Proud, haughty; petulant, saucy, malapert. [Scotch.]

Pauhaugen (pą-hą'gen), *n.* [An Indian word.] Same as *Menhaden* (which see).

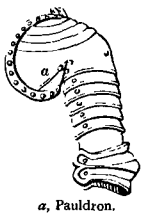
Pauk (pąk), *n.* Art; a wile. *Gavin Douglas.* [Scotch.]

Paukie, Pauky (pą'ki), *a.* See PAWKIE.

Paul (pąl), *n.* See PAWL.

Paul (pąl), *v.t.* [Probably same as to *pall.*] To puzzle. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Pauldron (pąl'dron), *n.* [Sp. *espaldaron*, from *espalda*, Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder, L. *spatula*, the shoulder-blade.] In *milit. antiq.* a shoulder-plate, of one piece, introduced in the reign of Henry VI., to cover the epaulière.


a, Pauldron.

Paulian, Paulianist (pąl'i-an, pąl'i-an-ist), *n.* A follower of *Paul* of Samosata, a heretic of the third century.

Paulician (pąl-i'shan), *n.* One of a sect of Christians, named from their leader *Paulus*, an Armenian. They rejected the worship of the Virgin, the saints, and the cross; and asserted a right freely to search the Scriptures. Their history is interwoven with that of the Greek Church of the ninth and tenth centuries.

Pauline (pąl'īn), *a.* Pertaining to St. *Paul*, or to his writings. *Coleridge.*

Paullinia (pą-lin'i-a), *n.* [In honour of *S. Paulli*, professor of botany at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, furnished with tendrils and variously divided compound leaves and axillary racemes of white flowers. From the powdered seeds of some of the species stimulating beverages are made to a large extent in some parts of South America. One of the species, *P. sorbilis*, furnishes guarana (which see).

Paulting† (pąl'ting), *a.* Same as *Pelting. G. Harvey.*

Paum (pąm), *v.t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *Palm. Swift.*

Paumes,† *n. pl.* [Fr.] The palms of the hands. *Chaucer.*

Paunce† (pąns), *n.* Pansy.

The shining meads
Do boast the *paunce*, the lily and the rose:
And every flower doth laugh as zephyr blows.
B. Jonson.

Paunch (pänsh), *n.* [O.Fr. *panche*, Mod. Fr. *panse*, from L. *pantex, panticis*, the belly, the bowels.] 1. The belly and its contents. 'With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair.' *Dryden.*—2. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before rumination. *Owen.*—3. The rim of a bell; the part against which the clapper strikes. *E. H. Knight.*

Paunch (pänsh), *v.t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. 'Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake.' *Shak.*

Paunch, Paunch-mat (pänsh, pänsh'mat), *n. Naut.* see FANCH.

Paunchy (pänsh'i), *a.* Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

Paune (pąn), *n.* See PONE.

Pauper (pą'pėr), *n.* [L., poor.] A poor person; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the parish; also, in *law*, a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis.*

Pauperism (pą'pėr-izm), *n.* The state of being a pauper or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders *pauperism.* *Whately.*

Pauperization (pą'pėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

Pauperize (pą'pėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pauperized;* ppr. *pauperizing.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pauropoda (pą-rop'o-da), *n.* [Gr. *pauros*, little, and *podes*, feet.] An order of Myriapoda.

Pausation† (pą-zā'shon), *n.* Stay; stop; pause. *Chaucer.*

Pause (pąz), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pausa*, Gr. *pausis*, a stopping, from *pauō*, to bring to an end, to stop.] 1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like; a temporary stop or

rest. 'In the *pauses* of the wind.' *Tennyson.*

Creation sleeps! 'Tis as the gen'ral pulse
Of life stood still, and nature made a *pause;*
An awful *pause!* prophetic of her end. *Young.*

2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense; hesitation; uncertainty.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. Break or paragraph in writing. *Locke.*—4. A mark of cessation or suspension of the voice, thus —. 5. A character in music. See HOLD.

Pause (pąz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *paused;* ppr. *pausing.* 1. To make a short stop; to cease to speak or act for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. *Milton.*

2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time.

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard. *Shak.*

3.† To stop for consideration; to deliberate. 'Take time to *pause.*' *Shak.*—4. To hesitate; to hold back.

Other offenders we will *pause* upon. *Shak.*

Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled-old, . . .
Then mightst thou *pause,* for then I were not for thee.
Shak.

5. To be intermitted; as, the music *pauses.* 6.† Used reflexively, to repose one's self. *Shak.*—SYN. To intermit, stop, stay, wait, delay, tarry, hesitate, demur.

Pauser (pąz'ėr), *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates. *Shak.*

Pausingly (pąz'ing-li), *adv.* After a pause; deliberately; by breaks. *Shak.*

Paut (pąt), *n.* An Indian name for jute. Also written *Pat.*

Pauxi (pąks'i), *n.* A name of certain South American birds (Urax), belonging to the family Cracidæ, the best-known species of which, *U. galeata* (the galeated curassow), has a large light blue tubercle at the base of the beak, nearly as large as the head.

Pavache (pa-vash'), *n.* Same as *Pavise.*

Pavage (pav'āj), *n.* See PAVIAGE.

Pavais (pa-vās'), *n.* See PAVISE.

Pavan, Pavane (pa-van'), *n.* [Fr. *pavane,* Sp. *pavana,* from *pavon,* L. *pavo,* a peacock.] A grave kind of Spanish dance, the motions of which resembled the stately steps of the peacock. Written also *Paven, Pavian,* and *Pavin.*

Pave (pāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paved* (pp. sometimes *paven*); ppr. *paving.* [Fr. *paver,* L.L. *pavare, paviare,* from L. *pavio,* to ram, to beat, to pave.] To make a hard level surface upon by laying with stones, bricks, &c.; to floor with brick, stone, or other material; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a side-walk.—*To pave a way* (*fig.*), to prepare a way or passage for; to facilitate the introduction of. 'It might open and *pave a* prepared *way* to his own title.' *Bacon.*

Pavé (pä-vā), *n.* [Fr.] The pavement.—*Nymphe du pavé,* a street-walker; a prostitute.

Pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* [L. *pavimentum,* a pavement. See PAVE.] 1. A path or road laid closely with stones or other solid material; a floor or covering consisting of stones, bricks, &c., laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; also, the stones or other material with which anything is paved.—2. A decorative flooring, comprised of coloured and plain tile or stone, in use from very ancient times.—3. A colloquial name for the laid footway on each side of a street.

Pavement (pāv'ment), *v.t.* To pave; to floor with stone, bricks, or other solid material. 'How gorgeously arched, how richly *pavemented.*' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Paven (pāv'n), *pp.* Paved. 'The *paven* streets.' *Fortnightly Rev.*

Paven (pav'en), *n.* See PAVAN.

Paver (pāv'ėr), *n.* One who lays pavements, or whose occupation is to pave. Also written *Pavier, Pavior,* and *Paviour.*

Pavesade (pav-i-sād'), *n.* [Fr.] An old term for a canvas screen extended along the side of a vessel in an engagement, to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board.

Pavese,† **Pavesse,†** *n.* See PAVISE.

Pavese,† *v.t.* To shield; to cover; to defend; to arm, as with a pavise. *Berners.*

Paviage (pā'vi-āj), *n.* A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways.

Pavian (pav'i-an), *n.* See PAVAN.

Pavid† (pav'id), *a.* [L. *pavidus.*] Timid.

Pavidity† (pa-vid'i-ti), *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.

Pavier (pā'vi-ėr), *n.* See PAVER.

Pavilion (pa-vil'i-on), *n.* [Fr. *pavillon,* L. *papilio, papilionis,* a butterfly, also a tent, from shape of latter.] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation; particularly, a large tent raised on posts.

On a platform beyond the southern entrance, . . were pitched five magnificent *pavilions.*
Sir W. Scott.

The Dragon of the great Pendragonship,
That crown'd the state *pavilion* of the king.
Tennyson.

Hence—2. A canopy; a covering. 'The *pavilion* of heaven.' *Shelley.*—3. In *arch.* a turret or small building, usually isolated, having a tent-formed roof, whence the name. A projecting part of a building, when it is carried higher than the general structure, and provided with a tent-formed roof (as in the engraving below), is also called a pavilion.—4. *Milit.* a flag, colours, ensign, or banner.—5. In *her.* a covering in form of a tent, investing the armouries of sovereigns.—6. In *jewelry,* the under side of a brilliant or other gem, lying between the girdle and collet.—7. In *anat.* the ala, or greater part of the external ear.—8. In *music,* see PAVILLON.—

Pavilion of Flora, Tuileries, Paris.

Pavilion roof, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. *Gwilt.*

Pavilion (pa-vil'i-on), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.*—2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*

Pavillon (pav-ē-yoń), *n.* In *music,* the bell or mouth of a horn, trumpet, or wind-instrument of that class.—*Flûte à pavillon,* an organ-stop, the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.—*Pavillon chinois,* an instrument having a number of small bells in a frame attached to a staff. The bells are agitated by striking the staff on the ground.

Pavin (pav'in), *n.* See PAVAN. *Beau. & Fl.*

Paving (pāv'ing), *n.* 1. Pavement.—2. The laying of floors, streets, &c., with pavement.—*Paving board,* a number of persons in whom is vested the superintendence of the paving of a city, town, or district.—*Paving stones,* large prepared stones for paving.—*Paving tile,* a flat brick or tile for laying floors, &c., with; a pavior.

Pavior, Paviour (pā'vi-ėr), *n.* 1. A paver.—2. A slab or brick used for paving.—3. A rammer for driving paving stones.

Pavisade (pav-i-sād'), *n.* See PAVESADE.

Pavise (pav'is), *n.* [Fr. *pavois,* O. Fr. *pave,* a covering.] A large shield formerly in use, covering the whole body, often 6 feet or more in height, and managed by a pavisor for his own protection, as well as that of the archer before whom he stationed himself. Called also *Pavois, Pavais, Pavache.*

Pavise.

Pavisor (pav'is-ėr), *n.* A soldier who managed the pavise.

Pavo (pā'vō), *n.* [L., a peacock.] 1. A constellation in the southern hemisphere.—2. A genus of gallinaceous birds; the peacock. See PEACOCK.

Pavon (pā'von), *n.* An ancient military flag, of a triangular shape, affixed to the upper part of a lance, and resembling the pennon, but smaller.

Pavon.

Pavone† (pā'vōn), *n.* [L. *pavo, pavonis,* a peacock.] A peacock. *Spenser.*

Pavonia (pa-vō'ni-a), *n.* [L. *pavo,* a peacock.] 1. A genus of corals found in tropical seas. The corallum consists of thin calcareous plates, wavy, nearly erect; the small cells in which the individual zoantharia live are nearly confluent.—2. A genus of large butterflies found in South America.

Pavonia (pa-vō'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of Don Josef *Pavon,* a Spanish traveller and botanist.] A genus of small shrubs, sometimes herbs, natives of America, and rarely of tropical Asia, nat. order Malvaceæ. *P. diuretica* is a native of Brazil, where a decoction of it is used as a diuretic.

Pavonidæ (pa-von'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *pavo, pavonis,* a peacock, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] The name given to the peacock family, which included the genera Pavo, Phasianus, Gallus, Lophophorus, and Numida, but is now restricted to the peacock, argus-pheasant, and peacock-pheasant.

Pavonine (pav'ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *pavoninus,* from *pavo,* a peacock.] 1. Of or belonging to a peacock. 'The lanky *pavonine* strut.' *Thackeray.*

The bas-reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions . . . rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of leonine or *pavonine* forms. *Ruskin.*

2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent: applied to ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.

Pavonine (pav'ō-nīn), *n.* Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent lustre found on some ores and metallic products.

Pavonize (pav'on-iz), *v.i.* To comport one's self as a peacock. *Florio.*

Paw (pą), *n.* [From the Celtic: W. *paven,* Armor. *pav, pao.* Comp. D. *poot,* G. *pfote,* a paw.] 1. The foot of quadrupeds having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, &c. Lev. xi. 27.—2. The hand. 'Lay your *paws* upon him without roaring.' *Dryden.* [Jocular.]

Mr. L. had been made to understand that it must be a case of '*Paws* off!' with him as long as he remained in that part of the world. *Trollope.*

Paw (pą), *v.i.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot; as, a fiery horse *pawing* with his hoof. Job xxxix. 21.

Paw (pą), *v.t.* 1. To scrape with the fore-foot; to strike with a drawn stroke of the fore-foot. 'The courser *pawed* the ground with restless feet.' *Dryden.*—2. To handle roughly, as with paws. *Johnson.*—3. To fawn upon, as a spaniel that *paws* his master. *Ainsworth.*

Pawed (pąd), *a.* 1. Having paws. *Johnson.* 2. Broad-footed. *Sherwood.*

Pawk (pąk), *n.* A small lobster. *Eng. Ency.*

Pawkily (pą'ki-li), *adv.* In a pawky or arch manner. [Scotch.]

Pawkiness (pą'ki-nes), *n.* Archness; shrewdness; cunning. [Scotch.]

Pawky, Pawkie (pą'ki), *a.* [From old Scotch *pauk, pawk,* an art or wile; perhaps connected with verb to *balk* or *baulk,* with change of *b* to *p,* as in *peat, purse.*] Cunning; sly; artful; arch; slyly jocular; demurely waggish; archly mischievous. [Scotch.]

But Mary Gray's twa *pawky* een
Gar'd a' my fancy falter. *Ramsay.*

Pawl (pąl), *n.* [W. *pawl,* E. *pole,* L. *palus,* a stake. See POLE.] A short piece or bar moving round a pivot at one end, so as to catch in a notch or projection of a revolving body and prevent motion in one direction, as in the capstan or windlass of a ship; a click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. See RATCHET-WHEEL.—*Pawl and half pawl,* two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel. Spelled also *Paul.*

Pawl (pąl), *v.t.* To stop with a pawl; as, to *pawl* the capstan.

Pawl-bitt (pąl'bit), *n.* *Naut.* a strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the windlass for its security, and serving to support the system of pawls which are pinned into it.

Pawl-post (pąl'pōst), *n.* Same as *Pawl-bitt.*

Pawn (pąn), *n.* [From Fr. *pan*, a piece of a garment, a lappet, a panel, formerly also a pawn, a pledge, from L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag. From the Latin come also D. *pand*, G. *pfand*, Icel. *pantr*, a pawn.] 1. Something given or deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, money, debts, or negotiable instruments, and not to real estate.

Men will not take *pawns* without use. *Bacon.*

2. A pledge for the fulfilment of a promise. 3. In *law*, the transfer of goods by a debtor to his creditor to be kept till the debt is discharged.—*In pawn, at pawn*, in the state of being pledged.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is *at pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shak.*

Pawn (pąn), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *paner*, to pledge. See the noun.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge.

She who before had mortgaged her estate
And *pawned* the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left
To save the innocent. *Shak.*

Pawn (pąn), *n.* Same as *Pan*, the narcotic masticatory prepared from the betel-pepper, &c.

Pawn (pąn), *n.* [See PEON.] A common man or piece of the lowest rank at chess.

Pawnable (pąn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pawned.

Pawnbroker (pąn'brōk-ėr), *n.* One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest.

Pawnbroking (pąn'brōk-ing), *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

Pawnee (pąn-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes anything in pawn.

Pawner, Pawnor (pąn'ėr, pąn-or'), *n.* One that pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

Pawn-ticket (pąn'tik-et), *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, &c.

Pawpaw (pą-pą'), *n.* Same as *Papaw.*

Pax (paks), *n.* [L. *pax*, peace.] An ecclesiastical utensil in the Roman Catholic Church, formed usually of a plate of metal, chased, engraved, or inlaid with figures representing the Virgin and Child, the crucifixion, &c., which, having been kissed by the priest during the *Agnus Dei* of the high mass, is handed to the acolyte, who presents it to be kissed by each of the ecclesiastics officiating, saying to them *Pax tecum* (peace to thee). The decorations of the pax are frequently very rich.

Pax.—Brass of 15th century.

Pax-board, Pax-brede † (paks'bōrd, paks'brēd). Same as *Pax.*

Paxillose (paks'il-lōs), *a.* [L. *paxillus*, a stake.] In *geol.* resembling a little stake.

Pax-wax (paks'waks), *n.* [Also called *fax-wax*, which is probably the right form, from *fax*, hair, and *wax*, to grow. Comp. G. *haarwachs*, lit. hair-growth.] The name given by butchers to the strong, stiff tendons running along the sides of the neck of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse. It diminishes the muscular effort needed to support the head in a horizontal position. Also called *Paxy-waxy.*

Pay (pā), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *paid*; ppr. *paying*. [O.E. *paie*, *paye*, to pay, to please, to satisfy, from O.Fr. *paier*, *paer*, Fr. *payer*, to pay, originally to please; Pr. *pagar*; It. *pagare*; from L. *pacare*, to pacify—*pax*, *pacis*, peace.] 1. To satisfy or recompense for goods or property received or for service rendered; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; to remunerate; to reward; to requite; as, to *pay* workmen or servants; to *pay* creditors. Hence—2. *Fig.* to retort or have revenge on; to requite with what is deserved; to punish; to beat; to thrash. 'For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you.' *B. Jonson.*—3. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to give in exchange; to make due return for; to fulfil or perform duly; to render duly. 'If they *pay* this tax they starve.' *Tennyson.*

Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
Their orisons each morning duly *paid*. *Milton.*

4. To give; to render; to offer: without any sense of obligation; as, to *pay* attention; to *pay* respect; to *pay* court to a person; to *pay* a visit. 'Not *paying* me a welcome.' *Shak.* 'Or later, *pay* one visit here . . . nor *pay* but one.' *Tennyson.*—5. *Naut.* to cover or coat, as the bottom of a vessel, a mast, a yard, a seam, a rope, &c., with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like.—*To pay off*, to recompense and discharge; as, to *pay off* one's servants; to *pay off* a ship's crew.—*To pay out* (*naut.*), to slacken, extend, or cause to run out; as, *pay out* more cable.—*To pay one out*, to punish thoroughly or adequately; to inflict full retribution on.—*To pay the piper*, to satisfy any demand that may be made on one: it generally implies unwillingness or a sense of injustice or oppression.

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to *pay the piper* *Brougham.*

Pay (pā), *v.i.* To make payment or requital; to yield a suitable return for outlay, expense, or trouble; to be worth the pains or efforts spent; to be remunerative; as, these goods do not *pay*; it does not *pay* to go about idle.—*To pay for*, (*a*) to make amends for; to atone for; as, men often *pay for* their mistakes with cruel suffering. (*b*) To give equal value for; to bear the expense of; to give in exchange for; to be mulcted on account of.—*To pay off*, to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.—*To pay on*, to beat with vigour; to redouble blows. [Colloq.]

Pay (pā), *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for services; compensation; recompense; hire; as, the merchant receives *pay* for goods sold; the soldier receives *pay* for his services.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

—*Full pay*, the allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers, without any deduction whatever.—*Half pay*, a compensation allowed to officers who have retired from the service or have been discharged.

Payable (pā'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid.—2. Justly due; legally enforceable.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

Pay-bill (pā'bil), *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

Pay-clerk (pā'klärk), *n.* A clerk who pays wages.

Pay-day (pā'dā), *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *pay-day*. *Locke.*

Payee (pā-ē'), *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

Payen, † *n.* [Fr.] A pagan. *Chaucer.*

Payer (pā'ėr), *n.* One that pays; specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder.

Pay-list (pā'list), *n.* A pay-roll; specifically, *milit.* the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster.

Paymaster (pā'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. One who is to pay, or who regularly pays; one from whom wages or reward is received.—2. An officer in the army and navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

Payment (pā'ment), *n.* 1. The act of paying or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt.—2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfilment of a promise; recompense; requital; reward; hence, *fig.* chastisement; sound beating. 'Too little *payment* for so great a debt.' *Shak.*

Paymistress † (pā'mis-tres), *n.* A female who pays; a woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered. *Fuller.*

Payne † (pān), *n.* Pain; labour. *Spenser.*

Paynim (pā'nim). See PAINIM.

Ah, dearest dame, quoth then the *Paynim* bold,
Pardon the error of enraged wight. *Spenser.*

Paynize (pān'īz), *v.t.* [From Mr. *Payne*, the inventor of the process.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by a process consisting in placing the timber in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting successively solutions of sulphuret of calcium or of barium and sulphate of lime. The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy-spar). Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible.

Pay-office (pā'of-fis), *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

Payor (pā-or'), *n.* Same as *Payer.*

Pay-roll (pā'rōl), *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled.

Paysa, Pysa (pī'sa), *n.* A small denomination of money in Asia; a pice.

Paysd † (pāzd), *pp.* [From Fr. *peser*, to weigh.] Poised. *Spenser.*

Pazend (pa'zend), *n.* The religious dialect of the Parsees of India, belonging to the Iranian family of Aryan tongues.

Pea (pē), *n.* [O.E. *pese*, *pees*, a pea, pl. *pesen*, *peses*, A. Sax. *pise*, pl. *pisan*, Fr. *pois*, O.Fr. *peis*, W. *pys*, a pea, all from L. *pisum*, Gr. *pisos*, a pea, from a root *pis*, seen in L. *pinso*, Skr. *pish*, to bray. *Pea* is a corruption, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural. This is one of the few words in English ending in *ea*—*flea*, *plea*, *sea*, *yea*, *lea*, and *tea* being the others. In the plural we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number in quantity and bulk. We write two, three or four *peas*, but a bushel of *pease*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Pisum, the *P. sativum*, of many varieties. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a *pod*. It is a native of the south of Europe, and has been cultivated from remote antiquity. It forms one of the most valuable of culinary vegetables; it contains much farinaceous and saccharine matter, and is therefore highly nutritious. It is cultivated in the garden and in the field. The pods contain one row of round seeds which are at first soft and juicy, in which state they are used for the table under the name of *green peas*. They afterwards harden and become farinaceous, and the stem dries up. In this state they are thrashed and stored up for use like corn. A white sort, which readily split when subjected to the action of millstones, is used in considerable quantities for soups, and especially for sea-stores. There is a blue sort which answers the same purpose.—*Everlasting pea*. See EVERLASTING-PEA.—*Issue pea*. See under ISSUE.—*Pea of an anchor*, the bill of an anchor.

Pea-beetle (pē'bē-tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pisi*), about ¼ inch long, black, variegated with bright brown hairs, with white spots and dots on the wing-cases. It is very destructive to crops of pease in the south of Europe and in North America. Called also *Pea-bug*, *Pea-chafer*, and *Pea-weevil*.

Pea-bug (pē'bug), *n.* Same as *Pea-beetle.*

Peace (pēs), *n.* [O.E. *pees*, *pais*, from O.Fr. *pais*, Mod. Fr. *paix*, from L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace—root *pac*, seen in *paciscor*, to agree. From *pax* comes *pacare*, to pacify, whence *pay*, *appease*.] In the widest sense, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; quietness; repose. In more special senses: (*a*) freedom from war; exemption from or cessation of hostilities; absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel. (*b*) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they which love thy law. Ps. cxix. 165.

(*c*) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord.

If I have rewarded evil to him that was at *peace* with me . . . let the enemy persecute my soul. Ps. vii. 4.

(*d*) Public tranquillity; that quiet order and security which is guaranteed by the laws; as, to keep the *peace;* to break the *peace;* a

justice of the *peace*. [In expressions such as the following (from Shakspere) the word has almost the character of a verb—'*Peace*, foolish woman. I will not *peace*.' 'When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding.' '*Peace* your prattlings.']—*To hold one's peace*, to be silent to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.—*To make* a person's *peace* with another, to reconcile the other to him. 'I will *make* your *peace* with him.' *Shak.*—*Peace establishment*, the reduced number of effective men in the army during time of peace.—*Peace of God and the church*, that cessation which the king's subjects anciently had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms and on Sundays and holidays.—*Bill of peace*, in *law*, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right, if it is already sufficiently established under the direction of the court.—*Breach of the peace*. See BREACH.—*Commission of the peace*, one of the authorities, by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit.—*Justices of the peace*. See JUSTICE.

Peaceable (pēs'a-bl), *a.* 1. Accompanied with or characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful. 'His *peaceable* reign and good government.' *Shak.*

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death. *Sir M. Hale.*

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous. 'These men are *peaceable* with us.' Gen. xxxiv. 21.—*Peaceable, Peaceful, Pacific.* 'These terms though belonging to the same root are variously applied. *Peaceable* . . . refers more directly to the character and disposition of men; *pacific* to the designs and intentions of men; while *peaceful* refers to the state or condition both of men and things. A *peaceable* disposition; *pacific* measures; a *peaceful* attitude of affairs or a *peaceful* scene.' *Smith's Synonyms.* SYN. Peaceful, pacific, tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, serene, mild, still.

Peaceableness (pēs'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace. 'Charity and *peaceableness*.' *Hammond.*

Peaceably (pēs'a-bli), *adv.* In a peaceable manner: (*a*) without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels. (*b*) Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

Disturb him not, let him pass (die) *peaceably*. *Shak.*

Peace-breaker (pēs'brāk-ėr), *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

Peaceful (pēs'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; not in a state of war or commotion; quiet; undisturbed; as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country.—2. Pacific; mild; calm; as, a *peaceful* temper. 'And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon.' *Milton.*—3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed; as, the *peaceful* scenes of rural life. 'The *peaceful* cottage.' *Pope.*—*Peaceable, Peaceful, Pacific.* See PEACEABLE.—SYN. Peaceable, pacific, tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, serene, mild, still.

Peacefully (pēs'fụl-li), *adv.* In a peaceful manner; without war or commotion; without agitation or disturbance of any kind; tranquilly; calmly; quietly. 'Our loved earth, where *peacefully* we slept.' *Dryden.*

Peacefulness (pēs'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being peaceful; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord; peaceableness. 'Humility, *peacefulness*, and charity.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Peaceless (pēs'les), *a.* Without peace; disturbed.

Peacemaker (pēs'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the *peacemakers*: for they shall be called the children of God. Mat. v. 9.

Peace-offering (pēs'of-fėr-ing), *n.* 1. An offering that procures peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.—Specifically—2. Among the Jews, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

Peace-officer (pēs'of-fis-ėr), *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c., as a sheriff or constable.

Peace-parted (pēs'pärt-ed), *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. '*Peace-parted* souls.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Peace-party (pēs'pär-ti), *n.* A party that favours peace, or the making of peace.

Peach (pēch), *n.* [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesca*, *persica*, from L. *persica*, *Persicum* (*malum*), the Persian apple.] A tree and its fruit, of the genus Amygdalus, the *A. persica*, Linn., of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. The tree is of moderate stature, but varies in this respect according to soil and climate.

Peach (*Amygdalus persica*).

It belongs to the nat. order Rosaceæ. The varieties of the fruit, which is a large downy drupe containing a stone, are very numerous, differing in size, flavour, and time of ripening, but they are principally of two sorts, the *free-stones* and the *cling-stones*. The peach-tree is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia.

Peach (pēch), *n.* A Cornish miner's term given to chlorite and chloritic rocks. A *peachy lode* is a mineral vein composed of this substance, generally of a bluish-green colour and rather soft.

Peach (pēch), *v.i.* [Abbrev. of *impeach*.] To impeach; to betray one's accomplice; to turn informer. [Low.]

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed. *Dryden.*

Peach† (pēch), *v.t.* To impeach; to inform against, as an accomplice.

The prisoners were promised liberty and pardon, in case they would *peach* us. *Memoirs of Sir John Berkley.*

Pea-chafer (pē'chā-fėr), *n.* Same as *Pea-beetle*.

Peach-colour (pēch'kul-ėr), *n.* The pale red colour of the peach blossom.

Peach-coloured (pēch'kul-ėrd), *a.* Of the colour of a peach blossom.

Peach-down (pēch'doun), *n.* The soft down of a peach skin.

Peacher (pēch'ėr), *n.* 1. One who peaches. 2.† An accuser or impeacher. 'Accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless.' *Foxe.*

Pea-chick (pē'chik), *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

Peach-tree (pēch'trē), *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

Peach-wood (pēch'wụd), *n.* A dye-wood supposed to be the produce of the *Cæsalpinea echinata*, a leguminous plant. This wood dyes red and peach colour.

Peachy (pēch'i), *a.* Containing or resembling peaches.

Peacock (pē'kok), *n.* [*Pea*, in this word = A. Sax. *pawa*, G. *pfau*, Dan. *paa*(*fugl*); Icel. *pá* or *páfugl*, all from L. *pavo*, a peacock, the name being perhaps from the cry of the bird.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird of the genus Pavo, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general, though the female is, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*. The peacock common in this country, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India. This bird is characterized by a crest of peculiar form, and by the tail coverts of the male extending far beyond the quills, and being capable of erection into a broad and gorgeous disk. The shining, lax, and silky barbs of these feathers, and the eye-like spots which decorate their extremities, are known to every one. The peacock is said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great. The only other species recorded is the *P. muticus* (*javanicus*), the Javanese or Thibet peacock. These birds, which are rather larger than a pheasant, and highly elegant and beautiful, inhabit some of the south-eastern parts of Asia and the neighbouring islands. Called also *Pea-fowl*.

Peacock-butterfly (pē'kok-but'ėr-fli), *n.* A name given by collectors of insects to butterflies of the species *Vanessa Io*, from the eyes on their wings resembling the eyes on peacocks' feathers.

Peacock-fish (pē'kok-fish), *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas (*Crenilabrus pavo*), characterized by the brilliancy of its hues—green, yellow, and red.

Pea-cod (pē'kod), *n.* Same as *Peas-cod*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pea-crab (pē'krab), *n.* A small brachyurous crustacean of the genus Pinnotheres, which live in oysters, mussels, and other bivalve shells. Two or three species are met with in this country.

Pea-dove (pē'duv), *n.* The *Columba zenaida*, a pretty pigeon found in North America and in the West Indies.

Pea-fowl (pē'foul), *n.* Same as *Peacock*.

Pea-grit (pē'grit), *n.* In *geol.* a coarse limestone of the lower oolite, whose structure is not unlike a mass of split pease concreted together.

Pea-gun (pē'gun), *n.* A small tube to blow peas through.

Peahen (pē'hen), *n.* The hen or female of the peacock. See PEACOCK.

Pea-jacket (pē'jak-et), *n.* [*Pea*, from D. and L.G. *pije*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket; Goth. *paida*, cloth, a garment.] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

Peak (pēk), *n.* [Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *pique*, a pike, from Armor. *pic*, W. *pig*, a point, a pike, a beak; whence also *beak*, *pike*, *pick*, *peck*.] 1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; as, a rocky *peak*.

Like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a *peak* in Darien. *Keats.*

2. A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point; specifically, a projecting portion on a head-covering; the leather projecting in front of a cap.—3. *Naut.* the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.—*Peak halliards* (*naut.*), the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—*Peak downhauler*, a rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.—*Peak purchase*, a tackle on the peak tye for hoisting it.—*Peak tye*, a tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.

Peak (pēk), *v.i.* [Perhaps from the sharpened features of sickly persons.] 1. To look sickly or thin; to be or become emaciated.

Weary se'nnights nine times nine
Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine. *Shak.*

2.† To make a mean figure; to sneak.—3. To peep or pry. [Vulgar.]

Peak (pēk), *v.t.* *Naut.* to raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast.

Peaked (pēkt), *a.* Pointed; ending in a point. 'His *peaked* beard.' *Macaulay.*

Peaking (pēk'ing), *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [Vulgar.]

Peakish (pēk'ish), *a.* 1. Denoting or belonging to peaks of hills; having peaks; situated on a peak. [Rare.] '*Peakish* Hull.' *Drayton.* 'His *peakish* dialect (that is of the *Peak* in Derbyshire).' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness. [Colloq.]

Peaky (pēk'i), *a.* Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak; characterized by a peak or peaks. 'Hills with *peaky* tops engrail'd.' *Tennyson.*

Peal (pēl), *n.* [Probably a mutilated form of *appeal*. Halliwell gives *apel*, as an old call in hunting music, consisting of three long moots.] 1. A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c. 'A *fair* peal of artillery.' *Sir J. Hayward.* 'Peals of shouts.' *Dryden.* 'A *peal* of thunder.' *Addison.* 'With *peals* of genial clamour.' *Tennyson.*—2. A set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such a set of bells.

Peal (pēl), *v.i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; as, the *pealing* organ. 'A hundred bells began to *peal*.' *Tennyson.*

Peal (pēl), *v.t.* 1. To assail with noise. [Rare.]

Nor was his ear less *pealed*
With noises loud and ruinous. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate. *J. Barlow.*—3. To utter loudly and sonorously.

All that night I heard the watchman *peal*
The sliding seasons. *Tennyson.*

4.† To stir or agitate.

Pea-maggot (pē'mag-ot), *n.* The caterpillar of a small moth (*Tortrix pisi*) which lays its eggs in peas, to which the larva is very destructive. It is common in Britain, and especially mischievous in wet seasons.

Pean.

Pean (pē'an), *n.* See PÆAN.

Pean (pēn), *n.* [O.Fr. *panne*, a skin, a fur.] In *her.* one of the furs borne in coat-armour, the ground of which is black, with ermine spots of gold.

Peanism (pē'an-izm), *n.* [Gr. *paianismos.* See PÆAN.] The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

Pea-nut (pē'nut), *n.* The *Arachis hypogœa*, or ground-nut. See ARACHIS.

Pea-ore (pē'ōr), *n.* The name given to granular argillaceous oxide of iron, from its occurring in small masses or grains, nearly or quite spherical, and of the size of a pea.

Pea-pod (pē'pod), *n.* The pod or pericarp of the pea.

Pear (pār), *n.* [A. Sax. *peru*, which with D. *peer*, Dan. *pære*, and Fr. *poire*, It. and Sp. *pera*, is from L. *pirum*, a pear.] 1. A tree of the genus Pyrus, the *P. communis*, growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia, and from which the numerous cultivated varieties have originated.—2. The fruit of *P. communis.* Good pears are characterized by a saccharine aromatic juice, a soft and pearly liquid pulp, melting in the mouth, as in the butter-pear; or by a firm and crisp consistence, as in the winter bergamots. The pear is chiefly propagated by grafting or budding on the wild pear stock, or on stocks raised from the seeds of cultivated pears, called free stocks. It is also grafted on the quince, the medlar, and the white thorn.—*Alligator pear.* See AVOCADO.—*Anchovy pear.* See ANCHOVY-PEAR.—*Prickly pear.* See PRICKLY-PEAR.

Pearch† (pėrch), *n.* A perch (in all senses).

Pear-gauge, Pear-gage (pār'gāj), *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of exhaustion of an air-pump receiver.

Pea-rifle (pē'ri-fl), *n.* A rifle of a small bore which carries a ball little or no larger than a pea.

Peariform (pār'i-form), *a.* Pear-shaped.

Pearl (pėrl), *n.* [A. Sax. *pearl*, which with D. *paarl*, *parel*, Icel. *perla*, Dan. and G. *perle*, Fr. *perle*, It. *perla*, is from L.L. *perula*, *perla*, a pearl. *Perula* is either a form of *pirula*, a dim. from L. *pirum*, a pear, or is for *pilula*, a pill, a globule.] 1. A silvery or bluish-white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, of a roundish, oval, or pear-shaped form, produced by certain species of molluscs as the result of some abnormal secretory process. The production is generally begun by the introduction of some foreign body, such as a grain of sand, or the like, within the mantle lobes. The presence of this body sets up an irritant action, resulting in the deposition of gradually increasing layers of nacreous material (the mother-of-pearl with which the inside of the shells is lined) over the offending particle. Scientifically speaking, pearl consists of carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane. Chief among the pearl-producing molluscs are the pearl-oyster (*Meleagrina margaritifera*) of the Indian seas, and the unios or fresh-water mussels of our own rivers. The finest pearls are fished for and obtained in the Bay of Bengal, at Ceylon, in the Persian Gulf, &c. The Meleagrina, though popularly called the pearl-oyster, does not, zoologically speaking, belong to the oyster family (Ostræidæ), but is included in the Aviculidæ, a nearly related group. For the pearl-mussel of our rivers see under UNIONIDÆ. Artificial or false pearls are made of small globules or pear-shaped spheroids of thin glass, filled with a mixture of liquid ammonia, and the pearly films of the scales of the bleak, and sometimes of the roach and the dace.—2. Poetically, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. *Milton.*—3. A white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract. 4. A small printing letter; the smallest, except diamond and brilliant. The extended quotations in this dictionary are printed in pearl.—5. Anything very valuable; the choicest or best part; a jewel.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*,
That speak my salutation in their minds. *Shak.*

6. In *her.* the white or silver colour in the coats of barons and noblemen: otherwise called *Argent.*

Pearl (pėrl), *a.* Relating to, made of pearl, or containing a pearl or pearls; as, a *pearl* ring.

Pearl (pėrl), *v.t.* 1. To set or adorn with pearls.—2. To make into pearl-barley.

Pearl (pėrl), *v.i.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Pearlaceous (pėr-lā'shus), *a.* Resembling mother-of-pearl; of a pearly appearance.

Pearlash (pėrl'ash), *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash. See POTASH.

Pearl-barley (pėrl'bär-li), *n.* The seed of common barley ground into small round grains like pearls.

Pearl-button (pėrl'but-n), *n.* A button made of mother-of-pearl.

Pearl-diver (pėrl'div-ėr), *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

Pearled (pėrld), *a.* 1. Set or adorned with pearls. 'Their *pearled* wrists.' *Milton.*—2. Resembling pearls. 'Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.' *Ph. Fletcher.*—3. Having a border of, or trimmed with pearl-edge.

Pearl-edge (pėrl'ej), *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace; a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon.

Pearl-eye (pėrl'ī), *n.* A white speck or film on the eye; cataract.

Pearl-eyed (pėrl'īd), *a.* Having a speck in the eye; afflicted with cataract.

Pearl-fishery (pėrl'fish-ėr-i), *n.* A place where pearl-oysters are caught.

Pearl-fishing (pėrl'fish-ing), *n.* The occupation of searching for pearls, by diving for or otherwise catching pearl-oysters.

Pearl-grass (pėrl'gras). See PEARL-WORT.

Pearlin, Pearling (pėr'lin), *n.* [Comp. Gael. *pearluinn*, Ir. *peirlín*, fine linen, cambric, which may be the origin of this word, though they rather appear to be borrowed, the origin being Fr. *perle*, a pearl, something excellent, and *lin*, flax, linen.] Lace made of silk or other thread. It also seems to have meant fine linen or cambric. *J. Baillie.* [Scotch.]

Pearliness (pėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being pearly.

Pearling,† **Perling**† (pėrl'ing), *p.* and *a.* Taking the form of pearls; resembling pearls. *Spenser.*

Pearl-moss (pėrl'mos), *n.* Carrageen moss or Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*). See CARRAGEEN.

Pearl-moth (pėrl'moth), *n.* A name given by collectors to moths of the genus Margaritia.

Pearl-mussel (pėrl'mus-el), *n.* See PEARL and UNIONIDÆ.

Pearl-nautilus (pėrl'na-til-us), *n.* See NAUTILUS.

Pearl-oyster (pėrl'ois-tėr), *n.* See PEARL.

Pearl-plant (pėrl'plant), *n.* Same as *Pearl-wort.*

Pearl-powder (pėrl'pou-dėr), *n.* An oxychloride of bismuth, used as a cosmetic, and also as a flux for certain enamels; pearl-white.

Pearl-sago (pėrl'sā-gō), *n.* Sago in the state of fine hard grains about the size of small pearls, which they somewhat resemble.

Pearl-side (pėrl'sīd), *n.* A name of a small fish sometimes taken on the British coasts, the argentine (*Scopelus Pennantii*).

Pearl-sinter (pėrl'sin-tėr), *n.* Same as *Fiorite* (which see).

Pearl-spar (pėrl'spär), *n.* Brown-spar, a variety of dolomite.

Pearl-stitch (pėrl'stich), *n.* An ornamental stitch in knitted work.

Pearl-stone (pėrl'stōn), *n.* A vitreous trachyte or lava in which concretionary structure is visible. It may pass into obsidian, which is without structure, or into sphærulite, in which the concretions have a radiate fibrous structure.

Pearl-white (pėrl'whīt), *n.* See PEARL-POWDER.

Pearl-wort (pėrl'wėrt), *n.* The common name of the British species of plants of the genus Sagina, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. Called also *Pearl-grass* and *Pearl-plant.*

Pearly (pėr'li), *a.* 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as, *pearly* shells; a *pearly* shore.—2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; nacreous. 'Pearly floods.' *Drayton.* 'Pearly dew.' *Dryden.*

Pearly-nautilus (pėr'li-na-til-us), *n.* The pearl-nautilus. See NAUTILUS.

Pearmain (pār'mān), *n.* A name given to several excellent varieties of apple, much cultivated in this country. 'The *pearemaine*, which to France long ere to us was knowne.' *Drayton.*

Pear-shaped (pār'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a pear; pointed or peaked above and ovate beneath.

Peart (pėrt), *a.* Pert; lively; agile; brisk. [Old English and American.]

Pear-tree (pār'trē), *n.* The tree that produces pears.

Peasant (pez'ant), *n.* [O.Fr. *païsant*, Mod. Fr. *paysan*, from *pays*, country, L. *pagus*, a district of country. See PAGAN, PAGE (boy). The final *t* does not properly belong to the word; comp. *tyrant.*] A countryman; one occupied in rural labour. 'The hard hands of *peasants.*' *Shak.*

Faery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some belated *peasant* sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

SYN. Countryman, rustic, hind, swain.

Peasant (pez'ant), *a.* Of or relating to peasants; rustic; rural: often used as a term of reproach. 'Their peasant limbs.' *Shak.* 'O, what a rogue and *peasant* slave am I!' *Shak.*

Peasantlike, Peasantly (pez'ant-līk, pez'ant-li), *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate; resembling peasants. *Milton; Spenser.*

Peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* 1. Peasants; rustics; the body of country people; as, the *peasantry* of England; risen from the ranks of the *peasantry.*

A bold *peasantry*, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.
Goldsmith.

2.† Rusticity; coarseness. 'Peasantry of language.' *Butler.*

Peas-cod (pēz'kod), *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea; a pea-pod.

Pease (pēz), *n.* 1. Peas collectively. See PEA.—2.† A pea. 'A bit of marmalade not bigger than a *pease.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pease-meal (pēz'mēl), *n.* A flour made from peas.

Pease-pudding (pēz'pud-ing), *n.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.

Pease-soup, Pea-soup (pēz'sōp, pē'sōp), *n.* A soup made chiefly of peas.

Peaseweep (pēz'wēp), *n.* The peewit or lapwing. [Scotch.]

Pea-shell (pē'shel), *n.* Same as *Peas-cod.*

Pea-sheller (pē'shel-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for taking peas from their pods.

Pea-shooter (pē'shöt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Pea-gun.*

Peason† (pē'zn), *n. pl.* Pease.

In so hot a season,
When ev'ry clerk eats artichokes and *peason.*
B. Jonson.

Pea-soup. See PEASE-SOUP.

Peastone (pē'stōn), *n.* See PISOLITE.

Peat (pēt), *n.* [For *beat* or *bete*, from *bete*, to mend (a fire).] 1. A kind of turf used as fuel; vegetable matter accumulated in hollows or low situations on land not in a state of cultivation, always more or less saturated with water, and consisting of the remains, more or less decomposed, of mosses and other marsh plants. Peat is generally of a black or dark-brown colour, or when recently formed, of a yellowish brown; it is soft and of a viscid consistence, but it becomes hard and darker by exposure to the air. When thoroughly dried it burns, giving out a gentle heat without much smoke; accordingly it is used as fuel in those countries where it abounds, as in Scotland and Ireland. It contains a portion of tannin, which has the property of preserving animal and vegetable matter from decomposition. 2. A small square or rectangular piece of peat-bog or moss, cut and dried for fuel.

Peat† (pēt), *n.* A pet; a favourite: sometimes used as a term of contempt.

A pretty *peat!* 'tis best
Put finger in the eye,—an she knew why. *Shak.*

Peat-bog (pēt'bog), *n.* A bog or marsh containing peat; a peat-moss.

Peat-hagg (pēt'hag), *n.* A pit from whence peat has been dug. [Scotch.]

Peat-moss (pēt'mos), *n.* 1. Imperfectly decomposed peat.—2. A moss producing peat.

Peat-reek (pēt'rēk), *n.* The smoke of peat. —*Peat-reek flavour*, the flavour communicated to whisky in consequence of its being distilled with peat used as fuel. This flavour is frequently simulated by adding a little creosote to the whisky. [Scotch.]

Peat-soil (pēt'soil), *n.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat moss or bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Peaty (pēt'i), *a.* Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

Pea-weevil (pē'wē-vil), *n.* See PEA-BEETLE.

Peaze † (pēz), *n.* See PEISE. *Spenser.*

Peba (pē'ba), *n.* A species of the armadillo (*Tatusia septemcinctus*) found in various parts of South America. It frequents the open ground, and is a good burrower. Its flesh is much valued by the natives, who search for it eagerly. It is about 30 inches in length, the slender tapering tail measuring 14 or 15 inches. It is an inoffensive animal. Called also *Tatouhou* and the *Black Tatu.*

Pebble (peb'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *pabol, papolstân*, a pebble. Etym. unknown.] 1. A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the *pebbles.* *Tennyson.*

2. In *jewelry*, an agate — agates frequently occurring as loose pebbles in the beds of streams. Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch Pebbles.* — 3. Among *opticians* the term *pebble* generally means the transparent and colourless rock crystal which is used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used.

Pebble-crystal (peb'l-kris-tal), *n.* A crystal in form of a pebble. *Woodward.*

Pebbled (peb'ld), *a.* Abounding with pebbles. 'A *pebbled* shore.' *Thomson.*

Pebble-paving (peb'l-pāv-ing), *n.* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones.

Pebble-stone (peb'l-stōn), *n.* A pebble.

Pebbly (peb'li), *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones. 'Slow stream, or *pebbly* spring.' *Coleridge.*

Pébrine (pā-brēn), *n.* [Fr.] A very destructive epizoötic disease among silkworms, frequently accompanied by black spots on the skin. The disease is due to internal parasites, which swarm in the blood and all the tissues of the body, passing into the undeveloped eggs of the females, so that it is hereditary, but only on the side of the mother. It is contagious and infectious, the parasitic corpuscles passing from the bodies of the diseased caterpillars into the alimentary canal of healthy silkworms in their neighbourhood. These parasitic corpuscles have been named by Lébert *panhistophyton*, and classed among the Psorospermiæ.

Pecan, Pecan-nut (pē-kan'), *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana.*] A species of hickory (*Carya olivæformis*) and its fruit, growing in North America. It is a large tree, with hard, very

Pecan (*Carya olivæformis*).

tough wood, pinnate leaves, and catkins of small flowers. The nuts, which ripen and fall in October, are oblong, very smooth, 1½ inch long, with thin shells, have an agreeable flavour, and are occasionally to be met with in English fruit-shops. Called also *Pacan.*

Pecary (pek'a-ri), *n.* See PECCARY.

Peccability (pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being peccable, or subject to sin; capacity of sinning. 'The common *peccability* of mankind.' *Dr. H. More.*

Peccable (pek'a-bl), *a.* [L.L. *peccabilis*, peccable, from L. *pecco*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. 'A frail and *peccable* mortal.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Peccadillo (pek-a-dil'ō), *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, L. *peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*, to sin.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*

Peccadillo † (pek-a-dil'ō), *n.* A sort of stiff ruff. See PICCADIL.

Peccancy (pek'an-si), *n.* 1. State or quality of being peccant: (*a*) sinfulness. (*b*) Bad quality. 'The *peccancy* of the humours.' *Wiseman.* — 2. Offence; criminality; transgression. 'A trivial *peccancy.*' *W. Montague.*

Peccant (pek'ant), *a.* [L. *peccans, peccantis*, ppr. of *pecco*, to sin.] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal. 'The charge is to be confined to the *peccant* part only.' *Burke.* — 2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as, *peccant* humours. *Bacon.* — 3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant* citation. *Ayliffe.*

Peccant † (pek'ant), *n.* An offender.

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world. *Whitlock.*

Peccantly (pek'ant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

Peccary (pek'a-ri), *n.* [South American

Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*).

name.] The popular name of a pachydermatous mammal belonging to the genus Dicotyles, exclusively confined to the American continent, and representing the swine of the Old World. It is nearly related to the hog. There are two species, the one (*D. torquatus*, tajaçu, or common peccary) inhabiting the eastern side of South America, and the other (*D. labiatus*, or white-lipped peccary) inhabiting Paraguay. There is a glandular opening on the loins, which secretes a fetid humour, and which must be cut out immediately after the peccary is killed, or the humour infects the whole flesh. The common peccary is about the size of a small hog, the white-lipped peccary is considerably larger.

Peccavi (pek-kā'vi). [L., I have sinned, first pers. perf. of *pecco*, to sin.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence: often in the phrase to cry *peccavi.*

Pecco (pek'ō), *n.* Same as *Pekoe.*

Pech, Pegh (pech), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To puff; to pant. 'Up Parnassus *pechin'.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Pechan (pech'an), *n.* The stomach. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Pechblend, Pechblende (pek'blend), *n.* [G. *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, blend.] See PITCHBLEND.

Pechurane (pesh'ū-ran), *n.* [Fr., from G. *pech*, pitch, and Fr. *urane*, uranium.] Same as *Pitchblende.*

Peck (pek), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *pack*; but comp. Fr. *picotin*, a peck; L.L. *picotus*, a liquid measure.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, &c. The standard or imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 554·548 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial peck; but when of barley was equal to about 1·456 of it. (See FIRLOT, BOLL.) To be in a *peck* of troubles, should rather be to be in a *pack* of troubles. 'Contrather be to be in a *pack* of troubles. 'Contented to remain in such a *peck* of uncertainties and doubts.' *Milton.* See PACK.

Peck (pek), *v.t.* [A slightly different form of *pick* (which see).] 1. To strike with the beak; as, a bird that *pecks* a person's hand. 2. To pick up with the beak. 'After what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn.' *Addison.* — 3. To make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a hole.

Peck (pek), *v.i.* To make strokes with a beak, or sharp pointed instrument. 'Went *pecking* by his side.' *Dryden.* 'A pick-axe of iron . . . sharpened at the one end to *peck.*' *Carew.* — *To peck at*, to strike with petty and repeated blows; to carp at; to attack with petty and repeated criticism. 'Mankind lie *pecking at* one another.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pecker (pek'ėr), *n.* One who or that which pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. 'The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood.' *Dryden.*

Pecking (pek'ing), *n.* See PLACE-BRICK.

Peckish (pek'ish), *a.* Inclined to eat; appetized; somewhat hungry. [Colloq.]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel *peckish* again, Mrs. Trotman? *Disraeli.*

Peckled † (pek'ld), *a.* Speckled.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheepe. *Burton.*

Pecopteris (pe-kop'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *pekō*, to comb, and *pteris*, a fern.] The name given to a genus of fossil ferns occurring in the coal-measures, new red sandstone, and oolite, from the comb-like arrangements of its leaflets.

Pecora (pek'o-ra), *n. pl.* [From L. *pecus, pecoris*, cattle.] The name given by Linnæus to his fifth order of Mammalia, now generally called *Ruminantia* (which see).

Pecten (pek'ten), *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, from *pecto, pexum*, to comb; root *pek*, also in Gr. *pekō*, to comb.] 1. A genus of marine bivalves belonging to the family Ostreidæ. It is a regular eared, longitudinally ribbed, inequivalved bivalve, with contiguous beaks, having a triangular auricle on each side of the umbones. These shells are commonly called *clams* or *clam-shells*, a name shared by other bivalves. *P. Jacobæus*, a native of the Mediterranean, is the scallop shell which pilgrims were accustomed to wear in front of their hats. — 2. A vascular membrane on the eyes of birds, plicated with parallel folds resembling the teeth of a comb.

Pecten or Scallop.

Pectic (pek'tik), *a.* [Gr. *pēktikos*, congealing, curdling.] Applied to an acid found in many fruits, which has the property of forming a jelly.

Pectin, Pectine (pek'tin), *n.* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. See PECTOSE.

Pectinaceous (pek-ti-nā'shus), *a.* Having the character of pectin; resembling or containing pectin.

Pectinal (pek'tin-al), *a.* [See PECTEN.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

Pectinal (pek'tin-al), *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pectinate, Pectinated (pek'tin-āt, pek'tin-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*, a comb.] 1. Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; arranged like the teeth of a comb: in *bot.* applied to a sort of pinnate leaf in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb. — 2. † Interlaced like the teeth of two combs. 'Our fingers *pectinated*, or shut together.' *Sir T. Browne.* — *Pectinate claw*, a claw found in some birds having a serrate edge, supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers. — *A pectinated mineral*, one which presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant. — *Pectinate muscles*, a name given to the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

Pectinately (pek'tin-āt-li), *a.* In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

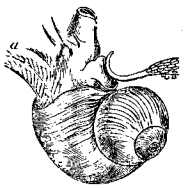
Pectination (pek-ti-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being pectinated; also what is pectinated. — 2. The act of combing. *Wright.*

Pectine (pek'tin), *n.* See PECTIN.

Pectineal (pek-tin'ē-al), *a.* Same as *Pectinal.* — *Pectineal muscle*, a flat triangular muscle situated obliquely between the pubes

and the little trochanter, at the upper and anterior part of the thigh.

Pectinibranchiata (pek-tin'i-brang-ki-ā"-ta), *n. pl.* [L. *pecten, pectinis*, a comb, and Gr. *brangchia*, gills.] Those gasteropods having pectinated branchiæ or gills. They form the most numerous division of the prosobranchiate gasteropods, as the Ianthina, the purple shells (Murex), the common shore shell (Littorina), whelk (Buccinum), cowries (Cypræa), &c.



Pectinibranchiata — *Ianthina fragilis*. *a*, Pectinated branchiæ.

Pectinibranchiate (pek-tin'i-brang"ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* In *zool.* having pectinated gills, as certain molluscs; an animal of this kind.

Pectinidæ (pek-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostreidæ* (which see).

Pectiniform (pek-tin'i-form), *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling a comb.

Pectinite (pek'tin-īt), *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.] A fossil pecten or scallop.

Pectize (pek-tiz'), *v.i.* To congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer.*

Pectolite (pek'tō-līt), *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral consisting of a silicate of lime and soda. It is a tough grayish or whitish mineral occurring in trap-rocks, in aggregated crystals of a silky lustre, arranged in starlike or radiated forms. Called also *Soda Table-spar, Stellite*, and *Ratholite*. The last name it receives from its occurring in *Ratho* quarries, near Edinburgh.

Pectoral (pek'tō-ral), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, breast.] Pertaining to the breast; as, the *pectoral* muscles; *pectoral* medicines. —*Pectoral cross*, a cross worn upon the breast by bishops, abbots, &c. —*Pectoral fins*, the two fore fins of a fish, situated near the gills. See FIN.

Pectoral (pek'tō-ral), *n.* 1. A covering or protection for the breast; hence, a breastplate; more properly, the extra defence for the throat and chest placed over the cuirass in later times.—2. *Eccles.* (*a*) a sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest, called in our version of the Bible a breastplate. (*b*) In *R. Cath. Ch.* (1) the clasp or fastening of a cope. (2) The front orphrey of a chasuble. (3) The apparel on the breast of some albs and tunics. —3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved. *Wiseman.*

4. In *ich.* a pectoral fin.

Pectorally (pek'tō-ral-li), *adv.* In a pectoral manner; as concerns the breast.

Pectoriloquial (pek'to-ri-lō"kwi-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

Pectoriloquism (pek-to-ril'ō-kwizm), *n.* Pectoriloquy.

Pectoriloquous (pek-to-ril'ō-kwus), *a.* Pectoriloquial.

Pectoriloquy (pek-to-ril'ō-kwi), *n.* [L. *pectus, pectoris*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak—a speaking from the breast.] In *path.* a phase of disease in which the patient's voice, distinctly articulated, seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed. This phenomenon is often presented by consumptive persons, and is owing to the voice resounding in the anfractuous cavities produced in the lungs by the suppuration or breaking down of tubercles. *Dunglison.*

Pectose (pek'tōs), *n.* [From Gr. *pēktos*, congealed, from root of *pēgnymi*, to fix.] In *chem.* a substance contained in the pulp of fleshy fruit in the unripe state, also in fleshy roots and other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, but, under the influence of acids and other reagents, is transformed into a soluble substance *pectin*, identical with that which exists in unripe fruits, and imparts to their juice the property of gelatinizing when boiled.

Pectostraca (pek-tos'tra-ka), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pēktos*, fixed, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] A name given to the Cirripedia and Rhizocephala, crustaceans which when adult become fixed.

Pectous (pek'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

Pecul (pē-kul'), *n.* Same as *Picul.*

Peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peculated*; ppr. *peculating*. [L. *peculor, peculatus*, to steal, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecu*, cattle, in which wealth originally consisted.] To appropriate public money, or goods intrusted to one's care; to embezzle; to appropriate criminally.

Peculate† (pek'ū-lāt), *n.* Peculation. 'The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*.' *Burnet.*

Peculation (pek-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of peculating; the crime of appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement; pilfering. 'Accused of the grossest *peculations*.' *Burke.*

Peculator (pek'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who peculates. 'The supposed *peculators* and destroyers of Oude.' *Burke.*

Peculiar (pē-kū'li-ėr), *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, one's own, special, peculiar, extraordinary, from *peculium*, one's own property, from *pecu*, cattle. See PECULATE.] 1. One's own; pertaining to one, not to many; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use. 'For my *peculiar* end.' *Shak.*

I agree with Sir William Temple that the word *humour* is *peculiar* to the English tongue. *Swift.*

2. Singular; striking; unusual; as, the man has something *peculiar* in his deportment. 3. Special; above or apart from others; select.

My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

4.† Particular; individual; single.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoked. *Milton.*

—*Peculiar People*, a small sect of religionists, called also *Plumstead Peculiars*, from the place of their origin, whose special doctrine seems to be the efficiency of prayer without the use of means. In sickness they reject the aid of physicians, accepting Jam. v. 14, 15 in a strictly literal sense.

Peculiar (pē-kū'li-ėr), *n.* 1.† Exclusive property; that which belongs to one in exclusion of others.

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South.*

2. In *canon law*, a particular parish or church which has jurisdiction within itself, and exemption from that of the ordinary or bishop's court. Peculiars are divided into—royal, of which the king is ordinary (the chapels royal); peculiars of archbishops, bishops, deans, chapters, prebendaries, and the like.—*Court of peculiars*, in England, a branch of the Court of Arches which has jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only.

Peculiarity pē-kū'li-ar"i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being peculiar; individuality. 'Any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking.' *Swift.*—2. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a person or thing; a special characteristic; that which is found in one person or thing and in no other.

The smallest *peculiarity* of temper or manner could not escape their notice. *Macaulay.*

Peculiarize (pē-kū'li-ėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peculiarized*; ppr. *peculiarizing*. To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate. *R. Nelson.*

Peculiarly (pē-kū'li-ėr-li), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; in a rare and striking degree; especially; particularly; in a manner not common to others; as, he had made this subject *peculiarly* his own; he was very *peculiarly* dressed.

Peculiarness (pē-kū'li-ėr-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being peculiar; peculiarity.—2. The state of being set apart; appropriation. [Rare.]

Mankind by tradition had learned to accommodate the worship of their god by appropriating some place to that use, nature teaching them that the work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same. *Joseph Mede.*

Peculium (pē-kū'li-um), *n.* [L. See PECULATE.] Private property; savings; a private purse; specifically, in *Rom. law*, that which was given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property.

Pecunial,† *a.* Pecuniary; paid in money. *Chaucer.*

Pecuniarily (pē-kū'ni-a-ri-li), *a.* In a pecuniary manner.

Pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*, L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecu*, cattle.] 1. Relating to money; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses. '*Pecuniary* defraudations.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Consisting of money; as, a *pecuniary* mulct or penalty. —*Pecuniary causes*, in *law*, such as arise either from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting some act relating to the church, whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, towards obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suite in the spiritual court. *Wharton.*—*Pecuniary legacy*, a testamentary gift of money.

Pecunious† (pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* Full of money; rich; wealthy.

Ped (ped), *n.* A basket; a hamper; a pannier. [Old and provincial.]

Pedage† (ped'āj), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Money given for the passing of foot or horse through any country; a toll paid by passengers. *Spelman.*

Pedagogic, Pedagogical (ped-a-goj'ik, ped-a-goj'ik-al), *a.* [From *pedagogue*.] Suiting, resembling, or belonging to a teacher of children or to a pedagogue. 'The *pedagogic* character.' *T. Warton.* 'Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers. *South.*

Pedagogic (ped-a-goj'ik), *n.* Same as *Pedagogics.*

Pedagogics (ped-a-goj'iks), *n.* The science or art of teaching; pedagogy.

Pedagogism (ped'a-gog-izm), *n.* The business, character, or manners of a pedagogue. *Milton.*

Pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. *paidagōgos—pais, paidos*, a child, and *agō*, to lead.] A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster: now used generally by way of contempt. With the Greeks and Romans the pedagogue was originally a slave who attended the children of his master, and conducted them to school, to theatres, &c., until they became youths, in many cases adding instruction.

Pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pedagogued*; ppr. *pedagoguing*. To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously. *Prior.*

Pedagogy (ped'a-go-ji), *n.* The art or office of a pedagogue; pedagogism.

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South.*

Pedal (pē'dal), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot, from *pes, pedis*, the foot.] 1. Pertaining to a foot. 'Some rings of precious metal set round his highness's most-favoured *pedal* digits.' *W. H. Russell.*—2. In *music*, relating to a pedal.—*Pedal harmonics*, in *music*, the same as *Organ-point.*

Pedal (ped'al), *n.* 1. Any projecting piece of metal or wood which is to be pressed down by the foot; a treadle; as, the *pedals* of a bicycle.—2. In *musical instruments*, a part acted on by the feet. (*a*) On the pianoforte there are usually two pedals, one of which enables the performer to play only on one string; the other to remove the dampers. (*b*) On the organ there are combination pedals, which alter the arrangement of the registers, and a pedal clavier or keyboard on which the feet play. (*c*) On the harp there are pedals, each of which has the power of flattening, sharpening, or making natural, one note throughout the whole compass of the instrument. (*d*) On the harmonium and parlour-organ, the pedal works the bellows. 3. In *music*, a fixed or stationary bass, called also a *Pedal-bass, Pedal-note*, and *Organ-point.*

Pedal-bass (ped'al-bās), *n.* In *music*, see ORGAN-POINT.

Pedaliaceæ (pe-dal'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pēdalion*, a rudder.] A nat. order of perigynous exogens, allied to the Bignoniaceæ, but differing in the parietal placentæ and the wingless seeds. It consists of herbaceous plants, with undivided angular or lobed exstipulate leaves, and large axillary flowers, solitary or clustered. It is not very extensive, but is distributed over the tropics, most abundantly in Africa. Among the genera are Sesamum and Uncaria.

Pedalian (pē-dā'li-an), *a.* Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal. [Rare.]

Pedaliter (pe-dal'i-tėr). In *music*, a direction that the part is to be played by means of the pedals.

Pedality (pe-dal'i-ti), *n.* Measurement by paces. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Pedal-note (ped'al-nōt), *n.* In *music*, a holding-note, generally the dominant, which is used to harmonize a passage in a fugue

or other contrapuntal composition. See ORGAN-POINT.

Pedal-organ (ped'al-or-gan), *n.* In *music*, that part of a large organ which is played by foot-keys, enabling the larger pipes to be operated by the feet of the performer.

Pedaneous (pē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *pedaneus*, from *pes, pedis*, the foot.] Going on foot; walking. [Rare.]

Pedant (ped'ant), *n.* [Fr. *pédant*, a pedant, a schoolmaster; It. Sp. and Pg. *pedante*, contr. for *pedagogante*, from L. *pædagogans, pædagogantis*, ppr. of *pædagogo*, to educate. See PEDAGOGUE.] 1. A schoolmaster. 'A domineering *pedant* o'er the boy.' *Shak.* 2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning; one who overrates mere book learning and devotes himself exclusively to it.

> The continental kingdoms which had risen on the ruins of the Western Empire kept up some intercourse with those eastern provinces, where . . . laborious *pedants*, themselves destitute of taste, sense and spirit, could still read and interpret the masterpieces of Sophocles and Demosthenes, and of Plato. *Macaulay.*

Pedantic (pē-dan'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a pedant or to pedantry; ostentatious of learning; making a show of knowledge; using uncommon or far-fetched words or expressions: applied to persons or things; as, a *pedantic* writer or scholar; a *pedantic* description or expression.

Pedantical (pē-dan'tik-al), *a.* Pedantic. 'Figures *pedantical*.' *Shak.*

Pedantically, Pedantickly (pē-dan'tik-al-li, pē-dan'tik-li), *adv.* In a pedantic manner; with a vain or boastful display of learning.

Pedantism (ped'ant-izm), *n.* 1.† The office or work of a pedagogue.—2. Characteristics of a pedant; pedantry.

Pedantize (ped'ant-īz), *v.i.* pret. *pedantized;* ppr *pedantizing.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.

Pedantry (ped'ant-ri), *n.* [Fr. *pédanterie*, from *pedant.* See PEDANT.] 1. The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind. 'This *pedantry* of quotation.' *Cowley.*—2. Obstinate or ignorant addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life, with an apparent contempt of common or general forms.

> There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences and sometimes in trades. *Swift.*

Pedanty† (ped'ant-i), *n.* Pedants collectively. *Milton.*

Pedarian (pē-dā'ri-an), *n.* [L. *pedarius.*] A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.

Pedate (ped'āt), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes, pedis*, the foot.] Having divisions like the toes; footed. In *bot.* an epithet applied to a palmate leaf having the two lateral lobes themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point, as in the leaf of *Helleborus fœtidus.*

Pedate Leaf—*Helleborus fœtidus.*

Pedatifid (pē-dat'i-fid), *a.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *findo, fidi*, to divide.] In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner.

Pedatinerved (pē-dat'i-nėrvd), *a.* [*Pedate* and *nerve.*] In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf having three nerves, of which the lateral are branched.

Pedatipartite (pē-dat'i-pär-tīt), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, footed, from *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *partitus*, pp. of *partio*, to part.] In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf whose venation is pedate, and the lobes almost free.

Pedatisect (pē-dat'i-sekt), *a.* [L. *pedatus*, footed, and *sectus*, pp. of *seco*, to cut.] In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf whose venation is pedate, and the divisions of whose lobes reach nearly to the midrib.

Pedder (ped'ėr), *n.* A pedlar; a hawker. [Scotch.]

Peddle (ped'l), *v.i.* pret. *peddled;* ppr. *peddling.* [From Prov. E. *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier.] 1. To travel about the country and retail small wares; to go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities; to hawk.—2. To be engaged in a small business; to occupy one's self with trifles; to trifle.

Peddle (ped'l), *v.t.* To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by travelling about the country.

Peddler (ped'lėr), *n.* One who peddles. See PEDLAR.

Peddlery (ped'lėr-i), *n.* See PEDLERY.

Pederast (pē'de-rast), *n.* [Gr. *paiderastēs*, from *pais, paidos*, a boy, and *erōs*, love.] A sodomite.

Pederastic (pē-de-ras'tik), *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

Pederasty (pē'de-ras-ti), *n.* The crime against nature; sodomy.

Pederero (ped-e-rē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *pederero*, from *piedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, Gr. *petros*, so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls.] A swivel-gun: sometimes written *Paterero.*

Pedescript† (ped'es-kript), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *scribo, scriptus*, to write.] Marks given by the feet, as in kicking. *Shirley.*

Pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*, Fr. *piedestal*, from L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and O.Sp. *estalo*, O.Fr. *estal*, It. *stallo*, a place, from O.H.G. *stal* (A. Sax. *stæl*), a place, a station.] In *arch.* an insulated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase. It usually consists of a base, die, or dado, and a surbase, cornice, or cap.

Pedestal (ped'es-tal), *v.t.* To place on a pedestal; to support as a pedestal. 'Memphian sphinx *pedestal'd* haply in a palace-court.' *Keats.*

Pedestrial (pē-des'tri-al), *a.* [See PEDESTRIAN.] Pertaining to the foot. *W. M. Moseley.*

Pedestrian (pē-des'tri-an), *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes, pedis*, the foot.] Going on foot; performed on foot; walking; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

Pedestrian (pē-des'tri-an), *n.* 1. One that walks or journeys on foot.—2. One that walks or races on foot for a wager; a remarkable walker.

Pedestrianism (pē-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* The act or practice of walking; travelling or racing on foot; the art of a pedestrian or professional walker or runner.

Pedestrianize (pē-des'tri-an-īz), *v.i.* pret. *pedestrianized;* ppr. *pedestrianizing.* To practise walking.

Pedestrious† (pē-des'tri-us), *a.* Going on foot; not winged. '*Pedestrious* animals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Pedetentous (ped-ē-tent'us), *a.* [L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and *tento*, to try, and freq. of *tendo*, to stretch.] *Lit.* trying with the feet; hence, proceeding cautiously, or step by step; advancing tentatively. 'That *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behooves the wise and virtuous improver to walk.' *Sidney Smith.* [Rare.]

Pedetes (pe-dē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *pēdētēs*, a leaper, from *pēdaō*, to leap.] A genus of rodent mammals, family Muridæ, allied to the jerboas. The best-known species is *P. capensis* (the jumping-hare of South Africa). The term Helamys has also been applied to the genus. See HELAMYS.

Pedial (pē'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to the foot or to any organ called a foot. *Dana.*

Pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* [From *pedicellus*, a form equivalent to L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, the foot.] 1. In *bot.* the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a pedicel.—2. In *zool.* a footstalk or stem, by which certain animals of the lower orders, zoophytes, &c., are attached.

a, Peduncle. *b b*, Pedicels.

Pedicellaria (ped'i-sel-lā"ri-a), *n.* pl. **Pedicellariæ** (ped'i-sel-lā"ri-ē). An appendage of the echini and other echinodermata, consisting of a stem or pedicel, bearing at its summit a sort of forceps of calcareous matter, with two or three blades.

Pedicellate (ped'i-sel-āt), *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel, as a flower.

Pedicelled (ped'i-seld), *a.* Same as *Pedicellate.*

Pedicellinidæ (ped'i-sel-lin"i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Polyzoa, having the polyzoary plant-like, creeping, adherent, from which spring polypes on footstalks. The arms of the ciliated crescent unite so as to surround the anal opening.

Pedicle (ped'i-kl), *n.* See PEDICEL.

Pedicular (pe-dik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus*, a louse.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

Pedicularis (pe-dik'ū-lā"ris), *n.* An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, chiefly European, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. These plants are acrid, but are eaten by goats. Two British species are known. See LOUSEWORT.

Pediculation (pe-dik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice in spite of cleanliness; the lousy disease; phthiriasis.

Pediculous (pe-dik'ū-lus), *a.* Lousy; infested with lice. '*Pediculous* friars.' *Landor.*

Pediculus (pe-dik'ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. from *pedis*, a louse.] A genus of apterous insects, commonly called lice. See LOUSE.

Pedigerous (pe-dij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *gero*, to bear.] Having feet or legs; thus the body of the myriapod is divided into numerous *pedigerous* segments.

Pedigree (ped'i-grē), *n.* [Formerly *pedegru, pedegrewe*, &c.; lit. 'crane's foot'; from L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, *de*, of, and *grus*, a crane. The name was given because lines marking descent in old pedigrees had some resemblance to a bird's foot.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; list of ancestors; genealogical tree.

> His vanity laboured to contrive us a *pedigree*, as he thought, more noble. *Milton.*
>
> The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

Pedilanthus (ped-i-lan'thus), *n.* [From Gr. *pedilon*, a slipper, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of South American plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. One species, *P. tithymaloides*, is used medicinally in the West Indies: it is known under the name of ipecacuanha, and is used for the same purpose as that drug; it is also called the Jew-bush or milk plant, and is used in decoction as an antisyphilitic, and in cases of suppression of the menses.

Pediluvy† (ped'i-lū-vi), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *lavo*, to wash.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

Pedimane (ped'i-mān), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand.] One of a family of marsupials distinguished by having a thumb on the hind-feet. The opossum is an example. *Brande & Cox.*

P, Pediment.

Pedimanous (pe-dim'a-nus), *a.* Having the feet hand-shaped, as monkeys.

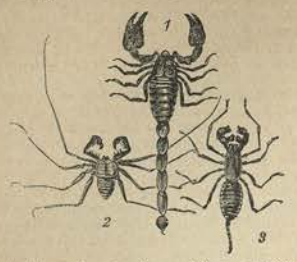
Pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* [From L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.] In *arch.* the low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, and especially over porticoes surrounded with a cornice, and often ornamented with sculptures. The term is also applied to a similar triangular finishing over doors and windows. In the debased Roman style the same name is given to corresponding parts, though not triangular in their form, but circular, elliptical, or interrupted. In the architecture of the middle ages, small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, &c., are called pediments. These often have the angle at the apex more acute than the corresponding decoration of classic architecture.

Pedimental (ped'i-ment-al), *a.* Relating to a pediment.

Pedipalp (ped'i-palp), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *palpo*, to feel.] One of an order of arachnidans whose feelers are armed with a forceps and are extended before the head.

Pedipalpi (ped'i-pal-pī), *n. pl.* An order of pulmonate arachnidans, comprehending those which have the feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with a didactyl claw, comprising the true scorpions, with certain other animals in some respects intermedi-

ate between scorpions and true spiders, as the Telyphonidæ. They have the abdomen



Pedipalpi.—1, Scorpio afer. 2, Phrynus reniformis. 3, Galeodes spinipalpes.

distinctly segmented, but not separated from the cephalothorax by a well-marked constriction.

Pedipalpous (ped-i-palp'us), *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the Pedipalpi.

Pedireme (ped'i-rēm), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.] A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

Pedlar, Pedler (ped'lėr), *n.* [Properly *peddler*, from *peddle*, to sell by travelling.] One that carries about small commodities; a petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman.

In country districts, remote from towns or large villages, the industry of the *pedlar* is not yet wholly superseded. *J. S. Mill.*

Pedlary, Pedlery (ped'lėr-i), *n.* 1. Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlars.—2. The employment of a pedlar.

Pedleress (ped'lėr-es), *n.* A female pedlar. *Sir T. Overbury.*

Pedobaptism (pē-do-bap'tizm), *n.* Same as *Pædobaptism.*

Pedobaptist (pē-do-bap'tist), *n.* Same as *Pædobaptist.*

Pedomancy (pē'do-man-si), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

Pedometer (pe-dom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place thus ascertained. Such instruments usually mark the paces on a dial-plate, and being very much like a watch, are accordingly worn in the pocket.

Pedometric, Pedometrical (pē-do-met'rik, pē-do-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

Pedomotor (ped'o-mō-tėr), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *motor*, a mover, from *moveo, motus*, to move.] A velocipede.

Pedotrophy (pē-dot'ro-fi), *n.* Same as *Pædotrophy.*

Peduncle (pē-dung'kl), *n.* [L. L. *pedunculus*, dim. of L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] 1. In *bot.* the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, *i. e.* the flower and the fruit. The cut shows the pedunculated flower of *Campanula rapunculoides.* 2. In *zool.* the muscular process by which certain brachiopods are attached, and the stem which bears the body (capitulum) in barnacles.

a, Peduncle.

Peduncled (pē-dung'kld), *a.* Same as *Pedunculate.*

Peduncular (pē-dung'kū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *pedunculär* tendril.

Pedunculate, Pedunculated (pē-dung'kū-lāt, pē-dung'kū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* or *pedunculated* flower; the *pedunculated* oak, that is, the oak whose acorns are borne upon a footstalk.

Pee † (pē), *v.i.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *peep.*] To look with one eye. *Ray.*

Peece † (pēs), *n.* [See PIECE.] A castle; a building. *Spenser.*

Peeced † (pēs'ed), *a.* Pieced; imperfect. *Spenser.*

Peed † (pēd), *a.* [See PEE.] Blind of one eye. *Ray.*

Peek (pēk), *n.* *Naut.* see PEAK.

Peeky (pēk'i), *a.* A term applied to timber and trees in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. [American.]

Peel, Peel-tower (pēl, pēl'tou-ėr), *n.* [W. *pill*, a tower, a fortress; Manx *peeley*, a fortress, a tower.] A fortified tower; a stronghold. The original peel appears to have been a structure of earth mixed with timber, strengthened by palisades. But the later peel was a small square tower, with turrets at the angles, and a door considerably raised from the ground. The lower part formed a lodging for the cattle, and was generally vaulted. Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders, and served as dwelling-houses for the chiefs of the smaller septs, as well as for places of defence against sudden marauding expeditions. The peel here represented is said to have been the residence of the famous Johnie Armstrong.

Peel-tower, Gilnockie, Dumfriesshire.

Peel (pēl), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *peiler, peler*, Mod. Fr. *peler*, to peel, to take off the skin or bark, Fr. *pelar, pellar*, from L. *pellis*, the skin. In meaning 3 the word seems to have been influenced by Fr. *piller*, L. *pilare*, to pillage.] 1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind from, especially without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate; as, to *peel* a tree; to *peel* an orange. When a knife is used the word *pare* is employed by way of distinction; as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* land.—2. To strip off; to remove by stripping; as, to *peel* the bark off a tree. 'The bark *peeled* from the lofty pine.' *Shak.*—3. † To plunder; to pillage. 'To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour.' *Dryden.*

Peel (pēl), *v.i.* 1. To lose the skin or rind; to be separated or come off in thin flakes or pellicles; as, the bark *peels* off; the orange *peels* easily. *Swift.*—2. To undress. [Slang.]

Peel (pēl), *n.* [From the verb.] The skin or rind of anything; as, the *peel* of an orange.

Peel (pēl), *n.* [Fr. *pelle*; Pr. Sp. It. and L. *pala*, a spade.] 1. A kind of wooden shovel with a broad palm and long handle used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.—2. In *printing*, a thin piece of wood with a long handle affixed to it in the shape of the letter T. It is used for hanging the sheets upon the poles to dry and for taking them down again.

Peel (pēl), *n.* [A form of *peer.*] An equal; a match; as, they were *peels* at twelve. *Picken.* [Scotch.]

Peeled (pēld), *p.* and *a.* Bald-headed or shaven.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out? *Shak.*

Peeler (pēl'ėr), *n.* 1. One that peels, strips, or flays.—2. † A plunderer; a pillager.

Peeler (pēl'ėr), *n.* A policeman: so called from Sir Robert *Peel*, who reformed the police force, and who was the first to introduce a police costume. [Slang or colloq.]

Peel-house (pēl'hous), *n.* Same as *Peel-tower.*

Peel-tower, *n.* See PEEL.

Peen (pēn), *n.* The point or face of a hammer. Written also *Pien* (which see).

Peenge (pēnj), *v.i.* To complain; to whine. 'That *peenging* thing o' a lassie there.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Peep (pēp), *v.i.* [An onomatopoetic word, like D. and G. *piepen*, Dan. *pippe*, L. *pipio*, Gr. *pippizō*, to peep, to chirp. The second and third meanings are supposed to have been suggested from the chicken's peep or chirp closely following its peeping from the shell.] 1. To cry, as chickens; to utter a shrill thin sound; to cheep; to chirp; to pule. 2. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue. 'When flowers first *peeped.*' *Dryden.*

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shak.*

3. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly.

A fool will *peep* in at the door. Ecclus. xxi. 23.

Peep (pēp), *v.t.* To let appear; to show. 'Not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Peep (pēp), *n.* 1. The cry of a chicken.—2. First appearance.

Fall on me like a silent dew,
Or like those maiden showers,
Which, by the *peep* of day, do strew
A baptism o'er the flowers. *Herrick.*

3. A sly look, or a look through a crevice.

Peep-bo (pēp'bō), *n.* A child's game; bo-peep.

He was a little high-dried man, with a dark squeezed-up face, and small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his little inquisitive nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of *peep-bo* with that feature. *Dickens.*

Peeper (pēp'ėr), *n.* 1. One that peeps. 'Peepers, intelligencers, eavesdroppers.' *Webster.*—2. A chicken just breaking the shell.—3. The eye. 'The stupid *peepers* of that young whiskered prig Lieutenant Osborne.' *Thackeray.* [Slang.]

Peep-hole (pēp'hōl), *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look without being discovered. *Prior.*

Peeping-hole (pēp'ing-hōl), *n.* Same as *Peep-hole. Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Peep-o'-day-boy (pēp-ō-dā'boi), *n.* A member of a band of insurgents who appeared in Ireland in 1784. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists, called *defenders*, at break of day in search of arms.

Peep-show (pēp'shō), *n.* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through a small orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

Peepul-tree (pē'pul-trē), *n.* *Ficus religiosa* (the sacred fig of the Hindus), a large species of fig planted, especially near houses, in India, for its grateful shade. The Hindus revere it because Vishnu is said to have been born under its branches.

Peer (pēr), *n.* [Lit. an equal; O.Fr. *peer, per, par*, Mod. Fr. *pair*, from L. *par*, equal. See PAIR.] 1. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

In song he never had his *peer.* *Dryden.*

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

So I took a whim
To stray away into these forests drear,
Alone, without a *peer.* *Keats.*

3. A member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron); a nobleman; as, a *peer* of the realm; the house of *peers.* See NOBILITY.—*House of Peers*, the House of Lords. See PARLIAMENT.—*Peers of fees*, in *law*, vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function.

Peer (pēr), *v.t.* To make equal or the same rank. 'Peered with the lord-chancellor.' *Heylin.*

Peer (pēr), *v.i.* [Norm. Fr. *perer*, O.Fr. *parer, pareir*, from L. *pareo*, to appear; so that this is the same as *-pear* in *appear.*] 1. To come just in sight; to appear: a poetic word. 'When daffodils begin to *peer.*' *Shak.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown. *B. Jonson.*

Tell me if this wrinkling brow . . .
Peers like the front of Saturn. *Keats.*

2. To look narrowly; to pry; to peep. 'Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.' *Shak.*

I went and *peered*, and could descry
No cause for her distressful cry. *Coleridge.*

Peerage (pēr'āj), *n.* 1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.—2. The body of peers.

Peerdom † (pēr'dum), *n.* Peerage. *Bailey.*

Peeress (pēr'es), *n.* The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

Peerie, Peery (pēr'i), *a.* Sharp-looking; curious; suspicious. 'Two *peery* gray eyes.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Peerless (pēr'les), *a.* Unequalled; having no peer or equal; as, *peerless* beauty or majesty.

But now it is my glory to have loved
One *peerless*, without stain. *Tennyson.*

Peerlessly (pēr'les-li), *adv.* In a peerless manner; without an equal.

Peerlessness (pēr'les-nes), *n.* The state of being peerless, or of having no equal.

Pees,† *n.* Peace. *Chaucer.*

Peevish (pē'vish), *a.* [Origin doubtful. Wedgwood compares it with Dan.dial. *piæve*, to cry like a child, and probably it may have originally referred to a whining sound, being of onomatopoetic origin; comp. Sc. *pew*, *pyow*, a sound of complaint.] 1. Apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; petulant; fretful; querulous; hard to please. 2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.—3. Self-willed; stubborn; froward. 'She is *peevish*, sullen, froward.' *Shak.*—4. Silly; childish; thoughtless; trifling. *Shak.*

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shak.*

SYN. Fretful, querulous, petulant, cross, ill-natured, ill-tempered, testy, spleeny, irritable, waspish, captious, discontented.

Peevishly (pē'vish-li), *adv.* In a peevish manner; fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring.

Peevishness (pē'vish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being peevish; fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as, childish *peevishness*. 'When *peevishness* and spleen succeed.' *Swift.*—*Peevishness*, *Petulance*. See PETULANCE.

Peewit (pē'wit), *n.* [From its cry.] The lapwing. See LAPWING.

Peg (peg), *n.* [Perhaps from the Celtic; comp. W. *pegor*, a pivot, *pegwn*, a pole or axis, a pin or spindle, a pivot; allied probably to *pig*, something sharp, and E. *peak*, *pick*.] 1. A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood, the soles of boots, &c. It does the office of a nail.—2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.—3. A pin on which to hang anything.—*To take a peg lower*, *to take down a peg*, to humiliate; to degrade; to depress; to lower.

(We) *took* your grandees *down a peg*. *Hudibras.*

Peg (peg), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pegged*; ppr. *pegging*. To put pegs into for the purpose of fastening; to furnish with pegs; as, to *peg* boots or shoes.

Peg (peg), *v.i.* To work diligently: generally followed by *away* or *on*. [Colloq.]

Peganum (pē'gan-um), *n.* [Gr. *pēganon*.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Zygophyllaceæ. The only known species, *P. Harmala*, a half-shrubby plant, is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of Syrian rye, from its being a native of the Levant. Its seeds are narcotic, and the Turks use them both as a spice and a red dye.

Pegasean (pe-gā'sē-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift; speedy. *Feltham.*—2. Relating to poetry; poetical. *Andrews.*

Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* 1. In *class. myth.* the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he caused to well forth the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation.—2. In *astron.* one of the old constellations of the northern hemisphere figured in the form of a flying horse.—3. A genus of acanthopterous fishes allied to the gurnets. They have large pectoral fins, by means of which they are enabled to take short flights or leaps through the air. One species is the *P. draco*, or sea-dragon, which inhabits the Indian seas.

Pegger (peg'ėr), *n.* One that fastens with pegs.

Pegging-awl (peg'ing-ąl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a short, square-bladed awl for making holes into which pegs are to be driven.

Pegh (peċh), *v.i.* See PECH.

Pegm (pem), *n.* [Gr. *pēgma*, a movable stage.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. *B. Jonson.*

Pegmatite (peg'ma-tīt), *n.* A very coarse granitic rock, composed essentially of lamellar felspar and quartz, frequently with a little white mica. A variety of it is called *graphic granite*. See under GRANITE.

Pegomancy (peg'o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *pēgē*, a fountain, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by fountains.

Peg-tankard (peg'tang-kärd), *n.* An ancient kind of tankard used in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was marked with seven pins or pegs, one above another from bottom to top, dividing the liquor into eight equal portions, so that, on the tankard being passed round, all should drink alike. It held two quarts.

Peg-top (peg'top), *n.* 1. A child's toy, a variety of top.—2. *pl.* A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing *till they become* tight at the ankles.

The tailor produced . . . the cut-away coat and mauve-coloured *peg-tops*, in which unwonted splendour Home was now arrayed. *Farrar.*

Peguan (pe-gō'an), *a.* Pertaining to *Pegu*, in Burmah, Asia, or to its inhabitants.

Peguan (pe-gō'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pegu.

Pehlevi (pā'le-vē), *n.* [From *Pehlav*, a district of Persia.] A later dialect of Zend, into which the Avesta or ancient sacred books of the Parsees were translated for the use of priests. It was a learned language or dialect, which disappeared in consequence of the Mohammedan conquest. Also written *Pehlavi*.

Peinct,† *v.t.* To paint. *Spenser.*

Peine,† *n.* [Fr., from L. *pœna*, punishment.] Penalty; grief; torment; labour. *Chaucer.*—*Peine forte et dure* [Fr., from L. *pœna fortis et dura*, strong and hard punishment], a special punishment inflicted in ancient times on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was vulgarly called *pressing to death*.

Peine,† *v.t.* To torture; to put to pain.—*She peined hir*, she took great pains. *Chaucer.*

Peirameter (pī-ram'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *peiraō*, to try, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheel carriages, &c., passing over them. Written also *Pirameter*.

Peirastic (pī-ras'tik), *a.* [Gr. *peirastikos*, from *peiraō*, to strain, to attempt.] Fitted for or pertaining to trying or testing; making trial; tentative; as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

Peise,† **Peize,**† *n.* [Fr. *peser*, to weigh. See POISE.] A weight; a poise. *Spenser.*

Peise,† **Peize,**† *v.t.* To poise; to balance; to keep in suspense; to delay; to weigh down; to counterbalance. 'Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down.' *Shak.*

But all the wrongs that he therein could lay,
Might it not *peize*. *Spenser.*

Peishwah (pīsh'wa), *n.* The title of the prime minister of the king of the Mahrattas.

The minister (or *Peishwah*) of the king of the Mahrattas has become the hereditary sovereign. *Brougham.*

Pejoration (pē-jor-ā'shon), *n.* [From L. *pejor*, worse.] In *Scots law*, deterioration.

Pejorative (pē'jor-āt-iv), *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse.] A grammatical term, chiefly used in France, applied to words that depreciate or deteriorate the sense; thus, *poetaster* is a *pejorative* of poet; *politicaster* of politician.

Pekan (pē'kan), *n.* A species of marten (*Martes canadensis*) nearly allied to the sable, found in Canada and the northern United States. It is also called the *Fisher*, and grows to the length of from 3 to 4 feet. It lives in burrows on the banks of rivers, and feeds chiefly on fish. It is valued for its fur, which, although not so valuable as that of the sable, is useful, and comes largely into the market.

Pekoe (pē'kō), *n.* [Chinese, lit. white down.] A fine black tea. See TEA.

Pelage (pel'āj), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pilus*, hair.] The natural covering of animals, consisting of hair, fur, or wool; as, a variegated *pelage*. *Bacon.*

Pelagian (pe-lā'ji-an), *a.* See PELAGIC.

Pelagian (pe-lā'ji-an), *n.* A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of Banchor or Bangor in England, who lived in the fourth century, and who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works.

Pelagian (pe-lā'ji-an), *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.

Pelagianism (pe-lā'ji-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius. He denied original sin or the taint of Adam, and maintained that we have power of ourselves to receive or reject the gospel.

Pelagic (pe-laj'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pelagos*, the ocean.] Of or belonging to the ocean; marine. In *zool.* a term applied to such animals as inhabit the open ocean. *Quart. Rev.*

Pelagidæ (pe-laj'i-dē), *n. pl.* An order of Cœlenterata, belonging to the sub-class Lucernarida, defined as including those members which possess a single polypite only, and an umbrella with marginal tentacles.

Pelagosaur (pel'a-gō-sąr), *n.* [Gr. *pelagos*, the sea, the ocean, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct saurian of the upper Jurassic formation.

Pelargonium (pel-är-gō'ni-um), *n.* [From Gr. *pelargos*, a stork; the capsules may be fancied to resemble the head and beak of a stork.] An extensive genus of highly ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums*. They are mostly natives of Southern Africa. This genus is one of the largest of the nat. order Geraniaceæ. The geraniums properly so called differ from pelargoniums in having regular flowers. The flowers of pelargoniums are almost as irregular as those of the pansy, and have a spur-like appendage to one of the sepals running along the pedicel. The most beautiful flowering pelargoniums are hybrids, which have been obtained by crossing different species. The popular scarlet geraniums of our gardens are derived from *P. zonale* and *P. inquinans*. See GERANIUM.

Pelasgian, Pelasgic (pe-las'ji-an, pe-las'jik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi.—*Pelasgic architecture*, *Pelasgic building*. See CYCLOPEAN.

Pelasgians, Pelasgi (pe-las'ji-anz, pe-las'ji), *n. pl.* An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea in prehistoric times. Traces of them are also found in Asia Minor and Italy.

Pelecan (pel'i-kan), *n.* See PELICAN.

Pelecanidæ (pel-ē-kā'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pelekanos*, a pelican, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of aquatic birds, of which the pelican (Pelecanus) is the type.

Pelecanus (pel-ē-kā'nus), *n.* The typical genus of Pelecanidæ. See PELICAN.

Pelecoid (pel'e-koid), *n.* [Gr. *pelekus*, a hatchet, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two inverted quadrantal arcs and a semicircle. Spelled also *Pelicoid*.

Pelegrine† (pel'ē-grin), *n.* Peregrine. *Berners.*

Pelerine (pel'ėr-in), *n.* [Fr., a tippet, from *pelerin*, a pilgrim, from their dress; It. *pellegrino*, from L. *peregrinus*, a wanderer. See PEREGRINE.] A lady's long cape or furtippet, with ends coming down to a point.

Pelf (pelf), *n.* [O.E. *pelfir*, *pelfry*, from O.Fr. *pelfre*, ill-gotten gain, spoil, booty, pillage, from L. *pilare*. Fr. *piller*, to rob, and *facere*, to make.] Money; riches; filthy lucre; a contemptuous term. It has no plural. 'The paltry *pelf* of the moment.' *Burke.*

Can their *pelf* prosper, not got by valour or industry, but by deceit? *Fuller.*

She dropt the goose, and caught the *pelf*,
And ran to tell her neighbours. *Tennyson.*

Pelfish (pel'fish), *a.* Pertaining to riches; connected with or arising from the love of pelf. '*Pelfish* faults.' *Stanihurst.*

Pelfray,† **Pelfry**† (pel'frā, pel'fri), *n.* Paltry wares, goods, or merchandise; rubbish; trash. 'Indulgences, beadles, pardons, pilgremages, and suche other *pelfray*.' *Cranmer.*

Pelias (pē'li-as), *n.* A genus of vipers, including the common viper or adder (*P. berus*), found abundantly in Britain.

Pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* [From L. *pelicanus*, Gr. *pelekanos*, a pelican, from *pelekys*, a hatchet—said to be from shape of bill.] 1. A palmiped bird of the genus Pelecanus. It is larger than the swan, has a great extent of wing, and is an excellent swimmer. Pelicans are, to a certain extent, gregarious, and frequent the neighbourhood of rivers, lakes, and the sea-coast, feeding chiefly on fish, which they capture with great adroitness. They have a very long, large, flattened bill, the upper mandible terminated by a strong hook, which curves over the tip of the lower one; beneath the lower mandible, which is composed of two flexible, bony branches meeting at the tip, a great pouch of naked skin is appended, capable of holding a considerable number of fish, and thus enabling the bird to dispose of the superfluous quantity which may be taken during fishing expeditions, either for its own consumption or for the nourishment of its young. The nail or hook which terminates the bill is red, and it is supposed that the ancient fable of the pelican feeding its young with blood from its own breast has originated from its habit of pressing the bill upon the breast in order the more easily to empty

the pouch, when the red tip might be mistaken for blood. The species are found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, though not numerous. There are two European species, *P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*. In

Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*).

her. the pelican is drawn with her wings endorsed, and wounding her breast with her beak. When represented in her nest, feeding her young with her blood, she is called a *pelican in her piety*.—2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.—3. In *ordnance*, a six-pounder culverin. *Admiral Smyth.*—4. In *dental surg.* an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dunglison.*

Pelicoid (pel'i-koid), *n.* Same as *Pelecoid.*

Peliom, Pelioma (pel'i-om, pel'i-om-a), *n.* [Gr. *peliōma*, black colour.] 1. In *med.* an extravasation of blood of livid colour. *Dunglison.*—2. A mineral, a variety of iolite.

Pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* [Fr. *pelisse*, Pr. *pelissa*, It. *pellicia*, a pelisse, from L. *pelliceus*, made of skins, from *pellis*, the skin.] 1.† A garment lined or trimmed with fur. *Planché.* 2. A cloak or robe of silk or other material worn by ladies.

Pell† (pel), *v.t.* To knock about; to pelt. *Holland.*

Pell (pel), *n.* [L. *pellis*, It. *pelle*, G. *pelz*, a skin.] 1. A skin or hide.—2. A roll of parchment. See PELLS.

Pell† (pel), *n.* [L.L. *pela*, E. a *pile*.] A house; a castle. *Chaucer.*

Pellack (pel'ak), *n.* [Gael. *pelog*, a porpoise.] A porpoise. Written also *Pellock* and *Pellok.* [Scotch.]

Pellage (pel'āj), *n.* [L. *pellis*, a skin.] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

Pellagra (pel-ā'gra), *n.* [Gr. *pella*, skin, and *agra*, seizure.] An endemic disease, particularly noticed among the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with tubercles and rough scales, and in debility, vertigo, epilepsy, and great depression of spirits.

Pellagrin (pel-a'grin), *n.* One afflicted with pellagra.

The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one-third were *pellagrins*. *Chambers's Ency.*

Pellet (pel'et), *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, from L.L. *pilota*, *pelota*, dim. of L. *pila*, a ball.] 1. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax; the leaden *pellets* composing small shot.—2.† A bullet; a ball for firearms. *Chaucer; Bacon.*—3. In *her.* a black roundle, otherwise called ogress and gunstone, borne in coat armour.—4. In *numis.* a small pellet-shaped boss. *T. Evans.*—*Pellet moulding*, in *arch.* a flat band on which are circular flat disks, forming an ornament, used in Norman architecture.

Pellet (pel'et), *v.t.* To form into pellets or little balls.

Pelleted (pel'et-ed), *p.* and *a.* Consisting of pellets; furnished with pellets; made of or like pellets. 'The discandying of this *pelleted* storm.' *Shak.*

Pellicle (pel'i-kl), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] 1. A thin skin or film of extraneous matter, such as the nacreous *pellicle* of some shells; the coaly *pellicle* which covers the stems of many fossil plants.—2. In *chem.* a thin saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of saline particles crystallized.—3. In *bot.* the outer cuticular covering of plants. *Balfour.*

Pellicular (pel-lik'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to a pellicle; constituted by a pellicle or pellicles.

The pollen tube of Phanerogamia sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure. *Henfrey.*

Pellitory (pel'i-to-ri), *n.* [A corruption of L. *parietaria*, the wall-plant or pellitory, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] The name of several plants of different genera. The pellitory of the wall or common pellitory is of the genus Parietaria (which see), the bastard pellitory of the genus Achillea, the *A. ptarmica* of Linn., otherwise called sneezewort and goose-tongue. The pellitory of Spain belongs to the genus Anthemis (*A. pyrethrum*). It has a pungent flavour, and is used in medicine.

Pell-mell (pel'mel), *n.* An ancient game. See PALLMALL.

Pell-mell (pel'mel), *adv.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle*, from *pelle*, a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix.] With confused violence; in a disorderly mass; in utter confusion.

The battle was a confused heap; the ground unequal; men, horses, chariots, crowded *pell-pell.* *Milton.*

Pellock, Pellok (pel'ok), *n.* Same as *Pellack.*

Pellock (pel'ok), *n.* A ball; a bullet. See PELLET. [Scotch.]

Pells (pelz), *n.pl.* [L. *pellis*, a skin.] Parchment rolls or records. See PELL.—*Clerk of the pells*, an officer of the exchequer who entered every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts, and also made another roll called *pellis exituum*, roll of disbursements. The office is now abolished.

Pellucid (pel-lū'sid), *a.* [L. *pellucidus*—*pel*, for *per*, intens., and *lucidus*, bright. See LIGHT.] 1. Transparent. 'Such a diaphanous, *pellucid*, dainty body, as you see crystal glass is.' *Howell.* [Obsolescent.]—2. Admitting the passage of light; translucent; limpid; not opaque. 'More *pellucid* streams, an ampler ether.' *Wordsworth.*

Pellucidity, Pellucidness (pel-lū-sid'i-ti, pel-lū'sid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pellucid; as, the *pellucidness* of a gem. 'The *pellucidity* of the air.' *Locke.*

Pellucidly (pel-lū'sid-li), *adv.* In a pellucid manner.

Peloconite, Pelokonite (pel'ō-kon-īt), *n.* [Gr. *pelos*, *pellos*, dark-coloured, and *konis*, dust.] A mineral which occurs amorphous, of a bluish black colour and vitreous lustre. It contains phosphoric acid, iron, manganese, and copper.

Peloponnesian (pel'ō-pon-nē"si-an), *a.* Belonging to *Peloponnesus*, or the southern peninsula of Greece.

Peloponnesian (pel'ō-pon-nē"si-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

Peloria (pē-lō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *pelōr*, a monster.] In *bot.* the appearance of regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers, instances of which occur in the snapdragon and the toad-flax, which being normally irregular, assume a symmetrical form.

Peloric (pē-lor'ik), *a.* [See above.] Applied to flowers which are normally irregular, but assume a symmetrical form.

Open flowers which have normally an irregular structure become regular or *peloric*. *Darwin.*

Pelorism (pē'lor-izm). Same as *Peloria.*

Pelotage (pel'ot-aj), *n.* [Fr.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

Pelt (pelt), *n.* [Probably shortened from *peltry;* comp. G. *pelz*, a pelt, from L. *pellis*, a skin.] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. 'They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes.' *Fuller.*—2. The quarry of a hawk all torn.

Pelt (pelt), *v.t.* [Probably a contr. of *pellet.*] 1. To strike or assail with something thrown, driven, or falling; as, to *pelt* with stones; *pelted* with hail.

The chidden billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To drive by throwing something.

Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

3. To throw; to cast; to hurl. 'My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plied.' *Dryden.*

Pelt (pelt), *v.i.* 1. To throw missiles. 'Do *pelt* so fast at one another's pate.' *Shak.*—2.† To throw out words; to use abusive language; to curse. 'Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.' *Shak.*

Pelt (pelt), *n.* [See the verb.] A blow or stroke from something thrown. 'George hit the dragon such a *pelt*.' *Percy Reliq.*—2.† Rage; anger; passion.

Put her ladyship into a horrid *pelt*,
And made her rail at me. *E. Filmer.*

Pelta (pel'ta), *n.* [L., a shield.] 1. Among the Romans, a small, light, and manageable buckler.—2. In *bot.* a term used in describing lichens, to denote a flat shield without any elevated rim, as in the genus Peltidea; also, a bract attached by its middle, as in peppers.

Peltate Leaf.

Peltate, Peltated (pel'-tāt, pel'tāt-ed), *a.* [L. *pelta*, a target.] Shield-shaped; in *bot.* fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin; having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the centre; as, a *peltate* leaf.

Peltately (pel'tāt-li), *adv.* In a peltate manner.

Peltatifid (pel-tat'i-fid), *a.* In *bot.* peltate and cut into subdivisions. *Lindley.*

Pelter (pel'tėr), *n.* One who or that which pelts.

Pelter† (pel'tėr), *n.* [Allied to *paltry;* comp. *pelting.*] A pinchpenny; a mean sordid person.

Yea, let such *pelters* prate, St. Needham be their speed,
We need no text to answer them but this, the Lord hath neede. *Gascoigne.*

Peltidea (pel-ti'dē-a), *n.* [Gr. *peltē*, a target, and *eidos*, resemblance; form of the shields.] A genus of lichens. *P. canina* is the dog-lichen, or ground-liverwort. *P. aphthosa* is the thrush-lichen, which is purgative and anthelmintic.

Peltiform (pel'ti-form), *a.* [L. *pelta*, a target, a shield, and *forma*, shape.] Shield-shaped, with the outline nearly circular. *Henslow.*

Peltinerved (pel'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [L. *pelta*, a target, and E. *nerve*.] In *bot.* applied to a leaf having nerves radiating from a point at or near the centre.

Pelting† (pelt'ing), *a.* [Allied to *paltry.*] Mean; paltry. *Shak.; Beau. & Fl.*

Pelt-monger (pelt'mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

Peltocaris (pel-tō-kā'ris), *n.* [Gr. *peltē*, a small shield, and *karis*, a shrimp.] A genus of leaf-footed bivalve crustaceans, round and shield-shaped, occurring in the lower Silurian.

Pelt-rot (pelt'rot), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare; hence it is sometimes called the *naked disease.*

Peltry (pel'tri), *n.* [Fr. *pelleterie*, peltry, furriery, from L. *pellis*, a skin.] Pelts collectively: usually applied to the skins of wild animals found in high northern latitudes, when in the raw state. When the inner side has been tanned, they are called *furs*. 'The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*.' *Smollett.*

Peltry-ware† (pel'tri-wār), *n.* Peltry. *Berners.*

Pelt-wool (pelt'wul), *n.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

Pelvic (pel'vik), *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvimeter (pel-vim'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the pelvis.

Pelvis (pel'vis), *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) the cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, os coccygis, and ossa innominata, constituting the bony framework of the lower part of the abdomen. (*b*) The cavity of the kidney into which the urine passes from the excretory tubuli.—2. Applied, from analogy, to the basal portion of the cup (calyx) of crinoids.

Pemmican (pem'i-kan), *n.* [North Amer. Indian term.] Originally, a North American Indian preparation consisting of the lean portions of venison dried by the sun or wind, and then pounded into a paste, and tightly pressed into cakes; sometimes a few service-berries are added to improve the flavour. Pemmican made chiefly of beef was introduced into the British navy victualling yards in order to supply the arctic expeditions with an easily preserved food, which would keep for a long time, containing the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space.

Pemphigus (pem'fi-gus), *n.* [Gr. *pemphix*, *pemphigos*, a bubble.] A disease of the skin, consisting of eruptions of various sizes, from

a pea to a walnut, and mostly attended by fever. Called also *Pompholyx*.

Pen (pen), *n.* [O.Fr. *penne, pene*, a pen, a feather, from L. *penna*, a feather. *Penna* is for *pesna*, which is from root *pet*, seen in Gr. *petomai*, Skr. *pet*, to fly, the root of E. *feather*. See FEATHER.] 1.† A feather; a quill or large feather. 'The proud peacock, overcharged with *pens*.' *B. Jonson.*

They summ'd their *pens*; and soaring the air sublime,
With clang despised the ground. *Milton.*

2. An instrument used for writing by means of a fluid ink; formerly almost wholly made of the quill of some large bird, but now commonly of metal. Steel pens have greatly superseded all other forms. Pens are also manufactured of other substances, such as silver, platinum, and aluminium bronze, tipped with a native alloy of osmium and iridium. Gold pens possess the advantage of being incorrodible by ink, besides having a fine, quill-like flexibility, and when similarly tipped with osmiridium are exceedingly durable.—*Bow pen.* See BOW-PEN.—*Drawing pen.* See DRAWING-PEN.—*Fountain pen.* See FOUNTAIN-PEN.—3. One who uses a pen; a writer; a penman. 'As for those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons.' *Fuller.*—4. Style or quality of writing.—5. The internal horny skeleton of the cuttle-fish, consisting of a median shaft and of two lateral wings. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pen (pen), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *penned*; ppr. *penning*. To write; to compose and commit to paper.

A clerk foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who *pens* a stanza when he should engross. *Pope.*

Pen (pen), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *penned* or *pent*; ppr. *penning*. [O.E. *pinne*, to bolt; A. Sax. *onpinnian*, to bolt in; L.G. *pinnen, pennen*, to shut, to bolt; D. *pen*, a pin, a peg; comp. *pin, pinfold, pound*.] To shut in a pen; to encage; to confine in a small inclosure or narrow place; to coop up. 'In his chamber *pens* himself.' *Shak.* 'Where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve.' *Milton.*

He *pens* her piteous clamours in her head. *Shak.*

Pen (pen), *n.* A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, &c.; a fold; a sty; a coop. 'She in *pens* his flocks will fold.' *Dryden.*

Penal (pē'nal), *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, from L. *pœnālis*, from *pœna*, pain, punishment, expiation. See PAIN.] 1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offences. 'The terror of any *penal* law.' *South.*—2. Inflicting punishment. 'Adamantine chains and *penal* fire.' *Milton.*—3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as, a *penal* act or offence.—4. Used as a place of punishment; as, a *penal* settlement.—*Penal action*, in *Scots law*, an action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a *penal* nature; that is, when extraordinary damages, and reparation by way of penalty, are concluded for.—*Penal code*, a code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes.—*Penal irritancy*, in *Scots law*, the forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty; as, the *irritancy* of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for a certain specified time.—*Penal laws*, those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it.—*Penal servitude*, a species of punishment in British criminal law introduced in 1853 in lieu of transportation, consisting in imprisonment for a series of years, varying with the magnitude of the crime, with hard labour, at any of the penal establishments in Great Britain or in any of the British dominions beyond seas.—*Penal statutes*, those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for an offence committed.—*Penal sum*, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled. If the bond be for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

Penality (pē-nal'i-ti), *n.* The quality or character of being penal; liableness to punishment; criminality. *Sir T. Browne.*

Penally (pē'nal-li), *adv.* In a penal manner.

Penalogist (pē-nal'ō-jist), *n.* [*Penal*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] One who studies the various kinds of punishment as awarded to criminals, with the view to their reformation. *Stormonth.*

Penalty (pen'al-ti), *n.* [L.L. *penalitas*, from L. *pœna*. See PENAL.] 1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass as a punishment; penal retribution.—2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfilment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as, the *penalty* stipulated in a bond. 'The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond.' *Shak.*—3. Money recoverable by virtue of a penal statute; a fine; a mulct.—*Pains and penalties.* See under PAIN.

Penance (pen'ans), *n.* [O.Fr. *penance, peneance*, O.It. *penanza*, from L. *pœnitentia*, repentance, regret, from *pœna*, pain, punishment, expiation.] 1. An ecclesiastical censure or punishment imposed by the ecclesiastical law for the purgation or correction of the soul of an offender; or the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence, such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, hair shirts, &c. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* penance is one of the sacraments, and implies contrition, confession, and satisfaction, and is followed by absolution.

They have conceived the rule of the Almighty to be like the rule of one of themselves. They have fancied that they could bribe or appease Him—tempt Him by *penance* or pious offering to suspend or turn aside his displeasure. *Froude.*

2.† Repentance.

Penance is a turning from sin unto God, a waking up from this sleep, of which St. Paul speaketh here. *Latimer.*

3.† Pain; sorrow. 'Thraldom to our bodies and *penance*.' *Chaucer.*

Penanced (pen'anst), *a.* Having suffered penance; condemned to undergo penance.

She seemed at once some *penanc'd* lady elf,
Some demon's mistress, or the demon's self. *Keats.*

Penanceless (pen'ans-les), *a.* Free from penance; not having undergone penance.

Pen-and-ink (pen'and-ingk), *a.* 1. Literary; in writing. 'The last blow struck in the *pen-and-ink* war.' *Craik.*—2. Applied to a drawing, sketch, or outline made with a pen and ink.

Penang-lawyer (pā-nang'-lą-yėr), *n.* A walking-stick made from the stem of a palm (*Licuala acutifida*) imported from Penang: said to have been so called because frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

Penannular (pen-an'nū-lėr), *a.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *annulus*, a ring.] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring.

Penant,† *n.* A person doing penance. *Chaucer.*

Penashe † (pen-ash'), *n.* Same as *Panache*. 'The tail is worn by children for a *penashe*.' *Sir P. Wyche.*

Penates (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., from root of *penitus*, within.] The household gods of the ancient Romans who presided over families, and were worshipped in the interior of each dwelling. They included the lares. See LAR.

Pen-case (pen'kās), *n.* A case or holder for a pen.

Pence (pens), *n.* The plural of *penny*; money in general.

That eternal want of *pence*
Which vexes public men. *Tennyson.*

Pencel (pen'sel), *n.* [Contr. of *pennoncel*.] Same as *Pennoncel*.

Penchant (pāṅ-shāṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *pencher*, to incline.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias; as, to have a *penchant* for art. *Eclec. Rev.*

Penchute (pen'shūt), *n.* [*Pen* (perhaps for Fr. *pente*, a slope), and Fr. *chute*, a fall.] A trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

Pencil (pen'sil), *n.* [O.Fr. *pincel*, Mod.Fr. *pinceau*, a hair-pencil, a brush; from L. *penicellus*, a brush, dim. of *penis*, a tail; L.L. *pinsellus*. The modern sense and form of *pencil* has been influenced by the L. *penna*, a feather.] 1. A small delicate brush used by painters for laying on their pigments. The hairs employed in the manufacture of pencils are chiefly those of the camel, badger, sable, mink, fitch, goat, and the bristles of hogs; and the art of making them requires that these hairs shall be tied up in cylindrical bundles so nicely arranged that all their naturally fine points shall be in one direction, and that the central one shall project the farthest, and the others in succession shall recede, so that the whole shall form a smooth cone, the apex of which is a sharp point.

(The poetry) of Dante is picturesque indeed beyond any that ever was written. Its effect approaches to that produced by the *pencil* and the chisel. *Macaulay.*

2. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, coloured chalk, or the like, and pointed at the end; or a thin strip of such substance inclosed in a cylinder of soft wood or in a metal case.—*Slate pencil*, a small rounded stick of slate, for writing on slates.—3. Capacity of describing; style.

His descriptions are vivid and animated; circumstantial, but not to feebleness; his characters are drawn with a strong *pencil*. *Hallam.*

4. In *optics*, an aggregate or collection of rays of light which converge to or diverge from the same point. In *geom.* a *pencil* of lines is a number of lines which meet in one point.

Pencil (pen'sil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pencilled*; ppr. *pencilling*. To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. 'Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs.' *W. Harte.*

Pencilled (pen'sild), *p.* and *a.* 1. Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil. '*Pencill'd* pensiveness and colour'd sorrow.' *Shak.*—2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.—3. Marked with fine lines, as if with a pencil; delicately marked: said of certain flowers, as the pansy, of feathers, &c.

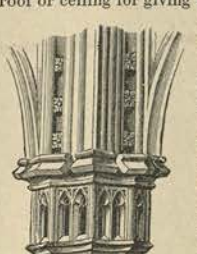
Pencraft (pen'kraft), *n.* 1. Penmanship; chirography.—2. Authorship; the art of composing or writing. *C. Reade.*

Pen-cutter (pen'kut-ėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

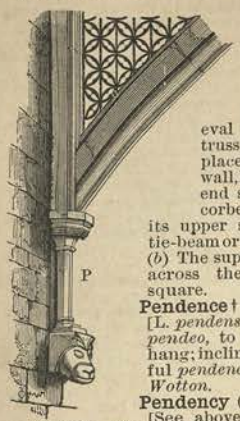
Pend (pend), *n.* In Scotland, an arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into a lane or open area.

Pend (pend), *n.* An Eastern name for oil-cake; penock.

Pendant (pen'dant), *n.* [Fr. *pendant*, hanging, what hangs, a fellow or counterpart, from *pendre*, L. *pendeo*, to hang, which, with the allied *pendo*, to weigh, appears in a number of English words, such as *pensile, depend, impend, expend, compensation, compendium*, &c.] 1. Anything hanging down by way of ornament, as a piece of jewelry hanging at the ear, an ear-ring, a locket or other ornament hanging from a necklace or watch-chain.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) a flag borne at the mast-head of certain ships. They are of two kinds—the *long pendant* and the *broad pendant*. The former is a very long, narrow, tapering flag, and in the royal navy is borne of two colours, one white, with a red cross on the part next the mast; the other blue, with a red cross on a white ground in the part next the mast. The white pendant is borne at the mast-head of all her majesty's ships in commission when not otherwise distinguished by a flag or broad pendant. The blue pendant is worn at the mast-head of all armed vessels in the employ of the government of a British colony. The broad pendant or burgee is a flag tapering slightly, and of a swallow-tail shape at the fly. It is white, with the red St. George's cross, and is flown only by a commodore or the senior officer of a squadron to distinguish his ship. If used by a commodore of the first class it is flown at the maintop-gallant mast-head. Otherwise it is flown at the foretop-gallant mast-head. (*b*) A strop of rope fitted at one end to a mast-head or elsewhere, with a hook, thimble, or block at the other end for a brace to reeve through or to attach a tackle to. The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped.—3. An apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light by gas, generally branched and ornamented. 4. One of two pictures, statues, or groups of sculpture which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry.—5. An appendix or addition. 'This work and its *pendant* the Tales and Popular Fictions.' *Keightley.* 6.† A pendulum. *Sir K. Digby.*—7. In *arch.* a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture, more particularly in late Gothic


Pendant, Crosby Hall, London.

work. In the vaulted roofs pendants are formed of stone and generally richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood variously decorated with carving. [In this sense written also *Pendent.*]—*Pendant post*, (*a*) in a mediæval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a corbel or capital, and its upper supporting the tie-beam or hammer-beam. (*b*) The support of an arch across the angles of a square.



P, Pendant Post (fourteenth century), Raunds Church, Northainptonshire.

Pendence† (pen'dens), *n.* [L. *pendens*, hanging, from *pendeo*, to hang.] Slope; hang; inclination. 'A graceful *pendence* of slopeness.' *Wotton.*

Pendency (pen'den-si), *n.* [See above.] 1. State of being suspended; an impending or hanging *Roget.* 2. The state of being undecided; state of being in continuance; as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition. *Ayliffe.*

Pendent (pen'dent), *a.* [L. *pendens, pendentis*, hanging, from *pendeo*, to hang. See PENDANT.] 1. Hanging; suspended; pendulous. 'With ribands *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head.' *Shak.*—2. Jutting over; overhanging; projecting; as, a *pendent* rock.—*Pendent leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf directed downwards.

Pendent (pen'dent), *n.* See PENDANT.

Pendente lite (pen-den'tē lī'tē). [L.] Pending the suit or action.

Pendentive (pen-den'tiv), *n.* [Fr. *pendentif*, from L. *pendeo*, to hang.] In *arch.* the portion of a dome-shaped vault which descends into a corner of an angular building when a ceiling of this kind is placed over a straight-sided area; in Gothic architecture, the portion of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or impost, and bounded by the ridges or apices of the longitudinal and transverse vaults. In ceilings of this kind, as will be seen from the cut, the ribs of the

Pendentive Roof, Salisbury Cathedral.
a a a, Pendentives.

vaults become united at the impost of each pendentive.—*Pendentive bracketing*, the coved bracketing springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse.—*Pendentive cradling*, the timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in pendentives.

Pendently (pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.

Pendice† (pen'dis), *n.* 1. A sloping roof; a pentice.—2. A pent-house. *Fairfax.*

Pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* [From L. *pendeo*, to hang down.] 1. A pendant; an appendage. 2. [Scotch.] (*a*) A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or let separately by the owner; a croft. (*b*) One church dependent on another. (*c*) An inferior member of certain trades incorporations.

Pendicler (pen'di-klér), *n.* One who cultivates a pendicle or croft; an inferior or small tenant. [Scotch.]

Pending (pend'ing), *p.* and *a.* [L. *pendeo*, to hang.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated; as, a *pending* suit.

Pending (pend'ing), *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; during; as, *pending* the suit; *pending* the negotiation.

> Its tenant still remained in possession, *pending* the commencement of active building operations. *Dickens.*

Pendragon (pen-dra'gon), *n.* [W. *pen*, a head, and *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader; a generalissimo; a chief king. The title was anciently conferred on British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power. 'The dread *pendragon*, Britain's king of kings.' *Tennyson.*

Pendragonship (pen-dra'gon-ship), *n.* The state, condition, or power of a pendragon. *Tennyson.*

Pendro (pen'drō), *n.* A disease in sheep.

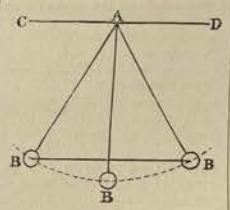
Pendule (pen'dūl), *n.* A pendulum. *Evelyn.*

Pendulosity† (pen-dū-los'i-ti), *n.* The state of being pendulous; hanging; suspension. *Sir T. Browne.*

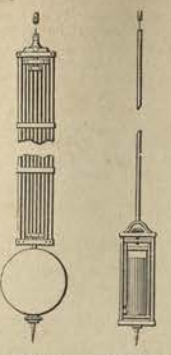
Pendulous (pen'dū-lus), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang.] 1. Supported from a fixed point above; hanging so as to swing freely; loosely pendent; hanging; swinging. 'The *pendulous* skirts of these aerial curtains.' *De Quincey.*—2.† Swinging from one side to another; doubtful; wavering. 'A *pendulous* state of mind.' *Atterbury.*

Pendulousness (pen'dū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being pendulous, or hanging and swinging.

Pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* [Lit. what hangs down, from L. *pendulus*, hanging down, from *pendeo*, to hang. See PENDANT.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum. The time occupied by each oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. The point A, about which the pendulum A B moves, is called the *point of suspension* or *centre of motion*, the line C D, parallel to the horizon, is the *axis of oscillation*, and the arc B B B is called the *arc of vibration*. Pendulums receive different denominations, according to the materials of which they are composed, or the purposes they are intended to answer. A single weight attached by a string, &c., is called a *simple* pendulum; but the common clock pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material called a *bob* attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various contrivances, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *gridiron pendulum*, the *mercurial pendulum*, the *lever pendulum*, &c. The *gridiron pendulum* is composed of any odd number of rods, so connected that the expansion or contraction of the one set of them is counteracted by that of the other. The *mercurial pendulum* consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the centre of oscillation remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and *vice versâ*. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums, with wheel-work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air, and when the pendulum is so adjusted as to beat or vibrate 60×60=3600



times in an hour, it is called a *seconds pendulum*. The length of such a pendulum in the latitude of London, and at the level of the sea, is 39⅛ inches nearly, or more accurately 39·1393 inches; but as the force of gravity diminishes towards the equator and increases towards the poles, owing to the figure of the earth, the seconds pendulum must be shortened in lower latitudes and lengthened in higher. The length of a pendulum is the distance between the point of suspension and the centre of oscillation. (See CENTRE.) Besides its use as a regulator of clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative force of gravity at different places, and also to determine the exact figure of the earth.


Gridiron Pendulum. Mercurial Pendulum.

Peneian (pe-nī'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the river *Peneius*, which runs through the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly. 'The long divine *Peneian* pass.' *Tennyson.*

Penelope (pē-nel'ō-pe), *n.* A genus of gallinaceous birds inhabiting the New World. *P. cristata* (the guan) is found in a wild state in Guiana and Brazil, and resembles the curassows both in appearance and habits. Its length is about 30 inches, the tail measuring 13 or 14 inches. The upper parts of the body are dusky black or bronze, glossed with green, a black stripe passing from the under part of the bill backwards and surrounding the ear; the fore part of the neck and breast are spotted with white, and the belly, legs, lower part of the back, and tail-covers, are reddish.

Penetrability (pen'e-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body. 'There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability.' *Cheyne.*

Penetrable (pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* [Fr. *pénétrable*, L. *penetrabilis*. See PENETRATE.] 1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

> Let him try (for that's allowed) thy dart,
> And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

> I am not made of stone,
> But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shak.*

Penetrableness (pen'e-tra-bl-nes), *n.* State of being penetrable; penetrability.

Penetrably (pen'e-tra-bli), *adv.* In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrable.

Penetrail† (pen'e-trāl), *n.* [L. *penetralia*, interior.] Interior parts. *Harvey.*

Penetralia (pen'e-trā"li-a), *n. pl.* [L., from *penetralis*, penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] 1. The interior parts of anything; specifically, the inner parts of a building, as a temple or palace; a sanctuary, especially the sanctuary of the Penates.—2. Hidden things; secrets.

Penetrance (pen'e-trans), *n.* Same as *Penetrancy.*

Penetrancy (pen'e-tran-si), *n.* [L. *penetrans.*] The quality of being penetrant; power of entering or piercing.

> The subtility, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray.*

Penetrant (pen'e-trant), *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce; making way inwards; subtle. 'Food . . . subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*.' *Ray.* '*Penetrant* and powerful arguments.' *Boyle.*

Penetrate (pen'e-trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *penetrated*; ppr. *penetrating*. [L. *penetro, penetratum*, to penetrate; root *pen*, expressing the idea of entering, whence L. *penitus*, inward, *penetralia*, inward parts, *Penates*, &c.] 1. To enter or pierce; to make way into the interior of; as, a sword or dart *penetrates* the body; oil *penetrates* wood.—2. To pass into or affect the mind of; to cause to feel; to make sensible; to touch; as, I am *penetrated* with a lively sense of your generosity. 'Could *penetrate* her uncompassionate sire.' *Shak.*—3. To pierce into by the intellect; to arrive at the inner con-

tents or meaning of; to understand; as, to *penetrate* the meaning or design of anything.

Penetrate (pen'e-trāt), *v.i.* 1. To enter into or pierce anything; to pass; to make way. 'Born where heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate*.' *Pope.*—2. To see into something intellectually.

Penetrating (pen'e-trāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtle; as, oil is a *penetrating* substance.—2. Acute; discerning; quick to understand; as, a *penetrating* mind. 'Men of the largest sense, of the most *penetrating* insight.' *Craik.*

Penetratingly (pen'e-trāt-ing-li), *adv.* In a penetrating manner; piercingly; discerningly; acutely. *Wright.*

Penetration (pen-e-trā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of penetrating or entering a body; the entry of one solid body into another by means of force.—2. A seeing into something obscure or difficult; as, a *penetration* into the difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*—3. Discernment; mental acuteness; sagacity; as, a man of great or nice *penetration*. *Sterne.*—SYN. Acuteness, sagacity, sagaciousness, sharpness, discernment, discrimination.

Penetrative (pen'e-trāt-iv), *a.* 1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross nor too *penetrative*. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. '*Penetrative* wisdom.' *Swift.*—3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind. '*Penetrative* shame.' *Shak.*

Penetrativeness (pen'e-trāt-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

Pen-fish (pen'fish), *n.* Same as *Calamary.*

Penfold (pen'fōld), *n.* Same as *Pinfold.*

Penguin (pen'gwin), *n.* [Also spelled *pinguin*, and probably a corruption of *penwing* or *pinwing*, provincial terms for the pinion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name meant originally a bird that had undergone the operation of *pinioning* or *pinwinging*, that is, having the outer joint of the wing removed, or the quills plucked out. Prov. E. *pin-wing*, is equivalent to *pen*-wing or the part of the wing that carries the *pens* or quills. The name seems to have been originally given to the great auk from its rudimentary wings, being afterwards transferred to the penguins.] 1. A common name for natatorial or swimming birds of the genus Aptenodytes, family Aptenodytidæ or Spheniscidæ, allied to the auks and guillemots. The wings are rudimentary, destitute of quill-feathers, and covered with a scaly skin; they are useless as organs of flight, but are effective aids in diving and swimming, and on land are often used in the manner of fore-legs. The leg are placed at the hinder extremity of the body, and the birds assume an erect attitude when on land; the toes are completely webbed. The body is covered with short close-set feathers; the neck is moderately long; the head small; the bill of moderate length; the tail short. There are many species, which inhabit chiefly high southern latitudes, congregating sometimes in colonies of from 30,000 to 40,000. They lay but a single egg and make no nest. The young are considered good eating. Cuttle-fish and other Cephalopoda form a great part of their food. The king penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*), shown above, is a rather large bird, being about 3 feet in length.—2. A species of West Indian fruit, whose sharp acid juice is sometimes put into punch, and also converted into a kind of wine.

King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*)

Penguinery (pen-gwin'ér-i), *n.* A colony of penguins. *Fitzroy.*

Pen-gun (pen'gun), *n.* A pop-gun. [Scotch.]

Penholder (pen'hōld-ér), *n.* The stalk and attached appliance for holding pen-points.

Penhouse† (pen'hous), *n.* An out-building; a shed; a penthouse.

Penible, † *a.* [Fr.] 1. Industrious; painstaking. *Chaucer.*—2. Painful. *Lydgate.*

Penicil (pen'i-sil), *n.* [L. *penicillus.* See PENCIL.] A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Penicillate, Penicillated (pen-i-sil'āt, pen-i-sil'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.] In *bot.* having the form of a pencil; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres. In *zool.* a term applied to a part that supports one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.

Penicillium (pen-i-sil'i-um), *n.* [From L. *penicillum*, a painter's pencil, alluding to the form of the filaments.] A genus of fungous plants found on decaying bodies and in fluids in a state of acetification. *P. glaucum* is the ultimate state both of the vinegar-plant, the flocculent filaments of which form a close, tough, crust-like, or leathery web, and also of the yeast-plant, called in its first stage *Torula cerevisiæ.*

Peninsula (pe-nin'sū-la), *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a narrow neck or isthmus. This term when preceded by the definite article is frequently applied to Spain and Portugal.

Peninsular (pe-nin'sū-lèr), *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.—*Peninsular war*, the contest which was maintained in the beginning of the present century in Spain and Portugal by the British and native forces against the French.

Peninsulate (pe-nin'sū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peninsulated*; ppr. *peninsulating.* To encompass almost with water; to form into a peninsula.

South River *peninsulates* Castle Hill farm, and at high tides surrounds it. *Bentley.*

Penis (pē'nis), *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

Peniston (pen'i-ston), *n.* Same as *Pennistone.*

Penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* [Fr. *pénitence*, from L. *pœnitentia*, from *pœniteo*, to repent, from *pœna*, punishment, retribution; whence *pain, penal, punish. Penance* is a different form of the same word.] The state of being penitent; sorrow for the commission of sin or offences; repentance; contrition.

By penitence the Eternal's wrath's appeased. *Shak.*

SYN. Repentance, contrition, compunction, remorse.

Penitencer† (pen'i-ten-sèr), *n.* A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. *Chaucer.*

Penitency† (pen'i-ten-si), *n.* Penitence.

Penitent (pen'i-tent), *a.* [L. *pœnitens*, repenting, repentant. See PENITENCE.] 1. Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offences; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life.

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
Dryden.

2.† Doing penance; suffering. *Shak.*

But we, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are *penitent* for your default to-day. *Shak.*

Penitent (pen'i-tent), *n.* 1. One who repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 'I'll play the *penitent*.' *Shak.*—2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*—3. One under the direction of a confessor.—*Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts.—*Order of Penitents*, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans. The *Congregation of Penitents* at Paris was founded with a similar view.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *a.* [Fr. *pénitentiel.* See PENITENT.] Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as, *penitential* sorrow or tears.—*Penitential psalms*, the psalms numbered vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., cxliii. of the authorized version of the Bible, or vi., xxxi., xxxvii., l., ci., cxxix., cxlii. of the Vulgate.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *n.* 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.—2.† A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping. *Hudibras.*

Penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-li), *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.

Penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *a.* 1. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.—2. Expressive of contrition or penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.

Penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *n.* 1. One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon; Ayliffe.*—2. A penitent; one that does penance. 'To forsake the world and turn *penitentiaries*.' *Hammond.*—3. At the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c.—4. An officer in some Roman Catholic cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries.—5. In *monastic establishments*, a small building in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during divine service.—6. An institution for the reformation of prostitutes.—7. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation and compelled to labour.

Penitentiaryship (pen-i-ten'sha-ri-ship), *n.* The office of a penitentiary.

Penitently (pen'i-tent-li), *adv.* In a penitent manner; with penitence; with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin. *Shak; Bp. Hall.*

Penk (penk), *n.* A minnow. *Iz. Walton.*

Penknife (pen'nīf), *n.* A small pocket-knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill-pens.

Penman (pen'man), *n.* pl. **Penmen** (pen'men). 1. A man who professes or teaches the art of writing.—2. One who writes a good hand; a calligrapher.—3. An author; a writer; as, the sacred *penmen*. 'The *penmen* of them, not prophets, but evangelists.' *South.*

Penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.—2. Manner of writing; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

Pennached† (pen-nasht'), *a.* [Fr. *pennaché, panaché*, variegated, from *panache*, a plume of feathers, from L. *penna*, a feather.] Diversified with natural stripes of various colours, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses. *Evelyn.*

Pennage† (pen'āj), *n.* [From L. *penna*, a feather.] Plumage. *Holland.*

Pennal (pen'nal), *n.* [Lit. a pen-case, from L. *penna*, a pen.] A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany who were the fags of the elder students or schorists.

Pennalism (pen'nal-izm), *n.* A system of fagging once practised by the elder students on the freshmen in German Protestant universities. Pennalism was abolished in the latter end of the seventeenth century.

Pen-name (pen'nām), *n.* A name assumed by an author who wishes to conceal his real name; a *nom de plume. Bayard Taylor.*

Pennant (pen'ant), *n.* [Corrupted from *pendant*, a flag; or same as *pennon*, Fr. *pennon*, a small flag, with a redundant *t*, as in *tyrant.*] 1. A small flag; a pennon; specifically, a long narrow piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a ship of war. See PENDANT. 2. *Naut.* a tackle for hoisting goods on board a ship.

Pennate, Pennated (pen'āt, pen'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *pennatus*, winged, from *penna*, a feather.] In *bot.* same as *Pinnate.*

Pennatula (pen-nat'ū-la), *n.* [Mod. L. *pennatula*, a little pen, from *penna*, a feather, a pen.] A genus of cœlenterates, family Pennatulidæ, and order Alcyonaria, having a calcareous axis or stem, with a double set of branches extending in the same plane from both sides, like the vane of a quill; the sea-pens. These animals float in the waters of the sea or root in the sand.

Pennatulidæ (pen-na-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Cœlenterata, class Actinozoa, and order Alcyonaria, of which the sea-pen (Pennatula) is the type.

Penne† (pen), *n.* [See PEN.] A feather. *Spenser.*

Penner (pen'ér), *n.* 1. A writer.—2. A pen-case. [Local.]

Penniform (pen'i-form), *a.* [L. *penna*, a feather or quill, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a quill or feather; resembling a feather in form; in *anat.* a term applied

to muscles in which the fibres pass obliquely outwards on either side from a tendinous centre.

Pennigerous (pe-nij'ẽr-us), *a.* [*L. penna*, a feather, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing feathers or quills. *Kirby.*

Penniless (pen'ni-les), *a.* [From *penny.*] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor. 'Hungering, *penniless*, and far from home.' *Cowper.*

Pennilessness (pen'ni-les-nes), *n.* The state of being penniless or without money.

Penninerved (pen'i-nẽrvd), *a.* [*L. penna*, a feather, and E. *nerved.*] In *bot.* a term applied to leaves with a midrib branched on either side.

Pennistone (pen'ni-stōn), *n.* [From the village of *Penistone* in Yorkshire.] A coarse woollen stuff or frieze.

Pennon† (pen'on), *n.* A pinion. 'Fluttering his *pennons* vain.' *Milton.*

Pennon (pen'on), *n.* [Fr. *pennon*, a pennon, which Littré and Brachet derive from L. *penna*, a feather, a plume, a wing, and in late Latin, a pen.] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device; a pennant.

Pennoncel, Pennoncelle (pen'on-sel), *n.* [Dim. of *pennon.*] A small pennon; a little flag to ornament a lance or spear.

Penny (pen'ni), *n.* pl. **Pennies** or **Pence** (pen'niz, pens). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [A. Sax. *penig*, *pening*, a penny, a silver coin, a pound weight; a word which appears to have been borrowed into the Teutonic languages at a very early date, and considered by Pott and others to be probably of same origin as *pawn*, a pledge or earnest of a bargain: D. *penning*, Dan. *penge*, a coin, money; Icel. *penningr*, a coin, a part of an ounce; O.H.G. *pending*, G. *pfennig.*] 1. A bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are 12 in the shilling and 240 in the pound sterling. It is the radical denomination from which our coins are numbered, the halfpenny and farthing being fractions of a penny. In Scotland the value of the old penny was only $\frac{1}{12}$*d.* sterling, the pound being equal to 20*d.* sterling.—2. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum. 'I will not lend thee a *penny.*' *Shak.*—3. Money in general; as, a cheap *penny*worth. 'What *penny* hath Rome borne, what men provided.' *Shak.* Often in such phrases as to *turn an honest penny*, to make a little gain honestly.

Be sure to *turn the penny.* *Dryden.*

In the phrases *six-penny*, *eight-penny*, *ten-penny nails*, nails of such sizes that a thousand will weigh six, eight, or ten pounds, *penny* retains its old meaning of pound weight. See NAIL, in meaning 2.

Penny-a-liner (pen'ni-a-līn-ẽr), *n.* A term of contempt for those who furnish matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price. The penny-a-liners prepare paragraphs on their own account, and sell copies of the same paragraph to as many journals as will purchase them. Hence, any poor writer for hire.

Penny-cress (pen'ni-kres), *n.* A cruciferous British plant of the genus Thlaspi, the *T. arvense*, called also *Mithridate Mustard.* It grows to the height of from 10 to 12 inches, has bright green oblong leaves, which are toothed, and at the base arrow-shaped; the slender stems bear numerous minute white flowers, which are succeeded by very large orbicular pouches, rendering the plant conspicuous. It occurs as a weed in cornfields.

Penny-dog (pen'ni-dog), *n.* A kind of shark common on the south coast of Britain; the tope.

Penny-father† (pen'ni-fä-ŦHẽr), *n.* A parsimonious or penurious person; a niggard. *Sir T. More.*

Penny-gaff (pen'ni-gaf), *n.* A theatre of a very low class, for admission to which a penny or some such low sum is charged.

Penny-grass (pen'ni-gras), *n.* A plant, pennyroyal (which see).

Pennyroyal (pen'ni-roi-al), *n.* A British plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. Pulegium*, a trailing plant, with small smooth, ovate leaves. Its odour is less pungent than that of the other species, but it is used for the same purposes. The North American pennyroyal is the *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

Penny-wedding (pen'ni-wed-ing), *n.* A wedding where the guests contribute toward the expenses of the wedding entertainment, and frequently towards the household outfit of the wedded pair. 'A sort of *penny-wedding* . . . where all men contribute to the young folk's maintenance.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Pennyweight (pen'ni-wāt), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty pennyweights make an ounce troy.

Penny-wise (pen'ni-wīz), *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on unimportant occasions: generally used in the full phrase '*penny-wise* and pound-foolish.'

Be not *penny-wise*; riches have wings and fly away of themselves. *Bacon.*

Pennyworth (pen'ni-wẽrth), *n.* 1. As much as is bought for a penny.—2. Any purchase; anything bought or sold for money; a bargain. 'Though the *pennyworth* on his side be the worst.' *Shak.*

Though in purchase of church lands men have usually the cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bargains! *South.*

3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth. 4. A small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me. *Swift.*

Penock (pen'ok), *n.* A name given to oil-cake in the East. Called also *Pend.*

Penological (pē-no-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to penology; pertaining to public punishment.

Penology (pē-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *poinē*, L. *pœna*, retribution, punishment, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

Penon,† *n.* A pennon. *Chaucer.*

Penrack (pen'rak), *n.* A rack for holding pens when not in use.

Pens,† *n. pl.* Pence; pennies. *Chaucer.*

Pensa,† *n.* [L.] A wey of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.

Pensative† (pen'sa-tiv), *a.* Same as *Pensive. Shelton.*

Pensell,† *n.* See PENCEL. *Chaucer.*

Pensible† (pen'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being weighed; pensile. *Bacon.*

Pensifehead,† *n.* Pensiveness. *Chaucer.*

Pensil (pen'sil), *n.* A pencel (which see).

Pensils and pennons wide were flung,
To heaven the Border slogan rung,
'St. Mary for the young Buccleuch!' *Sir W. Scott.*

Pensile (pen'sīl), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang.] Hanging; suspended; hanging and swaying; pendulous. 'The bell when it is *pensile.*' *Bacon.* 'The long, *pensile* branches of the birches.' *Howitt.*

Pensileness (pen'sil-nes), *n.* The state of being pensile or hanging. 'The *pensileness* of the earth.' *Bacon.*

Pensility† (pen-sil'i-ti), *n.* The state of hanging loosely; pensileness. *Bacon.*

Pension (pen'shon), *n.* [Fr. *pension*, from L. *pensio*, *pensionis*, a paying, a payment, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay (whence *expend*, &c.), allied to *pendeo*, to hang (whence *pendent*, &c.).] 1. A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; periodical payment made to a person retired from service on account of age, disability, or the like; especially, a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, to the families of soldiers or sailors killed, to meritorious authors, artists, and the like.

'Tis no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my *pension* shall seem the more reasonable. *Shak.*

2. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithe.—3. An annual payment made by each member of the inns of court to the houses.—4. An assembly of the members of Gray's Inn to consult about the affairs of the society.—5. A boarding-house or boarding-school, especially on the Continent: in this sense pronounced pañ-sē-oñ, the term being French.—6.† Payment; a sum paid.

Pension (pen'shon), *v.t.* To grant a pension to; as, to *pension* soldiers; to *pension* an old servant.

Pensionary (pen'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. '*Pensionary* spies.' *Donne.*—2. Consisting in a pension; of the nature of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.

Pensionary (pen'shon-a-ri), *n.* 1. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company, or individual; a pensioner.—2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.—*Grand pensionary*, the first minister of the United Provinces of Holland under the old republican government.

Pensioner (pen'shon-ẽr), *n.* 1. One in receipt of a pension; one to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services.—2. One who receives an annual allowance for certain services.—3. A dependant on the bounty of another; a dependant in general. 'Dreams, the fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train.' *Milton.* 'Poor *pensioner* on the bounties of an hour.' *Young.*—4. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income; the same as a commoner at Oxford.—5. One of an honourable band of gentlemen who attend on the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of £150 and two horses. This band was instituted by Henry VII. This band is now called the Honourable Body of Gentlemen-at-arms.

Pension-writ (pen'shon-rit), *n.* In *law*, a process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court when he was in arrear for pensions, commons, or other duties. See PENSION.

Pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, from *penser*, to think or reflect, from *L. penso*, to weigh, to consider, a freq. from *pendo*, to weigh.] 1. Thoughtful; employed in serious thought or reflection; given to earnest musing: it often implies some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy.

Now, brother of Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you stand *pensive*, as half malcontent? *Shak.*
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers; *pensive* strains. *Prior.*

Pensived† (pen'sivd), *a.* Thought on or brooded over. '*Pensived* and subdued desires.' *Shak.*

Pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a pensive manner; with thoughtfulness; with seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

Pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits. 'Cold despair, and gnawing *pensiveness.*' *Herbert.*

Pen-slides (pen'slīdz), *n. pl.* An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

Penstock (pen'stok), *n.* [*Pen*, an inclosure, and *stock.*] 1. A trough, tube, or conduit of boards, used chiefly for conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, for emptying a pond or the like, and furnished with a flood-gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure.—2. The sluice by which the water supplying a water-wheel is regulated in the immediate vicinity of the wheel.—3. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

Pensy, Pensie (pen'si), *a.* [Fr. *pensif.* See PENSIVE.] Proud and conceited; spruce. [Scotch.]

Pent (pent), pp. of *pen.* Penned or shut up; closely confined.

Here in the body *pent*,
Absent from him I roam. *James Montgomery.*

Pent Greek patriotism slumbered for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation war of 1821–5. *Prof. Blackie.*

Pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sū-lẽr), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *capsular.*] In *bot.* having five capsules or seed-vessels.

Pentacerotidæ (pen'ta-se-rot''i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of star-fishes characterized by a body supported by roundish or elongated pieces, covered with a smooth or granular skin, pierced with minute pores between the tubercles.

Pentachord (pen'ta-kord), *n.* [Gr. *pentachordos*, five-stringed, from *pente*, five, and *chordē*, a string, a chord.] 1. An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings. 2. An order or system of five sounds.

Pentacle (pen'ta-kl), *n.* [L.L. *pentaculum*, from Gr. *pente*, five.] A figure consisting of five straight lines crossing and joined so as to form a five-pointed star. It was a symbol among the Gnostics, and was employed with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages.

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's sculls,
Their ravens' wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters. *B. Jonson.*

Pentacoccous (pen-ta-kok'us), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *coccus*, a berry.] In *bot.* having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentacrinite (pen-tak'rin-īt), *n.* An echinoderm of the genus Pentacrinus.

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'rin-us), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *krinon*, a lily.] A genus of echinoderms, comprehending those in which the animal consists of a jointed flexible column fixed at the base, and supporting on its free extremity a concave or spherical disc or body, terminating in five dichotomizing jointed cylindrical arms. Most of the species are extinct. Fossil pentacrinites abound in all strata from the Silurian to the present day. There are two species that still exist: *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ*, found at the bottom of deep seas in the West Indies; and *Pentacrinus europæus*, found on the coast of Ireland attached to different kinds of Sertularia and Flustraceæ. The rosy feather-stars (Comatula) belong to this group, which is now named Crinoidea.

Pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *acrostic*.] Containing five acrostics of the same name.

Pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik), *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse.

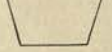
Pentad (pen'tad), *n.* [Gr. *pentas*, the number five.] In *chem.* an element one atom of which will combine with five atoms of a monad.

Pentadactyl, Pentadactylous (pen-ta-dak'til, pen-ta-dak'til-us), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *daktylos*, finger.] Having five fingers or toes, or five parts or appendages resembling fingers or toes.

Pentadesma (pen-ta-des'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *desma*, a bond, a fetter, the stamens forming five bundles.] The generic name of a large glabrous tree found in Sierra Leone, called the butter-and-tallow tree, on account of a fatty substance which is obtained from it. It has an ovate fleshy fruit about the size of a citron, and its stamens are collected into five parcels, whence its botanical name. It has leathery leaves and large red terminal solitary flowers. *P. butyracea* is the only species. It belongs to the nat. order Guttiferæ.

Pentafid (pen'ta-fid), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *findo, fidi*, to split.] In *bot.* cleft or divided into five.

Pentaglot (pen'ta-glot), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *glōtta*, a tongue.] A work in five different languages.



Pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gōnia*, a corner.] 1. In *geom.* a figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal it is a *regular* pentagon; otherwise, *irregular*.—2. In *fort.* a fort with five bastions.

Pentagonal (pen-tag'on-al), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

Pentagonally (pen-tag'on-al-li), *adv.* With five angles.

Pentagonous (pen-tag'on-us), *a.* Same as *Pentagonal*.

Pentagram (pen'ta-gram), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *grammē*, a line, from *graphō*, to write.] A pentacle (which see). 'Some figure like a wizard's *pentagram*.' *Tennyson*.

Pentagraph (pen'ta-graf), *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

Pentagraphic, Pentagraphical (pen-ta-graf'ik, pen-ta-graf'ik-al), *a.* See PANTOGRAPHIC.

Pentagyn (pen'ta-jin), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant having five styles. Pentagyns (L. *pentagynia*) form an order in the fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth classes in the Linnæan system, containing those plants that have five pistils.

Pentagynian (pen-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* Same as *Pentagynous*.

Pentagynous (pen-taj'in-us), *a.* In *bot.* having five styles.

Pentahedral, Pentahedrous (pen-ta-hē'dral, pen-ta-hē'drus), *a.* Having five equal sides.

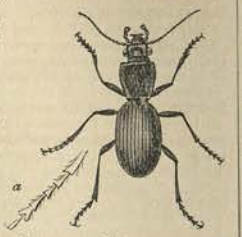
Pentahedrical (pen-ta-hed'rik-al), *a.* Pentahedral. [Rare.]

Pentahedron (pen-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, a side or base.] A figure having five equal sides.

Pentahexahedral (pen-ta-heks'a-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base, a side.] In *crystal.* exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

Pentail (pen'tāl), *n.* A somewhat rat-like animal inhabiting Borneo, so called from the character of its tail. See PTILOCERCUS.

Pentamera (pen-tam'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part.] One of the primary sections into which coleopterous insects are divided by Latreille, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. This number is not constant. The section is the largest of the Coleoptera, and includes the carnivorous forms.



Pentamera—*Pelicium cyanipes*. *a*, Tarsus magnified.

Pentameran (pen-tam'ėr-an), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the section Pentamera.

Pentamerous (pen-tam'ėr-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Pentamera.—2. In *bot.* having five parts.

Pentameter (pen-tam'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.] In *pros.* a verse of five feet; a variety of verse belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last anapests. A pentameter verse, subjoined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called the elegiac measure.

Pentameter (pen-tam'et-ėr), *a.* Having five metrical feet; as, a *pentameter* verse.

Pentamyron (pen-tam'i-ron), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *myron*, ointment.] In *med.* an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsum, and nard ointment. *Dunglison*.

Pentander (pen-tan'dėr), *n.* A plant of the class Pentandria.

Pentandria (pen-tan'dri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] The

Pentandria—*Hottonia palustris*.

fifth class of plants in the Linnæan system, consisting of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentandrian (pen-tan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *Pentandrous*.

Pentandrous (pen-tan'drus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentangle† (pent'ang-gl), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *angle*.] A pentagon. *Sir T. Browne*.

Pentangular (pen-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *angular*.] Having five corners or angles.

Pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having five petals.

Pentapharmacon (pen-ta-fär'ma-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *pharmakon*, a drug.] In *med.* any medicine composed of five ingredients. *Dunglison*.

Pentaphylloidal (pen'ta-fil-loid"al), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* appearing to have five leaves; resembling five leaves. The Placentæ are all ornamented with a *pentaphylloidal* flower.

Pentaphyllous (pen-taf'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having five leaves.

Pentapody (pen-tap'o-di), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *pros.* a measure or series of five feet.

Pentaptote (pent'ap-tōt), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *ptōtos*, fallen, declined, from *piptō*, to fall.] In *gram.* a noun having five cases.

Pentaptych (pent'ap-tik), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *ptychē*, a fold, a leaf.] An altar-piece consisting of a central portion and double-folding wings on each side. *Fairholt*.

Pentarchy (pen'tär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *archē*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentasepalous (pen-ta-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and E. *sepal*.] In *bot.* having five sepals.

Pentaspast (pen'ta-spast), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *spaō*, to draw.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson*.

Pentaspermous (pen-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *sperma*, a seed.] In *bot.* containing five seeds.

Pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *stichos*, a verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pentastyle (pen'ta-stil), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* an edifice having five columns in front; having five columns.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book or composition.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentateuchal (pen-ta-tū'kal), *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch.

Pentavalent (pent'a-vā-lent), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be able, to be of value.] In *chem.* a term applied to an element or compound radicle which enters into combination with a monad element or group in the proportion of 1 atom to 5. Thus in the case of phosphoric pentachloride (PCl_5) phosphorus is said to be pentavalent because 1 atom of phosphorus unites with 5 atoms of chlorine.

Penteconter (pen'tē-kon-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *pentēkontoros (naus)*, from *pentēkonta*, fifty.] A Grecian ship of burden with fifty oars.

Pentecost (pen'tē-kost), *n.* [Gr. *pentēkostē (hēmera)*, the fiftieth (day), from *pentēkonta*, fifty, from *pente*, five.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the feast of weeks, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first-fruits of their harvests; also that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt.—2. Whitsunday, a solemn feast of the Christian church, which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter. It is held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. Acts ii.

Pentecostal (pen-tē-kos'tal), *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

Pentecostal (pen-tē-kos'tal), *n.* An oblation formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

Pentecoster (pen'tē-kos-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *pentēkostēr*, from *pentēkonta*, fifty, from *pente*, five.] A commander of fifty men in ancient Greece. *Mitford*.

Pentecostys (pen'tē-kos-tis), *n.* [Gr. See PENTECOSTER.] In ancient Greece, a body of fifty soldiers. *Mitford*.

Pentegraph (pen'tē-graf), *n.* Same as *Pantograph*.

Pentelic, Pentelican (pen-tel'ik, pen-tel'ik-an), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from Mount *Pentelicus*, near Athens; a term applied to a variety of marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer grained. The Parthenon, Propylæum, the Hippodrome, and other Athenian monuments were built of it, and fine specimens of it may be seen among the Elgin collection in the British Museum.

Penthouse (pent'hous), *n.* [Corrupted from *pentice* (which see).] 1. A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building. 'The *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand.' *Shak.*—2. Anything re-

sembling a penthouse or occupying the same relative position with regard to something else. 'Under the *penthouse* of his eye.' *Sir W. Scott.* Sometimes used adjectively. 'My *penthouse* eyebrows, and my shaggy beard.' *Dryden.*

Pentice (pen'tis), *n.* [Fr. *appentis*, a penthouse—*ap* (for L. *ad*, to), and *pente*, a sloping, from L. *pendeo*, to hang, as *vente*, sale, from *vendo*, to sell.] A sloping roof; a penthouse.

Pentile (pen'tīl), *n.* A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof. Oftener called a *Pantile.*

Pentremite (pen'trem-īt), *n.* A genus of fossil echinoderms, of the order Blastoidea, most abundant in the carboniferous rocks.

Pent-roof.

Pent-roof (pent'rōf), *n.* In *arch.* a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side. Called also a *Shed-roof.*

Pen-trough (pen'trof), *n.* The trough in which the penstock of a water-wheel is placed.

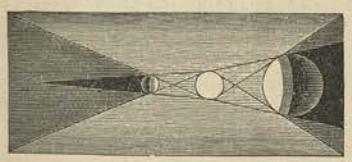
Penult (pē'nult), *n.* [L. *penultimus—pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one.

Penultima (pē-nul'ti-ma), *n.* Same as *Penult.*

Penultimate (pē-nul'ti-māt), *a.* The last but one: a term applied to the last syllable of a word except one, the last but two being termed the *ante-penultimate.*

Penultimate (pē-nul'ti-māt), *n.* The last syllable but one of a word. See PENULT.

Penumbra (pē-num'bra), *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] 1. The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body. All points within the penumbra are excluded from the view of some portion of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded by the opaque body; while all points within the *umbra*, or total shadow, are completely



Umbra and Penumbra.

excluded from view of the luminous body. The cut shows the phenomena of the umbra and penumbra in the case of a luminous body situated between two opaque bodies, one smaller, the other larger than itself. The subject is of importance in the consideration of eclipses. In a partial eclipse of the sun, as long as any part of the same is visible, the parties observing are in the *penumbra;* when the eclipse is total, in the *umbra.* —2. In *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

Penumbral (pē-num'bral), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

Penurious (pē-nū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to penury; characterized by penury; niggard; scanty; not bountiful or liberal.

I ever held a scanty and *penurious* justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. *Burke.*

2. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as, a *penurious* man. 'A *penurious* niggard of his wealth.' *Milton.*—SYN. Parsimonious, close, covetous, miserly, niggardly, sordid.

Penuriously (pē-nū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a penurious or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply. *B. Jonson.*

Penuriousness (pē-nū'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being penurious; parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. 2. Scantiness; niggardly or scanty supply.

Penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* [Fr. *pénurie*, L. *penuria*, from root seen also in Gr. *penia*, poverty, *peina*, hunger, *penēs*, a poor person, *penomai*, to toil for daily bread, to be poor or needy.] 1. Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty. 'Age, ache, *penury*, and imprisonment.' *Shak.* '*Penury* of thought.' *Landor.*

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury.* *Sprat.*

2.† Parsimoniousness; miserliness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Penwoman (pen'wu-man), *n.* A female writer; an authoress. 'Hard work is not fit for a *penwoman.*' *Johnson.*

Peon (pē'on), *n.* [Fr. *pion*, a pawn at chess, a foot-soldier; Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, a pedestrian, from L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.] 1. In Hindustan, a foot-soldier armed with sword and target; a native constable.—2. In Spanish America, a day-labourer; a farmer of Spanish descent; a debtor held in a sort of servitude to work out his debt; a serf.—3. In *chess*, a piece representing a footman; a pawn.

Peonage (pē'on-āj), *n.* [Sp. *peonaje.* See PEON.] A form of servitude existing in Mexico after its conquest by the Spaniards.

Peonism (pē'on-izm), *n.* The state or condition of a peon; peonage. *D. Webster.*

Peony (pē'ō-ni), *n.* [L. *pæonia*; Gr. *paiōnia*, from *paiōn*, Apollo, who used this flower to cure the wounds of the gods.] A plant and flower of the genus Pæonia. See PÆONIA.

People (pē'pl), *n.* [O.E. *peple, puple*, &c., O.Fr. *pople, pueple*, Mod.Fr. *peuple*, from L. *populus*, people. The combination *eo*, so very common in Anglo-Saxon, is rare in modern English. Ben Jonson said, 'It is found but in three words in our tongue, *yeoman, people, jeopardy;* which were truer written *yéman, péple, jepardy.*'] 1. The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, race or nation; a community; a body social; as, the English *people;* the *people* of London. [In this sense it admits the plural form *peoples.*]

To him shall the gathering of the *people* be. Gen. xlix. 10.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. Prov. xxx. 25.

Thou must prophesy again before many *peoples.* Rev. x. 11.

The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, contrasted in sundry respects with the characters of neighbouring *peoples.* *H. Spencer.*

—*The people*, (*a*) the uneducated or vulgar; the rabble. *Waller.* (*b*) The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank; the populace. 'Censorious darling of *the people.*' *Shak.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from *the people.*
Addison.

2. Persons; any persons indefinitely; men; as, *people* may say what they please: a number of country *people* were there. 'If these be good *people.*' *Shak.* 'Hath done well in *people's* eyes.' *Shak.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*

3. With possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, or followers, sometimes relatives, ancestors.

People (pē'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peopled;* ppr. *peopling.* [See the noun.] To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate. 'Had *peopled* else this isle.' *Shak.*

He would not be alone who all things can,
But *peopled* heaven with angels, earth with man.
Dryden.

Peor (pē'or), *n.* [Heb.] The idol of the Moabites. Called *Baal-peor.* Josh. xxii. 17.

Pepastic (pe-pas'tik), *n.* [Gr. *pepainō*, to concoct or mature.] In *med.* a medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and in ulcers.

Peper,† *n.* Pepper.

Peperine, Peperino (pep'e-rin, pep-e-rē'nō), *n.* [It. *peperino*, from *pepe, pevere*, L. *piper*, pepper.] A light porous species of volcanic rock, formed, like tufa, by the cementing together of sand, scoriæ, cinders, &c.: so called in allusion to the small peppercorn-like fragments of which it is composed. *Page.*

Peple,† *n.* People. *Chaucer.*

Peplis (pep'lis), *n.* [Gr., purslane.] A genus of creeping plants, nat. order Lythraceæ. *P. Portula*, or water purslane, is a British plant, growing in watery places, especially such as become dry in summer.

Peplish,† *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*

Peplus (pep'lus), *n.* [L. *peplus*, Gr. *peplos.*] In *anc. costume*, a large full upper robe worn especially by Greek women.

Pepo (pē'pō), *n.* [L., a large species of melon.] A botanical term used to express that kind of fruit of which the gourd is the type. It is a one-celled many-seeded inferior fruit, with parietal placentæ and a pulpy interior.

Pepper (pep'pėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *pipor, peppor*, from L. *piper*, Gr. *piperi, peperi:* a word of Oriental origin.] A plant and its fruit belonging to the genus Piper, the nat. order Piperaceæ. The species are numerous, and are almost strictly confined within the limits of the tropics, being extremely common in tropical America and the Indian Archipelago. The berry or fruit of the pepper plant has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c. The same properties pervade the whole of the plants themselves in a greater or less degree. Several kinds of pepper are met with in commerce. *Black pepper* is the fruit of *P. nigrum* (the pepper plant), a perennial climbing shrub, with jointed stems, broadly ovate leaves, and slender flower-spikes, cultivated extensively in India, Siam, the West Indian Islands, &c. It requires the support of other trees, to which it readily adheres. The fruit is produced in long small clusters of from twenty to fifty grains; when ripe it is of a bright red colour, but becomes nearly black when dried. The black pepper of Malabar is usually reckoned the best. *White pepper* is made by blanching the finest grains of the common black pepper, and freeing them from the outer rind. It is milder than the other, but it is not much used in this country. The cubebs of the shops is the produce of *P. Cubeba.* The best sort comes from the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The Guinea or African cubebs is the produce of *P. Clusii. Long pepper* is the produce of *P. longum*, a native

Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

Long Pepper (*Piper longum*).

of Java, Malabar, and Bengal. The fruit is gathered while green, and dried in the sun. Betel, an acrid stimulating substance much used for chewing by the Malays, is the produce of *P. Betle.*—*Jamaica pepper.* See PIMENTO.—*Guinea pepper, cherry pepper, bell pepper*, and *Cayenne pepper* are the produce of different species of Capsicum.—*Bird-pepper*, a plant of the genus Capsicum, *C. frutescens.*—*Goat-pepper*, another species of Capsicum, the *C. baccatum.*—*Pepper Saxifrage*, the *Silaus pratensis.*—*To take pepper in the nose*, to take offence; to be angry.

Pepper (pep'pėr), *v.t.* 1. To sprinkle with pepper; to make pungent.—2. To pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores.—3. To drub thoroughly; to finish; to give a person his quietus. 'I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world.' *Shak.*

Pepper-box (pep'pėr-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food. 'He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box.*' *Shak.*

Pepper-brand (pep'pėr-brand), *n.* A kind of blight or mildew that affects corn; bunt (which see).

Pepper-cake (pep'pėr-kāk), *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

Peppercorn (pep'pėr-korn), *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper plant. Hence—2. A small particle; an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.

An I have not forgotten what the inside of a church is made of, I am a *peppercorn.* *Shak.*

While they live the courtly laureat pays
His quit-rent ode, his *peppercorn* of praise. *Cowper.*

—*Peppercorn rent*, a nominal rent.

Pepper-dulse (pep'pėr duls), *n.* In Scotland, the name given to a seaweed of the genus Laurencia, *L. pinnatifida.*

Laurencia pinnatifida, distinguished for its pungency, and hence called *pepper-dulse*, is eaten in Scotland. *Lindley.*

Pepperer (pep'pėr-ėr), *n.* 1. An old name for a grocer from his dealing in pepper. *Stowe.*—2. A person of a hot, peppery temper; one of an ardent, impetuous disposition. *Dickens.* [Colloq. or humorous.]

Pepper-gingerbread (pep-pėr-jin'jėr-bred), *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread. *Shak.*

Pepper-grass (pep'pėr-gras), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Pilularia, the *P. globulifera.*—2. Same as *Pepperwort.*

Pepperidge (pep'pėr-ij), *n.* See PIPERIDGE.

Peppering (pep'pėr-ing), *a.* Hot; pungent; angry.

I sent him a *peppering* letter . . . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon. *Swift.*

Peppermint (pep'pėr-mint), *n.* [*Pepper* and *mint*; G. *pfeffermünze.*] 1. A plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. piperita.* It has a more penetrating smell than any of the other mints; a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, and followed by a sense of coolness. It is much employed in medicine for several purposes; the volatile oil is an antispasmodic.—2. A liquor distilled from the plant.

Peppermint-tree (pep'pėr-mint-trē), *n.* The *Eucalyptus piperita*, a native of New South Wales.

Pepper-moth (pep'pėr-moth), *n.* A common species of moth of the genus Biston, so called from its wings being marked with small irregular dots like grains of pepper.

Peppernel † (pep'pėr-nel), *n.* A lump or swelling. 'A *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pepper-pot (pep'pėr-pot), *n.* 1. A much-esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the unripe pods of the ochro, and chillies. See CASSAREEP.—2. A pepper-box.—3. A plant of the genus Capsicum.

Pepper-sauce (pep'pėr-sąs), *n.* A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

Pepper-tree (pep'pėr-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus Vitis.

Pepper-water (pep'pėr-wą-tėr), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

Pepperwort (pep'pėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Lepidium, one species of which (*L. sativum*), the common garden cress, is cultivated for the table.

Peppery (pep'pėr-i), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of pepper.—2. Choleric; irritable.

Pepsin, Pepsine (pep'sin), *n.* [Gr. *peptō*, to digest.] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach; the active principle or digestive ferment of gastric juice. A preparation has become an article of pharmacy under the name of pepsin. It is obtained by drying the glandular layer of a pig's or calf's stomach at low temperatures.

Peptic (pep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *peptikos*, from *peptō*, to digest.] 1. Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; dietetic; as, *peptic* precepts.—2. Able to digest; possessing good powers of digestion. 'Living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic.*' *Carlyle.*

Peptic (pep'tik), *n.* A medicine which promotes digestion.

Peptics (pep'tiks), *n.* 1. The science or doctrine of digestion.—2. As a plural, the digestive organs.

But tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with stiffer.
Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ. *Tennyson.*

Per (pėr). A Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, for, passing through, or over the whole extent, occurring as a prefix in many English words, and also used separately in certain phrases. As a prefix, in English, it retains generally more or less of its original signification, and often intensifies the meaning of *through* into *thoroughly* or *completely.* Thus, in *chem.* a *peroxide* is a substance containing an unusual or *thorough* quantity of oxygen, a *maximum* of oxygen; as distinguished from *protoxide*, or a substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. In some cases it seems to be the analogue of the English *for* and German *ver*, as in *per*jure, to *for*swear, *per*fidy, &c. *Per* is used separately for *by*, by the instrumentality of; as, *per* bearer, by the bearer; and also to signify *for each*; as, a shilling *per* day, a shilling for each day.—*Per annum*, by the year; in each year; annually.—*Per capita*, in *law*, by the head or poll, applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right.—*Per centum*, by the hundred; commonly abbreviated to *per cent.*—*Per curiam*, in *law*, by the court.—*Per diem*, by the day; in each day; daily.—*Per my et per tout*, in *law*, by the half and by all, applied to occupancy in joint-tenancy.—*Per pais*, in *law*, by the country, that is, by a jury.—*Per pares*, in *law*, by one's equals or peers.—*Per saltum*, by a leap; without intermediate steps.—*Per se*, by himself, herself, or itself; abstractly.—*Per stirpes*, in *law*, by families; applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors.

Peract† (pėr-akt'), *v.t.* [L. *perago*, to lead or conduct through.] To perform; to practise.

In certain sports called Floralia divers insolencies and strange villainies were *peracted.* *Sylvester.*

Peracute (pėr-a-kūt'), *a.* [L. *peracutus—per*, through, and *acutus*, sharp.] Very sharp; very violent. '*Peracute* fevers.' *Harvey.*

Peradventure (pėr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* [*Per* and *adventure*, Fr. *par aventure.*] Perchance; perhaps; it may be. 'If *peradventure* he speak against me.' *Shak.* Sometimes used as a noun=doubt; question.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

Peragrate† (pėr'a-grāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peragrated*; ppr. *peragrating.* [L. *peragro—per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field.] To travel over or through; to wander over; to ramble through.

Peragration† (pėr-a-grā'shon), *n.* The act of peragrating or passing through any space.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiack, unto the same again. *Sir T. Browne.*

Peraman (per'a-man), *n.* A resin obtained from a species of Moronobea. See HOG-GUM.

Perambulate (pėr-am'bū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perambulated*; ppr. *perambulating.* [L. *per-ambulo—per*, and *ambulo*, to walk.] 1. To walk through or over.—2. To survey by passing through. *Sir J. Davies.*—3. To survey the boundaries of; as, to *perambulate* a parish.

Perambulation (pėr-am'bū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over. 'Making their *perambulation* of the northern seas.' *Bacon.*—2. A travelling survey or inspection. *Howell.*—3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction. 'The persons and bounds of his own *perambulation.*' *Holyday.*—4. A walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries. A *perambulation of a forest* is a walking over the boundaries by justices or others, to fix and preserve its bounds. A *perambulation of a parish* is made by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners once a year, in or about Ascension week, for the purpose of preserving the boundaries.

Perambulator (pėr-am'bū-lā-tėr), *n.* 1. One who perambulates.—2. An instrument for measuring distances travelled. See ODOMETER.—3. A small carriage for a child, propelled from behind.

Perameli̇dæ (per-a-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* The bandicoots, a family of Australian marsupials, which appear to fill the place of the hedgehogs, shrew-mice, and other small insectivora of the Eastern Continent. The hind limbs are considerably longer than the fore limbs, and their progression is therefore by a series of bounds. The molars are cuspidate, and canines are present. The fore limbs have really five toes each, but only the central three of these are well developed. The three functional toes are armed with long strong claws, with which the bandicoots burrow with great ease. The marsupial pouch opens, in some forms of the group, backwards instead of forwards. The most common species (*Perameles nasuta*), the long-nosed bandicoot, measures about 1½ foot from the tip of the snout to the origin of the tail, and in general appearance bears a considerable resemblance to a large overgrown rat. The name 'bandicoot' properly belongs to the great rat (*Mus giganteus*). See BANDICOOT.

Per annum (pėr an'num). [L.] See under PER.

Perbend (pėr'bend), *n.* See PERPEND.

Perca (pėr'ka), *n.* [L., a perch.] The perch, a Linnæan genus of acanthopterygious fishes, of numerous species. By Cuvier and modern naturalists this genus is broken up into numerous genera, the name being retained for a few species, of which our perch is a typical example.

Per-carburetted (pėr-kär'bū-ret-ed), *a.* In *chem.* combined with a maximum of carbon. See PER.

Percase† (pėr-kās'), *adv.* [*Per* and *case*, by case.] Perhaps; perchance. 'Though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame.' *Bacon.*

Perceable† (pėr'sa-bl), *a.* Pierceable. *Spenser.*

Peceant† (pėr'se-ant), *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, sharp, piercing.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

Perceivable (pėr-sēv'a-bl), *a.* [See PERCEIVE.] 1. Perceptible; capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses.—2. Capable of being known or understood.

Jupiter made all things, and all things whatsoever exist are the works of Jupiter; rivers and earth, and sea, and heaven, and what are between these, and gods, and men, and all animals, whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind. *Cudworth.*

Perceivably (pėr-sēv'a-bli), *adv.* In a perceivable manner; perceptibly.

Perceivance† (pėr-sēv'ans), *n.* Power of perceiving; perception. *Milton.*

Perceive (pėr-sēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perceived*; ppr. *perceiving.* [Fr. *percevoir*, L. *percipio*, to take hold of, to feel, to perceive, to comprehend—*per*, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense. (See PERCEPTION.) 'Do you *perceive* the gastness of her eye.' *Shak.*

A man far off might well *perceive*, . . .
The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms. *Tennyson.*

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feeling, are words that express the operations proper to each sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them all. *Reid.*

2. To apprehend by the mind without the intervention of the senses; to discern; to know; to understand. 'But Jesus *perceived* their wickedness.' Mat. xxii. 18. 'Who *perceiveth* our natural arts too dull.' *Shak.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke.*

3.† To see through; to have a thorough insight into.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts and hedges his own way. *Shak.*

4.† To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

—*See, Perceive, Observe.* See under SEE. SYN. To discern, distinguish, observe, see, feel, know, understand.

Perceiver (pėr-sēv'ėr), *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes. 'Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers.*' *Milton.*

Percel,† *adv.* By parcels or parts; partly; in part. *Chaucer.*

Percentage (pėr-sen'tāj), *n.* [From the Latin *per centum, per cent.*] In *com.* the allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Percept (pėr'sept), *n.* That which is perceived.

-Ion (a form expressing action or an active faculty): 'perception,' 'conception,' 'imagination,' 'deduction,' 'approbation.' Some of these words express also the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms '*percept*,' 'concept,' 'exhibit,' to express the things perceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocution. *Prof. Bain.*

Perceptibility (pėr-sep'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible: as, the *perceptibility* of light or colour.—2. Perception; power of perceiving.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *Dr. H. More.*

Perceptible (pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *percipio, perceptus*, to take up wholly, seize, occupy.] Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable. 'An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious.' *Bentham.*

Perceptibly (pėr-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a perceptible manner; visibly.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

Perception (pėr-sep'shon), *n.* [L. *perceptio, perceptionis.* See PERCEIVE.] 1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by

the senses; or, in a wider sense, that act or process of the mind which makes us aware of any fact or truth; what results in our minds when we perceive; cognition; consciousness; apprehension; discernment; as, *perception* of the truth of evidence, of the difference between two courses of conduct, &c.—2. In *philos.* the word has been differently used by different writers (as appears from the quotations); it is now most commonly applied to the gaining of knowledge by means of the senses; knowledge gained directly of external objects; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs, or by which he holds communication with the external world, sometimes distinctively called *sense-perception*. In this sense it differs from *consciousness* in that it takes cognizance only of objects without the mind. We *perceive* a man, a horse, a tree; when we think or feel, we are *conscious* of our thoughts and emotions.

> The power of *perception* is that we call the understanding: *perception*, which we make the act of the understanding, is three sorts: 1. The *perception* of ideas in our own minds. 2. The *perception* of the signification of signs. 3. The *perception* of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas. *Locke.*
>
> *Perception* is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of anything; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts.*
>
> *Perception* is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses. *Reid.*

3.† Notion; idea.

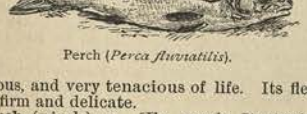
> By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Sir M. Hale.*

Perceptive (pêr-sep'tiv), *a.* Of or relating to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving. 'The *perceptive* part of the soul.' *Dr. H. More.*

Perceptivity (pêr-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking.

> When the body is quite wearied out, consciousness and *perceptivity* do not leave the soul. *A. Baxter.*

Perch (pêrch), *n.* [Fr. *perche*, L. *perca*, Gr. *perkē*, the perch, from *perkos*, dark-coloured; so called from its dusky colour.] The popular name of several species of acanthopterygious fishes of the genus Perca. They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines. The common perch (*P. fluviatilis*) is to be found in clear rivers and lakes throughout nearly the whole of the temperate parts of Europe. It is extremely voracious, and very tenacious of life. Its flesh is firm and delicate.



Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*).

Perch (pêrch), *n.* [Fr. *perche*, It. *pertica*, from L. *pertica*, a pole, a staff.] 1. A pole; hence, a roost for birds; also, anything on which they light. Hence—2. An elevated seat or position.

> Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
> Of wing'd ambitions, nor the vantage ground
> For pleasure. *Tennyson.*

3. A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a pole or rod.—4. In *arch.* a bracket; a console. *Weale.*—5. In *vehicles*, (*a*) a pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring carriage. (*b*) An elevated seat for the driver.

Perch (pêrch), *v.i.* To sit or roost; to make use of a perch; to light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird. 'Wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*.' *Shak.*

Perch (pêrch), *v.t.* To place on a fixed object or perch. '*Perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.' *Dr. H. More.*

Perchance (pêr-chans'), *adv.* [L. *per*, by, and E. *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. 'To sleep! *perchance* to dream.' *Shak.*

Perchant (pêrch'ant), *n.* Among *sportsmen*, a bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering. *Wright.*

Percher† (pêrch'êr), *n.* [From *perch*, a pole.] A Paris candle anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candle which was usually set on the altar. *Bailey.*

Percher (pêrch'êr), *n.* One that perches; a bird belonging to the order of perchers or Insessores.

Perchlorate (pêr-klōr'āt), *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

Perchloric (pêr-klōr'ik), *a.* Applied to an acid ($HClO_4$), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing the potassium salt by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence.

Perchpest (pêrch'pest), *n.* A small crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch.

Percidæ (pêr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *perca*, Gr. *perkē*, a perch, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the common perch is the type.

Percipience, Percipiency (pêr-sip'i-ens, pêr-sip'i-en-si), *n.* Act or power of perceiving; state of being percipient; perception. 'My *percipiency* of sin and fall.' *E. B. Browning.*

Percipient (pêr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [L. *percipiens*, ppr. of *percipio*. See PERCEIVE.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

> Fasting, yet not of want
> *Percipient*, he on that mysterious steed
> Had reach'd his resting place. *Southey.*

Percipient (pêr-sip'i-ent), *n.* One who perceives or has the faculty of perception. *Glanville.*

Perclose (pêr'klōz), *n.* [O.Fr. *perclose*, from L. prefix *per*, and *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, to shut, end.] 1.† Conclusion.

> By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

2. A place closed, inclosed, or secluded. *Berners.*—3. In *arch.* the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber-work; the parapet round a gallery; a screen or partition. See PARCLOSE. 4. In *her.* the lower part of the garter with the buckle, &c. It is also called *Demi-garter.*

Perclose

Percnopteris (pêrk-nop'tēr-is), *n.* [Gr. *perknos*, black, and *pteron*, wing.] The Alpine or Egyptian vulture; Pharaoh's chicken.

Percoid (pêr'koid), *a.* [Gr. *perkē*, perch, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the perch; belonging to the perch family; as, a *percoid* fish.

Percolate (pêr'kō-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *percolated*; ppr. *percolating*. [L. *percolo—per*, and *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow or run.] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. 'The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Percolate (pêr'kō-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *percolated*; ppr. *percolating*. To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

Percolation (pêr-kō-lā'shon), *n.* The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone. '*Percolation* or transmission (which is commonly called straining).' *Bacon.*

Percolator (pêr'kō-lāt-êr), *n.* One who or that which filters. 'These tissues act as *percolators*.' *Henfrey.*

Perculaced (pêr'kū-lāst), *a.* In *her.* latticed. See under LATTICE.

Percurrent (pêr-kur'ent), *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *currens*, running.] Running through from top to bottom.

Percursory (pêr-kêr'sō-ri), *a.* [L. *percursus*, pp. of *percurro*, to run through or over anything.] Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

Percuss (pêr-kus'), *v.t.* [L. *percussus*, from *percutio—per*, through, and *quatio*, to strike.] To strike against, so as to shake or give a shock to; to strike simply. *Bacon.*

Percussion (pêr-kush'on), *n.* [L. *percussio*, a beating, striking.] 1. The act of percussing, or of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision. 'The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percussion*.' *Bacon.*—2. The state of being percussed; the shock produced by the collision of bodies.—3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear. 'The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds.' *Shak.*—4. In *med.* the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent to the parts struck. It is chiefly employed in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs.

Percussion-bullet (pêr-kush'on-bul-let), *n.* A bullet containing an explosive substance.

Percussion-cap (pêr-kush'on-kap), *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

Percussion-fuse (pêr-kush'on-fūz), *n.* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

Percussion-gun (pêr-kush'on-gun), *n.* A gun discharged by a percussion-lock.

Percussion-lock (pêr-kush'on-lok), *n.* A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge; or the cap may be attached to the cartridge and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple.

Percussion-match (pêr-kush'on-mach), *n.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

Percussion-powder (pêr-kush'on-pou'dêr), *n.* Detonating or fulminating powder.

Percussion-stop (pêr-kush'on-stop), *n.* A pianoforte stop to the harmonium, which renders the touch like that of the pianoforte.

Percussive (pêr-kus'iv), *a.* Striking; striking against; as, *percussive* force.

Percutient (pêr-kū'shi-ent), *n.* [L. *percutiens*, striking through.] That which strikes or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

Perde.† Same as *Parde* (which see). *Chaucer.*

Perdicidæ (pêr-di'si-dē), *n. pl.* [L. and Gr. *perdix*, a partridge, and *eidos*, likeness.] The name of a sub-family of Tetraonidæ, including the partridges (Perdix), francolins, and quails.

Perdie.† See PARDE. *Spenser.*

Per diem (pêr di'em). [L.] See under PER.

Perdifoil (pêr'di-foil), *n.* [L. *perdo*, to lose, and *folium*, a leaf.] A deciduous plant; one that periodically loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen*. [Rare.]

> The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain. *J. Barton.*

Perdition (pêr-di'shon), *n.* [L.L. *perditio*, from L. *perdo*, *perditum*, to destroy, to ruin.] 1. Entire ruin; utter destruction. 'Certain tidings . . . importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet.' *Shak.*—2. The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. 'If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*.' *J. M. Mason.*—3.† Loss or diminution. 'Sir, his definement suffers no *perdition* in you.' *Shak.*

Perditionable (pêr-di'shon-a-bl), *a.* Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

Perdix (pêr'diks), *n.* [L.] The generic name of the true partridges. The common partridge is *P. cinereus.*

Perdu, Perdue (pêr'dū or pêr-dū'), *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose, L. *perdo*.] 1. Lost to sight; hid; in concealment: generally in the phrase *to lie* or *to be perdu*.—2. Lost, as one abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises. *Beau. & Fl.*

Perdu (pêr-dū'), *n.* 1. One that is placed on the watch or in ambush. 'Another night would tire a *perdu*.' *Sir W. Davenant.*—2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope (in French *enfant perdu*); a person in desperate case.

> Was this a face
> To be opposed against the warring winds?
> . . . . . to watch—poor *perdu!*—
> With this thin helm? *Shak.*

Perduellion (pêr-dū-el'li-on), *n.* [L. *perduellio—per*, intens., and *duellum*, original form of *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two.] In the *civil law*, treason.

Perdulous† (pêr'dū-lus), *a.* [From L. *perdo*, to destroy.] Lost; thrown away. 'Some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities.' *Bramhall.* [Rare.]

Perdurability† (pêr-dūr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Durableness. *Chaucer.*

Perdurable (pêr'dū-ra-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *perduro—per*, intens., and *duro*, to last.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long. 'Cables of *perdurable* toughness.' *Shak.*

Perdurably (pêr'dūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly. *Shak.*

Perduration, Perdurance (pêr-dūr-ā'shon, pêr-dūr'ans), *n.* Long continuance.

Perdure (pêr-dūr'), *v.i.* To last for all time or for a very long time; to endure or continue long.

Perdy,† Perdie† (pėr-dē'), *adv.* [Corrupted from the Fr. *par Dieu*, by God.] Certainly; verily; in truth.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out. *Shak.*

Pere,† *v.i.* To appear. *Chaucer.*

Pere,† *n.* A peer; an equal. *Chaucer.*

Peregal† (pėr-ē'gal), *a.* [Fr. *per*, intens., and *égal*, equal.] Equal in all respects. *Spenser.*

Peregal† (pėr'ē-gal), *n.* An equal. *Sir David Lyndsay.*

Peregrinate (per'ē-grin-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *peregrinated;* ppr. *peregrinating.* [L. *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveller or stranger, *peragro*, to wander—*per*, through, and *ager*, land, country.] 1. To travel from place to place or from one country to another.—2. To sojourn or live in a foreign country. *Bailey.*

Peregrinate† (per'ē-grin-āt), *a.* Foreign; travelled; of foreign nature or manners. *Shak.*

Peregrination (per'ē-gri-nā''shon), *n.* 1. A travelling from one country to another; a roaming or wandering about in general. *Hammond.*—2. Abode or sojourn in foreign countries.

That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley.*

Peregrinator (per'ē-grin-āt-ėr), *n.* A traveller into foreign countries.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator* to satisfy his curiosity or improve his knowledge. *Casaubon.*

Peregrine (per'ē-grin), *a.* [L. *peregrinus*, foreign. See PEREGRINATE.] Foreign; not native. 'Peregrine and preternatural heat.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]—*Peregrine falcon.* See FALCON.

Peregrine (per'ē-grin), *n.* A peregrine falcon. *Selden.*

Peregrinity (per-ē-grin'i-ti), *n.* [See above.] Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare.]

These people . . . may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language. *Johnson.*

Pereless,† *a.* Peerless; without an equal. *Chaucer.*

Perelle (pe-rel'), *n.* A plant. See PARELLA.

Perempt† (pėr-empt'), *v.t.* [L. *peremptus*, *perimo*, to kill.] In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy; to quash. *Ayliffe.*

Peremption† (pėr-em'shon), *n.* [L. *peremptio*, a destroying, killing.] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. *Ayliffe.*

Peremptorily (per'emp-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Richardson.*

Peremptoriness (per'emp-to-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact, *Dr. H. More.*

Peremptory (per'emp-to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire*, L. *peremptorius*, from *perimo*, *peremptus*, to extinguish, destroy—*per*, thoroughly, and *emo*, to take, to buy over.] 1. Precluding debate or expostulation; express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative: said of things. 'Our accept and *peremptory* answer.' *Shak.* 'Hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs.' *Jer. Taylor.* 2. Fully resolved; resolute; determined: said of persons.

To-morrow be in readiness to go:
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shak.*

3. Positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical; as, the genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less *peremptory* in their determinations.—4. In *law*, final; determinate; as, a *peremptory* action or exception.—*Peremptory challenge*, in *law*, a challenge or right of challenging a certain number of jurors without showing cause.—*Peremptory day*, in *law*, a precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be spoken to.—*Peremptory defences*, in *Scots law*, positive allegations which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.—*Peremptory pleas*, those which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.—*Peremptory writ*, a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim. SYN. Decisive, express, absolute, authoritative, arbitrary, dogmatical.

Perenchyma (pe-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pĕra*, a sac, and *enchyma*, infusion.] In *bot.* a term sometimes applied to cellular tissue containing starch.

Perendure (per-en-dūr'), *v.i.* [L. *per*, through, and E. *endure*.] To last or endure for ever, or for a long time. 'Perenduring Rome.' *Ency. Brit.*

Perennial (per-en'i-al), *a.* [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; as, a *perennial* spring or fountain. 2. Continuing without stop or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.

There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even sacredness in work. *Carlyle.*

3. In *bot.* continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem or root.—SYN. Perpetual, unceasing, never-failing, unfailing, ceaseless, constant, enduring, permanent, uninterrupted, continual.

Perennial (per-en'i-al), *n.* In *bot.* a plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually. Perennials have herbaceous stems; they differ from annuals and biennials, not only in the time of their duration, but also in this, that the two former perish as soon as they have flowered, whereas the latter may continue to send forth herbaceous stems which annually flourish and decay, while the root lives for several years; as the asparagus, asphodels, and lucern. The division of plants, however, into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances. An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or perennial in a warm climate, while, on the other hand, the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted into northern climates.

Perennially (per-en'i-al-li), *adv.* So as to be perennial; continually; without ceasing.

Perennibranchiata (per-en'ni-brang'ki-ā''ta), *n. pl.* A section of amphibians of the nat. order Urodela, in which the branchiæ or gills are permanently retained. It is represented by the singular *Proteus anguinus*, inhabiting pools in caves of Illyria and Dalmatia, by the siren or mud-eel abundant in the rice swamps of South Carolina, and by the menobranchus of North America. The Mexican axolotl is ordinarily perennibranchiate, but individual specimens have been known to lose their gills.

Perennibranchiate (per-en'ni-brang''ki-āt), *a.* [L. *perennis*, perpetual, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having the branchiæ or gills permanent; retaining the gills through life, as certain amphibians.

Perennibranchiate (per-en'i-brang''ki-āt), *n.* An amphibian of the section Perennibranchiata (which see).

Perennity† (per-en'i-ti), *n.* [L. *perennitas*. See PERENNIAL.] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing. *Derham.*

Pererration (pėr-e-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *pererro*—*per*, through, and *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or rambling through various places. 'After a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went.' *Howell.*

Perfect (pėr'fekt), *a.* [L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, to complete or make through, to carry to the end—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do.] 1. Brought to a consummation or completion; having received and possessing all its parts; finished; completed.—2. Having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; of the best, highest, or completest type; exact or unexceptionable in every particular; without blemish or defect; consummate; as, a *perfect* statue; a *perfect* likeness. 'Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun.' *Shak.* 'Can neither call it *perfect* day nor night.' *Shak.*

Nemesis will be at his heels with ruin *perfect* and sudden. *De Quincey.*

3. Fully informed; completely skilled; as, *perfect* in discipline. 'Men more *perfect* in the use of arms.' *Shak.*—4. Complete in moral excellences.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*. Mat. v. 48.

5.† Quite certain; assured.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Shak.*

—*Perfect cadence*, in *music*, see CADENCE.—*Perfect concord*, a common chord in its original position.—*Perfect consonance*, the consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave.—*Perfect time*, an old name for triple time.—*A perfect flower*, in *bot.* a flower which has both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma.—*Perfect tense*, in *gram.* a tense which expresses an act completed.

The *Perfect* expresses (1) an action just finished. (2) an action done in a space of time not yet exhausted, (3) something whose consequences still remain. 1. 'I have sent the letter;' 'the messenger has come.' 2. 'It has rained all the week' (up to this time); 'we have seen great events this year.' 3. 'I have been a great sinner;' meaning that I was so in my youth, and now bear the consequences. *Prof. Bain.*

—*Perfect number*, one that is equal to the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts, as 6, 28, &c.—SYN. Finished, consummate, complete, faultless, blameless, unblemished.

Perfect (pėr'fekt), *v.t.* 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to an object all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to *perfect* a picture or statue.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 John iv. 12.

Inquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of distinct species. *Locke.*

She, if caught and murdered, *perfected* and rounded the desolation of the house. *De Quincey.*

2. To instruct fully; to make fully skilful; as, to *perfect* one's self in the rules of music or architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.—3.† To perform; to accomplish. *Shak.* SYN. To finish, accomplish, complete, consummate.

Perfectation (pėr-fek-tā'shon), *n.* The act or process of bringing to perfection.

Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we pointed out in the last chapter as rendering the *perfectation* of the race feasible, must have a distinctively antagonistic operation? *W. R. Greg.*

Perfecter (pėr'fekt-ėr), *n.* One that makes perfect. 'Jesus, the captain and *perfecter* of our faith.' *Barrow.*

Perfectibilian (pėr-fekt'i-bil''i-an), *n.* An adherent to or believer in perfectibility. *Edin. Rev.*

Perfectibility (pėr-fekt'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being perfectible; the capacity of becoming or being made perfect; the capability of arriving at perfection, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection in this life, a doctrine maintained by sundry parties. See PERFECTIONIST.

Perfectible (pėr-fekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

Perfecting-press (pėr'fekt-ing-pres), *n.* In *printing*, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides during one passage through the machine. *E. H. Knight.*

Perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [L. *perfectio*, *perfectionis*, a finishing, perfection. See PERFECT.] 1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; completeness or thoroughness of acquirement; perfect skill; supreme degree of moral or other excellence; as, *perfection* in an art or science; fruits to be had in *perfection;* the *perfection* of beauty.

They (the poets, orators, and historians of classical antiquity) furnish models of a kind of *perfection*, which, in modern times, we cannot hope to surpass. *Dr. Caird.*

Used concretely.

It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess *perfection* so could err. *Shak.*

2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*

3.† An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; as, the *perfections* of God.—4.† Performance; accomplishment.

Perfection† (pėr-fek'shon), *v.t.* To complete; to make perfect. *Foote.*

Perfectional† (pėr-fek'shon-al), *a.* Made complete. *Bp. Pearson.*

Perfectionate† (pėr-fek'shon-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perfectionated;* ppr. *perfectionating.* To make perfect.

He has founded an academy for the *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

Perfectionation (pėr-fek'shon-ā''shon), *n.* Act of making perfect. *For. Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Perfectionism (pėr-fek'shon-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.

Perfectionist (pėr-fek'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One pretending to perfection.—2. One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.—3. One of a small sect of Christians founded in America about the middle of the nineteenth

century on socialist principles. They teach that the Church consists not of any religious organization, but of saintly persons, sinless in body and soul, who, rejecting law and usage, submit their passions to the divine will. All the members, women as well as men, are regarded as equals, and profess themselves untrammelled by any restraints save those of the spirit working within them, regulated by public opinion. At one time they had a complex marriage system by which each man was the husband and brother of each woman, but latterly marriage in the ordinary sense was introduced. The founder of the sect was John Humphrey Noyes, and the community is established on a farm at Oneida Creek, in the state of New York, being now on a joint-stock footing. The members call themselves also *Bible Communists.* The name is sometimes also applied to the Wesleyan Methodists and Plymouth Brethren, from their doctrine that man can attain to perfection in this life. This dogma they base on 1 John iii. 9, 'Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin.'

Perfectionment (pėr-fek'shon-ment), *n.* State of being perfect. *Gray.*

Perfective (pėr-fekt'iv), *a.* Conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection: followed by *of.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love. The other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective of* their natures. *Ray.*

Perfectively (pėr-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

Perfectly (pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* 1. In a perfect manner; to or with the highest degree of excellence; as, a work *perfectly* executed.—2. Totally; completely; entirely; altogether; thoroughly; as, a thing *perfectly* new.—3. Exactly; accurately.

Perfectness (pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being perfect; perfection; consummate excellence; completeness; completion.

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness.* Col. iii. 14.

High wisdom holds my wisdom less,
That I, who gaze with temperate eyes
On glorious insufficiencies
Set light by narrower *perfectness.* *Tennyson.*

Perfervid (pėr-fėr'vid), *a.* [L. *perfervidus,* from *per,* intens., and *fervidus,* fervid.] Very fervid; very hot or ardent. 'No lack of *perfervid* protestation.' *Quart. Rev.*

Perficient (pėr-fi'shent), *a.* [L. *perficiens, perficientis,* ppr. of *perficio—per,* intens., thoroughly, and *facio,* to make, to do.] Effectual; performing. *Blackstone.*

Perficient (pėr-fi'shent), *n. Lit.* one who performs a complete or permanent work: applied to one who endows a charity.

Perfidious (pėr-fid'i-us), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus.* See PERFIDY.] Guilty of or involving perfidy or treachery; as, (*a*) violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; as, a *perfidious* agent; a *perfidious* friend. 'A most *perfidious* slave.' *Shak.* (*b*) Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as, a *perfidious* act. 'Thy hapless crew involved in this *perfidious* fraud.' *Milton.* (*c*) Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a *perfidious* citizen; a man *perfidious* to his country.—SYN. Treacherous, faithless, unfaithful, false-hearted, disloyal, traitorous.

Perfidiously (pėr-fid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a perfidious manner; treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance. '*Perfidiously* he has betrayed your business.' *Shak.*

Perfidiousness (pėr-fid'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows, or allegiance. *Tillotson.*

Perfidy (pėr'fi-di), *n.* [L. *perfidia, perfidus,* faithless—prefix *per,* and *fides,* faithful; *per* having here the same force as in *perjure, pervert.*] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; treachery; faithlessness; the violation of a trust reposed.

These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; *perfidy* more than Punic; no truth, no faith; no regard to oaths. *Hume.*

SYN. Perfidiousness, treachery, faithlessness, infidelity, disloyalty; traitorousness.

Perfix (pėr-fiks'), *v.t.* To fix; to settle; to appoint. [Rare.]

Take heed, as you're gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Perflable† (pėr'fla-bl), *a.* [L. *perflo,* to blow through.] That may be blown through. *Bailey.*

Perflate† (pėr'flāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perflated;* ppr. *perflating.* [L. *perflo—per,* through, and *flo,* to blow.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

Perflation† (pėr-flā'shon), *n.* The act of blowing through. '*Perflations* with large bellows.' *Woodward.*

Perfoliate (pėr-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *per,* through, and *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely, so that it appears as if the stem ran through it, as in *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

Perfoliate Leaf.

Perforate (pėr'fōr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perforated;* ppr. *perforating.* [L. *perforo, perforatus*—prefix *per,* through, and *fōro,* to bore, to pierce.] To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through anything by boring or driving; as, to *perforate* the bottom of a vessel.

Perforate, Perforated (pėr'fōr-āt, pėr'fōr-āt-ed), *a.* Bored or pierced through; penetrated. 'An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom.' *Bacon.* Specifically, in *bot.* applied to leaves through which the stems pass, and also to those penetrated with small holes, or having transparent dots resembling holes.

Perforation (pėr-fōr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of boring or piercing through. 'The *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places.' *Bacon.*—2. A hole bored; a hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

Perforative (pėr'fōr-āt-iv), *a.* Having power to perforate or pierce.

Perforator (pėr'fōr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which perforates, bores, or pierces; specifically, in *surg.* an instrument for perforating the skull of the fœtus when it is necessary to reduce its size.

Perforce (pėr-fōrs'), *adv.* [Prefix *per,* through, by, and *force.*] By force or violence; of necessity. 'My head was turned *perforce* away.' *Coleridge.*

Perforce† (pėr-fōrs'), *v.t.* To force; to constrain; to compel.

My furious force their force *perforced* to yield. *Mir. for Mags.*

Perform (pėr-form'), *v.t.* [O.E. *parforme, parfourne, parfournen* (*Chaucer*), from O. Fr. *parfournir,* to perform, to consummate, from prefix *par, per,* and O. Fr. *fornir,* Mod. Fr. *fournir,* to accomplish, to furnish. See FURNISH.] 1. To bring to completion; to carry through; to do; to execute; to accomplish; as, to *perform* two days' labour in one day; to *perform* a noble deed or achievement.—2. To fulfil; to act up to; to execute; to discharge; as, to *perform* a duty, promise, or contract; to *perform* a vow. 'To *perform* your father's will.' *Shak.* 'I thy best will all *perform* at full.' *Tennyson.*—3. To act or represent as on the stage.

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel. *Shak.*

SYN. To do, act, transact, achieve, execute, accomplish, discharge, fulfil, effect, complete.

Perform (pėr-form'), *v.i.* To act a part; to go through or complete any work; especially, to play on a musical instrument, to represent a character on the stage, or the like; as, the player *performs* well in different characters; the musician *performs* well on the organ.

Performable (pėr-form'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

Performance (pėr-form'ans), *n.* 1. The act of performing; the condition of being performed; execution or completion of anything; a doing; as, the *performance* of work or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.—2. That which is performed or accomplished; action; deed; thing done. 'Her walking and other actual *performances.*' *Shak.*—3. A literary work; a composition; as, Pope's Homer's Iliad is a striking *performance.* 'The celebrated *performances* of Robertson and Gibbon.' *Craik.*—4. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage; exhibition of skill and capacity; entertainment provided at any place of amusement; as, Garrick was celebrated for his theatrical *performances;* seven is the hour fixed for the commencement of the *performance.*—SYN. Completion, consummation, execution, accomplishment, achievement, production, work, act, action, deed, exploit, feat.

Performer (pėr-form'ėr), *n.* 1. One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfils; as, a good promiser but a bad *performer.*—2. One who shows skill and training in an art, as a musician, an actor, or the like.

Performing (pėr-form'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Doing; executing; accomplishing.—2. Exhibiting performances or tricks; as, a *performing* dog.

Perfricate† (pėr'fri-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perfricated;* ppr. *perfricating.* [L. *perfrico,* to rub.] To rub over. *Bailey.*

Perfumatory (pėr-fū'ma-to-ri), *a.* Yielding perfume; perfuming. *Leigh.*

Perfume (pėr'fūm or pėr-fūm'), *n.* [Fr. *parfum,* It. *profumo,* Sp. *perfume,* perfume, from L. *per,* through, and *fumus,* smoke; lit. a smoke or vapour that disseminates itself.] 1. A substance that emits a scent or odour which affects agreeably the organs of smelling.—2. The scent, odour, or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances. 'An amber scent of odorous *perfume.*' *Milton.*

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field. *Pope.*

[In poetry this word is found indifferently accentuated on the first or second syllable; both Shakspere and Tennyson have per'fume and perfume'; but the analogy of dissyllabic nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the noun on the first syllable, and that of the verb on the last.]

Perfume (pėr-fūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perfumed;* ppr. *perfuming.* To fill or impregnate with a grateful odour; to scent; as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment. 'And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies.' *Pope.*

Perfumer (pėr-fūm'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which perfumes.—2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes.

Barber no more—a gay *perfumer* comes,
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms.
Crabbe.

Perfumery (pėr-fūm'ėr-i), *n.* 1. Perfumes in general.—2. The art of preparing perfumes.

Perfunctorily (pėr-fungk'to-ri-li), *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; in a manner to satisfy external form; carelessly; negligently.

His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, . . . no sooner received it than he delivered it to the lord keeper. *Clarendon.*

Perfunctoriness (pėr-fungk'to-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being perfunctory; negligent performance; carelessness. *Whitlock.*

Perfunctory (pėr-fungk'to-ri), *a.* [L.L. *perfunctorius*—L. *per,* and *fungor, functus,* to get rid of, to perform, execute, do. See FUNCTION.] Done without interest or zeal, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; done in a half-hearted or careless manner; careless; negligent.

A transient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes. *Woodward.*

Perfuncturate (pėr-fungk'tūr-āt), *v.t.* To execute perfunctorily, or in an indifferent mechanical manner. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Perfuse (pėr-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perfused;* ppr. *perfusing.* [L. *perfundo, perfusum—per,* through, *fundo, fusum,* to pour.] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over or through. 'These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy.' *Harvey.*

Perfusion (pėr-fū'zhon), *n.* Act of pouring out. *Maunder.*

Perfusive (pėr-fūs'iv), *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle. *Coleridge.*

Pergameneous (pėr-ga-mē'nē-us), *a.* [L. *pergamena,* parchment. See PARCHMENT.] In *entom.* a term applied to a part consisting of a thin, tough, semitransparent substance somewhat resembling parchment; pergamentaceous. *Owen.*

Pergamentaceous (pėr'ga-men-tā'shus), *a.* Of the texture of parchment; pergameneous.

Pergetting (pėr'jet-ing), *n.* Same as *Pargeting.*

Pergola (pėr'gō-la), *n.* [It. *pergola,* an arbour, from L. *pergula,* an arbour, a balcony, from *pergo,* to proceed, to continue.] 1. A kind of arbour of trellis-work on which plants are trained.—2. †A sort of balcony. 'A *pergola* or stand built to view the sports.' *Evelyn.*

Pergunnah (per-gun'ä), *n.* In Hindustan, a circle or territory comprising a limited number of villages.

Perhaps (pėr-haps'), *adv.* [O.E. *par,* Fr.

par, *per*, L. *per*, through, by, and E. *hap*.] Peradventure; it may be; possibly.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire.
Gray.

Peri-, A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, near, about. It corresponds to the Latin *circum* in words of Latin origin.

Peri (pē'ri), *n.* [Fr. *péri*, Per. *pari*, a female genius, a fairy.] In *Per. myth.* an imaginary being like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished. Peris may be either male or female. 'Thus warbled a *peri* o'er Iran's dark sea.' *Moore.*

Periagua (per-i-ä'gwa), *n.* See PIROGUE.

Perianth (per'i-anth), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* the floral envelope, the calyx and corolla, or either. This term is applied when the calyx and corolla are combined so that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other, as in many monocotyledonous plants, the tulip, orchis, &c. The perianth is called *single* when it consists of one verticil, and *double* when it consists of both calyx and corolla.

Perianthium (per-i-an'thi-um), *n.* [L.] A perianth (which see).

Periapt† (per'i-apt), *n.* [Gr. *periapton*, from *periaptō*, to fit or tie about—*peri*, about, and *aptō*, to bind.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shak.*

Periauger† (per-i-ą'gėr), *n.* A pirogue or periagua.

Periblepsis (per-i-blep'sis), *n.* [Gr., a looking round, from *peri*, around, and *blepō*, to look.] The wild look which accompanies delirium. *Dunglison.*

Peribolos, Peribolus (pe-rib'o-los, pe-rib'o-lus), *n.* [Gr., from *peri*, around, and *ballō*, to cast.] In *anc. arch.* a court or inclosure, within a wall, sometimes surrounding a temple.

Pericardial, Pericardian (per-i-kär'di-al, per-i-kär'di-an), *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

Pericardic, Pericardiac (per-i-kär'dik, per-i-kär'di-ak), *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

Pericarditis (per'i-kär-dī"tis), *n.* [*Pericardium*, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *perikardion* — *peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart.] The membranous sac that incloses the heart. It contains a small quantity of lubricating fluid, which by its continual motion prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry.

Pericarp (per'i-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *karpos*, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel. In

Pericarp.

a b, Capsule of Aristolochia. *c*, Capsule of Poppy. *d*, Section of Strobilus (or cone) of Pine. *e*, Nut—filbert. *f*, Drupe—plum or peach. *g*, Section of do.

practice, the term is also applied to those seed-vessels whose sides are formed of the floral envelopes and stamens in a state of adhesion to the carpel, as in the apple, gourd, &c. When the pericarp separates into distinct layers, as in the plum, the external skin is called the *epicarp*, the pulp or flesh the *sarcocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*. The principal sorts of pericarps are the capsule, silique, legume, drupe, pome, berry, follicle, nut, and strobilus or cone.

Pericarpial (per-i-kär'pi-al), *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.

Pericarpic (per-i-kär'pik), *a.* Same as *Pericarpial.*

Pericarpium (per-i-kär'pi-um), *n.* [L.] A pericarp (which see).

Perichætial (per-i-kē'shi-al), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the perichætium.

Perichætium (per-i-kē'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chaitē*, long, loose, flowing hair, foliage, leaves.] In mosses, the name given to the leaves that surround the bulbous base of the stalk or seta of the seed-vessel or sporangium.

Perichete (per'i-kēt), *n.* Perichætium.

Perichondrium (per-i-kon'dri-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chondros*, cartilage.] In *anat.* the synovial membrane which covers cartilages that are non-articular, and bears considerable analogy to the periosteum in organization and uses.

Perichoresis (per'i-kō-rē"sis), *n.* [Gr.] A going round about; a rotation. *Bp. Kaye.* [Rare.]

Pericladium (per-i-klā'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klados*, a branch.] In *bot.* the large sheathing petiole of Umbelliferæ.

Periclase (per'i-klās), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, round, and *klasis*, a fracture.] A mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in greenish octahedrons. It is an oxide of magnesium.

Periclinal (per-i-klī'nal), *a.* [See PERICLINE.] Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex: applied to strata.

Pericline (per'i-klīn), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klinō*, I bend.] A variety of albite, in which a portion of the soda is replaced by potash.

Periclinium (per-i-klī'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klinē*, a couch.] In *bot.* the involucrum of composite plants.

Periclitate† (pe-rik'li-tāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *periclitated*; ppr. *periclitating*. [L. *periclitor*, to venture, risk, from *periculum*, peril.] To endanger.

Periclitation† (pe-rik'li-tā"shon), *n.* The state of being in danger; a hazarding or exposing to peril.

Pericope (pe-rik'o-pē), *n.* [Gr. *perikopē*, from *peri*, about, and *koptō*, to cut.] An extract; a selection from a book: specifically used by theologians to signify a passage of the Bible extracted for the purpose of reading in the communion service and other portions of the ritual, or as a text for a sermon or homily.

Pericranium (per-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *kranion*, the skull.] The membrane that invests the skull.

Periculous† (pe-rik'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *periculosus*. See PERIL.] Dangerous; hazardous. 'These *periculous* periods.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Periculum (pe-rik'ū-lum), *n.* [L., danger. See PERIL.] In *Scots law*, a risk; the general rule with regard to which is, that a subject perishes to him who has the right of property in it.

Periderm (per'i-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *derma*, skin.] 1. In *zool.* the hard cortical layer which is developed by the cœnosarc of certain of the Hydrozoa.—2. In *bot.* the outer layer of bark.

Peridiolum (pēr-i-dī'o-lum), *n.* [Dim. of *peridium*.] In *bot.* a membrane by which the sporules of some algaceous plants are immediately covered; also, a secondary and interior peridium.

Peridium (pe-rid'i-um), *n.* [From Gr. *peri*, about, and *deō*, to bind.] In *bot.* the membranous envelope of the fructification in gasteromycetous fungi.

Peridodecahedral (per-i-dō'de-ka-hē"dral), *a.* [Prefix *peri*, and *dodecahedral*.] In *crystal.* applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

Peridot (per'i-dot), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Olivin.*

Peridrome (per'i-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *peridromos* —*peri*, around, and *dromos*, a course.] In *anc. arch.* the space in a peripteral temple between the walls of the cell and the columns. *Gwilt.*

Periecian (per-i-ē'shan). Same as *Periœcian.*

Periergy (per-i-ėr'ji), *n.* [Gr. *periergia*, from *periergos*, over-careful—*peri*, over, beyond, and *ergon*, work.] 1. Needless caution or diligence. *Bailey.*—2. In *rhet.* a laboured or bombastic style. *Crabb.*

Perigastric (per-i-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, the belly.] Surrounding the belly.—*Perigastric space*, the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera in the Polyzoa, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals.

Perigean (per-i-jē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigee (per'i-jē), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *gē*, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth, and when the moon has arrived at this point she is said to be in her *perigee*. Formerly applied also to this point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See APOGEE.

Periglottis (per-i-glot'is), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *glōtta*, the tongue.] In *anat.* a mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

Perigone, Perigonium (per'i-gōn, per-i-gō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *gonē*, generation.] In *bot.* the same as *Perianth*, but more distinctively applied in the case of plants in which all parts of the flower are herbaceous and not coloured.

Perigord (pā-rē-gor'), *n.* An ore of manganese of a dark gray colour, like basalt or trap. So called from *Perigord*, in France.

Perigord-pie (pā-rē-gor'pi), *n.* A pie composed of truffles, much in favour with epicures.

Perigraph (per'i-graf), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *graphē*, a writing.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.—2. In *anat.* the white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

Perigynium (per-i-jin'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* the disc which is found in the flower of certain plants. Also, the bristles or small scales that surround the pistillum of some genera of Cyperaceæ or sedges. These may be either distinct from each other, or more or less united by their margins, as in the *urceolus*, or small pitcher-like body formed by two such scales in the genus Carex. When there are stamens present the perigynium is situated between them and the pistil.

a, Perigynium of a Sedge.

Perigynous (pe-rij'i-nus), *a.* [See above.] In *bot.* having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx: said of a flower.—*Perigynous insertion*, the insertion of the stamens upon the inner surface of the calyx, at some distance from the axis of the flower, as in the rose and strawberry.—*Perigynous disc.* See DISC.

Perihelion, Perihelium (per-i-hē'li-on, per-i-hē'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance

Orbit of Planet.

S, Sun. *p*, Perihelion. *a*, Aphelion.

from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*. It is the extremity of the major axis of the orbit nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed, and when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*.

Perihexahedral (per-i-heks'a-hē"dral), *a.* [Prefix *peri*, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.* applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.

Peril (pe'ril), *n.* [Fr. *péril*, from L. *periculum*, *periclum*, danger, from root seen in *perior*, *experior*, to try, to attempt (whence *experiment*); and in Gr. *peraō*, to pass

through, *poros*, a passage; from the same ultimate root as E. *fare, ferry.*] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction. 'To smile at 'scapes and *perils* overblown.' *Shak.* 'Adventure had with *peril* great.' *Milton.* — Preceded by *at, in, on,* or *to,* at the hazard; with risk or danger; as, you do it *at* your *peril,* or *at the peril* of your father's displeasure. '*In peril* to incur your former malady.' *Shak.* 'Lest *to* thy *peril* thou aby it dear.' *Shak.*

Philip of France, *on peril* of a curse,
Let go the hand of that arch-heretic. *Shak.*

2. In *law,* the accident by which a thing is lost. *Bouvier.*

Peril (pe'ril), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perilled;* ppr. *perilling.* To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger. *Quart. Rev.*

Peril† (pe'ril), *v.i.* To be in danger. *Milton.*

Perilous (pe'ril-us), *a.* [Fr. *périlleux.*] 1. Full of peril; dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a *perilous* undertaking; a *perilous* situation.

Expectation held
His look suspense awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose or undertake
The *perilous* attempt. *Milton.*

2.† Venturesome; fearless; daring. *Chaucer.* 3.† Smart; witty; quick. (See PARLOUS.) It was often used adverbially in the sense of excessively; very.

Thus was the accomplish'd squire endued
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* shrewd.
Hudibras.

Perilously (pe'ril-us-li), *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously; with hazard.

Perilousness (pe'ril-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

Perilymph (per'i-limf), *n.* [Gr. *peri,* around, and L. *lympha,* water.] In *anat.* the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

Perimeter (per-im'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *peri,* about, and *metron,* measure.] In *geom.* the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides: generally applied to figures bounded by straight lines.

Perimetrical (per-i-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the perimeter.

Perimorph (per'i-morf), *n.* [Gr. *peri,* about, and *morphē,* form.] In *mineral.* a mineral or crystal inclosing other minerals or crystals. See ENDOMORPH.

Perinæum, Perineum (per-i-nē'um), *n.* [Gr. *perineon, perinaion, perinaios.*] In *anat.* the inferior surface of the trunk of the body, extending from the anus to the external organ of generation.

Perineal (per-i-nē'al), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining or belonging to the perinæum.

Perioctahedral (per-i-ok'ta-hē"dral), *a.* [From Gr. *peri,* about, *octō,* eight, and *hedra,* seat, base, side.] In *crystal.* applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and which in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

Period (pē'ri-od), *n.* [L. *periodus,* from Gr. *periodos* — *peri,* about, and *hodos,* way.] 1. Properly, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began.

Tell these that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods;* they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

2. Any round of time or series of years, days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun; specifically, (*a*) a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as, the Calippic *period;* the Dionysian *period;* the Julian *period.* (*b*) Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days, or hours complete; as, a *period* of a hundred years; the *period* of a day.

And I had hoped that ere this *period* closed,
Thou wouldst have caught me up into thy rest.
Tennyson.

3. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the early *periods* of history. 'A far more advanced *period* of female life.' *Dickens.* — 4. Length or usual length of duration; the time in which anything is performed. 'The *period* in which fruits ripen.' *Henslow.*

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period.*
Bacon.

5. Termination or point of completion of any cycle or series of events; end; conclusion; limit. 'The beginning of those evils which shall never end till eternity have a *period.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

The *period* of thy tyranny approacheth. *Shak.*

Hence, the end to be attained. 'This is the *period* of my ambition.' *Shak.* — 6. In *rhet.* a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent. Sentences made up of parts loosely connected, so as to have a completed construction once, or twice, or oftener, before they end, are less properly, though very commonly, called *periods.*

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long.
B. Jonson.

And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded *periods.* *Tennyson.*

7. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, &c.; a full stop, thus (.). — 8. In *math.* one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots. — 9. In *med.* one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. — 10. In *music,* two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence. — *Julian period.* See JULIAN. — SYN. Time, date, epoch, era, age, duration, continuance, limit, bound, end, conclusion, determination.

Period† (pē'ri-od), *v.t.* To put an end to.

Your honourable letter he desires
To those have shut him up; which failing,
Periods his comfort. *Shak.*

Period† (pē'ri-od), *v.i.* To end; to cease.

Periodic, Periodical (pē-ri-od'ik, pē-ri-od'-ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a period or to periods; pertaining to division by periods. — 2. Performed in a period or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits; as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun; the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth. 'The earth's *periodic* motion.' *Derham.* — 3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time; having some action or phenomenon returning at a stated time; recurring. 'The *periodical* work of every day.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'The *periodic* return of a plant's flowering.' *Henslow.*

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. In *rhet.* pertaining to a period or complete sentence; constructed with complete grammatical dependence. — 5. Pertaining to a periodical or publication appearing at regular intervals, as a newspaper, magazine, and the like. [In this sense *periodical* is the only form.]

In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendency and power.
Craik.

— *Periodical diseases,* those of which the symptoms recur at stated intervals. — *Periodic functions,* in the higher mathematics, those which, performed any given number of times on a variable, reproduce the simple variable itself. — *Periodic inequalities,* those disturbances in the planetary motions caused by their reciprocal attraction in definite periods. — *Periodic stars.* See STAR. — *Periodic winds.* See MONSOON and TRADE-WIND.

Periodical (pē-ri-od'ik-al), *n.* A publication which appears at regular intervals. Periodicals comprise newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c.

Periodicalist (pē-ri-od'ik-al-ist), *n.* One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Month. Mag.*

Periodically (pē-ri-od'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a periodical manner; at stated periods; as, a festival celebrated *periodically.*

Periodicalness (pē-ri-od'ik-al-nes), *n.* State of being periodical; periodicity. [Rare.]

Periodicity (pē'ri-o-dis"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being periodical; the disposition of certain things or phenomena to recur at stated periods. *Whewell; Brougham.*

Periodology (pē'ri-o-dol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *periodos,* a course or circuit, and *logos,* a discourse.] In *med.* the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. *Dunglison.*

Periodontal (per'i-o-don"tal), *a.* [Gr. *peri,* around, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] Applied to the membrane that lines the socket of a tooth.

Periodoscope (pē-ri-od'o-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *periodos,* a period, and *skopeō,* I view.] In *surg.* an instrument designed for the ready calculation of the periodical functions of women. *E. H. Knight.*

Perioeci (per-i-ē'sī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *perioikoi — peri,* around, and *oikos,* a house.] 1. In ancient Greece, the name given to the original Achaian inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors. — 2. In *geog.* such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

Perioecian (per-i-ē'shi-an), *n.* One of the Perioeci. See PERIŒCI.

Periosteal, Periosteous (per-i-os'tē-al, per-i-os'tē-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the periosteum; constituted by the periosteum.

Periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri,* about, and *osteon,* bone.] In *anat.* a vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals, and conducting the vessels by which the bone is nourished. The periosteum has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible. — *Internal periosteum,* a term sometimes applied to the medullary membrane.

Periostitis (per'i-os-ti"tis), *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membranes of the bones.

Periostosis (per'i-os-tō"sis), *n.* A tumour of the periosteum. *Dunglison.*

Periostosteitis (per'i-os-tos-ti"tis), *n.* In *med.* simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone. *Dunglison.*

Periostracum (per-i-os'tra-kum), *n.* [Gr. *peri,* around, and *ostrakon,* a shell.] The membrane which covers the shells of most molluscs.

Peripatecian† (per'i-pa-tē"shi-an), *n.* A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall.*

Peripatetic, Peripatetical (per'i-pa-tet"ik, per'i-pa-tet"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *peripatētikos,* from *peripateō,* to walk about — *peri,* about, and *pateō,* to walk.] 1. Walking about; itinerant. 2. Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers; Aristotelian.

Peripatetic (per'i-pa-tet"ik), *n.* 1. A follower of Aristotle, so called because Aristotle taught his system of philosophy, and his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. — 2. One that walks about, or one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride. [Humorous.]

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street; while we *peripatetics* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk cross a passage. *Tatler.*

3. Ironically, an itinerant teacher or preacher. *Stormonth.*

Peripateticism (per'i-pa-tet"i-sizm), *n.* The notions or philosophical system of the peripatetics or Aristotle and his followers.

Peripetia (per'i-pe-ti"a), *n.* [Gr. *peripeteia — peri,* about, and *piptō,* to fall.] A technical term for that part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled, and the whole concludes; the dénouement.

Peripheral (pe-rif'ėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, characteristic of, or constituting a periphery; peripheric.

Peripherally (pe-rif'ėr-al-i), *adv.* In a peripheral manner; so as to be peripheral.

Owen's own facts tend to show . . . that they make their first appearance *peripherally.*
H. Spencer.

Peripheric, Peripherical (pe-ri-fer'ik, peri-fer'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a periphery. — 2. Around the outside of an organ; external; in *bot.* applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of the seed.

Periphery (pe-rif'ėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *peri,* around, and *pherō,* to bear.] 1. The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface generally. — 2. In *geom.* the boundary line of a closed figure; the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference.

Periphrase (per'i-frāz), *n.* Same as *Periphrasis.*

Periphrase (per'i-frāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *periphrased;* ppr. *periphrasing.* To express by circumlocution.

Periphrase (per'i-frāz), *v.i.* To use circumlocution.

Periphrasis (pe-rif'ra-sis), *n.* pl. **Periphrases** (pe-rif'ra-sēz). [Gr. *periphrasis — peri,* about, and *phrazō,* to speak.] A round-about phrase or expression; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; as, for *youth* we say *the morn-*

ing of life, and *the evening of life* for *old age*. 'Cassandra is made to describe by enigmatic *periphrases*.' *De Quincey.*

Periphrastic, Periphrastical (per-i-fras'tik, per-i-fras'tik-al), *a.* Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many. 'A long, *periphrastic*, unsatisfactory explanation.' *T. Hook.*

Periphrastically (per-i-fras'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a periphrastic manner; with circumlocution.

Periphyllia (per-i-fil'i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a term applied to the minute hypogynous scales found within the paleæ of grasses.

Periplast (per'i-plast), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *plassō*, to mould.] In *physiol.* the intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are imbedded.

Periploca (per-ip'lo-ka), *n.* [Gr. *periplokē*, a twining—*peri*, about, *plekō*, to plait, to twine, to twist, alluding to the habit of the plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, containing about twelve species of smooth, often climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves and lax terminal cymes of rather small flowers, which are dark within but green on the outside. They are natives of South Europe and temperate and subtropical Asia, one being found in tropical Africa. *P. græca* is sometimes grown in our gardens.

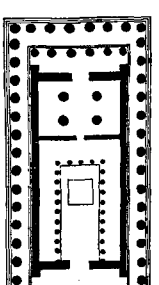
Periplus (per'i-plus), *n.* [Gr. *periplous*—*peri*, about, and *pleō*, to sail.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or seacoast. *Dean Vincent.*

Peripneumonia, Peripneumony (per'ip-nū-mō''ni-a, per-ip-nū'mo-ni), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *pneumōn*, the lung; L. *peripneumonia*.] Same as *Pneumonia* (which see).

Peripneumonic, Peripneumonical (per'-ip-nū-mon''ik, per'ip-nū-mon''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in inflamation of the lungs.

Peripolygonal (per'i-po-lig''on-al), *a.* [Prefix *peri*, and *polygonal*.] In *crystal.* having a great number of sides or angles.

Peripteral (pe-rip'-ter-al), *a.* [Gr. *peripteros*, from *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns.] In *Greek arch.* surrounded by a row of columns: said of a temple or other building, especially of a temple in which the cella is surrounded by columns, those on the flank being distant one intercolumniation from the wall.



Plan of Peripteral Temple.

Peripteros (pe-rip'ter-os), *n.* [Gr. See above.] A peripteral edifice.

Peripterous (pe-rip'ter-us), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a feather, a wing.] 1. Feathered on all sides. *Wright.*—2. In *arch.* peripteral.

Periptery (pe-rip'ter-i), *n.* In *Greek arch.* the range of insulated columns round the cella of a temple. See PERIPTERAL.

Peripyrist (per-i-pīr'ist), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pyr*, fire.] A sort of cooking apparatus.

Perisarc (per'i-sark), *n.* The chitinous investment by which the soft parts of the Hydrozoa are often protected. *Allman.*

Periscian (pe-rish'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *periskios*—*peri*, around, and *skia*, a shadow.] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day. *Sir T. Browne.* See PERISCII.

Periscii (pe-rish'i-ī), *n. pl.* [L. *periscii*, Gr. *periskioi*—*peri*, around, and *skia*, shadow.] A name given to the inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain times of the year describe, in the course of the day, an entire circle.

Periscope (per'i-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopeō*, I see.] A general view or comprehensive summary. [Rare.]

Periscopic, Periscopical (per-i-skop'ik, per-i-skop'ik-al), *a.* Viewing on all sides; specifically, (*a*) applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely. (*b*) Also applied to a lens for microscopes having two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with an aperture the diameter of which equals one-fifth of the focal length.

Perish (pe'rish), *v.i.* [Fr. *périr*, ppr. *périssant*, to perish, from *L. perio*, to go through, to perish or come to nothing—*per*, through, and *eo*, to go.] 1. To die; to lose life or vitality in any manner.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread and to spare, and I *perish* with hunger. Luke xv. 17.

Ran the land with Roman slaughter, multitudinous agonies.
Perish'd many a maid and matron, many a valorous legionary. *Tennyson.*

2. To wither; to waste; to decay gradually; to lose vital power.

As wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God. Ps. lxviii. 2.

3. To be destroyed; to pass away; to come to nothing; to be ruined; to be lost.

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

Perish (pe'rish), *v.t.* To cause to perish; to destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shak.*
Let not my sins
Perish your noble youth. *Beau. & Fl.*

Perishability (pe'rish-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* Perishableness.

Perishable (pe'rish-a-bl), *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction; mortal. 'Courtesies should be no *perishable* commodity.' *Howell.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope, Odyssey.*

—*Perishable goods*, goods which decay and lose their value if not consumed soon, such as fish, fruit, and the like.—*Perishable monition*, the public notice by a court for the sale of anything in a perishable condition.

Perishableness (pe'rish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being perishable; liableness to decay or destruction. *Locke.*

Perishment (pe'rish-ment), *n.* Act of perishing. *Lord Stowell.* [Rare.]

Perisome (per'i-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sōma*, body.] In *zool.* the coriaceous or calcareous integuments of the Echinodermata.

Perisperm (per'i-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* (*a*) a thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny, woody, or bony part of the seed of plants, either entirely or partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane; albumen. (*b*) The testa, or external skin of a seed.

Perispermic (per-i-spėrm'ik), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with albumen.

Perispheric, Perispherical (per-i-sfer'ik, per-i-sfer'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] Globular; having the form of a ball.

Perisporangium (per'i-spō-ran''ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *spora*, seed, and *angos*, a vessel.] In *bot.* a term applied to the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sori.

Perisporiacei (per'i-spō-ri-ā''sē-ī), *n. pl.* A nat. order of Fungi, most of whose species are true parasites and of small size.

Perissodactyla (pe-ris'sō-dak''til-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *perissos*, uneven, and *daktylos*, a finger.] A section of the Ungulata or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, the tapirs, the horse and its allies, and some extinct forms, all agreeing in the following characters:—The hind-feet are odd-toed in all, and the fore-feet in all except the tapirs. The dorso-lumbar vertebræ are never less than twenty-two in number. The femur has a third trochanter. The horns, if present, are not paired. Usually there is only one horn, but if there are two these are placed in the middle line of the head, one behind the other. In neither case are the horns ever supported by bony horn-cores. The stomach is simple, and is not divided into several compartments; and there is a large and capacious cæcum. The three existing genera, the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros, are widely removed from one another in many important characteristics; but the intervals between them are filled up by an extensive series of fossil forms, commencing in the lower tertiary strata. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Perissodactyle (per-ris'sō-dak''til), *a.* Of or belonging to the section Perissodactyla.

Perissological (per-ris'sō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Redundant in words. [Rare.]

Perissology (per-is-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *perissologia*—*perissos*, redundant, and *logos*, discourse.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose; macrology. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

Peristalith (per'i-sta-lith), *n.* [From Gr. *peri*, about, *histēmi*, to stand, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* a series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial mound.

Peristaltic (per-i-stal'tik), *a.* [Gr. *peristaltikos*, from *peristellō*, to involve—*peri*, around, and *stellō*, to place, arrange.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like; contracting in successive circles: applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.

Peristaltically (per-i-stal'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner. *Owen.*

Peristerite (pe-ris'ter-īt), *n.* [Gr. *peristera*, a pigeon.] A variety of felspar containing a small proportion of magnesia, and exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

Peristome (per'i-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth.] 1. In *bot.* the ring or fringe of bristles or teeth which are seated immediately below the operculum and close up the orifice of the seed-vessel in mosses. The teeth of the peristome are always four or a multiple of four.—2. In *zool.* the term is used for the similar parts in Infusoria, Rotifera, and Echinoderms.

Peristomial (per-i-stō'mi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peristome.

Peristomium (per-i-stō'mi-um), *n.* A peristome.

Peristrephic (per-i-stref'ik), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *strephō*, to turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving: applied to the paintings of a panorama.

Peristyle (per'i-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *peristylon*—*peri*, about, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* a range of columns surrounding anything, as the cella of a temple, or any place, as a court or cloister. It is frequently but incorrectly limited in signification to a range of columns surrounding the interior of a place.

Perisystole (per-i-sis'tō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *systolē*, contraction.] In *med.* the pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

Perite† (per'it), *a.* [L. *peritus*, well versed or skilled in anything, expert.] Skilful. 'A consumption of the whole body . . . left by the most *perite* physicians as incurable.' *Tob. Whitaker.*

Perithecium (per-i-thē'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a theca or case.] In *bot.* the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens; a conceptacle in cryptogams, containing spores, and having an opening at one end.

Peritomous (pe-rit'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *temnō*, to cleave.] In *mineral.* cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

Peritoneal, Peritonæal (per'i-tō-nē''al), *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritoneum, Peritonæum (per'i-tō-nē''um), *n.* [Gr. *peritonaion*—*peri*, about, and *teinō*, to stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it.

Peritonitis (per'i-tō-nī''tis), *n.* [*Peritoneum*, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute or a chronic disease.

Peritrochium† (per-i-trō'ki-um), *n.* [Gr. *peritrochion*, from *peri*, around, and *trochos*, a wheel.] A wheel fixed upon an axle so as to turn along with it, and forming one of the mechanical powers called the wheel and axle. See WHEEL.

Peritropal (per-it'rō-pal), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] 1. Rotatory; circuitous.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

Perivisceral (per-i-vis'ėr-al), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and L. *viscera*.] In *anat.* applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

Periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* [O.E. *perriwig*, *perewake*, *perwicke*, &c., corrupted from Fr. *perruque*. (See PERUKE.) *Wig* is simply the final syllable of this word.] A small wig; a peruke. 'A coloured *periwig*.' *Shak.*

Periwig (per'i-wig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *periwigged*; ppr. *periwigging*. To dress with

a periwig or with anything in like form. 'Discord *periwigged* with snakes.' *Swift.*

Periwig-pated (per'i-wig-pā-ted), *a.* Having the pate or head covered with a periwig. 'A robustious *periwig-pated* fellow.' *Shak.*

Periwinke† (per'i-wingk), *n.* Same as *Periwig.* 'Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Periwinkle (per-i-wing'kl), *n.* [O.E. *periwinke, periwinkel,* Prov. E. *pennywinkle,* from A. Sax. *pinewincle,* probably from L. *pinna, pina,* a mussel or other shell-fish, and A. Sax. *wincle,* a winkle or whelk.] A gasteropodous mollusc of the genus Littorina, with turbinated shell, of which at least forty species are known. The common periwinkle (*L. littorea*) is largely collected along the shores and used for food.

Periwinkle (per-i-wing'kl), *n.* [O.E. *pervinke, pervenke,* Fr. *pervenche,* from L. *pervinca,* the periwinkle.] In *bot.* the popular name of two British species of the genus Vinca, nat. order Apocynaceæ, the *V. minor* or lesser periwinkle, and *V. major* or greater periwinkle. Periwinkles are common in flower borders. An Indian species, *V. rosea,* is common in our hothouses.

Perjenete,† *n.* [Fr. *poire-jeunette,* from *poire,* a pear, and *jeune,* young.] A young pear-tree. *Chaucer.*

Perjure (pėr'jūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perjured;* ppr. *perjuring.* [L. *perjuro—per,* and *juro,* to swear—that is, to swear aside or beyond, and hence wrongly; comp. *perfidia,* perfidy, G. *verschwören,* to forswear, E. *forswear,* &c.] 1. To cause to be false to oaths or vows; to render guilty of perjury; in common usage, to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; to forswear: generally used reflexively; as, the witness *perjured himself.*

> Women are not
> In their best fortunes strong; but want will *perjure*
> The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shak.*
>
> I do detest false *perjured* Proteus. *Shak.*

2.† To make a false oath to; to deceive by false oaths or protestations.

> And with a virgin innocence did pray
> For me that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher.*

Perjure† (pėr'jūr), *n.* A perjured person. 'Hide thee, thou bloody hand, thou *perjure.*' *Shak.*

Perjured (pėr'jūrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having sworn falsely; guilty of perjury; as, a *perjured* villain.—2.† Being sworn falsely. 'Their *perjured* oath.' *Spenser.*

Perjurer (pėr'jūr-ėr), *n.* One that wilfully takes a false oath in legal proceedings.

Perjurious, Perjurous (pėr-jū'ri-us, pėr'jū-rus), *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. *Quarles.*

Perjury (pėr'jū-ri), *n.* [See PERJURE, *v.t.*] The act or crime of wilfully making a false oath in judicial proceedings to one who has authority; knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question. The penalties of perjury attach to wilful falsehood in an affirmation by a Quaker, Moravian, or Separatist, or any other witness where such affirmation is in lieu of an oath. The offence of perjury is a misdemeanour. Popularly, the mere act of making a false oath, or of violating an oath, provided it be lawful, is considered perjury.

Perk (pėrk), *n.* [A form of *perch.* See PERCH.] A pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, &c., are hung to dry; also, a peg (perket) for similar purposes. [Provincial.]

Perk (pėrk), *a.* [W. *perc,* neat, trim, smart; comp. also *pert,* spruce, dapper.] Pert; trim; smart; brisk; airy; jaunty; vain. '*Perk* as a peacock.' *Spenser.*

Perk (pėrk), *v.i.* To hold up the head with affected smartness. 'Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face.' *Pope.*

Perk (pėrk), *v.t.* To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank.

> I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
> And range with humble livers in content,
> Than to be *perk'd* up in a glist'ring grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak.*

Perk (pėrk), *v.i.* To peer; to look narrowly or sharply. 'You'd be *perking* at the glass.' *George Eliot.*

Perket (pėrk'et), *n.* A small perk. See PERK, *n.*

Perkin (pėr'kin), *n.* [For *perrykin.* See PERRY.] A kind of weak perry.

Perking (pėrk'ing), *a.* Sharp; scanning pertly and keenly; inquisitive.

> He is a tall, thin, bony man with . . . little restless, *perking* eyes. *Dickens.*

Perkinism (pėrk'in-izm), *n.* A mode of treatment introduced by *Perkins* of America, consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called *metallic tractors;* tractoration. *Dunglison.*

Perkinist (pėrk'in-ist), *n.* A believer in and practiser of Perkinism. *Dunglison.*

Perkinistic (perk-in-is'tik), *a.* Relating or belonging to Perkinism. *Dunglison.*

Perky (pėrk'i), *a.* Perk; trim; jaunty. 'There amid *perky* larches and pine.' *Tennyson.*

Perlaceous (pėr-lā'shus), *a.* Resembling a pearl; pearly.

Perlidæ (per'li-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Perla,* one of the genera, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of neuropterous (according to some orthopterous) insects, distinguished by the large size of the posterior pair of wings. They frequent damp and marshy situations, and the borders of lakes and rivers. Some of them are the favourite food of fishes. They abound in temperate climates. Sometimes called *Stone-flies.*

Perlite (pėr'lit), *n.* [Fr. *perle,* a pearl, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] The same as *Pearlstone.*

Perloust (pėr'lus), *a.* Perilous. *Spenser.*

Perlustration (pėr-lus-trā'shon), *n.* [L. *perlustro—per,* through, and *lustro,* to survey.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*

Permanable,† *a.* Permanent; durable. *Lydgate.*

Permanence, Permanency (pėr'ma-nens, pėr'ma-nen-si), *n.* [See PERMANENT.] The state or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state, place, or duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions, or of a system of principles. '*Permanence* or fixedness in being.' *Sir M. Hale.*

> Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies. *Boyle.*
>
> China is an instance of *permanence* without progression. *Coleridge.*

Permanent (pėr'ma-nent), *a.* [L. *permanens,* permanent, from *permaneo,* to continue—*per,* throughout, and *maneo,* to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing; remaining unaltered or unremoved; durable; lasting; abiding; fixed. 'Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt.' *Dryden.*—*Permanent ink,* a solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-green or cochineal, used for marking linen.—*Permanent way,* in *rail.* the finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. The term is used in contradistinction to a *temporary way,* such as is used in construction in removing the soil of cuttings, &c.—*Permanent white,* sulphate of baryta. It is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.—*Lasting, Durable, Permanent.* See under LASTING.

Permanently (pėr'ma-nent-li), *adv.* In a permanent manner; with long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as, a government *permanently* established. *Boyle.*

Permanganic (pėr-man-gan'ik), *a.* Obtained from manganese.—*Permanganic acid* ($Mn_2O_8H_2$), an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution by decomposing barium salt with sulphuric acid.

Permansion,† *n.* [L. *permansio,* a remaining, persevering.] Continuance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Permeability (pėr'mē-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being permeable.

Permeable (pėr'mē-a-bl), *a.* [L. *permeabilis.* See PERMEATE.] Capable of being permeated or passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts: applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids; as, cloth, leather, wood, are *permeable* to water and oil; glass is *permeable* to light, but not to water.

Permeably (pėr'mē-a-bli), *adv.* In a permeable manner.

Permeant (pėr'mē-ant), *a.* Passing through. *Sir T. Browne.*

Permeate (pėr'mē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *permeated;* ppr. *permeating.* [L. *permeo, permeatum*—prefix *per,* through, and *meo,* to glide, flow, or pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts: applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone; light *permeates* glass.

Permeation (pėr-mē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of a *body.*

Permian (pėr'mi-an), *a.* [From *Perm,* in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia,* where the series is largely developed.] In *geol.* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system. Formerly the Permian and triassic rocks were grouped together under the name of the *new red sandstone* system, but later geologists have separated them on palæontological grounds, the Permian group containing many palæozoic forms, while the remains of the triassic are largely mesozoic. The Permian forms the uppermost of the great palæozoic series, and is unconformable in England on the carboniferous, while it passes by almost insensible gradations into the triassic. In England the Permian rocks are largely developed in the county of Durham. Called also *Magnesian Limestone.*

Permiscible (pėr-mis'si-bl), *a.* [L. *permisceo—per,* through, and *misceo,* to mix.] Capable or admitting of being mixed. [Rare.]

Permiss† (pėr-mis'), *n.* A permission of choice or selection; specifically, in *rhet.* a figure by which a matter is permitted or committed to the decision of one's adversary. 'Administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss.*' *Milton.*

Permissibility (pėr-mis'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being permissible. *Eclec. Rev.*

Permissible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [See PERMIT.] Proper to being permitted or allowed; allowable. 'Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence.' *Lamb.*

> If otherwise expedient the nomenclature is *permissible.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Permissibly (pėr-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a permissible manner; by allowance.

Permission (pėr-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *permissio,* from *permitto,* to permit.] The act of permitting or allowing; authorization; allowance; license or liberty granted; leave.

> You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*
>
> He craved a fair *permission* to depart,
> And there defend his marches. *Tennyson.*

Permissive (pėr-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Permitting; granting liberty; allowing. 'By his *permissive* will.' *Milton.*—2. Granted; suffered without hinderance.

> Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom used
> *Permissive,* and acceptance found. *Milton.*

—*Permissive bill,* a bill which has been repeatedly brought before Parliament, whose object is to empower two-thirds of the inhabitants of any town or district to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors within the bounds of such town or district.—*Permissive laws,* such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.—*Permissive waste,* in *law,* the neglect of necessary repairs.

Permissively (pėr-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a permissive manner; by allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

Permistion (pėr-mis'chon), *n.* [L. *permistio, permixtio,* to mingle, mix together.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.

Permit (pėr-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *permitted;* ppr. *permitting.* [L. *permitto,* to let go, to let loose, to allow, concede, permit—prefix *per,* and *mitto,* to send; Fr. *permettre.*] 1. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority.

> What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow expressly; to give leave, liberty, or license to do; as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors. 3.† To give over; to leave; to give up or resign; to refer.

> For provided our duty is secured, for the degrees and for the instruments every man is *permitted* to himself. *Jer. Taylor.*
>
> Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
> But to the gods *permit* the event of things.
> *Addison.*

—*Allow, Permit, Suffer, Tolerate.* See under ALLOW.—SYN. To allow, let, grant, admit, suffer, tolerate, endure, consent to.

Permit (pėr-mit'), *v.i.* To grant leave, license, or permission; to enable a person to do something; to allow; as, we shall go there if circumstances *permit.*

Permit (pėr'mit), *n.* Warrant; leave; permission; specifically, a written permission

given by officers of the customs or excise, or by other competent authority, for conveying spirits, wine, tea, coffee, &c., from one place to another.

Permittance (pėr-mit'ans), *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission.

This unclean *permittance* defeats the sacred and glorious end both of the moral and judicial law. *Milton.*

Permittee (pėr-mit-tē'), *n.* One to whom anything is permitted; one to whom a permit is granted.

Permitter (pėr-mit'ėr), *n.* One who permits. 'The *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin.' *Edwards.*

Permix (pėr-miks'), *v.t.* To mix together; to mingle.

Permixtion (pėr-miks'chon), *n.* A mixing or state of being mixed. *Brerewood.*

Permutable (pėr-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.

Permutableness (pėr-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* State of being permutable.

Permutably (pėr-mū'ta-bli), *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.

Permutation (pėr-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *permutatio.* See PERMUTE.] 1. Intermutation; concurrent changes; mutual change; interchange. 'The intolerable distresses brought upon them by the violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property.' *Burke.*—2. In *math.* change or different combination of any number of quantities. *Permutations* differ from *combinations* in this, that the latter has no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined; whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations. If *n* represent the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taking two by two together, is $n \times (n-1)$; taken three and three together, is $n \times (n-1) \times (n-2)$, and so on. See COMBINATION.—*Permutation lock*, a lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary before shooting the bolt to arrange the tumblers. *E. H. Knight.*

Permute (pėr-mūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *permuted;* ppr. *permuting.* [L. *permuto*—prefix *per*, and *muto*, to change.] 1. To interchange.—2.† To exchange; to barter. *Hackluyt.*

Permuter† (pėr-mūt'ėr), *n.* One that exchanges. *Huloet.*

Pern (pėrn), *n.* *Pernis apivorus*, the honey-buzzard.

Pern† (pėrn), *v.t.* To turn to profit; to sell.

Those that, to ease their purse, or please their prince, *Pern* their profession, their religion wince. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Pernancy (pėr'nan-si), *n.* [Norm. *perner*, O.Fr. *penre, prenre*, Mod. Fr. *prendre*, to take.] In *law*, a taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.

Pernel (pėr'nel), *n.* Same as *Pimpernel.*

Pernicion† (pėr-nish'on), *n.* Destruction. *Hudibras.*

Pernicious (pėr-nish'us), *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction, from *perneco*, to kill—*per*, thoroughly, and *neco*, to kill, *nex, necis*, death.] 1. Having the quality of killing, destroying, or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; destructive; as, a habit *pernicious* to health.

Every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth *pernicious* fire. *Milton.*

2. Harbouring evil designs or intentions; evil-hearted; malicious; wicked. 'This *pernicious* caitiff deputy.' *Shak.* 'His *pernicious* soul.' *Shak.*—SYN. Destructive, ruinous, deadly, noxious, injurious, hurtful, mischievous.

Pernicious† (pėr-nish'us), *a.* [L. *pernix, pernicis*, swift, nimble.] Quick.

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

Perniciously (pėr-nish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a pernicious manner; destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects.—2.† Maliciously; malignantly. 'All the commons hate him *perniciously.*' *Shak.*

Perniciousness (pėr-nish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being pernicious, very injurious, mischievous, or destructive.

Pernicity† (pėr-nis'i-ti), *n.* [L. *pernicitas*, from *pernix, pernicis*, nimble, swift.] Swiftness of motion; celerity. 'Endued with great swiftness or *pernicity.*' *Ray.* [Rare.]

Pernicketty (pėr-nik'et-ti), *a.* [Probably Fr. *par*, through, by, and *niquet*, a trifle.] Precise in trifles; fastidious; very trim in dress. [Scotch.]

Pernio (pėr'ni-ō), *n.* [L., from Gr. *perna*, the heel.] A chilblain. *Dunglison.*

Pernis (pėr'nis), *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the hawk family. *P. apivorus* (the honey-buzzard) is the only British species.

Pernoctalian† (pėr-nok-tā'li-an), *n.* [See below.] One who watches or keeps awake all night. *Hook.*

Pernoctation (pėr-nok-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*, from *pernocto*, to pass the night—*per*, through, and *nox*, night.] The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night. '*Pernoctations* or abodes in prayers.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Pernor (pėr'nor), *n.* [Norm. *perner*, a corrupted form of Fr. *prendre*, to take.] In *law*, he who receives the profits of lands, &c.

Perogue (pe-rōg'), *n.* Same as *Pirogue.*

Peronate (per'ō-nāt), *a.* [L. *peronatus*, rough-booted, from *pero, peronis*, a kind of rough boot.] In *bot.* a term applied to the stipes of fungaceous plants, which is thickly laid over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal.

Perone (per'o-nē), *n.* [Gr. *peronē*, a brooch.] In *anat.* the fibula or small bone of the leg, so called from its resemblance to the pin of a brooch.

Peroneal (per-o-nē'al), *a.* [See above.] Pertaining to the fibula; as, *peroneal* muscles.

Perorate (per'ō-rāt), *v.i.* To make a peroration; also, to speechify; to spout.

Excited crowds filled Hyde Park, and infuriated persons *perorated* from chairs. *Sat. Rev.*

Peroration (per-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro*, to speak from beginning to end—*per*, through, and *oro*, to speak, to pray.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers. Hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

His enthusiasm kindles as he advances, and when he arrives at his *peroration*, it is in full blaze. *Burke.*

Peroxide (pėr-oks'id), *n.* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Peroxidize (pėr-oks'id-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *peroxidized;* ppr. *peroxidizing.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

Perpend (per-pend'), *v.t.* [L. *perpendo*, to weigh carefully—*per*, intens., and *pendo*, to cause to hang down, to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Oft and well
Have I *prepended* this, devising ways
For flight, and schemes of plausible disguise. *Southey.*

Perpend, Perpender (pėr'pend, pėr-pend'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *parpaing, parpain*, from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall.] In *arch.* a long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so as to be visible on both sides, and therefore wrought and smoothed at the ends. Now usually called a *Bond-stone, Bonder*, or *Through*, also *Perbend, Perpend-stone, Perpent-stone.*—*Perpend* or *perpyn wall*, a wall formed of perpends, that is, of ashlar stones, each stone reaching from side to side.—*Keeping the perpends*, in *brickwork*, a phrase used to denote the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other.

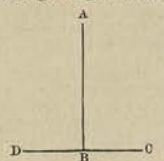
Perpendicle† (pėr-pen'di-kl), *n.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from L. *perpendiculum.*] Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

Perpendicular (per-pen-dik'ū-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire*; L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line—*per*, intens., and *pendeo*, to hang, to hang down. See PENDANT.] 1. Perfectly upright or vertical; extending in a straight line from any point toward the centre of the earth, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geom.* falling directly on a line or surface at right angles; at right angles to a given line or surface. A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a curve, when it cuts the curve in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular makes a tangent with the curve. In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the

Perpendicular Style, Abbey Church, Bath.

curve.—*Perpendicular style*, in *arch.* the florid or Tudor style of Gothic. The window affords the most striking character of this style; and the eye at once distinguishes it from any other by observing that perpendicular lines prevail throughout all the tracery. This style of Gothic was peculiar to England. The building shown in the annexed cut is an excellent specimen of this style.—*Perpendicular lift*, a contrivance on canals for passing boats from one level to another.

Perpendicular (pėr-pen-dik'ū-lėr), *n.* 1. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or any body standing in that direction.—2. In *geom.* a line falling at right angles on another line or on a plane, or making equal angles with it on each side. Thus if the straight line AB, falling on the straight line DC, makes the angles ABC, ABD equal to one another, AB is called a perpendicular to DC.—3. In *gun.* a small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.



Perpendicularity (pėr-pen-dik'ū-lar''i-ti), *n.* The state of being perpendicular. 'The *perpendicularity* of these lines.' *Watts.*

Perpendicularly (pėr-pen-dik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular; vertically.

Perpension† (pėr-pen'shon), *n.* [From L. *perpendo, perpensum*, to weigh carefully. See PERPEND.] Consideration.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences. *Sir T. Browne.*

Perpensity† (pėr-pen'si-ti), *n.* Consideration; a pondering. *Swift.*

Perpent-stone (pėr'pent-stōn), *n.* In *arch.* see PERPEND.

Perpession† (pėr-pesh'on), *n.* [L. *perpessio, perpessionis*, from *perpetior*, to bear with patience—*per*, thoroughly, and *patior*, to suffer, to endure.] Suffering; endurance. *Bp. Pearson.*

Perpetrate (pėr'pe-trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perpetrated;* ppr. *perpetrating.* [L. *perpetro*—*per*, through, thoroughly, and *patro*, to finish.] To do, execute, or perform, generally in a bad sense; to be guilty of; to commit; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

Also used humorously for to produce something execrable or shocking; as, to *perpetrate* a pun.

Sir P. induced two of his sisters to *perpetrate* a duet. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Perpetration (pėr-pe-trā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of perpetrating; the act of committing a crime.—2. An evil action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations.* *Eikon Basilike.*

Perpetrator (pėr'pe-trā-tėr), *n.* One that perpetrates; one that commits a crime.

Perpetuable (pėr-pet'ū-a-bl), *a.* That may be perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *Asa Gray.*

Perpetual (pėr-pet'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*; L. *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual, continuous—*per*, through, and *peto*, to direct one's course to, to seek, to go to or towards.] 1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.—2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.

Capital is kept in existence from age to age not by preservation but by *perpetual* reproduction. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Perpetual curate*, a permanent minister of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed. —*Perpetual motion*, motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity. The celebrated problem of a perpetual motion consists in the inventing of a machine which shall have the principles of its motion within itself, and numberless schemes have been proposed for its solution; but it has been demonstrated again and again that such a machine is impossible, unless friction and the resistance of the air, which necessarily retard, and finally stop the motions of machines, could be removed. In speaking of the perpetual motion, it is to be understood that from the forces by which motion may be produced we are to exclude air, water, and other natural agents, as heat, atmospheric changes, &c. The only admissible agents are, the inertia of matter, and its attractive forces, which may all be considered of the same kind as gravitation.—*Perpetual screw*, an endless screw. See ENDLESS.—*Continuous, Incessant, Continual, Perpetual.* See under CONTINUOUS. —SYN. Never-ceasing, endless, eternal, everlasting, never-failing, unceasing, ceaseless, unfailing, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, uninterrupted, incessant, constant.

Perpetually (pėr-pet'ū-al-li), *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

Perpetualty† (pėr-pet'ū-al-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being perpetual.

Perpetuate (pėr-pet'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perpetuated*; ppr. *perpetuating*. [L. *perpetuo, perpetuatum*, from *perpetuus*. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

The fondness which some have felt to *perpetuate* their names when their race has fallen extinct, is well known. *I. D'Israeli.*

Perpetuate, Perpetuated (pėr-pet'ū-āt, pėr-pet'ū-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

What is it but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven resounding for ever in our ears? *Hammond.*

The trees and flowers remain
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown. *Southey.*

Perpetuation (pėr-pet'ū-ā"shon), *n.* The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.—*Perpetuation of testimony*, in *law*, the taking of testimony, in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. Thus a party who is in possession of property, and fears that his right may at some future time be disputed, is entitled to examine witnesses in order to preserve that testimony which may be lost by the death of such witnesses before he can prosecute his claim, or before he is called on to defend his right.

Perpetuity (pėr-pe-tū'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *perpétuité*; L. *perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual (which see).] 1. The state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions. 'Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established.' *Hooker.*

Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads,
A path to *perpetuity* of fame. *Byron.*

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting for ever or for an indefinitely long time. 'A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*.' *South.*—3. In *law*, (*a*) duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. (*b*) An estate which is so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.—4. In the doctrine of *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or it is the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also, the annuity itself.

Perplex (pėr-pleks'), *v.t.* [From L. *perplexus*, entangled, interwoven, confused, intricate, involved, from *per*, intens., and *plecto, plexum*, to twist, from the root of Gr. *plekō*, L. *plico*, to fold.] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unravelled.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

His tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to *perplex* and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity. 'We are *perplexed*, but not in despair.' 2 Cor. iv. 8.

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville.*—*Embarrass, Puzzle, Perplex.* See under EMBARRASS. —SYN. To entangle, involve, complicate, embarrass, puzzle, bewilder, confuse, distract, harass, vex, plague, tease, molest.

Perplex† (pėr-pleks'), *a.* [L. *perplexus*. See above.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

Perplexedly (pėr-pleks'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In a perplexed manner; *with* perplexity.—2. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution. 'He handles the question very *perplexedly*.' *Bp. Bull.*

Perplexedness (pėr-pleks'ed-nes), *n.* Perplexity. *Locke.*

Perplexing (pėr-pleks'ing), *p.* and *a.* Embarrassing; difficult; intricate.

Perplexity (pėr-pleks'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; anxiety; embarrassment. 'Walking slow, in doubt and great *perplexity*.' *Tennyson.*

Such *perplexity* of mind
As dreams too lively leave behind. *Coleridge.*

2. The state of being intricate or involved.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

Perplexiveness† (pėr-pleks'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex. 'The *perplexiveness* of imagination.' *Dr. H. More.*

Perplexly† (pėr-pleks'li), *adv.* Perplexedly. 'Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist.' *Milton.*

Perplextly† (pėr-plekst'li), *adv.* Perplexedly.

Perpotation (pėr-pō-tā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *per*, and *potation*.] The act of drinking largely; a thorough drinking-bout.

Perquisite (pėr'kwi-zit), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, something diligently inquired after, from *perquiro*—*per*, intens., and *quæro*, to seek, look, or search for.] 1. Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary.—2. In *law*, whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his money: opposed to things which come to him by descent.

Perquisited† (pėr'kwi-zit-ed), *a.* Supplied with perquisites. '*Perquisited* varlets.' *Savage.*

Perquisition (pėr-kwi-zi'shon), *n.* [Fr. *perquisition*. See above.] A thorough inquiry or search. *Sir W. Scott.*

Perrie,† *n.* [Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels, from *pierre*, L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] Jewels; precious stones. *Chaucer.*

Perrier† (per'i-ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *perriere*. See PERRITE.] An engine for throwing stones. *Hackluyt.*

Perron (per'on), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *petronus*, a perron, from L. and Gr. *petra* (Fr. *pierre*), a stone.] In *arch.* an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground.

Perroquet (per-o-ket'), *n.* The same as *Parrakeet.*

Perruque (per-rūk), *n.* [Fr.] A peruke.

Perruquier (pe-rū'ki-ėr), *n.* [Fr. See PERUKE.] A wig-maker.

Perry (per'i), *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, perry, from *poire*, a pear, L. *pyrum*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is analogous to cider, and prepared much in the same way. It forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

Perry† (per'i), *n.* See PIRRY.

Persant,† *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, ppr. of *perçer*, to pierce.] Piercing. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Perscrutation (pėr-skrō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *perscrutatio, perscrutor*—*per*, thoroughly, and *scrutor*, to search.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Perscrute† (pėr-skrōt'), *v.t.* and *i.* To make a thorough search or inquiry; to investigate. 'To *perscrute* the matter.' *Borde.*

Perse,† *a.* [Fr.] Sky-coloured; bluish-gray. *Chaucer.*

Persea (pėr-sē'a), *n.* A genus of Lauraceæ. See AVOCADO.

Persecot (pėr'sē-kot), *n.* Same as *Persicot.*

Persecute (pėr'se-kūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *persecuted*; ppr. *persecuting*. [Fr. *persecuter*, L. *persequor, persecutus*, to persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, to follow.] 1. To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and *persecute* you. Mat. v. 11.

Should banded unions *persecute*
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute. *Tennyson.*

2. To harass with solicitations or importunity. *Johnson.*

Persecuting (pėr'se-kūt-ing), *a.* Given to persecution.

Persecution (pėr-se-kū'shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting; especially the infliction of pain or death upon others unjustly, for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or in order to force them to renounce their principles.

By *persecution*, I mean, the employment of any pains or penalties, the administration of any uneasiness to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief, or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this; that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fears, instead of reasons—of motives, instead of arguments. *J. Martineau.*

2. The state of being persecuted; the suffering of pain.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. Lam. v. 5.

3.† A carrying on; prosecution. *Hales.*

Persecutive (pėr'se-kū-tiv), *a.* Following; persecuting.

Persecutor (pėr'se-kūt-ėr), *n.* One who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the Pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

Persecutrix (pėr'se-kūt-riks), *n.* A female who persecutes.

Perseides (pėr-sē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* A name given to the August meteors, because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perselee,† *n.* Parsley. *Chaucer.*

Persepolitan (pėr-sē-pol'i-tan), *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Persepolis*, the capital of ancient Persia.

Persepolitan (pėr-sē-pol'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Persepolis or its inhabitants.

Perseus (pėr'sūs), *n.* 1. In *Greek myth.* the celebrated legendary hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa.—2. In *astron.* one of the forty-eight constellations. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Aries, Taurus, Auriga, Camelopardalus, and Cassiopeia, and contains, according to the British Catalogue, fifty-nine stars.

Persever† (pėr-sev'ėr), *v.i.* To perseveré.

To *persever*
In obstinate condolement is a course
Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*

[This is the form of the word generally used by Shakspere.]

Perseverance (pėr-se-vē'rans), *n.* [Fr., from L. *perseverantia*. See PERSEVERE.] 1. The act or habit of persevering; persistence in

anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun: applied alike to good and evil.

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright. *Shak.*

2. In *theol.* continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory. Sometimes called *Final Perseverance* and *Perseverance of Saints.*—SYN. Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness.

Perseverant † (pèr-se-vē'rant), *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. *Bp. Hall.*

Perseverantly † (pèr-se-vē'rant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly.

Persevere (pèr-se-vēr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *persevered*; ppr. *persevering*. [L. *persevēro*, from *perseverus*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *severus*, severe, serious, grave, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken. See PERSIST.

Would those, who, by opinion placed on high,
Stand fair and perfect in the country's eye,
Maintain that honour, let me in their ear
Hint this essential doctrine—*persevere*.
Churchill.

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Abp. Wake.*

Persevering (pèr-se-vēr'ing), *p.* and *a.* Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

Perseveringly (pèr-se-vēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

Persian (pèr'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Persia, to the Persians or their language; Persic.

Persian (pèr'shi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Persia.—2. The language spoken in Persia.—3. In *arch.* a male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature after the manner of a column or pilaster. See ATLANTES and CARYATID.—4. A thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats in the seventeenth century. *Planché.*—*Persian apple*, the peach.—*Persian berry*, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, and probably of other species, used by the modern Greeks to dye morocco leather, and employed also in calico-printing.—*Persian blinds*, jalousies; venetian blinds.—*Persian carpet*, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.—*Persian fire*, in *med.* same as *Anthrax.*—*Persian lily*, a plant of the genus Fritillaria (*F. persica*), a native of Persia, and cultivated as a garden flower. See FRITILLARIA.—*Persian powder*, a preparation of the flowers of the composite plant *Pyrethrum carneum* or *roseum*, which are dried and reduced to the form of a powder, which has wonderful efficacy in destroying noxious insects. The plant belongs to the nat. order Compositæ. It is often grown in gardens as an ornamental plant.—*Persian wheel*, an engine contrived for raising water to irrigate lands which lie on the borders or banks of rivers, and for other purposes. It usually consists of a large wheel with a series of buckets fixed to its circumference, which raise the water.

Persic (pèr'sik), *n.* The Persian language. It is a member of the Iranian group of the Aryan family of tongues.

Persic (pèr'sik), *a.* Of or belonging to Persia; Persian.

Persicaria (per-si-kā'ri-a), *n.* [Fr. *persicaire*, from L. L. *persicarius*, from L. *persica*, a peach.] The common name of various British plants of the genus Polygonum, the garden persicaria being *P. orientale*, a tall handsome annual, strikingly ornamented with drooping clusters of pink flowers. See POLYGONUM.

Persicot (pèr'si-kot), *n.* [Fr., from L. *persica*, a peach or nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit. Written also *Persecot.*

Persiflage (pär-sē-flāzh), *n.* [Fr., from *persifler*, to quiz; L. *sibilo*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk or humour; frivolous jeering style of treating or regarding any subject, serious or otherwise. See next article.

Persifleur (pär-sē-flér, ė long), *n.* One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. Persiflage was the character of their whole mind. . . . They feel withal that, if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*. *Carlyle.*

Persimmon (pèr-sim'on), *n.* [Virginia Indian.] The fruit of trees of the genus Diospyros, or any tree of the genus, especially *D. virginiana*, inhabiting the Southern United States, where it attains the height of 60 feet or more. The fruit is succulent, reddish, and about the size of a small plum, containing a few oval stones. It is powerfully astringent when green, but when fully ripe the pulp becomes soft, palatable, and very sweet. It is eaten both by man and wild and domestic animals; it is also pounded, dried, and made into cakes, or it is fermented and yields by distillation an ardent spirit.—*To rake up the persimmons*, to rake up the plums of the persimmon-tree; to draw in the money; to pocket the stakes. [American.]

Persis (pèr'sis), *n.* A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. *Simmonds.*

Persism (pèr'sizm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

Persist (pèr-sist'), *v.i.* [Fr. *persister*, L. *persisto—per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to continue determined in speech or action against some amount of opposition; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak.*

Persistence, Persistency (pèr-sist'ens, pèr-sist'en-si), *n.* 1. The state of persisting, or of being persistent; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable.—2. Obstinacy; contumacy.

By this hand, thou think'st me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*. *Shak.*

3. In *physics*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn.

Persistent (pèr-sist'ent), *a.* 1. Inclined to persist; enduring; persevering; tenacious. 'Persistent as they have been.' *Is. Taylor.*

Henceforward scarcely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere Modred's narrow, foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray, *persistent* eye.
Tennyson.

2. In *bot.* continuing without withering: opposed to *caducous* or *marcescent*; as, a *persistent* calyx, one remaining after the corolla has withered.

Persistently (pèr-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In a persistent manner.

Persistingly (pèr-sist'ing-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

Persistive (pèr-sist'iv), *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering; persistent. 'To find *persistive* constancy in men.' *Shak.*

Persolve † (pèr-solv'), *v.t.* To pay completely, thoroughly, or wholly. *Bale.*

Person (pèr'son), *n.* [L. *persona*, primarily a mask used by actors on the stage, hence, a character, a person—said to be from *personо*, to sound through—*per*, through, and *sono*, to sound. This, however, is uncertain.] 1. An individual human being, consisting of body and soul; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child.

A *person* . . . is a thinking intelligent being that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

3. Bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance; living body; as, tall of *person*; cleanly in *person*.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

Yniol's rusted arms
Were on his princely *person*, but thro' these
Princelike his bearing shone. *Tennyson.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man; an individual. 'For there is no respect of *persons* with God.' Rom. ii. 11.

If you choose to represent the various parts in life by holes upon a table, of different shapes, . . . and the *persons* acting these parts by bits of wood of similar shapes, we shall generally find that the triangular *person* has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square *person* has squeezed himself into a round hole. *Sidney Smith.*

5. Any one of the three beings, individualities, or existences of the Trinity.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost.
Common Prayer.

6. † The parson or rector of a parish. *Holinshed.*—7. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people.
Bacon.

8. Character or part sustained by one in the ordinary relationships of life.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

9. In *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the *first person* denoting the speaker, the *second person* one who is spoken to, and the *third person* one who or that which is spoken of. All nouns are of the third person. Hence we apply the term *person* to one of the three inflections of a verb singular and plural.—*An artificial person*, in *law*, a corporation or body politic.—*In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. 'We paid *in person*.' *Tennyson.* 'The king *in person* visits all around.' *Dryden.*

Person † (pèr'son), *v.t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. *Milton.*

Personable (pèr'son-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman. 'Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.' *Spenser.*—2. In *law*, (*a*) enabled to maintain pleas in court. (*b*) Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

Personage (pèr'son-āj), *n.* [Fr. *personnage*, personage, character, part.] 1. An individual; a person; especially, a man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage*.

The monumental pomp of age
Was with this goodly *personage*. *Wordsworth.*

2. Exterior; appearance; stature; air.

And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shak.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *W. Broome.*

Personal (pèr'son-al), *a.* [L. *personalis.*] 1. Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; belonging to men or women, not to things.—2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character; individual; as, to have a *personal* spite against a man. 'The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so *personal* to Cain.' *Locke.*

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates. *Macaulay.*

3. Applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks. 'Splenetic, *personal*, base.' *Tennyson.*—4. Pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to face and figure; corporeal.

This heroick constancy now determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character.
Addison.

5. Done in person; not effected or constituted by representatives; as, a *personal* interview.

The daughter of the king of France, . . .
Importunes *personal* conference with his grace.
Shak.

6. † Present in person. 'The absent king . . . when he was *personal* in the Irish war.' *Shak.*—7. In *gram.* denoting or pointing to the person; having the modifications of the three persons; as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.—*Personal acts of parliament*, statutes confined to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, &c.—*Per-*

sonal action, in *law*, (*a*) an action that can be brought only by the person himself that is injured. (*b*) An action which is not an action for the recovery of land.—*Personal bond*, in *Scots law*, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified term, with a penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid. —*Personal chattels*, goods or movables.—*Personal diligence* or *execution*, in *Scots law*, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.—*Personal equation*, the correction of personal differences between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments.—*Personal estate*. Same as *Personal Property*.—*Personal identity*, in *metaph.* sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness is the evidence. —*Personal pronoun*, in *gram.* one of the pronouns *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*.—*Personal property*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses. (See CHATTEL and REAL.) In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* property in the law of Scotland.—*Personal representatives*, the executors or administrators of a person deceased. — *Personal tithes*, those that are paid out of such profits as come by the labour of a man's person, as by buying and selling, gains of merchandise, handicrafts, &c.—*Personal verb*, in *gram.* a verb which has or may have a person as nominative.

Personal (pėr'son-al), *n.* In *law*, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.

Personalism (pėr'son-al-izm), *n.* Quality of being personal.

Personality (pėr-son-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality; the state of existing as a thinking intelligent being.

> The *personality* of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*
>
> *Personality* is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as its ground. *Coleridge.*

2. Direct application or applicability to a person; specifically, an application of remarks to the conduct, character, or appearance of some person; a remark reflecting in some way on an individual; as, to avoid *personalities*; to indulge in *personalities*.

> Mr. Tilliot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous; and in the year '29 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of Dissenters as sneaks—a *personality* which could not be overlooked. *George Eliot.*

3. Application limited to certain persons or certain classes of persons.

> During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the *personality* of the code and applying it to all persons of whatever race living within the territory. *Brougham.*

4. In *law*, personal estate. See PERSONALTY. —*Personality of laws*, a term applied to all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as the *reality of laws* is applied to all those laws which concern property or things. An action is said to be *in the personality* or *personalty* when it is brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

Personalize (pėr'son-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personalized*; ppr. *personalizing*. To make personal. *Warburton.*

Personally (pėr'son-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a personal manner; in person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally*.—2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

> She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. As regards one's personal existence or individuality; as, to remain *personally* the same being.

Personalty (pėr'son-al-ti), *n.* In *law*, personal property, in distinction from *realty* or real property. See PERSONAL, REAL.—*Action in personalty*. See PERSONALITY.

Personate (pėr'son-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personated*; ppr. *personating*. [From *person* (which see).] 1. To assume the character or appearance of, whether in real life or on the stage; to represent by an assumed appearance; to act the part of; as, he tried to *personate* his brother; in this play he *personated* a miser.—2. To act, play, or perform; to assume or put on.

> Herself she lays aside, and makes
> Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crashaw.*

3. To represent falsely or hypocritically; to pretend: with reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

> It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4.† To represent by way of similitude; to typify; to personify.

> The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline,
> *Personates* thee. *Shak.*

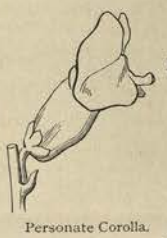
5.† To describe.

> I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein . . . he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shak.*

6.† [Directly from L. *persono*, to celebrate—*per*, intens., and *sono*, to sound.] To celebrate loudly.

> In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
> Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame. *Milton.*

Personate (pėr'son-āt), *v.i.* pret. *personated*; ppr. *personating*. To play a fictitious character. *Sir G. Buck.* [Rare.]



Personate Corolla.

Personate (pėr'son-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus*, masked, from *persona*, a mask.] In *bot.* a term applied to a gamopetalous irregular corolla having the lower lip pushed upwards so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon.

Personated (pėr'son-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* [L. *personatus*, masked, counterfeit, from *persona*, a mask.] Counterfeited; feigned; disguised; pretended.

> Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond.*

Personation (pėr-son-ā'shon), *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another.—*False personation*, in *law*, the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud.

Personator (pėr'son-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who assumes the character of another.—2. One that acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

Personeity (pėr-son-ē'i-ti), *n.* Personality. 'The *personeity* of God.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Personer,† *n.* A person. *Chaucer.*

Personification (pėr-son'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of personifying.—2. In *rhet.* a figure of speech or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia; as, 'the floods clap their hands,' 'the sun rejoices to run his race,' 'the hills and trees break forth into singing,' 'blushing shame,' &c.—3. Embodiment; impersonation.

Personify (pėr-son'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personified*; ppr. *personifying*. [L. *persona*, person, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To treat or regard as a person; to represent as a rational being; to treat for literary purposes as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person. See PERSONIFICATION.—2. To impersonate; to be an impersonation or embodiment of.

Personize (pėr'son-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *personized*; ppr. *personizing*. To personify. [Rare.].

> Milton has *personized* them and put them into the court of chaos. *Richardson.*

Personnel (pėr-son-el'), *n.* [Fr., from *personne*, L. *persona*, a person.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, &c., in contradistinction to the *matériel*, which consists of guns, stores, &c.

Perspective (pėr-spek'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *perspectif*, from L. *perspicio*. See below.] 1. Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optical; as, a *perspective* glass. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]—2. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

Perspective (pėr-spek'tiv), *n.* [Fr., from L. *perspicio, perspectum*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to view. See SPECIES.] 1.† A glass through which objects are viewed; a telescope.

> You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,
> And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

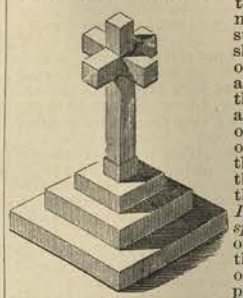
[Formerly the term was applied to contrivances the exact nature of which is uncertain.

> Like *perspectives*, which rightly gazed upon,
> Show nothing but confusion; eyed awry,
> Distinguish form. *Shak.*

Hazlitt in a note on the above passage defines *perspectives* as 'cut glasses used for reflecting images,' and the following extract from an old work called *Humane Industry* goes to show that the word was also used to denote a glass through which pictures drawn out of proportion were viewed and reduced to the natural appearance of the objects they were meant to represent.

> A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective*, there appeared only the single portraicture of the chancellor.]

2. The art or science which teaches how to produce the representation of an object or objects on a definite surface so as to affect the eye, when viewed from a given point, in the same manner as the object or objects themselves. Correctly defined, a perspective delineation is a section, by the plane or other surface on which the delineation is made, of the cone of rays proceeding from every part of the object to the eye of the spectator. It is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of the rules of perspective no picture can have truth and life. Perspective alone enables us to represent foreshortenings with accuracy, and it is requisite in delineating even the simplest positions of objects. Perspective may be divided into two branches—*linear* and *aerial*. *Linear perspective* has reference to the position, form, magnitude, &c., of the several lines or contours of objects. The outlines of such objects as buildings, machinery, and most works which consist of geometrical forms, or which can be reduced to them, may be most accurately obtained by the rules of linear perspective, since the intersection with an interposed plane of the rays of light proceeding from every point of such objects may be obtained by the principles of geometry. Linear perspective includes the various kinds of projections, as *scenographic*, *orthographic*, *ichnographic*, *stereographic* projections, &c. Aerial perspective teaches how to give due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colours of objects according to their distances, and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.—*Isometrical perspective*, a kind of perspective on the principles of orthographic projection, by which solids of the form of rectangular parallelopipeds, or such as are reducible to this form, can be presented with their three pair of planes in one figure, which gives a more intelligible idea of their form than can be done by a separate plan and elevation. At the same time, this method admits of their dimensions being measured by a scale as directly as by the usual mode of delineation. As applied to machinery it gives the elevation and ground-plan in one view. It is considered, for such purposes, to be preferable to the methods in common use, as it is easier and simpler in its appli-



Isometrical Perspective.

Oblique Perspective.

Parallel Perspective.

cation.—*Oblique* or *angular perspective* is where the plane of the picture is supposed to be at an angle to the side of the principal object in the picture, as a building, for instance.—*Parallel perspective*, when the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object.—*Perspective plane*, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or it is the transparent surface or plane through which we may suppose objects to be viewed. It is also termed the *Plane of Projection* and the *Plane of the Picture*.—3. A representation of objects in perspective; a picture intended to make an apartment appear larger.—4. View; vista. '*Perspectives* of pleasant glades.' *Dryden*.—5. The seeing or depicting of things in their due proportions and relations.

Perspectively (pėr-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. According to the rules of perspective.—2.† Optically; as through some optical arrangement.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid. *Shak.*

Perspectograph (pėr-spek'tō-graf), *n.* An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a picture the points and outlines of original objects.

Perspectography (pėr-spek-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*E. perspective*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

Perspicable† (pėr'spi-ka-bl), *a.* [See below.] Discernible. 'The sea . . . to the eye, with out any *perspicable* motion.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Perspicacious (pėr-spi-kā'shus), *a.* [L. *perspicax, perspicācis*, from *perspicio*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to view, to look at.] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. '*Perspicacious* and quick in seeing.' *South.*—2. Of acute discernment.

Perspicaciously (pėr-spi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.

Perspicaciousness (pėr-spi-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight; perspicacity.

Perspicacity (pėr-spi-kas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *perspicacitas*.] The state or quality of being perspicacious: (*a*) acuteness of sight; quickness of sight. (*b*) Acuteness of discernment or understanding; penetration; sagacity; as, a man of great *perspicacity*.

Perspicacy† (pėr'spi-ka-si), *n.* Perspicacity. *B. Jonson.*

Perspicience† (pėr-spi'shens), *n.* [L. *perspicientia*, insight, knowledge of a thing.] The act of looking with sharpness. *Bailey.*

Perspicil† (pėr'spi-sil), *n.* [L. *per*, through, and *speculum*, a glass.] An optical glass; a telescope. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Perspicuity (pėr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas*, from *perspicuus*, perspicuous, clear. See PERSPICACIOUS.] 1.† The state or quality of being seen through; transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it.—2. The quality of being perspicuous; clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author.

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another. *Locke.*

SYN. Perspicuousness, plainness, distinctness, clearness, lucidity, intelligibility.

Perspicuous (pėr-spik'ū-us), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, clear. See above.] 1.† Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent. *Peacham.*—2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid; as, a *perspicuous* statement. *Shak.*

Perspicuously (pėr-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon.*

Perspicuousness (pėr-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being perspicuous; clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

Perspirability (pėr-spī'ra-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being perspirable.

Perspirable (pėr-spī'ra-bl), *a.* [From L. *perspiro*, to perspire. See PERSPIRE.] 1. Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin.—2.† Emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

Perspiration (pėr-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *perspiratio*, from L. *perspiro*, to breathe through—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe. See SPIRIT.] 1. The act of perspiring; excretion of watery fluid (sweat) and fatty or sebaceous matters from the surface of the body. It is divided into *insensible* and *sensible*, the former being separated in the form of an invisible vapour, the latter so as to become visible by condensation in the form of very little drops adhering to the skin. According to Valentin the quantity of sweat evolved from the skin is nearly 1½ lb. daily; it is at its maximum immediately after taking food, and decreases during digestion. Insensible perspiration is not visible to the naked eye. Its uses are, (1) To liberate from the blood superfluous animal gas, nitrogen, and water. (2) To eliminate the noxious and heterogeneous excrements. (3) To moisten the external surface of the body lest the epidermis and its nervous papillæ be dried up by the atmospheric air, thus at the same time moderating the temperature of the body. And (4) To counterbalance the suppressed pulmonary transpiration.—2. Matter perspired, consisting of water, carbonic acid, saline substances, lactic acid, and some fatty matter.

Perspirative (pėr-spī'ra-tiv), *a.* Performing the act of perspiration. *Johnson.*

Perspiratory (pėr-spī'ra-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to perspiration; causing perspiration; perspirative.—*Perspiratory ducts*, spiral tubes which commence apparently in the *corium* or true skin, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

Perspire (pėr-spīr'), *v.i.* pret. *perspired*; ppr. *perspiring*. [L. *perspiro*—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.] 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; to perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to sweat; as, a person *perspires* freely.—2. To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; to exude by or through the skin; as, a fluid *perspires*.

Perspire (pėr-spīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perspired*; ppr. *perspiring*. To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin; to give out through external pores.

Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

Perstreperous (pėr-strep'ėr-us), *a.* [From L. *perstrepo*, to make a great noise—*per*, intens., and *strepo*, to make a noise.] Noisy; obstreperous.

You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box. *Ford.*

Perstringe (pėr-strinj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perstringed*; ppr. *perstringing*. [L. *perstringo*—*per*, through, and *stringo*, to graze or brush.] 1.† To graze; to glance on.—2. To touch upon; to criticise. 'Gently to *perstringe* your errors.' *De Quincey.*

The womanishness of the Church of Rome in this period is *perstringed*. *Dr. H. More.*

Persuadable (pėr-swād'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

Persuadably (pėr-swād'a-bli), *adv.* In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

Persuade (pėr-swād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *persuaded*; ppr. *persuading*. [L. *persuadeo*—*per*, effectively, and *suadeo*, to advise, urge.] 1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to argue or reason into a certain course of action.

Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28.

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another critic on anything of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To advise; to try to influence; to counsel.

Sir Hugh, *persuade* me not; I will make a Star-chamber matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, Esquire. *Shak.*

3. To convince by argument or reasons offered; to bring into a certain opinion or belief.

Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. Heb. vi. 9.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind. Rom. xiv. 5.

4. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Jer. Taylor.*—SYN. To induce, prevail on, win over, convince, advise, counsel.

Persuade† (pėr-swād'), *n.* Persuasion.

The king's entreats,
Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,
Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,
Since Lelia's loss, can move him. *Beau. & Fl.*

Persuade (pėr-swād'), *v.i.* To use persuasion.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him. *Shak.*

Persuadedly† (pėr-swād'ed-li), *adv.* In a persuaded manner; assuredly. 'He's our own, surely, nay, most *persuadedly*.' *Ford.*

Persuadedness (pėr-swād'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being persuaded or convinced.

Persuader (pėr-swād'ėr), *n.* One who or that which persuades or influences another. 'Hunger and thirst at once, powerful *persuaders*.' *Milton.*

Persuasibility (pėr-swā'zi-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallywell.*

Persuasible (pėr-swā'zi-bl), *a.* [L. *persuasibilis*.] 1. Capable of being persuaded or influenced by reasons offered. *Dr. H. More.*—2.† Having power to persuade or influence; persuasive. *Bale.*

Persuasibleness (pėr-swā'zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being persuasible.

Persuasion (pėr-swā'zhon), *n.* [L. *persuasio, persuasionis*. See PERSUADE.] 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway.*

In agony, she promised that no force,
Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her.
Tennyson.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction.

When we have no other certainty of being in the right but our own *persuasion* that we are so, this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Dr. H. More.*

One in whom *persuasion* and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth.*

3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* concur in the measure.

Persuasion, Conviction.—These words agree in expressing an assent of the mind, and they differ thus:—*Persuasion* is assent founded on what appeals to the feelings and imagination, and has but imperfect proof; *conviction* is assent founded on satisfactory proofs which appeal to the reason. That which is pleasant *persuades*; that which is binding *convinces*. *Conviction* is certainty; *persuasion* is ever liable to become doubt. *Angus.*

Persuasion, Conviction, Faith, Opinion, Belief.—A *persuasion* may perhaps be an opinion adopted without repugnance; a *conviction* probably originally meant an opinion which a man struggled against but was compelled to adopt with regret; *faith* rather implies some degree of personal confidence in and affection for a person on whose authority a proposition is believed; *opinion* and *belief* are much more nearly neutral, but *opinion* has, so to speak, an intellectual, and *belief* more or less of a moral, complexion. *Fraser's Magazine.*

Persuasive (pėr-swā'ziv), *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* evidence. 'By magic numbers and *persuasive* sound.' *Congreve.*

Oh that Fate had let me see
That triumph of the sweet *persuasive* lyre.
Matt. Arnold.

Persuasive (pėr-swā'ziv), *n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

The most flowing rhetoric of words would be but a poor and faint *persuasive*. *South.*

Persuasively (pėr-swā'ziv-li), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; convincingly. *Milton.*

Persuasiveness (pėr-swā'ziv-nes), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or of having influence on the mind or passions. *Hammond.*

Persuasory† (pėr-swā'zo-ri), *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive. *Sir T. Browne.*

Persue† (pėr-sū'), *n.* Pursuit. *Spenser.*

Persulphate (pėr-sul'fāt), *n.* That sulphate of a metal which contains the greater relative quantity of acid.

Persultation (pėr-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *persulto*, to leap through, from *per*, through, and *salto*, to leap.] In *med.* exudation, as of blood in the form of dew at the surface of the skin or any membrane; sweating of blood.

Persway† (pėr-swā'), *v.t.* To soften; to mitigate; to allay; to assuage. *B. Jonson.*

Pert (pėrt), *a.* [O.Fr. *apert*, L. *apertus*, open, free, hence forward, impudent. But the sense may have been affected by W. *pert*, trim, spruce, if this word is not from the English. More probably there are two words under one form, the one from the Latin, the other from Welsh. Comp. *perk*.] 1.† Open; evident; plain. *Spenser.*—2. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth. *Shak.*

And on the lawny sands and shelves,
Trip the *pert* faeries, and the dapper elves.
Milton.

3. Forward; saucy; bold; forwardly loquacious; indecorously free.

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs. *Addison.*

Pert† (pėrt), *v.i.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy.

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors. *Bp. Gauden.*

Pertain (pėr-tān'), *v.i.* [L. *pertineo—per*, intens., and *teneo*, to hold tightly, to hold, whence also *tenure, contain, obtain, retain*, &c. See TEN RE.] 1. To belong; to be the property, right, duty, belonging, or appurtenance of; to appertain: followed by *to*. 'In those things which *pertain to* God.' Rom. xv. 17. '*To* Eleazar *pertaineth* the oil.' Num. iv. 16. 'All honours that *pertain unto* the crown of France.' *Shak.* 'More than *pertains to* feats of broil and battle.' *Shak.*—2. To have relation to; to have a bearing on or reference to: with *to*.

These words *pertain unto* us at this time as they *pertained to* them at their time. *Latimer.*

Perterebration (pėr-ter'e-brā"shon), *n.* [L. *per*, through, and *terebratio*, to bore.] The act of boring through. [Rare.]

Perthite (pėrth'īt), *n.* A variety of felspar, from *Perth*, in Upper Canada. *Worcester.*

Pertinacious (pėr-ti-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *pertinax—per*, intens., and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute or persistent; as, *pertinacious* in opinion; *pertinacious* in opposing some reform.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *Iz. Walton.*

2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study. *South.*

SYN. Obstinate, stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, resolute, determined, firm, constant, steady.

Pertinaciously (pėr-ti-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose.

They deny that freedom to me which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves. *Eikon Basilike.*

Pertinaciousness (pėr-ti-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Same as *Pertinacity*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pertinacity (pėr-ti-nas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *pertinacia*. See above.] 1. The state or quality of being pertinacious; firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; as, to cling with *pertinacity* to an opinion or intention.—2. Resolution; constancy.

Pertinacy† (pėr'ti-na-si), *n.* [L. *pertinacia.*] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness.

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy* till she obtained relief. *Jer. Taylor*

Pertinate† (pėr'ti-nāt), *a.* Obstinate. *Joye.*

Pertinately† (pėr'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Obstinately. *Joye.*

Pertinence, Pertinency (pėr'ti-nens, pėr'ti-nen-si), *n.* Quality of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

I have shown the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed. *Bentley.*

The courtiers address him; his answers surprise by their *pertinency* and depth. *Carlyle.*

Pertinent (pėr'ti-nent), *a.* [L. *pertinens*, ppr. of *pertineo*, to pertain, be applicable to.] 1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign to the question.

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Bacon.*

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging. 'Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion.' *Hooker.* [Rare.]—SYN. Apposite, relevant, suitable, appropriate, fit, proper.

Pertinent (pėr'ti-nent), *n.* In *Scots law*, a part of anything: a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*; as, lands are disponed with *parts* and *pertinents*.

Pertinently (pėr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pertinentness (pėr'ti-nent-nes), *n.* The quality of being pertinent; appositeness.

Pertingent† (pėr-tin'jent), *a.* [L. *pertingens*, ppr. of *pertingo*, to extend to, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tango*, to touch, to arrive at.] Reaching to or touching completely. *Bailey.*

Pertly (pėrt'li), *adv.* In a pert manner: (*a*) briskly; smartly; promptly. *Shak.* (*b*) Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness. *Swift.*

Pertness (pėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pert: (*a*) briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature. *Watts.*

(*b*) Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness.

Pertransient (pėr-tran'zi-ent), *a.* [L. *pertranseo—per*, through, *trans*, across, *eo*, to go.] Passing through or over. [Rare.]

Perturb (pėr-tėrb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *perturbed;* ppr. *perturbing.* [L. *perturbo—per*, intens., and *turbo*, to trouble, to disturb, from *turba*, a crowd.] 1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet. 'Rest, *perturbed* spirit.' *Shak.* 'His *perturbed* soul within him mourns.' *Sandys.*—2. To disorder; to confuse; to cause irregularity in. *Sir T. Browne.*

Perturbability (pėr-tėrb'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being perturbable.

Perturbable (pėr-tėrb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

Perturbance (pėr-tėrb'ans), *n.* Perturbation; disturbance. '*Perturbance* of the mind.' *Abp. Sharp.*

Perturbate (pėr-tėrb'āt), *a.* Perturbed. [Rare.]

How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily *perturbate*. *W. H. Russell.*

Perturbate† (pėr-tėrb'āt), *v.t.* To perturb.

Corruption
Hath then no force her bliss to *perturbate*.
Dr. H. More.

Perturbation (pėr-tėr-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *perturbatio*. See PERTURB.] 1. The act of perturbing or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; commotion of the passions. 'Without *perturbation* hear me speak.' *B. Jonson.* 'Long dissensions . . . ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities.' *Bacon.*

Love was not in their looks, either to God
Or to each other; but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.
Milton.

2. Cause of disquiet. 'O polished *perturbation*, golden care!' *Shak.*—*Perturbations of the planets*, in *astron.* their orbital irregularities or deviations from their regular elliptic orbits. These deviations arise, in the case of the primary planets, from the mutual gravitations of these planets towards each other, which derange their elliptic motions round the sun; and in that of the secondaries, partly from the mutual gravitation of the secondaries of the same system, similarly deranging their elliptic motions round their primary, and partly from the unequal attraction of the sun on them and on their primary. The forces which cause these perturbations or deviations are called the *perturbing* forces, and the determination of their effect on each orbit is the great problem of physical astronomy. The planets are subject to two kinds of perturbations; one kind, depending upon their positions with regard to each other, begins from zero, increases to a maximum, decreases, and becomes zero again when the planets return to the same relative positions. All these changes being accomplished in comparatively short periods, are denominated *periodic inequalities*. The inequalities of the other kind are entirely independent of the relative positions of the planets. They depend upon the relative positions of the orbits alone, whose forms and places in space are thus altered by very minute quantities in immense periods of time, and the deviations are therefore called *secular inequalities*. Of the planetary perturbations, the most important in a practical point of view are those which arise from the mutual attractions of the three bodies, the sun, the earth, and the moon.

Perturbator (pėr'tėrb-āt-ėr), *n.* One who perturbs or raises commotion. 'The *perturbators* of the peace of Italy.' *Ld. Herbert.*

Perturbatrix (pėr'tėrb-āt-riks), *n.* A female that perturbs; a woman who breaks the peace.

Perturber (pėr-tėrb'ėr), *n.* One who perturbs; a perturbator. *Wood.*

Pertuse, Pertused (pėr-tūs', pėr-tūsd'), *a.* [L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundo, pertusum*, to beat or push through, to bore through—*per*, through, and *tundo*, to beat.] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In *bot.* having holes or slits, as a leaf.

Pertusion (pėr-tū'zhon), *n.* [See PERTUSE.] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A hole made by punching a perforation. 'If some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.' *Bacon.*

Pertussis (pėr-tus'is), *n.* [L. *per*, intens., and *tussis*, a cough.] In *med.* the hooping-cough.

Peruke (pe-rūk'), *n.* [Fr. *perrugue*, It. *perucca*, It. dial. *pilucca*, Sp. *peluca*, peruke, from L. *pilus*, hair. *Periwig* is a corruption of *perrugue*, and its final syllable has become the word *wig*.] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig; a perruque. '*Perukes* like artificial skulls, fitted to their heads.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Peruke (pe-rūk'), *v.i.* To wear a peruke; to dress with a peruke. [Rare.]

Perule (per'ūl), *n.* [L. *perula*, a little bag, dim. of *pera*, a wallet.] In *bot.* (*a*) the covering of a leaf-bud formed of scales; (*b*) a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; (*c*) same as *Perithecium*.

Peruquerian (pėr-ū-kē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to perruquiers, or to the craft of wig-making. 'Those *chef-d'œuvres* of *peruquerian* art.' *Dickens.* [Humorous.]

Perusal (pe-rūz'al or pe-röz'al), *n.* [From *peruse.*] 1. The act of reading or perusing.

This treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

2.† Careful view or examination.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak. *Tatler.*

Peruse (pe-rūz' or pe-röz'), *v.t.* prêt. & pp. *perused;* ppr. *perusing.* [Probably a corruption of O.E. *peruise = pervise*, from L. *pervideo, pervisum*, to look through, to view—*per*, through or thoroughly, and *video, visum*, to see.] 1. To read through; to read with attention.

Peruse this paper, madam. *Shak.*

2. To observe; to examine with careful survey.

I have *perused* her well. *Shak.*
Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton.*
At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves,
Perused the matting. *Tennyson.*

Peruser (pe-rūz'ėr or pe-röz'ėr), *n.* One who peruses; one who reads or examines. *Bale; Woodward.*

Peruvian (pe-rū'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Peru*, in South America.

Peruvian (pe-rū'vi-an), *n.* A native of Peru.

Peruvian-balsam (pe-rū'vi-an-bal'sam), *n.* The produce of the *Myroxylon Pereiræ*. It is a thick brown liquid, of a fragrant odour and a pungent and bitterish flavour. See MYROXYLON.

Peruvian-bark (pe-rū'vi-an-bärk), *n.* The bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru; called also *Jesuits'-bark*. The taste is bitter and astringent, and it is used as a tonic in cases of debility and in intermittents. See CINCHONA, QUININE.

Pervade (pėr-vād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pervaded;* ppr. *pervading.* [L. *pervado*, to go through—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go; cog. A. Sax. *wadan*, E. *wade*.] 1. To pass or flow through; to permeate. 'The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*—2. To extend through; to spread or be spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused through.

What but God
Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole!
Thomson.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

Pervasion (pėr-vā'zhon), *n.* The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

Pervasive (pėr-vā'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend. *Shenstone.*

Perverse (pėr-vėrs'), *a.* [L. *perversus*. See PERVERT.] 1. Turned aside from the right; turned to evil; perverted. 'The only righteous in a world *perverse*.' *Milton.*—2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*

4. Untoward. 'Event *perverse*.' *Milton.*—SYN. Froward, untoward, stubborn, untractable, ungovernable, cross, petulant, peevish, vexatious.

Perverted† (pêr-vêrst'), *a.* Turned. *Phaer.*

Perversedly† (pêr-vêrs'ed-li), *adv.* Perversely. *Ascham.*

Perversely (pêr-vêrs'li), *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; with intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong. 'Perversely she persevers so.' *Shak.*

Perverseness (pêr-vêrs'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross.

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*. *Milton.*

2.† Perversion; corruption. 'Some *perverseness* and defection in the nation itself.' *Bacon.*

Perversion (pêr-vêr'shon), *n.* [L. *perversio, perversionis*, a perverting, distorting, wresting.] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. 'Total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations.' *Bacon.*

It was then that they (Tate and Brady) perpetrated in concert their version, or *perversion*, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted. *Craik.*

Perversity (pêr-vêr'si-ti), *n.* [L. *perversitas.*] State or quality of being perverse; perverseness.

What strange *perversity* is this of man! *Norris.*

Perversive (pêr-vêr'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervert or corrupt.

Pervert (pêr-vêrt'), *v.t.* [L. *perverto*, to turn thoroughly, to turn in an opposite direction —*per*, intens., or implying retrogression, and *verto*, to turn.] 1.† To turn another way; to avert.

Let's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself. *Shak.*

2. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to misinterpret wilfully. '*Perverts* the Prophets and purloins the Psalms.' *Byron.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

3. To turn from the right; to corrupt. 'He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve.' *Milton.*

The men of our time are not to be converted or *perverted* by folios. *Macaulay.*

Pervert (pêr-vêrt'), *v.i.* To become a pervert; to turn to the wrong; to take a wrong course. *Chaucer.*

Pervert (pêr'vêrt), *n.* [Formed on type of *convert.*] One who has been perverted; one who has been turned to error.—*Convert, Proselyte, Apostate, Pervert.* See under CONVERT.

Perverter (pêr-vêrt'êr), *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies. 'Lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law.' *Stillingfleet.*

Pervertible (pêr-vêrt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague.*

Pervestigate (pêr-ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *pervestigo—per*, and *vestigo*, to trace; *vestigium*, a track.] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

Pervestigation (pêr-ves'ti-gā''shon), *n.* The act of pervestigating; diligent inquiry; thorough research. 'The *pervestigation* of the true and genuine text.' *Chillingworth.*

Pervial† (pêr'vi-al), *a.* Pervious; transparent; clear. '*Pervial* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.' *Chapman.*

Pervially† (pêr'vi-al-li), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently; clearly. 'Imaging his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not to see *pervially* through them.' *Chapman.*

Pervicacious (pêr-vi-kā'shus), *a.* [L. *pervicax*, headstrong—*per*, intens., and *vic*, root of *vincere*, to conquer.] Very obstinate; stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory. 'One of the most *pervicacious* young creatures.' *Richardson.*

Pervicaciously (pêr-vi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly; with wilful obstinacy.

Pervicaciousness, Pervicacity (pêr-vi-kā'shus-nes, pêr-vi-kas'i-ti), *n.* The state of being pervicacious; stubbornness; wilful obstinacy. *Bentley.*

Pervicacy† (pêr'vi-ka-si), *n.* Pervicacity.

Pervigilation† (pêr-vij'i-lā''shon), *n.* [L. *pervigilatio*, from *pervigilo*, to watch all night—*per*, through, and *vigilo*, to watch.] A careful watching. *Bailey.*

Pervinke,† *n.* The plant periwinkle. *Chaucer.*

Pervious (pêr'vi-us), *a.* [L. *pervius—per*, through, and *via*, a way. See WAY.] 1. Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. 'Such a *pervious* substance as the brain.' *Glanville.* 'The spacious doors . . . *pervious* to winds and open every way.' *Pope.* 'A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of a conqueror.' *Gibbon.*—2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Pervading; permeating. [Rare.]

This little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This fluttering motion which we call the mind.
Prior.

Perviousness (pêr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being pervious, of admitting passage, or of being penetrated; as, the *perviousness* of glass to light.

Pervis (pêr'vis), *n.* Same as *Parvis.*

Pery,† *n.* A pear-tree or its fruit. *Chaucer.*

Pesade (pe-sād'), *n.* [Fr. *pesade*, from *peser*, to weigh.] In the *manege*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

Pesage (pes'aj), *n.* [Fr., from *peser*, to weigh. See POISE.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise. *Craig.*

Pesane, *n.* In *anc. armour*, see PUSANE.

Pesanted† (pez'ant-ed), *a.* [Fr. *pesant*, heavy.] Heavy; hence, dull; stupid; debased; enslaved. 'Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control.' *Marston.*

Peschito, Peshito (pesh-ē'tō), *a. Lit.* single or true. A term applied to a Syrian translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by a Christian in the second half of the second century, and possesses high authority, especially in regard to the New Testament, of which it was probably the first translation that was made. Four of the catholic epistles and the Revelation of St. John are wanting.

Pese,† *n.* Peace. *Chaucer.*

Pesen,† *n. pl.* Peas. *Chaucer.*

Peskily (pes'ki-li), *adv.* Very; extremely; confoundedly. *Haliburton.* [American.]

Pesky (pes'ki), *a.* [Perhaps for *pesty*, from *pest*, by a change the opposite of that in *nasty* for *nasky.*] Troublesome; annoying; plaguy; great; exceeding. [American.]

Peso (pā'sō), *n.* [Sp.] A dollar: a term used in the Spanish states of South America.

Pessary (pes'a-ri), *n.* [L. *pessarium, pessum*, a pessary.] In *med.* (*a*) an emollient, stimulant, astringent, aperient, or some similar medicine, dropped upon wool or cotton, and applied to some internal surface; (*b*) an instrument made, in various forms, of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus.

Pessimism (pes'im-izm), *n.* [L. *pessimus*, the worst.] The opinion or doctrine that maintains the most unfavourable view of everything in nature, and that the present state of things only tends to evil: opposed to *optimism. Sydney Smith.*

Pessimist (pes'im-ist), *n.* One who believes in or upholds the doctrine of pessimism.

Pessimize (pes'im-īz), *v.i.* To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist. *Sat. Rev.*

Pessomancy (pes'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *pessos*, a pebble, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

Pest (pest), *n.* [Fr. *peste*, L. *pestis*, a plague, a pest.] 1. Plague; pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a mischievous or destructive person. 'A *pest* and public enemy.' *South.*

Of all virtues, justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*

Pestalozzian (pes-ta-lot'si-an), *a.* Applied to a system of elementary education instituted by a Swiss philanthropist named *Pestalozzi.* This system addressed itself immediately to the sensations and conceptions of children, effecting their education by constantly calling all their powers into exercise.

Pester (pes'têr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *empestrer*, Mod. Fr. *empêtrer*, originally to shackle the feet of a horse at pasture, to entangle, embarrass, from L.L. *pastorium*, foot-shackles, from L. *pastor*, a shepherd, from *pasco, pastum*, to feed. See PASTERN. The meaning has probably been influenced by *pest*, a plague.] 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations. 'Hath not failed to *pester* us with message.' *Shak.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their unsufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

2.† To crowd annoyingly; to encumber; to fill or cram.

All rivers and pools would be so *pestered* full with fishes that a man would see nothing else. *Holland.*

His (Shakspere's) whole style is so *pestered* with figurative expressions, that it is as affected as it is obscure. *Dryden.*

Pesterer (pes'têr-êr), *n.* One who pesters; one who troubles or harasses.

Pesterment (pes'têr-ment), *n.* The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; annoyance; worry; vexation. *Franklin.*

Pesterous† (pes'têr-us), *a.* Apt to pester; encumbering; burdensome. *Bacon.*

Pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* An hospital for persons infected with the plague or other pestilential disease. 'As if a man should go to a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the plague.' *South.* 'Some spiritual *pest-house.*' *Carlyle.*

Pestiduct (pes'ti-dukt), *n.* [L. *pestis*, pest, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] That which conveys contagion. 'Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others.' *Donne.* [Rare.]

Pestiferous (pes-tif'êr-us), *a.* [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce.] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious; pest-bearing.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Noxious in any manner; mischievous; venomous; malignant.

You have so traitorously discovered the secrets of your army and made such *pestiferous* reports of men very nobly held. *Shak.*

Pestiferously (pes-tif'êr-us-li), *adv.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially; noxiously.

Pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* [L. *pestilentia*, from *pestilens*, pestilent, from *pestis*, plague.] 1. The disease called the plague or pest; any contagious and malignant disease that is epidemic and mortal. 'The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness.' Ps. xci. 6.

Power like a desolating *pestilence*,
Pollutes whate'er it touches. *Shelley.*

2. Pestilential quality; what is pestilential or pestiferous.

When my eyes beheld Olivia first
Methought she purged the air of *pestilence*. *Shak.*

3. That which is morally pestilent or destructive; what is noxious or produces evil of any kind.

Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society. *J. M. Mason.*

Pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *a.* [L. *pestilens*, from *pestis*, plague.] 1. Pestilential. 'A foul and *pestilent* congregation of vapours.' *Shak.* 2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; of evil effect or influence.

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as, a *pestilent* fellow. 'A *pestilent* knave.' *Shak.*—4.† Used *adverbially* to intensify the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling.*

Pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal), *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious and deadly disease; as, a *pestilential* fever.—2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestiferous. '*Pestilential* vapours, stench and smoak.' *Addison.*—3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. 'As Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a *pestilential* heresy.' *Buckle.*

Pestilentially (pes-ti-len'shal-li), *adv.* In a pestilential manner. *Quart Rev.*

Pestilentialness (pes-ti-len'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pestilential.

Pestilentious† (pes-ti-len'shus), *a.* Pestilential.

Pestilently (pes'ti-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In a pestilent manner; mischievously; destructively. 'The pretence of making people sagacious, and *pestilently* wicked.' *Echard.*—2.† Excessively; in a high degree.

Pestilentness (pes'ti-lent-nes), *n.* The quality of being pestilent.

Pestillation (pes-til-lā'shon), *n.* [From L. *pistillum*; Eng. *pestle.*] The act of pounding

and bruising in a mortar. *Sir T. Browne.* Written also *Pistillation.* [Rare.]

Pestle (pes'l), *n.* [O.Fr. *pesteil*, from L. *pistillum*, a pestle, from *pinso*, *pistum*, to bray, to pound.] 1. An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.—2. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig: from the similarity in shape.

Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting
A *pestle* of a lark or plover's wing. *Bp. Hall.*

3.† The short staff of a constable or bailiff.

One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try whether this chopping-knife or their *pestells* were the better weapons. *Chapman.*

Pestle (pes'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pestled*; ppr. *pestling*. To break or pulverize with a pestle.

While another is cheating the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits
To *pestle* a poison'd poison behind his crimson light. *Tennyson.*

Pestle (pes'l), *v.i.* To use a pestle. 'It will be such a *pestling* device.' *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Pet (pet), *n.* [Derivation uncertain—possibly an abbreviated form of *petulant* or *petulance*.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent. 'In a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse.' *Milton.* 'In a *pet* she started up.' *Tennyson.*

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Jeremy Collier.*

Pet (pet), *n.* [Uncertain. Possibly a child or animal apt to take *pets* or fits of ill-humour; or perhaps from Fr. *petit*, little.] 1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand. 2. A fondling; any animal fondled and indulged.—3. A darling; a favourite child; one who is fondled and treated with excessive kindness. *Dickens.*

Pet (pet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *petted*; ppr. *petting*. 1. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. 2. To make ill-humoured; to pique; to offend. *Henry Brooke.* [Rare.]

Pet (pet), *a.* Petted; favourite; as, a *pet* lamb; a *pet* theory.

Pet (pet), *v.i.* To take offence; to be peevish or in bad humour.

He, sure, is queasy-stomached that must *pet*, and puke, at such a trivial circumstance. *Feltham.*

Petal (pet'al), *n.* [Fr. *pétale*, from Gr. *petalon*, a leaf, from *petalos*, spread out, expanded.] In *bot.* a flower leaf; one of the separate parts of a corolla (which see).

a, Petals.

Petaled (pet'ald), *a.* Having petals: generally used in composition; as, many-*petaled*.

Petaliform (pe-tal'i-form), *a.* In *bot.* shaped like a petal; petaloid.

Petaline (pet'al-īn), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal; as, a *petaline* nectary.

Petalism (pet'al-izm), *n.* [Gr. *petalismos*. See PETAL.] A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which persons considered dangerous to the state were condemned to banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing the name of the suspected citizen on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered to *ostracism* in Athens. See OSTRACISM.

Petalite (pet'al-īt), *n.* [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf.] A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure, its colour milk-white or shaded with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia, and contains five or six per cent of the latter alkali. When by itself, it melts with difficulty; but with borax, it fuses into a colourless glass. It is found in Sweden and North America. The alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.

Petaloid (pet'al-oid), *a.* [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a petal; resembling petals in texture and colour.

Petaloideæ (pet-a-loi'de-ē), *n. pl.* In *bot.* a sub-class of monocotyledons, consisting of plants having usually a perianth consisting either of verticillate leaves, which may sometimes be separated into calyx and corolla, and are often coloured (petaloid), or of a few whorled scales. *Balfour.*

Petalomania (pet'al-ō-mā"ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf, and *mania*, madness.] In *bot.* an undue or abnormal multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. *M. J. Berkeley.*

Petalous (pet'al-us), *a.* In *bot.* having petals; petaled; as, a *petalous* flower: opposed to *apetalous*.

Petar† (pe-tar'), *n.* Same as *Petard*.

Petard (pe-tärd'), *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, from *peter*,

Firing a Petard.

to break wind behind, to bounce, from L. *pedo*, *peditum*, with same sense.] An engine of war made of metal, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges, and the like by explosion. See MADRIER.—*Hoist with his own petard*, caught in his own trap; involved in the danger he meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

Petardeer, Petardier (pe-tär-dēr'), *n.* One who manages a petard.

Petasites (pet-a-sī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *petasitēs*, from *petasos*, a broad-brimmed hat.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *P. vulgaris* (the butter-burr) is a British plant growing in wet meadows and by river sides. It has very large heart-shaped leaves, two or even three feet in diameter, which are not developed until after the panicle of purplish flower-heads has appeared.

Petasus (pet'a-sus), *n.* [Gr. *petasos*.] 1. A broad-brimmed hat.—2. The winged cap of Mercury.—3. In *arch.* a cupola in the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

Petate (pe-tä'te), *n.* The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass used for platting into hats.

Petaurist (pe-tą'rist), *n.* [Gr. *petauristēs*, a vaulter, a rope-dancer, from *petauron*, a roost for birds, a pole.] A marsupial of the genus Petaurus (which see).

Petaurus (pe-tą'rus), *n.* A genus of marsupial animals, natives of Australia. See FLYING-PHALANGER.

Pet-cock (pet'kok), *n.* In *mach.* (*a*) a little faucet at the end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. (*b*) A valve or tap in the delivery-pipe of a pump, to show if it is working.

Petechiæ (pe-tek'i-ē), *n. pl.* [L.L. *peteccia*, It. *petecchia*, from L. *petigo*, a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

Petechial (pe-tek'i-al), *a.* In *med.* having livid spots or *petechiæ*.—A *petechial fever* is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

Peter-boat (pē'tėr-bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat; a small boat shaped alike at stem and stern, and which may be rowed with either end foremost at pleasure.

Peterel (pet'ėr-el), *n.* A petrel.

Peterero (pe-te-rē'rō), *n.* Same as *Pederero*.

Peter-man (pē'tėr-man), *n.* [From the occupation of St. *Peter*.] A fisherman. [An old term used on the Thames.]

Yet his skin is too thick; 'twould make good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in. *Eastward Hoe.*

Peter's-pence (pē'tėrz-pens), *n.* A tribute originally collected in several of the western kingdoms of Europe, and offered to the popes, who are considered by the Roman Catholics as the successors of St. Peter. The first idea of an annual tribute seems to have originated from England before the Norman conquest, and appears to have been collected from every householder about St. Peter's Day for the support of an English college or hospice in Rome. It was finally abolished by Elizabeth. This contribution was sometimes called also *Rome-scot*. After the French revolution of 1848, and more particularly after the total annexation of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy, strenuous efforts have been made to revive a voluntary annual tribute under this name in various parts of Europe, and these efforts have met withconsiderable success in France, Belgium, England, and Ireland. Called also *Peter-pence*.

Peter's-fish (pē'tėrz-fish), *n.* A name given to the haddock, from the spots on either side being supposed to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. It is also sometimes given to the sea-bream (Pagellus) and the John Dory (*Zeus faber*), both having similar marks.

Petersham (pē'tėr-sham), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1. The name of a great-coat formerly fashionable.—2. The heavy, rough-napped woollen cloth of which such greatcoats were made.

Petiolar (pet'i-ō-lėr), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; growing on or supported by a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril; a *petiolar* bud; a *petiolar* gland.

Petiolary (pet'i-ō-la-ri), *a.* Same as *Petiolar*.

Petiolate, Petioled (pet'i-ō-lāt, pet'i-ōld), *a.* Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

Petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *petiolus*, a dim. from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] In *bot.* a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf which connects the blade with the branch or stem.

a, Petiole.

Petiolulate (pet-i-ol'ūl-āt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaflet supported by its own petiolule or foot-stalk.

Petiolule (pet'i-ōl-ūl), *n.* [A dim. of *petiole*.] In *bot.* a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

Petit (pet'i), *a.* [Fr.; a word of uncertain origin; comp. O.L. *petilus*, thin, slender; and W. *pitw*, small, *pid*, a point.] Petty; inferior. The spelling *petit* for *petty* is used in sundry legal phrases—*Petit constable*, an inferior civil officer subordinate to the high constable.—*Petit jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders who are impannelled to try causes at the bar of a court: so called in distinction from the *grand-jury*, which tries the truth of indictments.—*Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount: opposed to *grand larceny*. The distinction between petit and grand larceny is now abolished.—*Petit sergeantry*, in *Eng. law*, the tenure of lands of the crown, by the service of rendering annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c.—*Petit treason*, the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection, as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, or the like. As a name for a specific offence the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

Petit-baume (pē-bōm), *n.* [Fr. *petit*, little, and *baume*, balsam.] The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton balsamiferum*.

Petition (pē-tish'on), *n.* [L. *petitio*, *petitionis*, from *peto*, *petitum*, to seek, ask, make for, attack.] 1. An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power; also a particular request or article among several in a prayer. 'This last *petition* heard of all her prayer.' *Dryden.*

Let my life be given at my *petition* and my people at my request. Est. vii. 3.

I will go and sit beside the doors,
And make a wild *petition* night and day.
Tennyson.

2. A formal written request or supplication; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favour, grant, right, or mercy.—3. The paper containing such a supplication or solicitation. The term is applied to sundry documentary applications employed in legal proceedings, as a petition or application in writing addressed to the lord-chancellor or the master of the rolls, a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy or for a divorce.—*Petition of right*, (*a*) a petition for obtain-

ing possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, the petitioner suggesting such a right as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition. (*b*) In *Eng. hist.* a parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, assented to by Charles I. in the beginning of his reign.

Petition (pē-tish'on), *v.t.* 1. To make a request or prayer to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat.

The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

2. To present a written or printed petition or supplication to, as to a sovereign.

Petitionarily (pē-tish'on-a-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a petitionary manner.—2. By way of begging the question. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Petitionary (pē-tish'on-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, containing or involving a petition; of the nature of a petition or supplication. 'Petitionary prayer'. *Hooker.*

Claspt hands and that *petitionary* grace
Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.
Tennyson.

2. Offering a petition; supplicatory.

Pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

Petitionee (pē-tish'on-ē"), *n.* One who is petitioned or addressed by petition.

Petitioner (pē-tish'on-ėr), *n.* 1. One that presents a petition, either verbal or written. 2. In *Eng. hist.* an opponent of the court party in the time of Charles II.; an addresser (which see).

Petitio principii (pē-tish'i-ō prin-sip'i-ī), *n.* [L., a begging of the principle or question.] In *log.* a species of vicious reasoning, which consists in tacitly assuming the proposition to be proved as a premiss of the syllogism by which it is to be proved; the taking of a thing for true and drawing conclusions from it as such, when it requires to be proved before any conclusions can be deduced from it; begging the question.

Petit-maître (ptē-mā-tr), *n.* [Fr., a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.

Petitory (pet'i-to-ri), *a.* [L. *petitorius.* See PETITION.] Petitioning; soliciting; begging.

An hypothesis is probable . . . in proportion as it involves nothing *petitory*, occult, supernatural. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Petitory actions*, in *Scots law*, actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the granter has become bound to pay or to perform, are petitory actions.

Petiveria (pet-i-vē'ri-a), *n.* [Named by Linnæus in honour of J. *Petiver*, F.R.S., a London apothecary.] A genus of plants, nat. order Phytolaccaceæ. The species are West Indian herbs, and in pastures are troublesome weeds, giving an unpleasant flavour to the milk of cows which feed upon them. *P. alliacea* (guinea-hen weed), which is found also throughout South America, has a strong smell of garlic, and its juices are excessively acrid.

Petong (pē-tong'), *n.* Same as *Packfong.*

Petralogy (pe-tral'o-ji). Same as *Petrology.*

Petrary (pet'ra-ri), *n.* [Sp. *petraria*, from L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] A machine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

Petre† (pē'tėr), *n.* Nitre; saltpetre. 'Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Petrean (pe-trē'an), *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.* [Rare.]

Petrel (pet'rel), *n.* [Dim. of *Peter*, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.] The common name of the web-footed oceanic birds of the family Procellaridæ, closely resembling the gulls, but having a rudimentary hinder toe, and the upper mandible strongly hooked. The petrels are nocturnal or crepuscular in their habits, breed in holes in the rocks, lay but one egg, and are almost all of small size and more or less sombre plumage. They are found in every part of the world, on the ocean at great distances from land, and generally in stormy weather. The smaller species are well-known to sailors under the name of storm birds, and Mother Carey's chickens. The term stormy petrel is more exclusively applied to the *Thalassidroma pelagica*; the fulmar petrel is *Procellaria glacialis.* The stormy petrel seems to run in a remarkable manner along the surface of the sea, where it picks up its food, which generally consists of small fish, crustaceans, molluscs, floating algæ, &c. The appearance of these birds is considered by seamen to presage a storm. See PROCELLARIDÆ.

Stormy Petrel (*Thalassidroma pelagica*).

Petrel,† *n.* The same as *Peytrel*, or *Poitrel.*

Petrescence (pe-tres'ens), *n.* The process of changing into stone. *Maunder.*

Petrescent (pe-tres'ent), *a.* [Gr. *petros*, L. *petra*, a stone.] Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness. *Boyle; Kirwan.*

Petrifaction (pet-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [See PETRIFY.] 1. The state of being petrified; the process of changing into stone; the conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone or a body of stony hardness.

When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the *petrifaction* very slowly takes place. *Kirwan.*

2. That which is converted into stone; organized matter rendered hard by depositions of a stony substance in its cavities; a fossil.—3. *Fig.* the state of being petrified, fixed, or paralyzed, as by fear, astonishment, and the like.

Petrifactive (pet-ri-fak'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to petrifaction. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Having power to petrify or to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

Petrifiable (pet'ri-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being petrified.

Petrific (pe-trif'ik), *a.* Having power to petrify or to convert into stone. 'Death with his mace *petrific*.' *Milton.* 'The *petrific* mace of the fell destroyer.' *De Quincey.*

Petrificate† (pet'ri-fi-kāt), *v.t.* To petrify. *Bp. Hall.*

Petrification (pet'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of petrifying.—2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction.—3. Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell.*

Petrify (pet'ri-fi), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *petrified;* ppr. *petrifying.* [L. *petra*, a stone or rock, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance, as animal or vegetable matter.

North of Quito, there is a river that *petrifies* any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan.*

2. *Fig.* (*a*) to make callous or obdurate; as, to *petrify* the heart. 'And *petrify* a genius to a dunce.' *Pope.* (*b*) To paralyse or stupefy with fear or amazement; as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

The poor *petrified* journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in blind, passive self-surrender to panic, absolutely descended both flights of stairs. *De Quincey.*

Petrify (pet'ri-fī), *v.i.* To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavities; hence, to change into lifeless hardness or rigidity.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

Petrine (pē'trīn), *a.* Relating to St. *Peter;* as, the *Petrine* epistles.—*Petrine liturgy*, the liturgy used at Rome, which tradition maintained to have been drawn up by St. Peter.

Petrobrusian (pet-ro-brų'zi-an), *n.* A follower of *Peter* (Pierre) de *Bruys*, a Provençal, who in the beginning of the twelfth century preached against the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, the use of churches, altars, crucifixes, relics, &c., prayers for the dead, and the doctrine of the real presence. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Petrogale (pe-trog'a-lē), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a rock, and *galē*, a weasel.] A genus of the kangaroo family, frequenting the most precipitous rocky mountains during the day, only descending into the valleys to feed in the early morning or late in the evening. The brush-tailed rock wallaby (*P. penicillata*) is exceedingly agile, leaping from rock to rock like a chamois, and alighting in safety on perilously narrow ledges. It is about 3½ feet long, gregarious in its habits. Its flesh is excellent. A very graceful little species is the short-eared rock kangaroo (*P. brachiotis*), also frequenting the most inaccessible rocks.

Petrographer (pe-trog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who studies petrography; one versed in the study of rocks.

Petrographic, Petrographical (pet-ro-graf'ik, pet-ro-graf'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to petrography.

While no *petrographical* system could be established without the aid of chemical analysis, the microscope had now become of the most essential service in the study of rocks. *Geikie.*

Petrography (pe-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write, to describe.] 1.† The art of writing on stone.—2. The study of rocks; a scientific description of rocks; specifically, that department of geology which investigates the mineralogical constitution of rocks; petrology.

Petrol† (pet'rol), *n.* Same as *Petroleum. Woodward.*

Petrolene (pet'rō-lēn), *n.* A liquid substance obtained by distilling petroleum. It is a carburetted hydrogen.

Petroleum (pē-trō'lē-um), *n.* [From L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.] A variety of naphtha, called also rock or mineral oil, a liquid inflammable substance exuding from the earth, in some places collected on the surface of the water in wells, in other places obtained in great quantities by boring. It is essentially composed of a great number of hydrocarbons. It chiefly flows from beds associated with coal strata. It is found in enormous quantities in various parts of the United States, Canada, Russia (Baku), &c. It yields kerosene and paraffin oil, so extensively employed for illuminating purposes, also solid paraffin for candles, &c., vaseline, and lubricating oil; is much employed as liquid fuel for steam engines, and is sometimes used in medicine.

Petroleum-burner (pe-trō'lē-um-bėrn-ėr), *n.* A burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it from a reservoir. *E. H. Knight.*

Petroline (pet'rō-lin), *n.* A solid substance, a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon: analogous to *paraffin.*

Petrological (pet-rō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology. *Nature.*

Petrologist (pe-trol'o-jist), *n.* A student of petrology, or one versed in the mineralogical constitution of rocks.

There we have the well-known quartz porphyry of Botzen, and there we have quartziferous lavas peculiarly interesting to the *petrologist* as examples of rocks which exhibit the very rare association of a plagioclastic felspar with free quartz. *Nineteenth Century.*

Petrology (pe-trol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a rock, and *logos*, a treatise.] The study of rocks; that branch of geology which determines the constitution of rocks by investigating the chemical composition of the separate mineral ingredients of which they consist, as well as their character in regard to crystallization and the like. Such investigations are made both by chemical analysis and the aid of the microscope. Spelled also *Petralogy.*

Petromyzon (pet-rō-mī'zon), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *myzō*, to suck.] A genus of fishes whose form and motion resemble those of the eel; the lampreys. They are now usually regarded as a family called *Petromyzonidæ*, or more commonly *Marsipobranchii.* These fishes constitute the section Cyclostomi or Cyclostomata, and are distinguished by their imperfectly developed skeleton, their want of pectoral and ventral fins, combined with an eel-like form of body. The mouth is circular, and the tongue is so formed that by its movement in the mouth it acts as a piston, and enables the animal to attach itself by suction to any foreign body. See LAMPREY.

Petromyzonidæ (pet'rō-mī-zon"i-dē), *n. pl.* See PETROMYZON.

Petronel (pet'rō-nel), *n.* [O.Fr. *petrinal, poictrinal*, from L.L. *pectorina* (Fr. *poitrine*, the breast), from L. *pectus, pectoris*, the breast: so called from being discharged with the stock placed against the breast.] A kind of carbine or large horseman's pistol.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the combatants, and in a moment
Discharged his *petronel*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Petro-occipital (pet'rō-ok-sip"i-tal), *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock, and E. *occipital.*] In *anat.* belonging to the petrous portion of the tem-

poral bone and to the occipital bone.—*Petro-occipital suture*, a suture or deep groove formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal bone with the occipital bone. *Dunglison.*

Petroselinum (pet′rō-sē-lī″num), *n.* [Gr. *petra*, rock, and *selinon*, parsley.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species, *P. sativum* (common parsley), grows wild on rocks and old walls, and is extensively cultivated, being highly esteemed as a culinary herb. See PARSLEY.

Petrosilex (pet-rō-sī′leks), *n.* [L. *petra*, a stone, and *silex*, flint.] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pet′rō-si-li″shus), *a.* Consisting of petrosilex; as, *petrosiliceous* breccias.

Petro-sphenoidal (pet′rō-sfē-noid″al), *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock, and E. *sphenoidal*.] In *anat.* belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.—*Petro-sphenoidal suture*, the small suture formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid. *Dunglison.*

Petrous (pē′trus), *a.* [L. *petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] 1. Like stone; hard; stony. 2. In *anat.* of or pertaining to that portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated.

Pettah (pet′tä), *n.* [Tamil word.] The suburb of a fortified town; the town outside a fort. [Anglo-Indian.]

Pettichaps (pet′ti-chaps), *n.* Same as *Pettychaps.*

Petticoat (pet′ti-kōt), *n.* [From *petty*, short, small, and *coat*.] 1. A loose under garment worn by females, depending from the waist, and covering the lower limbs. 'Like fringe upon a *petticoat*.' *Shak.*

Her feet, beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice stole in and out. *Suckling.*

Hence—2. A woman. 'Disarmed—defied by a *petticoat*. . . . What! afraid of a woman!' *W. H. Ainsworth.*—*Petticoat government*, female government, either political or domestic; female home rule.

Pettifog (pet′ti-fog), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pettifogged*; ppr. *pettifogging*. [*Petty*, and Prov. E. *fog*, to seek gain by mean practices.] To play the pettifogger; to do small business as a lawyer. *Butler.*

Pettifogger (pet-ti-fog′ėr), *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Pettifoggery (pet-ti-fog′ėr-i), *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. 'Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries*.' *Barrow.*

Pettifogulize (pet-ti-fog′ū-līz), *v.i.* To act as a pettifogger; to use petty and contemptible means. 'To *pettifogulize*, that is, to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction.' *De Quincey.* [Rare and humorous.]

Pettily (pet′ti-li), *adv.* In a petty manner.

Pettiness (pet′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being petty; smallness; littleness.

Pettish (pet′ish), *a.* Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humour; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper. 'Testy, *pettish*, peevish, and ready to snarle.' *Burton.* 'A *pettish* kind of humour.' *Sterne.*

Quick sighs
Came vexed and *pettish* through her nostrils small. *Keats.*

Pettishly (pet′ish-li), *adv.* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill temper. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pettishness (pet′ish-nes), *n.* State or quality of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

Pettitoes (pet′ti-tōz), *n. pl.* [*Petty* and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig: sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

Pettle (pet′l), *n.* A small spade to clean a plough with. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Petto (pet′tō), *n.* [It., from L. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

Petty (pet′ti), *a.* [Fr. *petit*. See PETIT.] 1. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as, a *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime.—2. Having little power or possessions; having little importance; inferior; as, a *petty* prince; a *petty* proprietor.

Many a *petty* king ere Arthur came
Ruled in this isle. *Tennyson.*

—*Petty averages*, in *com.* and *navig.* the accustomed duties of anchorage, pilotage, &c., which, when they occur in the usual course of the voyage, are not considered as a loss, but as part of the necessary expense.—*Petty bag*, formerly an office in chancery in England, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of *scire facias*, *congés d'elire* for bishops, &c.—*Petty-cash book*, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered. For *petty constable*, *petty larceny*, *petty treason*, &c., the common form of writing these terms, see the legal form under PETIT.—*Petty officer*, an officer in the royal navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty officers are appointed and can be degraded by the captain of the vessel.—*Petty session*. See SESSION.—SYN. Little, diminutive, inconsiderable, inferior, trifling, trivial, unimportant, frivolous.

Pettychaps (pet′ti-chaps), *n.* A name given to three or four small species of warblers of the genus Sylvia, such as the *S. trochilus* and the *S. sibilatrix*. The latter, from its note sometimes resembling the creak of a grasshopper, is often also called the *grasshopper warbler.*

Petty-rice (pet′ti-rīs), *n.* See QUINOA.

Petty-whin (pet′ti-whin), *n.* A British plant of the genus Genista, the *G. anglica*, otherwise called *Needle Green-weed*. It is a small shrub with pale yellow flowers and simple thorns, growing on heathy grounds.

Petulance, Petulancy (pet′ū-lans, pet′ū-lan-si), *n.* [L. *petulantia*, Fr. *pétulance*. See PETULANT.] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness.

That which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts.*

She shook from fear, and for her fault she wept
Of *petulancy*. *Tennyson.*

—*Peevishness, Petulance. Peevishness* implies more permanence of a sour fretful temper, *petulance* more temporary or capricious irritation.

Petulant (pet′ū-lant), *a.* [L. *petulans*, *petulantis*, forward, petulant, from root of *peto*, to make for, to aim at, to attack.] Manifesting pique, perversity, or fretfulness; saucy; pert; wanton; capricious; as, a *petulant* youth; a *petulant* demand; a *petulant* answer.

His enemies . . . said that he consulted his personal safety even in his most *petulant* moods. *Macaulay.*

Had he not been made the victim of her *petulant* caprice. *W. Black.*

—*Captious, Cavilling, Petulant*. See under CAPTIOUS.—SYN. Irritable, ill-humoured, peevish, cross, fretful.

Petulantly (pet′ū-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with saucy pertness.

It is the most enormous sauciness that can be imagined, to speak *petulantly* or pertly concerning Him. *Barrow.*

Petulcity† (pe-tul′si-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being petulcous; wantonness; friskiness. *Bp. Hall.*

Petulcous† (pe-tul′kus), *a.* [L. *petulcus*, from *peto*, lit. butting with the horns.] Given to butting. '*Petulcous* rams.' *J. V. Cane.*

Petunia (pē-tū′ni-a), *n.* [Brazil. *petun*, tobacco.] A genus of American herbaceous plants, nat. order Solanaceæ, nearly allied to tobacco. They are much prized by horticulturists for the beauty of their flowers.

Petuntse, Petuntze (pē-tun′tsē, pē-tun′tzē), *n.* The Chinese name for what is thought by geologists to be a partially decomposed granite used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Petworth-marble (pet′wėrth-mär-bl), *n.* Also called *Sussex-marble*, from being worked at Petworth in Sussex; a variously coloured limestone occurring in the weald-clay, and composed of the remains of freshwater shells.

Petzite (pet′zīt), *n.* An ore of silver and tellurium, consisting of about 61·5 parts of the former to 38 parts of the latter, with traces of gold, and so called in honour of the chemist *Petz*, who analysed it. Called also *Telluride of Silver.*

Peucedanin, Peucedanine (pū-sē′da-nin), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{12}O_3$.) A non-azotized vegetable principle discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort. It forms delicate white prisms, fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether. It is neutral.

Peucedanum (pū-sē′da-num), *n.* [Gr. *peukedanon*, a bitter umbelliferous plant like hog's-fennel, from *peukē*, a pine: so named because of its strong resinous smell.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *P. officinale* (hog's fennel or sea sulphur-wort) is a British plant, growing in salt marshes, and remarkable for its large umbels of yellow flowers and its long and extremely narrow leaflets. The whole plant, especially the root, has a strong sulphureous smell, and the latter yields a resinous substance, reckoned stimulant, but of dangerous internal use.

Peutingerian (pū-tin-gē′ri-an), *a.* A term applied to a table of the roads of the ancient Roman world, written on parchment, and found in a library at Speyer in the fifteenth century. It was so named from Conrad *Peutinger*, a native of Augsburg, who was the first to make it generally known. It is supposed to have been constructed about A.D. 226.

Pew (pū), *n.* [O.Fr. *pui*, Pr. *puoi*, a raised place; from L. *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony, a front balcony in an amphitheatre where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, from Gr. *podion*, from *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] 1. A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions; or an inclosure containing more than one seat. Pews, as now made, are generally narrow, and long enough to accommodate several persons.—2.† A wooden erection of considerable height, in the shape of a square or parallelogram, formerly used by lawyers, money-lenders, &c.

To this brave man (a scrivener) the knight repairs
For counsel in his law affairs,
And found him mounted in his *pew*,
With books and money placed for shew. *Hudibras.*

Pew (pū), *v.t.* To furnish with pews.

Pewet (pē′wet), *n.* Same as *Pewit.*

Pewfellow (pū′fel-lō), *n.* One who sits in the same pew in church; hence, a companion. *Shak.*

Pewit (pē′wit), *n.* [From cry.] 1. The laughing gull or mire-crow.—2. The lapwing.

Pewit-gull (pē′wit-gul), *n.* The mire-crow or laughing gull.

Pew-opener (pū′ō-pn-ėr), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew doors for the congregation.

Pewter (pū′tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*, D. *peauter*, also *speauter*, Sp. *peltre*, It. *peltro*, pewter. Same as *Spelter* (which see).] 1. An alloy of tin and lead, or of tin with such proportions of lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, or copper as experience has shown to be most conducive to the improvement of its hardness and colour. One of the finest sorts of pewter is composed of 100 parts of tin to 17 parts of antimony, while the common pewter of which beer-mugs and other vessels are made consists of 4 parts of tin and 1 of lead. The kind of pewter of which tea-pots are made (called Britannia metal) is said to be an alloy of equal parts of tin, brass, antimony, and bismuth; but it is believed that the tin greatly preponderates. The sorts known in commerce are plate, triple, and ley pewter. Pewter was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels, but being a soft composition and easily melted is now less used.—2. A vessel or vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, tankards, beer-pots, and other vessels.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
To house or house-keeping. *Shak.*

Pewter (pū′tėr), *a.* Relating to or made of pewter. '*Pewter* dishes with water in them.' *Bacon.*

Pewterer (pū′tėr-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter. 'The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.' *Shak.*

Pewtery (pū′tėr-i), *a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

Pexity† (peks′i-ti), *n.* [L. *pexitas*, from *pexus*, woolly, pp. of *pecto*, to comb.] The nap of cloth.

Peyer's Glands (pī′ėrz glandz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* the clustered glands of the intestines, first discovered by *Peyer*, a Swiss anatomist.

Peytrel,† *n.* [See POITREL.] The breast-plate of a horse. *Chaucer.*

Peziza (pe-zī′za), *n.* [From Gr. *pezis*, a mushroom without a stalk.] A genus of fungi, including numerous species, some of which are remarkable for their regular cup-like shape and their deep colours.

Pezizoid (pez′i-zoid), *a.* Resembling a fungus of the genus Peziza; having a cup-like shape.

Pezophaps (pez'ō-faps), *n.* [Gr. *pezos*, on foot, and *phaps*, a pigeon.] The generic name of the solitaire (*P. solitaria*), a large rasorial bird, closely allied to the dodo, having, however, longer legs, and the bill less strongly arched. The wings were rudimentary and useless for flight. It was found in the small island of Rodriguez, about 300 miles east of Mauritius, but became extinct about the end of the seventeenth century.

Pezoporinæ (pez'ō-pō-rī''nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pezoporos*, going on foot, from *pezos*, on foot, and *poreuō*, to go.] The ground-parrakeets, a sub-family of the Psittacidæ. The elegant green-and-black-marked Australian parrot or parrakeet, called, from its beauty, *Pezoporus formosus*, belongs to this sub-family.

Pfahlbauten (pfäl-bou'ten), *n. pl.* [G. *pfahl*, a pale, and *bauten*, dwellings, from *bauen*, to build.] The name given by German archæologists to prehistoric lake-habitations. See LACUSTRINE.

Pfennig, Pfenning (pfen'ig, pfen'ning), *n.* [Akin *penny* (which see).] A small copper coin current in Germany, the hundredth part of a mark. Ten pfennige of the present German currency are worth a little over an English penny.

Phaca (fā'ka), *n.* [Gr. *phakē*, a lentil.] A genus of leguminous plants, including the bastard vetch.

Phacochere, Phacochœre (fak'o-kēr), *n.* [Gr. *phakos*, a lentil-shaped wart, from *phakē*, a lentil, and *choiros*, a hog.] The wart-hog of Africa, a pachydermatous mammal of the genus Phacochœrus, akin to the swine, characterized by a large wart-like excrescence on each side of the face. They are most formidable animals, the tusks of the male projecting 8 or 9 inches beyond the lips, and forming most terrible weapons. *P. ethiopicus* or *Pallasii* is known under the Dutch name of the *vlake-vark*. *P. Eliani*, the halluf or haroja, is called also the *Abyssinian phacochœre* or *Ethiopian wild-boar*.

Phacops (fak'ops), *n.* [Gr. *phakē*, a lentil, and *ops*, eye.] A genus of fossil trilobites. *P. latifrons* is characteristic of the Devonian formation, and is all but world-wide in its distribution.

Phænogam (fē'nō-gam), *n.* [Gr. *phainō*, to appear, and *gamos*, marriage.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phænogamia (fē-nō-gā'mi-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Phanerogamia*.

Phænogamous (fē-nog'a-mus), *a.* Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

Phænomenon (fē-nom'e-non). See PHENOMENON.

Phaeton (fā'e-ton), *n.* [L. *Phaethon*, Gr. *Phaethōn*, a mythological character, who one day obtained leave from his father Helios (the Sun) to drive the chariot of the sun, but being unable to restrain the horses Zeus struck him with a thunderbolt and hurled him headlong into the river Po.] 1. An open, four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses.—2. A genus of oceanic birds; the tropic bird (which see).

Phætoninæ (fē-tō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [See above.] The tropic birds, a sub-family of oceanic natatorial birds, inhabiting intertropical regions. They are found far out at sea, fly high and with great rapidity. They have short feeble feet and long pointed tail-feathers.

Phagedena, Phagedæna (faj-ē-dē'na), *n.* [Gr. *phagedaina*, from *phagō*, to eat.] A spreading obstinate ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

Phagedenic, Phagedænic (faj-ē-den'ik, faj-ē-dē'nik), *a.* [Gr. *phagedainikos*, from *phagedaina*.] Pertaining to phagedena; of the nature and character of phagedena; as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

Phagedenic, Phagedænic (faj-ē-den'ik, faj-ē-dē'nik), *n.* In *med.* an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

Phagedenical (faj-ē-den'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Phagedenic*. *Wiseman*.

Phagedenous, Phagedænous (faj-ē-dē'nus), *a.* Causing absorption of the flesh; as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena.

Phalacrocorax (fa-la-krō'kō-raks), *n.* [Gr. *phalakros*, bald-headed, and *korax*, a crow, a raven.] The cormorant, a genus of palmiped birds. See CORMORANT.

Phalacrosis (fal-a-krō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *phalakros*, bald.] Baldness of the head; calvities.

Phalæna (fa-lē'na), *n.* [Gr. *phalaina*, a moth.] The genus in which Linnæus included the moths, now divided into several genera.

Phalangal, Phalangeal (fa-lang'gal, fa-lan'jē-al), *a.* [See PHALANX.] Belonging to the phalanges or small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phalange (fa-lanj'), *n.* [Gr. *phalanx*.] 1. In *anat.* a phalanx; one of the small bones of the fingers and toes.

> Here is a digit with its full number of *phalanges*, and there a digit of which one *phalange* has been arrested in its growth. *H. Spencer.*

2. In *bot.* a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments.

Phalangean (fa-lan-jē'an), *a.* Relating to a phalanx; phalangal.

Phalanger (fa-lan'jėr), *n.* [Fr. *phalanger* and *phalangiste*.] The name given to the animals of the genus Phalangista, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds inhabiting Australasia: also called *phalangists*. The hinder feet have a large opposable thumb, which is nailless, with four toes armed with claws,

Vulpine Phalanger (*Phalangista vulpina*).

and the two innermost of the toes are joined together almost to the end. The phalangers are nocturnal in their habits, and live in trees, feeding on insects, fruits, leaves, &c. The sooty phalanger or tapoa (*P. fuliginosa*), so called from its colour, is pretty common in Tasmania, where it is pursued for its fine soft fur. The vulpine phalanger or vulpine opossum (*P. vulpina*) is another species common in Australia.—*Flying phalanger*. See FLYING-PHALANGER.

Phalangial, Phalangian (fa-lan'ji-al, fa-lan'ji-an), *a.* Same as *Phalangal*.

Phalangidæ (fa-lan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [From the genus *Phalangium*, from Gr. *phalangion*, a venomous spider, from *phalanx*, a name given from the long joints of its legs.] A family of Arachnidæ, called *Harvestmen* or *Shepherd-spiders*.

Phalangious (fa-lan'ji-us), *a.* [Gr. *phalangion*, a kind of spider, from *phālanx*. See PHALANGIDÆ.] Pertaining to spiders of the genus Phalangium.

Phalangite (fā'lan-jit), *n.* [Gr. *phalangitēs*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fa-lan'ji-um), *n.* A genus of arachnidans (spiders) belonging to the Phalangidæ. They are characterized by the great length of the legs, and by the filiform maxillary palpi, terminated by simple hooks. The abdomen and cephalothorax are of about equal width, but clearly marked off from one another, and the former is segmented. They are active in their habits, and live upon animal food. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Phalansterian (fal-an-stē'ri-an), *n.* A believer in phalansterianism; a disciple of Fourier, the French socialist.

Phalansterian (fal-an-stē'ri-an), *a.* Relating to phalansterianism or Fourierism. '*Phalansterian* doctrines.' *Sat. Rev.*

Phalansterianism, Phalansterism (fal-an-stē'ri-an-izm, fal-an'stē-rizm), *n.* Fourierism, the system of Charles Fourier, the French socialist, who advocated the reorganization of society into so many *phalansteries*, containing each about 1800 persons. See FOURIERISM.

Phalanstery (fal'an-ste-ri), *n.* [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. *phalanx*, a phalanx.] 1. A community of phalansterians living together according to the system proposed by Fourier. See FOURIERISM.—2. The edifice occupied as a dwelling by a Fourierite community.

Phalanx (fal'angks or fā'langks), *n.* pl. **Phalanges** (fa-lan'gēz), but except in anatomy use has sanctioned also **Phalanxes** (fal'-angks-ez, fā'langks-ēz). [Gr. *phalanx*, a line or order of battle, battle array.] 1. In *Greek antiq.* a name given generally to the whole of the heavy-armed infantry of an army, but particularly to each of the grand divisions of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to present a very firm front to a foe.

> Anon they move
> In perfect *phalanx* to the Dorian mood
> Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union. 3. In *anat.* one of the small bones forming the fingers or the toes.—4. A compact society or association of members organized upon the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling.—5. In *zoological classification*, sometimes used for a division included by the family, and including the genus.

Phalaris (fal'a-ris), *n.* [Gr. *phalaris*, a kind of grass, from *phalaros*, brilliant, having shining seeds.] A small genus of grasses, having flowers in close spikes, of which the seed of one of the species, *P. canariensis*, or canary-grass, is extensively employed as food for birds, and commonly known as canary-seed. The species are found chiefly in warm parts of the world, but *P. canariensis*, a native of the Canary Islands, is naturalized in Europe, and is cultivated in the Isle of Thanet and some other parts of Kent. *P. arundinacea*, or reed canary-grass, is a British plant, growing on the sides of lakes and rivers. A variety with variegated leaves is frequent in gardens, and is called riband grass, or gardener's garters.

Phalarope (fal'a-rōp), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *phalaros*, white, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The common name of several grallatorial birds forming the genus Phalaropus. The gray phalarope (*P. lobatus*), formerly very rare in Britain, is now pretty frequently seen in the course of its migration from its arctic breeding place to its southern winter quarters. It is a beautiful bird, rather over 8 inches long, with a short tail, slender straight bill like that of the sandpiper, and remarkable for the great difference between its summer and winter plumage. The red-necked phalarope (*P. hyperboreus*) breeds in some of the most northern Scottish islands. It is rather smaller than the gray phalarope.

Phalaropus (fa-lar'o-pus), *n.* A genus of grallatorial birds, family Scolopacidæ (snipes), characterized by toes with scalloped or lobated membranes. See PHALAROPE.

Phallic (fal'lik), *a.* Pertaining to the phallus; pertaining to the worship of the generative principle in nature; pertaining to the indecent rites connected with the orgies of Bacchus.

Phallus (fal'lus), *n.* [Gr. *phallos*, the virile organ.] 1. The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations.—2. In *bot.* a genus of fungi of the division Gasteromycetes. The most common British species is *P. impudicus* or *fœtidus*, popularly called *stinkhorn*, which has a fœtid and disgusting smell.

Phane† (fān), *n.* A vane. *Joye.*

Phanerogam (fan'ėr-o-gam), *n.* In *bot.* a phanerogamic plant.

> Well-developed cryptogams, in common with all *phanerogams*, exhibit this genesis of mechanical motion still more conspicuously in the circulation of sap. *H. Spencer.*

Phanerogamia (fan'ėr-o-gā''mi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *phaneros*, manifest, and *gamos*, marriage.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising those plants which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent, that is, plants having conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils; flowering plants. See CRYPTOGAMIA.

Phanerogamian (fan'ėr-o-gā''mi-an), *a.* Same as *Phanerogamic*.

Phanerogamic, Phanerogamous (fan'ėr-o-gam''ik, fan-ėr-og'a-mus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to plants of the division Phanerogamia; belonging to flowering plants. Used in contradistinction to *cryptogamic, cryptogamous*.

Phansigar (fan'si-gär), *n.* A hereditary strangler; a Thug.

Phantascope (fan'ta-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *skopeō*, I view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande & Cox.*

Phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantazō*, to show, from the stem of *phainō*, to show, *phainomai*, to appear.] 1. A creation of the fancy; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an appa-

rition; an optical illusion; a dream; a phantom.

> Assaying by his devilish art to reach
> The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
> Illusions as he list, *phantasms*, and dreams.
> *Milton.*

2. An idea; a notion; a fancy.

Phantasma† (fan-tas'ma), *n.* A phantasm; a vision; a daydream. *Shak.*

Phantasmagoria (fan-tas'ma-gō''ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, a phantasm, and *agora*, an assembly.] 1. Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; especially such as is produced by a combination of two lanterns by which a gradual change from one set of shadows to another set is effected; hence, any mixed gathering of figures; illusive images.

> There is not wanting a feast of broad, joyous humour, in this stranger *phantasmagoria*, where pit and stage, and man and animal, and earth and air, are jumbled in confusion worse confounded, and the copious, kind, ruddy light of true mirth overshines and warms the whole. *Carlyle.*

2. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern.

Phantasmagorial (fan-tas'ma-gō''ri-al), *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

Phantasmagoric (fan-tas'ma-gor''ik), *a.* Same as *Phantasmagorial*.

Phantasmagory (fan-tas'ma-gō-ri), *n.* Same as *Phantasmagoria*. *Quart. Rev.*

Phantasmal (fan-taz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral; illusive. 'A wide circle of a transitory, *phantasmal* character.' *Coleridge.*

Phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā'li-an), *a.* Relating to phantasms; of the nature of phantasms; phantasmal. 'A horrid *phantasmalian* monomania.' *Lord Lytton.*

Phantasmascope (fan-tas'ma-skōp), *n.* Same as *Phantascope*.

Phantasmatical (fan-taz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Phantasmal. *Dr. H. More.*

Phantasmatography (fan-tas'ma-tog''ra-fi), *n.* [From Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c. [Rare.]

Phantastic, Phantastical (fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'tik-al). See FANTASTIC.

Phantastry† (fan'tas-tri), *n.* Phantasy. *Cudworth.*

Phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.* Same as *Fantasy*.

Phantasy (fan'ta-si), *v.t.* To imagine fancifully; to fancy. *Hall.*

Phantom (fan'tom), *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, from L. *phantasma*. See PHANTASM.] 1. That which has only an apparent existence; an apparition; a spectre; a fancied vision; a phantasm. 'Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise.' *Pope.* 'A mere tissue of airy *phantoms*.' *Dr. Caird.* 'The *phantom* of a silent song.' *Tennyson.*

> A fourth (passage in the poems of Milton) brings before us the splendid *phantoms* of chivalrous romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, &c. &c. *Macaulay.*

2. See MANIKIN, 2.

Phantomatic (fan-to-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom; phantasmal. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Phantom-corn (fan'tom-korn), *n.* A term sometimes applied to light or lank corn.

Phantom-ship (fan'tom-ship), *n.* A name given to the Flying Dutchman. See FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Pharaoh (fā'rō), *n.* 1. A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt, being a modification of the name used by the ancient Egyptians themselves; in a narrower sense, the Egyptian king of Joseph's day.—2. A game at cards. See FARO.—*Pharaoh's chicken*, the Egyptian vulture. See under EGYPTIAN.—*Pharaoh's rat*, the ichneumon (which see).

Pharaon (fā'rā-on), *n.* See FARO.

Pharaonic (fā-rā-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians.

Pharbitis (fär-bī'tis), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ. The seeds of *P. Nil* are sold in India under the name of *kala-dana*, and are said to act as a purgative and an effectual and speedy cathartic.

Phare† (fār), *n.* A pharos. *Howell.*

Pharisaic, Pharisaical (far-i-sā'ik, far-i-sā'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence, addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; formal; hypocritical; as, *pharisaic* holiness.

> The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, overgreat reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Pharisaically (far-i-sā'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically.

Pharisaicalness (far-i-sā'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pharisaic; pharisaism. 'Their many kinds of superstitions and *pharisaicalness*.' *Dr. Puller.*

Pharisaism (far'i-sā-izm), *n.* 1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.—2. Rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion. 'A piece of *pharisaism* or hypocrisy.' *Hammond.*

Pharisean† (far-i-sē'an), *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees; pharisaic. '*Pharisean* disciples.' *Milton.*

Pharisee (far'i-sē), *n.* [Gr. *pharisaios*, from Heb. *pârâsh*, separated, from *pârash*, to cleave, divide, separate.] 1. One of a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews. Hence—2. A strict observer of the outward forms in religion, without the spirit of it; a hypocrite; in a general way, one addicted to the observance of mere rule and form. 'The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical *Pharisees*.' *Macaulay.*

Phariseeism (far'i-sē-izm), *n.* Same as *Pharisaism*.

Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical (fär-ma-sū'tik, fär-ma-sū'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeuō*, to administer or use medicine, from *pharmakon*, poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.—*Pharmaceutical chemist.* See under CHEMIST.—*Pharmaceutical chemistry*, the application of the laws of chemistry to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases.

Pharmaceutically (fär-ma-sū'tik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutics (fär-ma-sū'tiks), *n.* The science of preparing medicines; pharmacy.

Pharmaceutist (fär-ma-sū'tist), *n.* One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

Pharmacist (fär'ma-sist), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist.

Pharmaco-dynamics (fär'ma-kō-di-nam''iks), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *dynamis*, power.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

Pharmacognosia (fär'ma-kog-nō''si-a), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *gignōskō*, to know.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines, or simples. It is also termed *Pharmacography* and *Pharmacomathy*.

Pharmacography (fär-ma-kog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Pharmacognosia*.

Pharmacolite (fär-mak'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *lithos*, a stone.] A native arseniate of lime, snow-white or milk-white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses, in association with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver, and has a silky lustre.

Pharmacologia (fär'ma-kō-lō''ji-a), *n.* Same as *Pharmacology*.

Pharmacologist (fär-ma-kol'o-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in pharmacology; one who writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.

Pharmacology (fär-ma-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines: a branch of materia medica.—2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Pharmacomathy (fär-ma-kom'a-thi), *n.* Same as *Pharmacognosia*.

Pharmacon (fär'ma-kon), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*.] A medicine or drug; a poison. *Dunglison.*

Pharmacopœia (fär'ma-kō-pē''a), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *poieō*, to make.] 1. A dispensatory, or book of directions for the preparation, &c., of medicines, generally published by authority.—2.† A chemical laboratory.

Pharmacopolist (fär-ma-kop'o-list), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine, and *pōleō*, to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

Pharmacosiderite (fär'ma-kō-sid''ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *sidēros*, iron.] Same as *Cube-ore*.

Pharmacy (fär'ma-si), *n.* [Fr. *pharmacie* = Gr. *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon*, a drug.] The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the formulæ or prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.

Pharo (fā'rō), *n.* See FARO.

Pharo† (fā'rō), *n.* Same as *Pharos*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Pharology (fa-rol'o-ji), *n.* [*Pharos*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art or science of exhibiting light-signals to ships for their guidance.

Pharos (fā'ros), *n.* [Gr. *pharos*, from the name of a small island near Alexandria, in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] 1. A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria. Hence—2. Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon. 'The roar that breaks the *Pharos* from the base.' *Tennyson.*

Pharyngeal (fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* Belonging to or affecting the pharynx; as, a *pharyngeal* nerve.

Pharyngeal (fa-rin'jē-al), *n.* In *anat.* a name given to any of the muscles, vessels, or nerves of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis (fa-rin-jī'tis), *n.* In *med.* an inflammation of the membrane which forms the pharynx.

Pharyngobranchii (fa-ring'gō-brang''ki-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*, the pharynx, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of fishes comprising only the lancelet. See BRANCHIOSTOMA.

Pharyngognathi (fa-ring'gō-gnā''thī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*, the pharynx, and *gnathos*, the jaw.] An order of teleosteous fishes, in which the inferior pharyngeal bones are anchylosed so as to form a single bone, which is usually armed with teeth. The order includes the acanthopterygian genera the wrasses (Labrax, &c.), the parrot-fishes (Scarus), Chromis; and the malacopterygian garfish, saury pikes, and flying-fish.

Pharyngography (fa-rin-gog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet or windpipe, and *graphō*, I write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx. *Dunglison.*

Pharyngology (fa-rin-gol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet, and *logos*, a discourse.] The part of anatomy that treats of the pharynx. *Dunglison.*

Pharyngotome (fa-rin'go-tōm), *n.* [See PHARYNGOTOMY.] A surgical instrument used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses which form in the parietes of the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy (fa-rin-got'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumour or anything that obstructs the passage.

Pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* [Gr.] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the narrow œsophagus. The posterior nostrils open into it above the soft palate, while the larynx, with its lid, the epiglottis, is in front and below. Its contraction transmits the food from the mouth to the œsophagus.

Phascolarctos (fas-kō-lärk'tos), *n.* [Gr. *phaskōlos*, leathern bag, purse, and *arktos*, bear.] An Australian marsupial animal,

Phascolarctos cinereus.

closely allied to the phalangers. It is called by the natives *koala* (which see).

Phascolomys (fas-kol'o-mis), *n.* [Gr. *phaskōlos*, a pouch, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of marsupiate mammals constituting the family Phascolomydæ, of which there is only one known genus, the *P. Wombat*. See WOMBAT.

Phascolotherium (fas-kol'ō-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *phaskōlos*, a pouch, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A genus of marsupials, remains of which have been found in the inferior oolite at Stonesfield; the jaws only have been found. It is the *Didelphis Bucklandi* of Cuvier. It has been placed by different naturalists with the kangaroos (Macropus), the Tasmanian wolf (Thylacinus), and the opossums (Didelphis).

Phase (fāz), *n.* [Fr. *phase;* Gr. *phasis*, from *phainomai*, to appear.] 1. In *astron.* one of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or a planet in respect to quantity of illumination, or figure of enlightened disc.—2. In *physics*, the particular state, at a given instant, of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon; as, the *phases* of an eclipse, of a tide, of a pendulum, with reference to the entire range of its vibration, &c.—3. An aspect or appearance of that which presents various aspects; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind, or in which it may be regarded; a turn or chance; as, the varying *phases* of life; the war entered on a new *phase*.

> Till out of painful *phases* wrought
> There flutters up a happy thought. *Tennyson.*

4. In *mineral.* transparent green quartz.

Phasel (fā'zel), *n.* [Gr. *phasēlos*, a sort of kidney-bean.] The French bean or kidney-bean.

Phaseolite (fa-zē'o-līt), *n.* [L. *phaseolus*, Gr. *phasiolos*, a kidney-bean, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil leguminous plant. *Page.*

Phaseolus (fa-zē'o-lus), *n.* [See above.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. There are about sixty species of climbing or prostrate herbs, with trifoliolate leaves, and axillary fascicles of white, yellow, red, or violet, often large flowers. The species are indigenous in the tropical parts both of the Old and New World, but two species are well known in this country, *P. vulgaris* (the common kidney-bean) and *P. multiflorus* (the scarlet-runner); their unripe pods being much esteemed as legumes, and also for pickling. The ripe seeds are, however, employed on the Continent, and form the *haricots* of the French. Several species are cultivated in India, as the ripe seeds form pulses which are much used by the natives as a portion of their diet.

Phasianella (fa'zi-a-nel''la), *n.* [See PHEASANT.] The pheasant-shell, a genus of turbinated, gasteropodous mollusca, found in South America, India, Australia, the Mediterranean, &c. The shell is spiral and obovate, the outside polished and richly coloured, and the operculum shelly. This genus belongs to the family Trochidæ.

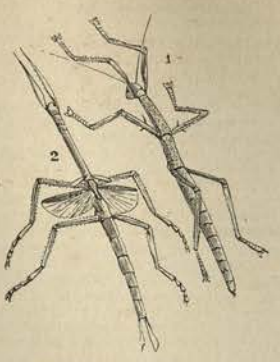
Phasianidæ (fā-zi-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From L. *phasianus*, a pheasant, from Gr. *phasianos*. See PHEASANT.] A family of rasorial or gallinaceous birds, of which the genus Phasianus, which includes the pheasants proper, is the type. (See PHEASANT.) The family also includes the common or domestic fowl (genus Gallus), the turkey (Meleagris), the guinea-fowl (Numida), and the peacock (Pavo). None of the members are natives of Britain.

Phasis (fā'sis), *n.* pl. **Phases** (fā'sēz). In *astron.* a phase.

Phasm, Phasma (fazm, faz'ma), *n.* [Gr., from *phainō*, to show.] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [Rare.]

> Such *phasms*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves.
> *Dr. H. More.*

Phasmidæ (fas'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *phasma*, a spectre, from *phainō*, to show.] Spectre insects or walking-sticks, a family of orthopterous insects allied to the Mantidæ, restricted to warm countries, and remarkable for their very close resemblance to the objects in the midst of which they live, this peculiarity, known as *mimicry*, being their only protection against their enemies. The family includes the genera Phasma, Phyllium, Cladomorphus, &c. Some of them are destitute of wings and have the appearance of dead twigs, while the absence of motion in the insect adds to the deception. In others, as the genus Phyllium, the wings have the appearance of withered leaves, while the brighter hue of the wing-covers of a few of larger size give to the animal the appearance of a fresher leaf.



Phasmidæ, or Spectre Insects.

1, *Cladomorphus phyllinus* (Brazilian Walking-stick). 2, *Acrophylla chronus*, Australia.

Phassachate (fas'sa-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *phassa*, the wood-pigeon, and *achatēs*, agate.] The lead-coloured agate.

Phatagin (fat'a-jin), *n.* The *Manis tetradactyla*, or four-toed manis. See MANIS.

Pheasant (fez'ant), *n.* [L. *phasianus*, from Gr. *phasianos*, from *Phasis*, a river of Asia, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] The common name given to several beautiful birds of the genus Phasianus, family Phasianidæ,

Golden Pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*).

and order Rasores or Gallinæ. The true pheasant, *P. colchicus*, is distinguished by having a long tail, the feathers of which are of different lengths, and overlay each other; the cheeks are partly destitute of feathers, and covered with a red skin. Pheasants are much admired for the beauty of their form, and the splendour of the hues of their plumage. The golden pheasant (*P. pictus*) is a native of China; the prevailing colours of its plumage are red, yellow, and blue, and it is distinguished by a crest upon

Silver Pheasant *Phasianus nycthemerus*).

the head. The silver pheasant (*P.* or *Gallophasis nycthemerus*) is also a native of China, and receives its name from its upper surface and tail being silver white with black markings.

Pheasant-cuckoo (fez'ant-kų'kö), *n.* The name commonly given to the birds of the genus Centropus. See CENTROPUS.

Pheasantry (fez'ant-ri), *n.* A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.

Pheasant's-eye (fez'ants-ī), *n.* A plant of the genus Adonis, the *A. autumnalis*, with small scarlet flowers and much-divided pale-green leaves. See ADONIS.

Pheasant-shell (fez'ant-shel). See PHASIANELLA.

Pheer† (fēr), *n.* A companion. See FERE.

Pheese (fēz), *n.* A fit of fretfulness; peevishness. [Colloq.]

Pheesy (fēz'i), *a.* Fretful; querulous; irritable. *Forby.* [Colloq.]

Pheeze (fēz), *v.t.* Same as *Feaze*.

Phelloplastics (fel-lō-plas'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *phellos*, cork, and *plassō*, to form, fashion, or make.] The art of modelling in cork.

Phenacetin (fe-nas'e-tin), *n.* [From *phenic*, *phenol*, and *acetic*.] A drug of coal-tar origin, used to reduce fever, and in neuralgia, headache, &c.

Phenakism (fen'a-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *phenakismos*, deceit.] The act of conveying false ideas or impressions; deceit. *Bacon.*

Phenakistoscope (fen-a-kis'to-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phenakistikos*, deceitful, and *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument which shows figures as if in actual motion, through the persistence of impressions on the retina.

Phengite (fen'jit), *n.* [Gr. *phengitēs*, from *phengō*, to shine.] Same as *Muscovite*.

Phenic (fē'nik), *a.* Applied to the acid otherwise called carbolic acid (which see).

Phenician, *n.* and *a.* See PHŒNICIAN.

Phenicin, Phenicine (fen'i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *phoinix*, purple.] A brown colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on carbolic acid (phenol).

Phenicious (fē-nish'us), *a.* Pertaining to phenicin; of the colour of phenicin.

Phenicopter† (fē-nī-kop'tėr), *n.* A flamingo. *Hakewill.*

Phenix (fē'niks), *n.* See PHŒNIX.

Phenogam (fē'no-gam), *n.* See PHANEROGAM.

Phenogamia (fē-no-ga'mi-a), *n. pl.* See PHANEROGAMIA.

Phenogamous (fē-nog'a-mus), *a.* Same as *Phanerogamous*.

Phenol (fē'nol), *n.* (C_6H_6O.) Another name for *Carbolic Acid*. Under some circumstances it gives rise to a blue colouring matter, which is used to a certain extent in dyeing.

Phenomenal (fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* Connected with, relating to, or constituted by phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon or marvel; wonderful; extraordinary.

Phenomenalism (fē-nom'e-nal-izm), *n.* That system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena.

> (Berkeley) inaugurated a new and second era in the intellectual revolution which Des Cartes set agoing. This second period in modern philosophy has been marked by the sceptical *phenomenalism* of Hume (now represented by Positivism); the Scotch psychology of common sense; and the German critical and dialectical philosophy of reason.
> *Prof. Fraser.*

Phenomenally (fē-nom'e-nal-li), *adv.* In the manner of a phenomenon. *Coleridge.*

Phenomenism (fē-nom'en-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists.

Phenomenist (fē-nom'en-ist), *n.* One who believes only in what he observes or in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences; one who does not believe in *a priori* reasoning or necessary primary principles; one who does not believe in an invariable connection between cause and effect, but holds this generally acknowledged relation to be nothing more than a habitually observed sequence.

Phenomenology (fē-nom'e-nol''o-ji), *n.* [*Phenomenon*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] A description or history of phenomena.

Phenomenon (fē-nom'e-non), *n.* pl. **Phenomena** (fē-nom'e-na). [Gr. *phainomenon*, what appears, from *phainomai*, to appear.] 1. A visible manifestation or appearance, or one which in any way directly falls under our notice; a fact or occurrence presented to our observation either in the external world or in the human mind; an appearance produced by the action of the different forces upon matter; as, natural *phenomena;* mental *phenomena;* the *phenomena* of light, heat, or electricity. 'The very lowest and commonest *phenomena* of nature.' *South.*

> The most considerable *phenomenon* belonging to terrestrial bodies is gravitation. *Bentley.*
>
> Among the various *phenomena* which the human mind presents to our view, there is none more calculated to excite our curiosity and our wonder than the communication which is carried on between the sentient, thinking, and active principle within us, and the material objects with which we are surrounded.
> *D. Stewart.*

2. What strikes us as strange and uncommon; something extraordinary; a very remarkable personage.

Phenyl, Phenyle (fē'nil), *n.* (C_6H_5; in the free state, $C_{12}H_{10}$.) An organic radical found in phenol, or carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline. It crystallizes from alcohol in organic nacreous scales, which melt at 69° and sublime at a higher temperature.

Phenylamine (fē-nil'a-mīn), *n.* Same as *Aniline.*

Phenylia (fē-nī'li-a), *n.* Same as *Aniline.*

Phenylic (fē-nī'lik), *a.* Same as *Phenic.*

Pheon (fē'on), *n.* 1. In *her.* the barbed iron head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.—2. A barbed javelin formerly carried by the serjeant-at-arms before royalty. It is still used as a royal mark, and called 'the broad arrow.'

Pheon.

Phial (fī'al), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phialled;* ppr. *phialling.* To put or keep in a phial.

Full on my fenceless head its *phiall'd* wrath
May fate exhaust. *Shenstone.*

Phigalian (fi-gā'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Phigalia,* an ancient town in the Morea or Peloponnesus. — *Phigalian marbles,* the name given to a series of twenty-three sculptured marbles in alto-rilievo now deposited in the British Museum, where they form part of the collection known by the name of the *Elgin marbles.* They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Amazons.

Philabeg (fil'a-beg), *n.* See FILLIBEG.

Philadelphaceæ (fil'a-del-fā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small tribe of plants now united with Saxifragaceæ, of which Philadelphus is the principal genus. The species are deciduous shrubs, inhabiting thickets in Europe, North America, the north of India, and Japan; they have opposite leaves, distinct styles, and capsular fruit, containing a large number of minute seeds. Many of them are clothed with beautiful stellate hairs, and have fragrant flowers. *P. coronarius* is frequently met with in shrubberies under the name of syringa or mock-orange; it has large, very fragrant, white flowers.

Philadelphian (fil-a-del'fi-an), *a.* [From Gr. *philos,* loved, loving, and *adelphos,* brother.] Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Philadelphian (fil-a-del'fi-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia.—2. One of a sect of the seventeenth century founded by Jane Leadby, and called also the *Family of Love.*

Philadelphus (fil-a-del'fus), *n.* [Gr. *philadelphos,* a sweet-flowering shrub, jasmine.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe Philadelphaceæ. The species consist of shrubs with white pedicellate flowers arranged in a corymbose cyme, in a panicle-like manner. The greater number are indigenous in North America, whence they have been introduced into the shrubberies of this country. The best known species is the *P. coronarius,* commonly called mock-orange and syringa. See MOCK-ORANGE.

Philander (fi-lan'dėr), *v.i.* [From *Philander,* a virtuous youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso,* between whom and a married lady named Gambrina there were certain tender passages.] To make love sentimentally to a lady; to flirt; to pretend admiration. 'Emissaries of a *philandering* Faustus.' *Thackeray.*

Philanthropic, Philanthropical (fil-an-throp'ik, fil-an-throp'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *philanthrōpikos.* See PHILANTHROPY.] Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characterized by philanthropy; possessing general benevolence; entertaining good-will toward all men; loving mankind; as, a *philanthropic* spirit; *philanthropic* efforts.

Philanthropically (fil-an-throp'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy; benevolently.

Philanthropinism (fil-an-throp'in-izm), *n.* [From *philanthropy.*] A system of education on so-called natural principles, which was promoted by Basedow and his friends in Germany in the 18th century, and mainly founded on the notions of Locke and Rousseau.

Philanthropinist (fil-an-throp'in-ist), *n.* An advocate for philanthropinism.

Philanthropist (fi-lan'throp-ist), *n.* One who evinces philanthropy; a person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow-men, and who exerts himself in doing them good. 'Thou great *philanthropist,* Father of angels, but the friend of man.' *Young.*

Philanthropistic (fi-lan'thro-pist"ik), *a.* Relating to, produced by, or characterizing a philanthropist. [Rare.]

Philanthropy (fi-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *philanthrōpia,* from *philos,* loving, a friend, and *anthrōpos,* man.] Love towards mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good-will.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy,* that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

Philatory (fil'a-to-ri), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *phylactery.*] In *R. Cath. Ch.* a transparent reliquary placed horizontally, with an ornamented top. *Pugin.*

Philautie † (fil-ā'ti), *n.* [Gr. *philautia*—*philos,* loving, and *autos,* self.] Love of self; selfishness.

Here we see *philautie,* or self-love, which rageth in men so prepostourouslie, that even naturall dutie and affection (are) quite forgotten. *Holinshed.*

Philharmonic (fil-här-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *philos,* loving, and *harmonia,* harmony.] Loving harmony; fond of harmony.

Philhellene (fil-hel'lēn), *n.* A philhellenist (which see). *Emerson.*

Philhellenic (fil-hel-len'ik), *a.* Pertaining to philhellenists; loving the Greeks.

Philhellenism (fil-hel'len-izm), *n.* Love of Greece; the principles of the philhellenists.

Philhellenist (fil-hel'len-ist), *n.* [Fr. *philhellène,* from Gr. *philos,* loving, and *Hellēn,* a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (Hellēnes); particularly, one who supported them in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence.

Philibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* A kilt; a fillibeg (which see).

Philippian (fi-lip'pi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia named from King Philip; as, 'the Epistle of Paul to the *Philippians.*'

Philippian (fi-lip'pi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi or its inhabitants.

Philippic (fi-lip'pik), *n.* 1. One of a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against *Philip,* king of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians, their jealousy of their allies, &c. Hence—2. Any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are called *Philippics.*

Philippize (fil'ip-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *philippized;* ppr. *philippizing.* 1. To write or utter a philippic or invective; to declaim against some person or thing.

If the oracle at Hatton *philippized,* the oracle of Göttingen *philippized* no less. *De Quincey.*

2. To side with Philip of Macedon; to support or advocate the cause of Philip. [A Greek idiom.]

Philister (fi-lis'tėr), *n.* A cant name given to townsmen by the students in German universities; hence, a commonplace person of limited culture and ideas; a philistine. See PHILISTINE.

He (Nicolai) was animated with a fierce zeal against Jesuits: in this most people thought him partly right; but when he wrote against Kant's philosophy, without comprehending it: and judged of poetry as he judged of Brunswick mum, by its utility, many people thought him wrong. A man of such spiritual habitudes is now by the Germans called a *Philister,* Philistine; Nicolai earned for himself the painful preëminence of being *Erz-philister,* Arch-philistine. *Carlyle.*

Philistine (fi-lis'tīn or fil'is-tin), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Philistia, now a portion of Syria.—2. The English form of *Philister,* a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a university. Hence, a matter-of-fact, commonplace person, especially of the middle class, deficient in liberal culture and large intelligence, and so wanting in sentiment and taste, entirely imbued with utilitarianism; a person of narrow views; a man of 'parochial' intellect; a prosaic, practical man.

Spending its exertions within a bounded field, the field of plain sense, of direct practical utility, how it (Philistinism) has augmented the comforts and conveniences of life for us! Doors that open, windows that shut, locks that turn, razors that shave, coats that wear, watches that go, and a thousand more such good things, are the inventions of the *Philistines.* *Matt. Arnold.*

Last came the interpreter, in whose slowly relaxing grasp we still lie—the heavy-handed Protestant *Philistine*—sincere, gross of perception, prosaic, he saw in Paul's mystical idea of man's investiture with the righteousness of God nothing but a strict legal transaction, and reserved all his imagination for Hell and the New Jerusalem and his foretaste of them. *Matt. Arnold.*

Philistinism (fil'is-tin-izm), *n.* Manners or modes of thinking of Philistines.

Out of the steady humdrum habit of the creeping Saxon, as the Celt calls him,—out of his way of going near the ground,—has come, no doubt, *Philistinism,* that plant of essentially Germanic growth, flourishing with its genuine marks only in the German fatherland, Great Britain and her colonies, and the United States of America. *Matt. Arnold.*

Phill-horse (fil'hors), *n.* A horse in the shafts: a corruption of *thill-horse. Shak.*

Phillipena (fil-i-pē'na), *n.* See FILLIPEEN.

Phillipsia (fil'lips-i-a), *n.* [After Professor *Phillips,* the discoverer.] A genus of trilobites found in the mountain limestone of England and Ireland.

Phillipsite (fil'lips-īt), *n.* In *mineral.* (*a*) a sulphuret of copper and iron. (*b*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and potassium, with a crystalline figure, like that of harmotome or cross-stone.

Phillyrea (fil-li'rē-a), *n.* [Gr. *phillyrea.*] A genus of Mediterranean evergreen shrubs, some of which are cultivated in our gardens, and known by the name of mock privet. They are smooth shrubs, with evergreen leaves, and small diandrous flowers in axillary fascicles.

Philocalist (fi-lok'al-ist), *n.* [Gr. *philos,* loving, and *kalos,* beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful. [Rare.]

Philogyny (fi-loj'i-ni), *n.* [Gr. *philos,* loving, fondness, and *gynē,* a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness. 'Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny.*' *Byron.*

Philohellenian † (fil'ō-hel-lē"ni-an), *n.* Same as *Philhellenist. Dr. Arnold.*

Philologer (fi-lol'o-jėr), *n.* Same as *Philologist.*

No *philologer* could examine the Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin without believing them to have sprung from the same source, which perhaps no longer exists. *Sir W. Jones.*

Philologian (fil-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* Same as *Philologist. Pop. Ency.*

Philological, Philologic (fil-ō-loj'ik-al, fil-ō-loj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language.

Philologically (fil-ō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a philological manner.

Philologist (fi-lol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in philology, or the study of language in a philosophic manner.

Philologize (fi-lol'o-jīz), *v.i.* To offer criticisms. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Philologue (fil'ō-log), *n.* Same as *Philologist. Latham.*

Philology (fi-lol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *philologia,* from *phileō,* to love, and *logos,* a word.] 1. In the ancient Greek sense, the love of learning and literature; also, the study of language and literature.—2. Criticism; grammatical learning. This is Johnson's definition, but the word is seldom used in this sense now. It is more properly defined as the study of languages in connection with, and as a means to the whole moral and intellectual action of different peoples. It is sometimes made to include rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities; sometimes it is regarded as more especially embracing the study of the classical languages, literature, and history. See extract below.—3. The science of language; linguistic science; linguistics. This is now a common signification of the term, but the qualified title of *comparative philology* is preferable to express this meaning. See extract.

Philology, whether classical or oriental, whether treating of ancient or modern, of cultivated or barbarous languages, is an historical science. Language is here treated simply as a means. The classical scholar uses Greek or Latin, the oriental scholar Hebrew or Sanskrit, or any other language, as a key to the understanding of the literary monuments which bygone ages have bequeathed to us as a spell to raise from the tomb of time the thoughts of great men in different countries, and as a means ultimately to trace the social, moral, intellectual, and religious progress of the human race. . . . In *comparative philology* the case is totally different. In the science of language languages are not treated as a means; language itself becomes the sole object of scientific inquiry. Dialects which have never produced any literature at all, the jargons of savage tribes, the clicks of the Hottentots, and the vocal modulations of the Indo-Chinese are as important, nay, for the solution of some of our problems, more important than the poetry of Homer or the prose of Cicero. We do not want to know languages, we want to know

language; what language is, how it can form an instrument or an organ of thought; we want to know its origin, its nature, its laws, and it is only in order to arrive at that knowledge that we collect, arrange, and classify all the facts of language that are within our reach. *Max Müller.*

Philomath (fil'ō-math), *n.* [Gr. *philomathēs—philos*, a lover, and *math*, root of *manthanō*, to learn.] A lover of learning.

Ask my friend L'Abbé Sallier to recommend to you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. *Chesterfield.*

Philomathematic† (fil-ō-math'e-mat''ik), *n.* Same as *Philomath.*

Philomathic, Philomathical (fil-ō-math'-ik, fil-ō-math'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the love of learning.—2. Having a love of letters.

Philomathy (fi-lom'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *philomathia.* See above.] The love of learning. *Maunder.*

Philomel (fil'ō-mel), *n.* [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The nightingale.

By this, lamenting *Philomel* had ended
The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. *Shak.*

Philomela (fil-ō-mē'la), *n.* A genus of birds including the nightingale.

Philomene† (fil'ō-mēn), *n.* Same as *Philomel. Gascoigne.*

Philomot† (fil'ō-mot), *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Of the colour of a dead leaf. Also written *Filemot.*

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot.* *Addison.*

Philomusical (fil-ō-mū'zik-al), *a.* Loving music. *Wright.*

Philopena (fil-ō-pē'na), *n.* See FILLIPEEN.

Philopolemic (fil'ō-po-lem''ik), *a.* [Gr. *philos*, a lover, and *polemikos*, warlike.] Ruling over opposite or contending natures: an epithet of Minerva. *Wright.*

Philoprogenitiveness (fil'ō-prō-jen''it-ivnes), *n.* [Gr. *philos*, fond, and E. *progeny.*] In *phren.* the love of offspring; the instinctive love of young in general. Its organ is said to be situated above the middle part of the cerebellum.

Philophaster (fi-los'ō-fas-tėr), *n.* [A pejorative formed on type of *poetaster.*] A pretender to philosophy.

Of necessity there must be such a thing in the world as incorporeal substance; let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot and deride as much as their follies please. *Dr. H. More.*

Philophate† (fi-los'ō-fāt), *v.i.* [L. *philosophor, philosophatus.*] To play the philosopher; to moralize. 'Among such as *philosophate.*' *Barrow.*

Philosophation† (fi-los'ō-fā''shon), *n.* Philosophical speculation; discussion. *Sir W. Pettie.*

Philosophe (fi-lo-zof), *n.* [Fr.] A philosopher; a petty or puny philosopher. [Used in contempt.] *Carlyle.*

Philosophema, Philosopheme (fi-los'ō-fē''ma, fi-los'ō-fēm), *n.* [Gr. *philosophēma*, from *philosopheō*, to love knowledge, discuss, inquire, from *philosophos*, a philosopher.] A principle of reasoning; a theorem.

This, the most venerable, and perhaps the most ancient, of the Grecian mythi, is a *philosopheme.* *Coleridge.*

Philosopher (fi-los'ō-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *philosophos.* See PHILOSOPHY.] 1. A person versed in or devoted to philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of moral or intellectual science. Formerly also it was applied to one versed in natural science or natural philosophy.—2. One who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, especially to those of the stoical school; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.

Be mine a *philosopher's* life in the quiet woodland ways,
Where, if I cannot be gay, let a passionless peace be my lot. *Tennyson.*

—*Philosopher's egg*, a medicine compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, &c., formerly supposed to be an excellent preservative against all poisons, plague, and other dangerous diseases. *Nares.*—*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold. The alchemists held that the baser metals were all convertible into silver and gold by a long series of processes, and the instrument by which it was supposed that this mighty change was to be effected was a certain mineral to be produced by these processes, which being mixed with the base metal would transmute it.

Philosophess (fi-los'ō-fes), *n.* A female philosopher. *Carlyle.*

Philosophical, Philosophic (fil-ō-sof'ik-al, fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining, suitable, or according to philosophy; characterized or constituted by philosophy; proceeding from philosophy; as, a *philosophical* argument; *philosophical* studies; a *philosophical* mind; a *philosophical* history.—2. Characteristic of a practical philosopher or wise man; calm; cool; temperate; frugal; abstemious. 'Philosophic fare.' *Dryden.* 'In years that bring the *philosophic* mind.' *Wordsworth.*—*Philosophic wool*, oxide of zinc formed during the combustion of the metal when it floats about in white flocks in the air. *Brande & Cox.*

Philosophically (fil-ō-sof'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a philosophical manner: (*a*) according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue *philosophically.* (*b*) Calmly; wisely; with equanimity; stoically.

Philosophicalness (fil-ō-sof'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being philosophical. [Rare.]

Philosophism (fi-los'of-izm), *n.* [Fr. *philosophisme.*] Spurious or would-be philosophy; the affectation of philosophy. *Southey; Carlyle.*

Philosophist (fi-los'of-ist), *n.* 1. A lover of sophistry; one who practises sophistry; a would-be philosopher. 'The philosophers and the *philosophists.*' *Southey.*—2.† A philosopher.

Philosophistic, Philosophistical (fi-los'ō-fis''tik, fi-los'ō-fis'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry or spurious philosophy. *Wright.*

Philosophize (fi-los'ō-fiz), *v.i.* pret. *philosophized;* ppr. *philosophizing.* [From *philosophy.*] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence; to form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory.

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Man *philosophizes* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Philosophizer (fi-los'ō-fiz-ėr), *n.* One who philosophizes.

Philosophizing (fi-los'ō-fiz-ing), *p.* and *a.* Searching into the reasons of things, assigning reasons for phenomena; reasoning like a philosopher; as, a *philosophizing* spirit.

No *philosophizing* Christian ever organized or perpetuated a sect. *Milman.*

Philosophy (fi-los'ō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *philosophia*, from *philos*, love, and *sophia*, wisdom.] 1. *Lit.* the love of wisdom, or search after wisdom. But in modern acceptation *philosophy* may be defined as the universal science which aims at an explanation of all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes; the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of philosophy which treats of God, &c., is called *theology;* that which treats of nature is called *physics* or *natural philosophy;* that which treats of duty is called *ethics*, or *moral philosophy;* that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics.* The terms *philosophy of history, philosophy of manufactures*, and other such terms are also used. All classes of objects, indeed, which can occupy the mind may have something in common, called their philosophy, which philosophy is nothing else than the general expression for that effort of the mind whereby it strives, pursuant to its laws, to reduce its knowledge to the form of ultimate truths or principles, and to determine the immutable relations which exist between things as it conceives them. The philosophy which comprises within itself all philosophies is that which labours to determine the laws or ultimate principles in obedience to which the mind itself operates; that which seeks to discover the ultimate foundation of all that it knows or conceives; to discover what itself is, and what is its relation to all things, and so it strives to form a system out of all such ultimate laws or principles. Such a system may be called a philosophy in the absolute sense of the term, in which it is nearly equivalent to metaphysics.

Philosophy has been defined—the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained;—the science of effects by their causes;—the science of sufficient reasons;—the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible;—the science of things evidently deduced from first principles;—the science of truths sensible and abstract;—the application of reason to its legitimate objects;—the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason;—the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self;—the science of science;—the science of the absolute;—the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained; a particular philosophical system or theory.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy.* *Shak.*

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Calm and unexcitable temper such as the Stoic philosophy teaches; practical wisdom; as, to bear misfortunes with *philosophy.*

Thy steady temper, Portius,
Can look on guilt, rebellion, fraud, and Cæsar,
In the calm lights of mild *philosophy.* *Addison.*

4. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton.*—5. Course of studies or aggregate of subjects required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Germany or elsewhere, corresponding to 'Arts' in this country.

Philostorgy (fil-ō-stor'ji), *n.* [Gr. *philostorgia*, from *philos*, loving, and *storgē*, natural affection.] Natural affection; as, for example, that of a mother for her infant.

Philotechnic, Philotechnical (fil-ō-tek'nik, fil-ō-tek'nik-al), *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *technē*, art.] Having an attachment to the arts.

Philter, Philtre (fil'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *philtre;* L. *philtrum*; Gr. *philtron*, from *phileō*, to love.] A potion supposed by the ancients, and even by the ignorant of the present day, to have the power of exciting love.

Philter, Philtre (fil'tėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *philtered, philtred;* ppr. *philtering, philtring.* 1. To impregnate with a love potion; as, to *philter* a draught.—2. To excite to love or animal desire by a potion. *Dr. H. More.*

Phimosis (fi-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *phimos*, a muzzle.] A condition of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the glans-penis.

Phisike,† *n.* Physic; medicine. *Chaucer.*

Phisnomy† (fiz'no-mi), *n.* [Shortened for *physiognomy.*] Physiognomy; expression or aspect of countenance; countenance.

When you marry I wish you such an inside of a wife; but from such an outward *phisnomy* the Lord deliver you. *Howell.*

Phiton,† *n.* The serpent python. *Chaucer.*

Phitonesse,† *n.* A pythoness; a witch. *Chaucer.*

Phiz (fiz), *n.* [A contr. of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage. *Swift.* [Humorous or contemptuous.]

Phlebitis (flē-bī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *-itis*, term. implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

Phlebography (flē-bog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the veins. *Dunglison.*

Phlebolite (flē'bo-līt), *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *med.* a small calcareous concretion found in a vein.

Phlebology (flē-bol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise on the veins. *Dunglison.*

Phlebopteris (flē-bop'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *pteris*, a fern.] A genus of ferns from the oolite formation, characterized by their pinnæ being in contact with each other at the base, and by their veins being separated on each side from the midrib by a space destitute of veins.

Phleborrhage, Phleborrhagia (fleb'or-rāj, fleb-or-rā'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *rhagē*, a rupture.] In *pathol.* the rupture of a vein; venous hemorrhage. *Dunglison.*

Phlebotomist (flē-bot'ō-mist), *n.* [See PHLEBOTOMY.] One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

Phlebotomize (flē-bot'ō-mīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phlebotomized;* ppr. *phlebotomizing.* To let blood from, as a vein; to bleed by opening a vein. *Howell.*

Phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [Fr. *phlebotomie*, Gr. *phlebotomia—phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The act or practice of opening a vein

for letting blood, for the cure of diseases, or the preservation of health.

Phlebotomy is so much practised here, that if one's little finger ache they presently open a vein. *Howell.*

Phlegm (flem), *n.* [Gr. *phlegma, phlegmatos*, a cold slimy humour in the body.] 1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; one of the four humours of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.—2. In *old chem.* the aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matter to the action of heat.—3. The thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus.—4. Dulness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.* *Pope.*

Phlegmagogue (fleg'ma-gog), *n.* [Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm, and *agō*, to drive.] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

Phlegmasia (fleg-mā'si-a), *n.* [Gr., from *phlegō*, to burn.] Inflammation.—*Phlegmasia dolens, lit.* a painful inflammation; puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins.

Phlegmatic, Phlegmatical (fleg-mat'ik, fleg-mat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *phlegmatikos*, from *phlegma*, phlegm.] 1. Abounding in phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humours.

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatic* people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generating phlegm. 'Cold and *phlegmatic* habitations.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3.† Watery. 'Spirit of wine . . . grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatic.*' *Newton.*—4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatic* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Phlegmatically, Phlegmaticly (fleg-mat'ik-al-li, fleg-mat'ik-li), *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner; coldly; heavily. 'All the rest is *phlegmaticly* passed over.' *Warburton.*

Phlegmon (fleg'mon), *n.* [Gr. *phlegmonē*, from *phlegō*, to burn.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the cellular tissue, accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain; at first tensive and lancinating, afterwards pulsatory and heavy. It is apt to terminate in suppuration.

Phlegmonoid (fleg'mon-oid), *a.* Resembling phlegmon.

Phlegmonous (fleg'mon-us), *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; being of the same specific inflammation as phlegmon; as, *phlegmonous* inflammation.

Phleme (flēm), *n.* Same as *Fleam.*

Phleum (flē'um), *n.* A genus of grasses, chiefly natives of Europe. Various British species are known by the name of *cat's-tail grass.* Among these the *P. pratense* (meadow cat's-tail grass or timothy grass) is of considerable agricultural value as a fodder plant. It is a general inhabitant of the most fertile pastures, and is very like the meadow fox-tail in appearance, differing from it chiefly in having unequal glumes, and two paleæ instead of one. It is very productive, especially in the early spring, and is a very general component of hay. It is of the greatest use when the object is to procure a sward of permanent herbage.

Phlœum (flē'um), *n.* [Gr. *phloios*, bark.] In *bot.* the cellular portion of bark lying immediately under the epidermis. Thus cork is the phlœum of the *Quercus suber.* It is also termed *Epiphlœum.*

Phlogistian (flo-jis'ti-an), *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flo-jis'tik), *a.* [See PHLOGISTON.] 1. Pertaining, belonging, or relating to phlogiston. 'The mistakes committed in the celebrated *phlogistic* theory.' *J. S. Mill.*—2. In *med.* entonic or thenic, that is, attended with a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

Phlogisticate† (flo-jis'ti-kāt), *v.t.* To combine phlogiston with.—*Phlogisticated air*, the name given by the old chemists to nitrogen.—*Phlogisticated alkali*, prussiate of potash.—*Phlogisticated gas*, nitrogen or azote.

Phlogistication† (flo-jis'ti-kā"shon), *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

Phlogiston (flo-jis'ton), *n.* [Gr. *phlogistos*, from *phlogizō*, to burn or inflame—*phlegō*, to burn.] According to an obsolete theory, the supposed principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to an hypothetical element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

Phlomis (flō'mis), *n.* [From Gr. *phlogmos*, a flame — in reference to the down being used for wicks.] A genus of shrubs and herbaceous perennials, mostly European, and belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. The *P. fruticosa*, or Jerusalem sage, is an ornamental plant common in our shrubberies.

Phlorizin, Phloridzine (flor'iz-in, flo-rid'-zin), *n.* [From Gr. *phloios*, bark, and *rhiza*, root.] ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$.) A substance discovered in the fresh bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It forms fine colourless four-sided silky needles soluble in water. The solution has a bitter, slightly astringent taste. It has been used with success in intermittents.

Phlox (floks), *n.* [Gr. *phlox*, a flame, from *phlegō*, to burn, from the appearance of the flowers.] A North American genus of plants, nat. order Polemoniaceæ. The species are elegant plants, with red, purple, or white flowers. The trailing kinds are admirably adapted for growing on rock-work.

Phlyctæna, Phlyctena (flik-tē'na), *n.* [Gr. *phlyktaina*, a blister, a pustule, from *phlyō*, to boil or swell over.] In *med.* a tumour formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis. *Dunglison.*

Phlyctænula (flik-ten'ū-la), *n.* [Dim. of *phlyctæna.*] In *med.* a small transparent tumour of the eyelids. *Dunglison.*

Phlyctenular (flik-ten'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to phlyctænula.—*Phlyctenular ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, accompanied with phlyctæna on the cornea.

Phobanthropy (fō-ban'thro-pi), *n.* [Gr. *phobos*, fear, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] A dread of mankind. *West. Rev.*

Phoca (fō'ka), *n.* A Linnæan genus of marine mammals, which includes the seals. See SEAL.

Phocacean (fō-kā'shē-an), *n.* A mammal belonging to the genus Phoca; a seal. *Brande & Cox.*

Phocæna (fō-sē'na), *n.* A genus of Cetacea, family Delphinidæ, comprising the porpoises. See PORPOISE.

Phocal (fō'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the genus Phoca, which contains the seals.

Phocidæ (fō'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of cetaceans, of which the seal (Phoca) is the type. It includes only those seals which have no external ears, the eared seals and the walrus being the types of two other families. The three families make up the order Pinnipedia, which answers to the Linnæan genus Phoca.

Phocine (fō'sīn), *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

Phœbus (fē'bus), *n.* [Gr. *Phoibos*, lit. the brilliant one.] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as Sol, the sun.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings
And *Phœbus* 'gins arise. *Shak.*

Phœnician (fē-nish'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.

Phœnician (fē-nish'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Phœnicia.

Phœnicin (fē'ni-sin), *n.* [Gr. *phoinix*, purple.] Indigo purple. See PHENICIN.

Phœnicopter (fē-ni-kop'tėr), *n.* A bird of the genus Phœnicopterus.

Phœnicopteridæ (fē'ni-kop-ter"i-dē), *n. pl.* The flamingo family. See FLAMINGO, PHŒNICOPTERUS.

Phœnicopterus (fē-ni-kop'tėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *phoinikopteros*, red-feathered—*phoinikos*, purple-red, and *pteron*, a wing.] A genus of palmipede or natatorial birds (the flamingoes), of the order Lamellirostres, and family Phœnicopteridæ. *P. ruber* (the common flamingo) occurs abundantly in Southern Europe. See FLAMINGO.

Phœnix (fē'niks), *n.* [Gr. *phoinix*, the bird; also the date-palm.] 1. According to the ancient Greek legend a wonderful female bird of great beauty which was said to live 500 or 600 years in the wilderness, when she built for herself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, lighted it with the fanning of her wings, and then consumed herself; but from her ashes she revived again in the freshness of youth. Hence the phœnix often serves as an emblem of immortality. The phœnix is always drawn by the heralds in flames.

And glory, like the *phœnix* midst her fires,
Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires. *Byron.*

2. A paragon; a person of singular distinction or beauty.

But, O, my lord, that you could have seen my *phœnix*, Lovel—the very prince and chieftain of the youth of this age. *Sir W. Scott.*

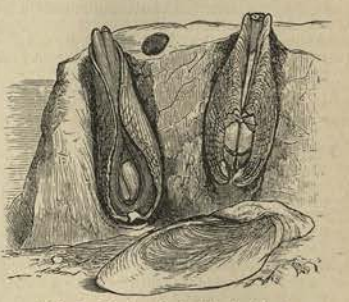
3. One of the modern constellations in the northern hemisphere.—4. A genus of palms inhabiting India and the north of Africa. The *P. dactylifera*, or date-palm, is one of the best-known species. See DATE-PALM.

Pholadidæ (fō-lad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See PHOLAS.] A family of lamellibranchiate bivalve molluscs, belonging to the subdivision Sinu-palliata of the section Siphonida, comprising the genera Pholas, Xylophaga, and Teredo. The characteristics are: shell gaping at both ends, without hinge or ligament, often with accessory valves; animal club-shaped, as in Pholas, or worm-like, as in Teredo, with a short truncated foot; mantle closed in front, and siphons long, united to near their extremities. The Pholades, or piddocks, as well as the eminently destructive *Teredo navalis*, are well-known types of the family. See PHOLAS, TEREDO.

Pholadite (fō'la-dīt), *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Pholas.

Pholadomya (fō'la-do-mī"a), *n.* [Gr. *phōlas*, the pholas, and *mya*, the gaper.] A genus of lamellibranch molluscs found fossil in the lias, oolite, and chalk formations. One species only (*P. candida*) is known to be now in existence, and it frequents the sea around Tortola.

Pholas (fō'las), *n.* pl. **Pholades** (fō'la-dēz). [Gr. *phōlas*, from *phōleō*, to lie concealed.] A genus of marine lamellibranchiate bivalves of the family Pholadidæ, popularly known along our coasts as *piddocks.* The pholades



Pholades (*Pholas dactylus*) in their holes.

are found at depths varying to 9 fathoms; they pierce wood, rocks, indurated clay, &c., by rasping with their shell, which is armed in front with file or rasp-like imbrications. They have hence received the name of *stone-borers.* They are remarkably phosphorescent. See PHOLADIDÆ.

Pholidogaster (fol'i-dō-gas-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *pholis, pholidos*, a scale, and *gastēr*, a belly.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodonts discovered in the coal-measures at Gilmerton, near Edinburgh. From its great resemblance to a fish, the only species found has been named *P. pisciformis.*

Phonascetics (fō-nas-set'iks), *n.* [Gr. *phōnaskeō*, to practise the voice—*phōnē*, the voice, and *askeō*, to practise.] Systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonate (fō'nāt), *v.t.* [From Gr. *phōnē*, sound, voice.] To utter sounds.

Phonautograph (fō-na'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *autos*, self, *graphō*, to write.] A music-recorder or similar device.

Phonautographic (fō-na'tō-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the phonautograph.

Phone (fōn). A colloquial abbreviation for *Telephone*, both as noun and as verb.

Phonetic (fō-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *phōnētikos*, from *phōnē*, sound.] 1. Pertaining to the voice. 2. Pertaining to the representation of sounds; representing sounds; a term applied to alphabetic characters which represent articulate sounds; as *a, b*, in contradistinction to *ideographic* characters, which represent objects, or symbolically denote abstract ideas, as in the figurative part of the Egyp-

tian hieroglyphics. The term has been specifically applied to the method of writing and printing introduced by Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, and designated *phonography* and *phonotypy* (which see).

Phonetical (fō-net'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Phonetic.*

Phonetically (fō-net'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a phonetic manner; in a manner expressive of sounds or letters.

Phonetics (fō-net'iks), *n.* The doctrine of sounds; the representation of sounds; the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and the art of representing their combinations by writing.

Phonetist (fon'e-tist), *n.* Same as *Phonologist.*

Phonetization (fō'net-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or art of representing sound by phonetic signs. [Rare.]

Phonic (fōn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sound. See PHONICS.

Phonics (fōn'iks), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound.] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics. 2. The art of combining musical sounds.

Phonocamptic (fō-nō-kamp'tik), *a.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *kamptō*, to inflect.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. *Derham.*

Phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, the voice, and *gramma*, a letter.] The sound of the human voice or musical sounds as reproduced by the phonograph.

Phonograph (fō'nō-graf), *n.* [See PHONOGRAPHY.] 1. A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography.—2. An instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards reproduced from the register. It consists essentially of a curved tube, one end of which is fitted with a mouthpiece, while the other end (about 2 inches in diameter) is closed in with a disc or diaphragm of exceedingly thin metal. Connected with the centre of this diaphragm is a steel point, which, when the sounds are projected on the disc from the mouthpiece, vibrates backwards and forwards. This part of the apparatus is adjusted to a cylinder which rotates on a horizontal axis. On the surface of the cylinder is cut a spiral groove, and on the axis there is a spiral screw of the same pitch, which works in a nut. When the instrument is to be used a piece of tinfoil is gummed round the cylinder, and the steel point is adjusted so as to be just touching the tinfoil, and above the line of the spiral groove. If some words are now spoken through the mouthpiece, and the cylinder kept rotating either by the hand or clock-work, a series of small marks are made on the foil by the vibratory movement of the steel point, and these markings have all an individual character of their own, due to the various sounds addressed to the mouthpiece. The sounds thus registered are reproduced by approaching the diaphragm and its steel point towards the tinfoil as at first commencing, at the point where it was when the cylinder originally started. The indentations previously made now cause the steel point to rise or fall or otherwise move as the markings pass under it, and the result is that the diaphragm is thrown into a state of vibration exactly corresponding to the movements induced by the markings, and thus affects the air around so as to produce sounds, and these vibrations being exactly similar to those originally made by the voice, necessarily reproduce these sounds to the ear as the words at first spoken. In Edison's improved phonograph, tubes of wax are used instead of the tinfoil, the cylinder fitting into the inside of the tube, and the markings being made on the surface of the wax, which can be shaved down to receive a fresh set of markings when required.

Phonographer (fō-nog'raf-ėr), *n.* One versed in phonography.

Phonographic, Phonographical (fō-nō-graf'ik, fō-nō-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or based upon phonography.—2. Pertaining to the phonograph.

Phonographically (fō-nō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a phonographic manner; according to phonography.

Phonographist (fō-nog'raf-ist), *n.* One who is versed in phonography; a phonographer.

Phonography (fō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, a sound, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. The description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech.—2. The representation of sounds by characters each of which represents one sound and always the same sound; especially, a system of shorthand invented by Mr. (latterly Sir) Isaac Pitman of Bath. This system, which has come into very extensive use, is purely phonetic, the ordinary spelling of words being disregarded, and the words being written with symbols intended to give only the necessary sounds, and these in such a way that they cannot be mistaken. The alphabet consists of straight lines, curves, dots, &c.

Phonolite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *lithos*, stone.] Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for clinkstone.

Phonologer (fō-nol'o-jėr), *n.* Same as *Phonologist.*

Phonologic, Phonological (fō-nō-loj'ik, fō-nō-loj'ik-al), *a* Pertaining to phonology.

Phonologist (fō-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in phonology.

Phonology (fō-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice, which shows how they are respectively formed, the distinctions between them, &c.; phonetics.

Phonometer (fō-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given space of time.

Phonorganon, Phonorganum (fō-nor'ga-non, fō-nor'ga-num), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, the voice, and *organon*, an instrument.] An instrument formed to imitate vocal sounds or speech; a speaking machine.

Phonotype (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* A type or character used in phonetic printing.

Phonotypic (fō-nō-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to phonotypy; as, a *phonotypic* alphabet; *phonotypic* writing or printing.

Phonotypical (fō-nō-tip'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Phonotypic.*

Phonotypy (fō-not'i-pi), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, an impression, mark, or type.] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter; phonetic printing.

Phoranthium (fō-ran'thi-um), *n.* [Gr. *phoreō*, to bear, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* a term sometimes applied to the receptacle of composite plants. Also called *Clinanthium.*

Phorminx (for'mingks), *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre.

> We beat the *phorminx* till we hurt our thumbs,
> As if still ignorant of counterpoint.
> *E. B. Browning.*

Phormium (for'mi-um), *n.* [From Gr. *phormos*, a basket, from the purpose to which the plant is put in its native country.] The flax-plant or flax-lily, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. The principal species, *P. tenax*, is indigenous in New Zealand and Norfolk Island. It grows in great tufts with sword-shaped leaves, sometimes 6 feet long. The long spike, bearing a large number of yellow flowers, rises from the centre of the leaves. The thick leathery leaves contain a large quantity of good strong fibre, which is used by the natives of New Zealand for making cloth, nets, &c., and would be very valuable in commerce but for a gummy matter in the leaves which it is difficult to get rid of. It has been introduced into Europe to take the place of hemp. Called also *New-Zealand Flax.*

Phormium tenax.

Phoronomia (for-ō-nō'mi-a), *n.* Same as *Phoronomics.*

Phoronomics (for-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [Gr. *phoreō*, to bear or carry, and *nomos*, a law.] A term sometimes used to denote that branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion; kinematics.

Phoronomy (fō-ron'o-mi), *n.* Same as *Phoronomics.*

Phorus (fō'rus), *n.* [Gr. *phoros*, bearing, from *pherō*, to bear.] A genus of turbinated, gasteropod molluscs, inhabiting the Javan and China seas. *P. agglutinans* is remarkable for the singular habit of accumulating, during its formation, different substances, as stones, corals, small shells, &c., which adhere to its shell. From this circumstance it has received the name of the *carrier-shell.* The specimens with shells adhering to them

Phorus agglutinans (Carrier-shells).

are called by collectors *conchologists;* while those with stones are named *mineralogists.* Called also *Xenophorus.*

Phosgen, Phosgene (fos'jen, fos'jēn), *a.* [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *gennaō*, to generate.] Generating light.—*Phosgen gas*, a gas generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide gas. It is composed of carbon, oxygen, and chlorine in the proportions expressed by the formula $COCl_2$.

Phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] A salt of phosphoric acid; a salt formed by the union of phosphoric anhydride with bases or water or both. Several phosphates are met with in nature; as those of calcium, aluminium, manganese, iron, uranium, copper, and lead. Phosphate of calcium constitutes the base of the bones of animals. Phosphates are largely used as manures.

Phosphatic (fos-fat'ik), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.—*Phosphatic diathesis*, a morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime, which are generally evidenced by being deposited in the urine.

Phosphene (fos'fēn), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *phainō*, to show.] The luminous image produced by pressing the eyeball with the finger. It is doubtful whether this effect arises from the excitation of the retina, or whether it is not rather the result of violence to the fibres of the optic nerve apart from the retina. The flashes seen on receiving a blow on the eye are due to the same cause.

Phosphide (fos'fid), *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a single element; as, *phosphide* of iron or copper.

Phosphine (fos'fin), *n.* Same as *Phosphuretted Hydrogen.* See PHOSPHURETTED.

Phosphite (fos'fit), *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phospholite (fos'fol-it), *n.* [Gr. *phōsphoros*, phosphorus, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *mineral.* an earth united with phosphoric acid.

Phosphor (fos'for), *n.* [Gr. *phōsphoros—phōs*, light (from *phaō*, to shine), and *pherō*, to bring. See PHOSPHORUS.] 1. † Phosphorus.

> Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor.* *Addison.*

2. The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning; Phosphorus.

> Bright *Phosphor*, fresher for the night,
> By thee the world's great work is heard
> Beginning. *Tennyson.*

Phosphorate (fos'for-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phosphorated;* ppr. *phosphorating.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

Phosphor-bronze (fos'for-bronz), *n.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, according to the proportion of the several ingredients. It has great power in resisting straining, and is made into bearings for machinery, cog-wheels, guns, hammers, cutlery, wire, sheathing for sea-going vessels, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

Phosphoreous † (fos-fō'rē-us), *a.* Same as *Phosphorescent. Pennant.*

Phosphoresce (fos-fo-res'), *v.i.* pret. *phosphoresced;* ppr. *phosphorescing.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light.

> Arenaceous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark when scraped with a knife. *Kirwan.*

Phosphorescence (fos-fo-res'ens), *n.* The state or quality of being phosphorescent; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion. Phosphorescence is sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action. When chemical, it consists essentially in slow oxidation attended with evolution of light; when physical, it consists in the emission of light previously absorbed, or in the transformation of heat rays into light rays. The phosphorescence of the sea is produced

by the scintillating or phosphorescent light emitted from the bodies of certain marine animals, and is well seen on the surface of the ocean at night. See extract.

> The diffused luminosity of the sea is mainly due to the *Noctiluca miliaris;* but its partial luminosity is due to various phosphorescent animals, amongst which are the *Physalia utriculus* (the Portuguese man-of-war), Medusæ, Tunicata, Annelides, &c. The cause of *phosphorescence* is variously stated, it being supposed very generally to be the result of a process of slow combustion analogous to that which takes place in phosphorus when exposed to the atmosphere. Upon the whole, however, it appears that the phenomenon is a vital process, consisting essentially in the conversion of nervous force (vital energy) into light; just as the same forces can be converted by certain fishes into electricity. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Phosphorescent (fos-fo-res'ent), *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat. Various animals are phosphorescent, as the glowworm, the phosphorescent seapen (*Pennatula phosphorea*), and the brilliant pyrosome. Fish also possess this property in a remarkable degree. A number of mineral substances exhibit the same property, as chloride of calcium, anhydrous nitrate of lime, some carbonates and sulphates of baryta, strontia, and lime, the diamond, some varieties of fluor-spar, apatite, borax, and many other substances. Some mineral bodies become phosphorescent when strongly heated, as a piece of lime. The same property is observable in decayed wood. See PHOSPHORESCENCE.

Phosphoretted (fos'fo-ret-ed), *a.* Same as *Phosphuretted.*

Phosphoric (fos-for'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

> How the lit lake shines, a *phosphoric* sea,
> And the big rain comes dancing to the earth.
> *Byron.*

—*Phosphoric acid* (PH_3O_4), an acid usually obtained by burning phosphuretted hydrogen in atmospheric air or oxygen. It is also produced by the oxidation of phosphorous acid, by oxidizing phosphorus with nitric acid, by the decomposition of apatite and other native phosphates, and in various other ways. It is *tribasic*, forming three distinct classes of metallic salts, and the three atoms of hydrogen may in like manner be replaced by alcohol radicals, forming acid and neutral ethers. Phosphoric acid is used in medicine in the form of solution, constituting the dilute acid of the Pharmacopœia. It is peculiarly suited to disordered states of the mucous surfaces, and also to states of debility, characterized by softening of the bones.

Phosphorical (fos-for'ik-al), *a.* Phosphoric.

Phosphorite (fos'for-it), *n.* A species of calcareous earth; a sub-species of apatite. It is an amorphous phosphate of lime.

Phosphoritic (fos-fo-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite.

Phosphorize (fos'for-iz), *v.t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. *Dana.*

Phosphoroscope (fos-for'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument designed to show the phosphorescence of certain bodies, such as uranium compounds, that emit light but for a very short period.

Phosphorous (fos'for-us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.—*Phosphorous acid* (H_3PO_3), an acid produced by the action of water on phosphorous anhydride, by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways. Phosphorous acid exists usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but it may also be obtained crystallized. This acid is *dibasic*, forming two series of metallic salts, named respectively *neutral* and *acid phosphites.*—*Phosphorous anhydride* (P_2O_3), a soft, white, readily volatile powder, prepared by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of air.

Phosphorus (fos'for-us), *n.* [L. *phosphorus*, Gr. *phōsphoros*, the morning-star, lit. light-bringer, from *phōs*, light, and *pherō*, to bring. The chemical substance has this name from its character.] 1. The morning-star; Phosphor (which see).—2. Sym. P. At. wt. 31: sp. gr. 1·826. A solid non-metallic combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen, calcium, and magnesium, in volcanic and other rocks, whose disintegration constitutes our fertile soils. It exists also in the plants used by man as food, and is a never-failing and important constituent in animal structures. It was originally obtained from urine; but it is now manufactured from bones, which consist in part of phosphate of lime. Common phosphorus when pure is almost transparent and colourless. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, easily cut with a knife, and the cut surface has a waxy lustre; at 108° it fuses, and at 550° is converted into vapour. It is soluble, by the aid of heat, in naphtha, in fixed and volatile oils, in the chloride of sulphur, sulphide of carbon, and sulphide of phosphorus. It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air at common temperatures it undergoes slow combustion, emits a white vapour of a peculiar alliaceous odour, appears luminous in the dark, and is gradually consumed. On this account phosphorus should always be kept under water. A very slight degree of heat is sufficient to inflame phosphorus in the open air. Gentle pressure between the fingers, friction, or a temperature not much above its point of fusion, kindles it readily. It burns rapidly even in the air, emitting a splendid white light, and causing intense heat. Its combustion is far more rapid in oxygen gas, and the light far more vivid. The product of the perfect combustion of phosphorus is phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5), a white solid which readily takes up water, passing into phosphoric acid (which see). Phosphorus may be made to combine with most of the metals, forming compounds called *phosphides;* when dissolved in fat oils it forms a solution which is luminous in the dark. It is chiefly used in the preparation of lucifer-matches, and also in the preparation of phosphoric acid. It is of all stimulants the most powerful and diffusible, but on account of its activity highly dangerous. It can be safely administered as a medicine only in extremely minute doses, and with the utmost possible caution. Phosphorus presents a good example of allotropy (see ALLOTROPY), in that it can be exhibited in at least one other form, known as *red* or *amorphous phosphorus*, presenting completely different properties from common phosphorus. This variety is produced by keeping common phosphorus a long time slightly below the boiling-point. It is a red, hard, brittle substance, *not* fusible, not poisonous, and not readily inflammable, so that it may be handled with impunity. When heated to the boiling-point it changes back to common phosphorus.—*Bolognian phosphorus*, calcined native sulphate of barytes, one of the most powerful of the solar phosphoric substances. When heated with charcoal, and exposed to the sun's rays, it emits light in the dark for some hours.—*Phosphorus bottle*, (*a*) a contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. The light is produced by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire, and introducing a sulphur match. It is now superseded by lucifer matches and similar contrivances. (*b*) A 1-oz. phial containing 12 grains phosphorus melted in ½ oz. olive-oil. On this being uncorked in the dark it emits light enough to read the dial of a watch, and it will retain this property for several years if not too frequently used.—*Phosphorus paste*, a poisonous composition for the destruction of vermin, as rats, mice, cockroaches, &c.

Phosphuret (fos'fū-ret), *n.* The name formerly given to phosphide (which see).

Phosphuretted (fos'fū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with phosphorus.—*Phosphuretted hydrogen* (PH_3), a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of a caustic alkali. The gas which arises is spontaneously inflammable; and during its combustion there are formed water and phosphoric acid. It is colourless, and has a disagreeable smell resembling that of onions. When mixed with air or oxygen gas it explodes at a temperature of 300°. It is produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When this gas is cooled below zero (C.) it deposits a liquid phosphide of hydrogen; the gaseous phosphide remaining is no longer spontaneously inflammable.

Phosphyttrite (fos-fit'rit), *n.* Phosphate of yttria, a very rare mineral substance.

Photel (fō'tel), *n.* A tree nearly akin to and closely resembling the banana-tree.

Photics (fō'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light.] That department of science which treats of light. *E. H. Knight.*

Photizite (fō'tiz-it), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light.] A mineral, an oxide of manganese.

Photo (fō'tō), *n.* A contraction of *Photograph;* a photographic picture; as, to sit for one's *photo.*

Photochemical (fō-tō-kem'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

Photo-electrotype (fō'tō-ē-lek-trō-tīp), *n.* A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

Photo-engraving (fō'tō-en-grāv-ing), *n.* A common name of many processes in which the action of light on a sensitized surface is made to change the nature or condition of the substance of the plate or its coating, so that it may by processes be made to afford a printing surface corresponding to the original from which the photographic image was derived. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photo-galvanography (fō'tō-gal-va-nog-ra-fi), *n.* The art or process of obtaining from a photographic negative on glass, by means of a gutta-percha impression, an electrotype plate, from which may be taken, as in copper-plate printing, any number of copies.

Photogen (fō'tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *genein*, to produce.] Same as *Paraffin-oil.*

Photogene (fō'tō-jēn), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *genein*, to produce.] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina. *H. Spencer.*

Photogenic (fō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to photogeny or to photogenes.

Photogeny (fō-toj'e-ni), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] 1. The origin or production of light, especially phosphorescent light.—2. Photography.

Photoglyphic (fō-tō-glif'ik), *a.* Relating to photoglyphy or to the art of engraving by means of light; as, a *photoglyphic* engraving.

Photoglyphy (fō-tog'li-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] The art of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemicals; a method of engraving by which photographs and other transparent designs can be etched into steel, copper, or zinc plates, by the action of light and certain chemicals. A mixture consisting of a solution of gelatine in water and a saturated solution of bichromate of potash is poured on the plate and allowed to dry. It is then placed in a printing frame with the object it is desired to copy laid on it, and exposed to the action of light. Hydrochloric acid is next poured on the plate, which attacks only the parts which the light has not acted on, thus etching in the design of the object superimposed. It is the invention of Mr. Fox Talbot.

Photogram (fō'tō-gram), *n.* Same as *Photograph.* [Rare.]

Photograph (fō'tō-graf), *n.* A picture obtained by means of photography. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photograph (fō'tō-graf), *v.t.* To produce a likeness or facsimile of by photographic means.

Photographer (fō-tog'raf-ėr), *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography.

Photographic (fō-tō-graf'ik), *a.* Relating to photography or the art of making pictures by the aid of sunlight.—*Photographic printing*, the process of obtaining positives on sensitized paper from transparent negatives by exposure to light in a printing frame. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographical (fō-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Photographic.*

Photographist (fō-tog'ra-fist), *n.* Same as *Photographer.*

Photographometer (fō'tō-gra-fom''et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *graphō*, to describe, and *metron*, measure.] In *photog.* an instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.

Photography (fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, to describe.] 1. The science of the action of light on bodies; the principles of physics and chemistry which relate to the production of pictures by the action of light.—2. The art of delineating objects by the action of light. The name, however, as applied to the process of producing pictures by the sun's rays, rests on a misconception. The true light-giving rays of the sun have no influence in altering the chemical condition of bodies and thereby of producing those changes in their colour on which photography depends. Recent investigations prove that these changes are produced to some extent by the feebly luminous blue and violet rays of the spectrum, but chiefly by other rays which are absolutely dark or invisible. The epithet *actinic, fluorescent*, or *chemical* has been applied to

these rays. (See ACTINISM.) The principle on which photography depends reaches back to the time of the alchemists, who discovered that chloride of silver exposed to the sun's rays became black. Wedgewood and Davy in 1802 attempted to apply this fact to artistic purposes by throwing the shadow of an object on a sheet of white paper, or, preferably, of leather, covered with a solution of nitrate of silver and exposed to the sun's rays, but they were unable to fix the pictures. About 1814 M. Niepce, in France, discovered a method of producing pictures on plates of copper or pewter, covered with a sensitive resinous substance called bitumen of Judea, and also of rendering them permanent. This process he called *heliography*. M. Niepce associated himself with M. Daguerre, who elaborated from his process the very beautiful one which bears his name. (See DAGUERREOTYPE.) This process has been superseded by two processes, viz. the *calotype process* of Mr. FOX TALBOT, first patented in 1841, who revived Mr. Wedgewood's process of obtaining pictures on sensitized paper (see CALOTYPE), and the *collodion process*, first suggested by M. Le Grey, of Paris, and introduced by Mr. Archer in 1850. (See COLLODION.) Calotype and collodion photographs may be *negative* or *positive*. *Negative* photographs exhibit the lights and shades contrary to nature, that is, the lights dark and shades white; *positive* photographs exhibit them in accordance with nature. To produce a positive, the negative is placed on the sensitive surface of a sheet of paper, and a piece of glass pressed on both to insure contact. The sunlight penetrates the negative and darkens the parts of the underlying paper opposite the lights of the picture, whilst the parts opposite the opaque parts of the picture (the lights of nature) are protected. The process for obtaining a positive from a negative is called *printing*. In the *Niepçotype process* albumen is used as the basis of the film in place of collodion. Many modifications are constantly being introduced into photography, as the *carbon process*, popularized by Mr. Swan of Newcastle, whose plan was to prepare a solution of gelatine and bichromate of potash (the latter being the sensitizing agent), mixed with some black pigment, and apply the mixture as a coating to a sheet of paper, and print his positives on the black cake, or *tissue* as it is called, thus produced. The *autotype process*, invented by Mr. Johnson, is a more simple and ready method of carbon-printing than the carbon process proper, but the principles involved are the same. Various modes of multiplying photographic pictures by what is termed photo-lithography have been successfully tried. For a mode of multiplying pictures by litho-photography from a hardened tissue, similar to *that employed* in the carbon process, see under HELIOTYPE. In Mr. Woodbury's engraving process the hardened tissue is brought into contact with a plate of type metal under considerable pressure. The plate takes the impression of the relief, and pictures are printed from it instead of from the raised tissue.

Photogravure (fō'tō-gra-vūr''), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] A process for producing engraved plates partly or wholly by photography.

Photo-heliograph (fō-tō-hē'li-ō-graf), *n.* An instrument for photographing transits, &c.

Photo-lithography (fō-tō-li-thog''ra-fi), *n.* The art of engraving on stone by means of the action of light and of certain chemicals: specifically, the process of producing copies of photographs and other transparent designs on prepared stone, analogous to that of producing such copies on metal, described under photoglyphy. See PHOTOGLYPHY.

Photologic, Photological (fō-tō-loj'ik, fō-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

Photology (fō-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

Photomagnetism (fō-tō-mag'net-izm), *n.* The relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday.*

Photometer (fō-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument intended to indicate the different quantities of light, as in a cloudy or bright day, or between bodies illuminated in different degrees. All such instruments have for essential purpose the determination of the relatives distances at which two sources produce equal intensities of illumination. One of the most common photometers is that of Bunsen, which consists of a screen of white paper with a grease-spot in its centre. The lights to be compared are placed on opposite sides of this screen, and their distances are so adjusted that the grease-spot appears neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper, from whatever side it is viewed. When the distances have not been correctly adjusted, the grease-spot will appear darker than the rest of the paper when viewed from the side on which the illumination is most intense, and lighter than the rest of the paper when viewed from the other side. The intensities of the two lights are to one another as the squares of the distances from the screen at which they must be placed in order that the grease-spot may appear neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper.

Photometric, Photometrical (fō-tō-met'rik, fō-tō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.

Photometry (fō-tom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *metron*, a measure.] The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources, consisting in determining the relative distances at which two sources produce equal intensities of illumination.

Photo-micrography (fō'tō-mī-krog''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or process of enlarging minute objects by means of the microscope, and projecting the enlarged image on a sensitized collodion film.

Photophobia (fō-tō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *phobia*, dread.] An intolerance or dread of light. It is a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular.

Photopsia, Photopsy (fō-top'si-a, fō-top'si), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *opsis*, sight.] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which sparks of fire or flashes of light seem to play before them.

Photo-relief (fō'tō-re-lēf), *n.* A term applied to a process for obtaining by photographic means and subsequent manipulations a printing surface in relief to receive the ink and communicate impressions. See PHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, &c.

Photo-sculpture (fō-tō-skulp'tūr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and E. *sculpture*.] The process of sculpturing statuettes, medallions, and the like, by the aid of photography. The person whose likeness is to be taken is placed in the centre of a circular room, in the wall of which there are twenty-four equidistant circular holes only large enough to permit the action of a camera lens through each, while in a dark passage outside the wall there are twenty-four cameras, each of which receives the image of that portion of the person towards which its lens is directed. The subject is thus photographed all round. The pictures thus received are then so arranged that in a neighbouring room they can be projected in succession by means of a magic lantern on a transparent screen. The sculptor works behind this screen on a piece of modelling clay, turning it round as he works, and copying the figures produced on the screen successively by means of a pantograph, which has its reducing point armed with a moulding or cutting tool, so that, as the longer arm is tracing each figure on the screen the shorter one is reproducing it on the clay.

Photosphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and E. *sphere*.] An envelope of light; specifically, the luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun. According to Kirchhoff the sun's photosphere is either solid or liquid, and is surrounded by an extensive non-luminous atmosphere, composed of gases and vapours of the substances incandescent in the photosphere.

Phototype (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A type or plate of the same nature as an engraved plate produced from a photograph by a peculiar process, as by photoglyphy or photolithography, and from which copies can be printed; also, the process by which such a plate is produced.

Photo-xylography (fō'tō-zī-log''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, *xylon*, a log of wood, and *graphō*, to write.] The process of producing an impression of an object on wood by photography and subsequent processes and then printing from the block.

Photo-zincography (fō'tō-zing-kog''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light, E. *zinc*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] The process of projecting an impression on a plate of prepared zinc by photography and then engraving it by etching with acids, so that copies can be printed from the plate. This process was invented by Sir Henry James, and is extensively employed in the ordnance survey department at Southampton. It is in principle the same as photolithography.

Phragma (frag'ma), *n.* [Gr., a fence.] In *bot.* a spurious dissepiment in fruit.

Phragmacone (frag'ma-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *phragma*, a partition, and *kōnos*, a cone.] The internal chambered shell of some cephalopoda, as Spirula and the belemnites.

Phragmites (frag-mī'tēz), *n.* [From Gr. *phragmos*, a hedge; forming hedges.] A genus of plants including some eighteen species, known as reeds, tall, handsome grasses, with annual stems, and a perennial root, found by the margins of streams and lakes. They occur throughout Europe, and in Siberia, Japan, North America, and Australia, forming thick coverts, and yielding an abundance of strong durable grass, of great value for thatching roofs. *P. communis*, the only British species, is the largest grass of this country.

Phraise (frāz), *v.t.* To use coaxing or wheedling language. [Scotch.]

Phraising (frāz'ing), *p.* and *a.* Cajoling; coaxing; palavering; making long or fine speeches. [Scotch.]

Phrase (frāz), *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase, from *phrazō*, to speak.] 1. A brief expression; a single word, or mere generally two or more words forming a complete expression by themselves or being a portion of a sentence. 'Mollify damnation with a *phrase*.' *Dryden.*

> 'Convey,' the wise it call. 'Steal!' foh! a fico for the *phrase!* *Shak.*

2. A peculiar or characteristic expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an idiom. 'Sweet household talk and *phrases* of the hearth.' *Tennyson.*—3. The manner or style in which a person expresses himself; diction. 'Thou speak'st in better *phrase*.' *Shak.*—4. In *music*, a short part of a composition occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars, but sometimes extended to five and even more. Two phrases generally make up a sentence closed by a perfect cadence.

Phrase (frāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phrased*; ppr. *phrasing*. To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words. 'These suns, for so they *phrase* them.' *Shak.*

Phrase (frāz), *v.i.* 1. To employ peculiar phrases or forms of speech; to express one's self. 'So Saint Cyprian *phraseth*.' *Prynne.* [Rare.]—2. In *music*, to render music properly with reference to its melodic form; to bring into due prominence the grouping of tones into figures, phrases, sentences, &c.

Phrase-book (frāz'bųk), *n.* A book in which phrases or the idioms of a language are collected and explained.

Phraseless (frāz'les), *a.* Not to be expressed or described. *Shak.*

Phraseogram (frā'zē-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *phrasis, phraseōs*, a phrase, and *gramma*, a letter.] In *phonography*, a combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

Phraseologic, Phraseological (frā'zē-ō-loj''ik, frā'zē-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

Phraseologist (frā-zē-ol'o-jist), *n.* 1. A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology; a coiner of phrases. 'A mere *phraseologist*.' *Guardian.*—2. A collector of phrases.

Phraseology (frā-zē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase, and *legō*, to speak.] 1. Manner of expression; peculiar words or phrases used in a sentence; diction.—2. A collection of phrases in a language.—*Diction, Phraseology, Style.* See DICTION.—SYN. Diction, expression, style, language.

Phratry (frā'tri), *n.* [Gr. *phratria*.] In ancient Athens, a section of the people, being a subdivision of the phylē or tribe.

Phrenesiac † (fre-ne-sī'ak), *a.* Same as *Phrenetic*. 'Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomia hath it, a *phrenesiac* or lethargic patient.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Phrenetic † (fre-net'ik), *a.* [L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrentikos*, suffering from *phreni-*

tis or inflammation of the brain. See PHRENSY.] Having the mind disordered; frenzied; frantic; frenetic. *Butler.*

Phrenetic (fre-net'ik), *n.* A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

Phrenetically (fre-net'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a phrenetic manner.

Phrenic (fren'ik), *a.* [From Gr. *phrenes*, the diaphragm.] In *anat.* belonging to the diaphragm; as, a *phrenic* vein.

Phrenic (fren'ik), *n.* A mental disease; a medicine or remedy for such a disease.

Phrenics (fren'iks), *n.* [Gr. *phrēn, phrēnos*, the mind.] Mental philosophy; metaphysics. *R. Parke.* [Rare.]

Phrenitis (fre-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr., from *phrēn*, the mind, and *-itis*, term. denoting inflammation.] 1. In *med.* an inflammation of the brain or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium.—2. Delirium; phrensy or frenzy.

Phrenologer (fre-nol'o-jėr), *n.* A phrenologist.

Phrenologic, Phrenological (fren-ō-loj'ik, fren-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

Phrenologically (fren-ō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology.

Phrenologist (fre-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phrenology (fre-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phrēn*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the human mind. But the term is now restricted to a doctrine founded on a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals with the propensities and intellectual powers which these individuals are found respectively to possess. The doctrine which is the basis of phrenology was first propounded by Dr. Gall, a physician of Vienna, and subsequently by Dr. Spurzheim, Dr. A. Combe, George Combe, and others. The doctrine is based on the idea that the brain is an aggregation of parts or organs, and that each organ has a distinct and separate function in the evolution of mind or mental acts. The faculties are usually divided into two orders—*feelings* and *intellect*, or *affective* and *intellectual faculties*. The feelings are divided into two genera—the propensities and the sentiments; while the intellectual faculties are divided into the perceptive or knowing and the reflective faculties. In the subjoined figures the different organs (most of them double) are marked out and numbered, according to the system of Spurzheim. Frey and Hitzig in Germany and Ferrier and others in England have endeavoured to prove experimentally that certain functions are localized in certain parts of the brain, and their experiments have had some success.

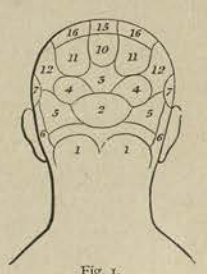


Fig. 1.

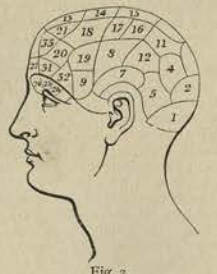


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHART OF THE HUMAN HEAD.

AFFECTIVE FACULTIES. I. *Propensities.* 1. Amativeness. 2. Philoprogenitiveness. 3. Concentrativeness. 4. Adhesiveness. 5. Combativeness. 6. Destructiveness. 7. Secretiveness. 8. Acquisitiveness. 9. Constructiveness. II. *Sentiments.* 10. Self-esteem. 11. Love of approbation. 12. Cautiousness. 13. Benevolence. 14. Veneration. 15. Firmness. 16. Conscientiousness. 17. Hope. 18. Wonder. 19. Ideality. 20. Wit. 21. Imitation.

INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES. I. *Perceptive.* 22. Individuality. 23. Form. 24. Size. 25. Weight. 26. Colouring. 27. Locality. 28. Number. 29. Order. 30. Eventuality. 31. Time. 32. Tune. 33. Language. II. *Reflective.* 34. Comparison. 35. Causality.

Phreno-magnetism (fren-ō-mag'net-izm), *n.* The power of exciting the organs of the brain through mesmeric influence.

Phrensy (fren'zi), *n.* [Fr. *phrénésie, frénésie*; L. *phrenesis*, from Gr. *phrēn, phrenos*, the mind.] An old spelling of *Frenzy*. 'Demoniac *phrensy*, moping melancholy.' *Milton.*

Phrensy (fren'zi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *phrensied*; ppr. *phrensying*. To make frantic; to infuriate. *Byron.*

Phrentic† (fren'tik), *n.* A phrenetic. '*Phrentics* or bedlams.' *Woodward.*

Phrentic† (fren'tik), *a.* Phrenetic. *B. Jenks.*

Phrontistery† (fron'tis-tėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *phrontistērion*, from *phrontizō*, to think, from *phrēn*, mind.] A school or seminary of learning.

Phryganea (frī-gā'nē-a), *n.* [Gr. *phryganon*, a dry stick—from appearance of larva.] A genus of insects of the order Neuroptera, of which there are many species. See CADDICE-FLY.

Phrygian (frij'i-an), *a.* [From *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to Phrygia or to the Phrygians.—*Phrygian cap*, the red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders during the first French republic.—*Phrygian mode*, in *anc. music*, one of the ancient ecclesiastical modes or scales. The Phrygian scale commences on E, and differs from the modern E minor in having for its second degree F flat instead of F sharp.—*Phrygian stone*, a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light spongy stone resembling a pumice, said to have drying and astringent properties.

Phrygian (frij'i-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.—2. *Eccles.* one of an early Christian sect, so called from *Phrygia*, where they abounded. They regarded Montanus as their prophet, and laid claim to the spirit of prophecy.

Phthiriasis (thi-ri'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *phtheiriasis*, from *phtheir*, a louse.] The lousy disease (*morbus pediculosus*), which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness.

Phthisic (tiz'ik), *n.* 1. A consumption or wasting away; phthisis.—2. A person affected with phthisis.

Phthisical (tiz'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *phthisikos*. See PHTHISIS.] Of or belonging to phthisis; affected by phthisis; wasting the flesh; as, a *phthisical* consumption.

Phthisicky (tiz'ik-i), *a.* Phthisical (which see).

Phthisiology (tiz-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on phthisis. *Dunglison.*

Phthisipneumonia (thī'zip-nū-mō''ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *phthisis*, consumption, and *pneumones*, the lungs.] In *med.* pulmonary consumption.

Phthisis (thī'sis), *n.* [Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting, from *phthiō*, to consume.] A disease produced by tubercles in the lungs, and commonly known by the name of consumption; pulmonary consumption.

Phthongometer (fthong-gom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *phthongos*, the voice, a sound, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used for measuring vocal sounds. 'We may, however, consider this instrument as a *phthongometer*, or measure of vowel quantity.' *Whewell.*

Phycology (fi-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phykos*, a sea-weed, and *logos*, a discourse.] That department of botany which treats of the algæ or sea-weeds.

Phycomater (fī'kō-mā-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *phykos*, sea-weed, and *matēr*, mother.] The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate.

Phylacter† (fi-lak'tėr), *n.* A phylactery.

The Pharisees were . . . skilful expositors of the Mosaical law, weaving the precepts thereof in *phylacters* (narrow scrolls of parchment) bound about their brows and above their left elbows. *Sandys.*

Phylactered† (fi-lak'tėrd), *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees.

Phylacteric, Phylacterical (fi-lak-ter'ik, fi-lak-ter'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

Phylactery (fi-lak'tėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *phylaktērion*, from *phylassō*, to defend or guard.] 1. Any charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.—2. In *Jewish antiq.* a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, and inclosed within a small leather case, which was fastened with straps on the forehead just above and between the eyes, and on the left arm near the region of the heart. The four passages inscribed upon the phylactery were Ex. xiii. 1–10, 11–16; Deut. vi. 4–9; xi. 18–21. The custom was founded on a literal interpretation of Ex. xiii. 16; Deut. vi. 8; xi. 18.—3. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

Phylactery, from an original one.

Phylactolæmata (fi-lak'tō-lē''ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *phylassō*, to guard, and *laima, laimatos*, the throat.] The division of Polyzoa in which the mouth is provided with the arched valvular process known as the 'epistome,' and in which the tentaculate disc is horse-shoe shaped.

Phylarch (fi'lärk), *n.* [Gr. *phylē*, a tribe, and *archē*, rule.] In ancient Athens, the chief or governor of a tribe or phylē, who was specially charged with the command and superintendence of the cavalry.

Phylarchy (fi'lär-ki), *n.* The state or office of a phylarch; government of a tribe or clan.

Phyle (fi'lē), *n.* [Gr. *phylē*, a tribe.] One of the tribes into which the ancient Athenians were divided, originally four, afterwards ten.

Phyletic (fi-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *phylē*, a race.] Relating or pertaining to a race or tribe: applied especially in connection with the development of animal tribes.

Phyllanthus (fi-lan'thus), *n.* [From Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers produced from the edges of the leaves.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The species are all natives of warm climates, and vary in stature from small prostrate annuals to moderate-sized trees. Some of them possess medical properties, but few are of any special interest.

Phyllary (fil'a-ri), *n.* In *bot.* one of the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers. *Stormonth.*

Phyllis (fil'is), *v.t.* [From *Phyllis*, a name common in amatory poems.] To celebrate or flatter in amatory verses. [Rare.]

He passed his easy hours, instead of prayer,
In madrigals and *phyllising* the fair. *Garth.*

Phyllite (fil'īt), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] 1. In *geol.* a term used for a fossil leaf in which the principal veins converge at both the base and the apex.—2. In *mineral.* a mineral found in Sterling, Massachusetts, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and manganese, and occurring in thin scales or leaves.

Phyllium siccifolium.

Phyllium (fil'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects belonging to the family Phasmidæ, and popularly known by the name of *leaf-insects* or *walking-leaves*. Some of them have wing-covers so closely resembling the leaves of plants that they are easily mistaken for the vegetable productions around them. The eggs too have a curious resemblance to the seeds of plants.

They are for the most part natives of the East Indies, Australia, and South America. The males have long antennæ and wings, and can fly; the females have short antennæ, and are incapable of flight. The cut shows the female of *P. siccifolium* (two-thirds the natural size).

Phyllocyanin (fil-ō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *kyanos*, blue.] The blue colouring principle of chlorophyll.

Phyllocyst (fil'lō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *kystis*, a cyst.] A name given to the cavities in the interior of the hydrophyllia of certain of the oceanic Hydrozoa.

Phyllode (fil-ōd'), *n.* Same as *Phyllodium*.

Phyllodineous (fil-lō-din'ē-us), *a.* In *bot.* having flattened leaf-like twigs or leaf-stalks instead of true leaves.

Phyllodium (fil-lō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *bot.* a leaf-stalk when it becomes developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf, as in some Australian acacias, and in some species of Oxalis, Bupleurum, &c.

a, Phyllodium (*Acacia heterophylla*).

Phyllogen (fil'lō-gen), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *genein*, to produce.] The same as *Phyllophore*.

Phyllograpsus (fil-ō-grap'sus), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *graphō*, I write.] Same as *Graptopera* (which see).

Phylloid (fil'oid), *a.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, form.] Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.

Phyllomania (fil-lo-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *mania*, madness.] In *bot.* the production of leaves in unusual numbers or in unusual places.

Phyllophagan (fil-of'a-gan), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *phagō*, to eat.] One of a section (Phyllophaga) of lamellicorn coleopterous insects containing the chafers, and so called from these insects feeding on the leaves of trees.

Phyllophagous (fil-of'a-gus), *a.* [See above.] Leaf-eating.

Phyllophore (fil'lo-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *phoros*, bearing, from *pherō*, to bear.] In *bot.* the terminal bud or growing point in palms.

Phyllophorous (fil-of'o-rus), *a.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *pherō*, to bear.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

Phyllopod (fil'lo-pod), *n.* One of the Phyllopoda.

Phyllopoda (fil-op'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An order of branchiopodous crustaceans, in which the body is elongated, and the extremities of a flattened form, like that of a leaf, for the purpose of swimming, as in the Branchipus. They are chiefly interesting from their affinity to the extinct trilobites, and are by some united with the Ostracoda.

Phylloptosis (fil-op'to-sis), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *ptōsis*, a falling.] In *bot.* the fall of the leaf.

Phyllosomata (fil-ō-sō'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *sōma*, a body.] A name given to what was formerly regarded as a distinct family of double-cuirassed crustaceans, belonging to the order Stomapoda, composed of forms which are very remarkable for their rounded shape and the transparency of their teguments. They, or at least some of them, are now known to be larval forms of macrurous decapods. See GLASS-CRAB.

Phyllostoma (fil-os'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of bats belonging to the family Phyllostomidæ.

Phyllostome (fil'-o-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A leaf-nosed bat, a member of the family Phyllostomidæ (which see).

Head of Vampire-bat (*Phyllostoma spectrum*).

Phyllostomidæ (fil-o-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* The spectre-bats, a family of insectivorous Cheiroptera, which have a simple and fleshy leaflike appendage to the nose (whence the name), and a fore-finger of two joints. They attain to a considerable size, *Phyllostoma spectrum* having an expanse of wing of 2½ feet. The family comprises the vampires or blood-sucking bats. See VAMPIRE-BAT.

Phyllotactic (fil-o-tak'tik), *a.* Pertaining to phyllotaxis.

Phyllotaxis, Phyllotaxy (fil'o-tak-sis, fil'-o-tak-si), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *taxis*, order.] In *bot.* the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem.

Phylloxanthin (fil-lok-san'thin), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring principle of chlorophyll.

Phylloxera (fil-ok-sē'ra), *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *xēros*, parched.] A genus of insects which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c., forming leaf-galls. There are a good many species, but the one best known is the *P. vastatrix*, introduced into Europe from N. America, and causing much damage in some wine-producing countries.

Phyllula (fil'lū-la), *n.* In *bot.* the scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

Phylogenesis (fī-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *phylē*, a class or tribe, and E. *genesis*.] The history of the genealogical development of an organized being; the race history of an animal or vegetable type, as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, the history of individual development, and from *biogenesis*, or life-development generally. See extract under ONTOGENESIS.

Phylogenetic (fī'lō-je-net''ik), *a.* Pertaining to phylogenesis or phylogeny, or the race history of an animal. 'The probable *phylogenetic* origin of the nervous system.' *Nineteenth Century.*

Phylogenetically (fī'lō-je-net''ik-al-i), *adv.* See extract under ONTOGENETICALLY.

Phylogeny (fī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *phylē*, a tribe, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *biol.* the origin and genealogy of races or types of animal forms.

> We believe that more solid progress will be made by carefully working out the application of natural selection to restricted and well-known animal groups than by attempting the construction of more comprehensive and imposing *phylogenies*. *Nature.*

Phyma (fī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *phyma*, from *phyō*, to produce.] An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess; a tubercle on any external part of the body.

Physa (fī'sa), *n.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder.] A genus of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the family Lymnæidæ, frequently found on the under surface of the leaves of aquatic plants.

Physalia (fī-sā'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *physalis*, a bubble or bladder.] A genus of Hydrozoa, of the sub-class Siphonophora and order Physophoridæ, remarkable for its size, the brilliancy of its hues, and the severe burning pain produced by its contact. The *P. atlantica* or *pelagica* is known by the name of the *Portuguese man-of-war*. These hydrozoa are characterized by the presence of one or more large air-sacs, by which great buoyancy is given to them, so that they float on the surface of the tropical ocean. Numerous tentacula depend from the under side, one class short and the other long. The shorter are the nutritive individuals of the colony, the longer, which in a Physalia 5 or 6 inches long are capable of being extended to 12 or 18 feet, possess a remarkable stinging power, and are probably used to stun their prey.

Physalia atlantica (Portuguese man-of-war).

Physalis (fī'sal-is), *n.* [Gr. *physalis*, a bladder—from the inflated calyx.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Solanaceæ. They are annual or perennial herbs, with entire (or rarely pinnatifid) leaves, small axillary flowers, and globose berries, which are included in an inflated calyx. The fruit of *P. Alkekengi*, or winter cherry, is diuretic, and is used by veterinary surgeons. It is often grown in gardens for its ornamental fruit. The fruit of *P. pubescens* (the 'Cape gooseberry') forms a delicious preserve.

Physalite (fī'sa-līt), *n.* [Gr. *physaō*, to swell or inflate, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a greenish-white colour, a sub-species of prismatic topaz: called also *Pyrophysalite*, as it intumesces in heat.

Physconia (fis-kō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *physkōn*, a big-bellied person.] In *med.* an enlargement of the abdomen, unconnected with dropsy, such as a morbid state of the liver or of the spleen.

Physeter (fī-sē'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *physētēr*, a pair of bellows.] 1. The spermaceti whale. See CACHALOT.—2. A filtering machine or apparatus worked by atmospheric pressure.

Physianthropy (fiz-i-an'thro-pi), *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *anthrōpos*, man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. [Rare.]

Physic (fiz'ik), *n.* [Gr. *physikos*, pertaining to nature, natural, from *physis*, nature, from *phyō*, to bring forth, to spring up or forth, to come into being; cog. with Skr. *bhū* (L. *fu*), to be, to exist; E. to *be*.] 1. The science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing diseases; the medical art or profession; medicine.

> Were it my business to understand *physic*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures. *Locke.*

2. A medicine or medicines; remedy for disease.

> He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
> Draws *physic* from the fields in draughts of air. *Dryden.*

3. In popular language, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic.

> The people used *physic* to purge themselves of humours. *Abp. Abbot.*

—*Physic garden*, an old name for a botanic garden.

Physic (fiz'ik), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *physicked*; ppr. *physicking*. 1. To treat with physic; to purge.—2. To treat with remedies; to cure.

> The labour we delight in *physics* pain. *Shak.*

Physical (fiz'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature; relating to what is material and perceived by the senses; pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental, moral, or imaginary; in accordance with the laws of nature; material.

> If the government were subverted by *physical* force, all the movable wealth would be exposed to imminent risk of spoliation and destruction. *Macaulay.*
>
> Labour, then, in the *physical* world is always and solely employed in putting objects in motion; the properties of matter, the laws of nature do the rest. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Pertaining to physics or natural philosophy; as, *physical* science; *physical* law, &c. 3. External; obvious to the senses; cognizable through a bodily or material organization; as, the *physical* characters of a mineral: opposed to *chemical*.—4.† Relating to the art of healing.—5.† Having the property of evacuating the bowels; purgative.—6.† Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases.

> Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
> To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
> Of the dark morning? *Shak.*

—*Physical astronomy, physical education, physical geography, physical optics, physical point, physical science.* See the nouns.

Physicalist (fiz'ik-al-ist), *n.* One who maintains that man's intellectual and moral nature depends on and results from his physical constitution; one who holds that human thought and action are determined by physical organization.

Physically (fiz'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a physical manner; according to nature; according to physics or natural philosophy; not intellectually or morally.

> I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

2.† According to the art or rules of medicine.

> He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

Physicalness (fiz'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being physical. *Worcester.*

Physician (fi-zi'shan), *n.* [See PHYSIC.] 1. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases; one holding a license to practise physic from any competent authority, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London. The duty of the physician, in the narrow sense, is to prescribe remedies, while the surgeon performs operations, but surgery may also be included in the profession of physician.

The patient dies while the *physician* sleeps;
The orphan pines while the oppressor feeds.
Shak.

2. One that heals moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul. See PHYSIC.

Physicianed† (fi-zi'shand), *a.* Educated or licensed as a physician. 'One Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed* apothecary.' *H. Walpole.*

Physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* The practice of ascribing everything to merely physical or material causes, to the exclusion of spirit.

Physicist (fiz'i-sist), *n.* One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher.

The *physicist* studies the effect of the various forms of natural force, such as heat, light, and electricity, upon matter in its different states of solid, liquid, and gas; he investigates the laws which determine the motion and equilibrium of bodies, besides much more which cannot here be enlarged upon. *Madan.*

Physic-nut (fiz'ik-nut), *n.* See CURCAS.

Physico-logic (fiz'ik-ō-loj''ik), *n.* Logic illustrated by physics.

Physico-logical (fiz'ik-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. *Swift.* [Rare.]

Physico-mathematics (fiz'ik-ō-math'ē-mat''iks), *n.* Mixed mathematics. See under MATHEMATICS.

Physico-philosophy (fiz'i-kō-fi-los''o-fi), *n.* The philosophy of nature.

Physico-theology (fiz'ik-ō-thē-ol''o-ji), *n.* Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

Physics (fiz'iks), *n.* [Gr. *physika*, physical or natural things. See PHYSIC.] In the widest sense, that branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter; the science of nature; but the term is now universally used in a narrower sense, and as equivalent to *natural philosophy* it means that branch of science which treats of the general properties of bodies as bodies, and of the phenomena produced by the action of the various forces on matter in the mass. It is sometimes defined as the science of energy, dealing with matter and its properties especially in so far as they are intimately associated with the transformations of energy. Physics, therefore, includes dynamics, and the branches of science that deal with light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

Physiognomer (fiz-i-og'no-mėr), *n.* Same as *Physiognomist. Peacham.*

Physiognomic, Physiognomical (fiz'i-og-nom''ik, fiz'i-og-nom''ik-al), *a.* [See PHYSIOGNOMY.] Pertaining to physiognomy.

In long observation of men he may acquire a *physiognomical* intuitive knowledge; judge the interiours by the outside. *Sir T. Browne.*

Physiognomics (fiz'i-og-nom''iks), *n.* Same as *Physiognomy*, 1.

Physiognomist (fiz-i-og'no-mist), *n.* One skilled in physiognomy: (*a*) one able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance. (*b*) One who tells fortunes by scrutiny of the face. 'A certain *physiognomist* or teller of fortune by looking only upon the face of men and women.' *Holland.*

Physiognomize (fiz-i-og'no-mīz), *v.t.* To observe the physiognomy of; to practise physiognomy upon. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Physiognomonic (fiz-i-og'no-mon''ik), *a.* Same as *Physiognomic.*

Physiognomy (fiz-i-og'no-mi), *n.* [Properly *physiognomony*, from Gr. *physiognōmonia*—*physis*, nature, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, from stem of *gignōskō*, *gignōskō*, to know.] 1. The art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face, or the art of discovering the predominant temper or other characteristic qualities of the mind by the form of the body.—2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance.

The end of portraits consists of expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden.*

3.† The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.—4. In *bot.* the general appearance of a plant without reference to botanical characters. *Balfour.*

Physiognotype (fiz-i-og'no-tīp), *n.* An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

Physiogony (fiz-i-og'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *gonē*, generation.] The production or generation of nature. *Coleridge.*

Physiographical (fiz'i-ō-graf''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

Physiography (fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *graphō*, to describe.] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, and the causes by which they have been modified, as well as of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography. See extract.

It is very desirable that those who live on the earth should know something of its nature, origin, and history, and also of its relation to the other bodies of the universe. This kind of research it has been proposed to call *physiography*, and it must be understood to include physical geography, some departments of general physics, geology, chemistry, biology, and some investigations with regard to the nature and composition of the sun, the stars, the nebulæ, and other celestial phenomena. *Ansted.*

Physiologer (fiz-i-ol'oj-ėr), *n.* A physiologist.

Physiologic, Physiological (fiz'i-ō-loj''ik, fiz'i-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science that deals with the structure and functions of animals and plants.

Physiologically (fiz'i-ō-loj''ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.

Physiologist (fiz-i-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in or who treats of physiology.

Physiology (fiz-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Fr. *physiologie*, Gr. *physiologia*—*physis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse.] That science which has for its aim the study and elucidation of the actions and processes incidental to and characteristic of the living state, whether in animals or plants. The subject thus comprises two grand divisions, namely, *animal* and *vegetable physiology*; when more specially applied to the investigation of the functions in man the appellation *human physiology* is applied to the science.

Physiology is the science which treats of the functions of the living organism, ascertains their co-ordinations and their correlations in the general chain of causes and effects, and traces out their dependence upon the physical states of the organs by which these functions are exercised. *Huxley.*

Physique (fē-zēk'), *n.* [Fr.] The physical structure or organization of an individual.

Physnomy† (fiz'no-mi), *n.* Physiognomy.

Faith, sir, he has an English name, but his *physnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Shak.*

Physocalymma (fī'zō-ka-lim''a), *n.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *kalymma*, a covering, from *kalyptō*, to cover.] A genus of Brazilian trees consisting of one species, of the nat. order Lythraceæ. It yields the beautiful striped, rose-coloured wood called *tulip-wood* by our carpenters, used for inlaying costly pieces of furniture.

Physolobium (fī-zō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *lobos*, a pod.] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of South-west Australia, having a trailing or twining habit, scarlet flowers, usually two or three only on one peduncle, and a rigid pod. Called also *Bladder-pod.*

Physomycetes (fī'zō-mī-sē''tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a mushroom.] A small section of Fungi, characterized by the total absence of a hymenium, and by the vesicular fruit inclosing an indefinite number or mass of sporidia. Called also *Vesiculiferi.*

Physophoridæ (fī-zō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *phoreō*, to carry.] That division of the oceanic Hydrozoa which comprises those Siphonophora in which the hydrosoma consists of several polypites united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched, or very slightly branched, cœnosarc, the proximal end of which is dilated into a contractile float or air-sac. Its most remarkable species is *Physalia atlantica* (the Portuguese man-of-war). See PHYSALIA.

Physospermum (fī-zō-spėr'mum), *n.* [From Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *sperma*, a seed; the teguments do not adhere to the seed in a young state.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, containing two or three species natives of Europe and West Asia. They are erect herbs, with compound leaves, small white flowers, and bladdery fruit, whence the name. *P. cornubiense* (Cornish lovage) is a British plant, growing in bushy fields in Cornwall.

Physostigma (fī-zō-stig'ma), *n.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *stigma*, a spot, a mark.] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of Old Calabar, belonging to the sub-order Papilionaceæ, and tribe Phaseoleæ, or kidney-bean tribe. *P. venenosum*, a half-shrubby twining plant, yields the well-known Calabar bean or ordeal-nut. See CALABAR BEAN.

Physostigmine (fī-zō-stig'min), *n.* An alkaloid constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean. It is highly poisonous, and when separated by the usual process presents the appearance of a brownish-yellow amorphous mass.

Physostomata, Physostomi (fī-zō-stom'a-ta, fī-zos'to-mī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *physa*, a bladder, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Müller's synonym for the malacopterous fishes with the ventral fins abdominal or wanting, and the swim-bladder when present provided with a duct.

Physy† (fiz'i), *n.* A fusee. *Locke.*

Phytelephas (fi-tel'ē-fas), *n.* [From Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *elephas*, ivory.] A genus of plants inhabiting tropical America, the type of the small nat. order Phytelephasieæ. *P. macrocarpa* (the ivory plant of South America) resembles the palms in its fronds, which equal those of the cocoa-nut in dimensions, and also in the remarkable structure and weight of its fruit. See IVORY-NUT.

Phyteuma (fi-tū'ma), *n.* [Gr., a plant, also a particular kind of plant.] A genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Campanulaceæ, abounding in a milky juice. They are perennials, with stalked tufted leaves and yellowish-white or blue flowers in dense spikes or heads. The two British species, *P. orbiculare* and *spicatum*, are known by the name of rampion. The roots and young shoots of the latter are an occasional article of food.

Phytivorous† (fi-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and L. *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on plants or herbage; herbivorous; as, *phytivorous* animals.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare kind. *Ray.*

Phyto-chemical (fi-tō-kem'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to phyto-chemistry.

Phyto-chemistry (fi-tō-kem'ist-ri), *n.* Vegetable chemistry.

Phytochimy (fi-tok'i-mi), *n.* Phyto-chemistry.

Phytocrene (fi'tō-krēn), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *krēnē*, a well.] A genus of plants. See WATER-VINE.

Phytogenesis, Phytogeny (fī-tō-jen'e-sis, fi-toj'e-ni), *n.* The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phytogeography (fi'tō-jē-og''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and E. *geography*.] The geography or geographical distribution of plants.

Phytoglyphic (fi-tō-glif'ik), *a.* Relating to phytoglyphy.

Phytoglyphy (fi-tog'li-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] The art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants on soft metal, from which copies can be taken. Called also *Nature-printing.*

Phytographical (fi-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytography (fi-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *graphē*, description.] A description of plants, or that branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants. *Henslow.*

Phytoid (fi'toid), *a.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *eidos*, likeness.] Plant-like; specifically, in *zool.* applied to animals or organs having a plant-like appearance.

Phytolacca (fi-tō-lak'ka), *n.* [From Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *lacca*, a Latinized form of *lac*—in allusion to the crimson colour of the fruit.] A genus of tropical or subtropical herbaceous plants, type of the nat. order Phytolaccaceæ, with erect or occasionally twining stems, a thickish turnip-shaped root, alternate undivided broad leaves, and leafless erect racemes of flowers, succeeded by deep purple fruit. *P. decandra*, a North American species, is a branching herbaceous plant which is naturalized in some parts of Europe and Asia. Its root acts as a powerful emetic and cathartic, but its use is attended with narcotic effects. Its berries are said to possess the same quality; they are employed as a remedy for chronic and syphilitic rheumatism, and for allaying syphiloid pains. The leaves are extremely acrid, but the young shoots, which lose this quality by boiling in water, are eaten in the United States as asparagus. It is known as pokeweed and pigeon-berry.

Phytolite (fi'tō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *lithos*, a stone.] An old name for a fossil plant.

Phytolithologist (fi'tō-li-thol''o-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in or who writes upon fossil plants.

Phytolithology (fi'tō-li-thol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of science which treats of fossil plants.

Phytological (fi-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See PHYTOLOGY.] Relating to phytology or to plants; botanical.

Phytologist (fī-tol'o-jist), *n.* [See PHYTOLOGY.] One versed in plants or skilled in phytology; a botanist. *Evelyn.*

Phytology (fī-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of plants, a name sometimes used as equivalent to botany.

Phyton (fī'ton), *n.* [Gr., a plant.] In *bot.* a rudimentary or embryo plant; a simple individual plant as represented by a leaf, the tree being regarded as a compound made up of many phytons.

Phytonomy (fī-ton'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *nomos*, a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phytopathologist (fī'tō-pa-thol''o-jist), *n.* One skilled in phytopathology or diseases of plants.

Phytopathology (fī'tō-pa-thol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, disease, and *logos*, treatise.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are liable.

Phytophagous (fī-tof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants.

Phytosaurus (fī-tō-sa'rus), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *sauros*, a lizard.] Same as *Hyleosaurus.*

Phytotomist (fī-tot'o-mist), *n.* One versed in phytotomy or vegetable anatomy.

Phytotomy (fī-tot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] Vegetable anatomy.

Phytozoa (fī-tō-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *zōon*, an animal.] 1. A name synonymous with *Zoophytes*, and sometimes like it loosely applied to many plant-like animals, such as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, &c.—2. A term sometimes given to certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants.

Phytozoaria (fī'tō-zō-ā''ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *zōon*, an animal.] A term sometimes applied to those minute aquatic animals more commonly termed *Infusoria* and *Microzoa.*

Phytozoon (fī-tō-zō'on), *n.* [See PHYTOZOA.] One of the phytozoa; a zoophyte.

Piaba (pi-ä'ba), *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food.

Piaçaba (pi-as'a-bä), *n.* [Pg.] Same as *Piassava.*

Piacle† (pī'a-kl), *n.* [L. *piaculum.* See PIACULAR.] A sin or crime.

But may I without *piacle* forget, in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did. *Bp. King.*

Piacular (pī-ak'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, a sin-offering or expiation, a sin or crime, from *pio*, to expiate, from *pius*, pious.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone.—2. Requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad. 'To cleanse his little Warwickshire fold from its *piacular* pollutions.' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

Piacularity (pī-ak'ū-lar''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being piacular; criminality; badness. *De Quincey.*

Piaculous† (pī-ak'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *Piacular. Sir T. Browne.*

Pia Mater (pī'a mā'tėr), *n.* [L., lit. pious mother.] In *anat.* a vascular membrane, investing the whole surface of the brain, dipping into its convolutions, and forming a fold in its interior called *velum interpositum.*

Pianet† (pī'a-net), *n.* [L. *picus*, a woodpecker, *pica*, a magpie.] 1. A bird, the lesser woodpecker.—2. The magpie.

Pianette (pi-a-net'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *piano.*] Same as *Pianino.*

Pianino (pi-ä-nē'nō), *n.* [It. dim. of *piano.*] A small pianoforte.

Pianissimo (pi-ä-nis'i-mō). [It. superl. of *piano*, soft. See PIANOFORTE.] In *music*, very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner. Usually abbreviated *pp* or *ppp.*

Pianist (pi-an'ist), *n.* A performer on the pianoforte.

Piano (pi-ä'nō), *a.* [It., soft, smooth. See PIANOFORTE.] In *music*, soft; a direction to a performer to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone. Usually abbreviated *p.*

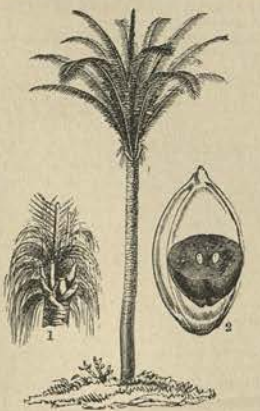
Piano (pi-an'ō), *n.* A pianoforte.

Pianoforte (pi-an'ō-for-tā), *n.* [It. *piano* (L. *planus*), soft, lit. plane, smooth, and *forte* (L. *fortis*), strong.] A musical metal-stringed instrument of the keyed species. The name was given to it to distinguish it from its immediate predecessors, the harpsichord and the spinet, in which no force of touch could lessen or strengthen the intensity of the sound produced, from the quills always striking the strings with nearly a like force; whereas in the pianoforte gradations of tone can be produced, the strings being put in vibration by means of small hammers connected by levers with the key or finger board, which hammers quit the strings directly they are struck, a damper falling down on the string the moment the finger is lifted from the key. Formerly the strings were all of thin wire; now the bass strings are thick and covered with a thin coil of copper wire; and the thickness, length, and tension of the strings all diminish from the lower to the upper notes. The grand pianoforte, which is somewhat triangular in shape, and has the wires running horizontally and parallel to the keys, has three strings to each of the upper and middle notes, generally two to the lower notes, and one to the lowest octave. Other pianos have a similar number of strings to the notes, but in the square piano they are parallel to the key-board, while in the upright piano the strings run vertically from top to bottom of the instrument. From its great strength of tone the grand piano is the instrument best adapted for the concert room; the square is rapidly disappearing, its place being now taken by the various forms of the upright. The invention of the pianoforte is now usually ascribed to Bartolomeo Cristofali of Padua, and dates from about 1714, though claims have been made in favour of Schröter, a German organist, and Marius, a French harpsichord maker. The compass of the instrument, originally from four to five octaves, has now been extended to seven or even more.

Pianograph (pi-an'ō-graf), *n.* A form of music recorder. See MUSIC-RECORDER.

Piarist (pī'ar-ist), *n.* [L. *pius*, pious.] One of a religious order who, in addition to the three usual monastic vows, took also a fourth, namely, to devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of youth. The order was instituted at Rome by Joseph Casalanza in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Like the Jesuits, the Piarists are a secular order subject to rules. They soon spread through several Catholic countries, particularly the Austrian dominions. Many gymnasia and schools in Hungary and Poland are still under their direction, and in Bohemia, Silesia, and Austria they have some respectable colleges.

Piassava (pi-as'a-vä), *n.* [Pg. *piaçaba.*] The name under which a fibrous produce of the palm-tree *Attalea funifera* is imported



Piassava Palm (*Attalea funifera*).

1, Base of leaf-stalks enlarged. 2, Coquilla-nut.

from Brazil into this country. The fibres are derived from the dilated base of the leaf-stalks, and are extensively employed in the manufacture of brooms and brushes for street-sweeping. The fruit of this tree, which belongs to the cocoa-nut group, is imported under the name of *coquilla-nuts.*

Piaster, Piastre (pi-as'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *piastre*, It. and Sp. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, from L.L. *plastra*, L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, a plaster, from *emplassō*, to plaster up or over.] A denomination of money of various values. The old Italian piastre was equivalent to about 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling; the Spanish piastre was worth about 4*s.*; while the Turkish piastre means a coin of scarcely $\frac{1}{20}$th the value of the foregoing, namely, the equivalent of a little over 2*d.* sterling. One hundred piastres of Turkey are worth, on an average of the exchanges, about 18*s.* sterling.

Piation† (pī-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *piatio*, the act of making expiation.] The act of making atonement; expiation.

Piazza (pi-az'za), *n.* [It. *piazza*, open place, square, market-place. See PLACE.] A square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades. The term is frequently, but improperly, used to signify an arcaded or colonnaded walk.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in *piazzas*, that they that meet us may talk of us. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pib-corn (pib'korn), *n.* [W., lit. *pipe-horn.*] Among the Welsh, a wind-instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

Pibroch (pē'brōch), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe, bagpipe.] A wild irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle. The pibroch produces by imitative sounds the different phases of a battle—the march, the conflict, the flight, the pursuit, and the lament for the fallen. Byron and others have erroneously applied this term to the bagpipe itself.

Pic (pik), *n.* A Turkish cloth measure, varying from 18 to 28 inches.

Pica (pī'ka), *n.* [L. *pica*, a pie, a magpie. The second meaning arises from the omnivorous habits of the magpie.] 1. A genus of birds of the family Corvidæ (crow family), including the common magpie (*P. caudata*). The species of this genus differ from the true crows in being of a smaller size and brighter colours, but chiefly in their long and graduated tail. See MAGPIE.—2. In *med.* a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, &c.—*Pica marina*, an old name for the oyster-catcher or sea-pie.

Pica (pī'ka), *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] 1. A large printing type of two different sizes, *small pica* and *large pica:* probably named from *litera picata* (pitch-black letter), a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy.—2. *Eccles.* formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services.—3. An alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

Picador (pik-a-dor'), *n.* [Sp., from *pica*, a pike or lance.] In *bull-fighting*, one of the horsemen armed with a lance who commence the combat in the arena by maddening the bull by pricking with their weapons, but without the intention of disabling him.

Picamar (pik'a-mär), *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter.] The bitter principle of tar.

Picaninny (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* Same as *Pickaninny.*

Picard (pik'ärd), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a sect of Vaudois who in the fifteenth century attempted to renew the practices of the Adamites, going stark naked and believing in the community of women: so called from *Picard*, a native of Flanders, the reviver of the heresy.

Picaresque (pik-a-resk'), *a.* [Fr. See PICAROON.] Pertaining to or dealing with rogues or picaroons: applied to literary productions that deal with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers such as Gil Blas.

Picaroon (pik-a-rön'), *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, aug. of *picaro*, a rogue.] 1. A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits; an adventurer.—2. A plunderer; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair.

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picaroons.* *Sir W. Temple.*

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Ld. Clarendon.*

Picayune (pik-a-yūn'), *n.* [Said to be of Carib origin.] 1. The name for the Spanish half-real in Florida, Louisiana, &c. It is equal to $\frac{1}{12}$th of a dollar.—2. In New York, a colloquial or familiar term for a sixpence.

There's a *picayune* for you to buy candy with Dodo. *Mrs. Beecher Stowe.*

Piccadil, Piccadilly (pik'a-dil, pik-a-dil'li), *n.* [O.Fr. *picadille*, *piccadille*, probably from the root of *pike*, *peak.*] A high collar or a kind of ruff anciently worn, the precise character of which is somewhat uncertain, though it is supposed to be shown in the

accompanying cut. It appears to have received this name about the commencement of the reign of James I. The street in London called *Piccadilly* is supposed to have taken its name from this part of dress.

Piccadil.

Piccage (pik'āj), *n.* [Norm. *pecker*, to break open; Fr. *piquer*, to pick.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

Piccalilli (pik'a-lil-li), *n.* An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

Piccolo (pik'kō-lō), *n.* [It. *piccolo*, small.] 1. A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary orchestral flute. Called also an *Octave Flute*. 2. An organ stop of 2 feet length; the pipes are of wood and have a brilliant piercing tone.—3. A small upright piano, standing about 3½ feet high.

Pice (pīs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Small East Indian coin, value about ¾*d.* each.

Piceous (pi'shus), *a.* [L. *piceus*, from *pix*, *picis*, pitch.] Of or belonging to pitch; black as pitch.

Pichurim-bean (pich'ū-rim-bēn), *n.* Same as *Pitchurim-bean*.

Picidæ (pī'si-dē), *n. pl.* [From L. *picus*, a woodpecker, one of the genera.] The woodpeckers and wry-necks, a family of scansorial or climbing birds, characterized by their long, straight, angular beak, the end of which is compressed into a wedge adapted to perforate the bark of trees. The tail-feathers terminate in points, and are unusually hard and stiff, assisting the birds to keep steady when searching for insects. They feed chiefly upon insects, and the tongue is extensible, barbed at the point, and covered with a viscid secretion, which enables them to catch their prey by suddenly darting it out.

Pick (pik), *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *pycan*, to pick, to pull, *pic*, a sharp point; probably in part also from Fr. *piquer*, to pierce, from *pic*, something sharp. *Pike*, *peak*, *peck*, and *beak* are closely allied forms, being all from the Celtic; W. *pig*, a point, a pike; Gael. *pioc*, *piocaid*, a pick, a pickaxe; same root also in *spike*.] 1. To strike at with anything pointed; to act upon with any pointed instrument; to peck at, as a bird with its bill; to pierce.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

2. To clean by removing by the teeth, fingers, claws, or a small instrument, something that adheres; to remove objectionable matter from; as, to *pick* a bone; to *pick* the teeth. '*Pick* his teeth and sing.' *Shak.*—3. To separate from other things; to select from a number or quantity; to choose; as, to *pick* the best men from a company. 'One man *picked* out of ten thousand.' *Shak.*

Deep through the miry lane she *picked* her way. *Gay.*

4. To pluck; to gather, as fruit or things growing; as, to *pick* strawberries. 'May *pick* a thousand sallads.' *Shak.*—5. To gather up here and there; to collect; to get hold or possession of; to acquire: often with *up*; as, to *pick up* information. '*Pick up* some pretty estate.' *Shak.*—6. To snatch thievishly; to steal the contents of; as, to *pick* a pocket.

Pistol, did you *pick* Master Slender's purse? *Shak.*

—*To pick in*, in *painting*, to correct any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.—*To pick off*, (*a*) to separate by the fingers or a small instrument; to separate by a sharp sudden movement; as, to *pick off* a leaf. (*b*) To aim at and kill or wound; as, the riflemen were *picking off* the enemy.—*To pick out*, (*a*) to draw from an interior by anything pointed; as, to *pick out* one's eyes. Prov. xxx. 17. (*b*) To select from a number or quantity; as, I could *pick* him *out* from among a hundred. (*c*) To mark out or variegate, as a dark back-ground, with figures or lines of a bright colour. 'Dark houses, with window-panes of stone, or *picked out* of a lighter red.' *Thackeray.*—*To pick up*, (*a*) to take up with the fingers, or otherwise to snatch; as, the early bird *picks up* the worm. 'The acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood.' *Locke.* (*b*) To obtain by repeated effort; as, to *pick up* a livelihood. (*c*) To take particular things here and there; as, to *pick up* acquaintances by the way.—*To pick a bone with one*, to scold or quarrel with him.—*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault with one.—*To pick a lock*, to open it with some instrument other than the key. Shakspere has also, *to pick a bolt*.

Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
Yet love breaks through and *picks* them all at last. *Shak.*

—*To pick oakum*, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes.—*To pick a quarrel*, to quarrel intentionally with a person.—*To pick a thank*,† *to pick thanks*,† to perform some servile or mean act for the purpose of gaining favour. 'By slavish fawning or by *picking thanks*.' *Wither.*

Pick (pik), *v.i.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble.

Why stand'st thou *picking*? Is thy palate sore,
That beet and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryden.*

2. To do anything nicely or by attending to small things.—3. To steal; to pilfer.

Pick (pik), *n.* [Fr. *pic*, a pickaxe, a pointed instrument. See the verb.] 1. A heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used for penetrating and loosening hard earth, stones, &c., in the operations of mining, digging, excavating, ditching, &c. 2. Among *masons*, a sharp hammer used in dressing stones.—3. A tooth-pick. 'He eats with *picks*.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Nares and others suggest that *forks* are meant here.] 4. A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. In *painting*, that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil.—6. Choice; right of selection.

France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables. *Lord Lytton.*

7. In *printing*, foul matter which collects on printing types from the rollers, bad ink, or from the paper impressed; also, little drops of metal on stereo plates.

Pick (pik), *n.* Pitch (the tarry substance). [Scotch.]

Pick† (pik), *v.t.* A form of *Pitch*, to throw. 'As high as I could *pick* my lance.' *Shak.*

Pickaback (pik'a-bak), *a.* [From the older form *pickpack*, *pickapack*, which is a reduplication of *pack*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

Pickaninny (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* [Sp. *pequeno niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant. [Southern United States.]

Pickapack (pik'a-pak), *adv.* In manner of a pack. [Colloq.]

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pickaxe (pik'aks), *n.* [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but the term is really a corruption of the old *pikois*, O.Fr. *picquois*, a pickaxe.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; also, simply a pick, which seems to have been the original meaning of the word. The pointed end is used for loosening hard earth and the other for cutting roots of trees.

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shak.*

Pickback (pik'bak), *adv.* Pickaback; on the back. *Butler.*

Picked, Piked (pikt, pīkt), *a.* 1. Pointed; sharp.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top. *Mortimer.*

2.† Smart; spruce.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it. *Shak.*

Pickedness (pik'ed-nes), *n.* 1. State of being pointed at the end.—2.† Foppery; spruceness.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly. *B. Jonson.*

Pickeer† (pik-ēr'), *v.t.* [Fr. *picorer*, to maraud, originally to steal cattle, from L. *pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle.] 1. To pillage; to pirate.—2. To skirmish, as soldiers in advance of an army or in pillaging parties.

So within shot she doth *pickeer*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear. *Lovelace.*

Pickeerer† (pik-ēr'ēr), *n.* One who pickeers; a pillager; a pirate.

Picker (pik'ēr), *n.* 1. One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers; as, a rag-*picker*; a hop-*picker*.—2. In *printing*, one who dresses or trims stereotype plates.—3. The name applied to tools or apparatus of many various shapes used in different manufacturing processes, &c.; as, (*a*) in *cotton manufacture*, a machine for opening the tussocks of balecotton, reducing it to a more fleecy condition and separating it from dirt and refuse. (*b*) In *ordnance*, a priming wire for cleaning the vent. (*c*) In the *manege*, an instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog. (*d*) In *founding*, a light steel rod with a very sharp point, used for picking out small light patterns from the sand. (*e*) In *weaving*, the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff which comes against the end of a shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. (*f*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces; as, a wool-*picker*.—4. One who steals. 'These *pickers* and stealers.' *Shak.*

Picker-bend (pik'ēr-bend), *n.* A piece of buffalo hide, lined, but not otherwise dressed, used by power-loom weavers, attached to the shuttle.

Pickerel (pik'ēr-el), *n.* [From *pike*.] A small pike, a fish of the genus Esox: applied to several species of fresh-water fishes belonging to the pike family.

Pickerel-weed (pik'ēr-el-wēd), *n.* An American plant of the genus Pontederia, nat. order Pontederaceæ.

Pickeridge (pik'ēr-ij), *n.* A tumour on the back of cattle; wornil.

Pickeroon† (pik-ēr-ōn'), *n.* Same as *Picaroon*.

Picker-staff (pik'ēr-staf), *n.* In *weaving*, the bar which oscillates on an axis at its lower end and by a sudden jerk imparts motion to the shuttle.

Pickery† (pik'ēr-i), *n.* The stealing of trifles.

Both theft and *pickerie* were quite suppressed. *Holinshed.*

Picket, Piquet (pik'et), *n.* [Fr. *piquet*, a dim. of *pique*, a pike. See PICK.] 1. A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments, to mark the bounds and angles. 2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale.—3. *Milit.* (*a*) a guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy, called an *outlying picket*. (*b*) A detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm or the approach of an enemy, called an *inlying picket*. (*c*) A small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in such of the soldiers as have exceeded their leave.—4. A body of men belonging to a trade's union sent to watch and annoy the men working in a shop not belonging to the union.—5. A game at cards. See PIQUET.—6. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

Picket (pik'et), *v.t.* 1. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes.—2. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards or pales.—3. To fasten to a picket or stake.—4. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.—5. To place or post as a guard of observation. See PICKET, *n.* 4.

Picketee (pik-e-tē'), *n.* Same as *Picotee*.

Picket-fence (pik'et-fens), *n.* A fence made of pickets or pales.

Picket-guard (pik'et-gärd), *n.* *Milit.* a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Picking (pik'ing), *n.* 1. The act expressed by the verb to pick.—2. Perquisites not over honestly obtained, in the way of *picking* and *stealing*.

Heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn had his *picking* out of the estate. *George Eliot.*

3. That which is left to be picked or gleaned. 4. *pl.* The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks.—5. A hard-burned brick.

Pickle (pik'l), *n.* [D. and L.G. *pekel*, G. *pökel*, *bökel*, brine.] 1. A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine; as, *pickle* for beef; *pickle* for herring.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shak.*

2. Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved.—3. A thing preserved in pickle.

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent, as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *founding*, a bath of dilute sulphuric acid, or, for brass, of dilute nitric acid, to remove the sand and impurities from the surface. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable position; a plight. [Colloq.]

How cam'st thou in this *pickle*? *Shak.*

6. A troublesome child. [Colloq.]—*To have a rod in pickle for any one*, is to have a

beating, flogging, or scolding in reserve for him. [Colloq.]

Pickle (pik'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pickled;* ppr. *pickling.* 1. To preserve in brine or pickle; to treat with pickle; as, to *pickle* herring.—2. To imbue highly with anything bad; as, a *pickled* rogue. *Johnson.*—3. To prepare as an imitation and sell as genuine; to give an antique appearance to: said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Journal.*—4. To subject, as various hardware articles, to the action of certain chemical agents in the process of manufacture. See the noun.

Pickle † (pik'l), *v.t.* To pick.

> The wren . . .
> Sodainly coms, and hopping him before,
> Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles,*
> Clenseth his palate, and his throat so tickles.
> *Sylvester.*

Pickle (pik'l), *n.* [Dim. of *pick,* lit. as much as a bird might pick at a time.] A grain of corn; any minute particle; a small quantity; a few. [Scotch.]

> She gies the herd a *pickle* nuts,
> And twa red-cheekit apples. *Burns.*

Pickle † (pik'l), *n.* Same as *Picle.*

Pickled (pik'ld), *p.* and *a.* Preserved in brine or pickle. 'Pickled salmon.' *Dickens.*

Pickle-herring (pik'l-he'ring), *n.* 1. A pickled herring.—2. † A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. 'The *pickle-herring* found the way to shake him.' *Addison.*

> There is a set of merry drolls, whom the common people of all countries admire, those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed *pickled-herrings;* in France Jean Potages; in Italy macaronies; and in Great Britain jack-puddings. *Addison.*

Picklock (pik'lok), *n.* 1. An instrument for picking or opening locks without the key.

> Confession is made a minister of state, a *picklock* of secrets, a spy upon families. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A person who picks locks.—3. A superior description of selected wool.

Pick-maw (pik'mą), *n.* The black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). [Scotch.]

Pick-mirk (pik'mėrk), *a.* [*Pick,* a form of *pitch,* and *mirk* = murky.] Dark as pitch. [Scotch.]

Picknick (pik'nik). *n.* See PICNIC.

Pick-penny † (pik'pen-ni), *n.* A miser; a skinflint; a sharper. *Dr. H. More.*

Pickpocket (pik'pok-et), *n.* One who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from the pocket of another. 'Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own.' *Tennyson.*

Pickpurse (pik'pėrs), *n.* One that steals the purse or from the purse of another. 'I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horse-stealer.' *Shak.*

Picksy (pik'si), *n.* A fairy; a pixy.

Pickthank (pik'thangk), *n.* An officious fellow who does what he is not asked to do for the sake of gaining favour; a parasite; a flatterer; a toady. Also used adjectively.

> Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
> By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shak.*

Picktooth (pik'tōth), *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick. 'A neat case of *picktooths.*' *B. Jonson.*

Pick-wick (pik'wik), *n.* A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp.

Pickwickian (pik-wik'i-an), *a.* Relating to or resembling Mr. *Pickwick,* the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*—*Pickwickian sense,* a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense, a phrase derived from a well-known scene in Dickens's novel.

Picle † (pik'l), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *pingle.*] A small piece of land inclosed with a hedge; an inclosure; a close. Written also *Pickle, Pightel,* and *Pingle.*

Picnic (pik'nik), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Formerly, an entertainment, in which each person contributed his share to the general table; now, an entertainment or pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country. Used also adjectively; as, a *picnic* party; *picnic* biscuits, a kind of small sweet biscuits.

Picnic (pik'nik), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *picnicked;* ppr. *picnicking.* To attend a picnic party; to hold a picnic; as, we *picnicked* there.

Pico (pē'kō), *n.* [Sp. See PEAK.] A peak; the pointed top of a mountain.

Picotee (pik-ō-tē'), *n.* [Fr. *picotie,* from *Picot* de la Pérouse, a French botanist.] A variety of carnation or clove-pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), characterized by having the dark colour only on the edge of the petals, broad or narrow, as the case may be, but ramifying towards the centre. The ground colour is white or yellow, the colour on the margin some shade of red or purple. The petals are slightly serrated or fringed at the edge.

Picotees (three varieties).

Picquet (pik'et), *n.* See PIQUET.

Picra (pi'kra), *n.* [L., from Gr. *pikros,* sharp, bitter.] The popular name of the powder of aloes with canella, which is composed of four parts of aloes to one part of canella. It is employed as a cathartic.

Picræna (pi-krē'na), *n.* A genus of Simarubaceæ. See QUASSIA.

Picrate (pik'rāt), *n.* A salt of picric acid.

Picric (pik'rik), *a.* [Gr. *pikros,* bitter.] Same as *carbazotic. Picric acid,* long known as a colouring substance, has latterly become better known as an explosive, being used in the famous lyddite shells, for instance, lyddite being a form of it.

Picris (pik'ris), *n.* [Gr. *pikris,* a bitter herb, succory, from Gr. *pikros,* bitter.] A genus of plants. See OXTONGUE.

Picromel (pik'rō-mel), *n.* [Gr. *pikros,* bitter, and *meli,* honey.] A substance of a sweetish bitter taste, which exists in bile.

Picrophyll, Picrophyllite (pik'rō-fil, pik-rō-fil'līt), *n.* [Gr. *pikros,* bitter, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] A massive, foliated, fibrous, greenish-gray mineral from Sala in Sweden. It is an altered augite, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia and iron, and resembles serpentine.

Picrosmine (pik'roz-min), *n.* [Gr. *pikros,* bitter, and *osmē,* smell.] A mineral which occurs crystallized, and also massive, having a bitter, argillaceous odour when moistened. It is found in the iron mine of Englesburg near Presnitz in Bohemia, and consists principally of silica and magnesia.

Picrotoxin, Picrotoxine (pik-rō-toks'in), *n.* [Gr. *pikros,* bitter, and *toxikon,* a poison.] ($C_{12}H_{14}O_5$.) The bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus,* from which it is extracted by the action of water and alcohol. It crystallizes in small white needles or columns, and dissolves in water and alcohol. It acts as an intoxicating poison.

Pict (pikt), *n.* [From *Picti,* the name given them by Latin writers, but whether this was a latinized form of the native name or simply means 'painted people' is uncertain.] One of a race of people of disputed origin, who anciently inhabited the north-east of Scotland — some authorities maintaining them to have been a Teutonic race, others a branch of the Cwmric Celts.

Pictarnie (pik-tar'ni), *n.* A name locally given to the great tern or sea-swallow (*Sterna hirundo*), and also to the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). *Sir W. Scott.*

Pictish (pikt'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Picts.

Pictor (pik'tor), *n.* [L., a painter.] In *astron.* a southern constellation.

Pictorial (pik-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *pictor,* a painter.] Of or pertaining to pictures; forming pictures; illustrated by pictures; of the nature of a picture, or having qualities suitable for being depicted; as, a *pictorial* representation; a *pictorial* history.

> Titian's larger sacred subjects are merely themes for the exhibition of *pictorial* rhetoric. *Ruskin.*

Pictorially (pik-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In a pictorial manner; with pictures or engravings.

Pictoric, Pictorical (pik-tor'ik, pik-tor'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Pictorial.* [Rare.]

Picturable (pik'tūr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pictured or painted. *Coleridge.*

Pictural (pik'tūr-al), *a.* Relating to or represented by pictures. *For. Quart. Rev.*

Pictural † (pik'tūr-al), *n.* A representation; a picture. *Spenser.*

Picture (pik'tūr), *n.* [L. *pictura,* from *pingo, pictum,* to *paint,* It. *pittura.*] 1. A painting exhibiting the resemblance of anything; a likeness drawn in colours; a drawing.

> *Pictures* and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon.*
>
> That only should be considered a *picture* in which the spirit, not the materials, observe, but the animating emotion of many such studies is concentrated, and exhibited by the aid of long studied, painfully chosen forms, idealized in the right sense of the word. *Ruskin.*

2. The work of a painter; painting.

> Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the mind; a likeness; an image. 'My eyes make *pictures* when they are shut.' *Coleridge.*

> But still she heard him, still his *picture* form'd
> And grew between her and the pictured wall.
> *Tennyson.*

4. A representation or description in words; as, the poet has drawn an exquisite *picture* of grief.—5. † The art of drawing or painting.

> *Picture* is the invention of heaven, the most ancient, and most akin to nature. *B. Jonson*

Picture (pik'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pictured;* ppr. *picturing.* 1. To draw or paint a resemblance of; to draw a likeness or representation of; to represent pictorially. 'I have not seen him so *pictured.*' *Shak.*

> Love is like a painter who, in drawing the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of the face. *South.*

2. To bring before the mind's eye; to form or present an ideal likeness of; as, *picture* to yourself the scene. 'Do *picture* it in my mind.' *Spenser.*—3. To describe in a vivid or florid manner.

Picture-book (pik'tūr-bųk), *n.* A book for children, illustrated with pictures.

Picture-cleaner (pik'tūr-klēn-ėr), *n.* One who restores the brightness of colour in old paintings; a picture-restorer.

Picture-frame (pik'tūr-frām), *n.* A case or border, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture and sets it off to advantage.

Picture-gallery (pik'tūr-gal-lė-ri), *n.* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited.

Picturelike (pik'tūr-līk), *a.* After the manner of a picture; like a picture.

> It was no better than *picturelike* to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir. *Shak.*

Picturer † (pik'tūr-ėr), *n.* A painter. 'Zeuxis, the curious *picturer.*' *Fuller.*

Picture-restorer (pik'tūr-re-stōr-ėr), *n.* Same as *Picture-cleaner.*

Picture-rod (pik'tūr-rod), *n.* A kind of brass tubing for affixing to the tops of walls in a room to suspend pictures from.

Picturesque (pik-tūr-esk'), *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque,* It. *pittoresco,* from *pittura,* a picture. See PICTURE.] 1. Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial.

> You cannot pass along a street but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine. *Gray.*
>
> *Picturesque* is a word applied to every object, and every kind of scenery, which has been or might be represented with good effect in painting—just as the word *beautiful,* when we speak of visible nature, is applied to every object and every kind of scenery that in any way give pleasure to the eye. *Sir Uvedale Price.*

2. Abounding with vivid and striking imagery; graphic; as, *picturesque* language. *Dr. Blair.*—*The picturesque,* what is picturesque; the aggregate of features or qualities that render a scene suitable for making into a good picture; as, to be fond of *the picturesque.*

Picturesquely (pik-tūr-esk'li), *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

Picturesqueness (pik-tūr-esk'nes), *n.* The state of being picturesque; that quality in objects which fits them for making a good picture.

Picturize (pik'tūr-īz), *v.t.* To adorn or represent by pictures; to form into a picture. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Picul (pi-kul'), *n.* In China, a weight of 133⅓ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it also *tan.*

Picus (pī'kus), *n.* [L., a woodpecker.] The woodpecker, an extensive and well-defined genus of birds, distributed over most parts of the globe, belonging to the family Picidæ and the order Scansores or Climbers. They are characterized by their long, straight, angular beak, the end of which is compressed into a wedge, and fitted for

splitting the bark of trees; by their slender tongue, armed near the tip with spines that curve backwards; and by their tail, composed of ten quills, with stiff and elastic stems,

Picus major (Great Spotted Woodpecker).

which acts as a prop in supporting them while climbing. From the structure and position of their toes—two forward and two behind, each armed with a strong hooked claw—they are naturally climbers, and wander over trees in every direction, rapidly tapping the bark with their beaks to discover the place where an insect is lodged, and insinuating their long tongue into its cracks and crevices to obtain the larvæ or eggs on which they feed. The noise they make when striking the bark is heard at a considerable distance, and gives them the name of *woodpeckers*. They pass most of their time in a solitary manner, living in the depths of forests. The *P. viridis*, or green woodpecker, is the best known species in Britain as well as on the Continent. *P. major*, *medius*, and *minor* are likewise European species. *P. principalis*, or the ivory-billed woodpecker, *P. auratus*, or gold-winged woodpecker, are American birds, the latter being by some naturalists assigned to the genus Colaptes (*C. auratus*).

Piddle (pid'l), *v.i.* [A form of *peddle* (which see).] 1. To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns, or the small parts rather than to the main. 'Too precise, too curious, in *piddling* thus about the imitation of others.' *Ascham.* [Obsolete or provincial.]—2.† To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite. *Swift.*—3. To make water; to urinate: a childish word.

Piddler (pid'lėr), *n.* One who piddles.

Piddock (pid'ok), *n.* A boring mollusc of the genus Pholas or family Pholadidæ (which see).

Pie (pī), *n.* [From the Celtic; comp. Ir. *pighe*, a pie.] 1. An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apples, minced meat, &c.

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth. *Bacon.*

2. A mound or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost-heap.—3. In *printing*, a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

Pie (pī), *n.* [Fr. *pie*, from L. *pica*, a magpie.] 1. The magpie. 'Chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung.' *Shak.*—2. A prating gossip or tell-tale. *Chaucer.*

Pie (pī), *n.* The old Roman Catholic ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services. Also called *Pica* (which see).—*Cock and pie*, a minced oath consisting of an adjuration of the Divine Being under a corrupted name, and the Roman Catholic service-book.

By *cock and pie*, sir, you shall not away to-night. *Shak.*

Piebald (pī'bąld), *a.* [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white; Armor. *bal*, a white spot on the face of an animal. See BALD.] 1. Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour; having patches of various colours; party-coloured; pied; as, a *piebald* horse. 'In a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds.' *Locke.* Hence—2. Diversified; mixed; heterogeneous; mongrel.

Piece (pēs), *n.* [Fr. *pièce*, Pr. *peza*, It. *pezza*, from L.L. *petium*, a piece, probably from the Celtic: W. *peth*, Armor. *pez*, Gael. *pios*, a piece, a morsel, a fragment. Diez prefers to take it from Gr. *peza*, a foot, edge, border.] 1. A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner; as, to break, tear, cut in *pieces*; to dash a thing to *pieces*.

Such implements of mischief, as shall dash
To *pieces* and o'erwhelm whatever stands
Adverse. *Milton.*

2. A part of anything, though not separated or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion. 'Call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian.' *Addison.*—3. A thing considered separately, whether regarded as a part of a whole or as complete in itself.

His own spirit is as unsettled a *piece* as there is in all the world. *Coleridge.*

4. A definite quantity or portion of certain things; as, (*a*) a definite quantity of cloth, measuring a certain number of yards according to its kind. A *piece* of muslin is 10 yds.; of calico, 28 yds.; of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells, or 128 yards. *Simmonds.* (*b*) A definite quantity of paper-hangings, containing about 63 superficial feet. French papers, however, vary in length and breadth, according to quality.—5. A distinct portion of labour; work produced; as, a *piece* of work.—*To work by the piece*, to work by the measure of quantity, and not by the measure of time. 'Recourse was had to *working by the piece*.' *J. S. Mill.* 6. An artistic or literary composition; as, to write a *piece* of poetry or prose; a *piece* of music; a finely painted *piece*; a *piece* of statuary.

Whoever thinks a faultless *piece* to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope.

7. A coin; as, a *piece* of eight; a fourpenny *piece*.—8. A gun or single firearm; as, a field *piece*; a fowling *piece*. 'A *piece* of ordnance 'gainst it I have placed.' *Shak.*—9. In *her.* an ordinary or charge. The fesse, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, are called honourable *pieces*.—10. An individual regarded as embodying and exhibiting some abstract quality; an individual regarded as one of a class. 'Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue.' *Shak.*

I had a wife, a passing princely *piece*,
Which far did pass that gallant girl of Greece.
Mir. for Mags.

11. An individual, as possessing only a slight degree of a quality: used generally in contempt. 'If I had not been a *piece* of a logician.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—12.† A cask or vessel of wine. *Beau. & Fl.*—*A-piece.* See APIECE.—*Of a piece*, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; as, they seemed all *of a piece*. Often followed by *with*.

The poet must be *of a piece with* the spectators to gain reputation. *Dryden.*

—*To give a piece of one's mind*, to state bluntly an opinion to one's face—generally uncomplimentary. 'In a majestic tone he told that officer *a piece of his mind*.' *Thackeray.*

Piece (pēs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pieced*; ppr. *piecing*. 1. To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment. 'Here and there *pieced* with packthread.' *Shak.*—2. To enlarge or increase; to add to; to complete. 'Will *piece* her opulent throne with kingdoms.' *Shak.*—3. To unite; to join; to cement.

Dr. Preston carried it clear at the first, by dividing his adversaries; who, perceiving their error, *pieced* themselves together in a joint opposition against him. *Fuller.*

—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces; to make full or complete. *Shak.*

Piece (pēs), *v.i.* pret. *pieced*; ppr. *piecing*. To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

It *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

Piece-goods (pēs'gōdz), *n.pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottons, shirtings, &c.

Pieceless (pēs'les), *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing. *Donne.*

Piecely† (pēs'li), *adv.* In pieces; piecemeal. *Huloet.*

Piece-master (pēs'mas-tėr), *n.* A middleman coming between an employer and the employed. *Mayhew.*

Piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *adv.* [*Piece*, and suffix *-meal*, A. Sax. *-mælum*, by parts.] 1. In pieces; in fragments. 'On which it *piecemeal* broke.' *Chapman.*—2. By pieces; by little and little in succession. '*Piecemeal* they win this acre first, then that.' *Pope.*

Piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. 'The common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse.' *Pope.*

Piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *n.* A fragment; a small piece. 'Some few *piecemeals* excepted.' *Rice Vaughan.*

Piecemealed† (pēs'mēld), *a.* Divided into small pieces. *Cotgrave.*

Piecener (pēs'nėr), *n.* One who supplies the rolls of wool to the slubber in the woollen manufacture.

Piecer (pēs'ėr), *n.* One that pieces; a patcher; a boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads.

Piecework (pēs'wėrk), *n.* Work done and paid for by the measure of quantity, or by previous estimation and agreement, in contradistinction to work done and paid for by the measure of time.

Pied (pīd), *a.* [From *pie*, magpie.] Party-coloured; variegated with spots of different colours; spotted. We now apply the word chiefly or wholly to animals which are marked with large spots of different colours. If the spots are small, we use *speckled*. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases *pied* is elegantly used to express a diversity of colours in small spots. 'Daisies *pied* and violets blue.' *Shak.* 'Meadows trim with daisies *pied*.' *Milton.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

Piedness (pīd'nes), *n.* The state of being pied; diversity of colours in spots. *Shak.*

Piedouche (pyā-dōsh), *n.* [Fr. *pidéouche*, from the It. *peduccio*, console, corbel.] In *arch.* a bracket pedestal, or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

Piedpoudre (pyā-pō-dr), *n.* See PIEPOUDRE.

Piedroit (pyā-drwā), *n.* [Fr. *pied-droit*=L. *pes directus*, lit. straight-foot.] In *arch.* a pier or square pillar, partly hid within a wall. It differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital. *Gwilt.*

Piel (pēl), *n.* A wedge for boring stones. *Simmonds.*

Pieled† (pēld), *a.* [See PEEL.] Bald; bare.

Pieman (pī'man), *n.* A man who makes and sells pies.

Piend (pēnd), *n.* [Dan. *pind*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, the piend of a hammer.] The sharp point or edge of a mason's or other hammer. Written also *Peen* and *Pane*.

Pie-plant (pī'plant), *n.* A name sometimes given to garden rhubarb from its being used for pies.

Piepoudre, Piepowder (pī'pou-dėr), *n.* [Fr. *pied*, foot, and *poudreux*, dusty, from *poudre*, dust. See POWDER.] An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owned or had the toll was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one.

Piepowdered (pī'pou-dėrd), *a.* [See above.] Having dusty feet. [Rare.]

One day two peasants arrived in the Eschenheimer Gasse *pie-powdered*, having walked many miles from the Polish backwoods. *West. Rev.*

Pier (pėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *pere*, *piere*, a stone, Mod. Fr. *pierre*, from L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] 1. In *arch.* (*a*) the solid parts between openings in a wall, such as the door, windows, &c. (*b*) The square or otherwise formed mass or post to which a gate is hung. (*c*) The solid support from which an arch springs. (*d*) In *mediæval arch.* a large pillar or shaft.—*Pier arch*, an arch springing from a pier or pillar.—2. In *engin.* (*a*) one of the supports of the arches of a bridge.—*Abutment pier*, the pier of a bridge next the shore. (*b*) A mole or jetty carried out into the sea, intended to serve as an embankment to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbour, &c. (*c*) A projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place.

Pierage (pėr'āj), *n.* Toll paid for using a pier.

Pierce (pėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pierced*; ppr. *piercing*. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce: origin quite uncertain.] 1. To stab or transfix with a pointed instrument; as, to *pierce* the body with a sword or spear.

If Percy be alive I'll *pierce* him. *Shak.*

2. To penetrate; to enter in any manner; to force a way into; as, a column of troops *pierced* the main body of the enemy; a shot *pierced* the ship.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shak.*

3. To affect; to touch; to move deeply. 'Did your letters *pierce* the queen.' *Shak.*—4. To dive or penetrate into, as into a secret or purpose.

Pierce (pērs), *v.i.* pret. *pierced*; ppr. *piercing*. 1. To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through anything; as, the shot *pierced* through the side of the ship.—3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Pierceable (pērs'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pierced. *Spenser.*

Pierced (pērst), *pp.* 1. Penetrated; entered by force; perforated.—2. In *her.* applied to any bearing which is perforated, so as to show the field under it.

Piercel (pērs'el), *n.* An instrument for forming vents in casks; a piercer.

Piercer (pērs'ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores; specifically, an instrument used in making eyelets; a pierce1; a stiletto.—2. One that pierces or perforates.—3. In *entom.* that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor: formerly known as the *terebra.*

The hollow instrument terebra, we may English *piercer.* *Ray.*

Piercingly (pērs'ing-li), *adv.* In a piercing manner; with penetrating force or effect; sharply.

Piercingness (pērs'ing-nes), *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham.*

Pier-glass (pēr'glas), *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.

Pierian (pī-ē'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the Pierides or Muses. 'The *Pierian* spring.' *Pope.*

Pierides (pī-er'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A name of the nine Muses, who were so called from *Pieria*, near Mount Olympus, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians.

Pieris (pī'ėr-is), *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects. *P. cratægi* is the black-veined white or hawthorn butterfly.

Pierrie,† *n.* See PERRIE. *Chaucer.*

Pier-table (pēr'tā-bl), *n.* A table placed between windows.

Piet (pī'et), *n.* [A dim. from *pie*, a magpie. See PIE.] A magpie. Written also *Piot* and *Pyot.* [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Pietism (pī'et-izm), *n.* The principles or practice of the Pietists; extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety.

Pietist (pī'et-ist), *n.* A designation given since the end of the seventeenth century to a religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; hence, applied to one who makes a display of strong religious feelings. The name of *Pietist* is the equivalent of *Methodist* in Britain, being taken in a good sense or otherwise according to the sentiments of the party using it.

Pietistic, Pietistical (pī-et-ist'ik, pī-et-ist'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists, or to those who make a display of strong religious feeling.

Pietra-dura (pi-et'ra-dö'ra), *n.* [It., hard stone.] A name given to the finest Florentine mosaic-work executed in coloured stones, as jasper, carnelian, amethyst, &c., representing fruit, birds, &c., in relief, and generally used as a decoration for coffers or the panels of cabinets.

Piety (pī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious. *Pity* is a different form of the same word.] 1. Godliness; holiness; religion; devotion; reverence towards and love of God, or veneration accompanied with love; also, the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Johnson.*

2. Filial reverence; reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honour and happiness. 'The *piety* which to my country I was judged to have shewn.' *Milton.*

(Pope's) filial *piety* excels
Whatever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

—*Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity.* See under RELIGION.

Piezometer (pī-e-zom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *piezō*, to press, and *metron*, measure.] 1. An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight.—2. An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer.

Piffero (pif'e-rō), *n.* [It., a fife.] A kind of oboe or musical pipe used in parts of Italy and the Tyrol.

Piffle (pif'l), *n.* [Connections doubtful.] Silly or trivial language.

Pig (pig), *n.* [Connections unknown.] 1. A swine, especially a young swine, male or female.—2. The flesh of pigs, pork.

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing. *B. Jonson.*

3. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal. In the process of smelting, the principal channel along which the metal in a state of fusion runs, when let out of the furnace, is called the *sow*, and the lateral channels or moulds are denominated *pigs;* whence the iron in this state is called *pig-iron.*

A hackney-coach may chance to spoil a thought,
And then a nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
God knows, may hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

—*A pig in a poke*, a blind bargain; something the quality or value of which is not known or seen.—*To bring one's pigs to a pretty market*, to make a very bad bargain, or to manage anything in a very bad way.—*Pig's whisper*, slang for a low or inaudible whisper; also, a short space of time. 'You'll find yourself in bed in something less than a *pig's whisper.*' *Dickens.*

Pig (pig), *v.t.* or *i.* 1. To bring forth pigs; to bring forth in the manner of pigs.—2. To act as pigs; to live or huddle as pigs. '*Pigging* together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed.' *Burke.*

Pig (pig), *n.* [Contr. from *piggin* (which see).] An earthen vessel; any article of earthenware; a can for a chimney-top; a potsherd. [Scotch.]

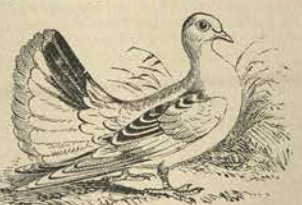
Pigacia (pī-gā'si-a), *n.* A pointed shoe worn in the middle ages, having the point made, it is said, like a scorpion's tail. The term was also applied to a pointed sleeve.

Pigacia.

Pig-bed (pig'bed), *n.* The bed or series of moulds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace and cast into pigs.

Pig-boiling (pig'boil-ing), *n.* The decarbonization of pig-iron by contact with oxidized compounds of iron, whereby carbonic oxide is produced below the surface of the molten metal, and in escaping causes the appearance of ebullition or 'boiling.' Called also *Wet-puddling.*

Pigeon (pij'on), *n.* [Fr. *pigeon*, Walloon *piviun*, It. *piccione*, from L. *pipio, pipionis*, a chirping bird, from *pipio*, to peep, to chirp, an imitative verb; comp. E. *pipe, fife.*] 1. One of the birds that form the family Columbidæ, sub-order Columbacei, and belong to the genera Columba, Ectopistes, Turtur, &c.; a dove, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The pigeons are one of the most numerous, the most widely distributed, and in some respects the most interesting families of the feathered race. They may be considered as among the greatest consumers of the fruits of the earth. They are all almost exclusively vegetable feeders, and very voracious. Notwithstanding their numbers, their general distribution, and the proverbial kindness of their dispositions, only one species has been domesticated, the tame pigeon and all its beautiful varieties deriving their origin, it is believed, from the



Fan-tail Pigeon (*Columba livia*, var. *laticauda*).

rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). These varieties are distinguished by names expressive of their several most prominent characteristics, such as the *carrier-pigeon, fan-tail, powter, shaker, tumbler, cropper, runt*, &c. The Turkish pigeon is another variety. In their wild state pigeons live generally in flocks, and they pair for life. See PASSENGER-PIGEON, POWTER, and also COLUMBACEI. 2. A simpleton; a gull; a person swindled by gamblers: a slang term, opposed to *rook.*

Turkish or Mawmet Pigeon (*Columba livia*, var. *turcica*).

Hence, to *pluck a pigeon*, to strip a greenhorn of his money.—*Pigeon English*, a conglomeration of English and Portuguese words wrapped in a Chinese idiom, used by English and American residents in China in their intercourse with the native traders. The term has been conjectured to be for *business* English.

Pigeon (pij'on), *v.t.* To pluck; to fleece; to strip of money by the arts of gambling. [Slang.]

Pigeon-berry (pij'on-be-ri), *n.* The fruit of the pocan or Virginian poke (*Phytolacca decandra*), used as a remedy for some forms of chronic rheumatism.

Pigeon-breasted (pij-on-brest'ed), *a.* Having a breast like a pigeon, caused by the curvature of the vertebral column forwards.

Pigeon-express (pij'on-eks-pres), *n.* The conveyance of intelligence, or the intelligence conveyed, by means of a carrier-pigeon.

Pigeon-hearted (pij'on-härt-ed), *a.* Timid; easily frightened. 'Such *pigeon-hearted* people.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pigeon-hole (pij'on-hōl), *n.* 1. One of the holes in a dove-cot where the pigeons go in and out.—2. A little compartment or division in a case for papers.

Abbé Sieyès has whole nests of *pigeon-holes* full of constitutions already made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered. *Burke.*

3. *pl.* An old English game, in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.

Threepence I lost at ninepins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes.* *Brome.*

Pigeon-house (pij'on-hous), *n.* A dove-cot.

Pigeon-livered (pij'on-liv-ėrd), *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle; pigeon-hearted.

I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression better. *Shak.*

Pigeon-pea (pij'on-pē), *n.* See ANGOLA-PEA.

Pigeonry (pij'on-ri), *n.* A place for keeping pigeons; a dove-cot.

Pigeon-toed (pij'on-tōd), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

Pigeon-wood (pij'on-wụd), *n.* Same as *Zebra-wood.*

Pig-eyed (pig'īd), *a.* Having small sunken eyes; having eyes like those of swine.

Piggery (pig'ėr-i), *n.* A place with sties and other accompaniments allotted to pigs.

Piggesnie,† *n.* See PIGSNIE. *Chaucer.*

Piggin (pig'in), *n.* [Gael. *pigean*, Ir. *pigin*, an earthen pitcher.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle. 'Wooden *piggins.*' *Lamb.*

Piggish (pig'ish), *a.* Relating to or like pigs; swinish. *Quart. Rev.*

Pig-headed (pig'hed-ed), *a.* 1. Having a head like a pig; having a large, ill-shaped head. 2. Stupidly obstinate.

You should be some dull tradesman by your *pig-headed* sconce now. *B. Jonson.*

Pig-headedness (pig-hed'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being pig-headed, or of being obstinately stupid. *De Quincey.*

Pight† (pīt), *pret.* and *pp.* [From *pitch*, O.E. *picche*, a softened form of *pick, pike.*] 1. Pitched. 'Your vile abominable tents, thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.' *Shak.*—2. Fixed; determined.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it. *Shak.*

Pightle (pī'tl), *n.* Same as *Picle.*

Pig-iron (pig'ī-ėrn), *n.* Iron in pigs, as it comes from the blast-furnace. See PIG.

Pig-lead (pig'led), *n.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore. See PIG.

Pigmean (pig-mē'an), *a.* Same as *Pygmean.*

Pigment (pig'ment), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, from the stem of *pingo*, to paint.] 1. Paint; any substance used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colours to bodies.—2. In *physiol.* the colouring matter found in animal and plant bodies, such as the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and gives it its various colours.—3. Highly spiced wine sweetened with honey; piment. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pigmentary, Pigmental (pig'men-ta-ri, pig-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to pigments; furnished with pigments.

Pigmentation (pig-men-tā'shon), *n.* Coloration of tissues; coloration of hair and eyes.

Pigment-cell (pig'ment-sel), *n.* In *physiol.* a small cell containing colouring matter, as in the choroid coat of the eye, the skin of the toad, cuttle-fish, &c.

Pigmentous (pig-ment'us), *a.* Pigmentary *Dunglison.*

Pigmy (pig'mi), *n.* and *a.* See PYGMY.

Pignerate† (pig'nėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *pignero*, *pigneror*. See PIGNORATION.] 1. To pawn; to pledge; to mortgage.—2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker. *Blount.*

Pignon (pēn'yon), *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, from L. *pinus*, the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees.

Pignoration (pig-nėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *pignoratio*, *pigneratio*, a pledging, *pignero*, to pledge, from *pignus*, *pignoris* or *pigneris*, a pledge.] 1. The act of pledging or pawning. 2. In the *civil law*, the taking of cattle doing damage, as security, till satisfaction is made.

Pignorative (pig'nėr-āt-iv), *a.* Pledging; pawning. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

Pignus (pig'nus), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a pledge or security for a debt or demand.

Pignut (pig'nut), *n.* 1. The root of a plant, *Bunium flexuosum.* See EARTH-NUT.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts.* *Shak.*

2. A North American tree, the broom hickory (*Carya porcina*), and its fruit.

Pigotite (pig'ot-it), *n.* [After the Rev. Mr. *Pigot.*] A brownish-yellow mineral containing alumina and organic matter, found incrusting certain caves. It is formed by the decomposing organic matter of the vegetation above being conveyed in solution in water into the cracks and fissures of the cavern, where it comes in contact with the alumina of the rocks. It is found in granite caverns in Cornwall, and in serpentine caverns near Portsoy in Banffshire.

Pig-pen (pig'pen), *n.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

Pig-skin (pig'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery, binding, or other purposes.—2. A saddle.

He was my governor, and no better master ever sat in *pig-skin.* *Dickens.*

Pigsnie,† Pigsnye† (pigz'ni), *n.* [That is, *pig's eye*; *nye* is for *eye*, O.E. *ye*, as *negg* for *egg.*] 1. A word of endearment to a girl.

Miss, mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt have news of Dametas. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. The eye of a woman. *Hudibras.* Written also *Piggesnie.*

Pigsty (pig'stī), *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

Pigtail (pig'tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a pig.—2. A queue or cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.

Should we be so apt as we are now to compassionate the misfortunes, and to forgive the inconsistency of Charles I., if his pictures had portrayed him in a bob-wig and a *pig-tail?* *Lord Lytton.*

3. Tobacco twisted into a long rope or cord. 'The tobacco he usually cheweth called *pigtail.*' *Swift.*

Pigweed (pig'wēd), *n.* Same as *Goosefoot.*

Pigwiggin, Pigwidgin (pig'wig-in, pig'-wij-in), *n.* [*Pigwiggin* is the name of an elf in Drayton's 'Nymphidia;' but the origin of the name is doubtful; comp. W. *pigoden*, a field-mouse.] A fairy; hence, a colloquial term for anything very small. *Jeffrey.* Also used adjectively.

Pika (pī'ka), *n.* The calling-hare (Lagomys), an animal nearly allied to the hares, and forming the family Lagomydæ. It is found in Russia, Siberia, and North America, and is remarkable for the manner in which it stores up its winter provision, and also for its voice, the tone of which so much resembles that of a quail as to be often mistaken for it.

Pike (pīk), *n.* [Fr. *pique*, a pike; closely allied to *pick*, *peck*. See PICK.] 1. A military weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat steel head pointed. It was used among infantry soldiers from the reign of Edward IV. to that of George II., when it was superseded by the bayonet. See SPONTOON.—2. A central spike sometimes used in targets, to which it was affixed by means of a screw. *Shak.*—3.† A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork.

A rake to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* for to pike them up handsome to drie.
Tusser.

4. A large cock of hay. [Provincial English.] 5. A pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit; generally used along with some particular designation, as Langdale *Pikes*, High *Pike*. 'That tall *pike*.' *Wordsworth.* [North of England.]—6. In *turning*, a point or centre on which to fasten anything to be turned.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes.* *Jos. Moxon.*

7. A spike; the pointed end of anything.

It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster, anno 1463, . . . 'that no man weare shoes or boots having *pikes* passing two inches in length.' *Bryant.*

8. In *ich.* a fish of the genus Esox, belonging to the malacopterygious abdominal fishes, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water, and very voracious, but becomes palatable food. The common pike (*Esox lucius*) abounds in most of the lakes of Europe. 'The *pike*, the tyrant of the flood.' *Pope.*—*Sea pike*, a name given to the garfish. *Bony pike.* See LEPIDOSTEUS.

Common Pike (*Esox lucius*).

9. A contraction of *Turnpike;* a toll-bar. See TURNPIKE.

Pike (pīk), *v.t.* To pick; to make bare; to pilfer; to cull; to select. [Scotch.]

Pike,† *v.t.* [See PICK, PITCH, PIKE, *n.*] 1. To pitch.—2. To pick, as a hawk does his feathers.—3. To steal.—4. To peep. *Chaucer.*

Piked (pīkt), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; acuminated.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and *piked* more than a finger long. *Camden.*

Pike-devant (pīk-de-vant'), *n.* [O.E. *pike*, peak, Fr. *pique*, and *devant*, before.] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, so as to form a peak or pike below the chin. This fashion is seen in most of the portraits of Charles I.

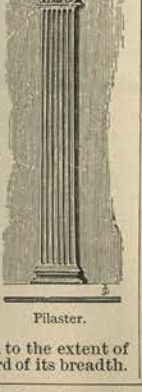
And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike-devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed that it shall stab Motto like a poynado. *Lyly.*

Pike-headed (pīk'hed-ed), *a.* Having a sharp-pointed head.

Pikelet, Pikelin (pīk'let, pīk'lin), *n.* A light cake or muffin.

He crumpled up his broad face like a half-toasted *pikelet.* *Anna Seward.*

Pikeman (pīk'man), *n.* 1. A soldier armed with a pike.—2. A miner working with a pike or crowbar. *Disraeli.*—3. Turnpikeman. 'The cheery toot of the guard's horn, to warn some drowsy *pikeman* or the ostler at the next change.' *T. Hughes.*



Pilaster.

Pikerel,† *n.* A young pike. *Chaucer.*

Pike-staff (pīk'staf), *n.* 1. The staff or shaft of a pike.—2. A long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather. 'As plain as a *pike-staff.*' *Tatler.*

Pilage† (pīl'āj), *n.* Same as *Pelage. Bacon.*

Pilaster (pi-las'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, from L. *pila*, a pile, whence *pillar.*] A debased pillar; a square pillar projecting from a pier, or from a wall, to the extent of from one-quarter to one-third of its breadth. Pilasters originated in the Grecian antæ. In Roman architecture they were sometimes tapered like columns, and finished with capitals modelled after the order with which they were used.

Pilastered (pi-las'tėrd), *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

Pilau, Pilaw (pi'lą), *n.* A pillau. 'Curries, *pilaws*, and pipes.' *Thackeray.* See PILLAU.

Pilch (pilch), *n.* [A. Sax. *pylca*, *pylece*, a furred garment, from L.L. *pellicea.* See PELISSE.] 1.† A coat or cloak of skins or fur. *Planché.*

I'll beat five pounds out of his leather *pilch.* *Dekker.*

2. A flannel cloth for an infant.

Pilchard (pil'shard), *n.* [Probably a Cornish

Pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*).

word; comp. Ir. *pilseir*, a pilchard; W. *pilcod*, a minnow.] A fish of the family Clupeidæ (*Clupea pilchardus*, or *Alausa pilchardus*), resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter, the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England about the middle of July in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. 'Fools are as like husbands as *pilchards* are to herrings.' *Shak.*

Pilche,† *n.* [See PILCH.] A garment of skins, usually furred; a pilch. *Chaucer.*

Pilcher† (pilch'ėr), *n.* 1. A pilch. *Hanmer.* 2. A pilchard. *Milton.*—3. A scabbard.

Will you pluck your sword out of this *pilcher* by the ears. *Shak.*

Pilcrow† (pil'krō), *n.* [A somewhat remarkable corruption of *paragraph.*] In *printing*, a paragraph mark, thus ¶.

Pile (pīl), *n.* [Partly from Fr. *pile*, a heap, a pier, a pyramid, a voltaic pile, from L. *pila*, a pier or mole of stone, a pillar; partly also from A. Sax. *pīl*, a stake, L. *pilum*, javelin.] 1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in an elevated form; as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of bricks; a *pile* of wood or timber; a *pile* of ruins.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion. *Shak.*

—*To make one's pile*, to make one's fortune. [American.]—2. A regularly formed mass, as a heap of shot or shell piled up by horizontal courses in a pyramidal, wedge-like, or other forms; a collection of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. Ezek. xxiv. 9.

3. In *iron-working*, same as *Faggot*, 2.—4. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice; a noble *pile;* a venerable *pile.*

The Goree, a vast *pile* of warehouses close to one of the docks, was burned to the ground. *De Quincey.*

5. In *elect.* a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity. (See VOLTAIC and GALVANISM.) The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *battery*, for any form of apparatus designed to produce a current of dynamic electricity. (See GALVANIC.) The word is also applied to an apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature. See THERMO-PILE.—6. In *arch.* and *engin.* piles are beams, generally of timber, pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. For permanent works piles are driven in loose or uncertain strata in rows, leaving a space a few feet in width between them, and upon the heads of the piles the foundations of the superstructure are erected. In temporary constructions they are driven close together in single or double rows, so as to inclose a space of water and form a coffer-dam, from which the water is subsequently pumped out, and thus a dry space is obtained for laying the foundation of piers, &c., in bridges and other similar works. Iron piles are used for wharf walls and other

purposes; they are hollow or tubular within, and are cast in various forms.

The foundation of the church of Haarlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are. *Locke.*

—*Pneumatic pile*, one driven by atmospheric pressure when the air is exhausted from within it.—*Screw pile*, one with a screw at the lower end, and sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See SHEET-PILE.—7. In *her.* one of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and if charged, two-thirds. —*Per pile*, a term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

Pile (pīl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *piled;* ppr. *piling.* 1. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; to heap up; as, to *pile* wood or stones. 'Or *pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock.' *Shak.*—2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to *pile* quotations or comments.

Life *piled* on life
Were all too little. *Tennyson.*

3. To drive piles into; to furnish, strengthen, or support with piles.—*To pile arms*, in military tactics, to place three muskets in such a relative position that the butts shall remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles be close together in an oblique direction.—*To pile barley*, to break off the awns of threshed barley.

Pile (pīl), *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] One side of a coin; originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms, or reverse, side of a coin is called the *pile*, as distinguished from the obverse, which formerly bore a *cross* in the place of the head. Hence the game of *cross and pile*. See under CROSS.

Pile† (pīl), *n.* [D. *pijl*, Dan. *pil*, *piil*, Sw. *pil*, G. *pfeil*, an arrow, from L. *pilum*, a javelin.] The head of an arrow; an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow; a small javelin.

When, on his haire-plumed helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there stucke the steele *pile*, making way
Quite through his skull. *Chapman.*

Pile (pīl), *n.* [O.Fr. *peil*, from L. *pilus*, hair.] 1.† A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, and the like.—2. The nap, the fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth; also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals. 'Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy *pile*.' *Cowper.*

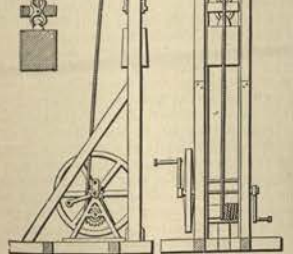
Pileate, Pileated (pĭ'lē-āt, pĭ'lē-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *pileus*, a cap.] 1. Having the form of a cap or cover for the head. 'A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds.' *Woodward.*—2. In *bot.* having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

Pile-cap (pīl'kap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.* a beam connecting the heads of piles.

Pile-carpet (pīl-kär'pet), *n.* A carpet in which the looped weft is cut so as to form a pile or downy surface.

Pile-clamp (pīl'klamp), *n.* In *surg.* an instrument for removing hemorrhoids.

Pile-driver (pīl'drīv-ėr), *n.* 1. A workman



Pile-driver.

whose occupation is to drive piles.—2. A machine or contrivance worked by steam for driving in piles. A common form shown in the cut consists of a large ram or block of iron, which slides between two guide-posts. Being drawn up to the top, and then let fall from a considerable height, it comes down on the head of the pile with a violent blow. It may be worked by men or horses, or a steam-engine. The most improved pile-driver is one in which the iron block is raised by means of a steam-hoist and automatically detached on reaching the top.

Pile-dwelling (pīl'dwel-ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles; a lake or lacustrine dwelling. See under LACUSTRINE.

Pile-engine (pīl'en-jin), *n.* An engine for driving down piles. See PILE-DRIVER.

Pile-hoop (pīl'hōp), *n.* An iron band put round the head of a timber pile to prevent splitting.

Pileiform (pī'li-form), *a.* [L. *pileus*, a cap, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cap; pileated.

Pilement† (pīl'ment), *n.* An accumulation. *Bp. Hall.*

Pilentum (pī-len'tum), *n.* [L.] An easy kind of chariot used by the Roman ladies at games and religious processions.

Pileopsis (pī-lē-op'sis), *n.* [L. *pileus*, a cap, and Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of molluscs, the shell of which is irregular, conical, with the apex more or less inclined, or

Pileopsis ungarica (Foolscap Limpet).

spiral, and directed backwards. The cavity is deep, offering an impression in form of a horse-shoe, open anteriorly. The *P. ungarica*, or foolscap limpet, is abundant on our own coasts.

Pileorhiza (pī'lē-ō-rī''za), *n.* [L. *pileus*, a cap, and Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* a cap or hood found at the end of some roots, and distinct from the spongiole.

Pileous (pī'lē-us), *a.* [From L. *pilus*, hair.] Pertaining to the hair; covered by or consisting of hair; pilose.

Pile-plank (pīl'plangk), *n.* One of a number of planks, about 9 inches broad and from 2 to 4 inches thick, sharpened at their lower end, and driven with their edges close together into the ground in hydraulic works, as to make a coffer-dam.

Piler (pīl'ėr), *n.* One who piles or forms a heap.

Piler,† *n.* [Fr. *pilier.*] A pillar; a column. *Chaucer.*

Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [L. *pila*, a ball.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum, and upon the verge of the anus, and frequently caused by costiveness and irregularity of alvine evacuations. The veins of the part affected become turgid and varicose, often forming bleeding or ulcerated enlargements and tumours; hemorrhoids.

Pile-shoe (pīl'shō), *n.* The iron point of a pile.

Pile-tower† (pīl'tou-ėr), *n.* Same as *Peel-tower.*

Piletus (pī-lē'tus), *n.* [From L. *pilum*, a javelin.] An arrow used in the middle ages, having a knob upon the shaft, near the head, to prevent its penetrating too deeply.

Pileus (pī'lē-us), *n.* [L., from *pilus*, a hair.] 1. Among the Romans, a skull-cap of felt; a hat.—2. In *bot.* the cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

Pile-warp (pīl'wąrp), *n.* See NAP-WARP.

Pilework (pīl'wėrk), *n.* A term applied to lacustrine dwellings. 'The age of the Swiss *pileworks*.' *Sir J. Lubbock.*

Pile-worm (pīl'wėrm), *n.* A worm found in piles or imbedded stakes.

Pileworn (pīl'wōrn), *a.* Having the pile or nap worn off; threadbare. 'Your *pileworn* coat.' *Massinger.*

Pilewort (pīl'wėrt), *n.* A British plant, *Ficaria verna*. See FICARIA.

Pilfer (pil'fėr), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *pelfrer*, to plunder, *pelfre*, goods, spoil, booty; comp. *pelf*, *pelfrey* (which see).] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft. 'A *pilfering* hand.' *Dryden.*

Pilfer (pil'fėr), *v.t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon.*

Pilferer (pil'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who pilfers or practises petty theft.

To glory some advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame.
Young.

Pilferingly (pil'fėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

Pilfery (pil'fėr-i), *n.* The act of pilfering; petty theft. 'A piece of *pilfery*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pilgarlick† (pil'gär-lik), *n.* [According to Wedgwood, 'one who *peels garlick* for others to eat; one who is made to endure hardships while others are enjoying themselves.' According to a writer in *Notes and Queries* garlic was a specific for leprosy, and as the lepers had to *pil* or *peel* their own *garlic*, the word *pilgarlick* became a synonym for a leper. As leprosy denudes the head of hair, it is easy to see how a leper would come to be called a *pilled garlic*, and hence how the word came to have its two senses, first of a bald, and then of a shunned person.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch.

Pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* [Direct from the L. G. or Scand.; D. *pelgrim*, Dan. *pilegrim*, Sw. *pelegrim*, Icel. *pílagrímr*, same word as Fr. *pelerin*, It. *pellegrino*, all from L. *peregrinus*, a wanderer, a traveller in foreign parts, a foreigner—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.] 1. A wanderer; a traveller; particularly, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.

2. In *Scrip.* one who has only a temporary residence on earth; one who lives in the world, but is not of the world. Heb. xi. 13.

Pilgrim (pil'grim), *a.* Relating to pilgrims; travelling.

Till morning fair
Came forth, with *pilgrim* steps, in amice gray.
Milton.

Pilgrim (pil'grim), *v.i.* To wander or ramble. [Rare.]

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down everywhere, feeding upon all sorts of plants. *Grew.*

A Temple and Seminary and Prophetic Mount, whereto all kindreds of the Earth will *pilgrim*. *Carlyle.*

Pilgrimage (pil'grim-āj), *n.* 1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable for a devotional purpose.

Mowbray and myself are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shak.*

2. In *Scrip.* the journey of human life. Gen. xlvii. 9.—3. A time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shak.*

Pilgrimize (pil'grim-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pilgrimized;* ppr. *pilgrimizing.* To wander about as a pilgrim. *B. Jonson.*

Pili (pī'lī), *n. pl.* [L. *pilus*, a hair.] In *bot.* fine slender bodies, like hair, covering some plants.

Pilidium (pī-lid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Pilidia** (pī-lid'-i-a). [L. *pileus* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* the orbicular hemispherical shield of lichens, the outside of which changes to powder, as in Calycium.

Pilidia of Lichen.

Piliferous (pī-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf.

Piliform (pī'li-form), *a.* [L. *pilus*, a hair, and *forma*, shape.] Formed like or resembling down or hairs.

Piligerous (pī-lij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing hair; covered with hair.

Piling-iron (pīl'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

Pill (pil), *n.* [An abbrev. of L. *pilula*, a dim. of *pila*, a ball.] 1. A little ball or small round mass of some medicinal substance or substances to be swallowed whole.—2. Some-

thing unpleasant that has to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted.

Pill (pil), *v.t.* To dose with pills; to form into pills.

Pill† (pil), *v.t.* [Fr. *piller*, to pillage, from L. *pilo*, to plunder. See PEEL.] 1. To rob; to plunder. See PEEL.

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes. *Shak.*

2. To peel; to strip bare.

Commons are always bare, *pilled*, and shorn, as the sheep that feed upon them. *South.*

Pill† (pil), *v.i.* 1. To be peeled; to come off in flakes.—2. To rob. See PEEL.

Pillaffe (pil'af), *n.* Same as *Pillau*.

Pillage (pil'āj), *n.* [Fr. *pillage*, from *piller*, to rob. See PILL, *v.t.*] 1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war. 'Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home.' *Shak.*—2. The act of plundering. '*Pillage* and robbery.' *Shak.* SYN. Plunder, rapine, spoil, depredation.

Pillage (pil'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pillaged*; ppr. *pillaging*. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy. It differs from *stealing*, as it implies open violence, and from *robbery*, which may be committed by one individual on another, whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers.

Pillager (pil'āj-ėr), *n.* One that pillages or plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

Jove's seed, the *pillager*,
Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

Pillar (pil'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *pilier*, a pillar, from L. *pila*, a column. See PILE.] 1. A column; a columnar mass; by architects often distinguished from *column*, inasmuch as its section may be of any shape, and the whole mass not subject to the rules of classic architecture. A pillar may be used as a support or for ornament, or as a monument or memorial.

And Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave.
Gen. xxxv. 20.

2. A supporter; one who sustains or upholds.

With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A *pillar* of state. *Milton.*

3. Something resembling a pillar in appearance.

And the Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire to give them light. Ex. xiii. 21.

4. A portable ornamental column formerly carried before a cardinal as emblematic of his support to the church.—5. In the *manege*, the centre of the volta, ring, or manege ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.—6. In *conch.* same as *Columella*.—*Pillar saint*. See STYLITE.

Pillar-box (pil'lėr-boks), *n.* A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar for letters that are to be sent by post.

Pillar-dollar (pil'lėr-dol-lėr), *n.* A Spanish silver coin having two columns supporting the royal arms on the obverse. *Simmonds.*

Pillared (pil'lėrd), *a.* 1. Having pillars; supported by pillars.—2. Having the form of a pillar. 'The *pillar'd* flame.' *Thomson.*

Pillaret (pil'ėr-et), *n.* A little pillar. 'A cross floor . . . supported with *pillarets*.' *Fuller.*

Pillarist (pil'lėr-ist), *n.* A stylite (which see).

Pillau, Pillaw (pil-la'), *n.* [Per. and Turk.] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat. Spelled also *Pilau, Pilaw, Pillaffe*.

Pill-beetle (pil'bē-tl), *n.* See BYRRHIDÆ.

Pill-box (pil'boks), *n.* A box for holding pills.

Pille,† *v.t.* See PILL. *Chaucer.*

Pilled,† *pp.* Bald. *Chaucer.*

Pilled-garlic† (pild'gär-lik), *n.* Same as *Pilgarlic*.

Piller† (pil'ėr), *n.* One that pills or plunders.

Pillery† (pil'ėr-i), *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*,
Their catalogue of accusations fill. *Daniel.*

Pillez (pil'lēz), *n.* The name given in Cornwall to a species of naked barley raised there.

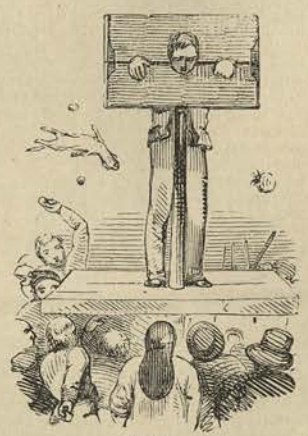
Pillion (pil'li-on), *n.* [Probably directly from the Celtic; comp. W. *pilyn*, Ir. *pillin*, Gael. *pillean*, Manx *pollan*, a pillion, a packsaddle, the root being probably that of L. *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth). Comp. *pillow*.] 1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.

Why can't you ride your hobby-horse without desiring to place me on a *pillion* behind you?
Sheridan.

2. A pad; a low saddle.—3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.—4. The head-dress of a priest.—5. In *mineral.* the tin that remains in the slags after it is first melted.

Pillorize (pil'lor-īz), *v.t.* To set in a pillory. *Wood.*

Pillory (pil'lo-ri), *n.* [Fr. *pilori*, a pillory, Pr. *espillori*, L.L. *pilorium*, *spilorium*, a pillory; origin uncertain. Wedgwood derives it from L. *specularium*, from *specula*, a look-out, a high place for observation, connecting it with Cat. *espillera*, a loophole, a peep-hole; from L. *speculum*, a looking-glass.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, by way of punishment. In this manner persons were formerly exposed to public view, and generally to public insult. It was a common punishment in Britain appointed for forestallers, users of deceitful weights, those guilty of perjury, forgery, libel, seditious writings, &c. It was abolished in 1837.



Pillory.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post, are very near akin. *Watts.*

Pillory (pil'lo-ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pilloried*; ppr. *pillorying*. 1. To punish with the pillory. 'Hungering for Puritans to *pillory*.' *Macaulay.* Hence—2. *Fig.* to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like. 'Franchises . . . which have sometimes been *pilloried* with scoffing or irregular names.' *Gladstone.*

Pillour,† *n.* [Fr. *pilleur*, robber.] A plunderer. *Chaucer.*

Pillow (pil'lō), *n.* [O.E. *pilwe*, *pulwe*, A. Sax. *pyle*; probably like D. *peluwe*, a pillow, from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] 1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing, filled with feathers, down, or other soft material.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down *pillow* hard. *Shak.*

2. *Naut.* the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.—3. A brass bearing for the journal of a shaft, carried by a plumber-block.—4. A kind of plain fustian.—*The pillow of a plough* is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

Pillow (pil'lō), *v.t.* To rest or lay on for support.

They lay down to rest, with their corselets braced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pillow-bear, Pillow-bier (pil'lō-bēr), *n.* Same as *Pillow-case*. 'His wrought night-cap and lawn *pillow-bear*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Pillow-block (pil'lō-blok), *n.* Same as *Plumber-block* (which see).

Pillow-case (pil'lō-kās), *n.* The movable sack or case which is drawn over a pillow.

When you put a clean *pillow-case* on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

Pillowed (pil'lōd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Provided with a pillow or pillows.—2. In *arch.* a term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also *Pulvinated*.

Pillow-lace (pil'lō-lās), *n.* Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion.

Pillow-slip (pil'lō-slip), *n.* An outer covering or case of linen or calico for a pillow.

Pillowy (pil'lō-i), *a.* Like a pillow; soft. 'The *pillowy* silkiness.' *Keats.*

Pill-pate† (pil'pāt), *n.* A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk.

Pill-tile (pil'til), *n.* A corrugated metal plate used by druggists for rolling pills on so as to divide them accurately. The roller has semicircular corrugations corresponding to those of the plate.

Pillworm (pil'wėrm), *n.* The popular name of the millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.

Pillwort (pil'wėrt), *n.* An evergreen, trailing cryptogamic plant of the genus Pilularia. Called also *Pepper-grass*. See PILULARIA.

Pilniewinks (pil'ni-wingks), *n.* See PINNYWINKLES.

Pilose (pī'lōs), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs; hairy.

The heat-retaining property of the *pilose* covering is mainly due to the amount of air it is able to retain. *Owen.*

Pilosity (pī-los'i-ti), *n.* Hairiness. *Bacon.*

Pilot (pī'lot), *n.* [Perhaps from O.D. *pijloot*, a pilot, said to be from *peilen*, to sound the depth, and *loot*, the sounding-lead; but the word seems rather to be a Romance word: Fr. *pilote*, Sp. and Pg. *piloto*, It. *piloto*, *pilota*, the origin of which is not clear.] 1. One of a ship's crew or company having the charge of the helm and the ship's route; a steersman. 'To take the *pilot's* rudder in his hand.' *Dryden.*

His bark is stoutly timber'd and his *pilot*
Of very expert and approved allowance. *Shak.*

2. Now more usually, a person qualified and appointed by proper authority to conduct ships into and out of particular harbours, or along certain coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of water and distance. The pilot has the charge of the vessel while in *pilot's water*, and the captain or master neglects or opposes the pilot's advice on his own responsibility. Pilots are established in various parts of the country by ancient charters of incorporation, or by particular statute.—3. A guide; a director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of any affair requiring skill and vigilance.—4. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. [United States.]—*Pilot's fairway*, any channel in which a pilot must be employed.—*Pilot's water*, any part of the sea or of a river in which the services of a pilot must be obtained.

Pilot (pī'lot), *v.t.* 1. To act as pilot of; to direct the course of, as of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.—2. To guide through dangers or difficulties.

Where the people are well-educated, the art of *piloting* a state is best learned from the writings of Plato. *Berkeley.*

Pilotage (pī'lot-āj), *n.* 1. The remuneration made or allowed to a pilot or one who directs the course of a ship.—2.† The knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels. 'Lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world.' *Raleigh.*—3. The guidance of a pilot or of one who directs another.

Under his *pilotage* they anchored on the first of November close to the Isthmus of Darien. *Macaulay.*

Used adjectively in such phrases as—*pilotage authority*, a body of men appointed by the Board of Trade in certain ports for testing the qualifications of applicants for pilots' licenses, for granting or suspending such licenses, &c.; *pilotage district*, the jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

Pilot-balloon (pī'lot-bal-lōn'), *n.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind.

Pilot-bird (pī'lot-bėrd), *n.* A kind of bird found in the Caribbee Islands; so called because its presence out at sea indicates to seamen their approach to these islands. *Crabb.*

Pilot-boat (pī'lot-bōt), *n.* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore.

Pilot-bread (pī'lot-bred), *n.* Same as *Ship-biscuit*. *Simmonds.*

Pilot-cloth (pī'lot-kloth), *n.* A coarse stout kind of cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots.

Pilot-cutter (pī'lot-kut-ėr), *n.* A sharp-built strong cutter or sea-boat used by pilots.

Pilot-engine (pī'lot-en-jin), *n.* In *railways*, a locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way, especially where repairs have been going on, or as a precursor to a train conveying great personages.

Pilot-fish (pī'lot-fish), *n.* A fish of the family Scomberidæ and genus Naucrates (*N.*

Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*).

ductor), called also *Rudder-fish:* so named because it frequently accompanies ships. It is almost a foot long, and much resembles the mackerel, and is supposed to have been the *pompilius* of the ancients, a fish which is said to have pointed out the desired course to navigators, accompanied them throughout their voyage, and left them when they reached the wished-for land. It was therefore considered sacred. Besides the habit of attending ships at sea for weeks, and even months, the pilot-fish also accompanies large sharks; hence it has been supposed to guide that voracious fish to its food. The true reason, however, seems to be that it picks up portions of food unworthy of the shark's notice.

Pilotism, Pilotry (pī'lot-ism, pī'lot-ri), *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting.

Pilot-jack (pī'lot-jak), *n.* A union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

Pilot-jacket (pī'lot-jak-et), *n.* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen. See PEA-JACKET.

Pilot-star (pī'lot-stär), *n.* A guiding-star. 'Enid, the *pilot-star* of my lone life.' *Tennyson.*

Pilous (pīl'us), *a.* [L. *pilosus.* See PILOSE.] 1. Hairy; abounding with hair. *Dr. Robinson.*—2. Consisting of hair.

Pilser† (pil'sėr), *n.* A moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

Pilula (pil'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Pilulæ** (pil'ū-lē). [Dim. of L. *pila*, a ball.] In *phar.* a pill.

Pilular (pil'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to pills; as, a *pilular* mass; a *pilular* form.

Pilularia (pil-ū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *pilula*, a pill, from the shape of the heads containing the reproductive organs.] A genus of creeping plants belonging to the nat. order Marsileaceæ. *P. globulifera*, or creeping pillwort, is a British species found on the margins of lakes and pools, and in places that are partially overflowed. It has a slender creeping root-stock, and bright green grass-like leaves, at the base of which are the round brown fan-celled capsules.

Pilumnus (pī-lum'nus), *n.* [L. *pilus*, a hair.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, so called from the carapace being covered with hairs.—2. Bonaparte's name for the North American genus of woodpeckers, Sphyrapicus.

Pilwe,† *n.* A pillow. *Chaucer.*

Pilwe-bere,† *n.* The covering of a pillow; a pillow-bear; a pillow-case. *Chaucer.*

Pimaric (pi-mar'ik), *a.* A term applied to an acid resin occurring in the turpentine of the maritime pine.

Pimelic (pi-mel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pimelē*, fat.] Obtained from a fatty substance.—*Pimelic acid* ($C_7H_{12}O_4$), an acid which results from the action of nitric acid on oleic acid.

Pimelite (pim'el-īt), *n.* [Gr. *pimelē*, fat, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender, and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be coloured by nickel. It is a variety of steatite.

Pimelodus (pī-mel-ō'dus), *n.* [Gr. *pimelē*, fat, and *eidos*, likeness.] A genus of mala-

Pimelodus cyclopum.

copterygian abdominal fishes, separated from the genus Silurus of Linnæus. The species are numerous, and are found chiefly in South America, the Nile, and some of the eastern rivers. One species (*P. cyclopum*), 6 inches long, is sometimes ejected in thousands from the crater or the apertures on the sides of volcanoes. They are supposed to abound in subterranean lakes.

Piment† (pi'ment), *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.

Pimenta (pī-men'ta), *n.* Same as *Pimento.*

Pimento (pī-men'tō), *n.* [Sp. *pimienta, pimiento*, It. *pimento*, from L. *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants, anything spicy.] Allspice, the berry of *Eugenia Pimenta* (*Pimenta officinalis*), a tree, native of the West Indies, but cultivated almost exclusively in Jamaica, thence called *Jamaica Pepper.* The unripe berries, which are about the size of a pea, are dried in the sun. The shell incloses two seeds, which are roundish, dark brown, having a weak aromatic taste. The berries have an aromatic taste and smell, considered to resemble a mixture of those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, whence the name *allspice.* As an aromatic stimulant pimento stands intermediate between pepper and cloves, and is useful in dyspepsia depending upon atony of the stomach, and in diarrhœa dependent upon a similar cause. Pimento yields by distillation an oil resembling oil of cloves.

Pimento.

Pimgenet† (pim'je-net), *n.* A pimple on the face. *Nares.*

Pimp (pimp), *n.* [Origin unknown. Perhaps a nasalized form of *pipe* (Pr. *pimpa*, a pipe), lit. to whistle for females like a call-bird.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

Pimp (pimp), *v.i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

But he's possest with a thousand imps,
To work whose ends his madness *pimps. Swift.*

Pimpernel (pim'pėr-nel), *n.* [Fr. *pimprenelle.* See PIMPINELLA.] The name of *Anagallis arvensis*, a little red-flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields; nat. order Primulaceæ. It is often called the *Shepherd's* or *Poor Man's Hour-glass*, as it opens its flowers every morning about seven in these latitudes, and closes them about two; but when rain falls, or the air is charged with moisture, the flowers do not open at all. The water pimpernel is *Veronica Anagallis;* the yellow pimpernel, *Lysimachia nemorum.*

Pimpinella (pim-pī-nel'la), *n.* [It. *pimpinella*, Catal. *pampinella*, L. *pampinus*, a vine-shoot.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ, which inhabit the meadows and mountains of Europe principally. The most important species is the *P. anisum*, or anise plant, which yields the anise of the shops. (See ANISE.) The British species are known by the name of *Burnet-saxifrage.*

Pimping (pimp'ing), *a.* [Comp. G. *pimpelig, pimpelnd*, sickly, weak, little.] Little; petty. 'He had no paltry arts, no *pimping* ways.' *Crabbe.* [Rare.]

Pimple (pim'pl), *n.* [Possibly a nasalized form of A. Sax. *pipel*, a pimple, which again may be derived from L. *papula*, a pimple; but comp. also W. *pwmp, pwmpl*, a knob, a round mass.] A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation.

Pimpled (pim'pld), *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples. *Johnson.*

Pimplike (pimp'lik), *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

Pimply (pim'pli), *a.* Full of pimples; spotted.

Pimpship (pimp'ship), *n.* The office, occupation, or person of a pimp.

Pin (pin), *n.* [D. *pin, pen*, L. G. *pinn, pinne*, Dan. *pind*, Sw. and G. *pinne*, W. *pin*, a pin, a peg, &c., from L. *penna* or *pinna*, a feather, a pen, also a pinnacle.] 1. A piece of metal, wood, or the like, frequently pointed, and used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains they made all fast. *Milton.*

2. A small piece of wire, generally brass, pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, attaching papers, and the like. Pins were formerly made by hand labour, and went through some fourteen different processes before they were fit for the market; but several beautiful inventions have been employed to make them entirely or in a great measure by machinery, for the most part automatic. The heads, formerly made of a separate piece of spirally twisted wire, smaller than the pin, are now formed in a die from the body of the pin itself.—3. Often used typically for a thing of very small value; a trifle.

I do not set my life at a *pin's* fee. *Shak.*

4. That which resembles a pin in shape or use; as, (*a*) a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings. (*b*) A 'pinch-pin. (*c*) A cylindrical roller made of wood; a rolling-pin. (*d*) In *mach.* a short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal.—5. The centre of a target; a central part. 'The very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft.' *Shak.* 6. One of a row of pegs let into a drinking vessel to regulate the quantity which each person was to drink.

He (was) accounted the man who could nick the *pin*, drinking even unto it, whereas to go above it or beneath it was a forfeiture. *Fuller.*

7. [From the preceding meaning, or from that of the peg of a musical instrument.] Mood; humour; disposition; frame of mind. 'The calender right glad to find his friend in merry *pin.*' *Cowper.*—8. An obscurity of vision dependent upon a speck in the cornea; the speck itself. Called also *Pin and Web.* 'All eyes blind with the *pin and web.*' *Shak.*—9. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.—10. The leg; as, to knock one off his *pins.* [Slang.]

Pin (pin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pinned;* ppr. *pinning.* [From the noun.] 1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to *pin* the clothes; to *pin* boards or timbers.

Not Cynthia, when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope.*

2. To fasten; to make fast; to join and fasten together.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To seize; to clutch; to hold fast. [Colloq.]

Haven't I come into court twenty afternoons for no other purpose than to see you *pin* the chancellor like a bull-dog. *Dickens.*

4. To steal. [Slang.]

Pin (pin), *v.t.* 1. To inclose; to confine; to pen or pound. *Crabbe.*—2. To aim at or strike with a stone. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.] [This sense probably arises from pinning one with a javelin.]

Pin (pin), *n.* In China, a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor or any of his deputies.

Pinaceæ (pī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A name given by Lindley to the Coniferæ.

Pina-cloth (pī'na-kloth), *n.* [Sp. *piña*, the pine-apple.] A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. It is generally tinged with yellow, and beautifully embroidered by the needle. It is made into shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and the like.

Pinacotheca (pin'a-ko-thē''ka), *n.* [Gr. *pinax, pinakos*, a picture, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A picture-gallery.

Pinafore (pin'a-fōr), *n.* A sort of garment or apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron.

Pinang (pi-nang'), *n.* The betel-nut (*Areca Catechu*).

Pinaster (pī-nas'tėr), *n.* [L., from *pinus*, pine.] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe (*Pinus Pinaster*).

Pinax† (pī'naks), *n.* [Gr.] A tablet; a list; a register; hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

Consider whereabout thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pinbouke† (pin'bouk), *n.* A kind of bucket.

In pails, kits, dishes, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Drayton.

Pinbuttock (pin'but-ok), *n.* A sharp angular buttock. *Shak.*

Pincase (pin'kās), *n.* A case for holding pins.

Pincers (pin'sėrz), *n. pl.* [From *pinch*, Fr. *pincer*, whence *pince*, pincers.] 1. A well-known instrument by which anything is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation.—2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison.*

Sometimes called *Pinchers.*

Pinch (pinsh), *v.t.* [Fr. *pincer*, to pinch; It. *pizzare*, to pinch, Sp. *pizcar*, also *pinchar* (the latter to prick), according to Diez from the German, with nazal inserted; Bav. *pfitzen*, O.D. *pitsen*, to pinch.] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies; to nip.—2. To straiten; to distress; to afflict; to pain; as, hunger *pinches* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food.

Want of room upon the earth, *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remediless war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. To injure or nip with frost.

The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks
And *pinch'd* the lily-tincture of her face. *Shak.*

4. To press hard; to try thoroughly.

This is the way to *pinch* the question. *Collier.*

5. To press upon and seize; to gripe and bite: said of an animal.

A hound, a freckled hind
In full course hunted; on the foreskirts yet
He *pinched* and pulled her down. *Chapman.*

6. To lift between the finger and thumb.

Not one to flirt a venom at her eye
Or *pinch* a murderous dust into her drink.
Tennyson.

Pinch (pinsh), *v.i.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling.

But thou
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
Seest where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail.
Dryden.

2. To spare; to be straitened; to be niggardly.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
Starve, steal, and pilfer to enrich an heir.
Franklin.

—*To know* or *feel where the shoe pinches*, to know or have practical and personal experience as to where the chief point of difficulty or cause of trouble in any matter lies.

Pinch (pinsh), *n.* 1. A close compression with the ends of the fingers or something else; a nip.—2. A gripe; a pang.

There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More sharp than this is. *Shak.*

3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; straits; difficulty. 'Necessity's sharp *pinch.*' *Shak.*—4. A strong iron lever; a crowbar.

'*Pinches* or forehammers will never pick upon't, said Hugh, the blacksmith. *Scott.*

5. As much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff. —*On* or *at a pinch*, on an emergency.

A good sure friend is a better help *at a pinch*, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

Pinchbeck (pinsh'bek), *n.* [From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker of the 18th century.] An alloy of copper and zinc, consisting of 80 parts of the former metal to 20 parts of the latter. It is a composition somewhat like gold in colour, and was formerly much used for cheap jewelry. Hence when used adjectively it has frequently the meaning of sham; not genuine; brummagem.

Pinched (pinsht), *p.* and *a.* Petty; contemptible. *Shak.*

Pincher (pinsh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which pinches.—2. Among *quarrymen*, &c., a person using a *pinch*, in contradistinction to those otherwise engaged in moving a stone, &c.

Pinchers (pinsh'ėrz), *n. pl.* See PINCERS.

Pinchfist (pinch'fist), *n.* A miser; a niggard.

Pinch-gut (pinsh'gut), *n.* A miserly person.

Pinchingly (pinsh'ing-li), *adv.* In a pinching way.

Pinch-penny (pinsh'pen-ni), *n.* A niggard.

He hath to his father a certain felow, greedy of money, a wretched felowe in his house, and a very *pinch-penny*, as drie as a kexe. *Udall.*

Pinch-spotted (pinsh'spot-ed), *a.* Discoloured from having been pinched, as the skin. *Shak.*

Pinc-pinc (pingk'pingk), *n.* [From its cry.] One of the African warblers (*Drymoica textrix*), which is remarkable for building a beautiful nest, something like that of the long-tailed titmouse, with a supplementary nest outside for the use of the male.

Pin-cushion (pin'kụsh-on), *n.* A small cushion or pad stuffed with some soft material, in which pins are stuck for safety and preservation.

Pinda (pin'dä), *n.* In India, a cake of rice and sweetmeats offered to expiate the sins of ancestors.

Pindal, Pindar (pin'dal, pin'där), *n.* American and West Indian names for the groundnut (*Arachis hypogœa*).

Pindar† (pin'dėr). Same as *Pinner*, 1. *Drayton.*

Pindaree (pin-dä'rē), *n.* [Hind., *pindāri*, a freebooter.] In India a member of a horde of mounted robbers who used to infest the possessions of the East India Company. They were dispersed in 1817 by the Marquis of Hastings.

Pindaric (pin-dar'ik), *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar. 'My *Pindaric* ode.' *Southey.*

Pindaric (pin-dar'ik), *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian lyric poet; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

Pindarical (pin-dar'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Pindaric. Cowley.*

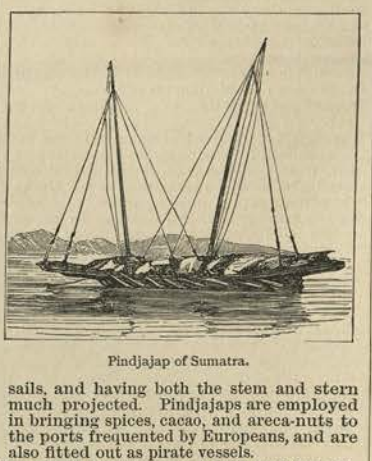
Pindarism (pin'dar-izm), *n.* An imitation of Pindar.

Pindarism prevailed about half a century, but, at last, died gradually away, and other imitations supply its place. *Johnson.*

Pindarist (pin'dar-ist), *n.* An imitator of Pindar. *Johnson.*

Pinder† (pin'dėr), *n.* One who impounds; a pounder.

Pindjajap (pind'ja-jap), *n.* A boat of Sumatra and the Malay Archipelago, with one to three masts, generally two, carrying square



Pindjajap of Sumatra.

sails, and having both the stem and stern much projected. Pindjajaps are employed in bringing spices, cacao, and areca-nuts to the ports frequented by Europeans, and are also fitted out as pirate vessels.

Pin-drill (pin'dril), *n.* A drill used for cutting a recess for a bolt-head or for enlarging a hole.

Pindust (pin'dust), *n.* Small particles of metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

The little particles of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Sir K. Digby*

Pine (pīn), *n.* [From L. *pinus*, a pine-tree. See PINUS.] 1. The popular name of trees of the genus Pinus, nat. order Coniferæ, consisting of lofty evergreen trees, with acicular leaves, and branches disposed in a verticillate form. The flowers are monœcious, and the fruit is a cone, having the seeds attached to the inside of each scale. The pines, together with the spruces and larches, abound in temperate climates, and are among the most useful of the products of the vegetable creation, on account of the valuable timber which they yield, and the resinous matter which they secrete. About 70 species are known, amongst which are the Canadian pine (*Pinus resinosa*), the white pine (*P. Strobus*), the red pine

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*).

Stone Pine (*Pinus Pinea*).

(*P. sylvestris, P. australis*, also *P. resinosa*), the yellow pine (*P. mitis*, also *P. australis*), the pitch pine (*P. rigida*, also *P. australis*), the wild pine or Scotch fir (*P. sylvestris*), and its variety Braemar or Speyside pine (*P. horizontalis*), both of the highest value for their timber, as well for their other products, as turpentine, tar, pitch, resin, &c., the stone pine (*P. Pinea*), growing on the shores of the Mediterranean, and often introduced into pictures, the Mugho pine (*P. Pumilio*), growing on the Alps and Pyrenees and yielding Hungarian balsam, the cluster pine (*P. Pinaster*), growing in the south of Europe and yielding Bordeaux turpentine, &c. There are many plants of other genera called pines, though chiefly of the same coniferous family. Thus Amboyna pine is *Damnara orientalis*, Chili pine is *Araucaria imbricata*, and Huon pine is *Dacrydium Franklinii*, while the ground-pine is *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, and the screw pine is Pandanus.—2. The pine-apple; also the plant that produces it.

Pine (pīn), *v.i.* pret. *pined;* ppr. *pining.* [A.Sax. *pinan*, to pain or torture, and to pine or languish. The same word as *pain* in a slightly different form.] 1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean: followed often by *away.*

Ye shall not mourn nor weep; but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. Ezek. xxiv. 23.

2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something: usually followed by *for.* '*For* whom, and not *for* Tybalt, Juliet *pined.*' *Shak.*—SYN. To languish, droop, flag, wither, decay.

Pine (pīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pined;* ppr. *pining.* 1. To pain or torment; to distress; to wear out; to make to languish. '*Pined* with pain.' *Dryden.*

One is *pined* in prison; another tortur'd on the rack. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abashed the devil stood . . . and saw
Virtue in her own shape how lovely; saw and *pined*
His loss. *Milton.*

Pine (pīn), *n.* 1.† Woe; want; penury; misery.—2. Pain; torment. [Obsolete and Scotch.]—*Done to pine*, put to death; starved to death. *Spenser.*

Pineal (pin'ē-al), *a.* [Fr. *pinéale*, from L. *pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine—applied to the gland from the shape of the organ.] Pertaining to a pine-cone or resembling it in shape. In *anat. pineal gland*, also called *Conarium*, a part of the brain, a heart-like substance consisting of degenerated brain structure, about the bigness of a pea, situated immediately over the corpora quadrigemina, and hanging from the thalami nervorum opticorum by two crura or peduncles. It was fancifully considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.

Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal gland.* *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

Pine-apple (pīn'ap-l), *n.* [*Pine* and *apple*—from the fruit being shaped like a pine-cone.] 1. The fruit of *Ananassa sativa*, nat. order Bromeliaceæ, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree. It is indigenous to South America and some of the West India Islands, but has been successfully cultivated in England. Its

flavour is delicious, and in richly manured soils it grows to a large size, weighing from 6 to 11 lbs. and even more. A species of cloth has been manufactured from the fibres of the leaves of this plant. The varieties are numerous. 2. The plant itself. — *Pine-apple rum*, rum flavoured with sliced pine-apples.

Pine-apple (*Ananassa sativa*).

Pineaster (pīn-as'tėr). See PINASTER.

Pine-barren (pīn'bar-en), *n.* A tract of arid land, producing pines. [United States.]

Pine-beetle (pīn'bē-tl), *n.* Same as *Pine-chafer*.

Pine-chafer (pīn'chāf-ėr), *n.* A small coleopterous insect of the family Xylophagi, very destructive to Scotch pines. It attacks the terminal shoots, eating its way into their heart, thus converting the shoot into a tube. Called also *Pine-beetle*.

Pine-clad (pīn'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with pines.

Pine-cone (pīn'kōn), *n.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

Pine-crowned (pīn'kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees.

Pine-finch (pīn'finsh), *n.* A bird (*Loxia* or *Corythus enucleator*) nearly allied to the bullfinches and crossbills, rarely seen in Britain, but abundant in Europe, Asia, and America. It frequents pine forests, is easily tamed, and its song is rich and full. Called also *Pine-grossbeak*.

Pine-fish (pīn'fish), *n.* A name in the Shetlands for fish dried in the open air.

Pineful† (pīn'fụl), *a.* Full of woe, pain, or misery. '*Pineful* penury.' *Bp. Hall.*

Pine-grossbeak (pīn'grōs-bēk), *n.* Same as *Pine-finch*.

Pine-house (pīn'hous), *n.* A pinery.

Pine-kernel (pīn'kėr-nel), *n.* The seed of the stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), common in the Mediterranean countries, and used as an article of food.

Pine-knot (pīn'not), *n.* A pine-cone. [United States.]

Pine-marten (pīn'mär-ten), *n.* The *Mustela Martes* or *Martes abietum*. See MARTEN.

Pine-mast (pīn'mast), *n.* Pine-cones collectively. See MAST.

Pinenchyma (pi-nen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pinax*, a table, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In *bot.* cellular tissue composed of tabular cells.

Pine-needle-wool (pīn'nē-dl-wụl), *n.* A fibrous substance obtained by treating the buds and leaves of pine and fir trees with a solution of carbonate of soda, and used for stuffing mattresses, and for wadding, blankets, &c. It is prepared chiefly in the Black Forest. Called also *Pine-wool*.

Pine-oil (pīn'oil), *n.* An oil, resembling turpentine, obtained from pine and fir trees, used in making colours and varnishes.

Pinery (pīn'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A hothouse in which pine-apples are raised. Called also *Pine-stove*.—2. A place where pine-trees grow; a pine forest.

Pine-sap (pīn'sap), *n.* A plant of the genus Monotropa (*M. Hypopitys*), which grows on the roots of pine and beech trees in moist shady places.

Pine-stove (pīn'stōv), *n.* See PINERY, 1.

Pine-thistle (pīn'this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus Atractylis, the *A. gummifera*, the root of which abounds with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded. It grows in the south of Europe, where the flower-stalks are dressed with oil and used as food.

Pine-tree (pīn'trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Pinus; pine.—*Pine-tree money*, money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, so called from the figure, resembling a pine-tree, impressed upon it.

Pinetum (pi-nē'tum), *n.* [L., a pine plantation.] A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes.

Pinewood (pīn'wụd), *n.* 1. A wood of pine-trees.—2. Pine timber. *Tennyson.*

Pine-wool (pīn'wụl), *n.* See PINE-NEEDLE-WOOL.

Piney (pīn'i), *a.* Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines. 'Between the *piney* sides of this long glen.' *Tennyson.*

Piney-tallow (pī'ni-tal-lō), *n.* A concrete fatty substance resembling wax obtained by boiling with water the fruit of the *Vateria indica*, a tree common upon the Malabar coast. It partakes of the nature of stearine, and forms excellent candles. Called also *Malabar Tallow*.

Piney-varnish (pī'ni-vär-nish), *n.* A resinous fluid which exudes from the bark of the *Vateria indica* when wounded, used in making varnish: liquid-copal.

Pinfeather (pin'feTH-ėr), *n.* A small or short feather; a feather not fully grown.

Pinfeathered (pin'feTH-ėrd), *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged: sometimes used figuratively.

> Hourly we see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
> Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;
> Who for false quantities was whipt at school.
> *Dryden.*

Pinfold (pin'fōld), *n.* [Also written *penfold*, and formerly also *punfold*, from *pin*, *pen*, A. Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to pen, to shut in, and *fold*. See POUND.] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined; a pound. 'Cattle in a *pinfold*.' *Hudibras.*

Pin-footed (pin'fụt-ed), *a.* Having the toes or foot bordered by a membrane.

Ping (ping), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air.

Pingle† (ping'gl), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A small piece of inclosed ground. 'A little *pingle* or plot of ground.' *North.*

Pingler† (ping'lėr), *n.* A cart-horse; a work horse. *Lyly.*

Ping-pong (ping-pong), *n.* [From the sound made by the ball and racket.] A game played on a table with rackets and ball.

Pingster (ping'stėr), *n.* [D. *pinkster*, G. *pfingsten*, lit. pentecost, of which word it is a modification.] Whitsuntide. Spelled also *Pinkster*, *Pinxter*. [Dutch-American.]

Pinguefy† (pin'gwe-fi), *v.t.* To fatten. *Holland.*

Pinguicula (pin-gwi'kū-la), *n.* [From L. *pinguis*, fat; in allusion to the greasiness of the leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lentibulariaceæ. The species are pretty herbaceous plants, growing usually in damp places, natives of the extra-tropical regions of the northern hemisphere. They have rosettes of fleshy radical leaves, and solitary purple, violet, or yellow flowers. In English they are known by the name of butterwort. The viscid secretion on their leaves enables them to catch insects, the soft parts of whose bodies they have the power of dissolving and absorbing. *P. vulgaris* (the common butterwort) has the property of coagulating milk.

Pinguid (ping'gwid), *a.* [L. *pinguis*, fat.] Fat; unctuous. 'Some clays are more *pinguid*.' *Mortimer.*

Pinguidinous (ping-gwid'in-us), *a.* [From L. *pinguedo*, fatness.] Containing fat; fatty; adipose.

Pinguin (pin'gwin), *n.* A plant used in the West Indies for hedgerows; the *Bromelia Pinguin*.

Pinguitude (ping'gwi-tūd), *n.* [L. *pinguitudo*, from *pinguis*, fat.] Fatness; a growing fat.

Pinhold (pin'hōld), *n.* A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

Pinhole (pin'hōl), *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.

Pinic (pī'nik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree; as, *pinic* acid.

Piningly (pīn'ing-li), *adv.* In a pining or languishing manner; by wasting away.

Pinion (pin'yon), *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, a pinion or small wheel, Norm. Fr. a pen; Sp. *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing, a small wheel; Prov. Fr. *pinon*, a feather; from L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather.] 1. The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body 2. A feather; a quill.

> He is pluckt, when hither
> He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shak.*

3. A wing. 'On trembling *pinions* soar.' *Pope.*—4. A small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger, or sometimes only an arbor or spindle, having notches or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, and the motion thereby communicated.—5. A fetter or band for the arm. *Ainsworth.*

Spur-wheel and Pinion *a*.

Pinion (pin'yon), *v.t.* 1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. 2. To disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing.—3. To disable or render incapable of resistance by binding or confining the arm or arms to the body; to shackle; to fetter.

> Know, sir, that I
> Will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court. *Shak.*
>
> His right arm pierced, and holding on, bereft
> His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left.
> *Dryden.*

4. To attach by chains or bonds of some kind. 'Some slave of mine be *pinioned* to their side.' *Pope.*

Pinionist† (pin'yon-ist), *n.* A winged animal; a bird. 'All the flitting *pinionists* of air.' *W. Browne.* [Rare.]

Pinion-wire (pin'yon-wīr), *n.* Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches; it is drawn in the same manner as round wire through plates whose holes correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

Pinite (pin'īt), *n.* [From *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral formed from iolite by the action of alkaline waters. It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish white colour, brown, or deep red.

Pinites (pī'nits), *n. pl.* [See PINUS.] A general name for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe. *Stormonth.*

Pink (pingk), *n.* [Allied to *pink*, winking, *pink*, to wink; D. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink; Sc. *pinkie*, applied to the eye when small or contracted. Comp. Fr. *œillet*, an eyelet-hole, and a pink (the flower) —dim. of *œil*, an eye.] 1. The name given to various plants and flowers of the genus

Pink variegated.

Dianthus, from some of the species being marked with small dots resembling eyes, as the clove pink or carnation (*D. Caryophyllus*) and garden pink, of which there are many varieties. Pinks are much cultivated in gardens, and esteemed for the elegance and rich spicy odour of their flowers. Several species are found wild in Britain. 'The dappled *pink* and blushing rose.' *Prior.* See DIANTHUS.—2. A light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink. Also a term applied to several pigments of a yellow or greenish-yellow colour, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. *Fairholt.*—3. Anything supremely excellent. 'The very *pink* of perfection.' *Goldsmith.*

> I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shak.*

4. A fish, the minnow: so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer.—5. A fox-hunter's coat: from the usual colour. 'With pea-coats over their *pinks*.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

Pink (pingk), *a.* [See above.] 1.† Half-shut; winking. 'Plumpy Bacchus with *pink* eyne.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink; as, a *pink* dress.—*Pink salt*, ammonia combined with perchloride of tin, used as a mordant by dyers.

Pink (pingk), *v.t.* [Of same origin as *pink*, *n.*, or a nasalized form of *pick*; the latter especially suits meaning 3.] 1. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes for ornament; to ornament with holes, scollops, &c. 'A doublet of black velvet . . . *pinked* upon scarlet satin.' *Sir W. Scott.*

> The sea-hedgehog is inclosed in a round shell, handsomely wrought and *pinked*. *Carew.*

2. To stab; to pierce; to wound with a sword or rapier.

They grew such desperate rivals for her that one of them *pinked* the other in a duel. *Addison.*

3.† To choose; to select; to cull. '*Pink* out of tales the mirth but not the sin.' *G. Herbert.*—4. To dye of a pink colour. *Goodrich.*

Pink (pingk), *v.i.* [D. *pinken*, to wink.] To wink.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking* as if he had sore eyes. *L'Estrange.*

Pink (pingk), *n.* [D. and Dan.] A ship with a very narrow stern: a build now obsolete.

Pink-coloured (pingk'kul-ėrd), *a.* Having the colour of the pink.

Pinked (pingkt), *p.* and *a.* Pierced or worked with small holes; reticulated.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shak.*

Pink-eye (pingk'ī), *n.* A small eye. *Thackeray.*

Pink-eyed (pingk'īd), *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland.*

Pinking-iron (pingk'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. *Simmonds.*

Pink-needle (pingk'nē-dl), *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

Pink-root (pingk'röt), *n.* The root of the Indian pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), used in medicine as a vermifuge.

Pinkster (pingk'stėr), *n.* Whitsuntide. '*Pinkster* frolics.' *J. F. Cooper.* See PINGSTER.

Pink-stern (pingk'stėrn), *n.* *Naut.* a ship with a high narrow stern; a pink.

Pink-sterned (pingk'stėrnd), *a.* *Naut.* having a stern like a pink. See above.

Pin-maker (pin'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

Pin-money (pin'mun-i), *n.* An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, to be applied in the purchase of apparel, ornaments for her person, or for private expenditure.

It was stipulated that she should have £400 a year for *pin-money*. *Addison.*

Pinna (pin'a), *n.* pl. **Pinnæ** (pin'ē). [L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, a wing, a fin.] 1. In *zool.* (*a*) the wing or feather of a bird. (*b*) The fin of a fish.—2. In *anat.* the pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head.—3. In *bot.* a leaflet of a pinnate leaf; a primary branch of the petiole of a bipinnate, or tripinnate leaf: in this sense written also *Pinnula*.

Pinna flabellum.

Pinna (pin'a), *n.* [L. *pinna*, Gr. *pinna*, a kind of mussel.] A genus of marine bivalves belonging to the family Aviculidæ. They are commonly called wing-shells, and are remarkable for the size of the byssus by which they adhere to rocks. It is remarkably long and delicate, is very strong, has a beautiful silky lustre, and is capable of being woven into cloth, upon which a very high value is set. This manufacture was known to the ancients, and is now practised in Italy. Some species of pinnæ attain very large dimensions, and measure about 2 feet long, with a byssus of the same length.

Pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* [Fr. *pinasse*, Sp. *pinaza*, Pg. *pinaça*, It. *pinaccia*, *pinazza*, a pinnace, from L. *pinus*, a pine-tree.] 1. *Naut.* (*a*) a small vessel propelled by oars and

Pinnace.

sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner. (*b*) A boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

2.† A procuress; a go-between for immoral purposes. *B. Jonson.*

Pinnacle (pin'a-kl), *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*, L.L. *pinnaculum*, from L. *pinna*, a feather.] 1. In *arch.* any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a

Early English Pinnacle, Beverley Minster.

Perpendicular Pinnacle, Trinity Church, Cambridge.

building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings or of buttresses. The application of the term is now generally limited to an ornamental spire, standing on parapets, angles, and buttresses, and usually adorned with rich and varied devices. Decorated pinnacles are very numerous, they have the shafts sometimes formed into niches, and sometimes panelled or quite plain, and each of the sides almost invariably terminates in a pediment; the tops are generally crocketed, and have finials on the points; they are usually square, but are sometimes octagonal, and in a few instances hexagonal and pentagonal. 'With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorned.' *Milton.*—2. Something resembling a pinnacle, as a rocky peak; a sharp or pointed summit.

Far off, three mountain tops,
Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow,
Stood sunset-flush'd. *Tennyson.*

Pinnacle (pin'a-kl), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *pinnacled*; ppr. *pinnacling*. To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; to furnish with pinnacles.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross. *T. Warton.*

Pinnage† (pin'āj), *n.* Poundage of cattle. See POUND.

Pinnate, Pinnated (pin'āt, pin'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin.] 1. In *bot.* shaped and webbed or branching like a feather; formed like a feather.—*Pinnate leaf*, in *bot.* a species of compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.—*Pinnate cirrose leaf*, one that is winged, and terminates with a tendril.—A *paripinnate, equally*, or *abruptly pinnate leaf*, a winged leaf ending with a pair of pinnæ.—An *imparipinnate*, or *unequally pinnate leaf*, a winged leaf with a single terminal leaflet.—*Articulate-pinnate leaf*, a winged leaf, having the common foot-stalk jointed.—*Oppositely pinnate*, having the leaflets placed opposite to each other.—*Alternately pinnate*, having the leaflets placed alternately on the footstalk.—*Interruptedly pinnate*, having smaller and greater leaflets intermixed.—*Decursively pinnate*, having the leaflets running down the stem.—2. In *zool.* having fins or processes resembling fins.

Pinnate Leaf.

Pinnately (pin'āt-li), *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

Pinnatifid (pin-nat'i-fid), *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *findo*, to cleave.] In *bot.* feather-cleft.—A *pinnatifid leaf* is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong horizontal segments or jags, reaching nearly to the midrib, and dividing the leaf into irregular forms termed lobes. The groundsel affords a familiar illustration.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

Pinnatilobate, Pinnatilobed (pin-nat'i-lōb''āt, pin-nat'i-lōbd), *a.* In *bot.* having the lobes arranged pinnately.

Pinnatipartite (pin-nat'i-pärt''it), *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *partitus*, divided.] In *bot.* having the nervures pinnated, the lobes separated beyond the middle, and the parenchyma uninterrupted, as in *Polypodium aureum*.

Pinnatiped (pin-nat'i-ped), *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

Pinnatiped (pin-nat'i-ped), *n.* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

Pinnatisect (pin-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.] In *bot.* having the lobes divided down to the midrib and the parenchyma interrupted.

Pinnatulate (pin-nat'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *pinnatulatus*, dim. from *pinnatus*, pinnate, feathered.] In *bot.* applied to the leaflet of a pinnate leaf when it is again subdivided.

Pinner (pin'ėr), *n.* 1. One that pins or fastens.—2.† A pounder of cattle; a poundkeeper.—3. A pin-maker.—4.† An apron with a bib to it, pinned in front of the breast; a pinafore. *Planché.*—5.† A female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century. The term was generally used as a plural. '*Pinners* edged with colberteen.' *Swift.*

Pinners.

There her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

Pinnet† (pin'et), *n.* A pinnacle.

Blazed battlement and *pinnet* high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pinniform (pin'i-form), *a.* [L. *pinna, penna*, a feather, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fin or feather.

Pinnigrada (pin'i-grā-da), *n. pl.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, a feather, &c., and *gradior*, to go.] A section of the carnivorous order of mammals, in which the fore and hind limbs are short, and are expanded into broad, webbed swimming paddles. The hind-feet are placed very far back, nearly in a line with the axis of the body, and they are more or less tied down to the tail by the integuments. The section comprises the seals and walruses. Called also *Pinnipedia*.

Pinnigrade (pin'i-grād), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the section Pinnigrada.

Pinninerved (pin'i-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a compound leaf having pinnate nerves.

Pinniped (pin'i-ped), *n.* [L. *pinna*, a wing or fin, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; an animal with swimming feet; specifically, one of the Pinnigrada (which see).

Pinnipedia (pin-i-pē'di-a), *n. pl.* [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] See PINNIGRADA.

Pinnock (pin'ok), *n.* 1. A small bird, the tomtit.—2. A tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert. [Local.]

Pinnothere (pin'o-thēr), *n.* A crab of the genus Pinnotheres.

Pinnotheres (pin-o-thē'rēz), *n.* [L. *pinna*, a kind of shell-fish, and Gr. *thēraō*, to pursue.] A genus of small crabs found upon our coasts, belonging to the brachyurous decapods. They are found during a portion of the year in different bivalve shells.

Pinnula (pin'ū-la), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.] 1. In *zool.* (*a*) one of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids. (*b*) The barb of a feather.—2. In *bot.* a leaflet. See PINNA, 3.

Pinnulate (pin'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.

Pinnule (pin'ūl), *n.* Same as *Pinnula*.

Pinnywinkles, Pinniewinkles (pin-i-wing'klz), *n. pl.* An instrument of torture formerly used. It consisted of a board with holes, into which the fingers were thrust, and pressed upon with pegs. Written also *Pilniewinks.* [Scotch.]

They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the *pinnywinkles* for witches. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pinole (pi-nōl'), *n.* 1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate. *Simmonds.*—2. The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar. Dissolved in water it makes a nutritious and delicious drink.

Pin-point (pin'point), *n.* The point of a pin; hence, a trifle; as, I don't care a *pin-point.*

Pin-prick (pin'prik), *n.* A prick with a pin; a petty annoyance.

Pin-rack (pin'rak), *n.* *Naut.* a frame on a ship's deck, with sheaves or pulleys, and pins or cleats for ropes.

Pint (pint), *n.* [D. *pint*, Fr. and G. *pinte*, a pint; Sp. *pinta*, a mark, and also a pint, from the analogy subsisting between a mark and a measure; from L. *pingo*, *pinctum*, to paint.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon, or 34·65925 cubic inches. It is applied both to liquid and dry measures, but chiefly to the former. In *med.* 12 ounces. The Scotch pint, equivalent to 3·0065 imperial pints, though no longer a legal measure, is still in use.

Pinta (pin'ta), *n.* [Sp., a mark, from L. *pingere*, to paint. See PINT.] Blue-stain, a disease which prevails in Mexico. It is a species of dandruff.

Pintado (pin-tä'dō), *n.* [Sp., painted.] The guinea-fowl.

Pin-tail (pin'tāl), *n.* The *Dafila acuta*, a kind of duck about the size of the mallard, with a long wedge-shaped acute tail. It is found in Europe, Asia, and North America, and is esteemed excellent food. Called also *Pin-tail Duck.*

Pintle (pin'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *pin.*] A pin or bolt, a term used in various technical senses; as, (*a*) in *artillery*, a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. (*b*) *Naut.* an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post. See GOOGING. (*c*) A pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel. (*d*) The pin on which the leaves of a hinge move.

Pint-pot (pint'pot), *n.* A pot containing a pint. *Shak.*

Pint-stoup (pint'stoup), *n.* A stoup or pot holding a pint; a pint-pot. [Scotch.]

Pinus (pī'nus), *n.* [L., a pine-tree.] A genus of gymnospermous exogens belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ, and consisting for the most part of timber trees, commonly called pine-trees. See PINE.

Pin-wheel (pin'whēl), *n.* A contrate wheel, in which the cogs are pins set into the disk.

Pin-worm (pin'wėrm), *n.* An intestinal worm; the thread-worm.

Pinxit (pingks'it), *v.* [L., he painted it.] A word appended to a picture or engraving, with the artist's name or initials prefixed; as, Rubens *pinxit.*

Pinxter (pingk'stėr), *n.* See PINGSTER.

Piny (pīn'i), *a.* Pertaining to pines; piney. 'Pelion crowned with *piny* boughs.' *Pope.*

The thrush that carols at the dawn of day
From the green steeples of the *piny* wood.
Longfellow.

Pioned† (pī-ond), *a.* Overgrown with peonies or marsh-marigolds. 'Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims.' *Shak.*

The marsh-marigold is even at present called *peony* in the neighbourhood of Stratford. *Edin. Rev.*, 1872.

Pioneer (pī-o-nēr'), *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, O.Fr. *peonier*, from *peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier. See PEON.] 1. *Milit.* one whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works.—2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another; as, *pioneers* of civilization. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Pioneer (pī-o-nēr'), *v.t.* To go before and prepare a way for.

Pioneer (pī-o-nēr'), *v.i.* To act as pioneer; to clear the way; to remove obstructions. *Quart. Rev.*

Pioneering (pī-o-nēr'ing), *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to pioneers; serving to pioneer; as, a *pioneering* expedition.

Pioning† (pī'on-ing), *n.* The work of pioneers.

Piony (pī'o-ni), *n.* Same as *Peony.*

Piophila (pī-of'i-la), *n.* [Gr. *pion*, fat, *philos*, loving.] A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family of Muscidæ, and having for its type the cheese-fly or cheese-hopper.

Piosoca (pī-o-sō'ka), *n.* Same as *Jacana.* *Rossiter.*

Piot (pī'ot), *n.* A magpie. [Scotch.]

Pioted (pī'ot-ed), *a.* Piebald. [Scotch.]

Pious (pī'us), *a.* [L. *pius*, pious, devout, affectionate, kind.] 1. Having or exhibiting due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; practising or characterized by the duties of respect and affection toward parents or others.—2. More commonly: (*a*) duly reverencing and honouring the Supreme Being; devoted to the service of God; godly; devout: applied to persons; as, a very *pious* man. (*b*) Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety: applied to things; as, *pious* awe; *pious* services or affections; *pious* sorrow. 'Paid more *pious* debts to heaven.' *Shak.*—3. Practised under the pretence of religion or for a good end; as, *pious* frauds.

With devotion's visage
And *pious* action, we do sugar o'er
The Devil himself. *Shak.*

—*Pious belief*, a Catholic opinion, which is not *de fide*, or an article of faith, upon some theological proposition which widely prevails but does not rise to the importance of a dogma.—SYN. Godly, devout, religious, holy, righteous.

Piously (pī'us-li), *adv.* In a pious manner; devoutly; religiously.

Pious-minded (pī'us-mīnd-ed), *a.* Of a pious disposition.

Pip (pip), *n.* [D. *pip*, L.G. *pipp*, *pipps*, Fr. *pipie*, Pr. *pepida*, from L.L. *pipita*, for L. *pituita*, slime, phlegm, the pip in fowls.] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth, forming a 'scale' on the tongue, and by which the nostrils are stopped.

A thousand *pips* eat up your sparrow-hawk!
Tennyson.

Pip (pip), *n.* [Fr. *pépin*, a kernel. Derivation uncertain.] 1. The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple, orange, and the like.—2. A spot on cards.—3. One of the rhomboid-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pine-apple is divided.

Pip (pip), *v.i.* [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep*, Dan. *pipe*, Sw. *pipa*, G. *pfeifen*, to pip. See PEEP, PIPE.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg before the shell be broken. *Bayle.*

Pipa (pī'pa), *n.* A genus of batrachians, the best-known species of which is the Surinam toad (*P. surinamensis*), a native of Guiana and other warm parts of America. Its colour

Pipa Toad (*P. surinamensis*).

is brownish-olive above and whitish below. It is sometimes 7 inches long, and has a peculiarly hideous aspect. It is particularly interesting on account of its mode of rearing the young. After the female has laid the eggs the male places them upon her back, fecundates them, and then presses them into cellules, which at that period open for their reception, and afterwards close over them. In these cellules on the mother's back the eggs are hatched and the young pass their tadpole state, for they do not leave their domicile till their legs are formed.

Pipe (pīp), *n.* [A. Sax. and L.G. *pipe*, a pipe; D. *pijp*, Sw. and Icel. *pipa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfeife*, all of Romance or L.L. origin (Fr. *pipe*, It. Pg. and Sp. *pipa*, a pipe), from L. *pipo*, *pipio*, to cheep, chirp, or peep, an imitative word.] 1. A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal. The word is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind-instrument, and it occurs in bagpipe. The collection of tubes in an organ which produce the various sounds are called *pipes* or *organ-pipes.* Pipes supplied with wind from the mouth are usually pierced with several holes, which are stopped by the fingers to vary the pitch of the sounds.

They are not a *pipe* for Fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she pleases. *Shak.*

2. A long tube or hollow body made of various materials, as iron, lead, tin, copper, earthenware, &c.: applied to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, and other fluids.—3. A tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal substance.—4. The chief passage of the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe.—5. The sound of the voice; the voice; a whistle or call of a bird. 'The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds.' *Tennyson.*—6. A roll in the exchequer, otherwise called the *Great Roll*, so named from resembling a pipe. Hence *pipe-office*, an ancient office in the court of exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. This office was abolished by the act 3 and 4 Will. IV.—7. A wine measure, usually containing 105 (very nearly) imperial, or 126 wine gallons. Two pipes, or 210 imperial gallons, make a tun. But in practice the size of the pipe varies according to the description of wine it contains. Thus, a pipe of port contains nearly 138 wine gallons; of sherry, 130; of Madeira, 110; and of Lisbon, 140. Called also *Butt.*—8. In *mining*, ore running forward endwise in a hole, and not sinking downward or in a vein.—9. *Naut.* the boatswain's whistle used to call or pipe the men to their various duties; also, the sound of the instrument.—10. *pl.* The bagpipe. [Colloq.]

Pipe (pīp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *piped*; ppr. *piping.* 1. To sound or play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind-instrument of music. 'Ye that *pipe* and ye that play.' *Wordsworth.*

We have *piped* unto you and ye have not danced.
Mat. xi. 17.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

His big manly voice
Turning again towards childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound. *Shak.*

3. To cry; weep. [Scotch.]

Pipe (pīp), *v.t.* 1. To play or execute on a wind-instrument.

Pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *piped* or harped?
1 Cor. xiv. 7.

2. To utter in a sharp or high tone.

A robin . . . was *piping* a few querulous notes.
Irving.

3. *Naut.* to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle.

The men are generally in long before they are *piped* down. *Marryat.*

—*To pipe one's eye*, to weep; to cry. [Slang.]

He heaved a bitter sigh,
And then began to eye his pipe,
And then *to pipe his eye.* *Hood.*

Pipe-case (pīp'kās), *n.* A smoker's pocket-case for holding a tobacco-pipe. *Simmonds.*

Pipe-clay (pīp'klā), *n.* The purest kind of potter's clay, so called from its being manufactured into tobacco-pipes. It is of a grayish or grayish-white colour, and is abundant in Devonshire and Staffordshire, where it is employed in the manufacture of various sorts of earthenware. It is also much used by military for cleaning belts, jackets, trousers, &c.

Pipe-clay (pīp'klā), *v.t.* 1. To whiten with pipe-clay. Hence—2. To pay or wipe off; to square or settle. [Slang.]

You would not understand allusions to their (the midshipmen's) *pipe-claying* their weekly accounts.
Marryat.

Piped (pīpd), *a.* Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular.

Pipe-fish (pīp'fish), *n.* The common name of the fishes of the genus Syngnathus, of the order Lophobranchii, family Syngnathidæ, so called from the length and slenderness of the body, which in its thickest part is only equal to a swan's quill. The snout is

Great Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus acus*).

elongated and tubular. The great pipe-fish is the *Syngnathus acus*, one of the most common species found on our coasts. The

little pipe-fish is the *S. ophidion*, about 5 or 6 inches long, and very slender.

Pipe-layer (pīp'lā-ėr), *n.* A workman who lays gas mains, water or draining pipes.

Pipe-laying (pīp'lā-ing), *n.* The act of laying down pipes for gas, water, and the like.

Pipe-lee (pīp'lē), *n.* Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe. *G. A. Sala.*

Pipe-mouth (pīp'mouth), *n.* A fish of the genus Fistularia, so called from the front of the head forming an elongated pipe-like tube.

Pipe-office (pīp'of-fis), *n.* See PIPE, 6.

Piper (pīp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who plays on a pipe or wind-instrument; a bagpiper.—2. A species of acanthopterygious fish found on our coast. It is the *Trigla lyra* of naturalists.—3. A sea urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, common in the north seas.—*To pay the piper.* See under PAY.

Piper (pīp'ėr), *n.* [See PEPPER.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Piperaceæ. See PEPPER.

Piperaceæ (pī-pėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of shrubby or herbaceous exogens, of which the genus Piper is the type. These plants are exclusively confined to the hottest parts of the world, and abound in tropical America and the Indian Archipelago. The general properties of the order are aromatic, pungent, and stimulant, as in the peppers of the shops. See PEPPER.

Piperaceous (pī-pėr-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *piper*, pepper.] Of or belonging to the Piperaceæ or pepper tribe of plants.

Piperic (pī-per'ik), *a.* Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperin.—*Piperic acid* ($C_{12}H_{10}O_4$), an acid produced by boiling piperin with potash.

Piperidge (pī'pėr-ij), *n.* [Corruption of Mod. L. *berberis*. See BARBERRY.] 1. A shrub, the barberry. Called also *Piperidge Bush* and *Pepperidge*.—2. The tupelo or black-gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus Nyssa.

Piperidin (pī-per'i-din), *n.* ($C_5H_{11}N$.) A volatile basic substance produced by the action of alkalies on piperin.

Piperin, Piperine (pī'pėr-in), *n.* 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.—2. ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.) A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper. The crystals of piperin are transparent, and they assume the tetrahedral prismatic form with oblique summits; they are colourless, tasteless, inodorous; fusible, not volatile; they are soluble in alcohol, and with oil of vitriol give a red colour. Piperin also occurs in white pepper.

Pipe-roll (pīp'rōl), *n.* A great roll formerly kept in the exchequer, said to be so named from its resemblance to a pipe. See PIPE, 6.

Pipe-staple, Pipe-stapple (pīp'stap-l), *n.* [O.D. *stapel*, a stalk.] The stalk of a tobacco-pipe; also, a stalk of grass; a windle-straw. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Pipe-stick (pīp'stik), *n.* The wooden tube used in some tobacco-pipes.

Pipe-stone (pīp'stōn), *n.* A variety of clay-slate or argillite occurring in Oregon, which the Indians carve into bowls for tobacco-pipes. It is of a grayish-blue or black colour.

Pipe-tree (pīp'trē), *n.* The lilac-tree, the *Syringa vulgaris*.—*Pudding pipe-tree*, the *Cassia fistula*, a tree which grows in the East Indies. The pulp of the pods is purgative.

Pipette (pi-pet'), *n.* [Fr., a small pipe.] A small tube, generally of glass and terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids.

Pipe-wine † (pīp'wīn), *n.* Wine from the pipe, as distinguished from that from the bottle. *Shak.*

Pipewort (pīp'wėrt), *n.* A British plant of the genus Eriocaulon, the *E. septangulare*, belonging to the nat. order Eriocauloneæ. It is found in Skye, Coll, and a few of the neighbouring islands of the Hebrides. It is frequent in the north-west of Ireland. See ERIOCAULONEÆ.

Pipi (pī'pī), *n.* The astringent pods of *Cæsalpinia Pipai*, sometimes imported along with divi-divi for tanning. They are very inferior to those of divi-divi.

Pipidæ (pī'pi-dē), *n. pl.* The Surinam toads, a section of the Batrachia in which there are rarely teeth, and the mouth is destitute of a tongue. The typical genus is Pipa (which see).

Piping (pīp'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Playing on a pipe. 'Lowing herds, and *piping* swains.' *Swift.*—2. Having or giving out a shrill whistling sound.—3. Accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe, rather than that of the martial trump or fife.

Why, I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time. *Shak.*

4. Simmering; boiling.—*Piping hot*, boiling hot; hissing hot: from the sound of boiling fluids. 'A nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, *piping hot* and dressed with a little of my own sauce.' *Goldsmith.*

Piping (pīp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who pipes.—2. Pipes, as for gas, water, &c., collectively.—3. In *hort.* a mode of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, by taking slips or cuttings consisting of two joints and planting them under glass; also, one of these cuttings.—4. A kind of cord trimming or fluting for dresses.

A group of natives in blue cotton tunics, with red *piping* and tulwars by their sides. *W. H. Russell.*

Piping-crow (pīp'ing-krō), *n.* The *Barita tibicen*, a bird of New South Wales, remarkable for its musical powers. It learns to whistle tunes, and exhibits a great power of mimicking the voices of other birds. By some naturalists this bird is placed among the shrikes (Laniidæ), by others among the crows (Corvidæ).

Pipistrel, Pipistrelle (pī-pis'trel), *n.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*, It. *pipistrello*, *vispistrello*, *vespistrello*, from L. *vespertilio*, a bat.] A species of bat, the smallest of the kind. It is the common bat of Britain (*Vespertilio pipistrella*).

Pipit (pip'it), *n.* [Probably imitative of its cry.] A common name of the birds of the genus Anthus, intermediate between larks and wagtails, but bearing a greater resemblance in its aspect to the former. See ANTHUS.

Pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* [Dim. of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler.

Pipowder (pī'pou-dėr), *a.* See PIEPOUDRE.

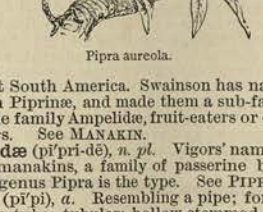
Pippin (pip'in), *n.* [Probably from the *pips* or spots on its skin; comp. O.D. *pipping*, D. *pippeling*, a pippin.] The name given to several kinds of apples; as, the golden *pippin*, the lemon *pippin*, the Kentish *pippin*, &c. 'We will eat a last year's *pippin*.' *Shak.*

Pippin-face (pip'in-fās), *n.* A reddish, round, smooth face, suggesting a resemblance to a pippin. 'The hard-headed man with the *pippin-face*.' *Dickens.*

Pippin-faced (pip'in-fāst), *a.* Having a round rosy face suggestive of a pippin. 'A little hard-headed, Ribstone *pippin-faced* man.' *Dickens.*

Pippul-tree (pip'pul-trē), *n.* Same as *Peepul-tree.*

Pipra (pī'pra), *n.* A genus of passerine birds, known by the name of manakins, which in-



Pipra aureola.

habit South America. Swainson has named them Piprinæ, and made them a sub-family of the family Ampelidæ, fruit-eaters or chatterers. See MANAKIN.

Pipridæ (pī'pri-dē), *n. pl.* Vigors' name for the manakins, a family of passerine birds. The genus Pipra is the type. See PIPRA.

Pipy (pī'pi), *a.* Resembling a pipe; formed like a tube; tubular; hollow-stemmed.

In desolate places, where dark moisture breeds
The *pipy* hemlock to strange overgrowth. *Keats.*

Piquancy (pik'an-si), *n.* The state or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity; smartness; liveliness.

Piquant (pē'kant), *a.* [Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp to the taste, to pique; of same origin as *pick*, *pike*, *peak*, &c.] 1. Making a lively, half-pleasing, half-painful impression on the organs of sense; sharp. 'As *piquant* to the tongue as salt.' *Addison.*—2. Racy; lively; sparkling; interesting; as, a *piquant* anecdote; a *piquant* style of female beauty. 'The most *piquant* passages in the lives of Miss Kennedy, Miss Davis, and Nancy Parsons.' *Craik.*—3. Sharp or cutting to the feelings; keen; tart; pungent; severe.

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Dr. H. More.*

Piquantly (pē'kant-li), *adv.* In a piquant manner; with sharpness or pungency; tartly; smartly; lively. '*Piquantly* though wittily taunted.' *Locke.*

Pique (pēk), *n.* [Fr. See PIQUANT.] 1. An offence taken; slight anger, irritation, or displeasure at persons; feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love; stinging vexation.

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others.
Dr. H. More.

Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on when the government is attacked.
Addison.

If a man has once persuaded himself that long, costly, and bloody wars had arisen upon a point of ceremony, upon a personal *pique*, &c. *De Quincey.*

2. A strong desire or passion.

Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong. *Hudibras.*

3. † Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescriptions of established laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause. *Dryden.*

4. In the game of *piquet*, the right the elder hand has to count thirty or to play before the adversary counts one.—SYN. Displeasure, irritation, grudge, spite.

Pique (pēk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *piqued*; ppr. *piquing*. [Fr. *piquer*. See PIQUANT.] 1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It expresses less than *exasperate*.

I must first have a value for the thing I lose before it *piques* me. *Cibber.*

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion.

Piqued by Protogenes's fame,
From Cos to Rhodes Apelles came. *Prior.*

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to pride or value one's self.

Men *pique themselves* on their skill in the learned languages. *Locke.*

SYN. To offend, displease, irritate, provoke, fret, nettle, sting, goad, stimulate.

Pique (pēk), *v.i.* To cause irritation.

Piqueer, Piqueerer (pik-ēr', pik-ēr'ėr). Same as *Pickeer*, *Pickeerer*.

Piquet (pik'et), *n.* [Fr. *pique*, a pike, a lance, a spade at cards.] 1. *Milit.* a picket (which see).—2. A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside, the *as de pique*, or ace of spades, being the highest card.

Piquette (pē-ket'), *n.* Sour wine; a drink made in France by pouring water on the husks of grapes. *Simmonds.*

Piqué-work (pē'kā-wėrk), *n.* A minute kind of buhl-work, employed to ornament objects of small size, as snuff-boxes, card-cases, and the like.

Piracy (pī'ra-si), *n.* [See PIRATE.] 1. The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land.

In those days a Northman took to *piracy* as soon as his ship was launched as naturally as a cygnet takes to the water. *Edin. Rev.*

Other acts besides robbery on the high seas are declared by statute to be piracy. Thus if any commander, or other seafaring person, betrays his trust and runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c., or if he yields them up voluntarily to a pirate, or conspires to do any of these acts, he is adjudged a pirate. Also the trading with known pirates, or in any way aiding them, or confederating or corresponding with them, is deemed piracy. The dealing in slaves on the high seas is likewise piracy.—2. Literary theft; any infringement on the law of copyright.

Piragua (pi-ra'gwa), *n.* A rude canoe. See PIROGUE.

Pirai (pi-rī'), *n.* The *Serrasalmo Piraya*, a voracious fresh-water fish of tropical America. Its jaws are armed with lancet-shaped teeth as sharp as those of the shark. Cattle when fording rivers are sometimes terribly bitten by them. The natives of Guiana sharpen their tiny arrows for the blow-pipe by drawing them between two of the teeth, which shave them to a point with their sharp edges. It is 3 or 4 feet in length. Called also *Piraya*.

Pirameter (pī-ram'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, measure.] The name given to an instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Piramidig (pi-ram'i-dig), *n.* A species of goatsucker is so called in Jamaica, from its note. It is the *Caprimulgus virginianus* or *americanus*.

Piramis† (pir'a-mis), *n.* [L. *pyramis.*] A pyramid.

Place me some god upon a *pyramis*,
Higher than hills of earth. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pirate (pī'rāt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, from Gr. *peiratés*, from *peiraō*, to attempt.] 1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In strictness, the word *pirate* is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas. See PIRACY.

There be land-rats and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves, I mean *pirates*. *Shak.*

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.—3. A publisher, compiler, or bookseller who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission.

Pirate (pī'rāt), *v.i.* pret. *pirated;* ppr. *pirating.* To play the pirate; to rob on the high seas.

They robbed by land, and *pirated* by sea.
Arbuthnot.

Pirate (pī'rāt), *v.t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition.
Pope.

Piratic (pī-rat'ik), *a.* Same as *Piratical.*

Piratical (pī-rat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *piraticus* = Gr. *peiratikos*, pertaining to pirates, piratic, piratical.] 1. Having the character of a pirate; robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as, a *piratical* commander or ship.—2. Pertaining to or consisting in piracy; as, a *piratical* trade or occupation. 3. Practising literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers. *Pope.*

Piratically (pi-rat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

Piraya (pi-rä'ya), *n.* Same as *Pirai.*

Pirl (pėrl), *v.t.* To spin as a top; to twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into fishing-lines; to wind wire of gold or silver.

Pirn (pėrn), *n.* A bobbin; a spool; a reel; the reel of a fishing-rod.

Pirnie (pir'ni), *n.* A woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes. *Simmonds.* [Scotch.]

Pirogue (pi-rōg'), *n.* [Fr. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua;* originally a W. Indian word.] 1. A

Pirogue of Lakemba, Fiji Islands.

kind of canoe, used in the Southern and Eastern Seas, made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out. Pirogues are generally small, and worked by paddles; they are,

Pirogue of Sourabaya.

however, sometimes large, decked, rigged with sails, and furnished with outriggers. They are frequently confounded with *proas*, though properly they differ from them in having both sides alike, and in being formed from one piece of wood. Called also *Periagua* and *Piragua.*—2. A narrow ferryboat carrying two masts and a leeboard. [United States.]

Pirouette (pir'ö-et), *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] 1. In *dancing*, a rapid whirling on the point of one foot, which can be repeated by ballet-dancers many times in succession.—2. In the *manege*, the sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.

Pirouette (pir'ö-et), *v.i.* pret. *pirouetted;* ppr. *pirouetting.* To perform a pirouette; to turn upon one leg, or upon the toes, as in dancing.

Pirry, Pirrie (pėr'ri), *n.* [Sc. *pirr, pirrie*, Gael. *piorradh*, Ir. *piorra*, a squall or blast.] A rough gale of wind; a storm. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Mir. for Mags.

Pisang (pis'ang), *n.* An Indian name for the plantain.

Pisasphaltum (pis-as-fal'tum), *n.* Mineral pitch. See PISSASPHALT.

Piscary (pis'ka-ri), *n.* [L. *piscarius*, pertaining to fish or fishing, from *piscis*, a fish, *piscor*, to fish.] In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

Piscation† (pis-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *piscatio.* See PISCARY.] The act or practice of fishing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Piscator (pis-kā'tor), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler. *Iz. Walton.*

Piscatorial (pis-ka-tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to fishing; piscatory.

Piscatory (pis'ka-to-ri), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, pertaining to fishermen, from *piscator*, a fisherman, from *piscis*, a fish.] Relating to fishermen or to fishing; pertaining to angling; as, the *piscatory* art. 'Piscatory eclogues.' *Addison.*

Pisces (pis'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] 1. In *astron.* the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries. It is denoted by the character ♓, and represented by two fishes tied together by the tails. According to the Egyptian mythology the Pisces were hieroglyphic of the spring season, when the fishing commences.—2. The name of the first great subdivision of vertebrate animals, or the class fishes, characterized by a branchial respiration, a bilocular heart, fins with osseous rays in the median line of the body, and for the most part a covering of scales. 'The first class of the Vertebrata is that of the Fishes (Pisces), which may be broadly defined as including vertebrate animals which are provided with gills throughout the whole of life; the heart when present consists (except in Dipnoi) of a single auricle and a single ventricle; the blood is cold; the limbs when present are in the form of fins, or expansions of the integument; and there is neither an amnion nor allantois in the embryo, unless the latter is represented by the urinary bladder.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

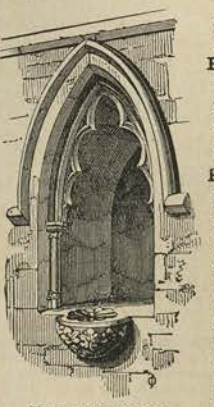
Piscicapture (pis'i-kap-tūr), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *captura*, capture, from *capio*, to take.] The taking of fish; angling, netting, &c.

Piscicultural (pis-i-kul'tū-ral), *a.* Connected with or relating to pisciculture.

Pisciculture (pis-i-kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture, from *colo, cultum*, to cultivate.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish culture. Pisciculture has been practised from very early ages. It appears to have been in use in ancient Egypt, and was followed in China in early times on a very large scale. It was revived in this country by Mr. Shaw of Drumlanrig in 1833. One great point in modern pisciculture is the propagation and rearing of young fish in artificial ponds with the view of introducing fish previously not found in the locality. Salmon and trout ova have been sent from Britain, and successfully propagated in Australia and New Zealand. The art has now come into general favour and is widely followed, very many rivers having on their banks breeding and rearing establishments for the purpose of increasing the stock of fish in the streams. A very successful effort has been carried out at Stormontfield, near Perth, on the Tay. From Huningue, near Basel, on the Rhine, millions of ova are annually despatched to England, Germany, Spain, and other countries. The art is every year receiving greater development, and promises to become yet an important department of commercial industry.

Pisciculturist (pis-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One who practises pisciculture; one who rears fish.

Piscidia (pis-sid'i-a), *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cædo*, to kill, because the leaves, bark, and twigs are used for the purpose of stupefying fish.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are West Indian trees, with broad unequally pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of white and red flowers. The bark of the root of *P. Erythrina* (dogwood tree) is a powerful narcotic, and is used as a substitute for opium, and also for poisoning fish. The timber of this tree is heavy, resinous, and almost imperishable; hence it makes excellent piles for docks and wharfs.



Piscina, Fiefield, Essex.

Pisciform (pis'i-form), *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a fish.

Piscina (pis-sī'na), *n.* [L., a cistern, a fish-pond, from *piscis*, a fish.] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, containing or having attached a small basin and water-drain, through which the priest empties the water in which he washes his hands, and also that in which the chalice is rinsed.

Piscinal (pis-sī'nal), *a.* Belonging to a piscina or to a fish-pond.

Piscine (pis'sīn), *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] Pertaining to fish or fishes; as, *piscine* remains.

Piscivorous (pis-siv'o-rus), *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

The meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of antestomach observed in *piscivorous* birds. *Ray.*

Pisé (pē-zā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *piso, pinso*, to bray, as in a mortar.] In *arch.* stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up. This mode of building is as old as the days of Pliny, and is still used in France as well as in several districts of England.

Pish (pish), *exclam.* A word expressing contempt.

It is not words that shake me thus. *Pish!* Noses, ears, and lips.—Is't possible? *Shak.*

Pish (pish), *v.i.* To say *pish!*

He turned over your Homer, shook his head, and *pished* at every line of it. *Pope.*

Pisiform (pī'si-form), *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea, as the ossification in tendons at joints; having a structure resembling peas. Granular iron ore is called *pisiform* iron ore, from its containing small rounded masses of the size of a pea. 'Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore.' *Kirwan.*

Pismire (pis'mīr), *n.* [E. *piss*, and *mire* = D. *mier*, Sw. *myra*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant. So named because it discharges an irritant fluid which the vulgar regard as urine. Comp. Gr. *myrmēx*, an ant.] The ant or emmet. 'Nettled and stung with *pismires*.' *Shak.* See ANT.

Pisnet, Puisnet (pis'net), *n.* A kind of shoe worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Pisolite (pī'sō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *pison*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone.] A carbonate of lime slightly coloured by the oxide of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. Pisolite differs from oolite only in the greater size of the particles of which it is made up. Called also *Calcareous Tufa, Pea-grit*, and *Pea-stone.*

Pisolitic (pī-sō-lit'ik), *a.* In *mineral.* composed of pisolite; containing pisolite; resembling pisolite.

Pisophalt (pis'ō-falt), *n.* A corrupt spelling of *Pissasphalt* (which see).

Piss (pis), *v.i.* [Fr. *pisser*, D. and G. *pissen*, Sw. *pissa*, Dan. *pisse*, W. *pisaw*, to make water.] To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder; to urinate.

Piss (pis), *v.t.* To eject, as urine. *Shak.*

Piss (pis), *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal, and discharged through the proper channel.

Piss-a-bed (pis'a-bed), *n.* [From the diuretic properties of the expressed juice of the root.] The dandelion. [Vulgar.]

Pissasphalt, Pissasphaltum (pis'as-falt, pis-as-falt'um), *n.* [From Gr. *pissasphalton*—*pissa*, pitch, and *asphaltos*, asphalt; Sp. *pisasfalto.*] Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, containing a greater relative quantity of liquid hydrocarbons, &c., than the latter. Written also *Pisasphalt* and *Pisophalt.*

Piss-burnt (pis'bėrnt), *a.* Stained brown, as if scorched, with urine. *Johnson.* [Vulgar.]

Pisselæum (pis-el-ē'um), *n.* [Gr. *pissa*, pitch, and *elaion*, oil.] An oily matter obtained from boiling pitch. *Dunglison.*

Pisspot (pis'pot), *n.* A chamber-pot.

> It would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *pisspot* than a thunder-bolt. *Pope.*

Pist, Piste (pēst), *n.* [Fr. *piste*, It. *pesta*, a track, from L. *pistus*, pp. of *pinso*, *pistum*, to pound, to beat in a mortar, to bruise.] The track or footprint of a horseman on the ground he goes over.

Pistachio (pis-tā'shi-ō), *n.* Same as *Pistachio-nut. Bacon.*

Pistachio-nut (pis-tā'shi-ō-nut), *n.* [See PISTACIA.] The nut of the *Pistacia vera.* It contains a kernel of a pale greenish colour, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive, and is used at dessert, and for astringent emulsions. See PISTACIA.

Pistachio-tree (pis-tā'shi-ō-trē), *n.* [Sp. *pistachio.* See PISTACIA.] Same as *Pistacia.*

Pistacia (pis-tā'shi-a), *n.* [L. *pistacia*, Gr. *pistakia*, from Per. *pista*, the pistachio tree.]

Pistacia vera.

A genus of small trees of from 15 to 20 feet high, with pinnate leaves, and axillary panicles of small apetalous flowers, nat. order Anacardiaceæ. *P. vera* yields the pistachio-nuts of the shops, which form a considerable article of commerce. (See PISTACHIO-NUT.) The tree is a native of Western Asia, but is cultivated all over the south of Europe, where the fruit is in request for confectionery and for the dessert. Mastic is the produce of *P. Lentiscus. P. Terebinthus*, or turpentine tree, yields Chios turpentine.

Pistacite, Pistazite (pis'ta-sīt, pis'ta-zīt). See EPIDOTE.

Pistareen (pis-ta-rēn'), *n.* An old Spanish silver coin of the value of 9*d.* sterling.

Pistell,† *n.* An epistle; a short lesson. *Chaucer.*

Pistia (pis'ti-a), *n.* A genus of tropical water-weeds of the nat. order Pistiaceæ of some botanists and Lemnaceæ of others. The plants consist of a rose-shaped tuft of wedge-shaped, slightly concave, notched or round-topped leaves, 2 to 5 inches long, of a delicate pale pea-green, covered with fine hairs.

Pistiaceæ (pis-ti-ā'sē-ē). See LEMNACEÆ.

Pistil (pis'til), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim. from *pinso, pistum*, to pound, to beat in a mortar.] In *bot.* the seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style. In the figure, *a* is the style, *b* the stigma; the ovary is concealed in the flower. Each modified leaf which forms the pistil is called a carpel, the two edges of which, coming into contact, cohere, and form the *placenta.* The form of the pistil must depend on that of the carpels, on their number, and on their arrangement. A simple pistil is formed of a single carpel, and a compound pistil of several carpels.

Pistil.

Pistillary (pis'til-la-ri), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to the pistil.—*Pistillary cord*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

Pistillate (pis'til-lāt), *a.* Having a pistil.

Pistillation† (pis-til-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

Pistillidia (pis-til-lid'i-a), *n. pl.* [L. *pistillum*, a pistil, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* (*a*) organs in mosses having the apparent functions of pistils. (*b*) Young spore-cases, the archegonia in ferns.

Pistilliferous (pis-til-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Pistil*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

Pistol (pis'tol), *n.* [Fr. *pistole, pistolet*; It. and Sp. *pistola*, a pistol; said to be from *Pistoia*, a town near Florence where little poniards were made, called in France first *pistoyers*, then *pistoliers*, and finally *pistolets.* From being applied to diminutive poniards the name came to be given to miniature firearms.] A small firearm, or the smallest firearm used, designed to be fired with one hand only. Pistols are of different lengths, some of them being so small as to be carried in the pocket. Those now used are generally of the kind called revolvers. Pistols were introduced into England in 1521.

Pistol (pis'tol), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pistolled;* ppr. *pistolling.* [Fr. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.

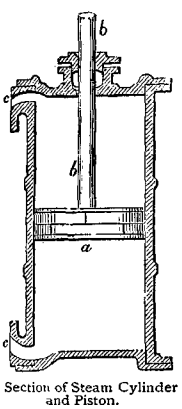
> Those Sons of Freedom would have *pistolled*, stabbed—in some way slain—that man by coward hands. *Dickens.*

Pistolade (pis'to-lād), *n.* The discharge of a pistol; a pistol-shot.

Pistole (pis-tōl'), *n.* [Fr. The same word as the above, according to Littré, who says that as the *pistol* (Fr. *pistolet*) was a small firearm, the gold half-crown was called *pistole, pistolet*, in pleasantry, as being a diminutive of the crown, in the same way as a small loaf is called *pistolet* at Brussels.] An old gold coin current in Spain, France, and some neighbouring states, valued on an average at about 16*s.* sterling.

Pistolet† (pis'tol-et), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small pistol.—2. A diminutive of pistole, a Spanish coin. *Donne.*

Piston (pis'ton), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *piston*, from L. *pinso, pistum*, to beat, to pound, to press. See PESTLE.] In *mach.* a movable piece, generally of a cylindrical form, so fitted as to occupy the sectional area of a tube, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions by pressure on either of its sides. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, called the *piston-rod*, to which it either imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, where the motion given to the piston-rod is communicated to the machinery; or by which it is itself made to move, as in the pump. Two sorts of pistons are used in pumps; one hollow with a valve, used in the sucking pump, and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump, and is called a *plunger.*—*Piston-packing*, a material, such as hempen cord, or a device, such as metallic rings, springs, &c., placed round a piston, to cause it to fit closely within its cylinder, and at the same time allow its free backward and forward motion.



Section of Steam Cylinder and Piston.

a, Piston. *b b*, Piston-rod. *c c*, Steam Ports.

Piston-rod (pis'ton-rod), *n.* See PISTON.

Piston-spring (pis'ton-spring), *n.* A coil around or inside a piston, which, by expanding, acts as packing.

Pisum (pī'sum), *n.* [L., a pea.] The pea, a genus of plants of the nat. order Leguminosæ. See PEA.

Pit (pit), *n.* [A. Sax. *pitt, pytt*, a hole, a pit: D. *put*, Icel. *pittr*, a well; from L. *puteus* (Fr. *puits*), a well.] 1. A hollow or cavity more or less deep, either natural or made by digging in the earth; as, (*a*) the shaft of a mine; a coal-mine. (*b*) In *founding*, a cavity or hollow scooped in the floor to receive cast-metal. (*c*) A vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c. (*d*) A sunken place where charcoal is piled for burning. (*e*) In *hort.* an excavation in the soil, generally covered by a glazed frame, for protecting many kinds of plants.—2. A deep place; an abyss: with the definite article sometimes used for the abode of evil spirits, sometimes for the grave or the place of the dead.

> Thou hast brought up my soul from the grave: thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the *pit.* Ps. xxx. 3.

3. A deep concealed hole in the ground for snaring wild beasts.—4. Any hollow, cavity, or depression in the flesh; as, the arm *pits;* the *pit* of the stomach; the *pits* left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox.—5. A place or area where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats.—6. That part of a theatre which is on the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage, and behind the orchestra. 7. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or plum. [Local American.]—The *bottomless pit*, hell. Rev. xx. 1.—*Pit and gallows*, in *feudal times*, a privilege granted by the crown to the barons, by which they were empowered to drown the women condemned for theft in a pit, and to hang the men on a gallows.

Pit (pit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pitted;* ppr. *pitting.* 1. To lay in a pit or hole. 'They lived like beasts and were *pitted* like beasts.' *Granger.* 2. To form a little pit or hollow in; to mark with little hollows, as by the pustules of the small-pox.

> An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterized by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharpe.*

3. To set in competition; to set against one another, as in combat; *lit.* like cocks in a pit.

Pit (pit), *v.t.* To put. [Scotch.]

Pita (pē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A name of the *Agave americana* or maguey, and other species of the same genus; also of the useful fibre obtained from them.

Pitance† (pit'ans), *n.* [See PITTANCE.] A mess of victuals. *Chaucer.*

Pitapat (pit'a-pat), *adv.* [A kind of reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats. 'A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat.*' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pitapat (pit'a-pat), *n.* A light quick step.

> Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot, through the dark alley. *Dryden.*

Pitch (pich), *n.* [A softened form of O.E. and Sc. *pik*, A. Sax. *pic*, from L. *pix, picis*, pitch.] A thick, tenacious oily substance, commonly obtained by the inspissation of tar (whether of wood, coal, or bone), or by boiling it until all the volatile matters are driven off, and the residuum has acquired a proper consistence. It is extensively used in ship-building for closing up the seams, for preserving wood from the effects of water, for coating iron-work to keep it from rusting, for making artificial asphalt, and for various other purposes. See TAR, BURGUNDY PITCH.—*Jew's pitch, mineral pitch*, bitumen.

> He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. Ecclus. xiii. 1.

Pitch (pich), *v.t.* 1. To smear or cover over with pitch; as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship. '*Pitch* it within and without with pitch.' Gen. vi. 14.—2. To blacken; to darken. 'The welkin *pitched* with sudden cloud.' *Addison.*

Pitch (pich), *v.t.* [O.E. *picche*, to pierce, to pick, to peck, also to dart or throw, a soft-

ened form of *pick, pike;* comp. W. *piciaw,* to dart; *pig,* a point, &c. See PICK.] 1. To fix or plant, as stakes or pointed instruments; to fix by means of such; hence, to set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; as, to *pitch* a tent or pavilion, that is, to set the stakes; to *pitch* a camp. 'Sharp stakes . . . they *pitched* in the ground.' *Shak.*

There is no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker.*

—*Pitched battle.* See under BATTLE.—2. To fling or throw, generally with a definite purpose or aim; to cast forward; to hurl; to toss; as, to *pitch* quoits; to *pitch* one in the mire or down a precipice; to *pitch* hay or sheaves of corn.

The next ball is a beautifully *pitched* ball for the outer stump. *T. Hughes.*

3. In *music,* to regulate or set the key-note of.—4. To fix, as a value or price. 'Whose vulture thought doth *pitch* the price so high.' *Shak.*—5. To pave or face with stones, as an embankment. *E. H. Knight; Simmonds.*

Pitch (pich), *v.i.* 1. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch,* and wipe the hive. *Mortimer.*

2. To plunge or fall headlong; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; to *pitch* on the head.—3. To fix choice: with *on* or *upon.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead. Gen. xxxi. 25.

5. *Naut.* to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.

A slight motion on the part of the vessel now and then seemed to suggest the possibility of *pitching* to a very uncomfortable extent. *Dickens.*

—*To pitch into,* to attack; to assault. [Slang.] —*Pitch and pay,* pay down at once; pay ready money.

Let senses rule; the word is '*Pitch and pay:*' Trust none. *Shak.*

Pitch (pich), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree; rate. 'The lowest *pitch* of abject fortune.' *Milton.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch.* *Addison.*

As if an eagle flew aloft, and then
Stoop'd from its highest *pitch* to pounce a wren.
Cowper.

Such was the *pitch* of baseness to which the Roman people sank by allowing their rulers to encroach upon their rights. *Brougham.*

2. Highest rise; height; loftiness. 'Boniface the Third, in whom was the *pitch* of pride, and height of aspiring haughtiness.' *Fuller.*

A beauty-waning and distressed widow, . . .
Seduced the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd bigamy. *Shak.*

3. Size; stature. 'So like in person, garb, and *pitch.*' *Hudibras.*—4. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; inclination; also, the degree of slope or inclination; as, the *pitch* of a hill or roof. See below.—5. A throw; a toss; a cast or jerk of something from the hand.—*Pitch and toss,* a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark.—6. In *music,* the degree of acuteness or graveness of a note; the position of a sound with reference to the number of vibrations in a given time which produce it; the relative height of a sound. Any sound less acute than some other sound is said to be of a lower *pitch* than that other sound.—*Concert pitch,* in musical performances, the degree of acuteness or gravity generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is governed. In England and Germany the concert pitch of the middle C of the pianoforte is the sound produced by a wire giving 528 vibrations per second; in France it is somewhat lower.—7. In certain technical senses, a distance between two points; as, (*a*) the distance between the centres of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-line, which is concentric with the axis of revolution, and at such a distance from the base of the teeth as to have an equal rate of motion with a similar line in the cog-wheel with which it engages. (*b*) The distance between any two successive convolutions of a screw measured in a direction parallel to the axis; the *pitch* of a propeller-screw is the length measured along the axis of a complete turn. (*c*) The distance between the paddles of a steam-ship, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. (*d*) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam boilers. (*e*) The distance apart from centre to centre of a rivet.—8. In *mining,* a lode or portion of a lode worked by a miner, who receives a certain portion of the ore raised, or its value.—9. A fixed locality for a street-seller doing business, or a street-singer, musician, and such like performing; the site of a travelling exhibition. *Mayhew.* [Slang.]—*Pitch of an arch,* the rise or versed sine of an arch. —*Pitch of a roof,* the inclination of a roof; which is expressed in angles, in parts of the span, or in the proportion which the rafters bear to the span. The *common pitch* has a rafter three quarters the length of the span; the *Gothic* has a rafter the whole length of the span; the *Elizabethan,* longer than the span; the *Greek,* an angle of 12° to 16°; and the *Roman,* an angle of 23° to 24°.—*Pitch of a saw,* the inclination of the face of the teeth.

Pitch-black (pich'blak), *a.* Black as pitch.

Pitch-blende (pich'blend), *n.* A mineral found in Saxony; it is a compound of the oxides of uranium and iron, and generally contains very many other metals.

Pitch-chain (pich'chān), *n.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or rivetted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

Pitch-circle (pich'sėr-kl), *n.* In toothed wheels, the circle which would bisect all the teeth. When two wheels are in gear, they are so arranged that their pitch-circles touch one another. Called also *Pitch-line.*

Pitch-coal (pich'kōl), *n.* 1. A kind of bituminous coal. *Dana.*—2. Same as *Jet. Brande & Cox.*

Pitch-dark (pich'därk), *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

Pitcher (pich'ėr), *n.* 1. One who pitches.—2. A pointed instrument for piercing the ground.

Pitcher (pich'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *picher, pichier, pechier,* O.It. *pecchero,* from O.H.G. *pechar, behhar,* a beaker. See BEAKER.] 1. An earthen vessel with a spout for holding liquors; an earthen or metallic vessel for holding water for domestic purposes; a water-pot, jug, or jar with ears. 'A man bearing a *pitcher* of water.' Mark xiv. 13.—*Pitchers have ears,* a cautionary proverb, signifying there may be listeners overhearing us. The saying has arisen from the double meaning of *ear.* In the form *little pitchers have long ears,* it applies to children.

Not in my house, Lucentio, for, you know,
Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants.
Shak.

2. In *bot.* a modification of the leaf occurring in some plants and resembling a pitcher, the body of the pitcher being the petiole, and the lid the lamina of the leaf.

Pitcher-plant (pich'ėr-plant), *n.* A name given to several plants, from their pitcher-shaped leaves, the best known of which is the *Nepenthes distillatoria,* a native of China and the East Indies, and belonging to the nat. order Nepenthaceæ. It is a herbaceous plant, and grows in marshy situations. The leaves are sessile, oblong, and terminated at the extremities by a cylindrical hollow vessel resembling a common water-pitcher, which contains a fluid secreted by the plant itself. This pitcher is furnished with a lid which opens and shuts, and which is regarded as the true blade of the leaf. See CEPHALOTUS, DARLINGTONIA, and NEPENTHACEÆ.

Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*).

Pitch-farthing (pich'fär-THing), *n.* Same as *Chuck-farthing.*

Pitch-field† (pich'fēld), *n.* A pitched battle. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pitchfork (pich'fork), *n.* 1. A fork or farming utensil used in lifting or throwing hay or sheaves of grain.—2. A tuning-fork.

Pitchfork (pich'fork), *v.t.* 1. To lift or throw with a pitchfork. Hence—2. To put suddenly or accidentally into any position.

(Originally intended for the church) he has been *pitchforked* into the Foot-guards. *G. A. Sala.*

Pitchiness (pich'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being pitchy; blackness; darkness. [Rare.]

Pitching-pence (pich'ing-pens), *n.* Money, commonly a penny, paid for pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market.

Pitching-piece (pich'ing-pēs), *n.* See APRON-PIECE.

Pitching-stable (pich'ing-stā-bl), *n.* A variety of Cornish granite used for paving.

Pitch-line (pich'līn), *n.* See PITCH-CIRCLE.

Pitch-mineral (pich'min-ėr-al), *n.* The same as *Bitumen* or *Asphalt.*

Pitch-opal (pich'ō-pal), *n.* An inferior kind of common opal.

Pitch-ore (pich'ōr), *n.* Pitch-blende, an ore of uranium.

Pitch-pine (pich'pīn), *n.* The *Pinus Picea,* a pine so called from its abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch. The same name is also given to the *Pinus rigida* of the United States and the *Pinus palustris* of Georgia.

Pitch-pine (*Pinus Picea*).

Pitch-pipe (pich'pīp), *n.* An instrument used in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. It is either in the form of a flute or free reed pipe tuned to a given pitch. The flute pipe may have a piston and a range of adjustment whereby all the semitone degrees within its compass may be produced with mechanical exactness. The reed pipe has a given note.

Pitch-plaster (pich'plas-tėr), *n.* A plaster of Burgundy pitch.

Pitch-pot (pich'pot), *n.* A large iron pot used for the purpose of boiling pitch.

Pitch-stone (pich'stōn), *n.* The glassy form of felstone, also called *Retinite.* It looks like solid pitch, and has an imperfectly conchoidal fracture. It contains microscopic crystals of felspar. Its colours are several shades of green, black with green, brown, or gray; brown, tinged with red, green, or yellow, sometimes yellowish or blue.

Pitchurim-bean (pich'ū-rim-bēn), *n.* One of the isolated lobes of the drupe of *Nectandra Puchury,* a South American species of laurel, much used by chocolate makers as a substitute for vanilla. Called also *Sassafras Nut,* from the flavour, which resembles that of sassafras bark. Spelled also *Pichurim-bean.*

Pitch-wheel (pich'whēl), *n.* One of two toothed wheels which work together.

Pitch-work (pich'wėrk), *n.* Work done in a mine by those working on the arrangement that they receive a certain proportion of the output.

Pitchy (pich'i), *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. *Woodward.*—2. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*—3. Black; dark; dismal. 'The *pitchy* night.' *Shak.*

Pitcoal (pit'kōl), *n.* Mineral coal; common coal dug out of pits.

Pit-cock (pit'kok), *n.* Same as *Pet-cock.*

Piteous (pit'ē-us), *a.* [See PITY.] 1. Fitted to excite pity; moving pity or compassion; mournful; affecting; lamentable; sorrowful; as, a *piteous* look; a *piteous* case or condition. 'The most *piteous* tale of Lear.' *Shak.*

'The most *piteous* cry of the poor souls.' *Shak.*

Vain would be all attempts to convey the horror which thrilled the gathering spectators of this *piteous* tragedy. *De Quincey.*

2. Compassionate; affected by pity. '*Piteous* of his case.' *Pope.*—3.† Pitiful; paltry; poor. '*Piteous* amends.' *Milton.*—SYN. Sorrowful, mournful, affecting, doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, miserable, pitiable, compassionate, tender.

Piteously (pit'e-us-li), *adv.* In a piteous manner. 'Word it, prithee, *piteously*.' *Shak.*

Piteousness (pit'e-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being piteous.

Pitfall (pit'fal), *n.* A pit slightly covered so that animals fall into it and are caught. 'The net nor lime, the *pitfall* nor the gin.' *Shak.*

Pitfall† (pit'fal), *v.t.* To lead into a pitfall; to ensnare. 'Not full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses.' *Milton.*

Pit-fish (pit'fish), *n.* A small fish of the Indian Sea, about the size of a smelt, of a green and yellow colour. It has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure.

Pit-frame (pit'frām), *n.* The framework of a coal-pit.

Pith (pith), *n.* [A. Sax. *pitha*, D. *pit*, marrow, pith, kernel.] 1. A cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue arising at the neck of the stem of an exogenous plant and terminating at the leaf-buds, with all of which it is in direct communication. It forms the centre of a stem, and fills the medullary sheath or tube which is covered over by the wood. Its use is to act as a reservoir of nutritious matter for the young leaves when first developing. In endogens there is no pith.—2. In *anat.* the spinal cord or marrow of an animal; also, the central or medullary part of hair. 'The spinal marrow or *pith*.' *Ray.* 'The *pith* of the coarse body-hair.' *Owen.*—3. Strength, vigour, or force. 'Since these arms of mine had seven years' *pith*.' *Shak.*—4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; as, his discourse wanted *pith*.—5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. 'Perhaps you mark'd not what's the *pith* of all.' *Shak.*—6. Weight; moment; importance. 'Enterprises of great *pith* and moment.' *Shak.*

Pith (pith), *v.t.* To sever the spinal cord of.

Pithecanthropus (pith'ē-kan-thrō''pus), *n.* [Gr. *pithēkos*, an ape, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] The name applied to a supposed ancestral form of the human species (*Pithecanthropus erectus*) evidenced by the upper part of a skull, a thigh-bone, &c., discovered in Java. Though somewhat ape-like, its brain was far larger than in apes.

Pithecia (pi-thē'si-a), *n.* See SAKI.

Pithecoid (pi-thē'koid), *a.* [Gr. *pithēkos*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness.] Pertaining to or including apes of the highest division; resembling an ape; ape-like. See next article.

Pithecus (pi-thē'kus), *n.* [Gr. *pithēkos*, an ape.] A restricted genus of apes, including the orang (*P. satyrus*), the great pongo of Borneo (*P. Wormbii*), and the *P. Morio*. The outward marks which distinguish this genus from troglodytes (chimpanzee and gorilla) are the greater length of muzzle, a more sudden projection of the lower part of the face, much larger canine and much broader incisor teeth, and greater length of arm. The ears too are smaller, and lie close to the head. The skeleton is distinguished by the dorsal vertebræ being fewer by one, and by twelve instead of thirteen pairs of ribs. The genus is known also as Simia.

Pithily (pith'i-li), *adv.* In a pithy manner; with strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy. *Milton.*

Pithiness (pith'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pithy; strength; concentrated force; as, the *pithiness* of a reply.

Pithless (pith'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of pith; wanting strength.

Men who, dry and *pithless*, are debarred
From man's best joys. *Churchill.*

2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

The *pithless* argumentation which we too often allow to monopolize the character of what is prudent and practical. *Gladstone.*

Pithole† (pit'hōl), *n.* A small hollow made by a pustule of smallpox.

I have known a lady, sick of the small pocks, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish! *Beau. & Fl.*

Pithy (pith'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as, a *pithy* substance; a *pithy* stem.—2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as, a *pithy* word or expression.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

In all these Goodman Fact was very short but *pithy*: for he was a plain home-spun man. † *Addison.*

Pitiable (pit'i-a-bl), *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of or exciting compassion: applied to persons or things; as, a *pitiable* condition. 'Everything that is *pitiable*.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'The *pitiable* wretchedness of Philoctetes.' *Observer.*

The *pitiable* persons relieved are constantly under your eye. *Atterbury.*

If ye have grieved,
Ye are too mortal to be *pitiable*,
And power to die disproveth right to grieve.
E. B. Browning.

Pitiableness (pit'i-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being pitiable. 'The *pitiableness* of his ignorance.' *Kettlewell.*

Pitiably (pit'i-a-bli), *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

Pitiedly† (pit'id-li), *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.

He is properly, and, *pitiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate. *Feltham.*

Pitier (pit'i-ėr), *n.* One who pities. *Bp. Gauden.*

Pitiful (pit'i-fụl), *a.* [See PITY.] 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. Jam. v. 11.

Our hearts you see not, they are *pitiful*;
And pity to the general wrong of Rome
Hath done this deed on Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. Miserable; moving compassion; as, a sight most *pitiful*; a *pitiful* condition.

In faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
'Twas *pitiful*, 'twas wondrous *pitiful*. *Shak.*

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; insignificant; contemptible; despicable; as, *pitiful* conduct.

That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

—*Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful.* See under CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pitifully (pit'i-fụl-li), *adv.* In a pitiful manner: (*a*) with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Common Prayer.*

(*b*) Wretchedly; so as to excite pity. 'Would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men.' *Tillotson.* (*c*) Contemptibly.

Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others may behave the most *pitifully* in their own. *Richardson.*

Pitifulness (pit'i-fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pitiful. *Sir P. Sidney.*

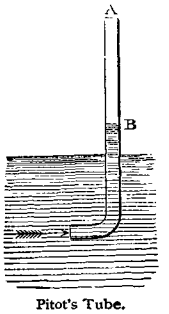
Pitiless (pit'i-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; as, a *pitiless* master. 'The pelting of the *pitiless* storm.' *Shak.*—2. Exciting no pity; unpitied. 'So do I perish *pitiless*, through fear.' *Sir J. Davies.* SYN. Hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, unmerciful, compassionless, unsympathizing.

Pitilessly (pit'i-les-li), *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

Pitilessness (pit'i-les-nes), *n.* The state of being pitiless.

Pitman (pit'man), *n.* 1. One who works in a pit, as in coal-mining, in sawing timber, &c.—2. In *mach.* the rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft, &c.

Pitot's Tube (pi'tōz tūb), *n.* In *hydraulics*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers, &c.; a current meter. It consists in its simplest form of a bent glass-tube A, which is held in the water in such a manner that its lower end is horizontal, and opposed to the direction of the flowing water. In consequence of the momentum of the moving fluid the level rises within the tube to a height B, proportional to the velocity of the stream. Thus, let the height of B above the level of the external water be h, then the velocity of the stream $= \mu\sqrt{2gh}$, in which μ is a coefficient, determined for the particular instrument by experiment.



Pitot's Tube.

Pitous,† *a.* Piteous; compassionate; merciful; exciting compassion. *Chaucer.*

Pitously,† *adv.* Piteously; pitifully. *Chaucer.*

Pitpan (pit'pan), *n.* A very long, narrow, flat-bottomed, trough-like canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

Pit-pat (pit'pat), *n.* and *adv.* Same as *Pit-a-pat*.

Pit-saw (pit'sa), *n.* A large saw used for dividing timber, and worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

Pitta (pit'ta), *n.* A genus of passerine birds, remarkable for the length of their legs, the shortness of their tail, and the vividness of their colours. See ANT-THRUSH.

Pittacal (pit'a-kal), *n.* [Gr. *pitta*, pitch, and *kallos*, ornament.] A fine blue substance used in dyeing, obtained by the action of a solution of baryta upon the heavy oil of tar.

Pittance (pit'ans), *n.* [Norm. *pitaunce*, allowance; Fr. *pitance*, a monk's mess; It. *pietanza*; from L.L. *pietantia*, *pitantia*, a monk's allowance of food, from L. *pietas*, piety. Brachet points out that in the same way *misericordia* (mercy) was a name given in the middle ages to certain monastic repasts.] 1. An allowance of food in a monastery; an allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charity gift.

One half of this *pittance* was even given him in money. *Macaulay.*

2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. Hence—3. A very small quantity. 'The inconsiderable *pittance* of faithful professors.' *Fuller.*

Pittancer (pit'ans-ėr), *n.* The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance at certain appointed festivals.

Pitted-tissue (pit'ed-ti'shū), *n.* See BOTHRENCHYMA.

Pitter† (pit'ėr), *v.i.* To murmur; to patter. 'And when his *pittering* streams are low and thin.' *Greene.*

Pittikins† (pit'i-kinz), *interj.* A diminutive of *pity* used interjectionally, generally in conjunction with *od's* for *God's*. '*Od's pittikins*, can it be.' *Shak.*

Pittizite, Pitticite (pit'i-zīt, pit'i-sīt), *n.* [From Gr. *pittizō*, *pissizō*, to be pitchy, from *pitta*, *pissa*, pitch.] Pitchy iron ore; an arsenato-sulphate of iron occurring in reniform masses.

Pittle-pattle† (pit'l-pat'l), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. *prattle*, *tattle*, &c.] To talk unmeaningly or flippantly.

Pittosporaceæ (pit'tō-spō-rā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* The pittosporads, a natural order of polypetalous hypogynous exogens, allied to Polygalaceæ. The species, of which about 100 are known, are trees or erect or twining shrubs, mostly natives of extra-tropical Australia, having alternate simple leaves, regular symmetrical flowers, imbricated petals, and alternating stamens. The order includes about a dozen genera, of which the best known are Pittosporum, Billardiera, and Sollya, frequent ornaments of British hothouses.

Pittosporad (pit'tō-spō-rad), *n.* Any plant of the nat. order Pittosporaceæ.

Pituita (pit-ū-i'ta), *n.* [L. *pituita*; Fr. *pituite*.] Mucus; phlegm.

Pituitary (pi-tū'i-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum.] In *anat.* concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus; as, the *pituitary* membrane which lines the nostrils and sinuses communicating with the nose.—*Pituitary body* or *gland*, a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, formerly supposed to secrete the mucus of the nostrils.—*Pituitary stem*, the infundibulum of the brain.

Pituitous (pi-tū'it-us), *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Consisting of mucus; full of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

Pit-work (pit'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, the pumping and lifting apparatus of a mine-shaft.

Pity (pit'i), *n.* [Fr. *pitié*, from L. *pietas*, piety, from *pius*, pious. See PIOUS.] 1. The feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another; commiseration; compassion.

Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His *pity* gave ere charity began. *Goldsmith.*

—*To have pity upon, to take pity upon*, generally to show one's pity towards by some benevolent act.

He that *hath pity upon* the poor lendeth unto the Lord. Prov. xix. 17.

2.† A call or prayer for pity. [Rare.]

Let's have no *pity*,
For if you do, here's that shall cut your whistle.
Beau. & Fl.

3. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

That he is old, the more the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shak.*

What *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country!
Addison.

[In this sense the word may have a plural; as, it is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality: in the other senses the plural is rarely used. The following instance is found in Shakspere.

I am not prone to weeping, as our sex
Commonly are; the want of which vain dew,
Perchance, shall dry your *pities*.
Winter's Tale, ii. 1.]

SYN. Compassion, mercy, commiseration, condolence, sympathy, fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling.

Pity (pit'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pitied;* ppr. *pitying.* [O.Fr. *pitoyer*, to pity. See the noun.] 1. To feel pity or compassion towards; to feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for; to commiserate; to compassionate; as, to *pity* a person or his misfortunes. 'Do *pity* his distress.' *Shak.*

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

2.† To excite pity in: used impersonally.

It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge. *Latimer.*

Pity (pit'i), *v.i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy.
Jer. xiii. 14.

Pityingly (pit'i-ing-li), *adv.* So as to show pity; compassionately.

Pityriasis (pit-i-rī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *pityron*, bran.] A cutaneous disease consisting of irregular bran-like scaly patches. The most common form is that called *pityriasis capitis*, or dandruff, which affects children. See CHLOASMA and LIVERSPOTS.

Pityroid (pit'i-roid), *a.* [Gr. *pityron*, the husks of corn, bran.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

Più (pū). [It., more; L. *plus.*] In *music*, a word frequently prefixed to another, to increase the strength of its meaning; as, *più allegro*, a little quicker.

Piuma (pi-ū'ma), *n.* A mixed fabric of light texture used for men's coats. *Simmonds.*

Pivot (piv'ot), *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, a pivot—referred by Diez to It. *piva*, a pipe (=Fr. and E. *pipe*).] 1. A pin on which anything turns; a short shaft or point on which a wheel or other body revolves.—2. *Milit.* the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill, &c.—3. That on which important results depend; a turning-point.

Pivotal (piv'ot-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a pivot; belonging to or constituting that on which anything turns.

Pivot-bridge (piv'ot-brij), *n.* A form of swing-bridge moving on a vertical pivot underneath it.

Pivot-gun (piv'ot-gun), *n.* A gun set upon a frame-carriage, which can be turned about so as to point the piece in any direction.

Pivot-man (piv'ot-man), *n.* The man at the flank of a line of soldiers on which the rest of the line wheels.

Piwarrie (pi-war'ri), *n.* A sharp disagreeable intoxicating beverage prepared by the natives of South America from cassava.

Pix (piks), *n.* Same as *Pyx.*

Pixing (piks'ing), *n.* Same as *Pyxing.*

Pixy, Pixie (pik'si), *n.* [Perhaps for *pucksy*, from *Puck.*] A sort of fairy or imaginary being.

If thou'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee;
If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee;
If a *pixie*, seek thy ring. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pixy-led (pik'si-led), *a.* Led by pixies; hence, bewildered.

Pixy-ring (pik'si-ring), *n.* A fairy ring or circle. See under FAIRY. *Halliwell.*

Pixy-stool (pik'si-stōl), *n.* A toad-stool or mushroom: sometimes applied specifically to *Chanterellus cibarius*, or edible chanterelle.

Pize† (pīz), *n.* [O.E. *peise*, *peize*, *peaze*, a weight, a blow. See POISE.] An annoying or awkward circumstance: often used interjectionally or as a mild oath. 'What a *pize!*' *Richardson.*

Pizzicato (pit-si-kä'tō). [It., twitched.] A musical direction for the violin and violoncello, indicating that the strings of the instrument are not to be played with the bow, but pinched or twitched with the finger, producing a staccáto effect, in imitation of the guitar: generally abbreviated into *Pizz.*

Pizzle (piz'l), *n.* [From *piss.*] In certain male quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine; the penis. *Sir T. Browne.*

Placability (plak-a-bil'i-ti or plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being placable or appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

Placable (plak'a-bl or plā'ka-bl), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to quiet, to soothe, to appease, to pacify; akin to *placeo*, to please.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild. *Milton.*

Placableness (plak'a-bl-nes or plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Placability. Cudworth.*

Placard (plak'ärd or pla-kärd'), *n.* [Fr., from *plaque*, a plate, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *plak*, a flat piece of wood, a slice, *plakbriefje*, a placard, *plakken*, to glue or paste; L.G. *plakke*, a piece of turf cut or dug.] 1. A written or printed paper posted in a public place; a bill posted up to draw public attention; a poster. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto issued by authority.—2.† A public permission, or one given by authority; a license.

Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports. *Fuller.*

Placard (plak'ärd or pla-kärd'), *v.t.* 1. To post placards on; as, to *placard* the walls of the town.—2. To make known by placard.

Placard, Placate (plak'ärd, plak'āt), *n.* 1. A stomacher worn by men and women from the time of Edward IV. to that of Henry VIII. inclusive.—2. In *anc. armour*, an extra plate upon the lower portion of the breastplate or backplate. *Planché.*

Placate† (plak'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *placated;* ppr. *placating.* [L. *placo*, *placatum*, to appease.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

Therefore is he always propitiated and *placated*, both first and last. *Cudworth.*

Place (plās), *n.* [Fr. *place*, a place, post, position, an open space in a town; Sp. *plaza*, It. *piazza;* from L. *platea*, a broad way in a city, a street, an area, from Gr. *plateia*, from *platys*, flat, wide, broad; perhaps of same root as *flat* (which see).] 1. A broad way or open space in a city; an area; a court-yard. 'Hangman's boys in the market-*place*.' *Shak. Place*, with a proper or other distinctive name prefixed, is often applied to a street or part of a street, a square, or other assemblage of houses; as, Victoria *Place;* Waterloo *Place.*—2. A portion of space regarded as separate from the rest of space; a particular portion of space marked off by its use or character; a locality, spot, or site; position; as, a *place* for everything and everything in its *place.*

The *place* whereon thou standest is holy ground.
Ex. iii. 5.

In his brain,
. . . he hath strange *places* crammed
With observation, the which he vents
In mangled forms. *Shak.*

3. In more specialized meanings: (*a*) a residence, especially a large or stately one; a mansion; as, he is now at his *place* in Hampshire.

I do not like the Tower of any place.
Did Julius Cæsar build that *place*, my lord? *Shak.*

(*b*) A village or town; as, a well-built *place.* (*c*) A fortified post; a stronghold.—4. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no *place* for them.
Rev. xx. 11.

5. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this.
Acts viii. 32.

6. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place;* in the second *place;* in the last *place.*—7. Rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and *place*. *Shak.*

8. Office; employment; official station. 'Title, *place*, or touch of pension.' *Tennyson.*

Do you your office, or give up your *place*. *Shak.*

9. Ground or occasion; room.

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it is the very same. *Hammond.*

10. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition.

God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings which he sees wanting to them. *Dr. H. More.*

11. Space *in* general.

But she all *place* within herself confines.
Sir J. Davies.

12. Room; stead: with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said unto them, Fear not; for am I in the *place* of God? Gen. l. 18.

13. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you. John viii. 37.

14. One of the three unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of place consisted in keeping the place of the action the same throughout the piece.—15. A topic, point, or question for discussion: an old rhetorical term. *Bacon.* 16. In *astron.* the position in the heavens of a heavenly body.—*Place of the moon*, the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time.—*Place of the sun*, the sign and degree of the zodiac in which it is at any given time.—*Apparent place*, the position of a body as seen from the surface of the earth, its *true place* being that in which it would appear if seen from the earth's centre.—*Eccentric place of a planet*, that place or point of its orbit in which it would appear if seen from the sun.—*Geocentric and heliocentric place of a planet.* See GEOCENTRIC and HELIOCENTRIC.—17. In *geom.* same as *Locus.*—18. In *falconry*, the greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shak.*

—*To give place*, (*a*) to make room or way; to yield; as, *give place* to your superiors.

And when a lady's in the case,
You know all other things *give place*. *Gay.*

(*b*) To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither *give place* to the devil. Eph. iv. 27.

—*To have place*, (*a*) to have a station, room, or seat; as, such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart. (*b*) To have actual existence.—*To take place*, (*a*) to come to pass; to happen; to occur; as, this or that event will or will not *take place.* (*b*) To take the precedence or priority. (*c*)† To take effect. 'But none of these excuses would *take place*.' *Spenser.*—*Place of arms*, in *fort.* an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive by sorties.—*High place*, in *Scrip.* a mount on which sacrifices were offered to heathen deities.—SYN. Situation, seat, abode, position, locality, location, site, spot, office, post, berth, employment, charge, function, trust, ground, room, occasion, stead.

Place (plās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *placed;* ppr. *placing.* [Fr. *placer*, to place, to set. See the noun.] 1. To put or set in a particular place or spot; to set or put in a certain relative position; to locate; as, to *place* a house by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on the shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.—2. To appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands.
Ex. xviii. 21.

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition; as, in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will ensure to them a large portion of happiness.—4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object; to *place* confidence in a friend.—5. To put out at interest; to invest; to lend; as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.

Placebo (pla-sē'bō), *n.* [L., I will please.] 1. An epithet given to any medicine adapted rather to please than to benefit the patient. 2. In *R. Cath. Ch.* the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning *Placebo Domino.*

Place-brick (plās'brik), *n.* In *brickmaking*, an inferior kind of brick, which having been outermost or farthest from the fire in the clamp or kiln, has not received sufficient heat to burn it thoroughly. Place-bricks are consequently soft, uneven in texture, and of a red colour. They are also termed *Peckings*, and sometimes *Sandel* or *Samel Bricks.*

Placeful† (plās'fụl), *a.* Filling a place. *Chapman.*

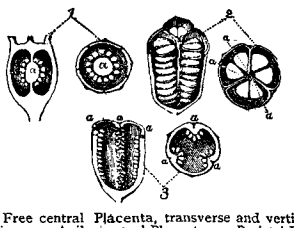
Placeless (plās'les), *n.* Having no place or office. *Canning.*

Placeman (plās'man), *n.* One who holds or occupies a place; specifically, one who has an office under government. 'A cabinet which combines not *placemen* alone, but independent and popular noblemen and gentlemen.' *Macaulay.*

Place-monger (plās'mung-gėr), *n.* A trafficker in public employments and patronage.

Place-name (plās'nām), *n.* The name of a place or locality; such a name as is given to places: in contradistinction to *personal* name.

Placenta (pla-sen'ta), *n.* [L., a cake.] 1. The afterbirth; a temporary organ developed within the uterus of the human female and of certain animals during pregnancy, and, as its popular name implies, expelled shortly after the birth of the child or young animal. It is a spongy vascular mass existing in some form or other in all mammals except the monotremes and marsupials, as an appendage to the fœtal membrane called the chorion. Through this organ the fœtus breathes and receives nourishment.—2. In *bot.* that part of a seed-vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed.



1, Free central Placenta, transverse and vertical sections. 2, Axile central Placenta. 3, Parietal Placenta. *a a*, Placentæ.

It is always of a soft cellular texture, and is commonly found occupying the margin of a carpel. It is, however, as often confined to a single point, as in nettles and many other plants. A *free placenta*, one in the middle of the ovary; a *parietal placenta*, one not projecting far inwards; or one essentially constituted of the wall of the seed-vessel.

Placental (pla-sen'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the placenta; possessing a placenta; constituted by a placenta.

Placental (pla-sen'tal), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the sub-class Placentalia.

Placentalia (pla-sen-tā'li-a), *n. pl.* The placental mammals, one of the two grand divisions or sub-classes into which mammals are divided, according as the structure known as the *placenta* is present or absent, the other sub-class being the *Implacentalia* or non-placental mammals. The Placentalia comprise by far the largest number of mammals, all being of higher organization than the Implacentalia. The Implacentalia comprise only two orders—the Monotremata and Marsupialia.

Placentary (pla-sen'ta-ri), *n.* In *bot.* a placenta bearing numerous ovules.

Placentary (pla-sen'ta-ri), *a.* Having reference to the placenta; as, the *placentary* system of classification.

Placentation (pla-sen-tā'shon), *n.* The disposition of the placenta, more especially in plants; as, parietal *placentation*.

Placentiferous (pla-sen-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *placenta*, a cake, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* and *zool.* bearing or producing a placenta; having a placenta. 'The *placentiferous* mammals.' *Theodore Gill.*

Placentiform (pla-sen'ti-form), *a.* In *bot.* shaped like a placenta; having a thick circular disc, concave in the centre on both upper and lower sides. The root of Cyclamen is an example.

Place-proud (plās'proud), *a.* Proud of position or rank. *Beau. & Fl.*

Placer (plās'ėr), *n.* One who places, locates, or sets. 'Thou *placer* of plants both humble and tall.' *Spenser.*

Placer (pla'sėr or pla-ser'), *n.* [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold occurs, especially on the bank of a river, or in the bed of a mountain stream; a spot where gold dust is found in the soil. [United States.]

In *placer* diggings the gold is scattered all through the surface dirt; in *pocket* diggings it is concentrated in one little spot. *S. Clemens.*

Placet (plas'et), *n.* [L., it pleases.] 1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.—2. A vote of the governing body in a university. 3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

Placid (plas'id), *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placeo*, to please. See PLACABLE.] 1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Serene; mild; unruffled. 'That *placid* aspect and meek regard.' *Milton.*—*Calm, Tranquil, Placid, Quiet.* See under CALM.

Placidity (pla-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being placid; mildness; gentleness; tranquillity; peacefulness; quietness.

Placidly (plas'id-li), *adv.* In a placid manner; mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

Placidness (plas'id-nes), *n.* Same as *Placidity*.

Placit,† *n.* [L. *placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placeo*, to please.] A decree or determination. 'A diligent collector of the *placits* and opinions of other philosophers.' *Evelyn.*

Placitory (plas'i-to-ri), *a.* Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

Placitum (plas'i-tum), *n.* pl. **Placita** (plas'i-ta). [L. See PLACIT.] 1. In the middle ages, a public assembly of all degrees of men where the sovereign presided, who usually consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom.—2.† A plea, pleading, or debate, and trial at law.

Plack (plak), *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, from Fl. *placke*, a thin slice, an ancient small Flemish coin. See PLACARD.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny.

Placket (plak'et), *n.* [From the Fr. *plaquer*, to lay or clap on. See PLACARD.] 1.† A petticoat: sometimes used for a woman, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; fent.—3. A woman's pocket. *Halliwell.*

Placket-hole (plak'et-hōl), *n.* Same as *Placket*, 2.

Plack-pie (plak'pī), *n.* A pie formerly sold for a plack. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Placoderm (plak'ō-dėrm), *n.* A member of the Placodermata.

Placodermata (plak-ō-dėr'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad, and *derma*, skin.] A term sometimes applied to the bony-plated fishes of the Devonian system, as the Coccosteus, Pterichthys, &c.

Placoganoid (plak'ō-gan-oid), *a.* and *n.* Of or belonging to or a member of the Placoganoidei.

Placoganoidei (plak'ō-ga-noi"dē-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad, *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, likeness.] One of the two primary divisions into which ganoid fishes have been divided, the other being the Lepidoganoidei. In the placoganoids the skeleton is imperfectly ossified, the head and more or less of the body are protected by large ganoid plates, which in many cases are united by sutures, and the tail is heterocercal. It includes the sturgeons, as also some highly singular fossil forms. The placoganoids are richly represented in the Devonian epoch and disappear in the carboniferous.

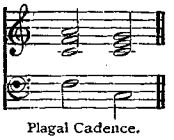
Placoid (plak'oid), *a.* [See above.] In *zool.* (*a*) a term applied to a certain class of scales, consisting of detached bony grains, tubercles, or plates, of which the latter are not uncommonly armed with spines. (*b*) Of or belonging to the order Placoidei.

Placoid, Placoidian (plak'oid, pla-koi'dī-an), *n.* A fish belonging to the order Placoidei of Agassiz.

Placoidei (pla-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* The name given by Agassiz to an order of fishes more recently termed Elasmobranchii (which see).

Plafond (pla-fond'), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat, and *fond*, bottom, back, back part.] In *arch.* the ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also, the under side of the projection of the larmier of the cornice, and generally any soffit. Called also *Plancher*.

Plagal (plā'gal), *a.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique.] In *music*, a term applied to the four collateral scales added by Gregory the Great to the four authentic scales of Ambrose.—*Plagal cadence*, the chord or harmony of the fourth or subdominant, followed by that of the tonic.—*Plagal melodies*, certain melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth. The psalm tune Old Hundred is a plagal melody.



Plagal Cadence.

Plage,† *n.* The plague. *Chaucer.*

Plage,† *n.* [Fr. *plage*, L. *plaga*.] A region; a country; a quarter or division of the globe. *Chaucer.*

Plagiarism (plā'ji-a-rizm), *n.* 1. The act of plagiarizing or of purloining another man's words or ideas; the offence of taking passages from another man's compositions, and publishing them as one's own; literary theft. 2. That which is plagiarized.

Plagiarist (plā'ji-a-rist), *n.* One that plagiarizes or purloins the ideas or language of another and publishes them as his own; a plagiary. '*Plagiarists* are always suspicious of being stolen from.' *Coleridge.*

Plagiarize (plā'ji-a-rīz), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *plagiarized*; ppr. *plagiarizing*. To steal or purloin from the writings of another; to commit plagiary; as, to *plagiarize* a passage.

Plagiary (plā'ji-a-ri), *n.* [L. *plagiarius*, a plagiary, a kidnapper, from *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping, from *plaga*, a snare, trap, toil, from same root as Gr. *plekō*, to entwine.] 1. One that steals or purloins the words or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others. *Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft; plagiarism.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Sir T. Browne.*

Plagiary† (plā'ji-a-ri), *a.* 1. Stealing men; kidnapping. '*Plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Practising literary theft. 'A *plagiary* sonnet-wright.' *Bp. Hall.*

Plagiaulax (plā-ji-a'laks), *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, and *aulax*, a furrow.] A genus of fossil marsupials found in the Purbeck beds (upper oolite), believed to be nearly allied to the kangaroo-rat of Australia.

Plagihedral (plā-ji-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, and *hedra*, a side.] In *crystal.* having oblique sides.

Plagioclase (plā'ji-ō-klāz), *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, transverse, and *klasis*, fracture.] The name given by Breithaupt to the groups of triclinic felspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. The plagioclase felspar group includes albites and other soda felspars.

Plagioclastic (plā'ji-ō-klas"tik), *a.* Of the nature of or containing plagioclase. 'The very rare association of a *plagioclastic* felspar with free quartz.' *Nineteenth Century.*

Plagiostoma (plā-ji-os'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A general title for certain obliquely oval bivalve shells found fossil in the trias and beds above it.

Plagiostome (plā'ji-ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, transverse, and *stoma*, mouth.] A fish of the sub-order Plagiostomi.

Plagiostomi (plā-ji-os'tō-mī), *n. pl.* A sub-order of cartilaginous fishes, which have their mouth placed transversely beneath the snout. It includes the sharks and rays.

Plagiostomous (plā-ji-os'tō-mus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Plagiostomi.

Plagium, Plagii crimen (plā'ji-um, plā'ji-ī krī'men), *n.* [L.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, the crime of stealing men, women, or children, which was punishable with death.

Plague (plāg), *n.* [From the Latin, but probably not directly; comp. D. *plaag*, Dan. and G. *plage*, Icel. *plaga*, Pr. *plaga*, *plagua*, O. Sp. *plaga*, the plague; from L. *plaga*, Gr. *plēgē*, a blow, stroke, stroke of calamity, from *plēssō*, *peplēga*, to strike, amaze, confound.] 1. A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; that which troubles or vexes.

Of all *plagues*, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh! save me from the candid friend!
Canning.

2. A pestilential disease; especially a malignant fever eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility, as also with carbuncles or buboes. It often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality.

A *plague* upon the people fell,
A famine after laid them low. *Tennyson.*

—*Plague on* or *upon*, a kind of curse or denunciation, literally invoking some calamity to fall upon an object, but really expressive of weariness or petty annoyance. 'A *plague o'* both your houses.' *Shak.*

Plague (plāg), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plagued*; ppr. *plaguing*. [From the noun (which see).] 1. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To *plague* the inventor. *Shak.*

2. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

SYN. To vex, torment, distress, afflict, harass, annoy, tease, tantalize, trouble, molest, embarrass, perplex.

Plagueful (plāg'fụl), *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues. *Mir. for Mags.*

Plagueless (plāg'les), *a.* Free from plagues or the plague. *Wright.*

Plague-mark (plāg'märk), *n.* Same as *Plague-spot.*

Plaguer (plāg'ėr), *n.* One who plagues or vexes. 'Our plagues and our *plaguers.*' *Sir T Browne.*

Plague-sore (plāg'sōr), *n.* A sore resulting from the plague.

Thou art a boil,
A *plague-sore* or embossed carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shak.*

Plague-spot (plāg'spot), *n.* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

The idea that he had deprived Sybil of her inheritance had . . . been the *plague-spot* of Hatton's life. *Disraeli.*

Plaguily (plāg'i-li), *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; greatly; horribly. 'But he has me so *plaguily* under the lash.' *Dryden.* 'So *plaguily* stiff and stately.' *Landor.* [Colloq.]

Plaguy (plāg'i), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; annoying; wearisome. [Colloq.]

What have we to do with their *plaguy* election? *J. Baillie.*

Plaguy (plāg'i), *adv.* Vexatiously; deucedly. *Byron.* [Colloq.]

Plaice, Plaise (plās), *n.* [From L. *platessa*, a flat-fish, from Gr. *platys*, flat.] A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, the *P. platessa*, growing to the weight of 8 or 10 lbs. or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut. By some naturalists Platessa is regarded as a genus, and the plaice is known as the *P. vulgaris.*

Plaice-mouth (plās'mouth), *n.* A small wry mouth, like that of the plaice. *B. Jonson.*

Plaid (plād or plad), *n.* [Gael. *plaide*, a blanket or plaid, contr. from *pellaid*, a sheepskin, from *peall*, a skin or hide.] A garment of tartan or checked woollen cloth of several colours worn by the Highlanders and others in Scotland, and forming a prominent part of the national costume. It is a large rectangular piece of woollen stuff, and is worn by both sexes in various fashions. The belted plaid is plaited and bound round the waist by a leathern belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. The plaid is worn, more for show than use, by that portion of our infantry called Highland regiments. Plaids of a peculiar black and white check, known as shepherd's tartan, or of a plain gray, are largely worn by the rural population of Scotland, and are sometimes called *Mauds.*

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd;
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the *plaid*;
On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd,
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade.
Byron.

Plaided (plād'ed), *a.* 1. Of the cloth of which plaids are made; tartan.

A military troop
Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they marched
In *plaided* vest. *Wordsworth.*

2. Wearing a plaid. 'All *plaided* and plumed in their tartan array.' *Campbell.*

Plaiden, Plaiding (plād'en, plād'ing), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets, shepherds' plaids, and sometimes for clothing. [Scotch.]

Plain (plān), *a.* [Fr. *plain*, Pr. *plan*, It. *piano*, from L. *planus*, plain. *Plan* and *plane* are different forms of the same word.] 1. Without elevations and depressions; level; flat; even; smooth: in this sense the same as *plane.* 'To break the clods and make the surface *plain.*' *Dryden.*—2. Open; clear; without anything intervening.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

3. Void of ornament; without embellishment; simple; unadorned; as, a *plain* dress. '*Plain* without pomp, and rich without a show.' *Dryden.*—4. Without beauty; homely: sometimes used as a euphemism for *ugly*; as, she has a decidedly *plain* appearance.

He is a great tall man, not handsome, and not *plain.* *Mrs. Riddell.*

5. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; unsophisticated. '*Plain*, but pious Christians.' *Hammond.* 'A *plain*, blunt man.' *Shak.*—7. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved.

He cannot flatter, he!—
An honest mind, and *plain*,—he must speak truth.
Shak.
Give me leave to be *plain* with you. *Bacon.*

7. Mere; absolute; unmistakable.

Some have at first for wits, then poets past,
Turn'd criticks next, and proved *plain* fools at last.
Pope.

8. Without difficulties or intricacies.

It was a case of very *plain* sailing. *Dickens.*

9. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; as, *plain* words or terms: to make one's meaning *plain*; it was *plain* he was offended.—10. Not highly seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed; as, a *plain* diet.—11. Not dyed, variegated, or ornamented with figures; as, *plain* muslin.—*Plain clothes*, the ordinary dress of society; non-official dress: opposed to *uniform*; as, a policeman or soldier in *plain clothes.* 'They met his Royal Highness in *plain clothes.*' *Thackeray.*—SYN. Even, level, flat, smooth, open, artless, unaffected, undisguised, frank, sincere, honest, candid, ingenuous, unvarnished, unembellished, downright, unreserved, clear, simple, distinct, obvious, apparent, manifest.

Plain (plān), *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly; frankly; bluntly.

Sir, to tell you *plain*,
I'll find a fairer face not washed to-day. *Shak.*

Plain (plān), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. A piece of level land; a piece of ground with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, all the *plain* of Jordan. Gen. xiii. 18. In *geog. plain* is the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called hilly or mountainous. Plains have different physical appearances according to their geographical position, and the peculiar characteristics of each have procured for them different names; as, the *steppes* of Asia, the *pampas* of South America, and the *prairies* or *savannahs* of North America.—2. Field of battle. 'Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Plain† (plān), *v.t.* 1. To make plain or even on the surface; to plane; to level. *Sir J. Hayward.*—2. To make plain, clear, or manifest; to explain.

What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech. *Shak.*

Plain† (plān), *v.i.* [Fr. *plaindre*, L. *plango*, to lament.] To lament or wail; to complain.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain*. *Shak.*

Plain† (plān), *v.t.* To lament; to mourn over; to complain of.

Who can give tears enough to *plain*
The loss and lack we have? *Sir J. Harington.*

Plainant (plān'ant), *n.* In *law*, a plaintiff.

Plainbacks (plān'baks), *n. pl.* A term in the weaving trade for bombazettes.

Plain-chant (plān'chant), *n.* Same as *Plain-song.*

Plain-chart (plān'chärt), *n.* A chart laid down on Mercator's projection.

Plain-dealer (plān'dēl-ėr), *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness; one who is frank, sincere, honest, and open in speaking and acting.

Plain-dealing (plān'dēl-ing), *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as, a *plain-dealing* man. *Shak.*

Plain-dealing (plān'dēl-ing), *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity. 'Too little wit, and too much *plain-dealing* for a statesman.' *Sir J. Denham.*

Plain-hearted (plān'härt-ed), *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition. 'Free-spoken and *plain-hearted* men.' *Milton.*

Plain-heartedness (plān'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity. *Hallywell.*

Plainliche,† *adv.* Plainly. *Chaucer.*

Plainly (plān'li), *adv.* In a plain manner: (*a*) without cunning or disguise; honestly; sincerely; bluntly.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

(*b*) Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

(*c*) Without ornament or embellishment; soberly; as, a lady *plainly* dressed.

Plainness (plān'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plain: (*a*) evenness of surface; levelness. (*b*) Want of ornament; want of artificial show.

As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

(*c*) Openness; candour; rough, blunt, or unrefined frankness.

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shak.*

(*d*) Clearness; intelligibility. (*e*) Want of beauty; homeliness; a euphemism for ugliness.

Plain-singing (plān'sing-ing), *n.* Plain unvaried singing; plain-song.

It was all, indeed, mere sing-song, or rather (if the expression be not too quaint) sing without song; for the term song implies some degree of melody and air, of which that music was utterly devoid; it therefore could only be called *plain-singing* or chaunting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of *planus cantus.* *Lowell Mason.*

Plain-song (plān'song), *n.* 1. In *music*, the simple, grave, and unadorned chant in which the services of the Roman Catholic Church have been rendered from a very early age. It consists largely of monotone, and its inflections seldom exceed the range of an octave.—2. The simple notes of an air without ornament or variation; hence, a plain unexaggerated statement. 'The humour of it is too hot, that is the very *plain-song* of it.' *Shak.* Sometimes used adjectively. 'The *plain-song* cuckoo gray.' *Shak.*

Nor had Charlotte's (Brontë) less old-world and Titanic soul any touch of the self-dependent solitary contempt for all outward objects of faith and hope . . . which speaks in the *plain-song* note of Emily's clear, stern verse with such grandeur of antichristian fortitude and self-controlling self-reliance. *Swinburne.*

Plain-speaking (plān'spēk-ing), *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candour; frankness. *Roget.*

Plain-spoken (plān'spōk-n), *a.* Speaking with plain unreserved sincerity. 'The reputation of a *plain-spoken*, honest man.' *Dryden.* [Though passive in form this word has always an active meaning; comp. *fair-spoken, mistaken, forsworn.*]

Plainstanes (plān'stānz), *n. pl.* Pavement. [Scotch.]

I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plain-stanes* of London. *Galt.*

Plaint (plānt), *n.* [Fr. *plainte*, lamentation, from *plaindre*, to bemoan, lament, from *plango*, *planctum*, to beat, to beat the breast in token of grief, to lament, from same root as Gr. *plēssō*, *plagein*, to strike, to beat.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; a sad or serious song. 'A peasant's *plaint.*' *Byron.*

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd.
Milton.

2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaints*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action; the exhibition of an action in writing. Plaint is the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.

Plaintful (plānt'fụl), *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; containing a plaint. 'My *plaintful* tongue.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, mournful, making complaint. See PLAINT.] In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim: opposed to *defendant.*

Plaintiff† (plān'tif), *a.* Complaining; plaintive.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Given by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

Plaintive (plān'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *plaintif.*] 1. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad: applied to things; as, a *plaintive* sound; a *plaintive* song. 'The most *plaintive* ditty.' *Landor.*

Whose *plaintive* strain each love-sick miss admires,
And o'er harmonious fustian half expires. *Byron.*

2.† Complaining; giving utterance to sorrow or grief; repining. 'To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.' *Dryden.*

Plaintively (plān'tiv-li), *adv.* In a plaintive manner; mournfully; sadly.

Plaintiveness (plān'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being plaintive.

Plaintless (plānt'les), *a.* Without complaint; unrepining. '*Plaintless* patience.' *Savage.*

Plain-work (plān'wėrk), *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

Plaise (plās), *n.* Same as *Plaice.*

Plaister (plās'tėr), *n.* Plaster. *Shak.*

Plait (plāt), *n.* [*O.E. pleyte, O.Fr. ploit, pleit,* from L. *plecta,* Gr. *plektē,* a twisted rope, from *plektos,* twisted, *plekō,* to twist; same root as L. *plicare,* to twist, whence *ply;* comp. also W. *pleth,* a plait, and E. *plight.*] 1. A flattened gather or fold; a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, &c.

Plait (plāt), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To fold; to double in narrow strips; as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve.—2. To braid; to interweave the locks or strands of; as, to *plait* the hair.—3. To mat; to felt. *E. H. Knight.*

Plaited (plāt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Folded; braided; interwoven; wrinkled; contracted; knitted.

A conflicting of shame and ruth
Was in his *plaited* brow. *Keats.*

2. In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan, as the vine-leaf and many palm-leaves.—3.† Tangled; intricate. '*Plaited* cunning.' *Shak.*

Plaiter (plāt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which plaits or braids.

Plan (plan), *n.* [Fr. *plan,* from L. *planus,* plain, flat, level. See PLAIN.] 1. Properly the representation of anything drawn on a plane, as a map or chart; but the word is usually applied to the representation of a horizontal section of a building, such as it appears or is intended to appear on the ground, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, &c. The *raised plan* of a building is the same with what is otherwise called an *elevation.* A *geometrical plan* is that wherein the solid or vacant parts are represented in their natural proportions. A *perspective plan* is one, the lines of which follow the rules of perspective, reducing the sizes of more distant parts. The *term plan* may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plain surface; as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbour or fort.—2. A scheme devised; a project; as, the *plan* of a constitution of government; the *plan* of a treaty; the *plan* of an expedition.—3. Disposition of parts according to a certain design.

Let us . . . . . .
Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man,
A mighty maze! but not without a *plan.* *Pope.*

4. A method or process; a way; a custom.

The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple *plan,*
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can. *Wordsworth.*

SYN. Draught, delineation, plot, sketch, scheme, project, design, contrivance, device, method, process, way.

Plan (plan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *planned;* ppr. *planning.* 1. To invent or contrive for construction; as, to *plan* an edifice.—2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country. '*Plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate.' *Pope.*

Planarian (pla-nā'ri-an), *n.* [From L. *planus,* flat.] An annelid of the order Planarida.

Planarida (pla-nar'i-da), *n. pl.* The planarians, a sub-order of flat, soft-bodied annelids, of the order Turbellaria, mostly oval or elliptical in shape, and not unlike the foot of a gasteropodous mollusc. They are for the most part aquatic in their habits, occurring in fresh-water or on the seashore, but are found occasionally in moist earth. The male and female organs are united in the same individual, and the process of reproduction may be either sexual, by means of true ova, or non-sexual, by internal gemmation or transverse fission. The sub-order is divided into sections—*Rhabdocœla,* characterized by a straight, unbranching intestine, and a body elongated, rounded, or oval, and *Dendrocœla,* having a branched or arborescent intestine, and a flat, broad body.

Planarioid (pla-nā'ri-oid), *n.* Like a planarian in form.

Planary (plā'na-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

Planceer (plan-sēr'), *n.* The same as *Plancher.*

Planch† (plansh), *n.* A plank. *Fanshaw.*

Planch† (plansh), *v.t.* [Fr. *planche,* a plank. See PLANK.] To plank; to make or cover with planks or boards. '*A planched* gate.' *Shak.* '*Planch* on a piece as broad as thy cap.' *Bp. Still.*

Plancher (plansh'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *plancher.*] 1.† A plank. *Drayton.*—2.† A floor of wood. *Bacon.*—3. In *arch.* same as *Plafond.*—4. In *anat.* the inferior wall or boundary of a cavity.

Plancher† (plansh'ėr), *v.i.* To make a floor of wood. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Planchet (plansh'et), *n.* [Fr. *planchette.* See PLANK.] A flat piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth surface for receiving the die impression.

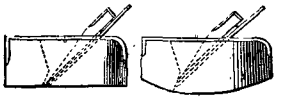
Planchette (plan-shet'), *n.* 1. A small plank or board; specifically, a name given by believers in 'spirit manifestations' to a heart-shaped piece of board mounted on thin supports, two of which are castors, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board is pushed under the hands of those whose fingers rest upon it.—2. A circumferentor (which see).

Plane (plān), *a.* [From L. *planus.* See PLAIN.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; as, a *plane* surface; a *plane* mirror.—*Plane angle,* an angle contained between two straight lines meeting in a plane.—*Plane chart.* See CHART.—*Plane figure,* in *geom.* a plane surface terminated everywhere by lines.—*Plane geometry,* the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry,* or the geometry of solids.—*Plane problem,* a problem which can be solved by the intersections of right lines and circles.—*Plane sailing,* in *navig.* the art of determining a ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical. This supposition may be adopted for short distances without leading to great errors; and it affords great facilities in calculation, as the place of the ship is found by the solution of a right-angled triangle. In plane sailing the principal terms made use of are the *course, distance, departure,* and *difference of latitude,* any two of which being given, the others can be found.—*Plane scale,* in *navig.* a scale on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c.—*Plane surveying,* the surveying of tracts of moderate extent, without regarding the curvature of the earth.—*Plane trigonometry.* See TRIGONOMETRY.

Plane (plān), *n.* 1. A smooth or perfectly level surface; a part of something having a level surface; as, to roll a body up an inclined *plane;* the *plane* of a dial, that is, the level surface on which the lines marking the hours are drawn.—2. In *geom.* a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface. The term *plane* is frequently employed to express an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies or in various directions; and in this sense it is frequently used in astronomy; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic; the *plane* of a planet's orbit.—3. A joiner's tool consisting of a smooth-soled stock, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or

Jack Plane.

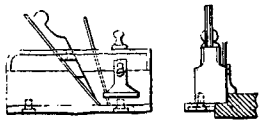
smoothing boards or wood of any kind. There are various sorts of planes; as, the *jack plane* (about 17 inches long), used for taking off the roughest and most prominent parts of the stuff; the *trying plane,* which is used after the jack plane; the *long plane* (26 inches long), used when a piece of stuff is to be planed



Smoothing. Compass.

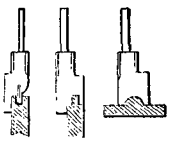
very straight; the *jointer,* still longer than the long plane, which is used for obtaining very straight edges; the *smoothing plane* (7½ inches long), and *block plane* (12 inches long), chiefly used for cleaning off finished work, and giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface of the wood; the *compass plane,* which is similar to the smoothing plane, but has its under surface convex, its use being to form a concave cylindrical surface. The foregoing are technically called *bench planes.* There is also a species of planes called *rebate planes,* the first of which is simply called the *rebate plane,* being chiefly used for making rebates. Of the sinking rebating planes there are two sorts, the *moving fillister* and the

Rebate.



Fillister, side and end.

sash fillister, the first for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman, and the second for sinking the opposite edge. The *plough* is a plane for sinking a channel or groove in a surface not close to the edge of it. *Moulding planes* are for forming mouldings, and must vary according to the design. The *bead plane* is used for mouldings whose section is semicircular. Planes are also used for smoothing metal, and are wrought by machinery. See PLANING-MACHINE.



Plough Moulding.

Plane (plān), *v.t.* 1. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane; as, to *plane* wood.—2. To free from difficulties; to clear; to make smooth.

What student came but that you *planed* her path
To Lady Psyche. *Tennyson.*

Plane (plān), *n.* A plane-tree.

Plane-guide (plān'gīd), *n.* In *joinery,* an adjustable attachment to a plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards.

Plane-iron (plān'ī-ėrn), *n.* The cutting iron of a plane. Plane-irons are made either double or single, and are armed with a steel cutting edge.

Planeometry (plā-nom'et-ri), *n.* [*Plane,* and Gr. *metron,* a measure.] The art of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of any surface.

Planer (plān'ėr), *n.* 1. In *printing,* a wooden block used to smooth the face of a form of type before printing; the top is sometimes covered with leather to deaden the blow of the mallet.—2. A planing-machine.

Planera (pla-nē'ra), *n.* [After J. S. *Planer,* a German botanist.] A genus of Asiatic and North American trees, closely related to elms. The timber of *P. Richardi* (the zelkona tree) is much prized. Specimens of the genus are found fossil in the miocene strata of Switzerland.

Planer-head (plān'ėr-hed), *n.* The slide-rest of a planing-machine.

Planer-tree (plān'ėr-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Planera.

Plane-stock (plān'stok), *n.* The body of a plane in which the cutting-iron is fitted.

Planet (plan'et), *n.* [L. *planeta,* a planet, from Gr. *planētēs,* a wanderer, from *planaō,* to wander.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre. The planets which revolve about the sun as their centre are called *primary* planets; those which revolve about other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun, are called *secondary* planets, satellites, or moons. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Called also *major planets.* The minor planets are numerous small bodies, called also *planetoids* or *asteroids,* which have been discovered since the beginning of the last century between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes

called the *superior* planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called *inferior* planets. The family of major planets has also been subdivided into *intra-asteroidal* planets—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars; and *extra-asteroidal* planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. This division is not arbitrary, since the characteristics of the planets travelling within the zone of asteroids differ in the most marked manner from the characteristics of the planets travelling outside that zone. Planets are so named from their motion or revolution in distinction from the *fixed stars*, from which they can be at once distinguished by their clear steady light, while the latter have a sparkling or twinkling appearance. See STAR.

Plane-table (plān'tā-bl), *n.* An instrument employed in land-surveying, by means of which a plan may be made on the spot without the measurement of angles. It consists of a plane rectangular or circular board, mounted on a stand, and having attached a movable telescope with sights and a magnetic needle so that accurate bearings may be obtained.

Planetarium (plan-et-ā'ri-um), *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets. See ORRERY.

Planetary (plan'et-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *planétaire.*] 1. Pertaining to the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants; *planetary* motions.—2. Consisting of planets; as, a *planetary* system.—3. In *astrol.* under the dominion or influence of a planet. 'Born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn.' *Addison.*—4. Produced by, or under the influence of, planets.

> Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
> Will o'er some high-viced city hang his poison
> In the sick air. *Shak.*

5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.—*Planetary days*, the days of the week as shared among the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.—*Planetary nebula*, a nebula showing a uniform disk, like that of a planet, and not resolvable into stars.—*Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several planets make their revolutions round the sun.

Planeted (plan'et-ed), *a.* Belonging to planets. [Rare.]

> Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
> Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants, what is it,
> What are these sons of wonder! *Young.*

Planetical† (pla-net'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to planets. 'Some *planetical* exhalation, or a descending star.' *Dr. Spencer.*

Planetoid (plan'et-oid), *n.* [*Planet*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, remarkable for the eccentricity of their orbits and the large size of their angle of inclination to the ecliptic. The diameter of the largest is not supposed to exceed 450 miles, while most of the others are supposed to be very much smaller. The known planetoids are upwards of 200 in number, and new members are being constantly discovered. Ceres was the first to be detected, being observed for the first time by Piazzi, an Italian astronomer, on 1st January, 1801, and since 1845 no year has passed without the discovery of new members. Called also *Asteroids.*

Planetoidal (plan'et-oid-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

Plane-tree (plān'trē), *n.* [Fr. *plane, platane*, from L. *platanus*, the plane-tree.] A tree of the genus Platanus, nat. order Platanaceæ. The oriental plane-tree (*P. orientalis*) is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight smooth branching stem to a great height, with palmate leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. It is the handsomest of all the hardy deciduous trees in cultivation, and is perfectly suited to the climate of England. Its timber is fine-grained, hard, and well suited to such kinds of joiners' work as do not require strength, for which its brittleness renders it unsuitable. The occidental plane-tree (*P. occidentalis*), which grows to a great height, is a native of North America: it is called also *button-wood* and *button-tree.* Both species have the singular property of throwing off their old bark in hard plates of irregular size and form. In Scotland the name *plane-tree* is commonly given to the sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), which resembles the true planes in its foliage. See PLATANACEÆ.

Oriental Plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*).

Planet-stricken, Planet-struck (plan'et-strik-n, plan'et-struk), *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. 'Since I saw you I have been *planet-struck.*' *Suckling.*

> Like *planet-stricken* men of yore
> He trembles smitten to the core
> By strong compunctions and remorse.
> *Wordsworth.*

Planetule (plan'et-ūl), *n.* A little planet.

Planet-wheels (plan'et-whēlz), *n. pl.* An epicyclic train of mechanism for producing a variable angular motion, such as that of the radius vector of a planet in its orbit. The common contrivance for this purpose consists of two elliptical wheels connected by teeth running into each other, and revolving on their foci. While the driving-wheel moves uniformly, the radius vector of the other has the required motion. See *Epicycloidal Wheel* under EPICYCLOIDAL, and *Sun-and-planet Wheels* under SUN.

Plangent (plan'jent), *a.* [L. *plangens, plangentis*, ppr. of *plango*, to beat.] Beating; dashing, as a wave. 'The *plangent* wave.' *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Planifolious (plā-ni-fō'li-us), *a.* [L. *planus*, plain, and *folium*, a leaf.] An epithet applied by some botanists to a flower made up of plane leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre. The word *Planipetalous* is also used in the same sense.

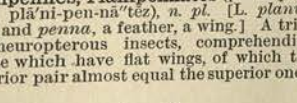
Planimeter (plā-nim'et-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure laid down on paper, so contrived that, when the tracer has described the outline of the figure, the area is indicated by the index. Called also *Platometer.*

Planimetric, Planimetrical (plā-ni-met'-rik, plā-ni-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to planimetry or the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planimetry (plā-nim'et-ri), *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and Gr. *metreō*, to measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plane figures.

Planing-machine, Planing-mill (plān'-ing-ma-shēn', plān'ing-mil), *n.* 1. A machine for planing wood, the usual form of which has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath. The cutter-drum may be repeated underneath and at the edges, so as to plane top, bottom, and edges simultaneously.—2. A machine-tool for planing metals, in which the metal object to be planed, fixed to a traversing table, is moved against a relatively fixed cutter.

Planipennes, Planipennates (plā-ni-pen'-nēz, plā'ni-pen-nā"tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *planus*, flat, and *penna*, a feather, a wing.] A tribe of neuropterous insects, comprehending those which have flat wings, of which the inferior pair almost equal the superior ones,



Planipennes—*Termes lucifugus* (White Ant).

and are simply folded underneath at their anterior margin. The ant-lions and termites are examples of this tribe.

Planipetalous (plā-ni-pet'al-us), *a.* [L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved. See PLANIFOLIOUS.

Planish (plan'ish), *v.t.* [From *plane.*] To make smooth or plain, as wood; to condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer; to polish; as, to *planish* silver goods or tin-plate.

Planisher (plan'ish-ėr), *n.* 1. A thin flat-ended tool used by tinners and braziers for smoothing tin-plate and brass-work.—2. A workman who smooths or planes.

Planisphere (plan'i-sfēr), *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and E. *sphere.*] 1. A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere.—2. A name given to any contrivance in which plane surfaces, moving on one another, fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

Planispheric (plan-i-sfer'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a planisphere.

Plank (plangk), *n.* [Norm. *planke*, a wooden bridge, Fr. dial. *planke*, Pr. *planca, plancha*, Fr. *planche*, from L. *planca* (for *planica*), a board, slab, from L. *planus*, plain. The D. *plank*, Sw. *planka*, G. and Dan. *planke*, have the same origin.] 1. A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. The name is given generally to all timber, except fir, which is less than 4 inches thick and thicker than 1½ inch. *Gwilt.* 'Trust not to rotten *planks.*' *Shak.* 2.† Something resembling a plank; a slab.

> Over his grave was soon after erected . . . a monument of freestone, with a *plank* of marble thereon. *Wood.*

3. *Fig.* any one principle or article of a political or other platform.

> Their declaration of principles—their 'platform,' to use the appropriate term—was settled and published to the world. Its distinctive elements or '*planks*' are financial. *Times newspaper.*

—*To walk the plank*, a mode of drowning practised by pirates by causing their victims to walk along a plank laid across the bulwarks of a ship till they overbalance it and fall into the sea.

Plank (plangk), *v.t.* 1. To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.—2. To lay down, as on a plank; to table: generally applied to money. 'Why, says he, shell out, and *plank* down a pile of dollars.' *Haliburton.* [United States.]

Plank-road (plangk'rōd), *n.* A road formed of planks laid transversely, much used in America.

Plank-sheer (plangk'shēr), *n.* *Naut.* the gunwale or covering board; a plank round the ship which covers and secures the timber-heads.

Planky (plangk'i), *a.* Constructed of planks. 'Before the *planky* gates.' *Chapman.*

Planless (plan'les), *a.* Having no plan. 'Every *planless* measure.' *Coleridge.*

Planner (plan'ėr), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

Plano-concave.

Plano-concave (plā-nō-kon'kāv), *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other; as, a *plano-concave* lens. See LENS.

Plano-conical (plā-nō-kon'ik-al), *a.* Plane or flat on one side and conical on the other.

Plano-convex (plā-nō-kon'veks), *a.* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens.

Plano-horizontal (plā'nō-ho-ri-zon"tal), *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

Planometer (plā-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *planus*, plane, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A plane, hard surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces.

Plano-convex.

Plano-orbicular (plā'nō-or-bik"-ū-lėr), *a.* Flat on one side and spherical on the other.

Planorbis (pla-nor'bis), *n.* [L. *planus*, flat, and *orbis*, a circle.] A genus of fresh-water shells of a discoidal form, resembling the ammonite, but not chambered. Many species are common in Britain.

Plano-subulate (plā-nō-sub'ū-lāt), *a.* [See SUBULATE.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

Plant (plant), *n.* [Fr. *plante*, a plant, the sole of the foot, from L. *planta*, a plant, a twig, a slip, a cutting, a scion, the sole of the foot. The last is supposed to have been the original meaning, whence that of something stuck or set in the ground; from root of *planus*, plain.] 1. One of the organisms which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; an organized living body, destitute of sensation

and spontaneous motion, deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, generally adhering to another body, and drawing from it some of its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or similar reproductive bodies. Some aquatic plants grow without being attached to any fixed body, and a few plants resemble animals in being capable of assimilating animal (and therefore organic) food. Some of the lower plants seem so nearly allied to some of the least highly developed animals that it is difficult to say where the series of plants ends and that of animals begins. (See extract below.) The principal organs of nutrition in plants are the roots and leaves, the former deriving nutriment from the soil, the latter from the atmosphere. By means of proper vessels the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. Solid matter cannot be directly imbibed by plants, it must first be dissolved in water or in a gaseous form. Carbonic acid is an important article of their nutriment, being absorbed from the air by the leaves, after which it is decomposed within the plant by the influence of sunlight, the carbon going to form vegetable substances, while the oxygen is exhaled into the air. The reproductive organs are those of which the flower is made up (see FLOWER), and the result of the functions which they perform is the fruit and seeds, which, under favourable circumstances, become developed into new individuals. The woody or dicotyledonous plants or exogens consist of three parts—the bark or exterior coat, which covers the wood; the wood, which is hard, and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or centre of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants or endogens the ligneous or fibrous parts and the pithy or parenchymatous are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in such acotyledonous plants as funguses, seaweed, &c., the substance is altogether parenchymatous. In its most general sense *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. Popularly the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.

What are the characters which induce us to place any given organism in either the animal or vegetable kingdom? What, in short, are the differences between animals and *plants*? . . . Whilst all the preceding points have failed to yield a means of invariably separating animals from *plants*, a distinction which holds good without exception is to be found in the nature of the food taken respectively by each and in the results of the conversion of the same. . . . As a broad rule, all *plants* are endowed with the power of converting inorganic into organic matter. The food of *plants* consists of the inorganic compounds, carbonic acid, ammonia, and water, along with small quantities of certain mineral salts. From these, and from these only, *plants* are capable of elaborating the proteinaceous matter or protoplasm which constitutes the physical basis of life. *Plants*, therefore, take as food very simple bodies, and manufacture them into much more complex substances. . . . On the other hand, no known animal possesses the power of converting inorganic compounds into organic matter, but all, mediately or immediately, are dependent in this respect upon *plants*. All animals, as far as is certainly known, require ready-made proteinaceous matter for the maintenance of existence, and this they can only obtain in the first instance from *plants*. Animals, in fact, differ from *plants* in requiring as food complex organic bodies, which they ultimately reduce to very much simpler inorganic bodies. The nutrition of animals is a process of oxidation or burning, and consists essentially in the conversion of the energy of the food into vital work, this conversion being effected by the passage of the food into living tissue. *Plants*, therefore, are the great manufacturers in nature, animals are the great consumers. Just, however, as this law does not invariably hold good for *plants*, certain fungi being in this respect animals; so it is not impossible that a limited exception to the universality of the law will be found in the case of animals also. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. A young tree; a sapling; hence, a stick or staff.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving 'Rosalind' on their barks. *Shak.*

Take a *plant* of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*

3. † The sole of the foot. *B. Jonson.*—4. The fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business. The locomotives, carriages, vans, trucks, &c., constitute the *plant* of a railway. 5. A trick; dodge; swindle; artifice. [Slang.]

It wasn't a bad *plant*, that of mine, on Fikey, the man accused of forging the Sou'-Western Railway debentures. *Dickens.*

Plant (plant), *v.t.* 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.—2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.—3. To furnish with plants; to fill and adorn with something planted; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.—4. To engender; to set the germ of anything that may increase. 'It engenders choler, *planteth* anger.' *Shak.*—5. To set upright; to set firmly; to fix. 'His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers.' *Dryden.*

He *plants* his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm. *Cowper.*

6. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.—7. To furnish the first inhabitants of; to settle; as, to *plant* a colony.—8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

Plant (plant), *v.i.* To perform the act of planting.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. 1 Cor. iii. 6.

Plantable (plant'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being planted.

Plant-a-cruive, Planta-crew (plant'a-krōv, plant'a-krō), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *plant*, a plantation or bed, *à*, to, and *crue*, growth.] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort plants, &c. [Scotch.]

I till a piece of my best ground; down comes a sturdy beggar that wants a kail-yard, or a *plant-a-cruive*, as you call it, and he claps down an inclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn, as lightly as if he was baith laird and tenant. *Sir W. Scott.*

Plantage † (plant'āj), *n.* Plants generally; or an herb, probably *Plantago major*.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shak.*

Plantagineæ, Plantaginaceæ (plan-ta-jin'ē-ē, plan-ta'ji-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *plantago*, a plantain.] A small nat. order of plants belonging to the monopetalous exogenous series. It consists of herbaceous, rarely suffrutescent, plants, with alternate or radical, rarely opposite, leaves, and inconspicuous flowers on scapes arising from the lower leaves. The common rib-grass, or *Plantago lanceolata*, may be taken as a type. The herbage is slightly bitter and astringent, and the seeds are covered with mucus, which is occasionally used in the stiffening of linen by the manufacturers.

Plantago (plan-tā'gō), *n.* [L., from *planta*, the sole of the foot, from a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot.] A genus o. plants. See PLANTAIN, a genus of herbs.

Plantain (plan'tān), *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, from L. *plantago* (which see).] Plantago, nat. order Plantaginaceæ, a rather large genus of perennial or annual herbs, found in all temperate regions, and represented in Britain by five species, of which the most common is *P. lanceolata*, or rib-grass. The leaves of the greater plantain and hoary plantain (*P. major* and *media*) are by country people frequently applied to fresh wounds. The water-plantain is *Alisma Plantago*.

These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Plantain, Plantain-tree (plan'tān, plan'tān-trē), *n.* [Sp. *platano*.] A name frequently applied to *Musa paradisiaca*, now cultivated in all tropical climates. The stem is soft, herbaceous, 15 or 20 feet high, with leaves often more than 6 feet long and nearly 2 broad. The fruit grows in clusters, is about 1 inch in diameter and 8 or 9 inches long. When ripe it is filled with a pulp of a luscious sweet taste. It is one of the most useful fruits in the vegetable kingdom, and forms the entire sustenance of many of the inhabitants of tropical climates.

Plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

Plantain-eater (plan'tān-ēt-ėr), *n.* A scansorial bird of the genus Musophaga, nearly allied to the Insessores or perchers, found in Africa, and so called from plantains forming their principal food. The base of the bill is enormously dilated, so as to spread like a casque or helmet over the forepart of the head as far as the crown, where its thickened sides form a semicircle. The *M. violacea*, or violet plantain-eater, of the Gold Coast and Senegal is a very magnificent bird.

Plantal † (plan'tal), *a.* Belonging to plants. '*Plantal* germinations.' *Glanville.*

Plantar (plan'tar), *a.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.] In *anat.* relating or belonging to the sole of the foot; as, the *plantar* arch; the *plantar* muscle. *Dunglison.*

Plantaris (plan-tā'ris), *n.* [See above.] A muscle of the foot which serves to extend it.

Plantation (plan-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.] 1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth.—2. The place planted; a small wood; a grove; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or coppice wood.

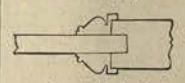
As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations* so are tumults to parliaments. *Eikon Basilikē.*

3. An estate or tract of land in the southern states of North America, the West Indies, &c., cultivated chiefly by negroes or other non-European labourers, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or master.—4. † An original settlement in a new country; a colony.—5. A first planting; introduction; establishment. 'The first *plantation* of Christianity in this island.' *Eikon Basilikē.*

Plant-cane (plant'kān), *n.* The original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the *ratoons*, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. [West Indies.]

Plant-cutter (plant'kut-ėr), *n.* A bird of the sub-family Phytotominæ, so called from their habit of seizing the plants on which they feed, and nipping their stems asunder with their sharp bills. The Chilian plant-cutter (*Phytotoma rara*) is about the size of a thrush, and is most destructive to crops.

Plant-eating (plant'ēt-ing), *n.* Subsisting on plants; phytophagous.



Panel with Planted Mouldings.

Planted (plant'ed), *pp.* In *joinery*, a term applied to a projecting member wrought on a separate piece of stuff, and afterwards fixed in its place; as, a *planted* moulding.

Planter (plant'ėr), *n.* 1. One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; as, a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.—2. One who owns a plantation: used especially in the West Indies and southern states of America.—3. One that introduces and establishes; a disseminator. 'The sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity.' *Addison.*—4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. [Newfoundland.]—5. A piece of timber or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the western United States. *Bartlett.*

Plantership (plant'ėr-ship), *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or West Indies.

Planticle (plan'ti-kl), *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo. *Darwin.*

Plantigrada (plan'ti-grā-da), *n. pl.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] A section of carnivorous animals in which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the sole of the foot is applied to the ground in walking. It includes the bears, racoons, badgers, &c.

Plantigrada—Foot of Polar Bear.

a, Femur or thigh. *b*, Tibia or leg. *c*, Tarsus or foot. *d*, Calx or heel. *e*, Planta or sole of foot. *f*, Digiti or toes.

Plantigrade (plan'ti-grād), *n.* A carnivorous animal of the section Plantigrada.

Plantigrade (plan'ti-grād), *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

Planting (plant'ing), *n.* 1. The art of forming plantations of trees; also, the act or art of inserting plants in the soil.—2. Something planted; a plantation. Is. lxi. 3.—3. In *arch.* the laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

Plantless (plant'les), *a.* Without plants; destitute of vegetation. *Edin. Rev.*

Plantlet (plant'let), *n.* A little undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

Plant-louse (plant'lous), *n.* A name common to the various species of the genus Aphis. See APHIS.

Plantocracy (plan-tok'ra-si), *n.* [E. *plant*, and Gr. *krateō*, to rule.] 1. Government by planters.—2. Planters collectively. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

Plantule (plant'ūl), *n.* [Fr. *plantule*, dim. of *plante*, a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

Planula (plan'ū-la), *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] In *zool.* the oval ciliated free-swimming embryo of certain of the Hydrozoa.

Planxty† (plank'sti), *n.* An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, often, but not always, of a mournful character.

Plaque (pläk), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp.

> In front of his turban there was a *plaque* of diamonds and emeralds. *W. H. Russell.*

2. In the *fine arts*, a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted; hence, applied to the small enamels themselves done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

Plash (plash), *n.* [D. *plasch*, *plas*, a puddle. The word seems to be from a verb imitative of a splashing or plashing sound; comp. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, *platschern*, to paddle in water; L.G. *plasken*, E. to *splash*.] 1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pond.

> He leaves
> A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep. *Shak.*

2. A splash. *Sir W. Scott.*

Plash (plash), *v.i.* To dabble in water; to fall with a dabbling sound; to splash.

> My lance . . . . . .
> *Plashing* among bedded pebbles, stuck
> In the middle of a brook. *Keats.*

Plash (plash), *v.t.* 1. To make a splashing noise in.—2. To sprinkle with colouring matter so as to produce an imitation of granite; as, to *plash* a wall.

Plash (plash), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *plaissier*, *plassier*, *plessier*, from L. *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, to weave, to twist. *Pleach* is a collateral form.] To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of; as, to *plash* a hedge. 'The hedge to *plash*.' *Hood.* See PLASHING.

> For nature loath, so rare a jewel's wracke,
> Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
> If possible to hinder destiny. *W. Browne.*

Plash (plash), *n.* The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, bent down, and bound to other branches.

Plashet (plash'et), *n.* [Dim. of *plash*.] A small pond or puddle.

Plashing (plash'ing), *n.* A mode of repairing or modifying a hedge, by bending down a portion of the shoots, cutting them half through near the ground, to render them more pliable, and twisting them among the upright stems, so as to render the whole effective as a fence, and at the same time preserve all the branches alive.

Plashoot† (plash'ōt), *n.* A fence made of branches of trees interwoven.

> Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plashoot* for springes to catch them. *Carew.*

Plash-wheel (plash'whēl), *n.* Same as *Dash-wheel* (which see).

Plashy (plash'i), *a.* 1. Watery; abounding with puddles. 'Unsound and *plashy* fens.' *Milton.*—2. Specked as if plashed or splashed with colouring liquid. *Keats.*

Plasm (plazm), *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, form, from *plassō*, to form.] 1. A mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Rare.]—2. In *biol.* plasma (which see).

Plasma (plaz'ma), *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded, from *plassō*, to form, whence *plastic*.] 1. A siliceous mineral of a colour between grass-green and leek-green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony. Many fine engraved ornaments of this stone have been found among the ruins of Rome.—2. Formless elementary matter; specifically, in *biol.* the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body, out of which the several tissues are formed; more specifically, in mammals, the nearly colourless fluid in which the corpuscles of the blood are suspended.

> A great portion of his compositions is not poetry, but only the *plasma* of poetry. *Landor.*

Plasmatic, Plasmatical (plaz-mat'ik, plaz-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to plasma; having the character of a plasma.—2.† Giving shape; having the power of giving form; plastic. 'Working in this by her (Psyche's) *plasmatical* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape.' *Dr. H. More.*

Plasmodium (plas-mō'di-um), *n.* [From consisting of proto*plasm*.] A form which certain fungous plants assume at one stage of development. See MYXOMYCETÆ.

Plasmogony (plaz-mog'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, form, and *gonē*, origin or generation.] The generation of an organism from a plasma or organic formative fluid. *Rossiter.*

Plaster (plas'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*), from L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, plaster, from *emplassō*, to daub over—*en*, on, in, and *plassō*, to form, to mould, to shape.] 1. (*a*) A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, well mixed into a kind of paste, and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. (*b*) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, &c.—2. In *phar.* an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread according to different circumstances, either on linen, silk, or leather. Plasters are composed of unctuous substances, united either to powders or metallic oxides, &c. They owe their consistence either to metallic oxides, especially those of lead, or to wax, resin, &c.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained from Montmartre near Paris, used in building and in casting busts and statues. Popularly, this name is applied to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum. The plaster-stone is found in many parts of England, and is calcined into the plaster used by the modeller, plasterer, &c. When diluted with water into a thin paste plaster of Paris sets rapidly, and at the instant of setting expands or increases in bulk; hence this material becomes valuable for filling cavities, &c., when other earths would shrink. See GYPSUM.—*Plaster cast*, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

Plaster (plas'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To overlay or cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c.—2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound.—3. To lay coarsely on; to bedaub; as, she *plasters* her face with paint. [Colloq.]

Plasterer (plas'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One that overlays with plaster.—2. One that makes figures in plaster.

Plastering (plas'tėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.—2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

Plaster-stone (plas'tėr-stōn), *n.* Gypsum or a species of gypsum (which see).

Plastery (plas'tėr-i), *a.* Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

> St. Peter's disappoints me: the stone of which it is made is a poor *plastery* material: and indeed Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place. *A. H. Clough.*

Plastic (plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *plastikos*, from *plassō*, to form.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter. '*Plastic* Nature working to this end.' *Pope.*

> Benign Creator, let thy *plastic* hand
> Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*

2. Capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as plaster, clay, &c., are *plastic* materials; hence capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction; as, in youth the mind is more *plastic* than in mature age.—3. Pertaining, relating, appropriate to, or characteristic of modelling or moulding; produced by, or appearing to be produced by, moulding or modelling: said of sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts. 'These antique forms in which Greek *plastic* art embodies its ideal of the divine.' *Dr. Caird.*—*Plastic clay*, in *geol.* a name given to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery. It is a marine deposit, and is found in the lower eocene of England and France.—*Plastic operations*, *plastic surgery*, operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose (rhinoplastic), and the like.

Plastical† (plas'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Plastic*.

Plasticity (plas-tis'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being plastic: (*a*) the quality of giving form or shape to matter. (*b*) Capability of being moulded, formed, or modelled. 2. Plastic force or power. *Dunglison.*

Plastography (plas-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *plastographia*, forgery, from *plastos*, formed, moulded, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. Imitation of hand-writing; forgery.—2. The art of forming figures in plaster.

Plastron (plas'tron), *n.* [Fr. *plastron*, a breastplate. See PLASTER.] 1. A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the breast against pushes.—2. In *zool.* the lower or ventral portion of the bony case of the chelonians (tortoises and turtles).

Plastron-de-fer (plas-tron-de-fer), *n.* [Fr.] In *anc. armour*, an iron plate worn beneath the ringed hauberk, for the purpose of additional protection.

Plat (plat), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *platted*; ppr. *platting*. [Same as *plait* (which see).] To interweave; to plait.

> When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head. Mat. xxvii. 29.

Plat (plat), *n.* Work done by plaiting or interweaving.

Plat (plat), *n.* [Same word as *plot*; but probably affected by Fr. *plat*, *plate*, flat (from the German). See PLATE.] 1. A small piece of ground marked out and devoted to some special purpose; a plot of ground.

> I keep smooth *plats* of fruitful ground,
> Where thou may'st warble, eat, and dwell.
> *Tennyson.*

2. In *mining*, a piece of ground cut out about a shaft, after it is sunk to a certain depth, for containing ore or deads.—3. A large flat stone used as the landing-place of a stair. [Scotch.]

Platt† (plat), *n.* [Fr. *plat*, flat; comp. *plan*, from L. *planus*, plain.] A plan; a design; a map; a chart. 'To be workmanly wrought, according to the *plat* thereof.' Agreement, temp. Henry VIII., quoted by *Richardson*. 'To note all the islands and to set them down in *plat*.' *Hackluyt.*

Plat† (plat), *a.* Plain; flat; level.

Plat† (plat), *adv.* 1. Plainly; flatly; downright.—2. Smoothly; evenly.

Plata-azul (plä'ta-a-thūl'), *n.* [Sp., azure silver.] The Mexican name for a rich ore of silver.

Platalea (pla-tā'lē-a), *n.* [L., the spoonbill.] The spoonbill genus, a genus of grallatorial birds closely resembling the storks, but with the bill flattened out so as to form a broad spoon-like plate. The common spoon-bill (*Platalea leucorodia*), though rare in Britain, is common on the Continent.

Platan, Platane (plat'an, plat'ān), *n.* [L. *platanus*.] The plane-tree (which see).

> I espied thee, fair indeed and tall,
> Under a *platane*. *Milton.*
>
> Often, where clear-stemmed *platans* guard
> The outlet, did I turn away. *Tennyson.*

Platanaceæ (pla-ta-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *platanus*, Gr. *platanos*, the plane-tree, from *platys*, broad, in allusion to its broad, flat leaves.] A natural order of exogenous plants known by their round heads of monœcious flowers, their one-celled ovary, containing one ovule, and the embryo lying in fleshy albumen. The leaves are alternate, with sheathing stipules opposite to the leaves. This order consists of the single genus Platanus (see PLANE-TREE), containing noble timber trees, natives of Barbary, the Levant, and North America.

Platanista (pla-ta-nis'ta), *n.* [L.] A genus of cetaceans, family Delphinidæ, differing from the true dolphins in that it inhabits fresh water, and in its blow-hole being a longitudinal fissure instead of transverse. *P. gangetica*, the platanista of Pliny, is the type of the genus, which was formerly included under Delphinus.

Platanus (pla-tā'nus), *n.* A genus of plants. See PLANE-TREE and PLATANACEÆ.

Plata-verde (plä'ta-ver'dā), *n.* [Sp., green silver.] A native bromide of silver found in Mexico.

Platband (plat'band), *n.* [Fr. *plate-bande*—*plat*, *plate*, flat, and *bande*, a band.] 1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) any flat rectangular moulding, the projection of which is much less than its width; a

fascia. (*b*) A lintel formed with voussoirs in the manner of an arch, but with the intrados horizontal. (*c*) The fillets between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.

Plate (plāt), *n.* [From O.Fr. *plate*, a metal plate, a piece of plate-armour, and *plat*, a dish; *plat*, *plate*, flat; a word whose history is doubtful; comp. D. and Dan. *plat*, Sw. and G. *platt*, flat; perhaps (like *place*) from Gr. *platys*, broad; cog. with Skr. *prithu*, broad; from a root signifying to be extended.] 1. A piece of metal, flattened or extended to an even surface with a uniform thickness. — 2. Armour of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from *mail*. 'Mangled with ghastly wounds through *plate* and mail.' *Milton*. 'Squares of men in brazen *plates*.' *Tennyson*.—3. Domestic vessels, utensils, or instruments, as flagons, dishes, cups, spoons, knives and forks, &c., made of gold or silver; also, an article or articles of gold or silver given to the winner in a contest, especially to the owner of the winning horse in a race.

> At your dessert bright pewter comes too late,
> When your first course was all served up in *plate*.
> *King*.

4. A small shallow vessel of metal, porcelain, or earthenware, from which food is eaten at table.—5. A beam or piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers. The plate for roof timbers, and also for joists, is called a wall plate.—6. A piece of metal, as copper or steel, on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper, &c.; hence, the printed representation or impression from an engraved plate; as, a book illustrated with *plates*.—7. A page of stereotype, or fixed metallic types, for printing.—8. In *her.* a roundel tinctured argent.—9.† A piece of silver money.

> Belike he has some new trick for a purse;
> And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.
> *Marlowe*.

10. In *mining*, a term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ. [North of England.]

Plate (plāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plated;* ppr. *plating*. 1. To cover, furnish, or adorn with a plate or plates; especially, to overlay with a thin coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or by a chemical process, as electrotyping: used particularly of silver; as, *plated* vessels. 2. To arm with plate-armour for defence. '*Plated* in habiliments of war.' *Shak.*—3. To beat into thin flat pieces or laminæ.

Plate-armour (plāt'ar-mėr), *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.

Plateau (plă-tō), *n.* pl. **Plateaux, Plateaus** (plă-tōz). [Fr.] 1. A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a tableland; an elevated plain.—2. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

Plate-basket (plāt'bas-ket), *n.* 1. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used from a dinner-table.—2. A small basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons. *Simmonds*.

Plate-carrier (plāt'kar-i-ėr), *n.* 1. A kind of tray on which servants bring plates to table.—2. A contrivance in hotels and eating-houses, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised and lowered so as to take up and bring down plates from and to the kitchens.

Plateful (plāt'fụl), *n.* As much as a plate will hold.

Plate-girder (plāt'gėrd-ėr), *n.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together.

Plate-glass (plāt'glas), *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, and also for large panes in windows, shop fronts, &c. It contains about 78 per cent of silica, potash 2, soda 13, lime 5, and alumina 2.

Plate-holder (plāt'hōld-ėr), *n.* In *photog.* that part of a camera which is used to contain and transport the sensitized plate; the slide.

Plate-iron (plāt'ī-ėrn), *n.* Iron drawn into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.

Platel (plă'tel), *n.* A small dish. *Simmonds*.

Plate-layer (plāt'lā-ėr), *n.* In *rail.* a workman whose occupation is to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers.

Plate-leather (plāt'leTH-ėr), *n.* Chamois leather used for cleaning gold or silver plate.

Plate-mark (plāt'märk), *n.* A legal mark or symbol made on certain gold and silver articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, &c. These symbols are—(1) The maker's initials. (2) The standard mark, the English mark for gold being a crown and figures indicating the number of carats fine, or the number alone. Instead of the crown there are in Ireland, a harp crowned; in Glasgow, a lion-rampant; and in Edinburgh, a thistle. (3) The hall-mark of the district assay office. These offices are at London, Chester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin. There is a leopard's head for London, an anchor for Birmingham, a castle for Edinburgh, and so on. (4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter which is changed every year. (5) The duty-mark, consisting of the head of the sovereign (not now required).

Plate-metal (plāt'met-al), *n.* A trade name for white cast-iron.

Platen (plat'en), *n.* [From *plat*, flat.] In *printing*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

Plate-paper (plāt'pā-pėr), *n.* A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.

Plate-powder (plāt'pou-dėr), *n.* A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate: called also *Rouge-powder*. The most common powder is made by triturating one part of rouge with three parts of prepared chalk.

Plate-printer (plāt'print-ėr), *n.* A workman who produces impressions from engraved plates.

Plate-printing (plāt'print-ing), *n.* The act or process of printing from an engraved plate.

Plater (plāt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who coats articles with gold or silver.—2. A horse that competes for a plate. *Lever*.

Plate-rack (plāt'rak), *n.* A frame in a scullery, kitchen, or pantry for the reception of dinner plates and dishes after washing.

Plate-railway (plāt'rāl-wā), *n.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates.

Plateresque (plat-ėr-esk'), *n.* and *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata*, silver.] A term to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work. *Ford*.

Plate-roller (plāt'rōl-ėr), *n.* A smooth roller for making sheet or plate iron.

Plate-shears (plāt'shėrz), *n. pl.* A machine for cutting or shearing sheet or plate metal, such as boiler plate.

Platessa (plat-es'sa), *n.* [L.] A name given by some naturalists to the genus of fishes which includes the plaice.

Plate-tracery (plāt-trā'sėr-i), *n.* In *arch.* the earliest form of tracery, used at the

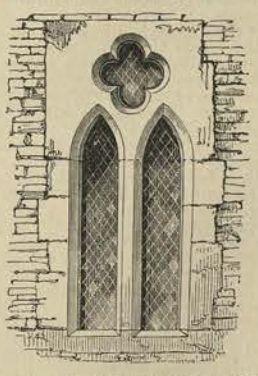


Plate-tracery.—Early English Window, Lillington.

beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stonework, and have no projecting mouldings.

Plate-warmer (plāt'wąrm-ėr), *n.* A case with shelves, or other apparatus, in which plates are warmed before the fire.

Plate-wheel (plāt'whēl), *n.* A wheel without arms or spokes; a wheel in which the rim and nave are connected by a plate or web.

Platey, Platy (plā'ti), *a.* Like a plate; flat.

Platform (plat'form), *n.* [*Plat*, flat, and *form;* Fr. *plate-forme*.] 1.† The sketch of anything horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys*.—2.† A place laid out after any model. *Pope*.—3. Any flat or horizontal structure, especially if raised above some particular level; as, (*a*) the flat roof of a building on the outside. (*b*) The place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery. (*c*) *Naut.* the orlop (which see). (*d*) The raised walk at a railway station for landing passengers and goods. (*e*) A place raised above the floor of a hall set apart for the speakers at public meetings.

> The easiest means of gaining a public character in Britain is that presented by the *platform*.
> *Times newspaper*.
>
> Not to speak of the host of smaller men whose poor thoughts clothe themselves on the *platform*, and through the press, in poorer words, no one can read the speeches of even our greatest statesmen . . . without being constrained to admit that, in comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on degenerate times.
> *Dr. Caird*.

4. The aggregate of principles expressly adopted or avowed by any body of men, such as a political party; a declared system of policy; as, a political *platform;* the Democratic or Republican *platform*.

> Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein the church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Bp. Hooker*.

Hence—5. Opinions or principles generally. *Lever*.

Platform-car (plat'form-kär), *n.* An open railway car or wagon having no inclosing sides or merely surrounded by low ledges, intended for carrying stones, pig-iron, and the like.

Platform-scales (plat'form-skālz), *n. pl.* A weighing machine or balance with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

Platic (plă'tik), *a.* In *astrol.* pertaining to or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey*.

Platin (plat'in), *n.* [Same as *platen*.] The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured.

Platina (plat'i-na), *n.* [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver. See PLATE.] 1. The old name of platinum. See PLATINUM.—2. Twisted silver-wire.—3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

Plating (plāt'ing), *n.* 1. The art or operation of covering articles with a thin coating of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected in various ways; sometimes the gold or silver is attached to and rolled out with the other metal by pressure; sometimes the one metal is precipitated from its solution upon the other, electro-chemical decomposition being now much employed for this purpose. See ELECTROTYPE.—2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another metal.

Platinic (pla-tin'ik), *a.* In *chem.* of or pertaining to platinum.

Platiniferous (pla-ti-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Platinum*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Producing platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

Platinize (plat'in-īz), *v.t.* To combine with platinum; to cover with platinum.

Platinode (plat'in-ōd), *n.* The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Platinoid (plat'in-oid), *n.* [*Platinum*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A name given to a family of metals with which platinum is invariably found associated. The platinoids are *palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium*, and *ruthenium*.

Platinous (plat'in-us), *a.* Containing or consisting of platinum.

Platinum (plat'i-num), *n.* [See PLATINA.] Sym. Pt. At. wt. 197·4. A metal discovered in 1741 in the mines of Choco in Peru. It occurs only in the metallic state, associated or combined with various other metals, such as copper, iron, lead, titanium, chromium, gold, silver, palladium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, and iridium. It is usually in the form of rounded or flattened grains of a metallic lustre and white colour, mixed with sand and other alluvial depositions. Pure platinum has a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre. It is the heaviest of known metals; its specific gravity, after forging, being about 21·25, and 21·5 in the state of wire. It is exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion. It undergoes no change from the combined agency of air and moisture. It may be melted by voltaic electricity, or by the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. Like iron it admits of being welded at a high temperature. It is not acted upon by any of the pure acids, but is dissolved by chlorine and nitro-muriatic acid, and is oxidized at high temperatures by pure potassia and lithia. It is capable of being hammered into plates of

extreme thinness, and Dr. Wollaston succeeded in drawing out a wire of this metal to the fineness of $\frac{1}{3000}$th of an inch. From the unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, it is much used for crucibles, evaporating dishes, and even alembics. It unites with most metals. It forms two series of compounds—*platinous*, represented by the chloride $PtCl_2$, and *platinic*, represented by the chloride $PtCl_4$. One of the most remarkable properties of platinum is its power of causing gases to enter into combination. When a perfectly clean plate of platinum is introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, it will cause them to combine so as to form water, and often with such rapidity as to render the metal red hot. Spongy platinum, or the black powder of platinum, is most effective in producing this extraordinary result. A jet of hydrogen directed upon spongy platinum may be inflamed by the metal thus ignited, a property which has been applied to the construction of convenient instruments for procuring light.—*Spongy platinum*, metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull, brown mass. It is obtained by heating the ammonio-chloride of platinum. —*Platinum black powder*, a black powder obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chloride of platinum by the electric current.

Platinum-steel (plat'i-num-stēl), *n.* Steel alloyed with about $\frac{1}{10}$ of platinum, a composition said to be not quite so hard as silver-steel, but tougher. *E. H. Knight.*

Platitude (plat'i-tūd), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Flatness; dulness; insipidity; as, there was much *platitude* in his remarks.—2. A trite, dull, or stupid remark uttered as if it were a novelty or matter of importance; a truism.

What I have said in the nature of *platitudes*, or of truisms, or of revolutionary maxims, has been said with reference to declarations made by persons of the greatest weight in this House. *Gladstone.*

Platitudinarian (plat-i-tūd'i-nā"ri-an), *n.* One who is given to uttering platitudes; one who makes trite, stale, or insipid remarks.

Platitudinize (plat-i-tūd'i-nīz), *v.i.* To utter platitudes; to make dull, stale, flat, or insipid remarks.

Platitudinous (plat-i-tūd'i-nus), *a.* Relating to or characterized by platitude or platitudes; stale; trite; flat; dull; insipid.

Platitudinousness (plat-i-tūd'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being platitudinous; dulness; flatness; staleness; insipidity; triteness.

Platometer (pla-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, flat, and *metron*, a measure.] Same as *Planimeter*.

Platonic (pla-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.—*Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids, namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.—*Platonic love*, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellencies; a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.—*Platonic year*, the *great year*, or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years.

Platonic (pla-ton'ik), *n.* A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Platonical (pla-ton'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Platonic*.

Away with these dotages of *platonical* or anabaptistical communities. Let proprieties be as they ought, constantly fixed where the laws and civil right have placed them. *Bp. Hall.*

Platonically (pla-ton'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a Platonic manner. *Wotton.*

Platonism (plā'ton-izm), *n.* The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches—ethics, physics, and dialectics. According to Grote there is to be found in the writings of Plato no one system to which he adhered consistently through life. G. H. Lewes maintains that he never framed one, and that the structure of the Dialogues of Search and the Dialogues of Exposition is so self-contradictory on all points that no system of philosophy can possibly be detached from them. *Brande & Cox.*

Platonist (plā'ton-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

It was an opinion of the *Platonists* that the souls of men, having contracted in the body great stains and pollutions of vice and ignorance, there were several purgations and cleansings necessary to be passed through both here and hereafter, in order to refine and purify them. *Addison.*

Platonize (plā'ton-iz), *v.i.* pret. *platonized*; ppr. *platonizing*. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato. *Hakewill.*

Platonize (plā'ton-iz), *v.t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

Platonizer (plā-to-nīz'ėr), *n.* One who platonizes; a Platonist.

Philo the Jew, who was a great *platonizer*, calls the stars divine images, and incorruptible and immortal souls. *Dr. A. Young.*

Platoon (pla-tön'), *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a platoon, from *pelote*, a ball of thread; L. *L. pelota, pilota*, from L. *pila*, a ball.] 1. Formerly, a small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, forming a hollow square to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.—2. In present usage, two files forming a subdivision of a company.—*Platoon firing*, firing by subdivisions.

Platte,† *a.* See PLAT. *Chaucer.*

Platter (plat'ėr), *n.* [From *plate*, O. Fr. *platel*, a plate, or from a Fr. *platier* or *plattier*, a dish or tray to hold several *plats* or smaller dishes.] A plate; a large shallow dish for holding eatables.

The attendants bustled to and fro, and speedily brought in several large smoking *platters* filled with huge pieces of beef, boiled and roasted. *Sir W. Scott.*

Platter (plat'ėr), *n.* One who plats or forms by weaving.

Platter-faced (plat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Having a broad face. *Clarke.*

Platting (plat'ing), *n.* Slips of bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making into hats, &c.

Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies; they are made of a sort of mat, or (as they call it) *platting* made of the palmetto leaf. *Berkeley.*

Platy (plā'ti), *a.* Like a plate; consisting of plates.

Platycephalic (plat'i-se-fal"ik), *a.* Same as *Platycephalous*.

Platycephalous (plat-i-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, head.] Broad-headed; flat-headed.

Platycephalus (plat-i-sef'al-us), *n.* A genus of fishes, family Scorpænidæ. The head is large, long, very broad, and armed with acute spines.

Platycercus (plat-i-sėr'kus), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kerkos*, a tail.] A genus of parrots, mostly Australian, which derives its name from the fine, wide tails of the species. The blue-cheeked parrakeet (*P. Pennantii*) of New South Wales is one of the best-known species.

Platycerium (plat-i-sē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kērion*, a honeycomb.] A very distinct and remarkable genus of ferns commonly associated with the Acrosticheæ, but which it has been proposed to place in a separate section, from its producing its sori in large amorphous patches, not as in the true Acrosticheæ universal over the fertile portions. The species are few in number, chiefly Eastern or Australian, and for the most part tropical.

Platycnemic (pla-tik-nem'ik), *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *knēmē*, a leg.] Broad-legged; an archæological term applied to certain individuals remarkable for the antero-posterior flattening or platycnemism of the shin-bone.

The human remains, which were described by Prof. Busk in the essay on the discoveries published in the *Journal of the Ethnological Society*, January 1871, presented points of very high interest; for while the skulls were rather above than below the present average cranial capacity, some of the leg-bones were remarkable for the peculiar antero-posterior flattening or *platycnemism* of the shin-bones. And this flattening was caused by the prolongation of the bone in front of the inter-osseous ridge, and not in any degree by its posterior extension, which is the distinctive feature of the tibiæ found in the caves of Cro Magnon and of Gibraltar. The fact that these *platycnemic* leg-bones were associated with others of the ordinary forms, and for the most part belonging to the young, and probably to females, while the skulls were of the same type, proves that the character is not one of race, as M. Broca believed, but rather one peculiar to the individual and perhaps to the sex. *W. Boyd Dawkins.*

Platycnemism (pla'tik-nē-mizm), *n.* The peculiarity of having *platycnemic* shin-bones. See extract under PLATYCNEMIC.

Platycœlian (pla-ti-sē'li-an), *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *koilos*, hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebræ of the extinct cetiosauri.

Platycrinite (plat-i-kri'nīt), *n.* An encrinite of the genus Platycrinus.

Platycrinus (plat-i-kri'nus), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *krinon*, a lily.] A genus of fossil encrinites, peculiar to the limestone of the coal-measures, so named from the flatness and breadth of the basal and radial plates of the receptacle.

Platyelmia (pla-ti-el'mi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *helmins*, a worm.] A section of annelids, of the class Scolecida, including those which possess a more or less flattened body, usually somewhat ovate in shape, and not exhibiting anything like distinct segmentation. The intestinal canal of the Platyelmia has only a single orifice, and their nervous system is not very distinct. The division includes two parasitic orders—the Tæniada and the Trematoda; and one non-parasitic order, viz. the Turbellaria. A sub-order, however, of this last does not conform to the above definition; but their other characters are such as to forbid their separation.

Platymeter (pla-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics. *Rossiter.*

Platyodon (pla-tī'ō-dọn), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A broad-toothed animal.

Platypod (plat'i-pod), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A broad-footed animal.

Platypus (plat'i-pus), *n.* The original scientific name of the ornithorhynchus. See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

Platyrhina (plat-i-rī'na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *platys*, flat, and *rhis, rhinos*, a nostril.] Those species of the monkey tribe which have a wide space between the nostrils, or rather the nostrils open on the sides of the nose, and not underneath. The thumbs of the fore-feet are either wanting, or, if present, are not opposed to the other digits; and the tail is generally prehensile. They are exclusively confined to South America.

Platyrhine (plat'i-rīn), *n.* A monkey belonging to the section Platyrhina.

Platyrhine (plat'i-rīn), *a.* Having a broad nose: specifically applied to a section of Quadrumana in which the nostrils are far apart. See PLATYRHINA.

Platysma (pla-tis'ma), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad.] A broad thin muscle on the side of the neck, immediately under the skin, that assists in drawing the skin of the cheek downwards.

Platysoma (pla-ti-sō'ma), *n.* A genus of ganoid fishes of the lepidosteid family, found in the carboniferous and Permian strata.

Platysomes (plat'i-sōmz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *sōma*, the body.] A family of coleopterous insects, comprehending species with a wide and much-depressed body. They occur under the bark of trees.

Platystoma (pla-tis'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *stoma*, a mouth.] 1. A genus of fishes of the family Siluridæ, characterized by a large mouth, flat depressed snout, and a skin destitute of scales. Some of the species attain a large size, and *P. tigrinum* of South American rivers, called by the natives *corutto, colite*, and *oronni*, is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fresh-water fishes. The Indians take it both by baited hooks and by shooting it with arrows.—2. A name given to a genus of gasteropodous molluscs. *P. Suessii* occurs fossil in the Hallstadt beds of the upper trias.

Plaudit (plą'dit), *n.* [L. *plaudite*, do you applaud, imper. of *plaudo*, to applaud, whence *applause*.] Applause; praise bestowed.

The *plaudits* on which it lives are as welcome when shouted by the most ignoble as when uttered by the wise. *I. Taylor.*

Plaudite† (plą-dī'tē), *n.* Same as *Plaudit*.

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a *plaudite*, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *Dr. H. More.*

Plauditory (plą'di-to-ri), *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plausibility (plạz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being plausible; speciousness; superficial appearance of right. 'A Frenchified Scotchman, possessing all the cunning and *plausibility* of the nation where he was educated.' *Scott.*—2.† Applause. 'With great admiration and *plausibility* of the people.' *Hackluyt.*

Plausible (plạz'i-bl), *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*. See PLAUDIT.] 1.† Capable or worthy of being applauded; praiseworthy; also exhibiting pleasure in or assent to; willing; ready. 'A *plausible* obedience.' *Shak.* 'Our *plausible* assent.' *Drant.*

This John, Bishop of Constantinople, . . . was a good man, given greatly to alms and fasting, but too much addicted to advance the title of his see; which made a *plausible* bishop seem to be Antichrist to Gregory the Great. *Bp. Hacket.*

2. Apparently worthy of praise or assent; apparently right; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext; a *plausible* doctrine.

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side. *South.*

3. Using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken; as, a *plausible* man.—*Plausible, Specious.* See SPECIOUS.

Plausibleize† (plạz'i-bl-iz), *v.t.* To render plausible. *Fuller.*

Plausibleness (plạz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Plausibility.* 'The *plausibleness* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

Plausibly (plạz'i-bli), *adv.* In a plausible manner: (*a*) with fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favour or approbation.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier.*

(*b*)† With expressions of applause; with acclamation.

The Romans *plausibly* did give consent
To Tarquin's everlasting banishment. *Shak.*

Plausive (plạz'iv), *a.* 1. Applauding; manifesting praise.

Let *plausive* Resignation rise,
And banish all complaint. *Young.*

2.† Plausible. '*Plausive* words.' *Shak.*

Play (plā), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *plegan, plegian*, to play, from *plega*, play, pastime; connections doubtful.] 1. To do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; to sport; to frolic.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*. Ex. xxxii. 6.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and *play*? *Pope.*

2. To act wantonly or thoughtlessly; to dally; to trifle; to toy. 'Golden hair, with which I used to *play*.' *Tennyson.*

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To move irregularly; to hover or flutter; to sport. 'Ev'n as the waving sedges *play* with wind.' *Shak.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets. *Addison.*

All fame is foreign but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

4. To contend in a game; to gamble; as, to *play* at cards or dice; to *play* for diversion; to play for money.—5. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute, a violin, or a piano.

Take thy harp, and melt the maid,
Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

6. To act or operate as specially contrived and intended; to act with free motion; to work freely; as, the engines *played* against the fire; the cannon *played* upon the enemy. 'Long as my pulses *play*.' *Tennyson.*

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

7. To do; to act; to behave.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not *play* false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shak.*

8. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

Courts are theatres where some men *play*. *Donne.*

—*To play on* or *upon*, (*a*) to make sport of; to trifle with; to mock; to deride; to delude; to befool.

Art thou alive?
Or is it fantasy that *plays upon* our eyesight? *Shak.*

I would make use of it rather to *play upon* those I despise, than trifle with those I love. *Pope.*

(*b*) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to; as, to *play upon* words.

He jested with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and *played upon* it,
And made it of two colours. *Tennyson.*

Play (plā), *v.t.* 1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

2. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game at whist.—3. To make use of in playing a game; to exhibit or lay on the table, as in a game of cards, chess, dominoes, and the like; to move; as, to *play* a card; to *play* hearts or clubs; to *play* a piece.—4. To engage in playing a game; to enter into competition with.

I will *play* you for a hundred pounds. *Warren.*

5. To perform music on; as, to *play* the flute or the organ.—6. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute; as, to *play* a tune. 7. To put in appropriate action or motion; to cause to work or act; as, to *play* a fire-engine on a burning house.

I mean to have it, and the boat too, said Mr. Inspector, *playing* the line. *Dickens.*

8. To act or perform by representing a character, as, to *play* a comedy; to *play* the part of King Lear.—9. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self as; to behave in the manner of; as, to *play* the fool.

O, I could *play* the woman with mine eyes,
And braggart with my tongue. *Shak.*

10. To do; to perform; to execute.

But man, proud man, . . .
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As makes the angels weep. *Shak.*

—*To play off*, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to *play off* tricks.—*To play off a person*, to exhibit or expose him for the entertainment or merriment of others.

Play (plā), *n.* [See PLAY, *v.t.*] 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, quoits, or blind man's buff; a game.—2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols; jest; not earnest. 'Two gentle fawns at *play*.' *Milton.*—3. Gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards; as, to lose money in *play*.

He left his wine and horses and *play*. *Tennyson.*

4. Practice in any contest; as, sword-*play*.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*

5. Action; use; employment. 'But justifies the next who comes in *play*.' *Dryden.*

Many have been saved, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

6. Practice; manner of acting or dealing; as, fair *play*. 'Do me no foul *play*.' *Shak.*—7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

The *play*'s the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king. *Shak.*

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; dramatic performance; as, to be at the *play*; he attends every *play*.—9. Performance on an instrument of music.—10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a wheel or piston; hence, power or space for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon.*

11. Liberty of action; room for action or display; scope; swing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers. *Addison.*

12. The style in which a game is played; as, it was an exhibition of excellent *play*; the *play* was very poor.—*To hold in play*, to keep occupied.

I with two more to help me
Will *hold* the foe *in play*. *Macaulay.*

—*Play of colours*, an appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.—*A play on words*, the giving of words a double significance; punning; a pun.

Play-actor (plā'ak-tėr), *n.* A stage-player; an actor. 'If any *play-actors* or spectators think themselves injured by any censure I have past upon them.' *Prynne.*

Playbill (plā'bil), *n.* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors. 'A large *playbill* hanging outside a minor theatre.' *Dickens.*

Playbook (plā'bụk), *n.* A book of dramatic compositions. 'That ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances.' *Swift.*

Playday (plā'dā), *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*. *Swift.*

Playdebt (plā'det), *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.

She has several *playdebts* on her hands, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

Player (plā'ėr), *n.* One who plays; as, (*a*) an idler; a trifler.

Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery. *Shak.*

(*b*) An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players*. *Shak.*

(*c*) A mimic. *Dryden.* (*d*) One who performs on an instrument of music.

Seek out a man who is a cunning *player* on an harp. 1 Sam. xvi. 16.

(*e*) A gamester; a gambler.

Playfellow (plā'fel-lō), *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shak.*

Playfere,† **Playfeer**,† *n.* [See FERE.] A playfellow. 'Her little *playfeer*, and her pretty bun.' *Drayton.*

Playful (plā'fụl), *a.* 1. Sportive; frolicsome; frisky; indulging in gambols; as, a *playful* child. 'The *playful* children just let loose from school.' *Goldsmith.*—2. Indulging a sportive fancy; full of sprightly humour; pleasantly jocular or amusing; as, a *playful* remark; a *playful* style; a *playful* genius.

Playfully (plā'fụl-li), *adv.* In a playful manner; sportively.

Playfulness (plā'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being playful; sportiveness.

Playgame (plā'gām), *n.* Play of children.

Liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

Playgoer (plā'gō-ėr), *n.* One who frequents plays. *T. Hooke.*

Playgoing (plā'gō-ing), *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

Playground (plā'ground), *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation; especially, a piece of ground connected with a school, &c., for the pupils to play in.

Playhouse (plā'hous), *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre. *Shak.*

Playing-card (plā'ing-kārd), *n.* One of a pack of cards for playing games with.

Playless (plā'les), *a.* Without play; not playing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Playmate (plā'māt), *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.

Patience, discreetness, and benignity;—
These be the lovely *playmates* of pure verity. *Dr. H. More.*

Playpleasure† (plā'plezh-ūr), *n.* Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon.*

Playsome (plā'sum), *a.* Playful; wanton. 'All pleasant folk, well-minded, malicious, and *playsome*.' *Shelton.*

Playsomeness (plā'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being playsome; playfulness; wantonness; sportiveness.

Plaything (plā'thing), *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

Playtime (plā'tim), *n.* Time for playing; time devoted or set aside for amusement.

Upon festivals and *playtimes* they should exercise themselves in the fields by riding, leaping, fencing, mustering, and training. *Cowley.*

Playwright (plā'rit), *n.* A writer of plays; one who adapts plays for the stage.

Not without reluctance . . . do we name Grillparzer under this head of *playwrights*, and not under that of dramatists, which he aspires to. *Carlyle.*

Play-writer (plā'rīt-ėr), *n.* One who writes plays; a dramatist.

Ple,† *n.* A plea; an argument or pleading. *Chaucer.*

Plea (plē), *n.* [O.E. *plee, plead, pleid*, O.Fr. *plai, plaid, plait*, a suit, a plea; Fr. *plaid*, the speech of a pleader; Norm. *plait, plaid*, plea, proceedings; from L. *placitum*, an opinion, a determination, from *placeo*, to please.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) that which is alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand; in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. (*b*) A suit or action; a cause in court. Pleas in this sense are usually divided into those of the crown and common pleas. Pleas of the crown are all suits in the sovereign's name, or in the name of the attorney-general in behalf of the sovereign, for offences committed against the crown and regal dignity,

and against the peace, as treason, murder, felony, &c. Common pleas are such suits as are carried on between common persons in civil cases. (*c*) In *Scots law*, a short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, without argument.—*Plea of panel*, in Scotland, the plea of guilty or of not guilty.—2. That which is alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; an apology; an urgent argument; a pleading; as, a *plea* for rationalism. 'With necessity, the tyrant's *plea*, excused his devilish deeds.' *Milton.*

In law, what *plea* so tainted and corrupt,
But, being season'd with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil? *Shak.*

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

Pleach † (plēch), *v.t.* [See PLASH, to interweave.] To unite by plaiting or weaving together; to plash; to interweave. 'The *pleached* bower.' *Shak.* 'Pleached arms.' *Shak.*

Plead (plēd), *v.i.* The conjugation is regular, but the form *pled* (more rarely *pleaded*), for the imperfect and past participle, is to be met with. 'Many great persons that against her *pled*.' *Spenser.* 'She *pled* his cause.' *H. Kingsley.* [Fr. *plaider*, to plead, from L.L. *placitare*, from L. *placitum*. See PLEA.] 1. To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favour; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour! Job xvi. 21.

His virtues
Will *plead* like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, to present a plea or allegation; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant *pleads* to his declaration. The crown or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* not guilty or confesses the charge.

Plead (plēd), *v.t.* 1. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.—2. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favour of the rights of ambassadors.—3. To offer in excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to *plead* a statute of limitations.

Pleadable (plēd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication; as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law.—*Pleadable briefs*, in *Scots law*, precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine: now obsolete.

Pleader (plēd'ėr), *n.* One who pleads; specifically, (*a*) a lawyer who argues in a court of justice. (*b*) One that forms pleas or pleadings; as, a special *pleader*. (*c*) One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

Pleading (plēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of advocating any cause; specifically, the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law.—2. One of the written statements for parties in suits or actions, containing the subject-matter of a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer. These pleadings have such special names as declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, sur-rejoinder, rebutter, sur-rebutter, &c., which are successively brought forward till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point.

Pleadingly (plēd'ing-li), *adv.* In a pleading manner; by supplication.

Pleasance (plez'ans), *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*. See PLEASE.] 1. Pleasure; gaiety; pleasantry; merriment; delight. 'To take of *pleasance* each his secret share.' *Byron.* 'When my passion seeks *pleasance* in love-sighs.' *Tennyson.*—2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds to a mansion shut in and secluded from the more open part by trees, shrubs, and close hedges. 'Suggestive of the *pleasances* of old Elizabethan houses.' *Ruskin.* [Archaic in both senses.]

Pleasant (plez'ant), *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*. See PLEASE.] 1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as, a *pleasant* ride; a *pleasant* voyage; a *pleasant* view. [This word expresses less than *delightful*, to the mind, and *delicious*, to the taste.]

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer,
From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe. *Dryden.*

3. Jocular; having the character of pleasantry. *Locke.*—4. † Given to joking; fond of pleasantry; funny.

When it (pleasantry) is alone, and serves only to gild a crowd of ill qualities, there is no man so much to be avoided as your *pleasant* fellow. *Addison.*

SYN. Pleasing, gratifying, agreeable, enlivening, gay, lively, merry, sportive.

Pleasant † (plez'ant), *n.* A humorist; a buffoon; a droll.

They bestow their silver on courtesans, *pleasants*, and flatterers. *Holland.*

Pleasantly (plez'ant-li), *adv.* 1. In a pleasant manner: (*a*) in such a manner as to please or gratify. (*b*) Gaily; merrily; cheerfully.—2. † Jestingly; jocularly.

Pleasantness (plez'ant-nes), *n.* 1. State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable; as, the *pleasantness* of a situation.

Her ways are ways of *pleasantness*, and all her paths are peace. Prov. iii. 17.

2. Cheerfulness; gaiety; merriment.—3. † Jocularity; pleasantry.

Pleasantry (plez'ant-ri), *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*. See above.] 1. Gaiety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*. *Addison.*

2. A sprightly or humorous saying; a jest; raillery; lively talk. 'The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world.' *Macaulay.*

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

3. A laughable trick; a frolic; as, the *pleasantries* of monkeys. *Addison.*

Pleasant-spirited (plez'ant-spir-it-ed), *a.* Having a pleasant spirit; gay; merry.

A *pleasant-spirited* lady.—There's little of the melancholy element in her. *Shak.*

Pleasant-tongued (plez'ant-tungd), *a.* Having pleasing speech.

Please (plēz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pleased*; ppr. *pleasing*. [O.Fr. *plaisir*, *pleisir*, &c., Mod.Fr. *plaire*, from L. *placeo*, to please.] 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

Leave such to trifle with more grace than ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies please. *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

3. To seem good to; to be one's pleasure or will: in this sense used impersonally.

It *pleased* the Father that in him should all fulness dwell. Col. i. 19.

—*To be pleased* to do a thing, (*a*) to take pleasure in doing it. (*b*) To think fit or have the kindness or complaisance to do it; to condescend or deign to do it.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me. *Dryden.*

—*To be pleased in*, to have complacency in; to take pleasure in. Mat. iii. 17.—*To be pleased with*, to approve.

Please (plēz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pleased*; ppr. *pleasing*. 1. To give pleasure; to gain approbation.

For we that live to *please* must *please* to live. *Johnson.*

2. To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*. *Pope.*

3. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased: a word of ceremony.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shak.*

The first words that I learnt were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Pleasedly (plēzd'li), *adv.* In a pleased manner; in a way to be delighted. *Feltham.*

Pleasedness (plēzd'nes), *n.* The state of being pleased. [Rare.]

Please-man (plēz'man), *n.* An officious person who courts favour servilely; a pickthank.

Some carry-tale, some *please-man*, some slight zany . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*

Pleaser (plēz'ėr), *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favour by humouring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom he (St. Paul) became all honest things, that he might gain some. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pleasing (plēz'ing), *a.* 1. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying; delightful; as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners. 'Such delightful, *pleasing* harmony.' *Shak.*—SYN. Agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, grateful, pleasurable, acceptable.

Pleasingly (plēz'ing-li), *adv.* In a pleasing manner; in such a way as to give pleasure.

The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*

Pleasingness (plēz'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

It is not the *pleasingness* or suitableness of a doctrine to our tempers or interests that can vouch it to be true. *South.*

Pleasurable (plezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

If decline of vigour was a necessary accompaniment of age, why was it not provided that the organic actions should end in sudden death whenever they fell below the level required for *pleasurable* existence? *H. Spencer.*

Pleasurableness (plezh'ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure. 'Able to discern the fraud and feigned *pleasurableness* of the bad.' *Feltham.*

Pleasurably (plezh'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

Pleasure (plezh'ūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *plaisir*, *pleisir*, Mod.Fr. *plaisir*. (See PLEASE.) Like *leisure*, this word has had its final syllable assimilated to other nouns in *-ure*, L. *-ura* (*fracture*, &c.).] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; enjoyment; delight: opposed to *pain*.

That *pleasure* is man's chiefest good—because, indeed, it is the perception of good that is properly *pleasure*—is an assertion most certainly true, though under the common acceptance of it not only false but odious. For, according to this, *pleasure* and sensuality pass for terms equivalent, and therefore he that takes it in this sense alters the subject of the discourse. Sensuality is indeed a part, or rather one kind of *pleasure*, such a one as it is. For *pleasure*, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty, and so must be conversant both about the faculties of the body and of the soul respectively, as being the result of the fruitions belonging to both. *South.*

There is a *pleasure* sure
In being mad which none but madmen know. *Dryden.*

2. Sensual or sexual gratification; vicious indulgence of the appetites.

As night follows day,
Death follows *pleasure's* footsteps through the world. *Young.*

She lives who lives to virtue; girls who cast
Their end for *pleasure* do not live, but last. *Herrick.*

3. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; wish; desire; as, use your *pleasure*.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure*. Is. xlvi. 10.

4. A favour; that which pleases.

Felix, willing to shew the Jews a *pleasure*, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

5. Arbitrary will or choice; as, he can vary his scheme at *pleasure*.—*To take pleasure in*, to have enjoyment in; to regard with approbation or favour.

The Lord *taketh pleasure in* them that fear him. Ps. cxlvii. 11.

SYN. Enjoyment, gratification, satisfaction, comfort, solace, joy, gladness, delight, will, choice, preference, favour, kindness.

Pleasure (plezh'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pleasured*; ppr. *pleasuring*. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. 'Rolled his hoop to *pleasure* Edith.' *Tennyson.*

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman. *Shak.*

Pleasureful (plezh'ūr-fūl), *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

Pleasure-ground (plezh'ūr-ground), *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.

Pleasure-house (plezh'ūr-hous), *n.* A house, generally in the country, tastefully adorned, to which one retires for mere enjoyment.

I built my soul a lordly *pleasure-house*,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell. *Tennyson.*

Pleasure-train (plezh'ūr-trān), *n.* A railway excursion-train.

Pleasure-trip (plezh'ūr-trip), *n.* An excursion for pleasure.

Pleasurist (plezh'ūr-ist), *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. 'The delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Pleat (plēt), *v.t.* Same as *Plait.*

Plebeian (plē-bē'an), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, from *plebes*, the common people, form collateral with *plebs, plebis.*] 1. Pertaining to the common people; popular; vulgar; low; common. 'A queen! and own a base *plebeian* mind.' *Dryden.*—2. Belonging to the lower ranks. '*Plebeian* angel militant of lowest order.' *Milton.*

Plebeian (plē-bē'an), *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men: originally applied to the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians.

The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The *plebeians* a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. *Burke.*

Plebeiance † (plē-bē'ans), *n.* The common people.

Plebeianism (plē-bē'an-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being plebeian; the conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity.

Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism. Carlyle.*

Plebeianize (plē-bē'an-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plebeianized;* ppr. *plebeianizing.* To render plebeian or common.

Plebeity, † **Plebity** † (plē-bē'i-ti, pleb'i-ti), *n.* The common or meaner sort of people. *Wharton.*

Plebicolist (ple-bik'ol-ist), *n.* [L. *plebicola* —*plebs, plebis*, the common people, and *colo*, to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the favour of the common people; a friend of the people; a demagogue. [Rare.]

Plebification (pleb'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of making plebeian or common; the act of deteriorating by vulgarizing.

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the *plebification* of knowledge. *Coleridge.*

Plebiscitary (pleb-i-sit'a-ri), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a plebiscite. '*Plebiscitary* vote of the people.' *Nineteenth Century.*

Plebiscite (pleb'i-sit or pleb'i-sīt), *n.* [Fr. See PLEBISCITUM.] 1. Same as *Plebiscitum.*—2. A vote of a whole people or community; a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage.

Plebiscitum (ple-bi-sīt'um), *n.* [L., from *plebs, plebis*, common people, and *scitum*, a decree.] A law enacted in ancient Rome by the common people meeting in the assembly called the *comitia tributa*, under the presidency of a tribune or some other plebeian magistrate.

Plecolepidous (plek-o-lep'i-dus), *a.* [Gr. *plekō*, to join, and *lepis, lepidis*, a scale.] In *bot.* having the bracts that form the involucrum of the nat. order Compositæ adhering together.

Plectognathi (plek-tog'na-thī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *plekō*, to connect, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] An order of fishes, including those which have the maxillary bones ankylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.

Plectognathic, Plectognathous (plek-tog-nath'ik, plek-tog'na-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the plectognathi.

Plectranthus (plek-tran'thus), *n.* [From Gr. *plēktron*, a cock's spur, and *anthos*, a flower, referring to the shape of the flowers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. The species are herbs, sub-shrubs, and shrubs. *P. crassifolius* is esteemed in India both as a perfume and as a spice. The leaves of *P. graveolens* are efficacious in preserving clothes from moths.

Plectrum (plek'trum), *n.* [L. *plectrum*, from Gr. *plēktron*, from *plēssō*, to strike.] 1. The small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for striking the strings of the lyre, cithara, or other stringed instrument.—2. In *anat.* the styloid process of the temporal bone; also, the uvula.

Pled (pled). An occasional form of the imperfect and past participle of *plead* (which see).

Pledge (plej), *n.* [Fr. *pleige*, L.L. *plegius, plegium, plivium, pluvium*, pledge. Origin uncertain.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) the transfer of a chattel by a debtor to a creditor in security of a debt. (*b*) The thing pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. Pledges are, ordinarily, goods and chattels; but money, debts, negotiable instruments, choses in action, and, indeed, any other valuable thing of a personal nature, such as patent rights and manuscripts, may be delivered in pledge. When the pledge is of such a nature as to produce a profit or income by being used, and is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim out of the profit or income, it is called *vivum vadium*, a living pledge; a *mortuum vadium*, or dead pledge, is a mortgage. (See MORTGAGE.) Formerly in England, a surety whom a plaintiff was required to find in order to prosecute an action, was called a pledge. After a time, John Doe and Richard Roe did duty as such pledges, but the statement of formal pledges is now abolished.—2. Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfilment; a candidate for parliamentary honours gives promises or *pledges* to support certain measures; the mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant; mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.—3. A surety; a hostage.

Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
As *pledges* of my fealty and love. *Shak.*

4. An invitation to drink a health; the drinking of another's health; a health. 'Suppose that you winked at our friends drinking those *pledges.*' *Sir W. Scott.* See the verb.—*To put in pledge*, to pawn.—*To hold in pledge*, to keep in security.—*To take the pledge*, a popular method of binding one's self to observe principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

Pledge (plej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pledged;* ppr. *pledging.* 1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person as a security. See the noun.—2. To give as a guarantee or security; to gage; as, to *pledge* one's word or honour; to *pledge* one's veracity.

We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour. *Jefferson.*

3. To bind to something by a pledge, promise, or engagement; to engage solemnly; as, to *pledge* one's self.

Here (shall) patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law. *Story.*

4. † To secure the performance of by a pledge.

Yes, I accept her, for she well deserves it;
And here to *pledge* my vow I give my hand. *Shak.*

5. To invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first and then handing it to another, as a pledge of good-will; to drink a health to. [The use of the word in this sense is said to have arisen from the fact that, in the rude and lawless society of former times, the person who called upon another to drink virtually pledged himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking or poisoned by the liquor.]

We did but talk you over, *pledge* you all
In wassail. *Tennyson.*

Pledgee (plej-ē'), *n.* The person to whom anything is pledged.

Pledgeless (plej'les), *a.* Having no pledges.

Pledgeor (plej'or), *n.* In *law*, one who gives a pledge; a pledger.

Pledger (plej'er), *n.* 1. One who pledges or offers a pledge.—2. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.

Pledgery † (plej'er-i), *n.* A pledging; suretyship.

Pledget (plej'et), *n.* In *surg.* a compress or small flat mass of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.

Pleiad (plī'ad), *n.* pl. **Pleiads, Pleiades** (plī'adz, plī'a-dēz). [Gr. *Pleias*, from *pleō*, to sail, because, it is said, the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] Any one of a cluster of stars, commonly called 'the seven stars', in the neck of the constellation Taurus, only six of which are visible to most eyes, though others can detect seven (or even more). Ancient Greek legends derive their name from the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, fabled to have made away with themselves from grief at the death of their sisters the Hyades, or at the fate of their father Atlas, and to have been afterwards placed as stars in the sky. 'Like the lost *Pleiad*, seen no more below.' *Byron.*

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of *Pleiades*, or loose the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii. 31.

Plein, † *a.* [Fr.] Full; perfect. *Chaucer.*

Pleiocene (plī'ō-sēn). See PLIOCENE.

Pleiophyllous (plī-o-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *pleios*, full, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* applied to plants whose stems have no buds, and consequently no branches developed in the axils of the leaves. *Stormonth.*

Pleiosaurus (plī-ō-sa'rus), *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct animals, which seems to have been intermediate between the plesiosaurus and the ichthyosaurus. The remains of this animal are found in some of the clay beds of the oolite. Written also *Pliosaurus.*

Pleiotracheæ (plī-ō-trā'kē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *tracheia*, the windpipe.] In *bot.* spiral vessels with several fibres united. *Balfour.*

Pleistocene (plīs'tō-sēn), *n.* [Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* the newer pliocene of Lyell, the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation. The fossil remains belong almost wholly to existing species. The pleistocene differs, however, from the post-tertiary in embracing a few extinct forms. See PLIOCENE.

Pleistocene (plīs'tō-sēn), *a.* In *geol.* pertaining to the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation.

Plenal † (plē'nal), *a.* [See PLENARY.] Full; complete. 'This free and *plenal* act I make.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Plenarily (plē'na-ri-li), *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully; completely.

Plenariness (plē'na-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being plenary; fulness; completeness.

Plenarty (plē'nar-ti), *n.* [From L. *plenus*, full.] The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied: opposed to *vacancy.*

Plenary (plē'na-ri), *a.* [L.L. *plenarius*, from L. *plenus*, full. See PLENTY.] 1. Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence.—*Plenary indulgence*, in *R. Cath. Ch.* an entire remission of penalties due to all sins.—2. In *law*, a term applied to an ordinary suit through all its gradations and formal steps: opposed to *summary.* Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are now three: (*a*) Suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (*b*) suits relating to seats or sitting-places in churches; and (*c*) suits for tithes.—*Plenary inspiration*, in *theol.* that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

Plenary (plē'na-ri), *n.* In *law*, decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

Plenere, † *a.* [Fr. *plenier.*] Full; complete. *Chaucer.*

Plenicorn (plē'ni-korn), *a.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *cornu*, horn.] Applied to a tribe of ruminants having horns composed of a uniform solid osseous substance, as the antlers of deer.

Plenilunar, Plenilunary (plē-ni-lū'nėr, plē-ni-lū'na-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.

Plenilune † (plē'ni-lūn), *n.* [L. *plenilunium* —*plenus*, full, and *luna*, moon.] The full moon.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.
B. Jonson.

Plenipotence, Plenipotency (ple-nip'o-tens, ple-nip'o-ten-si), *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power. See POTENT.] Fulness or completeness of power. 'The *plenipotence* of a free nation.' *Milton.*

Plenipotent (ple-nip'o-tent), *a.* [L. *plenipotens.* See above.] Possessing full power. '*Plenipotent* on earth.' *Milton.*

Plenipotentiary (plen'i-pō-ten"shi-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiare.* See PLENIPOTENCE.] A person invested with full power to transact any business; particularly, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. A plenipotentiary is not, however, necessarily accredited to any specific foreign court. More frequently meetings of plenipotentiaries for concluding peace, negotiating treaties, &c., are held in some neutral place, so that they may conduct their negotiations and despatch their business uninfluenced by any special power.

Plenipotentiary (plen'i-pō-ten"shi-a-ri), *a.* Invested with or containing full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority.

Plenish (plen'ish), *v.t.* [L. *plenus*, full. See REPLENISH.] 1. To replenish. 'How art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flaggons.' *Reeve.*—2. To furnish; to provide furniture for a house; to stock a farm. [Scotch and Old English.]

Plenishing (plen'ish-ing), *n.* Household furniture or furnishing. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Plenishing-nail (plen'ish-ing-nāl), *n.* In *carp.* a large flooring-nail.

Plenist (plē'nist), *n.* [L. *plenus*, full.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter. *Boyle.*

Plenitude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] 1. The state of being full or complete; completeness; fulness; plenty; abundance. 'A *plenitude* of subtle matter.' *Shak.*

Wherefore the passions of the body are not to be quite extinguished, but regulated that there may be the greater *plenitude* of life in the whole man.
Dr. H. More.

(Men) will scarcely be able to conceive the effects which poetry produced on their ruder ancestors, the agony, the ecstasy, the *plenitude* of belief.
Macaulay.

2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethora. *Arbuthnot.*—3. In *her.* the moon in full, or full moon, is called the *moon in her plenitude.*

Plenitudinarian (plen'i-tū-di-nā''ri-an), *n.* A plenist. *Shaftesbury.*

Plenteous (plen'tē-us), *a.* [From *plenty.*] 1. Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions. — 2. Yielding abundance; fruitful; productive. 'The seven *plenteous* years.' Gen. xli. 34.—3. Having an abundance; rich; well provided for.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods.
Deut. xxviii. 11.

— *Ample, Copious, Plenteous.* See under AMPLE.—SYN. Plentiful, copious, abundant, ample, full, fruitful.

Plenteously (plen'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a plenteous manner; copiously; plentifully.

Plenteousness (plen'tē-us-nes), *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance; copious supply; plenty. 'Set in this Eden of all *plenteousness.*' *Tennyson.*

Plentiful (plen'ti-fụl), *a.* [From *plenty.*] 1. Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; ample. 'A *plentiful* lack of wit.' *Shak.* 'Having work more *plentiful* than tools to do it.' *Shak.* 'A *plentiful* fortune.' *Swift.*—2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

3.† Lavish. '*Plentiful* in expenses.' *Bacon.* SYN. Copious, plenteous, abundant, ample, exuberant, fruitful.

Plentifully (plen'ti-fụl-li), *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously; abundantly; with ample supply. '*Plentifully* supplied with water.' *Addison.*

Plentifulness (plen'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

Plenty (plen'ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *plenté*, from L.L. *plenitas*, fulness, abundance, from L. *plenus*, full, from root of *pleo*, to fill, which is seen also in Gr. *plērēs, pleos*, full, (*pim*)*plēmi*, to fill; Skr. *purna*, to fill, *r* being changed into *l*; and also in E. *full, fill.*] 1. Abundance; copiousness; a full or adequate supply; sufficiency; as, we have *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has *plenty* of provisions. '*Plenty* of corn and wine.' Gen. xxvii. 28. '*Plenty* of buyers and but few sellers.' *Locke.*—2. Abundance of things necessary for man; state in which enough is had and enjoyed. 'Promises Britain peace and *plenty.*' *Shak.*

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord. Joel ii. 26.

Plenty corrupts the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.
Tennyson.

[This word is rarely used in the plural: Shakspere has 'Peace, dear nurse of arts *plenties* and joyful births.']

Plenty (plen'ti), *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith.*

When labourers are *plenty*, their wages will be low.
Franklin.

[The use of this word as an adjective for *plentiful* is now usually considered inelegant, but it is often used colloquially.]

Plenum (plē'num), *n.* [L.] Fulness of matter in space; that state of things in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter: in opposition to a *vacuum*, or a space supposed to be devoid of all matter.

There are objections against a *plenum*, and there are objections against a vacuum; but one or the other must be true. *Johnson.*

Pleochroic (plē'o-krō-ik), *a.* Having the property of pleochroism. *Dana.*

Pleochroism (plē-ok'rō-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *chroizō*, to colour.] In *crystal.* the variation of colour in some crystals when seen by transmitted light or in different directions.

Pleochromatic (plē-ok'rō-mat''ik), *a.* Pleochroic.

Pleochromatism (plē-ok-rō'mat-izm), *n.* Pleochroism.

Pleochroous (plē-ok'ro-us), *a.* Pleochroic.

Pleomorphism (plē-ō-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *morphē*, form.] Same as *Polymorphism.*

Pleomorphous (plē-ō-mor'fus), *a.* Having the quality of pleomorphism.

Pleonasm (plē'o-nazm), *n.* [Gr. *pleonasmos*, from *pleon, pleion*, more; *pleos*, full, filled. See PLENTY.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force; as, 'I saw it with my *own* eyes;' 'I heard it with my *own* ears.'

Pleonaste (plē'o-nast), *n.* [Gr. *pleonastos*, abundant, from its four facets sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.] Same as *Ceylanite.* See SPINEL.

Pleonastic, Pleonastical (plē-o-nas'tik, plē-o-nas'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

Pleonastically (plē-o-nas'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a pleonastic manner; with redundancy of words.

Plerophory (plē-rof'o-ri), *n.* [Gr. *plērophoria—plērēs*, full, and *pherō*, to bear.] Full persuasion or confidence. [Rare.]

Abraham had a *plerophory*, that what was promised, God was able to perform. *Barrow.*

Plesance,† *n.* [Fr. *plaisance.*] Pleasure. *Chaucer.*

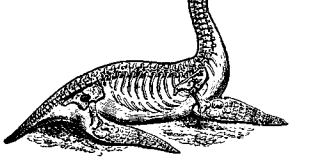
Plesh† (plesh), *n.* A plash; a puddle. *Spenser.*

Plesiomorphism (plē'si-ō-mor''fizm), *n.* [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *morphē*, form.] In *crystal.* a term applied to crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

Plesiomorphous (plē'si-ō-mor'fus), *a.* Nearly alike in form.

Plesiosaur (plē'si-ō-sạr), *n.* An extinct animal belonging to the genus Plesiosaurus.

Plesiosaurus (plē'si-ō-sạ''rus), *n.* [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.] The name of a genus of extinct marine saurians, chiefly remarkable for their length of neck. They occur in the formations from the muschelkalk to the chalk inclusive, but are most common in the lias and Kimmeridge clay-beds. They are nearly allied to the Ichthyosaurus. To the head of a lizard the plesiosaurus, says Buckland, united the teeth of a crocodile, a neck of enormous length resembling the body of a serpent, a trunk and tail having the proportions of an ordinary quadruped, the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale. Specimens have been found from 10 to 20 feet long. Numerous species have been described, the differences being chiefly peculiarities in the form and structure of the vertebræ.



Plesiosaurus, partially restored.

Plete,† *v.t.* or *i.* To plead. *Chaucer.*

Plethora (pleth'ō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *plēthōra*, from *plēthos*, fulness, and that from *plēthō*, to be or become full, from *pleos*, full.] 1. In *med.* over-fulness of blood; a redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; that condition of the body in which the quantity of blood and its nutritive qualities exceed that standard which is compatible with present or the prospect of continued health.—2. Over-fulness in any respect, mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundance; as, a *plethora* of wit and imagination.

Plethoretic, Plethoretical (pleth-ō-ret'ik, pleth-ō-ret'ik-al). The same as *Plethoric.*

Plethoric (plē-thor'ik), *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids; characterized by plethora in any sense.

At last the nation found, with fruitless skill,
Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill. *Goldsmith.*

Plethorical (plē-thor'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Plethoric.*

Plethorically (plē-thor'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a plethoric manner.

Plethory (pleth'ō-ri), *n.* Same as *Plethora.*

Plethron, Plethrum (pleth'ron, pleth'rum), *n.* [Gr. *plethron*, a measure.] In ancient Greece, the fundamental land-measure, being the square of 100 feet, that is, 10,000 square feet. It answered nearly to the Roman *actus*, or half-jugerum. The side of the plethron was taken as a measure of length, with the same name; this was equal to about 101 English feet. It was also introduced into the system of itinerary measures, being one-sixth of the *stadium* (which see). *Dr. W. Smith.*

Pleting,† *n.* A pleading. *Chaucer.*

Pleuch, Pleugh (plūch), *n.* A plough. 'A country fellow at the *pleugh.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Pleura (plū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, pl. *pleura*, the side.] In *anat.* a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs. It forms a great process, the *mediastinum*, which divides the thorax into two cavities. The moisture on its surface permits the lungs and heart to move freely and without friction.—*Pleura costalis*, that part of the pleura which is in contact with the parietes.—*Pleura pulmonalis*, the portion of the pleura that covers the lungs.

Pleuracanthus (plū-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *akantha*, a spine or thorn.] A genus of fossil fin-spines occurring in the carboniferous formation, and characterized by their having a row of sharp hooks or denticles on either side.

Pleural (plū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the pleura; as, *pleural* fistula; *pleural* cavity; *pleural* hemorrhage.

Pleuralgia (plū-ral'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *algos*, pain.] Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

Pleurapophysis (plū-ra-pof'i-sis), *n.* pl. **Pleurapophyses** (plū-ra-pof'i-sēz). [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process.] In *compar. anat.* one of the processes of a typical vertebra, projecting from the side. The ribs may be regarded as pleurapophyses.

Pleurenchyma (plū-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *engchyō*, to pour in.] In *bot.* the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes tapering to each end.

Pleurisy (plū'ri-si), *n.* [Fr. *pleurésie*; Gr. *pleuritis*, from *pleura*, the side.] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

Pleurisy-root (plū'ri-si-röt), *n.* The *Asclepias tuberosa.* See ASCLEPIAS.

Pleuritic, Pleuritical (plū-rit'ik, plū-rit'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to pleurisy; as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.—2. Diseased with pleurisy.

Pleuritis (plū-ri'tis), *n.* Same as *Pleurisy.*

Pleurobrachia (plū-rō-brā'ki-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *brachiōn*, an arm.] A genus of Cœlenterata, order Ctenophora, possessing a transparent, colourless, gelatinous, melon-shaped body. It is provided with comb-like groups of vibratile cilia, and with two very long and flexible tentacular processes, which are fringed on one side, and can be retracted at the will of the animal.

Pleurobranchidæ (plū-rō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *branchion*, a gill.] A family of gasteropodous molluscs, belonging to the tectibranchiate section of the order Opisthobranchiata. They are generally furnished with a shell, which is limpet-like, and covers the back of the animal, but is generally more or less concealed by the mantle. The gills are confined to one side of the body, and placed between the margin of the mantle and the foot.

Pleurocarpi (plū-rō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* mosses, with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves. *Balfour.*

Pleurocarpous (plū-rō-kär'pus), *a.* In *bot.* having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses. *Sachs.*

Pleurodiscous (plū-rō-dis'kus), *a.* [Gr. *pleura*, a side, and *diskos*, a quoit.] In *bot.* attached to the sides of a disc.

Pleurodont (plū'rō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*,

and *odous*, a tooth.] A member of a subdivision of iguanian lizards, having the teeth ankylosed to the bottom of an alveolar groove and supported by its side. *Owen.*

Pleurodynia (plū-rō-din'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, and *odynē*, pain.] In *med.* a spasmodic or rheumatic affection, generally seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals; pleuralgia. *Dunglison.*

Pleurogynous (plū-roj'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to and parallel with the ovary.

Pleurogyratous (plū'rō-jī-rā''tus), *a.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gyros*, a circle.] In *bot.* having the ring on the theca of ferns placed laterally.

Pleuronectidæ (plū-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n.pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, a side, and *nēktēs*, a swimmer.] The family of the flounders, plaice, turbot, halibut, sole, and others, popularly called flatfish, readily distinguished by the form of the body, which is flattened, not from above downwards, but from side to side, and the head is so twisted that both eyes are brought to one side of the body. They belong to Cuvier's order Malacopterygii, and section Sub-brachiales, or the Anacanthini, as that group is now called after Müller.

Pleuro-peripneumony (plū'rō-per-ip-nū''mō-ni), *n.* Same as *Pleuro-pneumonia.*

Pleuro-pneumonia (plū'rō-nū-mō''ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumōn*, the lungs.] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia. It often attacks domestic animals as well as man, and sometimes proves very destructive.

Pleuroptera (plū-rop'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *pteron*, a wing.] A name that has been applied to the tribe of quadrupeds generally known as flying-lemurs, flying-cats, and flying-foxes. They are grouped with the bats, the insectivores, and the lemurs by different authors.

Pleurorhizeæ (plū-rō-rīz'e-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* cruciferous plants having the radicle of the embryo applied to the edges of the cotyledons. *Balfour.*

Pleurosigma (plū-rō-sig'ma), *n.* A genus of Diatomaceæ, containing objects, the valves of which show, with a good microscope, a series of lines, which lines, under high powers and a favourable light, may be resolved into dots, and therefore furnish excellent tests of a good microscope.

Pleurothotonos (plū-ro-thot'on-os), *n.* [Gr. *pleurothen*, from one side, and *teinō*, to stretch.] In *med.* tetanus of the lateral muscles, in which the body is bent to one side.

Pleurotoma (plū-rot'o-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a side, a rib, and *temnō*, to cut.] A genus of gasteropods, having the shell fusiform, turreted, the channel nearly as long as the spire, the slit long and narrow, and the inner lip wanting. It belongs to the family Conidæ, and upwards of 400 species are known to naturalists, besides many others only found fossil.

Plevin† (plev'in), *n.* [O.Fr. *plevine*, L.L. *plevina.*] In *law*, a warrant or assurance.

Plexiform (pleks'i-form), *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *forma*, form.] In the form of network; complicated. *Quincy.*

Pleximeter, Plexometer (plek-sim'et-ėr, plek-som'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *plēxis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure.] In *med.* a circular or ovoid plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, placed in contact with the body, commonly on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

Plexure (pleks'ūr), *n.* [L. *plexus*, an interweaving, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to interweave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.

Plexus (pleks'us), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Pliability (plī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; pliableness.

His *pliability* of disposition now served better than his heroism had served his brother. *T. Hook.*

Pliable (plī'a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from L. *plico*, to fold, to bend. See PLY.] 1. Easy to be bent; capable of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.—2. Flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded; readily yielding to influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline: used in a good or bad sense.

So is the heart of some men. When smitten by God it seems soft and *pliable.* *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Pliant, flexible, supple, limber.

Pliableness (plī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; a yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as, the *pliableness* of a plant or of the disposition. 'The ingenious *pliableness* to virtuous counsels in youth.' *South.*

Pliably (plī'a-bli), *adv.* In a pliable manner; yieldingly.

Pliancy (plī'an-si), *n.* [From *pliant.*] The state or quality of being pliant: (*a*) easiness to be bent, in a physical sense; as, the *pliancy* of a rod, of cordage, or of limbs. (*b*) Readiness to be influenced.

The clergy . . . taunted him the Pope) with his weakness, contrasted his *pliancy* with the nobly obstinate resolution of Hildebrand and of Urban. *Milman.*

Pliant (plī'ant), *a.* [Fr. See PLY.] 1. Capable of being easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as, a *pliant* twig.—2. Capable of being easily formed or moulded to a different shape; plastic; as, *pliant* wax.

Earth but new divided from the sky,
And *pliant* still retain'd th' etherial energy. *Dryden.*

3. Readily influenced to good or evil; easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded.

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

4.† Convenient; fit. 'A *pliant* hour.' *Shak.*

SYN. Flexible, limber, lithe, supple, bending, tractable, ductile, docile, obsequious.

Pliantly (plī'ant-li), *adv.* In a pliant manner; yieldingly; flexibly.

Pliantness (plī'ant-nes), *n.* The state of being pliant; flexibility.

Plica (plī'ka), *n.* [L., a fold. See PLY.] 1. In *med.* a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries. In this disease the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted, or clotted by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard and the hair of the rest of the surface of the body. It is also termed *Plica Polonica* and *Trichosis Plica.*—2. In *bot.* a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass.

Plicate Leaf—*Alchemilla vulgaris.*

Plicate, Plicated (plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold.] In *bot.* plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf.

Plicately (plī'kāt-li), *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

Plication (plī-kā'shon), *n.* [From L. *plico.*] A folding or fold; hence, in *geol.* a bending back of strata on themselves.

Plicative (plī'kat-iv), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Plicate. Balfour.*

Plicature (plī-kā'tūr), *n.* [L. *plicatura*, from *plico*, to fold.] A plication; a folding or doubling.

Plicidentine (plī-si-den'tīn), *n.* [L. *plica*, a fold, and E. *dentine.*] In *anat.* a modification of dentine, in which the substance appears as folded on a series of vertical vascular plates, giving a fluted appearance to the exterior of the tooth. *Brande & Cox.*

Plie,† *v.t.* or *i.* [Fr. *plier.* See PLY.] To bend; to mould. *Chaucer.*

Plie (plē'ā), *a.* [Fr. *plié*, bent.] In *her.* the same as *Close:* applied to a bird.

Pliers (plī'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See PLY.] A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.

Pliform (plī'form), *a.* [*Ply* and *form.*] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant.*

Plight (plīt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *pliht*, a pledge, danger; D. *verpligten*, Dan. *forpligte*, G. *verpflichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage. See the noun.] To pledge; to give as a security for the performance of some act; to engage: never applied to property or goods; as, he *plighted* his hand, his faith, his vows, his honour, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honour, &c. To *plight* faith is, as it were, to deposit it in pledge for the performance of an act, on the non-performance of which the pledge is forfeited.

'You fair lords,' quoth she,
'Shall *plight* your honourable faiths to me.' *Shak.*

Plight (plīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *pligt*, *plikt*, G. *pflicht*, duty.] 1. That which is plighted or pledged; a security; a pledge; an assurance given. 'That lord whose hand must take my *plight.*' *Shak.*

So these young hearts not knowing that they loved,
Not she at least, nor conscious of a bar
Between them, nor by *plight* or broken ring
Bound. *Tennyson.*

2. Condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition; as, to be in a wretched *plight.* 'In this miserable loathsome *plight.*' *Milton.*

Have comfort, for I know your *plight* is pitied
Of him that caused it. *Shak.*

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are. *Shak.*

Sometimes a good condition.

He that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and cattel in *plight.* *Tusser.*

Plight† (plīt), *n.* [Also written *Plite*, *Pleyte*, and probably a form of or closely allied to *plait.*] A fold; a double; a plait.

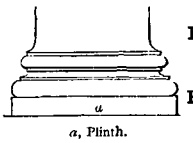
All in a silken Camus, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight.* *Spenser.*

Plight† (plīt), *v.t.* To weave; to braid; to plait. 'A *plighted* garment of divers colours.' *Milton.* 'And on his head a roll of linnen *plight.*' *Spenser.*

Plight† (plīt), pret. & pp. of *pluck:* an irregular form. Pulled; plucked.

The gates of the toun he hath up *plight*,
And on his bak ycaried hem hath he. *Chaucer.*

Plighter (plīt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which plights or engages. *Shak.*



a, Plinth.

Plim† (plim), *v.i.* [Perhaps allied to *plump.*] To swell. *Grose.*

Plinth (plinth), *n.* [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus.*] In *arch.* a flat square member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order.—*Plinth of a statue* is a base, flat, round, or square.—*Plinth of a wall*, the plain projecting band at the bottom of a wall. In classical and Gothic buildings the plinth is sometimes divided into two or more gradations.

Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *kainos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch. The tertiary series Sir C. Lyell divided into four principal groups, namely, the *Eocene*, the *Miocene*, the *Older Pliocene*, and the *Newer Pliocene* or *Pleistocene*, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil *recent* species. (See MIOCENE, EOCENE.) The newer pliocene, the latest of the four, contains from 90 to 95 per cent of recent fossils: the older pliocene contains from 35 to 50 per cent of recent fossils. The newer pliocene period is that which immediately preceded the recent era; the older pliocene period, or the crag period, is that which intervened between the miocene and the newer pliocene. The newer pliocene formations occur in Sicily and Tuscany; the older pliocene at Nice, Perpignan, Norfolk, Suffolk, and near Sienna.

Pliohippus (plī-ō-hip'pus), *n.* [From *plio*, for *pliocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of pachyderms, family Equidæ, occurring in the pliocene or latest tertiary epochs of North America. The pliohippus was about the size of an ass.

Pliopithecus (plī'ō-pith-ē''kus), *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *pithēkos*, an ape.] In *geol.* an extinct ape, the remains of which are found in the miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the tailed monkeys of South America.

Pliosaurus (plī-ō-sạ'rus), *n.* Same as *Pleiosaurus.*

Pliskie (plis'ki), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *plus que*, more than (can be tolerated, or the like).] A mischievous trick: also used in the sense of plight, condition. [Scotch.]

Plite,† *v.t.* To plait; to fold. *Chaucer.*

Plite,† *n.* Plight; condition; form. *Chaucer.*

Plitt (plit), *n.* An instrument of punishment used in Russia, resembling the knout. *North Brit. Rev.*

Ploc (plok), *n.* A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. *Simmonds.*

Plocaria (plo-kā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *plokos*, something woven or plaited, *plekō*, to weave.] A genus of algæ, of the order or sub-order Ceramiaceæ. *P. helminthochorton* is the Corsican moss of the shops, once of some reputation as a vermifuge. *P. candida*, or Ceylon moss, is used to a considerable extent as an article of food in the East.

Ploceinæ (plō-sē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* The weaver-birds, a sub-family of Fringillidæ.

Ploceus (plō'sē-us), *n.* [From Gr. *plekō*, to weave.] A genus of birds containing a number of species commonly known as weaver-birds.

Plod (plod), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *plodded;* ppr. *plodding.* [Comp. Prov. E. *plowd*, to wade, *plodge*, to walk through mud or water; Sc. *plowder*, to dabble in water; Dan. *pladder*, mire; Ir. and Gael. *plod*, *plodach*, a puddle: the word is probably of Celtic origin, the primary sense being to walk laboriously and painfully, as through mire.] 1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence. 'Barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon.' *Shak.*

Behind his oxen slow
The patient ploughman *plods.* *Southey.*

2. To study dully but with steady diligence. 'She reasoned without *plodding* long.' *Swift.* 3. To toil; to drudge; to moil.

For that I have laid by my majesty
And *plodded* like a man for working days. *Shak.*

Plodder (plod'ėr), *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.

Small have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from others' books. *Shak.*

Plodding (plod'ing), *p.* and *a.* Given to plod or work with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious; as, a man of *plodding* habits. 'Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight.' *Young.*

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ploddingly (plod'ing-li), *adv.* In a plodding manner; industriously; diligently; drudgingly.

Plonge (plonj), *v.t.* [A form of *plunge.*] To cleanse, as open sewers, by stirring up the mud at the bottom with a long pole as the tide in a tidal river is going down, so that both water and mud flow into the river. *Plonging* is opposed to *flushing*, which is the mode of cleansing covered sewers. *Mayhew.*

Plonge, Plongée (plońzh, ploń-zhā), *n. Milit.* the superior slope of a parapet.

Plop (plop), *v.i.* [From sound.] To fall or plump into water. *Mrs. Gaskell.* [Vulgar.]

Plot (plot), *n.* [A. Sax. *plot*, a spot of ground, later a spot upon something. *Plat* is another form. *Plot* in its sense of scheme stands related to *plot*, a piece of ground, exactly as *plan*, a scheme, does to *plan*, a design drawn on a flat surface, only *plot* has generally the sense of an ill design. *Plot* may have received the bad element in its meaning through the influence of *complot*, a conspiracy, of which, however, it is not necessarily an abbreviation.] 1. A plat or small extent of ground of a well-defined shape; as, a garden *plot.* 'A chosen *plot* of fertile land.' *Spenser.* 'Level *plots* of crowned lilies.' *Tennyson.* Also in a wider sense. 'This blessed *plot*, this earth, this realm, this England.' *Shak.*—2. † A scheme or system devised. 'A purposed *plot* of government.' *Spenser.*—3. In *surv.* a plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.—4. A scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one; a secret project; an intrigue; a conspiracy.

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!
Addison.

5. The story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

6. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot. 'A man of much *plot.*' *Sir J. Denham.*—SYN. Intrigue, stratagem, conspiracy, cabal, combination, contrivance.

Plot (plot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plotted;* ppr. *plotting.* 1. To make a plan of; to draw or lay down on paper after a survey, showing the several observed angles and lines with their measured dimensions.—2. To plan; to devise; to contrive. '*Plotting* an unprofitable crime.' *Dryden.*

Plot (plot), *v.i.* 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it; to conspire.

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. Ps. xxxvii. 12.

2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Wotton.*

Plot (plot), *v.t.* [Comp. Gael. *plodach*, lukewarm, parboiling.] To scald; to make any liquid scalding hot; to steep in very hot water. [Scotch.]

Plotful (plot'fụl), *a.* Abounding with plots. *Wright.*

Plotinist (plo-tī'nist), *n.* A disciple of *Plotinus*, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the third century A.D., who taught that the human soul emanates from the Divine Being, to whom it is reunited, if good and pure, at death. If not sufficiently purified, however, during life, it entered into such animals, and even plants, as it had a liking to.

Plot-proof (plot'pröf), *a.* Proof against plots; not to be hurt by a plot or plots.

The harlot-king
Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain, *plot-proof.* *Shak.*

Plotter (plot'ėr), *n.* One who plots or contrives; a contriver; a conspirator.

Plottie (plot'ti), *n.* [See PLOT, to scald.] A sort of mulled wine. [Scotch.]

Get us a jug of mulled wine—*plottie*, as you call it.
Sir W. Scott.

Plotting-scale (plot'ing-skāl), *n.* A scale used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated ivory scales, one of which is perforated nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding-piece. The second scale is attached to this sliding-piece, and moves along with it, the edge of the second scale being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular co-ordinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point laid down on the plan.

Plotus (plō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *plōtos*, flowing, from *pleō*, to sail.] A genus of web-footed birds of the family Pelecanidæ, and resembling the gulls in appearance; the darters. See DARTER, 3.

Plough (plou), *n.* [Icel. *plógr*, Dan. *plovg*, *plov*, O.Fris. *plôch*, D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug.* This word is not found in A. Sax., nor does it occur in the older Icelandic writings or in Gothic. It is found in the other Teutonic languages, but like other words beginning with *p* was probably borrowed, though the source is not clear. The A. Sax. word for *plough* was *sulh* (still provincial in the forms *sull*, *sullow*), the O.N. *arthr* (from root of E. *ear*, L. *aro*, to plough).] 1. An implement drawn by animal or steam power, by which the surface of the soil is cut into longitudinal slices, and successively raised up and turned over. The object of the operation is to expose a new surface to the action of the air, and to render the soil fit for receiving the seed or harrowing, or for other operations of agriculture. Ploughs drawn by horses or oxen are of two kinds: those without wheels, commonly called *swing-ploughs*, and those with one or more wheels, called *wheel-ploughs.* The essential parts of both kinds of plough are, the beam, by which it is drawn; the stilts or handles, by which the ploughman guides it; the coulter, fixed into the beam, by which the furrow slice is cut; the share, by which the bottom of the furrow is cut and raised up; and finally, the mould-board, by which the furrow is turned over. The wheel-plough is merely the swing-plough with a wheel or pair of wheels attached to the beam for keeping the share at a uniform distance beneath the surface. Besides these two kinds there are *subsoil-ploughs*, *drill-ploughs*, *draining-ploughs*, &c.—*Double mould-board ploughs* are common ploughs with a mould-board on each side, employed for water-furrowing, earthing up potatoes, &c.—*Turn-wrest ploughs* are ploughs fitted either with two mould-boards, one on each side, which can be brought into operation alternately, or with a mould-board capable of being shifted from one side to the other, so that the furrow is always laid in the same direction. They are useful in ploughing hill-sides, as the furrows can all be turned towards the hill, thus counteracting the tendency of the soil to work downwards.—*Balance-ploughs* are ploughs in which two sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning, the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one direction, and the other when moving in the opposite. It is the front of the frame, or that farthest from where the driver sits, which is elevated, the ploughing apparatus connected with the after part being inserted and doing the work. Balance-ploughs are used in steam-ploughing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once.—*Steam-ploughs* on various principles have been introduced into Britain. Some are driven by one engine remaining stationary on the headland, which winds an endless rope (generally of wire) passing round pulleys attached to an apparatus called the 'anchor,' fixed at the opposite headland, and round a drum connected with the engine itself. Others are driven by two engines, one at either headland, thus superseding the 'anchor.' As steam-ploughing apparatus are usually beyond both the means and requirements of single farmers, companies have been formed at various places for hiring them out.—2. *Fig.* tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture. *Johnson.*—3. Name of various tools; as, (*a*) a joiner's instrument for grooving. See PLANE. (*b*) In *cloth manuf.* an instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian. (*c*) An instrument used for cutting and smoothing the edges of books preparatory to binding or gilding.—*Ice plough*, an instrument used in the United States of America for cutting ice into portions suitable for storing and for sale.—*The Plough*, the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; Charles's Wain.—*To put one's hand to the plough*, (*fig.*) to begin a task; to commence an undertaking.

Plough (plou), *v.t.* 1. To till and turn up with a plough; as, to *plough* the ground for wheat; to *plough* it into ridges.—2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to furrow; to run through, as in sailing.

Let patient Olivia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shak.*

With speed we *plough* the watery wave. *Pope.*

—*To plough in*, to cover by ploughing; as, to *plough in* wheat.—*To plough up* or *out*, to turn out of the ground by ploughing.

Plough (plou), *v.i.* To turn up the soil with a plough.

He that *plougheth* shall *plough* in hope.
1 Cor. ix. 10.

Plough (plou), *v.t.* [A corruption of *pluck.*] To reject, as a candidate at an examination for a degree and the like; to pluck. [University slang.]

'I have been cramming for smalls; and now I am in two races at Henley, and that rather puts the snaffle on reading and Gooseberry Pie, and adds to my chance of being *ploughed* for smalls.' 'What does it all mean?' inquired mamma, ''gooseberry pie' and 'the snaffle' and '*ploughed*.'' 'Well, the gooseberry pie is really too deep for me; but '*ploughed*' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked.''
Charles Reade.

Ploughable (plou'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ploughed; arable.

Plough-alms (plou'ämz), *n.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

Plough-bote (plou'bōt), *n.* In *Eng. law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

Ploughboy (plou'boi), *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy; an ignorant country fellow.

Plougher (plou'ėr), *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.

Plough-gang, Plough-gate (plou'gang, plou'gāt), *n.* As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, which, according to some, is 13 acres Scotch; but it is variously estimated. Jamieson says that in his day in Fife a *plough-gang* or *plough-gate* was understood to include about 40 acres Scotch. As now regulated by various acts of Parliament for conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean 50 Scotch acres, or £70 of rental. A plough-gate of land was the property qualification to hunt under the game laws. [Scotch.]

They were exempt from the taille, and could themselves cultivate four *plough-gates* without paying it as cultivators. *Brougham.*

Plough-head (plou'hed), *n.* The draught-iron at the end of a plough-beam.

Plough-iron (plou'ī-ėrn), *n.* The coulter of a plough. *Shak.*

Plough-land (plou'land), *n.* 1. Land that is ploughed or suitable for tillage; tillage ground.—2. As much land as a team of horses can plough in a year; a hide of land; a carucate. *Bailey.*

Ploughman (plou'man), *n.* One that ploughs or holds a plough; a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing.

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*Ploughman's spikenard*, a British plant of the genus Conyza, the *C. squarrosa*. It is a soft and downy plant, with dull yellow flowers, and grows in mountains, meadows, and pastures. See CONYZA.

Plough-Monday (plou-mun'dā), *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labours of the plough usually began in former times. On this Monday ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

Plough-Monday next, after the twelfth tide is past, Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*

Ploughshare (plou'shār), *n.* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mould-board, which turns it over.

Plough-shoe (plou'shö), *n.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it penetrating the soil.

Plough-silver (plou'sil-vėr), *n.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands.

Plough-sock (plou'sok), *n.* Same as *Plough-share*. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Plough-staff (plou'staf), *n.* A kind of paddle to clear the coulter and share of a plough when choked up with earth or weeds: called in Scotland a *pettle*.

Plough-tail (plou'tāl), *n.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

Plough-wright (plou'rīt), *n.* A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs.

Plout-net, Pout-net (plout'net, pout'net), *n.* A small stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

Plover (pluv'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *plovier*, Fr. *pluvier*, lit. the rain bird, from L. *pluvia*, rain; *pluo*, to rain.] 1. The common name of several species of grallatorial birds belonging to the genus Charadrius, family Charadriadæ, section Pressirostres. They inhabit all parts of the world, traversing temperate climates in the spring and autumn. They are gregarious,

Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

and are generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore. The golden plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*) is abundant in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland; the dotterel plover (*C. morinellus*) is common in various parts of Great Britain; the ring-plover (*C.* or *Aegialites hiaticula*) is very abundant on the sea-coasts of Great Britain; the Kentish plover (*C. cantianus*) is a frequenter of shingle beaches.—2.† A loose woman: otherwise called a *Quail*.

Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four other gallants at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them: persuade this . . . to be a bird o' the game. *Ben Jonson.*

Plow (plou), *n.* A plough (which see).

Ploy (ploi), *n.* [Abbrev. of *employ*.] Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry-meeting. [Scotch.]

Ployé (plwä-yā), *a.* [O.Fr. *ployer*, to bend. See PLY.] In *her.* bowed and bent.

Pluck (pluk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *pluccian*, D. and L.G. *plukken*, Dan. *plukke*, Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*, G. *pflücken*; perhaps borrowed by the Teutonic tongues from the Low Latin or Romance; comp. It. *piluccare*, to pick grapes; Pr. *pelucar*, to pick out; Fr. dial. *pluquer*, to gather.] 1. To gather; to pick; to cull, as berries or flowers. 'I'll *pluck* thee berries.' *Shak.* 'Pluck a white rose.' *Shak.* 'To *pluck* the flower in season.' *Tennyson.* 'And *plucked* the ripened ears.' *Tennyson.* 2. To pull with sudden force or effort; to tug; to twitch; to tear. 'Plucks dead lions by the beard.' *Shak.* 'To *pluck* him headlong from the throne.' *Shak.* 'Devils *pluck'd* my sleeve.' *Tennyson.*

They *pluck* the fatherless from the breast. Job xxiv. 9.

3. To pull or draw, literally or figuratively. 'To *pluck* his indignation on thy head.' *Shak.* 'Plucks comfort from his looks.' *Shak.*—4. To strip by plucking, especially to strip feathers from; as, to *pluck* a fowl. 'Since I *plucked* geese.' *Shak.*

Why hast thou then broken down her hedges, so that all they which pass by the way do *pluck* her? Ps. lxxx. 12.

5. To reject, after a university or other examination, from not coming up to the required standard.

James . . . acquired the inestimable polish, which is gained by living in a fast set at a small college, and contracting debt, and being rusticated, and being *plucked*. *Thackeray.*

—*To pluck away*, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

He shall *pluck away* his crop with his feathers. Lev. i. 16.

—*To pluck off*,† to descend in regard to rank or title; to descend lower.

Pluck off a little;
I would not be a young count in your way. *Shak.*

—*To pluck up*, to tear up by the roots, or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant; to *pluck up* a nation. Jer. xii. 17.—*To pluck up a heart or spirit*, to assume or resume courage. *Shak.*

Pluck (pluk), *n.* [Comp. Gael. and Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch. With the use of the word in its figurative sense compare a bold *heart*, a lily-*livered* rascal, a man of another *kidney*, *bowels* of compassion, &c.] 1. The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butchers' market.—2. Courage; spirit; resolution in the face of difficulties. 'Decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

If there's the *pluck* of a man among you three, you'll help me. *Dickens.*

Pluck (pluk), *n.* Same as *Noble* (a fish).

Plucker (pluk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which plucks. 'Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings.' *Shak.*

Pluckily (pluk'i-li), *adv.* In a plucky manner; spiritedly. [Colloq.]

'No,' said Frank, *pluckily*, as he put his horse into a faster trot. *Trollope.*

Pluckless (pluk'les), *a.* Without pluck; faint-hearted. [Colloq.]

Plucky (pluk'i), *a.* Spirited; mettlesome; courageous. *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Pluff (pluf), *v.t.* [Imitative, like *puff*.] To throw out smoke in whiffs; to set fire to gunpowder; to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair. [Scotch.]

Pluff (pluf), *n.* A puff: a small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire; hair-dressers' powder-puff. [Scotch.]

The gout took his head, and he went out of the world like a *pluff* of powther. *Galt.*

Pluffy (pluf'i), *a.* [From *pluff*, as above.] Fluffy; flabby; blown up. 'Light *pluffy* hair.' *Albert Smith.*

A good-looking fellow—a thought too *pluffy*, perhaps, and more than a thought too swaggering. *Lever.*

Plug (plug), *n.* [D. *plug*, L.G. *pluck*, *plugge*, *pluigge*, a bung, a peg; Sw. *plugg*, a peg; G. *pflock*, plug, peg; probably from the Celtic ultimately; W. *ploc*, a block, a plug; Gael. *ploc*, a club, a plug, a block.] 1. Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple.—2. A piece of wood driven horizontally into a wall, its end being then sawn away flush with the wall to afford a hold for the nailing up of dressings, &c.—3. As much tobacco as is chewed at once; a chew; a quid. In the United States, a flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses.—4. The little mass of substance used by a dentist to stop decayed teeth.—5. In *mining*, a core used in blasting. It is made of iron.—6. A gentleman's silk or dress hat. [Vulgar.]—*Plug and feather*, a mode of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the *key*, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called *feathers*, which are driven into holes previously drilled into the rock for the purpose, and thus forcibly split it.

Plug (plug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plugged*; ppr. *plugging*. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole; as, to *plug* a decayed tooth; to *plug* a wound with a dossil of lint to arrest bleeding. *Dunglison.*

Plug-centre-bit (plug'sen-tėr-bit), *n.* A modified form of the ordinary centre-bit, in which the centre-point or pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical counter-sink around the same, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt.

Plugger (plug'ėr), *n.* One who or that which plugs; specifically, a dentist's instrument of various forms for driving and packing a filling material into a hole in a carious tooth. *E. H. Knight.*

Plug-rod (plug'rod), *n.* The air-pump rod of a Cornish engine.

Plum (plum), *n.* [A. Sax. *plūme*; L.G. *plume*, *plumme*, O.G. *phlūme*, *pflūme*, *prume*, Mod. G. *pflaume*, from L.L. *pruna* (Fr. *prune*), from L. *prunum*, a plum, from *prunus*=Gr. *prounos*, for *proumnos*, the plum-tree.] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Prunus and the nat. order Rosaceæ; also, the tree itself, usually called plum-tree. About a dozen species are known, all inhabiting the north temperate regions of the globe. They are small trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and white flowers, either solitary, or arranged in fascicles in the axils of the old leaves. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and inclosing a kernel. When dried it is served up at table at dessert under the name of *prunes*. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known, and the species which is generally considered to have given rise to these is the *Prunus domestica*.—2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.—3. The sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally; sometimes a person possessing such a sum. [Colloq.]

Dick hath done the sum;
He'll swell my fifty thousand to a *plum*. *Byron.*

4. A kind of play.

Plumage (plūm'āj), *n.* [Fr., from *plume*, a feather.] The feathers that cover a bird.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope.*

Plumassary (plū-mas'sa-rī), *n.* [Fr. *plumasserie*.] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

Plumassier (plų-mas'sēr), *n.* [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

Plumb† (plum), *n.* An old spelling of *Plum*. *Steele.*

Plumb (plum), *n.* [Fr. *plomb*, from L. *plumbum*, lead.] A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain when walls, &c., are perpendicular; a plummet. [Rarely used except in composition.]

Plumb (plum), *a.* Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular; as, the post of the house or the wall is *plumb*.

Plumb (plum), *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

They do not fall *plumb* down, but decline a little from the perpendicular. *Bentley.*

Plumb (plum), *v.t.* 1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.—2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. [Rare.] Hence—3. To ascertain the measure, dimensions, capacity of, or the like; to test.

He did not attempt to *plumb* his intellect. *Ld. Lytton.*

Plumbaginaceæ, Plumbagineæ (plum-baj'i-nā"sē-ē, plum-ba-jin'ē-ē), *n.pl.* [L. *plumbago*, leadwort, from *plumbum*, a disease in the eyes it was supposed to cure.] A nat. order of exogens, consisting of (chiefly maritime) herbs, somewhat shrubby below, with alternate leaves, and regular pentamerous, often blue or pink flowers, with a plaited calyx, stamens opposite the petals or corolla-lobes, and a free one-celled ovary, with a solitary ovule hanging from a long cord which rises from the base of the cell. As garden plants, nearly the whole of the order is much prized for beauty, particularly the Statices. The common thrift or sea-pink (*Armeria maritima*), with grass-like leaves and heads of bright pink flowers,

is a familiar example of this order. See PLUMBAGO, 2.

Plumbaginous (plum-baj'i-nus), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

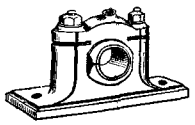
Plumbago (plum-bā'go), *n.* [L., from *plumbum*, lead.] 1. Another name for *Graphite*. See GRAPHITE, 1.—2. A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Plumbaginaceæ (which see). It consists of perennial herbs or undershrubs, with pretty blue, white, or rose coloured flowers in spikes at the ends of the branches. *P. europœa* is employed by beggars to raise ulcers upon their bodies to excite pity. Its root contains a peculiar fat which gives to the skin a lead-gray colour, whence the plant has been called *leadwort*. *P. scandens* is remarkably acrid, and on this account is called *herbe du diable*, or the devil's herb, in St. Domingo.

Plumb-bob (plum'bob), *n.* The conoid-shaped metal bob or weight attached to the end of the plumb-line or plummet.

Plumbean, Plumbeous (plum-bē'an, plum-bē'us), *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead.] 1. Consisting of lead; resembling lead.—2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Heylin.*

Plumber (plum'ėr), *n.* [From *plumb;* comp. Fr. *plombier*, a plumber.] 1. One who plumbs.—2. One who works in lead; especially, one who fits up lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of gas and water, covers the roofs of buildings with sheets of lead, &c.

Plumber-block (plum'ėr-blok), *n.* A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal: also called a *Pillow-block*. It is adapted for being bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is usually furnished with brass bearings for diminishing the friction of the shaft, and a movable cover secured by bolts for tightening the bearings as they wear. Written also *Plummer-block*.



Plumber-block.

Plumbery, Plummery (plum'ėr-i), *n.* 1. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where plumbing is carried on.—2. The business of a plumber.

Plumbic (plum'bik), *a.* Pertaining to lead; derived from lead; as, *plumbic* acid.

Plumbiferous (plum-bif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing lead.

Plumbing (plum'ing), *n.* 1. The art of casting and working in lead, and applying it to various purposes connected with buildings, as in roofs, windows, pipes, &c.—2. The act or process of ascertaining the depth of anything; specifically, in *mining*, the operation of sounding or searching among mines.—3. Lead pipes and other apparatus used for conveying water through a building.

Plumb-line (plum'līn), *n.* 1. A cord or line having a metal bob or weight attached to one end: used to determine a perpendicular.—2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the centre of gravity in the earth. See PLUMMET, PLUMB-RULE.

Plumbosite (plum'bo-sīt), *n.* Same as *Boulangerite*.

Plum-broth (plum'broth), *n.* Broth containing plums or raisins. *Pope.*

Plumb-rule (plum'rōl), *n.* A narrow board with parallel edges having a straight line drawn through the middle, and a string carrying a metal weight attached at the upper end of the line. It is used by masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., for determining a perpendicular.

Plumbum (plum'bum), *n.* [L.] Lead.

Plum-cake (plum'kāk), *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

Plume (plūm), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pluma*, the downy part of a feather, a small soft feather; cog. Armor. *plū*, W. *pluf*, plumage; Skr. *plu*, to swim, to fly, to sail in the air.] 1. The feather of a bird, particularly a large or conspicuous feather.—2. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's feather; anything resembling or worn as such an ornament. 'His high *plume* that nodded o'er his head.' *Dryden.*—3. † Token of honour; prize of contest. 'Ambitious to win from me some *plume*.' *Milton.*—4. In *bot.* the ascending scaly part of the corcule or heart of a seed. See PLUMULE.

Plume (plūm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plumed;* ppr. *pluming*. 1. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer.*

2. To strip of feathers; to strip.

Such animals as feed upon flesh devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*

They stuck not to say that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*

3. To set as a plume. [Rare.]

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat Horror *plumed*. *Milton.*

4. To adorn with feathers or plumes; to feather. 'All plaided and *plumed* in their tartan array.' *Campbell.*

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, anno 1215, fully *plumed* in the council of Trent. *Bp. Hall.*

5. To pride; to value; to boast. Used reflexively; as, he *plumes himself* on his skill or his prowess.

Can anything in nature induce a man to pride and *plume himself* in his deformities? *South.*

Plume-alum (plūm'al-um), *n.* A kind of asbestos; feathery or fibrous alum.

Plumeless (plūm'les), *a.* Without feathers or plumes. '(The bat's) transparent, *plumeless* wings.' *Eusden.*

Plumelet (plūm'let), *n.* 1. A small plume. 'When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *bot.* a little plumule.

Plume-maker (plūm'māk-ėr), *n.* A feather-dresser; a manufacturer of funeral plumes. *Simmonds.*

Plume-plucked (plūm'plukt), *a.* Stripped of a plume; hence, *fig.* humbled; brought down. '*Plume-plucked* Richard.' *Shak.*

Plumery (plūm'ėr-i), *n.* Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes.

Helms or shields
Glittering with gold and scarlet *plumery*. *Southey.*

Plumigerous (plū-mij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *gero*, to wear.] Feathered; having feathers. *Bailey.*

Plumiliform (plū-mil'i-form), *a.* [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a plume or feather.

Plumiped (plū'mi-ped), *n.* [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A bird that has feathers on its feet.

Plumiped (plū'mi-ped), *a.* Having feet covered with feathers.

Plumist (plūm'ist), *n.* A dealer in or maker-up of feathers for plumes. *Moore.*

Plummer (plum'ėr), *n.* Same as *Plumber*.

Plummer-block (plum'ėr-blok), *n.* Same as *Plumber-block*.

Plummer's-pill (plum'ėrz-pil), *n.* The compound calomel pill of the Pharmacopœia.

Plummet (plum'et), *n.* [For *plumbet*, from *plumb;* O.Fr. *plommet*, Mod. Fr. *plomet*. See PLUMB.] 1. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

I'll seek him deeper than e'er *plummet* sounded. *Shak.*

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line. The terms *plummet, plumb-line*, and *plumb-rule*, are often used synonymously.—3. Any weight. 'Counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley.' *Bp. Wilkins.*—4. A piece of lead formerly used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

Plumming (plum'ing), *n.* In *mining*, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

Plumose (plū'mōs), *a.* [L. *plumosus*, from *pluma*, a feather.] 1. Feathery; resembling feathers.—2. In *bot.* a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. A *plumose pappus* is composed of feathery hairs.

Plumosity (plū-mos'i-ti), *n.* The state of being plumose.

Plumous (plū'mus), *a.* Same as *Plumose*.

Plump (plump), *a.* [Allied to D. *plomp*, unwieldy, bulky; G. Dan. and Sw. *plump*, clumsy, massive, coarse; from a verbal root seen in E. *plim*, to swell. According to Wedgwood from the verb *plump*, which he regards as imitative of the noise made by a heavy body falling into water; G. *plumpen*, to fall like a stone in the water, to plump; Sw. *plumpa*, to plump, to plunge.] 1. Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat or stout in person; fleshy; chubby; as, a *plump* boy; a *plump* habit of body. *Sir R. L'Estrange.* 'Banish *plump* Jack.' *Shak.* 2. Having a full skin; turnid; distended. 'Sows his *plump* seed.' *Fanshaw.*

The Cock was of a larger egg
Than modern poultry drop,
Stept forward on a firmer leg
And crammed a *plumper* crop. *Tennyson.*

3. Blunt; unreserved; unqualified; downright; as, a *plump* lie. *Wright.*

Plump (plump), *n.* 1. A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of persons, animals, or things closely united or standing together. 'A *plump* of trees.' *Sandys.*

A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

He looks abroad, and soon appears
O'er Horncliff-hill a *plump* of spears,
Beneath a pennon gay. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A sudden heavy downfall of rain. 'The thunder-*plump* that drookit me to the skin.' *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Plump (plump), *v.t.* [From the adjective.] 1. To make plump, full, or distended; to extend to fulness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle.*

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To cause to fall suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.—*To plump a vote*. See PLUMPER.

Plump (plump), *v.i.* [See the adjective. But comp. also *plumb*, to fall *plumb*.] 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once. 'Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair.' *Steele.*—2. To grow plump; to enlarge to fulness; to be swelled.—3. To give only one vote when more than one candidate are to be elected. See PLUMPER.

Plump (plump), *adv.* At once or with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily. 'He . . . must fall *plump*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Plump-armed (plump'ärmd), *a.* Having plump, well rounded or fat arms. 'A *plump-armed* ostleress.' *Tennyson.*

Plumper (plump'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plumps: (*a*) something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; anything intended to swell out something else.

She dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift.*

(*b*) In *parliamentary* and other *elections*, a vote given to one candidate when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected. Thus, in a parliamentary election, if there be more seats vacant than one for the same constituency, and a voter chooses to vote for only one of the candidates, he can give him but a single vote, which is then called a *plumper*. (*c*) One who gives such a vote.—2. A full unqualified lie; a downright falsehood. [Colloq.]

Plump-faced (plump'fāst), *a.* Having a plump or full round face.

Plum-pie (plum-pī'), *n.* A pie containing plums.

Plumply (plump'li), *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing *plumply*. [Colloq.]

Plumpness (plump'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plump; fulness of skin; distention to roundness; as, the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the cheek.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye. *Sir I. Newton.*

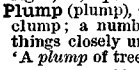
Plum-porridge (plum-por'ij), *n.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

Plum-pudding (plum-pud'ing), *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

Plum-pudding-stone (plum'pud-ing-stōn), *n.* In *geol.* a term now loosely applied to any conglomerate. Originally the term was restricted to a conglomerate of flint pebbles, from sections of the stone presenting some resemblance to slices of a plum-pudding.

Plumpy (plump'i), *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. '*Plumpy* Bacchus, with pink eyne.' *Shak.*

Plum-tree (plum'trē), *n.* A tree that produces plums. See PLUM.



P, Plumule.

Plumule (plūm'ūl), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather.] In *bot.* the growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle, and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young. It is the rudiment of the future stem of a plant. In plants generally it is scarcely

perceptible to the naked eye, and in many it does not appear till the seed begins to germinate. The cut shows the plumule in the dicotyledonous embryo of the common pea.

Plumy (plūm'i), *a.* [From *plume.*] 1. Feathered; covered with feathers.—2. Adorned with plumes. 'Appeared his *plumy* crest, besmear'd with blood.' *Addison.*

Plunder (plun'dėr), *v.t.* [G. *plündern*, D. *plunderen*, Sw. *plondra*, Dan. *plyndre*, to plunder. The word entered the English and also the other tongues about the time and in consequence of the Thirty Years' war: from G. *plunder*, baggage, trumpery, lumber.] 1. To take goods or valuables forcibly from; to pillage; to spoil; to strip; to rob in a hostile way. 'Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God.' *South.*—2. To take by pillage or open force; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.

A treasure richer far
Than what is *plundered* in the rage of war.
Dryden.

SYN. To pillage, spoil, despoil, sack, rifle, strip, rob.

Plunder (plun'dėr), *n.* [From the verb, except in meaning 4, which is from the German noun *plunder*, baggage. See the verb.] 1. The act of plundering; robbery.

For my part, I abhor all violence, *plunder*, rapine, and disorders in souldiers. *Prynne.*

2. That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil. 'He shared in the *plunder*, but pitied the man.' *Cowper.* 3. That which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud.—4. Personal luggage; baggage of travellers; goods; effects. 'Baggage, which is called *plunder* in America.' *Coleridge.* [United States. Goodrich also quotes a passage from Evelyn in which the word has this sense.]—SYN. Pillage, prey, spoil, rapine, booty.

Plunderage (plun'dėr-āj), *n.* In *maritime law*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

Plunderer (plun'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who plunders. 'Robbers, *plunderers* and traitors.' *Addison.*

Plunge (plunj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plunged;* ppr. *plunging.* [From Fr. *plonger*, from a hypothetical Latin form *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead; lit. to fall like lead or to fall plumb.] 1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is easily penetrable; to immerse; to thrust; as, to *plunge* the body in water; to *plunge* the arm into fire or flame; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast.

What, if the breath, that kindled those grim fires,
Awaked, should blow them into sevenfold rage,
And *plunge* us in the flames? *Milton.*

The rough crowd
Seized him, and bound and *plunged* him into a cell
Of great piled stones. *Tennyson.*

2. To thrust or drive into any state or condition in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* one's self into difficulties or distress; to *plunge* a nation into war.

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

3. To baptize by immersion.—4. † To entangle; to embarrass. (See PLUNGE, *n.* 3.) 'Plunged and graveled with three lines of Seneca.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Plunge (plunj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *plunged;* ppr. *plunging.* 1. To thrust or drive one's self into water or other fluid; to dive or to rush in. 'Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging sea.' *Dryden.*—2. To fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into debt or embarrassment; to *plunge* into war; a body of cavalry *plunged* into the midst of the enemy.

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war,
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow.
Addison.

3. To throw the body forward and the hindlegs up, as an unruly horse.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, flings and *plunges*, and will stand no ground. *Bp. Hall.*

—*Plunging fire*, in *gun.* shot poured down on an enemy from some eminence above.

Plunge (plunj), *n.* 1. A dive, rush, or leap into something.—2. The act of pitching or throwing the body forward and the hindlegs up, as an unruly horse.—3. A state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties; difficulty; strait; distress.

People when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow?
Addison.

[In this sense obsolete or obsolescent.]

Plunge-bath (plunj'bȧth), *n.* A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water.

Plungeon (plun'jon), *n.* A sea-fowl; the diver. *Ainsworth.*

Plunge-pole (plunj'pōl), *n.* The hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine.

Plunger (plunj'ėr), *n.* 1. One that plunges. 2. In *milit. slang*, a cavalry-man; *pl.* the cavalry. 'A dragful of *Plungers.*' . . . 'He has three sons in the *Plungers.*' *Macmillan's Mag.*—3. A cylinder sometimes used in force-pumps instead of the ordinary pistons or buckets. See PUMP.—4. The firing-pin or striker used in some breech-loading firearms.—5. In *pottery*, a vessel in which clay is beaten by a wheel into the required consistency. *E. H. Knight.*—*Plunger-pump*, a force-pump.

Plungy † (plunj'i), *a.* Wet; rainy. *Chaucer.*

Plunket (plung'ket), *n.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

Pluperfect (plö'pėr-fekt), *a.* [L. *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect.] In *gram.* applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers. It marks the relation in order or time of an event which took place before another past action or event; as, 'all the judges *had taken* their places *before* Sir Roger *came.*' *Addison.* Often used as a noun.

Plural (plö'ral), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more. '*Plural* faith which is too much by one.' *Shak.* In *gram.* the *plural number* is that number or form of a word which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus in most languages a word in the plural number expresses two or more. Some languages, like the Greek, have a dual number to express a pair, or two.

Plural (plö'ral), *n.* A form of a word expressing more than one; the plural number.

Pluralism (plö'ral-izm), *n.* 1. The quality of being plural.—2. The state or condition of a pluralist; the system or act of holding more than one living or benefice.

Pluralist (plö'ral-ist), *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

Plurality (plö-ral'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from L. *pluralis*, plural.] 1. The state of being plural; a number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds.

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and *plurality;* sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. A state of being or having a greater number; the greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world and they are neither wise nor good. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *Eccles.* the holding of two or more benefices together; one of two or more benefices held at one time by the same clergyman. By the act 1 and 2 Vict. cvi. pluralities in the church are prohibited excepting in particular cases, such as where two livings are small in value and the population small, and where the livings are situated within 3 miles of each other. 'Who engross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of souls.' *Milton.*

Pluralization (plö'ral-i-zā"shon), *n.* The act of pluralizing; the attributing of plurality to a person by the use of a plural pronoun, as when the Germans say *sie*, they, in speaking to one person. 'A mode which, while dignifying the superior by *pluralization*, increases the distance of the inferior.' *H. Spencer.*

Pluralize (plö'ral-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pluralized;* ppr. *pluralizing.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form.

Pluralize (plö'ral-īz), *v.i.* *Eccles.* to hold more than one benefice at a time. *Goodrich.*

Pluralizer (plö'ral-īz'ėr), *n.* *Eccles.* a pluralist. *Goodrich.*

Plurally (plö'ral-li), *adv.* In a plural manner; in a sense implying more than one.

As gods are sometimes spoken of *plurally*, so also is God often singularly used for that supreme Deity which containeth the whole. *Cudworth.*

Pluries (plö'ri-es), *n.* In *law*, a writ that issues in the third instance after the first and the *alias* have been ineffectual: so named because the word *pluries* (as often) occurs in the first clause.

Plurifarious (plö-ri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *plurifarius.*] Of divers kinds or fashions; multifarious. *Blount.*

Plurifoliolate (plö-ri-fō'li-o-lāt), *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having many small leaves. *Asa Gray.*

Pluriliteral (plö-ri-lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *plus*, more, and *litera*, a letter.] Containing more letters than three.

Pluriliteral (plö-ri-lit'ėr-al), *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

Plurilocular (plö-ri-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *loculus*, a cell.] In *bot.* having many loculaments; multilocular, as the lemon, orange, &c.

Pluriparous (plö-rip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing several young ones at a birth. 'A *pluriparous* animal.' *H. Spencer.*

Pluripartite (plö-ri-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *partitus*, divided.] In *bot.* applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.

Pluripresence (plö-ri-pre'zens), *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *præsentia*, presence.] Presence in more places than one. *Johnson.*

Plurisy † (plö'ri-si), *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] 1. Superabundance.

O great corrector of enormous times,
. . . . that healest with blood
The earth when it is sick, and curest the world
O' the *plurisy* of people. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Superabundance of blood; a plethora.

Plus (plus). [L., more.] In *alg.* or *arith.* a character marked thus +, used as a sign of addition, and which being placed between two numbers or quantities, signifies that they are to be added together. Thus $a+b$ signifies that b is to be added to a.

Plush (plush), *n.* [Fr. *pluche*, *peluche*, It. *peluzzo*, from L. *pilus*, hair. See PILE.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single woollen thread and a double warp, the one wool of two threads twisted, the other of goats' or camels' hair. But plushes are made in as great variety as velvets, both in texture and material—cotton, wool, silk, goats' hair, &c., being used in their fabrication.

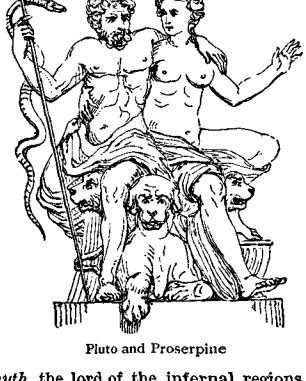
Plusher (plush'ėr), *n.* A kind of dog-fish.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like a dog-fish. *Carew.*

Plus-quam-perfect (plus-kwam-pėr'fekt), *a.* [L. *plus*, more, *quam*, than, and *perfectus*, perfect.] In *gram.* pluperfect.

Pluteus (plö'tē-us), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anc. arch.* the wall sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some less durable material when it occurred in the interior of a building; also, a balustrade; a parapet.—2. In *class. milit. antiq.* (*a*) boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, on movable towers or other military engines, as a kind of roof for the protection of the soldiers. (*b*) A movable gallery on wheels, shaped like an arched sort of wagon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.—3. In *zool.* the name given to the larval form of the Echinoidea.

Pluto (plö'tō), *n.* [Gr. *Ploutōn.*] In *class.*



Pluto and Proserpine

myth. the lord of the infernal regions, son of Chronos and Rhea, and brother of Zeus

(Jupiter) and Poseidon (Neptune). He is represented as an old man with a dignified but severe aspect, holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks *Hades*, and by the Romans *Orcus*, *Tartarus*, and *Dis*. His wife was Persephone (Proserpine), daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Demeter (Ceres), whom Pluto seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world.

Plutocracy (plö-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *krateō*, to rule.] The power or rule of wealth.

He proceeded to tell us the consequence of the bill would be that *plutocracy*, forsooth, constituted the evil which loomed darkly in the future. *Gladstone.*

Plutonian (plö-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Pluto; Plutonic. 'The night's *Plutonian* shore.' *Poe.*

Plutonian (plö-tō'ni-an), *n.* A Plutonist.

Plutonic (plö-ton'ik), *a.* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions.] 1. Of or relating to Pluto or to the regions of fire; subterranean; dark.—2. Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as, the *Plutonic* theory.—*Plutonic action*, in *geol.* the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes, under pressure.—*Plutonic rocks*, unstratified crystalline rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion; or, rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat. The term is opposed to *volcanic rocks*, also formed by fire, but having cooled at or near the surface.—The *Plutonic theory*, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire, was first propounded, or at least most ably and strenuously maintained by Dr. James Hutton, an Edinburgh geologist in the end of the 18th century, and it was opposed with equal vigour by Werner, a celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, who maintained that all geological formations have been precipitated from water, or from a chaotic fluid; hence, the theories have been respectively designated the *Huttonian* and the *Wernerian* or *Neptunian*.

Plutonism (plö'ton-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.

Plutonist (plö'ton-ist), *n.* One who adopts the geological theory (Plutonic theory) that the present aspect and condition of the earth's crust are mainly due to igneous action.

Plutus (plö'tus), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the personification of wealth, described as a son of Iasion and Demeter. Zeus is said to have blinded him, in order that he might not bestow his favours exclusively on good men, but that he might distribute his gifts without any regard to merit.

Pluvial (plö'vi-al), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain.] 1. Rainy; humid; relating to rain.—2. In *geol.* applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain.

Pluvial (plö'vi-al), *n.* [Fr. *pluvial*.] A priest's cope or cloak for protection against rain.

Pluviameter (plö-vi-am'et-ér), *n.* Same as *Pluviometer*.

Pluviametrical (plö'vi-a-met"rik-al), *a.* Same as *Pluviometrical*.

Pluviometer (plö-vi-om'et-ér), *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in a particular climate or place.

Pluviometrical (plö'vi-o-met"rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a pluviometer; made or ascertained by a pluviometer.

Pluviose (plö'vi-ōs), *n.* [Fr. lit. rainy month.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, including Jan. 20–Feb. 18 or 19.

Pluvious (plö'vi-us), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*.] Rainy; pluvial. 'A moist and *pluvious* air.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Ply (plī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *plied*; ppr. *plying*. [Formerly to bend, to fold, to turn or direct, the later meanings having been developed or influenced by the compound *apply*. To *ply* a person with blows is to keep him busy with them. From Fr. *plier* (also *ployer*), to fold, to bend, from L. *plicare*, to fold, to coil, to plait; same root as Gr. *plekō*, to plait. Compounds of *ply* are *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, and with the collateral form *ploy*, *deploy*, *employ*; more directly from the Latin are *complicate*, *implicate*; and from the same stem are *complex*, &c.] 1. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy; as, to *ply* one's needle; to *ply* a hammer. 'Keep house and *ply* his book.' *Shak.*

Her gentle wit she *plies*
To teach them truth. *Spenser.*

The wearied Trojans *ply* their shattered oars. *Dryden.*

2. To practise or perform with diligence; to busy one's self in.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*

3. To press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset. 'And *plies* him with redoubled strokes.' *Dryden.*

The hero stands above, and from afar
Plies him with darts and stones and distant war. *Dryden.*

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity; to solicit, as for a favour.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak.*

Everybody who passed her turned to look after her; . . . till coming to a stand of coaches, a coachman *plied* her; was accepted; alighted; opened the coach door in a hurry, seeing her hurry; &c. *Richardson.*

5. To present or offer to urgently and repeatedly; to urge persistently to accept; to press upon, especially with the view of conciliating favour, or with some ulterior object; as, to *ply* one with drink; to *ply* one with flattery.

They adore him, they *ply* him with flowers, and hymns, and incense, and flattery. *Thackeray.*

Ply (plī), *v.i.* 1.† To bend; to yield.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed; to work steadily.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily), they cannot choose but be masters of any ordinary prose. *Milton.*

Applied also to the instrument employed.

And around the bow and along the side
The heavy hammers and mallets *plied*. *Longfellow.*

3. To offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets, as a porter, for his livelihood. *Spectator.*

4. To run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle; to make trips: said also of the captain or conductor; as, the steamer *plies* between London and Ramsgate.—5. To go in haste. 'Thither he *plies* undaunted.' *Milton.*—6. *Naut.* to endeavour to make way against the wind.

Ply (plī), *n.* 1. A fold; a plait; a twist. Often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c.; as, a three-*ply* carpet.—2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*

Their researches concerning this (pre-historic man) are profoundly interesting; but for our present business we have not to go back higher than historic man—man who has taken his *ply*, and who is already much like ourselves. *Matt. Arnold.*

Plyer (plī'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which plies.—2. *pl.* (*a*) In *fort.* a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross. (*b*) Same as *Pliers*.

Plymouth Brethren, Plymouthites (plī'-mouth breTH'ren, plī'mouth-īts), *n. pl.* A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1830, but have since considerably extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. They object to national churches as being too lax, and to dissenting churches as too sectarian, recognizing all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his Vicar. They acknowledge no form of church government nor any office of the ministry, all males being regarded by them as equally entitled to 'prophesy' or preach. Called also *Darbyites*, after Mr. *Darby*, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and latterly an evangelist unconnected with any church, to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are much to be ascribed.

Plymouthism (plī'mouth-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren.

Pneumathorax, Pneumatothorax (nū-ma-thō'raks, nū'mat-ō-thō"raks), *n.* In *med.* same as *Pneumothorax*.

Pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, breath, spirit, from *pneō*, to breathe or blow.] 1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; gaseous; opposed to *dense* or *solid* substances. 'The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body.' *Bacon.*—2. Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids, or their properties; as, *pneumatic* experiments; a *pneumatic* engine. 3. Moved or played by means of air; as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.—4. Filled with or fitted to contain air; as, *pneumatic* cells.

Lastly, most of the bones were *pneumatic*—that is to say, were hollow and filled with air. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pneumatic is applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air; as, *pneumatic* car; *pneumatic* despatch-tube; *pneumatic* drill; *pneumatic* elevator; *pneumatic* hammer; *pneumatic* hoist; *pneumatic* pile; *pneumatic* pump; *pneumatic* railway; *pneumatic* syringe; &c.—*Pneumatic paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a film of gas to escape.—*Pneumatic philosophy*, a name formerly applied to the science of metaphysics or psychology; pneumatology.

Dr. Pringle held the chair of 'ethics and *pneumatic philosophy*' in the university of Edinburgh. . . . *Pneumatic philosophy* must here be taken in its old sense as meaning Psychology. *J. H. Burton.*

—*Pneumatic physicians*, a name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of a fancied spiritual principle, called *pneuma*, to those of the other elementary principles.

Pneumatical (nū-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Pneumatic*.

Pneumatical† (nū-mat'ik-al), *n.* A vaporous substance; a gas. *Bacon.*

Pneumatics (nū-mat'iks), *n.* 1. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air. The chemical properties of elastic fluids (air and gases) belong to chemistry. Pneumatics treats of the weight, pressure, equilibrium, elasticity, density, condensation, rarefaction, resistance, motion, &c., of air; it treats also of air considered as the medium of sound (acoustics), and as the vehicle of heat, moisture, &c. It also comprehends the description of those machines which depend chiefly for their action on the pressure and elasticity of air, as the various kinds of pumps, artificial fountains, &c.—2.† The doctrine of spiritual substances; pneumatology.

Pneumatocele (nū'mat-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *surg.* a distension of the scrotum by air.

Pneumatocyst (nū'mat-ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, and *kystis*, a cyst.] In *zool.* the air-sac or float of certain of the oceanic Hydrozoa (Physophoridæ).

Pneumatological (nū'ma-tō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.

Pneumatologist (nū-ma-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (nū-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, breath, spirit, and *logos*, discourse.] 1.† The doctrine of or a treatise on the properties of elastic fluids; pneumatics.—2. The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, or a treatise on it.

Considered as the science of mind or spirit, *pneumatology* consisted of three parts—treating of the Divine mind, Theology; the angelic mind, Angelology; and the human mind. This last is now called Psychology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pneumatometer (nū-ma-tom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, breath, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument so constructed as to measure the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at each inspiration and given out at each respiration; a spirometer. Called also *Pneumometer*.

Pneumatophore (nū'mat-ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatos*, air, and *pherō*, to carry.] In *zool.* the proximal dilatation of the cœnosarc in the Physophoridæ which surrounds the pneumatocyst.

Pneumatosis (nū-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *pneumatoō*, to inflate.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

Pneumogastric (nū-mō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *gastēr*, the belly.] In *anat.* pertaining to the lungs and stomach. —*Pneumogastric nerves*, a pair of nerves, extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, which regulate the functions of respiration and digestion.

Pneumography (nū-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *graphē*, a description.] In *anat.* a description of the lungs.

Pneumology (nū-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the lungs; pneumography.

Pneumometer (nū-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *metron*, a measure.] See PNEUMATOMETER.

Pneumometry (nū-mom'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. See PNEUMATOMETER.

Pneumonia (nū-mō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, from *pneō*, to breathe.] In *med.* an inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonic (nū-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pneumonic (nū-mon'ik), *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pneumonitic (nū-mō-nit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

Pneumonitis (nū-mō-nī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pneumony (nū'mo-ni), *n.* Same as *Pneumonia.*

Pneumootoka (nū-mō-ot'o-ka), *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, *ōon*, an egg, and *tokos*, laying.] In *zool.* a subdivision of Vertebrata, including animals that breathe air and lay eggs, that is birds and the greater number of reptiles. *Owen.*

Pneumoskeleton (nū-mō-ske'lē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and E. *skeleton.*] In *physiol.* the hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals. The shells of molluscs are termed *pneumoskeletons. H. A. Nicholson.*

Pneumothorax (nū'mō-thō-raks), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, air, and *thōrax*, the chest.] In *pathol.* a collection of air in the cavity of the pleura.

Pnigalion (nī-gā'li-on), *n.* [Gr. *pnigaliōn*, from *pnigō*, to choke.] In *med.* an incubus; a nightmare.

Pnyx (niks), *n.* A name given to a place near Athens, at which assemblies were held for oratory and for the discussion of political affairs of the state.

Poa (pō'a), *n.* [Gr. *poa*, grass, or any plant that bears its leaves and seeds from the root.] A genus of useful agricultural plants belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ. They have a panicled inflorescence, many-flowered spikelets, hermaphrodite normal flowers, a pair of glumes, and paleæ membranous at the point, without being inflated or provided with any kind of armature. They are chiefly natives of the northern hemisphere, and are abundant. The British species are known by the name of meadow-grass. See MEADOW-GRASS.

Poach (pōch), *v.t.* [In meaning 1 directly from Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, from *poche*, a pouch, poke, or pocket (from the German), according to Littré the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk. Meaning 2 is perhaps suggested by the slight degree of cooking necessary to poach eggs. As to meaning 3, see POACH, to steal game. See also POKE, POCKET.] 1. To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water; to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel; as, to *poach* eggs.—2.† To begin and not complete.

So that, to speak truly, they (the Spaniards) have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*

3. To rob of game; to intrude or encroach upon for the purpose of stealing.

So shameless, so abandoned are their ways,
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise.
Garth.

Poach (pōch), *v.i.* [Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude or push one's self where one has no business to be. Comp. O.Fr. *pocher*, to encroach.] To intrude or encroach on the property of another to steal or plunder; to steal game or carry it away privately; to kill or destroy game contrary to law.

Poach (pōch), *v.t.* [A later and softened form of *poke*, to thrust; comp. O.Fr. *pocher*, to dig out with the fingers. See POKE.] 1. To stab; to pierce; to spear; as, to *poach* fish.—2. To force or drive into so as to penetrate. 'His horse *poaching* one of his legs into some hollow ground.' *Sir W. Temple.* 3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to render it broken and slushy. 'The *poached* filth that floods the middle street.' *Tennyson.*

The cattle of the villagers . . . had *poached* into black mud the verdant turf. *Sir W. Scott.*

Poach (pōch), *v.i.* To be penetrated with deep tracks, as soft marshy ground; to be damp; to be swampy.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

Poachard (pōch'ärd), *n.* [Lit. the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name common to a genus of oceanic ducks (Fuligula), consisting of numerous species, natives of the Arctic Seas, but found in winter on the coasts of America, Europe, and Asia. Some occur in the southern hemisphere. The common poachard (*F. ferina*), called variously *dunbird*, *red-headed poker*, and *red-eyed poker*, breeds in very northern regions, but is a frequent visitant of Britain, large numbers being sold annually in London. It visits the American coasts as far south as Carolina, and in Asia has been found in Bengal. In size it is intermediate between the mallard and widgeon. The scaup poachard is the *F. marila;* the tufted poachard is the *F. cristata.* All these ducks are fine eating. To the poachards also belongs the famed canvas-back duck of America (*F. valisneria*), a species highly prized for food.

Poacher (pōch'ėr), *n.* One who poaches; one who steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.

Poachiness (pōch'i-nes), *n.* The state of being poachy.

Poachy (pōch'i), *a.* [From *poach*, to thrust.] Wet and soft; easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle: applied to land.

Poacite (pō'a-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *poa*, grass.] In *geol.* a fossil monocotyledonous leaf; also a general term for fossil grass-like leaves.

Poak, Poake (pōk), *n.* Waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, oil, &c.

Pocan, Pocan-bush (pō'kan, pō'kan-bųsh), *n.* Pokeweed, a plant of the genus Phytolacca, the *P. decandria.* See PHYTOLACCA.

Pocard, Pochard (po'kard, poch'ärd), *n.* Same as *Poachard.*

Pock (pok), *n.* [A. Sax. *poc* or *pocc*, D. *pok*, G. *pocke*, a vesicle or pustule. *Pox=pocks.*] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox.

Pock (pok), *n.* A poke; a pouch or bag. [Scotch.]

Pockarred† (pok'ärd), *a.* Pitted with the small-pox; pock-pitted.

Pock-broken (pok'brōk-n), *a.* Broken out, or marked with small-pox.

Pocket (pok'et), *n.* [A dim. of *poke*, a pouch or bag, but directly from the French. See POKE.] 1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.

A fellow that has but a groat in his *pocket* may have a stomach capable of a ten-shilling ordinary. *Congreve.*

2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards.—3. A certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops, as in other cases we use *sack.* 4. In *mineral.* a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore. For illustrative extract, see PLACER.—*A pocket of wool, a pocket of hops*, the quantity of half a sack, generally about 168 lbs.—*To have in one's pocket*, to have complete control of.

Dr. Proudie had interest with the government, and the man carried, as it were, Dr. Proudie *in his pocket.* *Trollope.*

—*To be in pocket*, to have gain or profit.—*To be out of pocket*, to expend or lose money; as, *to be out of pocket* by a transaction. [*Pocket* is often used in forming compounds denoting that which pertains to or is carried in a pocket.]

Pocket (pok'et), *v.t.* 1. To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to *pocket* a penknife.—2. To take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult, affront, wrong*, or the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.

The king cringed to his rival that he might trample on his people, sank into a viceroy of France, and *pocketed*, with complacent infamy, her degrading *insults*, and more degrading gold. *Macaulay.*

Failing to be convinced by your neighbour's arguments, you confess yourself a poltroon if you *pocket* what you think your *wrongs.* *De Quincey.*

Pocket-book (pok'et-bųk), *n.* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pocket-borough (pok'et-bu-rō), *n.* A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or a few persons.

Pocket-flap (pok'et-flap), *n.* The piece that covers the pocket-hole, as in a coat.

Pocketful (pok'et-fųl), *n.* Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.

Pocket-hammer (pok'et-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket; a geologist's hammer.

He who with *pocket-hammer* smites the edge
Of luckless rock or prominent stone. *Wordsworth.*

Pocket-handkerchief (pok-et-hand'kėr-chėf), *n.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

Pocket-hole (pok'et-hōl), *n.* The opening into a pocket.

Pocket-knife (pok'et-nīf), *n.* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle.

Pocket-lid (pok'et-lid), *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole; pocket-flap.

Pocket-money (pok'et-mun-i), *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

Pocket-picking (pok'et-pik-ing), *n.* Act or practice of picking pockets; the trade of a pickpocket.

Pocket-piece (pok'et-pēs), *n.* A coin to be kept in the pocket and not spent: generally a coin not current. 'His purse . . . containing three shillings and sixpence, and a *pocket-piece* brought from Virginia.' *Thackeray.*

Pocket-pistol (pok-et-pis'tol), *n.* 1. A pistol to be carried in the pocket.—2. A small flask of liquor carried in the pocket. [Colloq.]

Pocket-sheriff (pok'et-sher-if), *n.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated in the exchequer.

Pocket-volume (pok'et-vol-ūm), *n.* A volume which can be carried in the pocket.

Pock-fretten (pok'fret-n), *a.* Pitted with small-pox.

Pock-hole (pok'hōl), *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

Pockiness (pok'i-nes), *n.* The state of being pocky.

Pockmanky, Pockmanty (pok-mang'ki, pok-man'ti), *n.* A portmanteau. Written also *Pockmanteau.* [Scotch.]

It's been the gipsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fand the chaise sticking in the snaw. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pockmark (pok'märk), *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

Pock-pitted (pok'pit-ed), *a.* Pitted or marked with small-pox.

Pock-pitten (pok'pit-n), *a.* Same as *Pock-pitted.* 'That great *pock-pitten* fellow.' *Tennyson.*

Pock-pudding (pok'pųd-ing), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth bag.—2. A glutton: an opprobrious epithet formerly applied to Englishmen. *Burt.*

Pockwood (pok'wųd), *n.* *Guaiacum officinale* or *lignum-vitæ.*

Pocky (pok'i), *a.* 1. Having pocks or pustules; infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with the venereal disease.—2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [Vulgar.]

Poco (pō'kō). [It.] In *music*, a little: a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification; as, *poco largo*, a little slow.

Poculent† (pok'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *poculentus*, from *poculum*, a cup.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

Poculiform (pok'ū-li-form), *a.* [L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped.

Pod (pod), *n.* [The analogy of *cod*, which signifies a bag, a cushion, as well as the pod or bag-like fruit of beans and peas, would lead us to connect *pod* with Dan. *pude*, Sw. *puta*, a pillow or cushion. *Wedgwood.* Probably allied also to *pad*, a cushion.] A vague term applied to a considerable number of different specific pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the siliqua, the silicle, the follicle, the conceptacle, the capsule, &c.

Pod (pod), *v.i.* pret. *podded;* ppr. *podding.* 1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.—2. To produce pods.

Pod (pod), *n.* The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.

Podagra (pod'a-gra), *n.* [Gr., from *pous, podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure.] Gout in the foot. See GOUT.

Podagral (pod'a-gral), *a.* Same as *Podagric.*

Podagric, Podagrical (pō-dag'rik, pō-dag'rik-al), *a.* [See PODAGRA.] 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout. 'That *podagrical* pain which afflicts you.' *Howell.*—2. Afflicted with the gout.

A loadstone held in the hand of one that is *podagrical* doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Sir T. Browne.*

Podagrous (pod'a-grus), *a.* Same as *Podagric.*

Podargus (po-dar'gus), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *argos*, swift.] A genus of Australasian nocturnal birds of the family Caprimulgidæ, and nearly allied to the true

goat-suckers, distinguished from them chiefly in having no connecting membrane at the base of the toes, and the middle toe not being pectinated. Like them their mouths have a very wide gape. By day they are excessively drowsy. There are several species, one of which, Cuvier's podargus (*P. Cuvieri*), is known among the Australian settlers by the name of 'more pork' from its strange cry.

Pod-auger (pod'ą-gėr), *n.* A name sometimes given to an auger formed with a straight channel or groove. See AUGER.

Pod-bit (pod'bit), *n.* A boring-tool used in a brace. It is semi-cylindrical in shape, has a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting-lip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Podder (pod'ėr), *n.* A gatherer of pods.

Podesta (pō-des'ta), *n.* [It. *podestà*, a governor, from L. *potestas*, power.] 1. The title of certain officials sent in the twelfth century by Frederic I. to govern the principal Lombard cities. — 2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and intrusted with all but absolute power. — 3. The name now given in some Italian cities to an inferior municipal judge.

Podetium (po-dē'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *bot.* the stalk-like elongation of the thallus which supports the fructification of certain lichens, as Cenomyce.

Podge (poj), *n.* [Perhaps for *plodge*. See PLOD.] A puddle; a plash.

Podgy (poj'i), *a.* Dumpy and fat; pudgy.

Podiceps (pō'di-seps), *n.* [Irregularly formed from L. *podex*, the rump or anus, and *pes*, a foot.] A genus of birds commonly called *Grebes*. See GREBE.

Podium (pō'di-um), *n.* [L.] In *arch.* a continuous pedestal; a stylobate; also, a projection which surrounded the arena of the ancient amphitheatre, where sat persons of distinction.

Podley (pod'li), *n.* A young coal-fish. [Scotch.]

Podocarp (pod'o-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a stalk supporting the fruit.

Podocephalous (pod-o-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

Podogynium (pod-o-jin'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *gynē*, a female.] The same as *Basigynium*.

Podology (po-dol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, the foot, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on or a description of the foot. *Dunglison.*

Podophthalmata (pod-of-thal'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] The division of crustacea in which the eyes are borne at the end of long footstalks.

Podophthalmic (pod-of-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata. *Dana.*

Podophyllin (pod-o-fil'in), *n.* A resin obtained from the root-stock of the may-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It is used in medicine as a purgative, and seems to have the power of relieving the liver by producing copious discharges of bile.

Podophyllous (pod-o-fil'us), *a.* In *entom.* having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

Podophyllum (pod-o-fil'lum), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *phyllon*, a leaf: the leaves bear some resemblance to a duck's foot.] A genus of Berberidaceæ containing only one species, *P. peltatum* (the duck's-foot or may-apple). It is a perennial herb, growing in moist situations in eastern North America. The stem, which is about 1 foot high, bears a large solitary white flower, rising from between two leaves the size and shape of a hand, and succeeded by a yellowish pulpy fruit of the size of a pigeon's egg, which is slightly acid in flavour. The extract of the root is much employed in medicine as a purgative. See MAY-APPLE.

Podoscaph (pod'o-skaf), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, the foot, and *scaphos*, something hollowed out, the hull of a ship, boat.] A kind of hollow apparatus, like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect on the water.

Podosomata (pod-o-som'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *sōma*, a body.] A marine order of arachnidans in which the respiration is effected by the general surface of the body; the limbs are four pairs in number, and elongated; the abdomen is rudimentary and unsegmented; and the sexes distinct. Popularly known under the name of *Sea-spiders*. Called also *Pantopoda*.

Podosperm, Podospermum (pod'o-spėrm, pod-o-spėr'mum), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* the umbilical cord of an ovule; a little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta.

Podosphenia (pod-os-fē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, the foot, and *sphēn*, a wedge.] A genus of Diatomaceæ, or microscopic plant-growths, deriving their name from their wedge-shaped frustules, which in youth are attached by the small end, but afterwards become free. *Page.*

Poduridæ (po-dū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot, *oura*, tail, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of apterous insects belonging to the order Thysanura, distinguished from the Lepismidæ, the other family of the order, by the possession of an elastic forked caudal appendage, which is folded under the body when at rest, and by the sudden extension of which they are enabled to effect considerable leaps; hence their popular name of spring-tails. Their scales are favourite test objects for microscopes.

Poe (pō'e), *n.* An article of food of the Sandwich Islanders, prepared from the root of the taro (*Caladium esculentum*), which, after being mixed with water, is beaten with a pestle till it becomes an adhesive mass like dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days the poe is fit for use.

Poe-bird (pō'e-bėrd), *n.* The *Prosthemadera cincinnata*, a New Zealand bird, belonging to the family of the honey-eaters, about the size of a blackbird or small pigeon. It is greatly valued by the natives on account of its glossy plumage, which contributes to

Poe-bird (*Prosthemadera cincinnata*).

the ornaments of the feathered mantles worn by their chiefs. It is also much valued as a cage-bird, from the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking as well as of mimicking. By the English it is called *Parson-bird*, from two tufts of snowy feathers hanging down from each side of the neck. Called also *Pue*.

Pœcilitic (pē-si-lit'ik), *a.* Same as *Poikilitic*.

Pœcilopoda (pē-si-lop'o-da), *n.* [Gr. *poikilos*, varied, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] Cuvier's name of an order of entomostracous crustaceans now called *Merostomata*.

Poem (pō'em), *n.* [Fr. *poème*; L. *poema*, from Gr. *poiēma*, a composition in verse, from *poieō*, to make. Lit. the thing made, by way of eminence. See POET.] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme.

> A *poem* is not alone any work or composition of the poets in many or a few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A term sometimes applied to compositions not in verse in which the language is that of excited imagination; as, a prose *poem*.

Poematic (pō-e-mat'ik), *a.* Relating to a poem; poetical. *Coleridge.*

Pœnology (pē-nol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Penology*.

Poephaga (pō-ef'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *phagō*, to eat.] A group of marsupials, so named from their herbivorous habits. The group includes the kangaroos and the kangaroo-rats, or potoroos.

Poephagous (pō-ef'a-gus), *a.* Subsisting on grass; pertaining or relating to the Poephaga. '*Poephagous* potoroos and kangaroos.' *Owen.*

Poephagus (pō-ef'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *phagō*, to eat.] A genus of ruminating mammalia, of which only one species is known, the yak of the Thibet mountains (*P. grunniens*). See YAK.

Poephila (pō-ē'fi-la), *n.* [Gr. *poē*, grass, and *philos*, loving.] A genus of insessorial birds belonging to the finch family. They are natives of Australia, and are fond of the seeds of various grasses.

Poesy (pō'e-si), *n.* [Fr. *poésie*; L. *poesis*, from Gr. *poiēsis*, the art of writing poems. See POET.] 1. The art of or skill in composing poems.

> A poem is the work of a poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. *B. Jonson.*

2. Poetry; metrical composition.

> Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. See POSY.

> A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was
> For all the world like cutler's poetry
> Upon a knife: 'Love me and leave me not.' *Shak.*

[In some editions the word in the above passage is spelled *posy*, which is the modern form.]

Poet (pō'et), *n.* [Fr. *poète*, from L. *poeta*, Gr. *poiētēs*, lit. a maker, from *poieō*, to make. So in our own country poets were formerly often called 'makers.' See extract under MAKER.] 1. The author of a poem; the composer of a metrical composition.

> A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents; a person endowed with high imaginative powers.

> The *poet's* eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
> Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. *Shak.*
>
> The *poet* in a golden clime was born,
> With golden stars above,
> Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
> The love of love. *Tennyson.*

Poetaster (pō'et-as-tėr), *n.* [From *poet*, and the pejorative term. *-aster*. Comp. *witticaster, criticaster*, &c.] A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses.

> Let no *poetaster* command or intreat
> Another, extempore verses to make. *B. Jonson.*

Poetastry (pō'et-as-tri), *n.* The work or compositions of a poetaster; contemptible verses.

Poetess (pō'et-es), *n.* A female poet.

Poetic, Poetical (pō-et'ik, pō-et'ik-al), *a.* [L. *poeticus*, Gr. *poiētikos*.] 1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; as, a *poetical* genius; *poetic* turn or talent; *poetic* license. 2. Expressed in poetry; having a metrical form; as, a *poetical* composition. — 3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; as, a composition or passage highly *poetical*. — *Poetical justice*, a distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life. — *Poetic license*, a liberty or license taken by a poet with regard to matters of fact or language, in order to produce a desired effect.

Poetically (pō-et'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a poetical manner; by the art of poetry; by a poetical fiction.

> The critics have concluded that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good if of a piece. *Dryden.*

Poetics (pō-et'iks), *n.* The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

Poetize (pō'et-iz), *v.i.* [Fr. *poétiser*.] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

> I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne.*

Poet-laureate (pō-et-lą'rē-āt), *n.* See under LAUREATE.

Poet-musician (pō'et-mū-zi"shan), *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music.

Poetress† (pō'et-res), *n.* A female poet. *Spenser.*

Poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* [O. Fr. *poeterie*, from *poete*, a poet.] 1. That one of the fine arts which exhibits its special character and powers by means of language; or, according to Aytoun, the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasures by means of imaginative and passionate language, and language generally, though not necessarily, formed into regular numbers.

> By *poetry* we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce illusion on the imagination—the art of doing by words what the painter does by means of colours. *Macaulay.*

2. Imaginative and artistic language or com-

positions; the language of the imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or such language expressed in an elevated style of prose. Thus much of Jeremy Taylor, Carlyle, Ruskin, Chateaubriand, &c., is true poetry, as well as our prose translations of the books of Ruth and Job, the prophetical writings, and other portions of Scripture. In its widest sense poetry designates whatever embodies the products of the imagination and fancy, and appeals to these powers in others, as well as to the finer emotions, the sense of ideal beauty, and the like. In this sense we speak of the *poetry* of motion, and the painter, the sculptor, or the musician inform their productions with poetry as well as the poet proper who invests thoughts in musical language.

Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. Poetry is opposed to science, and prose to metre. . . . The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper immediate object of *poetry* is the communication of immediate pleasure. *Coleridge.*

3. Metrical composition; verse; poems; as, heroic *poetry;* dramatic *poetry;* lyric or Pindaric *poetry;* a book of *poetry.*

Poetship (pō'et-ship), *n.* The state of a poet; a poet. *Cowper.*

Poet-sucker† (pō'et-suk-ėr), *n.* A suckling poet; a young or immature poet. *B. Jonson.*

Poffle. See PAFFLE.

Pogge (pog), *n.* The armed bull-head (*Aspidophorus europœus*). See BULL-HEAD and ASPIDOPHORUS.

Pogon (pō'gon), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōn.*] In *bot.* beard. *Balfour.*

Pogonias (pō-gō'ni-as), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōnias,* bearded, from *pōgōn,* a beard.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Sciænidæ, called *Drum-fish* and *Grunts* from the extraordinary noise they make under the water. See DRUM-FISH.

Poh (pō), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

Poi (poi), *n.* Same as *Poe.*

Poignancy (poi'nan-si), *n.* [See POIGNANT.] 1. The power of stimulating the organs of taste; piquancy.—2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as, the *poignancy* of wit or sarcasm.—3. Painfulness to the feelings; bitterness; as, the *poignancy* of grief.

Poignant (poi'nant), *a.* [Fr. *poignant,* part. of *poindre,* from L. *pungere, pungo,* to prick.] 1. Stimulating the organs of taste; piquant. 'No *poignant* sauce she knew.' *Dryden.*—2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical.

His wit, naturally shrewd and dry, became more lively and *poignant.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute; as, *poignant* pain or grief.

Poignantly (poi'nant-li), *adv.* In a poignant, stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

Poikilitic (poi-ki-lī'tik), *a.* [Gr. *poikilos,* variegated.] In *geol.* a term applied to the new red sandstone, including both the upper or trias and lower or Permian strata, from the varieties of colours which they exhibit.

Poinciana (poin-si-ā'na), *n.* [After *Poinci,* once governor of the Antilles.] A tropical genus of Leguminosæ, the best known of which is the Barbadoes pride. It is among the most beautiful of plants, and is cultivated in the West Indies, to which it was introduced from the East Indies, where it flowers and seeds all the year round. The leaves when bruised have a smell of savin, and are said to bring on abortion. They are well known to be purgative, and to have been used as a substitute for senna. The genus is now usually combined with Cæsalpinia.

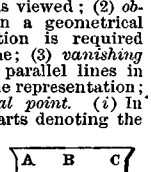
Poind (poind), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *pyndan,* to shut up. See PEN and POUND (for cattle).] 1.† To confine or inclose in a pound or pen.—2. To distrain; to seize and sell a debtor's goods under proper warrant. [Scotch.]

Poing (pwan), *n.* [Fr., the fist.] In *her.* the hand closed: in contradistinction to *appaumé.*

Point (point), *n.* [Fr. *point,* a stitch, a point in geometry, a particular spot or mark, a matter, condition, moment, &c., *pointe,* something sharp or pointed, wit or pungency, &c., the former directly from L. *punctum,* a small hole, puncture, from *pungo, punctum,* to puncture, the latter the fem. part. of Fr. *poindre,* to prick, from same Latin verb. Akin *pounce, punch.*] 1. The mark made by the end of a sharp piercing instrument, such as a pin, a needle, or the like. Hence, (*a*) an indefinitely small space; a mere space clearly indicated.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a *point* in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

(*b*) In *geom.* that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness, sometimes considered as the termination of a line; that by the motion of which a line is considered to be produced; that which has neither parts nor magnitude. *Playfair.* (*c*) A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma (,), the semi-colon (;), the colon (:), and the period or full stop (.). (*d*) A dot placed before a decimal fraction to show that it is a decimal. (*e*) In *music,* same as *Dot.* (*f*) In *navig.* a division of the card of the mariner's compass. See COMPASS. (*g*) In *astron.* a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and the nadir are called vertical *points;* the nodes are the *points* where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the places where the equator and the ecliptic intersect are called equinoctial *points;* the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated are called solstitial *points.* (*h*) In *persp.* a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane; as, (1) *point of sight,* the place of the eye whence the picture is viewed; (2) *objective point,* a point on a geometrical plane whose representation is required on the perspective plane; (3) *vanishing point,* that to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation; formerly called *accidental point.* (*i*) In *her.* one of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. There are nine principal points, marked by letters in the shield represented in the figure. They are denominated as follows:—A, dexter chief; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honour point; E, centre or fesse point; F, navel or nombril point; G, dexter base; H, middle base; and I, sinister base. (*j*) Exact place; place arrived at in the course of proceedings; pitch; as, he resumed at the *point* where he left off. 'The highest *point* of all my greatness.' *Shak.* — 2. That which pricks, pierces, or punctures; particularly, the sharp end of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, and the like; a tool or instrument which pricks or pierces; such as a steel instrument used by engravers for tracing on plates, and the like. Hence, (*a*) anything tapering to a sharp, well-defined end, as a small cape or promontory. (*b*) A lace, string, or the like, with a tag, used for fastening articles of dress. Elaborate ties for this purpose, with tags (called *aiguillets* or *aglets*) of precious metal, were much worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially for fastening the long hose to the jacket or doublet.

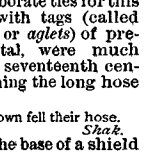


Points of the Shield.

Points in costume.

Their *points* being broken—down fell their hose. *Shak.*

(*c*) In *her.* a small part of the base of a shield variously marked off. *Point in point* is when it somewhat resembles the pile. It is seldom used in English armouries. (*d*) Lace worked by the needle; as, *point d'Alençon; point de Venise;* sometimes also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and also to a much cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery. (*e*) A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; the sting of an epigram; hence, force or expression generally; as, his action gave *point* to his words.


Point in point.

With periods, *points,* and tropes he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

3. That which arrests attention or marks the character, intention, or quality; a salient trait of character; a peculiarity; a characteristic; as, the good or bad *points* of a man, a horse, a cow, &c.—4. Single thing or subject; matter; as, in *point* of fact; the treaty is executed in every *point.*—5. Particular thing desired or required; aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished.

You gain your *point,* if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy. *Roscommon.*

6. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole. 'The rapt oration flowing free from *point* to *point.*' *Tennyson.*

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton.*

7. A particular moment of time; a critical moment; as, he is at the *point* of death; on the *point* of going.—8.† A signal given by the blast of a trumpet; hence, a note; a tune.

Turning . . . your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shak.*

9. *pl.* In *rail.* the switches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations.—10. *pl. Naut.* flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle toward each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square-rigged vessels.—11. A fielder in the game of cricket, who stands facing, and at a short distance from, the batsman, and whose duty is to stop or catch the balls as they come from the bat.—12. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has attained in certain trials of skill and games, as in rifle-shooting, billiards, cards, and the like, a single point counting one; as, he is only one *point* ahead; he won although he gave him twenty-five *points* to begin with.—*Acting point,* in *physics,* the exact point at which any impulse is given.—*Physical point,* the smallest or least sensible object of sight.—*Points of support,* in *arch.* the collected areas on the plane of the piers, walls, columns, &c., upon which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.—*Point of contrary flexure,* a point at which a curve changes its curvature with respect to any given external point, being concave on one side and convex on the other.—In *optics,* (1) *point of dispersion,* that point from which the rays begin to diverge, commonly called the virtual focus. (2) *Point of incidence,* that point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls. (3) *Point of reflection,* the point from which a ray is reflected. (4) *Point of refraction,* that point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.—*Vowel points,* in the Hebrew and certain other Eastern languages, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the consonant sounds.—*Point of horse,* in *mining,* the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.—*To stand upon points,* to be punctilious; to be nice or overscrupulous. 'This fellow doth not *stand upon points.*' *Shak.*—*In good point,*† in good case or condition. *Chaucer.* [O.Fr. *en bon point.* See EMBONPOINT.]—*To point,*† to the smallest particle; exactly. 'A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd *to point.*' *Spenser.*

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd *to point* the tempest that I bade thee?
Shak.

Point (point), *v.t.* 1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to a point; as, to *point* a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope. Hence—2. *Fig.* to give point or expression to; to add to the force or expression of.

He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To *point* a moral or adorn a tale. *Johnson.*

Beauty with early bloom supplies
Her daughter's cheek, and *points* her eyes. *Gay.*

3. To direct toward an object or place; to aim; as, to *point* a cannon or a rifle at an object; to *point* the finger of scorn at one.—4. To direct the eye or notice of.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

5. To indicate the purpose or point of.

If he means this ironically, it may be truer than he thinks. He *points* it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech. *Dickens.*

6. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence and designating the pauses; as, to *point* a written composition.—7. To mark with vowel-points.—8. In *masonry,* to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them

with the point of a trowel; as, to *point* a wall.—*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means.—*To point a sail*, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.—*To point a rope*, to cause it to taper at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole.—*To point the yards of a vessel*, to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely.

Point (point), *v.i.* 1. To direct the finger for designating an object and exciting attention to it. 'Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.' *Dryden.*

Now must the world *point* at poor Katharine. *Shak.*

2. To direct the thoughts or mind; to furnish indications or evidence; as, this *points* to a plot.—3. To indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as some dogs do. See POINTER.—4. To show distinctly by any means.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

5. In *surg.* to come to a point or head: said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.

Point† (point), *v.t.* To appoint. *Spenser.*

Pointal† (point'al), *n.* 1. The pistil of a plant.—2. A king-post.—3. A pavement formed of materials of a lozenge shape, or of squares set diagonally. Also written *Pointel.*

Point-blank (point-blangk'), *a.* [The phrase *point-blank* has its origin in the directness with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.] 1. In *gun.* having a horizontal direction; as, a *point-blank* shot. In shooting point-blank the ball is supposed to move directly towards the object without describing any curve.—2. Direct; plain; explicit; express; as, a *point-blank* denial.—As an adverb, horizontally; directly.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easy as a cannon will shoot *point-blank* twelve score. *Shak.*

—*Point-blank range*, the distance to which a shot is reckoned to range straight without appreciable drooping from the force of gravity.

Point-blank (point'blangk), *n.* 1. The white or blank spot on a target at which an arrow, bullet, or other missile is discharged.—2. The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

Point-d'appui (pwañ-dă-pwē), *n.* [Fr.] Point of support; basis; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations are based.

Point-device,† **Point-devise,**† *a.* [From *point*, condition, and *devise*, to imagine. In old French occur such phrases as 'Un noble château *à devise*,' as noble a castle as one could imagine; so *à point devise* would mean, in as fine a condition as could be imagined. *Wedgwood.*] Precise, nice, or finical to excess.

I abhor such phanatical phantasms, such insociable and *point-devise* companions. *Shak.*

Then your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and everything about you demonstrating a careless desolation. But you are no such man; you are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements; as loving yourself, than seeming the lover of any other. *Shak.*

Pointed (point'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a *pointed* rock.—2. Aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person; as, a *pointed* remark.—3. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns.

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

—*Pointed style*, in *arch.* a name applied to several styles usually called *Gothic.*—*Pointed arch*, a lancet-shaped arch. See GOTHIC, ARCH.

Pointedly (point'ed-li), *adv.* In a pointed manner: (*a*) with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

(*b*) With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared *pointedly* he would accede to the proposition.

Pointedness (point'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being pointed; sharpness. 'High, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedness.*' *B. Jonson.*—2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

In this you excel him (Horace), that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

Pointel† (point'el), *n.* 1. The pistil of a plant or something resembling it; the balancer of an insect.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

2. A kind of pencil or style.—3. Same as *Pointal*, 3.

Pointen,† inf. of verb *to point.* To prick with anything pointed. *Chaucer.*

Pointer (point'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which points; specifically, (*a*) the index-hand of a clock or watch. (*b*) A variety of dog nearly allied to the true hounds, remarkable for its habit of pointing at game.

Pointer Dog.

The original breed is Spanish, but that now commonly used in Britain is crossed with the foxhound, to which it bears considerable resemblance in form and colour. (*c*) In *astron.* a name given to the two hindermost stars of the northern constellation Ursa Major or Great Bear, from their guiding the eye of the observer to the pole-star in Ursa Minor.—2. *Naut.* one of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft, and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. (See COUNTER.) The pointers are also called *Snake-pieces.*—3. A kind of graving-tool.

Pointing (point'ing), *n.* 1. The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation. 2. The marks or points made.—3. The raking out of the mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar; also, the material with which the joints are refilled.

Pointing-stock (point'ing-stok), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn. 'A wonder and a *pointing-stock.*' *Shak.*

Point-lace (point'lās), *n.* A fine kind of lace. See under POINT, *n.*

Pointless (point'les), *a.* 1. Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as, a *pointless* sword.—2. Having no smartness or keenness; as, a *pointless* remark; a *pointless* joke.

Pointleted (point'let-ed), *a.* In *bot.* having a small distinct point; apiculate.

Pointsman (points'man), *n.* A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.

Poise (poiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poised;* ppr. *poising.* [O.Fr. *poiser, peiser*, Mod. Fr. *peser*, from L. *penso*, to weigh out, from *pensus*, weighed, pp. of *pendo*, to weigh, caus. of *pendeo*, to hang down.] 1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.—2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Our nation with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poise*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing.

Where could they find another form so fit,
To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He cannot consider the strength, *poise* the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress; to weigh down: a reading for *peise* in *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

Poise (poiz), *v.i.* To be balanced or suspended; hence, *fig.* to hang in suspense; to depend. 'Breathless racers whose hopes *poise* upon the last few steps.' *Keats.*

And everywhere
The slender, graceful spars
Poise aloft in the air. *Longfellow.*

Poise (poiz), *n.* [O.Fr. *pois, peis* (Mod. Fr. *poids*), from *peser*, to weigh. See the verb.] 1. Weight; gravity.

When I have suit,
It shall be full of *poise* and difficult weight,
And fearful to be granted. *Shak.*

2. A thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; a counterpoise; hence, regulating power; that which balances.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

3. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed.—4. A state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

The particles forming the earth must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *poise.* *Bentley.*

Poiser (poiz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which poises or balances; specifically, in *entom.* a balancer (which see).

Poison (poi'zn), *n.* [Fr. *poison*, from L. *potio, potionis*, a drink, a draught, from *poto*, to drink. See POTION.] 1. Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, dangerous, or deadly effect upon the animal economy, when introduced either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal. Poisons are divided, with respect to the kingdom to which they belong, into animal, vegetable and mineral; but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, whilst those that are produced by disease have the name *virus.* With respect to their effects they have been divided into four classes, namely, irritant, narcotic, narcotico-acrid, and septic or putrescent. The poisons that affect the body through a puncture or abrasion may be derived from the mineral, the vegetable, or the animal kingdom; but, with a few exceptions, those derived from the mineral and vegetable kingdoms would act as efficiently if introduced into the stomach as if injected into the blood; while animal poisons are inert when introduced into the stomach, acting only by direct introduction into the blood. The most active poisons, in small doses, frequently form most valuable medicines. There are certain poisons, however, which are lethal in the smallest quantity.—2. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the *poison* of evil example.

This being the only remedy against the *poison* of sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our sins. *Dr. H. More.*

Poison (poi'zn), *v.t.* 1. To infect with poison; to put poison in or on; to add poison to; as, to *poison* an arrow. 'The *poison'd* chalice.' *Shak.* 'As well might *poison* poison.' *Shak.* 'Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts.' *Roscommon.*—2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison.

He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died. 2 Macc. x. 13.

3. To taint; to mar; to impair; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, discontent *poisons* the happiness of life.

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated is to *poison* the fountains of morality. *Johnson.*

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can *poison* truth. *Coleridge.*

Poisonable (poi'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1.† Capable of poisoning; venomous. '*Poisonable* heresies.' *Canon Tooker.*—2. Capable of being poisoned.

Poison-bulb (poi'zn-bulb), *n.* A poisonous bulbous plant belonging to the genus Brunsvigia (*B. toxicaria*).

Poison-elder (poi'zn-el-dėr), *n.* See POISON-SUMAC.

Poisoner (poi'zn-ėr), *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which poisons or corrupts.

Poison-fang (poi'zn-fang), *n.* One of the superior maxillary teeth of certain species of serpents, as the viper and rattlesnake, having a channel in it through which the poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite. The fang ordinarily lies recumbent, but when the serpent bites, it is erected and the poison-gland is at the same time compressed and emptied of its secretion, which is injected through the hollow fang into the wound. See cut under FANG.

Poisonful† (poi'zn-fụl), *a.* Replete with poison. *Wandesforde.*

Poison-gland (poi'zn-gland), *n.* A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison, which on pressure is conveyed through or along an organ capable of inflicting a wound.

Poison-ivy (poi'zn-ī-vi), *n.* The poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron*).

Poison-nut (poi'zn-nut), *n.* 1. *Strychnos nux-vomica*, an evergreen tree of middling size, of the nat. order Loganiaceæ, the seeds of which, about the size of an orange, are known under the name of *nux vomica*, and yield strychnine.—2. The *Tanghinia ven-*

enifera, of the nat. order Apocynaceæ, the fruit of which is a drupe inclosing a kernel most venomously poisonous. It used to be employed in Madagascar as an ordeal-test of guilt or innocence, the result generally being the death of the suspected person.

Poison-oak (poi'zn-ōk), *n.* Same as *Poison-ivy*.

Poisonous (poi'zn-us), *a.* Having the qualities of poison; containing poison; venomous; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity. 'The *poisonous* damp of night.' *Shak.* 'Where each man walks with his head in a cloud of *poisonous* flies.' *Tennyson.*

Poisonously (poi'zn-us-li), *adv.* In a poisonous manner; with fatal or injurious effects.

Poisonousness (poi'zn-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being poisonous.

Poisonsome† (poi'zn-sum), *a.* Poisonous. *Holland.*

Poison-sumac, Poison-sumach (poi'zn-sū-mak), *n.* *Rhus venenata*, a poisonous North American shrub, sometimes called *Poison-elder*.

Poison-tree (poi'zn-trē), *n.* A tree that poisons; a name given to a number of trees or plants of different genera, possessing poisonous properties, especially to *Rhus venenata* or swamp-sumac, *Rhus toxicodendron* or climbing-sumac, and *Rhus pumila* or dwarf-sumac of the United States.

Poisure† (poiz'ūr), *n.* Weight. 'The mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.' *Beau. & Fl*

Poitrel, Poitral (poi'trel, poi'tral), *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from L. *pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast.] Armour for the breast of a horse.

Poitrinal (poi'trin-al), *n.* Same as *Poitrel*.

Poitrine (poi'trēn), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pectus, pectoris*, the breast.] The breast-plate of a knight; also, the overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a warhorse.

Poize (poiz). See POISE.

Poke (pōk), *n.* [O.D. *poke*, a sack or bag; Icel. *poki*, a sack, a bag.] 1. A pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack. 'And then he drew a dial from his *poke*.' *Shak.*—*A pig in a poke.* See under PIG.—2. An ancient form of sleeve, shaped like a bag.

Poke, Pokeweed (pōk, pōk'wēd), *n.* The popular name of a plant, the *Phytolacca decandra*, otherwise called *Pocan, Cocum*, and *Garget* of North America. See PHYTOLACCA.

Poke (pōk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *poked;* ppr. *poking.* [D. and L.G. *poken*, to poke; *pook, poke*, a dagger; Sw. *pak*, a stick: probably Celtic; comp. Ir. *poc*, a blow; Gael. *puc*, to push. According to Wedgwood it stands in the same relation to *pick* as *stoke* does to *stick*. There is a softened form *poach* (which see).] 1. To thrust against, especially to thrust something long or pointed against, as the hand or a stick, or the horns of an animal; hence, to feel or search for, as in the dark or in a hole.—2. To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. [United States.] See the noun, 3.—*To poke a fire*, to stir it.—*To poke fun*, to joke; to make fun.—*To poke fun at*, to ridicule; to make a butt of one. [Colloq. or familiar.]

Oh fie! Mister Noakes,—for shame, Mister Noakes!
To be *poking your fun at* us plain-dealing folks.
R. H. Barham.

Poke (pōk), *v.i.* 1. To grope; to search; to feel or push one's way, as in the dark.

Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek
A man must have *poked* into Latin and Greek.
Prior.

2. To busy one's self without a definite object: followed by *about*.—3. To confine or shut one's self up without anything to do.

When I'm not on my crossin' I sit *poking* at home,
or make a job of mending my clothes. *Mayhew.*

Poke (pōk), *n.* 1. A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push. 'Giving me a *poke* in the ribs.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. A lazy person; a dawdler. [United States.]—3. An apparatus to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted pointing forward. [United States.]

Poke-berry (pōk'be-ri), *n.* The fruit of Phytolacca, from which is extracted a rich purple juice, used in dyeing. In America it is a favourite food for tame mocking-birds.

Poke-bonnet (pōk'bon-net), *n.* A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly worn by women. 'His mamma . . . with her old *poke-bonnet*.' *Thackeray.*

Poke-loken (pōk'lō-kn), *n.* An Indian word used in America to denote a marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake. 'The wild-fowl are amazing fond of *poke-lokens*.' *Haliburton.*

Poke-net (pōk'net), *n.* See POLE-NET.

Poker (pōk'ér), *n.* 1. One who pokes.—2. That which pokes; especially, (*a*) an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel; (*b*)† a small stick or iron used for setting the plaits of ruffs. 'My ruff and *poker*.' *Dekker.* (*c*) An iron instrument used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at the one end and a round knob at the other.

Poker (pōk'ér), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *pokker*, the devil; W. *pwca*, a hobgoblin; E. *Puck*.] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear. [Colloq. United States.]

Poker (pōk'ér), *n.* A favourite game at cards in the United States.

Pokerish (pōk'ér-ish), *a.* Frightful; causing fear, especially to children; as, a *pokerish* place. [Colloq. United States.]

Pokerish (pōk'ér-ish), *a.* Stiff, like a poker. [Colloq.]

Poker-picture (pōk'ér-pik-tūr), *n.* An imitation of a bistre-washed drawing, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker. *Fairholt.*

Poke-sleeve (pōk'slēv), *n.* A kind of wide sleeve. See POKE, 2.

Pokeweed, *n.* See POKE.

Poking (pōk'ing), *a.* Drudging; servile. 'Bred to some *poking* profession, or employed in some office of drudgery.' *Gray.* [Colloq.]

Poking-stick (pōk'ing-stik), *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs. 'Pins and *poking-sticks* of steel.' *Shak.*

Poky (pōk'i), *a.* Confined; cramped; musty. 'That corner is *poky* and narrow.' *Times newspaper.*

Polacca (pō-lak'a), *n.* [It.] A name applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes; a polonaise.

Polacca (pō-lak'a), *n.* [It. *polacca;* Fr. *polaque.*] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees. Called also *Polacre* and *Polaque*.

Polack† (pōl'ak), *n.* A Pole; a Polander. *Shak.*

Polacre (po-lak'ér), *n.* See POLACCA.

Polan (pō'lan), *n.* A piece of armour for the knee; a knee-piece.

Polander (pōl'and-ér), *n.* A Pole, or native of Poland.

Polanisia (pol-a-niz'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anisos*, unequal—its stamens are numerous and unequal.] A genus of plants, nat. order Capparidaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts

Polanisia viscosa.

of Asia and America, with palmate leaves, and terminal clusters of often showy flowers. *P. viscosa* or *icosandra* is a native of the East Indies, and is used in Cochin-China as a counter-irritant and as a vesicant. The root is used in the United States, as well as that of another species (*P. graveolens*), as a vermifuge.

Polaque (po-lāk'), *n.* See POLACCA.

Polar (pōl'ér), *a.* [L.L. *polaris*, from L. *polus*, a pole. See POLE.] 1. Pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere: as, (*a*) pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; (*b*) pertaining to either extremity of the axis round which the earth revolves. 2. Proceeding or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth. 'Two *polar* winds, blowing adverse.' *Milton.*—3. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—*Polar angle*, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—*Polar axis*, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar bear.* See under BEAR.—*Polar circles*, two small circles of the earth parallel to the equator, the one north and the other south, distant 23° 28′ from either pole. The north polar circle is called the *arctic circle* and the south polar circle the *antarctic circle*. The distance of each from its own pole is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the spaces within the two circles are called the *frigid zones.*—*Polar clock*, an optical apparatus, whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.—*Polar co-ordinates.* See under ANALYTIC.—*Polar dial*, a dial whose plane is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles; more especially, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens. It is measured by the intercepted arc of the circle passing through it, or by the corresponding angle at the centre of the sphere. According as the north or south pole is elevated we have the *north polar distance* or the *south polar distance.*—*Polar forces*, in *physics*, forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—*Polar lights*, aurora borealis or australis.—*Polar projection*, the projection of part of the surface of a sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles, the point of projection being at the centre of the sphere.—*Polar star*, the pole-star. *Tennyson.*

Polarchy (pol'ar-ki), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archē*, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy.

Polaric (pō-lar'ik), *a.* Polar. [Rare.]

Polarily† (pōl'ar-i-li), *adv.* In a polary manner. *Sir T. Browne.*

Polarimeter (pōl-ar-im'et-ér), *n.* [*Polar*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] Same as *Polariscope*.

Polarimetry (pōl-ar-im'et-ri), *n.* The art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

Polaris (pō-lā'ris), *n.* [L.] In *astron.* the pole-star.

Polariscope (pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light. The important portions of the instrument are the polarizing and analysing plates or prisms, and these are formed either of natural crystalline structures or of a series of reflecting surfaces artificially joined together.

Polaristic (pō-la-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles; arising from or dependent upon the possession of poles or polar characteristics; having a polar arrangement or disposition. *Goodrich.*

Polarity (pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction; as, the *polarity* of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose pole is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly. A mineral is said to possess *polarity* when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

Polarizable (pōl'ér-iz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being polarized.

Polarization (pōl'ér-iz-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body.—2. The state of being polarized or of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties. The polarization of light may be effected in various ways, but chiefly in the following:—(1) By reflection at a proper angle from the surfaces of transparent media, as glass, water, &c. (2) By transmission through crystals possessing the property of double refraction. (3) By transmission through a sufficient number of transparent uncrystallized plates placed at proper angles.

(4) By transmission through a number of other bodies imperfectly crystallized, as agate, mother-of-pearl, &c. The knowledge of this singular property of light has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.—*Plane of polarization*, that particular plane in which a ray of polarized light incident at the polarizing angle is most copiously reflected. When the polarization is produced by reflection the plane of reflection is the plane of polarization. According to Fresnel's theory, which is that generally received, the vibrations of light polarized in any plane are perpendicular to that plane. The vibrations of a ray reflected at the polarizing angle are accordingly to be regarded as perpendicular to the plane of incidence and reflection, and therefore as parallel to the reflecting surface.

Polarize (pōl'ėr-īz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *polarized*; ppr. *polarizing*. To develop polarity in: applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces.

Polarized (pōl'ėr-īzd), *p.* and *a.* Having polarity; affected by polarization; as, *polarized* light; *polarized* radiant heat.—*Polarized rings*, coloured rings which are seen when polarized light is transmitted through transparent media, especially through plates of a doubly refracting crystal.

Polarizer (pōl-ėr-īz'ėr), *n.* In *optics*, that part of a polariscope by which light is polarized: distinguished from *analyser* (which see).

Polary † (pōl-ā-ri), *a.* [See POLAR.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole. *Sir T. Browne.*

Polder (pol'dėr), *n.* [D.] In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

Poldway (pōld'wā), *n.* Coarse sacking used for coal-bags, &c. *Weale.*

Pole (pōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *pál*, a pole, a stake; collateral form of *pale*, L.G. and D. *paal*, from L. *palus*, a stake. See PALE.] 1. A long, slender piece of wood; a tall piece of timber: frequently used in composition; as, a carriage-*pole*, the beam of a vehicle which separates two horses; a bean-*pole*, a stake on which beans are trained; a hop-*pole*; a May-*pole*; &c.—2. A perch or rod, a measure of length containing 16½ feet or 5½ yards. Sometimes the term is used as a superficial measure, a square pole denoting 5½ × 5½ yards, or 30¼ square yards.—3. An instrument for measuring.

> A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special grace. *Bacon.*

—*Barber's pole*, a long rod, used for a sign to many barbers' or hair-dressers' shops in Britain. It is usually painted red, with a white band running spirally round it, the colour, it is said, being imitative of blood, and the band a fillet used to tie the arm in bleeding—all indicative, it is asserted, of other times, when the calling of barber-surgeons supplied the place of the general practitioner in surgery.—*Under bare poles*, said of a ship when her sails are all furled.

Pole (pōl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *poled*; ppr. *poling*. 1. To furnish with poles for support; as, to *pole* beans.—2. To bear or convey on poles. 3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

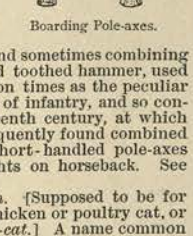
Pole (pōl), *n.* [Fr. *pole*, L. *polus*, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, from Gr. *polos*, the axis of the sphere, the firmament, from *pelō*, to turn or move.] 1. One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve. These two extremities or fixed points are called the *poles* of the world, or the *celestial poles*.—2. One of the extremities of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes. The northern one is called the *North Pole* and the southern the *South Pole*. Each of these poles is 90° distant from every part of the equator.—3. A point on the surface of any sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a great circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the centre, called the axis. Thus the zenith and nadir are the *poles* of the horizon. So the *poles* of the ecliptic are two points on the surface of the sphere whose distance from the poles of the world is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or they are 90° distant from every part of the ecliptic.—4. The star which is nearest the pole of the earth; the pole-star.—5. The firmament; the sky.

> The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven,
> Which they beheld, the moon's resplendent globe,
> And starry *pole*. *Milton.*

6. One of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as the free ends of a magnet, one called the *north*, the other *south*, which attract more strongly than any other part.—*Magnetic pole*, (*a*) one of the points on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest. (*b*) One of the two points in a magnetic needle nearly corresponding to the poles of the world, the one pointing to the north, the other to the south.—*Austral pole*, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the north. See AUSTRAL.—*Boreal pole*, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See BOREAL.—*Poles of a voltaic pile* or *battery*, the plates at the extremities of a galvanic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the *positive pole*, and that which is chemically active the *negative pole*. See ELECTRODE.—7. In *analytical geom.* a point fixed upon as a point of reference for the measurement of distances and directions. See ANALYTICAL.—*Pole of a glass*, in *optics*, the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens; the centre of its surface. *Hutton.*—*Poles of maximum cold*, two points on the surface of the earth, in each hemisphere, of the least mean annual temperature, the two in the northern hemisphere being situated, one 100° W. lon. and 80° N. lat., mean temperature 3½° Fahr., and the other 95° E. lon. and 80° N. lat., mean temperature 1° Fahr., and each surrounded by isothermal lines in returning curve lines. *Brewster.*—*Pole of revolution*. When a globe or sphere revolves about one of its diameters as an axis each extremity of such diameter is called a *pole of revolution*. In this case the different points of the surface of the sphere describe parallel circles having the poles of revolution for their poles.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A native of Poland.

Pole-axe (pōl'aks), *n.* [Apparently from *pole*, a long stick, and *axe*, but perhaps from *poll*, the head, and *axe*.] A kind of axe or hatchet. There are many varieties of the pole-axe: as, (*a*) a sort of hatchet with a handle about 15 inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head, used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board, and to assist in mounting the enemy's ship. Also called a *Boarding-axe*. (*b*) A weapon, usually about 4 feet long, and sometimes combining a hatchet, pike, and toothed hammer, used as early as the Saxon times as the peculiar weapon of a leader of infantry, and so continued to the sixteenth century, at which period they are frequently found combined with a firearm. Short-handled pole-axes were used by knights on horseback. See POLL-AXE.



Boarding Pole-axes.

Polecat (pōl'kat), *n.* [Supposed to be for *poult-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev. from *Polish-cat*.] A name common to several species of digitigrade carnivora of the weasel family (Mustelidæ). The common polecat (*Mustela putorius* or *Putorius fœtidus*) is found in most parts of Europe. Its body is about 17 inches long, and the tail 6 inches. The colour is dark brown. It is a nocturnal animal, sleeping during the day and searching for its prey at night. It is especially destructive to poultry, rabbits, and game, as pheasants, so that in Britain it is being rapidly exterminated by gamekeepers, farmers, and others. It has glands secreting a fetid liquor, somewhat like that of the American skunk, which it ejects when irritated or alarmed. Its hairs form the best artists' brushes. Known also as the *Fitchew* or *Fitchet*, and *Foumart* or *Foulmart*.

Pole-clipt † (pōl'klipt), *a.* Surrounded or hedged in with poles. 'Thy *pole-clipt* vineyard.' *Shak.* See CLIP, 4.

Poledavy † (pōl-dā'vi), *n.* A sort of coarse canvas; hence, any coarse wares. Also written *Polldavy*. *Cleaveland.*

Pole-evil (pōl-ē'vil), *n.* Same as *Poll-evil*.

Pole-lathe (pōl'lāṫh), *n.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, and is turned by a strap which passes two or three times round it, the lower end of the strap being connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring pole above.

Polemarch (pol'ē-märk), *n.* [Gr. *polemarchos—polemos*, war, and *archē*, rule.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states, especially, at Athens, the third archon, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

Pole-mast (pōl'mast), *n.* *Naut.* a mast composed of one single piece or tree, in contradistinction to one composed of several pieces.

Polemic, Polemical (pō-lem'ik, pō-lem'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *polemikos*, from *polemos*, war.] 1. Pertaining to polemics; controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as, a *polemic* treatise, discourse, essay, or book; *polemic* divinity. 'Polemic discourses.' *Bp. Fell.*—2. Given to controversy; engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Polemic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* 1. A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another. 'Each staunch *polemic* stubborn as a rock.' *Pope.* 'The sarcasm and invective of the young *polemic*.' *Macaulay.*—2. A polemical controversy or argument. *Prof. Geddes.* [Rare.]

Polemicist (pō-lem'i-sist), *n.* One given to controversy; a polemic. [Rare.]

Polemics (pō-lem'iks), *n.* The art or practice of disputation; controversy; controversial writings, particularly those on matters of divinity; that branch of theological learning which pertains to the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy.

Polemist (pol'ē-mist), *n.* A controversialist; a polemic. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Polemoniaceæ (pol'e-mon-i-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens with a trifid stigma, three-celled fruit, and seeds attached to an axile placenta, the embryo lying in the midst of albumen. They consist for the most part of gay-flowered herbaceous plants, natives of temperate countries, and particularly abundant in the north-western parts of America. The genera Collomia, Phlox, Leptosiphon, Gilia, and Polemonium are cultivated for their beauty.

Polemonium (pol-e-mō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *polemōnion*, an uncertain plant.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Polemoniaceæ. *P. cæruleum* (Greek valerian or Jacob's-ladder) is a blue-flowered British perennial, growing wild in some places in the north of England, and also cultivated in gardens on account of its beauty.

Polemoscope (pō-lem'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopeō*, to view.] A sort of stand or frame high enough to rise above a parapet or other similar object, having a plane mirror at top so fitted as to reflect any scene upon another mirror below, and thus enable a person to see a scene in which he is interested without exposing himself. Also an opera-glass fitted with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Polemy † (pol'e-mi), *n.* War; warfare; hence, contention; resistance. *Sir E. Dering.*

Pole-net (pōl'net), *n.* A net attached to a pole for fishing in rivers; a shrimping-net; a poke-net.

Polenta (po-len'ta), *n.* [It. Sp. Pg. and Fr. *polenta*, from L. *polenta*, peeled barley.] 1. A kind of pudding made in Italy from semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.—2. A thick porridge of chestnut-meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

Pole-plate (pōl'plāt), *n.* In *carp.* a sort of smaller wall-plate laid on the top of the wall, and on the ends of the tie-beams of a roof to receive the rafters.

Pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* 1. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of Ursa Minor. It is the nearest star to the north celestial pole, round which it describes a small circle; it is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.—2. That which serves as a guide or director; a lodestar.

Polewards (pōl'wêrdz), *adv.* Towards either pole.

The waters at the equator, and near the equator, would produce steam of greater elasticity, rarity, and temperature, than that which occupies the regions further *polewards*. *Whewell.*

Polewig (pōl'wig), *n.* The spotted goby (*Gobius minutus*), a pretty little fish which inhabits the British shores. It is of a transparent golden-gray colour, with a multitude of tiny black dots upon the back, and generally marked with some darkish blotches upon the sides, and a black spot on the dorsal fin.

Poley, Poley-mountain (pō'li, pō'li-mountin), *n.* A plant, the *Teucrium Polium*. See POLY.

Polianthes (pol-i-an'thēz), *n.* [Gr. *polis*, a city, and *anthos*, a flower, *i.e.* city-flower, because it is much cultivated in cities.] The name of a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. They are natives of Mexico, and in this country require the aid

Polianthes vulgaris.

of artificial heat, under shelter of frames and glasses, to bring them to flower in perfection. The *P. tuberosa* or *tuberose* is well known for its delicious fragrance. It emits its scent most strongly after sunset, and has been observed in a sultry evening, when the atmosphere was highly charged with electric fluid, to dart small sparks or scintillations of lucid flame, in great abundance, from such of its flowers as were fading.

Police (pō-lēs'), *n.* [Fr. *police*, from L. *politia*, from Gr. *politeia*, government, administration, from *polis*, a city.] 1. A judicial and executive system in a national jurisprudence which is specially concerned with the quiet and good order of society; the means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security. In its most popular acceptation the *police* signifies the administration of the municipal laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough. The primary object of the police system is the prevention of crime and the pursuit of offenders; but it is also subservient to other purposes, such as the suppression of mendicancy, the preservation of order, the removal of obstructions and nuisances, and the enforcing of those local and general laws which relate to the public health, order, safety, and comfort.—2. An organized civil force for maintaining order, preventing and detecting crime, and enforcing the laws; the body of men by which the municipal laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town or borough, or rural district, are enforced. A police force may be either open or secret. By an open police is meant officers dressed in their accustomed uniform, and known to everybody; while by a secret police is meant officers whom it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish from certain classes of citizens, whose dress and manners they may think it expedient to assume, in order that they may the more easily detect crimes, or prevent the commission of such as require any previous combination or arrangement. See DETECTIVE, CONSTABLE.—*Military police*, (*a*) an organized body employed within an army to maintain civil order, as distinct from military discipline. (*b*) A civil police having a military organization. Such are the French gendarmerie, the sbirri of Italy, and the Irish constabulary.—*Police burgh*. See BURGH.—*Police commissioner*, in Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—*Police constable*, *police officer*. A member of a police force; a policeman.—*Police court*, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—*Police inspector*, a superintendent of police.—*Police magistrate*, a judge who presides at a police court.—*Police office*, *police station*, the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance.—*Police rate*, a tax levied for the purposes of the police.—*Police sergeant*, a superior police officer.

Policed (pō-lēst'), *a.* Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration.

From the wilds she came
To *policed* cities and protected plains. *Thomson.*

Policeman (pō-lēs'man), *n.* One of the ordinary police, whose duty it is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept.

Policial (pō-li'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the police. *Poe.* [Rare.]

Policied (po'li-sid), *a.* Regulated by laws; having a system of laws and administration. *Bacon; Young; Burke.*

Policy (po'li-si), *n.* [L. *politia*, Gr. *politeia*, polity. See POLICE.] 1.† Polity.—2. The art or manner of governing a nation; that system of measures which the government of a country adopts and pursues as the best adapted to the interests of the nation, with respect either to its relations with foreign powers or to internal arrangement; the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries; as, *domestic policy*, or the system of internal regulations in a nation; *foreign policy*, or the measures which respect foreign nations; *commercial policy*, or the measures which respect commerce.

He has the ear of the House, not the heart of the country. An oracle on subjects of mere business, in the great questions of *policy* he is comparatively a failure. *Lord Lytton.*

3. The principles on which any measure or course of action is based, having regard to both the ends aimed at and the means used to arrive at them.

The *policy* of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wordings of last wills and testaments. *Blackstone.*

4. Prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private.

Kings will be tyrants from *policy* when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in Scripture for *policy*, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage. *South.*

5. Dexterity of management.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller.*

6.† Motive; inducement; object.

What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury. *Sir P. Sidney.*

7. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a nobleman's or gentleman's country residence. In this use its primary sense is the place or tract within which one has authority to administer affairs.—*Policy*, *Polity*. *Policy* is the course of conduct pursued, or the management of an affair, in certain circumstances; *polity*, the general principles on which such course of conduct is based.

Policy (po'li-si), *n.* [Fr. *police*, Pr. *polissia*; It. *polizza*, L.L. *polegium*, *poleticum*, a register, from *polyptychum*, Gr. *polyptychon*, an account-book—*polys*, many, and *ptychē*, a fold, from *ptyssō*, to fold.] 1. A written contract by which a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, &c., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments. See INSURANCE.—2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.—*Open policy*, a policy in which the amount of the interest insured is left to be ascertained in case of loss.—*Valued policy*, one in which a value has been set on the goods insured, to save the necessity of proving it in case of loss.—*Wagering policy*, or *wager policy*, a pretended insurance founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in the thing insured, and can therefore sustain no loss by the happening of any of the misfortunes insured against. Such insurances are usually expressed by the words, 'interest or no interest.' Notwithstanding the general principle that insurance is a contract of indemnity, such policies came in England to be held as legal contracts at common law; and the gambling thus legalized became so prevalent and injurious, that wager policies, as above defined, were prohibited by the statute 19 Geo. III. c. 37.

Policy† (po'li-si), *v.t.* To reduce to order; to regulate by laws. 'For *policying* of cities and commonalties with new ordinancies and constitutions.' *Bacon.*

Policy-holder (po'li-si-hōld'ėr), *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

Poligar (po'li-gar), *n.* In India, the head of a village or district; also, a semi-independent chief.

Poling (pōl'ing), *n.* 1. Act of using poles for any purpose.—2. In *hort.* the operation of dispersing worm-casts with poles.—3. Poles collectively; the boards lining the inside of a tunnel during its construction, to prevent the falling of the earth or other loose material.

Poliorcetics (po'li-or-set'iks), *n.* [Gr. *poliorkētikos*, fit for besieging, from *poliorkeō*, to besiege a city—*polis*, a city, and *herkos*, a hedge.] The art or science of besieging towns. [Rare.]

This art (however simple and gross at first) opened at length into wide subordinate arts, into strategics, into tactics, into castrametation, into *poliorcetics*, into all the processes through which the first rude efforts of martial cunning finally connect themselves with the exquisite resources, mathematic and philosophic, of a complete science. *De Quincey.*

Polish (pō'lish), *a.* Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.

Polish (pō'lish), *n.* The language of the Poles.

Polish (po'lish), *v.t.* [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*, from L. *polio*, to smooth, furbish.] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, and the like.

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Polish'd the form that stung his heart. *Granville.*

2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners.

The Greeks were *polished* by the Asiatics and Egyptians. *Dr. S. S. Smith.*

—*To polish off*, to finish off quickly, as a dinner, an adversary, &c. [Slang.]

I fell them in against the wall and told some Sikhs, who were handy, to *polish them off*. *W. H. Russell.*

Polish (po'lish), *v.i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface; to become refined. 'A kind of steel which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver.' *Bacon.*

Polish (po'lish), *n.* 1. A substance used to impart a gloss. See FRENCH-POLISH.—2. A smooth glossy surface produced by friction; artificial gloss.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton.*

3. Refinement; elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour?
Addison.

Polishable (po'lish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being polished.

Polished (po'lisht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made smooth and glossy; smooth and glossy in surface, as, *polished* plate.—2. Refined in manner; finished; elegant. 'The frivolous work of *polished* idleness.' *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Polishedness (po'lisht-nes), *n.* 1. State of being polished or glossed.

As carbuncles did their pure bodies shine,
And all their *polish'dness* was sapphirine. *Donne.*

2. The state of being refined and elegant. 'A general *polishedness* of manners and inward character.' *Coventry.*

Polisher (po'lish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which polishes; that which is used in polishing. 'The skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours.' *Addison.*

Polishing-block (po'lish-ing-blok), *n.* 1. A block between the jaws of a vice on which an object is laid to polish it.—2. A block shod with polishing materials and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

Polishing-brush (po'lish-ing-brush), *n.* A hand brush for polishing stoves, grates, &c.

Polishing-hammer (po'lish-ing-ham-mėr), *n.* A hammer for fine-dressing the surfaces of plates.

Polishing-iron (po'lish-ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A bookbinder's implement for finishing the covers of books.

Polishing-paste (po'lish-ing-pāst), *n.* 1. A kind of blacking for harness and leather.—

2. A compound of oil, bees'-wax, and spirit varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture.

Polishing-powder, Polish-powder (po'lish-ing-pou-dėr, po'lish-pou-dėr), *n.* 1. A preparation of plumbago for polishing iron articles.—2. Plate-powder (which see).

Polishing-slate (po'lish-ing-slāt), *n.* 1. A gray or yellow slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, found in the coal-measures of Bohemia and in Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals.—2. A kind of whetstone.

Polishing-snake (po'lish-ing-snāk), *n.* A tool used by lithographers.

Polishing-tin (po'lish-ing-tin), *n.* A bookbinder's tool.

Polishment (po'lish-ment), *n.* The act of polishing, or state of being polished; refinement. 'The *polishment* of art.' *Waterhouse.*

Polite (pō-līt'), *a.* [L. *politus*, from *polio*, to polish, file, make smooth.] 1.† *Lit.* polished; smooth; glossy. 'Rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium.' *Newton.* 2. Polished or elegant in manners; refined in behaviour; well-bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging. 'A pure and *polite* old Grecian.' *Blackwall.*

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

What but custom could make those salutations *polite* in Muscovy which are ridiculous in France and England? *Watts.*

—*Civil, Polite, Courteous. Civil* properly describes one who fulfils the duties of a *civis* or citizen; hence, observant of the slight, external courtesies of intercourse between man and man. *Polite* applies to one who exhibits a polished civility; one who is of higher training in that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprang up in cities. *Courteous* is applied to that modification of politeness which belongs to courts; a *courteous* man is one who is gracefully respectful in his address and manner; one who exhibits a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.—SYN. Polished, refined, well-bred, courteous, obliging, complaisant, urbane, civil, courtly, elegant, genteel.

Polite† (pō-līt'), *v.t.* To make polite. 'Those exercises . . . which *polite* men's spirits, and which abate the uneasiness of life.' *Ray.*

Politely (pō-līt'li), *adv.* In a polite manner; with elegance of manners; courteously.

Politeness (pō-līt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being polite; polish or elegance of manners; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of address; courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young.*

2. Refinement; rare finish; elegance. 'Renowned for the *politeness* of the character and editions of what he has published.' *Evelyn.*

A memory admitting some things, and rejecting others, an intellectual digestion that concocted the pulp of learning, but refused the husks, had the appearance of an instinctive elegance, of a particular provision made by nature for literary *politeness*. *Johnson.*

SYN. Good-breeding, refinement, urbanity, courteousness, complaisance, courtesy, civility, gentility, courtliness.

Politesse (po-li-tes'), *n.* [Fr.] Politeness: an affected word, or used to intimate overacted politeness.

Politic (po'li-tik), *a.* [L. *politicus*, Gr. *politikos*, from *polis*, a city.] 1.† Relating to politics or the science of government; political. 'I will read *politic* authors.' *Shak.*

No civil or *politic* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Consisting of citizens; constituting the state; as, the body *politic*.—3. Prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare: applied to persons; as, a *politic* prince.—4. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity: applied to things.

This land was famously enriched
With *politic* grave counsel. *Shak.*

5. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.

I have flattered a lady, I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak.*

6. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

The government, with *politic* liberality, settled pensions on the wives and children of those who had perished in the siege. *Prescott.*

SYN. Wise, prudent, sagacious, discreet, provident, wary, artful, cunning.

Politic† (po'li-tik), *n.* A politician.

It did in particular exasperate Tacitus, and other *politicks* of his temper, to see so many natural Romans renounce their name and country for maintenance of Jewish religion. *Th. Jackson.*

Political (pō-lit'ik-al), *a.* 1. Having a fixed or regular system or administration of government; exhibiting a settled system of administration. 'Where there is a *political* government.' *Evelyn.*—2. Pertaining to public policy or polity, or to politics; relating to civil government and its administration; concerned in state affairs or national measures.

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs than from a thousand Machiavels. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

3. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal;* as in the phrase, *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a citizen.

Speaking of the *political* state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution. *Paley.*

4.† Politic; sagacious; prudent; artful; skilful.

As the doctor had heard nothing since, it was natural, and very *political*, too, in him to have a ride to Shandy Hall, as he did, merely to see how matters went on. *Sterne.*

5. Treating of politics or government.

The malice of *political* writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation. *Junius.*

—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve; but much discussion has arisen among different writers as to the extent, the object, and the various subjects to be comprehended under the science. It is, in general, said of political economy, that its object is to ascertain the circumstances most favourable for the production of wealth, and the laws which determine its distribution among the different ranks and orders into which society is divided; and this definition seems quite unexceptionable, provided it be clearly understood that by *wealth* in this science is meant only those articles or products which require some portion of human industry for their production, acquisition, or preservation, and which, consequently, possess exchangeable value. The principal topics discussed by political economists are:—(1) The definition of wealth; (2) of productive and unproductive labour; (3) on the nature and measures of value; (4) on the rent of land; (5) the wages of labour; (6) the profits of capital; (7) the results of machinery; (8) the circulating medium or currency; (9) the nature and conditions of commerce or exchange of commodities.—*Political geography.* See under GEOGRAPHY.

Politicalism (pō-lit'ik-al-izm), *n.* Political zeal or partisanship.

Politically (pō-lit'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a political manner; with relation to the government of a nation or state; with relation to politics.—2. In a politic manner; artfully; with address; politicly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Knolles.*

Politicaster (pō-lit'ik-as-tėr), *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics. *Milton.*

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politicasters*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Politician† (po-li-ti'shan), *a.* Cunning; using artifice. 'Your ill-meaning *politician* lords.' *Milton.*

Politician (po-li-ti'shan), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics.—2. One who occupies himself with politics; one who devotes himself to the interests of his political party; one keenly interested in politics.

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes. *Pope.*

3. A man of artifice or deep contrivance. [Rare.]

The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage. *South.*

Politicly (po'li-tik-li), *adv.* In a politic manner; artfully; cunningly.

The duchess has been most *politicly* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you. *Pope.*

Politics (po'li-tiks), *n.* [Fr. *politique*, Gr. *politikē*. See POLICE, POLICY.] 1. The science of government; that part of ethics which relates to the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; comprehending the defence of its independence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. *Politics*, in its widest extent, is both the science and the art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man in all his relations as the member of a state, and the application of this science. In other words, it is the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible. The subjects which political science comprises have been arranged under the following heads:—(1) Natural law; (2) abstract politics, that is, the object or end of a state, and the relations between it and individual citizens; (3) political economy; (4) the science of police, or municipal regulation; (5) practical politics, or the conduct of the immediate public affairs of a state; (6) history of politics; (7) history of the political systems of foreign states; (8) statistics; (9) positive law relating to state affairs, commonly called constitutional law; (10) practical law of nations; (11) diplomacy; (12) the technical science of politics, an acquaintance with the forms and style of public business in different countries. In common parlance we understand by the *politics* of a country the course of its government, more particularly as respects its relations with foreign nations.—2. In a looser sense, political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties. In this sense often called *Party Politics.*

When we say that two men are talking *politics*, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere *party* question. *F. W. Robertson.*

Politize† (pol'i-tīz), *v.t.* To play the politician. 'Stand hankering and *politizing*.' *Milton.*

Politure† (pol'i-tūr), *n.* [See POLISH.] Polish; the gloss given by polishing. 'The most exquisite *politure*.' *Evelyn.*

Polity (pol'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *politeia*. See POLICE, POLICY.] 1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the framework or system according to which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties of each designated and defined.

Every branch of our civil *polity* supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated by the rest. *Blackstone.*

2. The constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens; the recognized principles on which any institution is based.

He looked with indifference on rites, names, and forms of ecclesiastical *polity*. *Macaulay.*

3.† Policy; art; management.

It holds for good *polity* ever to have that outwardly in vile estimation, that inwardly is most dear to us. *B. Jonson.*

—*Policy, Polity.* See under POLICY.

Polive,† *n.* A pulley. *Chaucer.*

Polk (pōlk), *v.i.* To dance a polka.

Gwendolen says she will not waltz or *polk*. *George Eliot.*

Polka (pōl'ka), *n.* 1. A species of dance of Bohemian origin, but now universally popular, the music to which is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat being always a rest.—2. An air appropriate to the dance.

Polka-jacket (pōl'ka-jak-et), *n.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

Poll (pōl), *n.* [O.D. *pol, bol*, a ball, a bulb, the head; L.G. *polle*, the head, the top of a tree; O.H.G. *polla*, a ball, a bowl, *hirnipolla*, the skull (*hirni*=Sc. *harns*), L.G. *bolle*, a bulb, a ball. Allied to *ball, bowl: pollard* is a derivative.] 1. The head of a person, especially the upper or back part of the head; also applied to the head of an animal, as in *poll*-evil. 'All flaxen was his *poll*.' *Shak.*—2. A catalogue or register of heads, that is, of persons.—3. The entry of the names of electors, individually, who vote at elections for members of parliament, or

civic rulers; the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections; as, the close of the *poll;* to go to the *poll.*—4. A fish called a chub or cheven. Called also *Pollard.*—5. The blunt end of a hammer, or the butt of an axe.

Poll (pōl), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To remove the top or head of; hence, to cut off the tops of; to lop; to clip; to shear; to cut closely; to mow; as, to *poll* tares, hair, wool, grass, and the like.

May thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when she list, a golden hair. *Donne.*

Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only *poll* their heads. Ezek. xliv. 20.

2. To enumerate one by one; to enroll persons in a list or register.—3.† To impose a tax on; to tax; hence, to make extortions on; to plunder.

He (Richard II.) subverted the lawes, *polled* the people, and ministered justice to no man but to such as pleased him. *Hall.*

4. To pay, as a personal tax. 'The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head.' *Dryden.*—5. To register or give (a vote); to bring to the poll; to receive or elicit, as a number of votes or voters; as, he *polled* fifty above his opponent. 'And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote.' *Tickell.*—6. In *law*, to shave or cut even without indenting, as a deed executed by one person.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but *polled* or shaved quite even. *Blackstone.*

See *Deed Poll* under DEED.

Poll (pōl), *v.i.* To vote at a poll; to record a vote, as an elector; as, many electors did not *poll.*

Poll (pol), *n.* [Gr. *polloi*, the many, the rabble.] At Cambridge University, one who receives no honours, but merely takes a degree.

Poll (pol), *n.* [A contr. of *Polly*, for *Mary.*] A familiar name often applied to a parrot.

Pollack (pol'ak), *n.* [D. and G. *pollack.*] A fish akin to the cod, genus Merlangus

Pollack (*Merlangus pollachius*).

(*M. pollachius*), family Gadidæ, in Scotland called *Lythe.* It is an inhabitant of all the seas round our shores. It bites keenly at either bait or fly, and affords good eating.

Pollage† (pōl'āj), *n.* A poll-tax; hence, extortion; robbery. 'His grievous bondage and *pollage.*' * *Foxe.*

Pollam (pol'am), *n.* A fief; a district held by a poligar. [Hindustan.]

Pollan (pol'an), *n.* The 'fresh-water herring' (*Corregonus Pollan*), a species of teleostean fishes belonging to the Salmonidæ, but frequently referred to other divisions of the order Teleostei. It is an Irish species, and is found in Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough Derg. The Scotch species from Loch Lomond is the *Powan;* that of Lochmaben, the *Vendace* (which see).

Pollard (pol'ärd), *n.* [From *poll*, the head. See POLL.] 1. A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place.—2.† A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and smuggled into England. It is said to have received the name from an individual called *Pollard*, who first manufactured these coins.—3. The chub fish.—4. A stag that has cast his horns; also, a hornless ox.—5. A coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.

Pollard (pol'ärd), *v.t.* To make a pollard of; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head. 'Elm and oak, frequently *pollarded* and cut.' *Evelyn.*

Poll-axe (pōl'aks), *n.* A pole-axe; an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.

Poll-book (pōl'bụk), *n.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

Poll-clerk (pōl'klärk), *n.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

Polldavy† (pol'dā-vi), *n.* See POLEDAVY.

Polled (pōld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut off.—2. Having the hair cut; cropped; bald. 'The *polled* bachelor.' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. Having cast the horns, as a stag; hence, wanting horns; as, *polled* cattle.

Pollen (pol'en), *n.* [L. *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust.] 1. The male element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds. To the naked eye it appears to be a very fine powder, and is usually inclosed in the cells of the anther; but when examined with the microscope it is found to consist of hollow cases, usually spheroidal, filled with a fluid in which are suspended drops of oil from the 20,000th to the 30,000th of an inch in diameter, and grains of starch five or six times as large. Impregnation is brought about by means of tubes (pollen-tubes) which issue from the pollen-grains adhering to the stigma, and penetrate through the tissues until they reach the ovary. The cut shows the pollen-grains of (1) manna-ash (*Fraxinus ornus*), (2) clove (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), (3) strong-scented lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*).—2. Fine bran. *Bailey.*

Pollen-grains.

Pollenarious (pol-e-nā'ri-us), *a.* Consisting of meal or pollen.

Pollenger† (pol'en-jėr), *n.* Brushwood. *Tusser.*

Polleniferous (pol-en-if'ėr-us), *a.* Same as *Pollinigerous.* *Darwin.*

Pollenin, Pollenine (pol'en-in), *n.* A substance obtained from the pollen of certain plants.

Pollenize (pol'en-īz), *v.t.* To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.

All flowers fertilized in this manner set very soon; but no flower gave a fruit without having its stigmata *pollenized* by crossing. *Nature.*

Pollen-tube (pol'en-tūb), *n.* One of the tubular processes emitted by the pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which are supposed to conduct the impregnating matter down the style into the ovules through the foramen.

Poller (pōl'ėr), *n.* One who polls: (*a*) one that shaves persons; a barber. [Rare.] (*b*) One who lops or polls trees. (*c*)† A pillager; a plunderer; one who fleeces by exaction. (*d*) One who registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

Pollet† (pol'et), *n.* [For *paulet*, abbrev. of *epaulet.*] An epaulet; a small overlapping protection of plate for the shoulder of an armed knight. *Hall.*

Poll-evil (pōl'ē-vil), *n.* A swelling or apostеme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.

Pollex (pol'leks), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates; the thumb in man.

Pollicitation (pol-lis'i-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitari*, intens. from *polliceor*, to promise.] 1. A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it. 'This following *pollicitation* or promise.' *Herbert.*—2. In *civil law*, a promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

Pollinar (pol'in-ar), *a.* In *bot.* covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen.

Pollinate (pol'in-āt), *v.t.* In *bot.* to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma of; as, some flowers are *pollinated* by the wind, others by the agency of insects. See extract under POLLINATION.

Pollination (pol-in-ā'shon), *n.* In *bot.* the conveyance of the pollen from the anther to the stigma.

By *pollination* is meant the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma. . . . Flowers the *pollination* of which is effected by the wind are termed anemophilous, in contradistinction to the entomophilous, or those pollinated by the agency of insects. *Sachs.*

Pollinctor (pol-lingk'tor), *n.* [L.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenhill.*

Polling-booth (pōl'ing-bōTH), *n.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-station.

Polling-place, Polling-station (pōl'ing-plās, pōl'ing-stā-shon), *n.* A place for recording votes in at an election.

Polling-sheriff (pōl'ing-she-rif), *n.* In Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.

Pollinia (pol-lin'i-a), *n.* In *bot.* an agglutinated mass of pollen occurring in some orders of plants, as the Orchidaceæ.

Polliniferous (pol-in-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *pollen, pollinis*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing pollen.

Pollinose (pol'in-ōs), *a.* Pollinar.

Polliwig, Polliwog (pol'i-wig, pol'i-wog), *n.* [The first portion of the word is probably *poll*, the head, a tadpole appearing to consist mainly of a head.] A tadpole.

Poll-money (pōl'mun-ni), *n.* Same as *Poll-tax.*

Pollock (pol'ok), *n.* Same as *Pollack.*

Poll-pick (pōl'pik), *n.* In *mining*, a pick on the end of a pole so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar. *E.H.Knight.*

Poll-silver (pōl'sil-vėr), *n.* Same as *Poll-tax.*

Poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation tax. This species of tax was formerly levied in England, and is still levied in many of the continental states. Called also *Poll-money* and *Poll-silver.*

Pollute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *polluted;* ppr. *polluting.* [L. *polluo, pollutum*, to pollute, from a prep. *por, port*, used only in composition, but occurring in Oscan and Umbrian (Gr. *proti*), and *luō*, to wash. Comp. *proluvies*, an inundation.] 1. To make foul or unclean; to render impure; to defile; to soil; to taint.—2. To corrupt or defile in a moral sense; to destroy the perfection or purity of; to impair; to profane. '*Pollute* my joy.' *Dryden.*

My sabbaths they greatly *polluted.* Ezek. xx. 13.

Specifically—3. Among the Jews, to render legally or ceremonially unclean, so as to be unfit for sacred services or uses.

Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die. Num. xviii. 32.

4. To violate by illegal sexual commerce; to debauch or dishonour.—SYN. To defile, soil, contaminate, corrupt, taint, vitiate, debauch, dishonour, ravish, abuse.

Pollute (pol-lūt'), *a.* Polluted; defiled. 'On her naked shame, *pollute* with sinful blame.' *Milton.*

Pollutedly (pol-lūt'ed-li), *adv.* With pollution. '*Pollutedly* into the world I came.' *Heywood.*

Pollutedness (pol-lūt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement. *Johnson.*

Polluter (pol-lūt'ėr), *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes. 'The foul *polluters* of his bed.' *Dryden.*

Pollution (pol-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *pollutio*, Fr. *pollution.*] 1. The act of polluting.—2. The state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton.*

3. Among the Jews, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered anything unfit for sacred use.—4. The emission of semen or sperm at other times than during coition. *Dunglison.*—SYN. Defilement, pollutedness, contamination, vitiation, taint, corruption, uncleanness, impurity, violation, debauchment.

Pollux (pol'luks), *n.* 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini or the Twins.—2. In *meteor.* see CASTOR AND POLLUX.—3. A colourless transparent mineral of the felspar family, having a vitreous lustre, and closely allied to castor, found in the island of Elba.

Polo (pō'lō), *n.* A game at ball resembling hockey, only that it is played on horseback. It is of eastern origin, and is played in India, whence it has been introduced into this country.

Polonaise (po-lo-nāz'), *n.* [Fr.] 1.† The Polish language.—2. A robe or dress worn by ladies and adopted from the fashion of the Poles.—3. In *music*, same as *Polacca.*

Polonese (po-lo-nēz'), *n.* Same as *Polonaise.*

Polonie, Polonian (po-lō'ni, po-lō'ni-an), *n.* A greatcoat; a Polish surtout; a dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose sloping skirts. [Scotch.]

Polonoise (po-lo-noiz'), *n.* In *music*, same as *Polacca.* Written more commonly *Polonaise.*

Polony (po-lō'ni), *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage.] A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork. *Dickens.*

Polt (pōlt), *n.* [Comp. L. *pulto*, to beat, also Sw. *bulta*, to beat.] A blow, stroke, or striking. [Provincial.]

Polt-foot† (pōlt'fu̇t), *n.* A distorted foot. *B. Jonson.*

Polt-foot,† **Polt-footed**† (pōlt'fu̇t, pōlt'fu̇t-ed), *a.* Having distorted feet.

What's become of . . . Venus, and the *polt-foot* stinkard her husband. *B. Jonson.*

Poltron, Poltronry (pol-tron', pol-tron'ri). Obsolete forms of *Poltroon* and *Poltroonery.*

Poltroon (pol-trön'), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *poltron*, from It. *poltrone*, from *poltro*, lazy, dastardly, *poltrire*, to sleep, be idle; from O.H.G. *polstar, bolstar*, a pillow. See BOLSTER.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage. Formerly written *Poltron.* 'Patience is for *poltrons.' Shak.*

Poltroon (pol-trön'), *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. Formerly written *Poltron.*

He is like to be mistaken, who makes choice of a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the reed of narrow and *poltron* friendship. *Brown.*

Poltroonery (pol-trön'ér-i), *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit. Formerly written *Poltronry.*

A conscious abhorrence and intolerance of Folly, of Baseness, Stupidity, *Poltroonery*, and all that brood of things, dwells deep in some men. *Carlyle.*

Poltroonish (pol-trön'ish), *a.* Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

Polverin, Polverine (pol'vē-rin, pol'vē-rīn), *n.* [It. *polverino;* L. *pulvis*, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass.

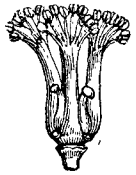
Poly (pō'li), *n.* [L. *polium;* Gr. *polion*, from *polios*, white.] A name given to a plant of the genus Teucrium (*T. Polium*), found on the shores of the Mediterranean. *T. aureum*, or golden poly, and *T. flavescens*, or yellow poly, are found in the same locality.—*Mountain poly* (*Bartsia alpina*) is a native of Britain. Spelled also *Poley.*

Polyacoustic (po'li-a-kous"tik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *akouō*, to hear.] Capable of multiplying or magnifying sound.

Polyacoustic (po'li-a-kous"tik), *n.* An instrument to multiply sounds.

Polyacoustics (po'li-a-kous"tiks), *n.* The art of multiplying sounds.

Polyad (pol'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many.] In *chem.* a polyatomic element; a triad, tetrad, hexad, and so on. *Rossiter.*



Polyadelph.

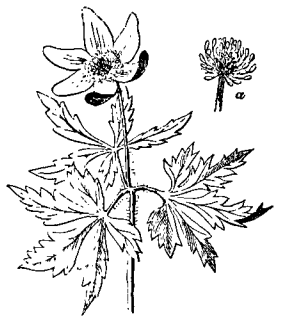
Polyadelph (po'li-a-delf"), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *adelphos*, brother.] In *bot.* a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

Polyadelphia (po'li-a-del"fi-a), *n.* The name given by Linnæus to the eighteenth class of his sexual system, in allusion to the stamens being collected into several parcels. In consequence, however, of the difficulty of ascertaining this point of structure in many cases, the class has been suppressed by some Linnæan botanists.

Polyadelphian (po'li-a-del"fi-an), *a.* Same as *Polyadelphous.*

Polyadelphous (po'li-a-del"fus), *a.* In *bot.* having its stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in Hypericum.

Polyandria (po-li-an'dri-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anēr, andros*, a male.] 1. Same



Polyandria—*Anemone nemorosa.* *a*, Stamens and Pistils.

as *Polyandry.*—2. *pl.* In *bot.* the name given by Linnæus to a class of hermaphrodite plants having many stamens, or more than twenty, arising immediately from below the ovary.

Polyandrian (po-li-an'dri-an), *a.* Same as *Polyandrous.*

Polyandric (po-li-an'drik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by polyandry. '*Polyandric* marriage.' *West. Rev.*

Polyandrous (po-li-an'drus), *a.* Having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

Polyandry (po-li-an'dri), *n.* The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. Polyandry is believed to have had its origin in unfertile regions, in an endeavour to check the undue pressure of population on the means of subsistence. It prevails now chiefly among the Buddhists of Central Asia and of Ceylon, and is in the former area strictly limited to the marriage of the woman to two or more brothers. The surplus unmarried women are provided for in Lama nunneries.

Polyanthes (po-li-an'thēz), *n.* A plant. See POLIANTHES.

Polyanthus (po-li-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.] A garden variety of the oxlip primrose (*Primula elatior*), whose flowers are in umbels, on a scape or flower-stalk, from 3 to 6 inches or more. It is one of those plants which have from time immemorial been favourites in gardens. Florists require that a good variety of this flower should possess a strong scape, a well-filled truss, a corolla with a short tube, a bright yellow eye, and a deep rich brown crimson limb, bordered with a well-defined yellow edging. See PRIMROSE.—*Polyanthus narcissus*, a species of Narcissus, the *N. Tazetta.*

Polyarchist (po'li-ark-ist), *n.* One who favours polyarchy. 'He (Plato) was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist.' *Cudworth.*

Polyarchy (po'li-är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archō*, to govern.] The government of many, whether a privileged class (aristocracy) or the people at large (democracy). *Cudworth.*

Polyatomic (po'li-a-tom"ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *atomic.*] In *chem.* a term applied to elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than one; as, *polyatomic* alcohol.

Polyautography (po'li-a-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *autos*, he himself, and *graphō*, to write.] The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by printing from stone; a species of lithography.

Polybasic (po-li-bās'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *basic.*] In *chem.* having or combined with several bases; polyatomic; as, *polybasic* acids.

Polybasite (pol'i-bā-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *basis*, base.] An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

Polycarpic (po-li-kär'pik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruits: a term applied to a plant which bears fruit many times without perishing.

Polycarpon (po-li-kär'pon), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Illecebraceæ. There is but a single species, *P. tetraphyllum*, or four-leaved all-seed, an insignificant British plant, growing on the southern coasts of England.

Polycarpous (po-li-kär'pus), *a.* Same as *Polycarpic.*

Polycephalous (po-li-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *bot.* having a common support, capped by many like parts.

Polychoerany (po-li-kē'ra-ni), *n.* [Gr. *polykoiranie*, from *polys*, many, and *koiranos*, lord or ruler. The word should not have been written with *ch.*] A government by many rulers, lords, or princes. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Polychord (pol'i-kord), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *chord.*] Having many chords or strings.

Polychord (pol'i-kord), *n.* In *music*, (*a*) a bow instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass without a neck. It never came into general use. (*b*) An octave coupler. See under OCTAVE.

Polychrest† (pol'i-krest), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chrēstos*, useful.] A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases.—*Polychrest salt*, in *old chem.* potassic sulphate, also sodio-potassic tartrate.

Polychroism (pol'i-kro-izm), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chroizō*, to colour.] Same as *Pleochroism.*

Polychroite (po-li-krō'īt), *n.* The colouring matter of saffron, so named in consequence of the variety of colours which it exhibits when acted upon by various reagents.

Polychromatic (po'li-krō-mat"ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chrōma*, colour.] In *mineral.* exhibiting a play of colours.—*Polychromatic acid.* See under POLYCHROMIC.

Polychrome (po'li-krōm), *n.* [See above.] ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$.) A fluorescent substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut and from quassia wood, &c. A solution of polychrome appears colourless by transmitted light, but blue by reflected light. Acids destroy the fluorescence of the liquid; alkalies increase it.

Polychrome (po'li-krōm), *a.* Having several or many colours; executed in the manner of polychromy; as, *polychrome* sculpture. *Eng. Ency.*—*Polychrome printing*, the art of printing in one or more colours at the same time.

Polychromic (po'li-krō-mik), *a.* Same as *Polychromatic.*—*Polychromic acid* (called also *Aloetic Acid*), an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.

Polychromy (po'li-krō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chrōma*, colour.] The ancient practice of colouring statues, and the exteriors and interiors of buildings. This practice dates from the highest antiquity, but probably reached its greatest perfection in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Polyconic (po-li-kon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kōnos*, a cone.] Pertaining to or based upon many cones.—*Polyconic projection*, a projection or development of the earth's surface, or a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis. This projection differs from the conic in supposing a different cone for each parallel, while the latter assumes but one cone for the whole map. *Goodrich.*

Polycotyledon (po'li-kot-il-ē"don), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kotylēdōn*, a cavity.] In *bot.* a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed. Instances of this occur in plants of the cruciferous order, in Lepidium and Schizopetalum; in the boraginaceous order, in the genus Amsinckia; and especially in coniferous plants.

Polycotyledonous (po'li-kot-il-ē"don-us), *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

Polycracy (po-lik'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *krateō*, to govern.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Polycystina (po'li-sis-tī"na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kystis*, a cyst.] A family of Rhizopoda, having a siliceous instead of a calcareous shell, which is often most beautifully sculptured. They are all minute, and are frequently found in infinite multitudes, forming a coloured cloud on the surface of the sea.

Polycystine (po-li-sis'tīn), *n.* A microscopic marine animal of the family Polycystina (which see).

Polydactylism (po-li-dak'til-izm), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *daktylos*, a finger.] The condition of having several or many fingers.

Polydactylism graduates by multifarious steps from a mere cutaneous appendage, not including any bone, to a double hand. *Darwin.*

Polydipsia (po-li-dip'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, much, and *dipsa*, thirst.] In *med.* a disease characterized by extreme thirst, and by an enormous discharge of pale, watery urine.

Polyedron, Polyedrous (po-li-ē'dron, po-li-ē'drus). See POLYHEDRON and POLYHEDRAL.

Polyembryonate, Polyembryonic (po-li-em'bri-on-āt, po-li-em'bri-on"ik), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to polyembryony; consisting of or having several embryos.

Polyembryony (po-li-em'bri-o-ni), *n.* [From Gr. *polys*, many, and *embryon*, an embryo.] In *bot.* a phenomenon occurring, sometimes regularly and sometimes abnormally, in the development of the ovules of flowering plants, consisting in the existence of two or more embryos in the same seed. In angiospermous plants several germinal masses usually occur in the unfertilized embryosac, but in most cases only one of these is impregnated, and, although occasionally

more than one commence the course of development, as in the Orchidaceæ, generally all but one become subsequently obliterated. In the orange, however, this is not the case, and its ripe seeds are met with containing more than one embryo.

Polyfoil (po'li-foil), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *arch.* a leaf ornament of more than five divisions. Also termed *Multifoil.*

Polygala (po-lig'a-la), *n.* [From Gr. *poly*, much, and *gala*, milk.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Polygalaceæ. The species abound in milky juice, and are found in most parts of the world. The root of *P. Senega* (senega or seneca root or Virginian snakeroot) is a stimulating diuretic, useful in

Polygala Senega.

pneumonia, asthma, and rheumatism. It has been used with great success in croup, and in America as a cure against the bite of venomous reptiles. It is a perennial plant with slender ascending stems, 6 to 12 inches high, and spikes of dull white flowers. It is a native of North America. *P. vulgaris*, or milkwort, is a British plant, common in dry pastures. See MILKWORT.

Polygalaceæ (po'li-ga-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous plants, remarkable for the union of their stamens into a single body, for their one-celled anthers, opening with a pore, and for their irregular petals, one of which is often keel-shaped and beautifully bearded. The order consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs, the leaves of which are usually bitter and the root milky. Many of them are cultivated for their beauty. See POLYGALA.

Polygaline (po-lig'al-in), *n.* ($C_9H_{10}O_{20}$.) A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle obtained from common soapwort, Oriental soapwort, quillaja-bark, horse-chestnuts, roots of pinks, in the corncockle, white campion, scarlet lychnis, senega-root (*Polygala Senega*), &c. It is in the form of a white powder, and is very bitter. Called also *Senegin, Saponin.*

Polygam (po'li-gam), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] A plant belonging to the Linnæan class Polygamia.

Polygamia (po-li-gā'mi-a), *n. pl.* In the Linnæan system, a class of plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant or on two or three distinct individuals in different flowers.

Polygamian (po-li-gā'mi-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the class of plants Polygamia: producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

Polygamist (po-lig'a-mist), *n.* [See POLYGAMY.] A person who practises polygamy or who maintains its lawfulness.

Polygamize (po-lig'a-mīz), *v. i.* To practise polygamy.

Polygamous (po-lig'a-mus), *a.* 1. Relating to or characterized by polygamy; as, *polygamous* marriages.—2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.—3. In *bot.* same as *Polygamian.*

Polygamy (po-lig'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, or the having of such plurality. In Christian countries, when a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, the offender is punishable for polygamy. But polygamy in the form of polygyny is allowed in some countries, especially amongst Mohammedans, and is held a matter of faith and duty by the Mormons. In the form of polyandry it exists among the Buddhists of Central Asia and Ceylon.

Polygar (po'li-gär), *n.* See POLIGAR.

Polygarchy (po'li-gär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archē*, government.] Government by many; polyarchy. *Bouvier.*

Polygastria (po-li-gas'tri-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Polygastrica.*

Polygastrian (po-li-gas'tri-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Polygastric.*

Polygastric (po-li-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gastēr*, a stomach.] Having or supposed to have many stomachs. *Agassiz.*

Polygastric (po-li-gas'trik), *n.* An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs, as some of the Infusoria.

Polygastrica (po-li-gas'tri-ka), *n. pl.* A name given to the Infusoria by Ehrenberg, who mistook the food particles which move slowly through the soft tissue of those animals for so many stomachs: in reality they have no stomach nor intestine. The term is now abandoned.

Polygenesis (po-li-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genesis*.] In *biol.* the doctrine that beings have their origin in many cells or embryos of different kinds: opposed to *monogenesis*, or the doctrine that all beings are derived from a single cell.

Polygenetic (po'li-je-net'ik), *a.* Of or relating to polygenesis. See MONOGENETIC.

Polygenous (po-lij'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genos*, kind.] Consisting of many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone.

Polygeny (po-lij'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genos*, race, species.] The doctrine that mankind do not form one but many distinct species, sprung from stocks specifically distinct.

Polyglossary (po-li-glos'a-ri), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *glōssa*, a tongue, a language.] A glossary or dictionary in several languages. *Gent. Mag.*

Polyglot (po'li-glot), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *glōtta*, *glōssa*, a tongue, a language.] Having or containing many languages; many-languaged; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

Polyglot (po'li-glot), *n.* 1. A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible, containing the Scriptures in several languages; as, the Complutensian *Polyglot*, Walton's English *Polyglot*, &c. The term is sometimes with less correctness applied to the text of one of the versions of a proper polyglot printed by itself.—2.† One who understands many languages. 'A *polyglot* or good linguist.' *Howell.*

Polyglottous (po-li-glot'us), *a.* Speaking many languages. 'The *polyglottous* tribes of America.' *Max Müller.*

Polyglycerine (po-li-glis'ēr-in), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *glycerine*.] A condensed variety of glycerine. *Rossiter.*

Polygon (po'li-gon), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* a plane figure of many angles and sides, or at least of more than four sides. A polygon of five sides is termed a *pentagon;* one of six sides, a *hexagon;* one of seven sides, a *heptagon*, and so on. *Similar polygons* are those which have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about their equal angles proportionals. All similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides. If the sides, and consequently the angles, are all equal, the polygon is said to be regular; otherwise, it is irregular. Every regular polygon can be circumscribed by a circle, or have a circle inscribed in it.—*Polygon of forces*, in *mech.* the name given to a theorem which is as follows:—If any number of forces act on a point, and a polygon be taken, one of the sides of which is formed by the line representing one of the forces, and the following sides in succession by lines representing the other forces in magnitude, and parallel to their directions, then the line which completes the polygon will represent the resultant of all the forces.

Polygonaceæ (po'li-go-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See POLYGON.] A nat. order of apetalous plants with trigonal fruit, and usually with stipules united into a tube or ocrea, through which the stem passes. The order consists chiefly of herbaceous plants, many of which are mere weeds, as for example our docks and wild polygonums. Some, however, are handsome flowers, as *Polygonum orientale* and *amplexicaule.* Others are valuable for cooking and for their tonic qualities, as rhubarb. Some are astringent, as *Coccoloba uvifera.*

Polygonal (po-lig'on-al), *a.* Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.—*Polygonal numbers*, in *arith.* the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression. When the common difference of the series is 1, the sums of the terms give the *triangular* numbers; when the common difference is 2, the sums give the *square* numbers; when it is 3, the sums give the *pentagonal* numbers, and so on. (See *Figurate numbers* under FIGURATE.) These numbers are called in general *polygonal* numbers, from possessing this property, that the same number of points may be arranged in the form of that polygonal figure to which it belongs. For example, the pentagonal numbers 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, &c., may be severally arranged in a pentagonal form.

Polygonometry (po'li-go-nom"et-ri), *n.* [*Polygon*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An extension of trigonometry, or the doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles.

Polygonous (po-lig'on-us), *a.* Polygonal.

Polygonum (po-lig'on-um), *n.* [Gr. *poly*, many, and *gony*, a knee, a knot, referring to the numerous joints of the stem.] A genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Polygonaceæ. They are found in the temperate regions of Europe, Africa, North America, and Asia. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby plants, with alternate stipulate or exstipulate leaves, and spikes of small pink flowers. Various species are found in Britain. *P. Bistorta* (great bistort or snake-weed) is a perennial plant growing in woods and meadows; its root was formerly used in medicine. *P. aviculare* is our common knotgrass. *P. Fagopyrum*, or buckwheat, is cultivated for the sake of its green fodder; the seeds also furnish a nutritious meal, which, in some parts of England, is made into thin cakes called crumpets. Several British species are known by the name of persicarias, but the garden persicaria is the *P. orientale.*

Polygony (po-lig'o-ni), *n.* A plant of the genus Polygonum; specifically, the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass.

Polygram (po'li-gram), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gramma*, a writing.] A figure consisting of many lines.

Polygraph (po'li-graf), *n.* [See POLYGRAPHY.] 1. An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition. 2. A collection of different works written either by one or by different authors.

Polygraphic, Polygraphical (po-li-graf'-ik, po-li-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.—2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing.

Polygraphy (po-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *graphē*, a writing, from *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

Polygrooved (po'li-grövd), *a.* Having many grooves.

> (The guns) are similar in construction, and will both be *polygrooved* in the rifling.
> *Times newspaper.*

Polygyn (po'li-jin), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant of the order Polygynia.

Polygynia (po-li-jin'i-a), *n. pl.* One of the orders in the fifth, sixth, twelfth, and thirteenth classes of the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which have flowers with many pistils, or in which the pistils or styles are more than twelve in number.

Polygynian, Polygynous (po-li-jin'i-an, po-lij'in-us), *a.* Having many styles; belonging to the order Polygynia.

Polygynic (po-li-jin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to polygyny; practising polygyny. *H. Spencer.*

Polygynist (po-lij'in-ist), *n.* One who practises polygyny.

> According to Dove, the Tasmanians were *polygynists*, and Lloyd says that polygyny was universal among them. *H. Spencer.*

Polygynœcial (po'li-ji-nē"shi-al), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gynē*, a female, and *oikos*, a house.] In *bot.* a term applied to multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

Polygyny (po-lij'i-ni), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gynē*, a female.] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

Polyhalite (po-li-hal'īt), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hals*, salt.] A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick red colour, being tinged with iron. It contains sulphate of lime, of mag-

nesia, of potash, and of soda. It is found at Ischel in Austria, and also at Salzburg.

Polyhedral (po-li-hē'dral), *a.* [See POLYHEDRON.] Having many sides, as a solid body. Sometimes written *Polyedral*, *Polyedrous*.

Polyhedrical (po-li-hed'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *Polyhedral*. [Rare.]

Polyhedron (po-li-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hedra*, a side.] 1. In *geom.* a body or solid bounded by many faces or planes. When all the faces are regular polygons similar and equal to each other the solid becomes a regular body. Only five regular solids can exist, namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. It is sometimes written *Polyedron*.—2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form, through each of which an object is seen; a polyscope.

Polyhedrous (po-li-hē'drus), *a.* Same as *Polyhedral*.

Polyhistor (po-li-his'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, much or many, and *histōr*, knowing, learned.] A person of great learning; one versed in various studies. 'An experienced *polyhistor* of infinite reading.' *De Quincey*.

Polyhymnia (po-li-him'ni-a), *n.* [L. *Polyhymnia*, Gr. *Polymnia*, from *polys*, many, and *hymnos*, a hymn.] Among the Greeks, the Muse of the sublime hymn, and, according to some of the poets, inventress of the lyre, and of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented as covered with a white mantle, in a meditative attitude, and without any attribute.

Polylogy † (po-lil'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *logos*, discourse.] A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity.

Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool. *Granger.*

Polyloquent † (po-lil'ō-kwent), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and L. *loquor*, to speak.] Talking much; talkative.

Polymath, Polymathist (po'li-math, po-lim'a-thist), *n.* A man of various learning. 'Those *polymathists* that stand poring all day in a corner upon a moth-eaten author.' *Howell*.

Polymathic (po-li-math'ik), *a.* Pertaining to polymathy. [Rare.]

Polymathy (po-lim'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mathēsis*, learning, *manthanō*, to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning or with various subjects. 'That high and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy*.' *Hartlib.* [Rare.]

Polymeric (po-li-me'rik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *meros*, a part.] In *chem.* pertaining to or characterized by polymerism; as, butyric acid ($C_4H_8O_2$) and aldehyde (C_2H_4O) are *polymeric*.

Polymeride (po-lim'ėr-īd), *n.* In *chem.* a compound that exhibits the properties of polymerism with reference to some other compound. See POLYMERISM.

Polymerism (po-lim'ėr-izm), *n.* In *chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions but with different molecular weights; thus, butyric acid ($C_4H_8O_2$) and aldehyde (C_2H_4O) have their elements in the same proportions, but for molecular weights (the atom of carbon being 12, of hydrogen 1, of oxygen 16) we get

Butyric acid—4 atoms	carbon		=48
8 ,,	hydrogen		= 8
2 ,,	oxygen		=32
			88
Aldehyde—2 atoms	carbon		=24
4 ,,	hydrogen		= 4
1 ,,	oxygen		=16
			44

See ISOMERISM, METAMERISM.

Polymerous (po-lim'ėr-us), *a.* [See POLYMERIC.] 1. Composed of many parts.—2. Pertaining to polymerism.

Polymignite (po-li-mig'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mignymi*, to mix.] A mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a metallic lustre. It is found at Fredriksvärn, Norway, and has received its name from the variety of its constituent parts, consisting of titanic acid, zirconia, lime, yttria, oxides of iron, cerium, and manganese, with traces of magnesia, potassa, and silica. It occurs in the form of trimetric crystals, sometimes an inch long, imbedded in felspar and zircon-syenite.

Polymnia (po-lim'ni-a). Same as *Polyhymnia*.

Polymnite (po'lim-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *polymnios*, full of moss, from *polys*, much, and *mnion*, moss.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.

Polymorphic (po-li-mor'fik), *a.* Same as *Polymorphous*.

Polymorphism (po-li-mor'fizm), *n.* The property of being polymorphous or capable of existing in different forms; specifically, in *crystal.* the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms; thus, carbon crystallizes in octahedral forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. When the crystal can assume two forms it is said to be *dimorphic*, or to present the phenomenon of *dimorphism;* when three it is said to be *trimorphic*.

Polymorphous (po-li-mor'fus), *a.* Having many forms; assuming many forms.

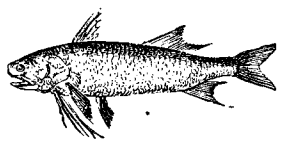
I find it difficult to form any judgment of any author so *polymorphous* as Herder. *De Quincey.*

Polymorphy (pol'i-mor-fi), *n.* Same as *Polymorphism*.

Poly-mountain. Same as *Poley-mountain*.

Polyneme (po'li-nēm), *n.* A fish belonging to the genus Polynemus.

Polynemus (po-li-nē'mus), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *nēma*, a thread.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, belonging and giving name to a small family (Polynemidæ), distinguished from the Percidæ, to which it formerly belonged, by having the ventral fins abdominal instead of thoracic. The species have an oblong form, a compressed head entirely covered with deciduous scales, a blunt, prominent nose, and filiform ap-



Polynemus quadrifilis (Four-rayed Polyneme).

pendages to the pectoral fins. In one species, known as the paradise-fish (*P. paradiseus*) or mango-fish, these appendages have some resemblance to the tail-feathers of a bird of paradise. Species of this genus are found on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, in the Eastern seas, and in the Bay of Bengal. One of the species, *P. sele*, found plentifully in the latter locality, yields a considerable quantity of isinglass, which is procured from the bladder.

Polynesian (po-li-nē'zhi-an), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *nēsos*, an island.] Pertaining to Polynesia, a region of many islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Polynesian (po-li-nē'zhi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polynomial (po-li-nō'mi-al), *n.* Same as *Multinomial*.

Polynomial (po-li-nō'mi-al), *a.* Containing many names or terms; multinomial.

Polyodonta (po'li-ō-don''ta), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A name applied by Lamarck and Blainville to the ark-shells, &c., of collectors, comprehending the genus Arca of Linnæus.

Polyommatous (po-li-om'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *omma*, *ommatos*, the eye.] Many-eyed.

Polyommatus (po-li-om'a-tus), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, so called from many of the species having numerous eye-like marks on the under side. There are many British species. From their colour being generally blue in the males these pretty little butterflies are commonly called *blues*.

Polyonomous † (po-li-on'o-mus), *a.* Same as *Polyonymous*.

The supreme God amongst the pagans was *polyonomous*. *Cudworth.*

Polyonomy (po-li-on'o-mi), *n.* Same as *Polyonymy*.

Polyonymous (po-li-on'i-mus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *onoma*, a name.] Having many names or titles; many-titled.

Polyonymy (po-li-on'i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *polyōnymia*—*polys*, many, and *onoma*, a name.] Variety or multiplicity of names for the same object. *Brande & Cox.*

Polyoptrum, Polyoptron (po-li-op'trum, po-li-op'tron), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and root *opt*, to see.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished. It consists of a lens, one side of which is plane, but in the other are ground several spherical concavities, each of which becomes a plano-concave lens, through which an object appears diminished.

Polyorama (po'li-o-rä''ma), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *orama*, a view.] 1. A view of many objects.—2. An optical apparatus presenting many views. See PANORAMA.

Polyp, Polype (po'lip), *n.* [L. *polypus*, from Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot.] The name given to the members of a class of animals in the Radiata of Cuvier, associated together in virtue of the common character of a conical or cylindrical body, at one end of which is the mouth, surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, while the other extremity either serves as a sucker to attach the animal to some object, or, being prolonged like a thread down a hollow sheath, connects it with its fellow polyps of the same polypidom, which thus become a compound animal, the whole of whose parts are animated by a common principle of life and growth. As science progressed, however, it was discovered that under this common name were combined animals of various degrees of organization, three classes at least of which have been well ascertained and classified. The Polypi, therefore, had to be given up as a distinct class, and the members, with the exception of the Polyzoa, which were referred to the Mollusca, now form the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, which comprises two classes, Hydrozoa and Actinozoa. (See CŒLENTERATA, HYDROZOA, HYDRA, ACTINOZOA.) The term polyp, however, is still indiscriminately applied to any of the Cœlenterata, but more especially to the hydra or the sea-anemone. The name of zoophytes is also sometimes loosely applied to them.

Polyparous (po-lip'a-rus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and L. *pario*, to produce.] Producing many; bringing forth a great number.

Polypary (po'li-pa-ri), *n.* The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope with which many of the Hydrozoa are furnished. The term is also not uncommonly applied to the very similar structures produced by the seamats and their allies (*Polyzoa*). The polypary-producing animals are propagated by budding, and live together in groups or colonies so associated that each group forms a compound animal, whose united coverings form a *compound polypary* (polypidom), which is their common home, and is at the same time the central stem or stock sustaining the whole. Each individual polyp thus lives in its own proper cavity in the common polypary, from which it protrudes its body, and into which it retracts it at pleasure. *Polyzoary* is used by those who desire to keep *polypary* for the Actinozoa.

Polypean (po-li-pē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp or a polypus.

Polypetalæ (po-li-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* In *bot.* a term applied to plants with distinct petals, in contradistinction to *Gamopetalæ*, which have the petals united into a single corolla. Called also *Dialypetalæ*.

Polypetalous (po-li-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having many petals; as, a *polypetalous* corolla.

Polyphagia (po-li-fā'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, much, many, and *phagō*, to eat.] 1. In *med.* excessive desire of eating; voracity.—2. The faculty of subsisting on many kinds of food. *Dunglison.*

Polyphagous (po-lif'a-gus), *a.* [See above.] Eating or subsisting on many things or kinds of food.

Some larvæ (of insects) are *polyphagous*, or feed upon a variety of plants. *Kirby & Spence.*

Polyphant † (po'li-fant), *n.* A musical stringed instrument of the violin kind, used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Polypharmacy (po-li-fär'ma-si), *n.* 1. The prescribing of too many medicines.—2. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

Polyphonic (po-li-fon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *polyphōnos*—*polys*, many, and *phōnē*, sound.] 1. Having or consisting of many voices or sounds.

The barking crow possesses the most remarkable *polyphonic* powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark. *Sat. Rev.*

2. In *music*, consisting of several tone series,

or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal; as, a fugue is a *polyphonic* composition.

Polyphonism (po-lif'on-izm), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phōnē*, sound.] 1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.—2. In *music*, composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as contradistinguished from a homophonic composition, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

Polyphonist (po-lif'on-ist), *n.* 1. One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.—2. A master of the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

Polyphonous (po-lif'on-us), *a.* Same as *Polyphonic*.

Polyphony (po-lif'o-ni), *n.* Same as *Polyphonism*.

Polyphore (po'li-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phoreō*, to carry.] In *bot.* a fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries.

Polyphyletic (po'li-fi-let''ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phylē*, a clan, a tribe, a family.] Of or pertaining to many tribes or families; specifically, in *biol.* applied to the hypothesis that all organisms have not their descent from one primordial cell, but from many independent sources of origin; polygenetic.

Polyphyllous (po-lif'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* many-leafed; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

Polypi (po'li-pī), *n. pl.* See POLYP and POLYPUS.

Polypide (po'li-pīd), *n.* In *zool.* the separate zooid of a polyzoon.

Polypidom (po-lip'i-dom), *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, and *domus*, a house.] The stem or permanent fabric of a colony of zoophytes, around and in which are the cells constituting the abodes of the polyps which fabricate it; the dermal system of a colony of a hydrozoon or polyzoon. In the lime-producing genera the polypidom is coral.

Polypier (po-li'pi-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *polype*, a polyp.] The name given to the habitations of polyps, or to the common part of those compound animals called polyps; a polypidom or compound polypary. The name is given also to a single polipary or polyp cell.

Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polypi which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies, and thus these form aggregated *polypiers*, the volume of which may become very considerable, although each of its constituent parts has dimensions which are very small.
Milne Edwards.

Polypifera, Polypiphera (po-li-pif'ér-a), *n.* [L. *polypus*, and *fero*, to bear.] A class of Cuvier's Radiata, consisting of soft aquatic animals of a plant-like form. Called also *Polypi*. See POLYP.

Polypiferous (po-li-pif'ér-us), *a.* Pertaining or belong to the Polypifera; producing polyps.

Polypiparous (po-li-pip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing polyps.

Polypite (po'li-pīt), *n.* 1. The fundamental element in the structure of a hydrozoon. It is a single zooid, consisting essentially of a sac having at one end an ingestive or oral opening, which leads into a digestive cavity. The wall of the sac is composed of two cellular membranes, the outer of which is termed the *ectoderm* and the inner the *endoderm*. Between these two layers a third layer—the *mesoderm*—may be developed. Called also *Hydranth*.—2. A fossil polyp.

Polyplectron, Polyplectrum (po-li-plek'tron, po-li-plek'trum), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plēktron*, an instrument used for striking the strings of a lyre.] An obsolete musical instrument played upon in the manner of a pianoforte.

Polypode (po'li-pōd), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] 1. An animal having many feet; the milliped or wood-louse. 2. In *bot.* a member of the family Polypodiaceæ; a polypody. See POLYPODIUM.

Polypodiaceæ (po-li-pō'di-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See POLYPODIUM.] A nat. order of ferns, which may be taken as the type of the whole. They constitute the highest order of acrogenous or cryptogamic vegetation, and are regarded as approaching more nearly to cycadaceous gymnosperms than to any other part of the vegetable kingdom. They are usually herbaceous plants with a permanent stem, which either remains buried or rooted beneath the soil, or creeps over the stems of trees, or forms a scarcely movable point of growth, round which new leaves are annually produced in a circle, or it rises into the air in the form of a simple stem, bearing a tuft of leaves at its apex (as *Cyathea arborea*), and sometimes attaining the height of 40 feet, as in the tree-ferns. The chief distinguishing feature consists in the presence of an elastic jointed ring nearly surrounding the spore-cases.

Polypodiaceous (po-li-pō'di-ā''shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Polypodiaceæ.

Polypodium (po-li-pō'di-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *polys*, many, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot, from its numerous root-like feet.] A genus of cryptogamic plants or ferns, belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceæ. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frond or leaf. There are numerous species, of which four are enumerated by British botanists.

Polypody (po-lip'o-di), *n.* A fern of the genus Polypodium or nat. order Polypodiaceæ.

Polypogon (po-li-pō'gon), *n.* [From Gr. *polys*, many, and *pōgōn*, a beard.] A handsome genus of grasses with densely contracted usually hairy panicles, extending from Western France to Central Asia. There are two British species, known by the name of beard-grass.

Polypoid (po'li-poid), *a.* [*Polyp*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a polyp.

These remarkable structures (the filiform capsules) . . . are found to exist very extensively throughout the entire group of *polypoid* organisms.
Rymer Jones.

Polyporite (po-lip'ō-rīt), *n.* In *geol.* a fungus-like organism resembling *Polyporus versicolor*.

Polyporous (po-li-pō'rus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a passage, an interstice, a pore.] Having many pores.

Polyporus (po-lip'or-us), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore; the under surface being full of pores.] A genus of parasitical fungi. The *P. destructor* is one of the pests of wooden constructions, producing what is sometimes termed *dry-rot*, although the true dry-rot is a different plant (*Merulius lacrymans*). *P. igniarius* is known by the name of amadou, touch-wood, or spunk; *P. fomentarius*, by the name of amadou or German tinder; *P. officinalis* is the larch-agaric, formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

Polypous (po'li-pus), *a.* [From *polypus*.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus. '*Polypous* concretions.' *Arbuthnot.*

Polypragmatic, Polypragmatical (po'li-prag-mat''ik, po'li-prag-mat''ik-al), *a.* Overbusy; forward; officious. '*Polypragmatical* inquisitors.' *Heywood.* [Rare.]

Polypragmaty (po-li-prag'ma-ti), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many or much, and *pragmateia*, business, from *pragma*, thing done, from *prassō*, to do.] The state of being over-engaged in business or affairs. [Rare.]

Polyprismatic (po'li-priz-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *prismatic*.] In *mineral.* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Polyp-stock (po'lip-stok), *n.* Same as *Polypary*.

Polypteridæ (po-lip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *pteron*, a feather, a fin, and *eidos*, likeness.] The fin-fishes, a family of fishes constituting the living representatives of numerous fossil species of voracious ganoid fishes occurring in the Palæozoic strata, such as Megalichthys, Holoptychius, &c. Their most singular characteristic is the structure of the dorsal fin, which, instead of being continuous, is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines distributed along the back, each bordered behind by a small soft fin. There is but one genus (Polypterus), consisting of two known species, one inhabiting the Nile and the other the Senegal.

Polypterus (po-lip'tér-us), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *pteron*, a fin.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished by a continued series of small dorsal fins running along the whole length of the back. One species inhabits the Nile, and is called by the Egyptians *bichir*. See POLYPTERIDÆ.

Polyptoton (po-lip-tō'ton), *n.* [Gr. *polyptōtos*, *polyptōton*, having or being in many cases—*polys*, many, and *ptōsis*, a case.] In *rhet.* a form of speech in which a word is repeated in different cases, numbers, genders, and the like. The following line is an example:—

My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell.
Tennyson.

Polyptychodon (po-lip-tik'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *ptychē*, a fold, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A cretaceous genus of enaliosaurs or sea-lizards, so called from the many ridged or folded character of the enamel of their teeth, which were the parts first discovered. Portions of the cranium, ribs, vertebræ, &c., have since been found, all proving the existence of a huge carnivorous saurian having affinities to the plesiosauroid type. *Page.*

Polypus (po'li-pus), *n.* pl. **Polypi** (po'li-pī). 1. Same as *Polyp*.—2. In *pathol.* any kind of pedunculated tumour attached to a surface, to which it is supposed to adhere like a many-footed animal. Polypi have usually their seat in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus.

Polyrhizous (po-li-rī'zus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

Polyschematist (po-li-skēm'a-tist), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *schēma*, form, manner.] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions.

Polyscope (po'li-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *skopeō*, to view.] In *optics*, a lens plane on one side and convex on the other, but of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces or *facettes*, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

Polysepalous (po-li-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *sepal*.] In *bot.* a term applied to a calyx which has its sepals separate from each other.

Polyspast (po'li-spast), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, from Gr. *polys*, many, and *spaō*, to draw.] 1. A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights: a term used by old writers on mechanics.—2. An apparatus of the same character used formerly in surgery to reduce dislocations.

Polysperm (po'li-spérm), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *sperma*, seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn.*

Polyspermal, Polyspermous (po-li-spér'mal, po-li-spér'mus), *a.* Containing many seeds; as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry.

Polysporous (po-li-spōr'us), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *sporos*, a spore.] In *bot.* having many spores.

Polystome (po'li-stōm), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In *zool.* having many mouths: applied to certain animals among the Protozoa.

Polystyle (po'li-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* an edifice in which there are many columns; a court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture.

Polysyllabic (po'li-sil-lab''ik), *a.* Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

Polysyllabical (po'li-sil-lab''ik-al). Same as *Polysyllabic*.

Polysyllabicism, Polysyllabism (po'li-si-lab''i-sizm, po-li-sil'a-bizm), *n.* The state or quality of being polysyllabic, or of having many syllables.

Polysyllable (po'li-sil-la-bl), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of four or more syllables, words of from one to three being called monosyllables, dissyllables, and trisyllables.

Polysyndeton (po-li-sin'de-ton), *n.* [Gr. *polysyndeton*—*polys*, many, and *syndetos*, connecting, from *syndeō*, to connect—*syn*, together, and *deō*, to bind.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated, as in the sentence, 'We have ships and men and money and stores.'

Polysynthesis (po-li-sin'the-sis), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*.] Polysynthetic character or structure; polysyntheticism.

Polysynthetic, Polysynthetical (po'li-sin-thet''ik, po'li-sin-thet''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*, a putting together. See SYNTHESIS.] In *philol.* forming a complex whole compounded of several words or sentence elements aggregated together in a peculiar union; as, a *polysynthetic* word; characterized by such compounds; as, a *polysynthetic* language. The term was first applied by Du Ponceau to the class of languages spoken by the Indian tribes of America.

Polysyntheticism (po'li-sin-thet''i-sizm), *n.* Same as *Polysynthesis*.

Polytechnic, Polytechnical (po-li-tek'nik, po-li-tek'ni-kal), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *technē*, art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts; specifically, denoting an educational institution (such as the famous polytechnic school of Paris) in which instruction is given in many arts, more particularly with reference to their practical application.

Polytechnic (po-li-tek'nik), *n.* A name sometimes given to an exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts and manufactures. *The Polytechnic* was a famous establishment of somewhat similar kind in London.

Polytechnics (po-li-tek'niks), *n.* The science of the mechanical arts, aided or unaided by machinery.

Polythalamacea (po'li-thal-a-mā''shē-a), *n. pl.* [See POLYTHALAMOUS.] An order of cephalopods, including those which inhabit many-chambered cells. It embraces the families Nautilidæ, Ammonitidæ, Spirulidæ, and Belemnitidæ.

Polythalamia (po'li-tha-lā''mi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] An order of compound Protozoa occupying compound chambered cells of microscopic size. In some instances each cell of the common shell presents only one external opening, but more commonly it is punctured with numerous minute pores or foramina, through which the animal can protrude filaments. Their remains constitute the bulk of the chalk and tertiary limestone.

Polythalamous (po-li-thal'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers; as, the *polythalamous* shells of the Foraminifera; multilocular; camerated.

Polytheism (po'li-thē-izm), *n.* [Fr. *polythéisme*—Gr. *polys*, many, and *theos*, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

> The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Polytheist (po'li-thē-ist), *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

> The emperor indeed himself, though a *polytheist*, was very little of an idolater. *Sharpe.*

Polytheistic, Polytheistical (po'li-thē-ist''ik, po'li-thē-ist''ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polytheism; as, *polytheistic* belief or worship.

> In all *polytheistic* religions among savages, as well as in the early ages of heathen antiquity, it is the irregular events of nature only that are ascribed to the agency and power of the gods. *Adam Smith.*

2. Holding a plurality of gods; as, a *polytheistic* writer.

Polytheistically (po'li-thē-ist''ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a polytheist or of polytheism.

Polytheize (po'li-thē-īz), *v.i.* To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate the doctrine of polytheism; to believe in a plurality of gods. *Milman.*

Polytomous (po-lit'o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *bot.* a term applied to leaves subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets.

Polytypage (po'li-tīp-āj), *n.* A peculiar mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal, from which impressions may be taken as from types. See POLYTYPE.

Polytype (po'li-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *typos*, type.] A cast or facsimile of an engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytypage. By pressing a wood-cut into semi-fluid metal an intaglio matrix is produced; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

Polytype (po'li-tip), *a.* Pertaining to polytypage; produced by polytypage.

Polytype (po'li-tīp), *v.t.* To produce by polytypage; as, to *polytype* an engraving.

Polyzoa (po-li-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals forming the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea-mosses' and 'sea-mats.' They are invariably compound, forming associated growths or colonies produced by gemmation from a single primordial individual, and inhabit a polyzoarium, corresponding to the polypidom of the composite hydroids. The typical polypide of a polyzoon differs from the polypite of the Hydrozoa in having a distinct alimentary canal suspended freely in a body cavity, and in having the reproductive organs contained within the body. The body is inclosed in a double-walled sac, the outer layer (ectocyst) of which is chitinous or calcareous, and the inner (endocyst) a delicate membranous layer. All the Polyzoa are hermaphrodite. Besides true sexual reproduction, and besides the power of producing colonies by continuous budding, fresh individuals are in many cases produced by a process of discontinuous gemmation. The Polyzoa are chiefly marine, encrusting stones, old shells, and sea-weeds; but some are fresh-water. Called also *Bryozoa*.

Polyzoan (po-li-zō'an), *a.* A member of the Polyzoa; a polyzoon.

Polyzoarium, Polyzoary (po'li-zō-ā''ri-um, po-li-zō'a-ri), *n.* [See POLYZOA.] In *zool.* the dermal system of the colony of a polyzoon; a polypidom. See POLYPIDOM.

Polyzoary (po-li-zō'a-ri), *n.* Same as *Polyzoarium*.

Polyzonal (po-li-zōn'al), *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *zōnē*, a zone or belt.] *Lit.* composed of many zones or belts; a term applied by Sir D. Brewster to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings. Lenses of a large size are constructed on this principle for lighthouses, as they can be obtained freer from defects and have but slight spherical aberration.

Polyzoon (po-li-zō'on), *n.* A mollusc of the class Polyzoa.

Pomace (pom'ās), *n.* [From Latin *pomum*, an apple, Fr. *pomme*.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.

Pomaceæ, Pomeæ (pō-mā'shē-ē, po-mē'ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple.] That division of the nat. order Rosaceæ to which the apple, pear, quince, and medlar belong. It differs from Rosaceæ proper in having an inferior ovary.

Pomaceous (pō-mā'shus), *a.* 1. Consisting of apples. '*Pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets.' *Philips.*—2. Like pomace.

Pomade (pō-mād'), *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, from L. *pomum*, an apple. Originally the ointment was prepared from apples.] Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair; pomatum.

Pomander (pō'man-dėr), *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle.

> I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fasting. *Shak.*

> Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and steeped seven days in change of motherless rose-water; then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporate them together and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as my lady's dog. *Lingua, old play* (1607).

Pomard (po-mär'), *n.* A fine wine made from grapes grown near *Pomard*, a village of France in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple. See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair; pomade. It is also used in medicine as an external application.

Pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *v.t.* and *i.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

Pome (pōm), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple.] 1. In *bot.* a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a ball of precious metal filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the winter months, to prevent accidents with the elements from the hands of the priest becoming numb with cold.

Pome† (pōm), *v.i.* [Fr. *pommer*, to form a head, from *pomme*, an apple.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing.

Pomecitron (pōm'sit-ron), *n.* [*Pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple. 'Apricots, limons, *pomecitrons*, and such like.' *B. Jonson.*

Pomegranate (pom'gran-āt), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained, having many grains or seeds. See GRAIN and GARNET.] 1. The fruit of a tree, *Punica granatum*. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. The pulp is of a reddish colour and a pleasant sub-acid taste, and the rind highly astringent. The dried flowers, which are also astringent, were formerly used in medicine under the name of balaustine flowers.—2. The tree that produces pomegranates.—3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

Pomegranate-tree (pom'gran-āt-trē), *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates; the *Punica granatum*. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with numerous slender branches, some of which are armed with sharp thorns. It is supposed to be a native of Persia, whence it has been conveyed on the one side to Southern Europe, and on the other to the tropical parts of Asia, and eventually to the New World. The bark has been used in dyeing, and it is this which gives the colour to yellow morocco leather. See PUNICA.

Pomel,† *n.* A pommel; a knob; the top of the head. *Chaucer.*

Pomelee,† *a.* [Fr. *pommelé*, from *pomme*, L. *pomum*, an apple.] Marked with round spots like apples; dappled. *Chaucer.*

Pomelo (pom'e-lō), *n.* [East Indian.] A variety of the shaddock cultivated in the West Indies, and called also *grape-fruit*.

Pomeroy, Pomeroyal (pom'roi, pom'roi-al), *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, an apple, and *roi*, king, *royal*, royal.] Royal apple; a sort of apple.

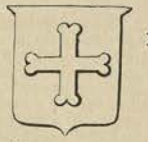
Pome-water (pom'wą-tėr), *n.* A sort of sweet, juicy apple. 'Ripe as a *pome-water*.' *Shak.* Spelled also *Pom-water*.

Pomey (pom'i), *n.* [Fr. *pommé*, grown round like an apple.] In *her.* the figure of an apple or a roundel, always of a green colour.

Pomfret (pom'fret), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the genus Stromateus, having the same compressed form as the dory, but the muzzle blunt and not retractile. The species are found in the Mediterranean, the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Pomiferous (pō-mif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.] Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c., in distinction from the bacciferous or berry-bearing plants. '*Pomiferous* herbs.' *Ray.*

Pommage (pom'āj), *n.* The substance of apples ground before or after the cider is expressed; pomace.



Cross pommee.

Pommee, Pommettee (pom'mē, pom'met-tē), *pp.* [Fr. *pommée*, from L. *pomum*, an apple.] In *her.* said of a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons or knobs like those of a pilgrim's staff.

Pommel (pum'mel), *n.* [O.Fr. *pommel*, Mod. Fr. *pommeau*, like It. *pomo della spada*, the pommel of a sword, from L. *pomum*, an apple or a similar fruit.] A knob or ball or anything of similar shape; especially, (*a*) the knob on the hilt of a sword; (*b*) the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; (*c*) the round knob on the frame of a chair; (*d*) the ball-shaped ornament used as a finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c. 2 Chr. iv. 12.

Pommel (pum'mel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pommelled*; ppr. *pommelling*. [From the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise. Spelled also *Pummel*.

Pommelion (pom-mēl'yon), *n.* [From *pommel*.] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon.

Pommelled (pum'meld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Beaten; bruised.—2. In *her.* having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

Pomological (pō-mo-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pomology.

Pomologist (pō-mol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit-trees.

Pomology (pō-mol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge that deals with fruits, or that branch of gardening which embraces the cultivation of fruit-trees or fruit-bearing shrubs, &c. *Henslow.*

Pomona (pō-mō'na), *n.* 1. The Roman goddess who presided over fruit-trees.—2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, 26th October, 1857.

Pomotis (pō-mō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *pōma*, a lid or cover, and *ous, ōtos*, an ear.] A genus of fishes belonging to the perch family (Percidæ), characterized by the body being compressed and oval, and by a membranous prolongation at the angle of the operculum. They inhabit the rivers, &c., of America, where they are called *Pond-perch.*

Pomp (pomp), *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, from Gr. *pompē*, a solemn procession, from *pempō*, to send.] 1. A procession distinguished by splendour or magnificence; a pageant; a piece of pageantry. 'All the *pomps* of a Roman triumph.' *Addison.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part.
Dryden.

2. Magnificence; parade; splendour. 'The majestic *pomp* or the tender music of its language.' *Dr. Caird.*

Vain *pomp* and glory of this world, I hate ye. *Shak.*

SYN. Display, parade, pageant, pageantry, splendour, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride.

Pomp† (pomp), *v.i.* To manifest pomp; to make a pompous display. *B. Jonson.*

Pompatic,† *a.* [L.L. *pompaticus, pompatus.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. '*Pompatic*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words.' *Barrow.*

Pompelmoose, Pompelmous (pom'pel-mōs, pom'pel-mus), *n.* [Probably of Eastern origin.] An East Indian fruit closely akin to the shaddock (the fruit of *Citrus decumana*), of which perhaps it is only a variety. In taste it resembles the best oranges. It is now imported into Britain. It is often preserved with wine, and its rind is candied. Called also *Pompelo, Pompoleon.*

Pompelo (pom'pe-lō), *n.* Same as *Pompelmoose.*

Pompet† (pom'pet), *n.* [O.Fr. *pompette.*] In *printing*, the ball formerly used to ink the types.

Pompholyx (pom'fo-liks), *n.* [Gr. *pomphol-yx*, a bubble, slag, or scoriæ, from *pomphos*, a tumour, a bubble, a pustule.] 1. The white oxide which sublimes during the combustion of zinc: formerly called flowers of zinc. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles.—2. In *med.* a vesicular eruption upon the skin. See PEMPHIGUS.

Pompillion† (pum-pil'yon), *n.* A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. *Cotgrave.*

Pompion (pum'pi-on), *n.* [O.Fr. *pompon*, from L. *pepo, peponis*, Gr. *pepōn*, a pumpkin.] A pumpkin.

Pompiret (pom'pīr), *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *pyrus*, a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

Pompoleon (pom-pō'lē-on), *n.* Same as *Pompelmoose.*

Pom-pom (pom-pom), *n.* A machine-gun firing comparatively heavy projectiles, say 1½ lbs.

Pompon (poṅ-poṅ), *n.* [Fr.] An ornament, as a feather, artificial flower, &c., for a bonnet or hat; specifically, *milit.* the ball-tuft of coloured wool worn by infantry in front of the shako instead of a feather.

Pomposity (pom-pos'i-ti), *n.* [It. *pomposità.*] Pompousness; ostentation; boasting.

Pomposo (pom-pō'sō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, in a grand and dignified style.

Pompous (pom'pus), *a.* [Fr. *pompeux.* See POMP.] 1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession; a *pompous* triumph. '*Pompous* buildings.' *Pope.*—2. Showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; pretentious; ostentatious; as, he is very *pompous* in his manners. 'The *pompous* vanity of the old school-mistress.' *Thackeray.*

In Coleridge's letters you will find a good deal of amusement to see genuine talent struggling against a *pompous* display of it. *Lamb.*

SYN. Showy, splendid, magnificent, superb, august, grand, stately, dignified, magisterial, lofty, ostentatious, boastful.

Pompously (pom'pus-li), *adv.* In a pompous manner; with great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*

Pompousness (pom'pus-nes), *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendour; great display of show; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*

Pomum (pō'mum), *n.* [L.] An apple.—*Pomum Adami*, in *anat.* Adam's apple. See under ADAM.

Pom-water (pom'wạ-tėr), *n.* Same as *Pome-water.*

Poncho (pon'chō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A sort of cloak or loose garment worn by the South American Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through, so that it hangs down before and behind, leaving the arms free.—2. A trade name for camlet or strong worsted.

Pond (pond), *n.* [Old or provincial forms are *pon, poun*, and the word is a slightly different form of *pen* and *pound*, an inclosure, from A. Sax. *pund*, an inclosure, whence *pyndan*, to shut in; comp. *pen* in sense of a dam for water, and Sc. *dam*, which is used for the body of water kept in by a dam.] A collection or body of still water of less extent than a lake. Ponds may be artificial or natural; in the former case they are hollowed in the soil, or a natural depression is dammed up for the retention of water. Their principal objects when so made are to store up water for driving mill-wheels; to serve as breeding places for fish; to be used as places where swimming may be safely learned or practised, and for skating purposes, &c.; or merely for ornament.

Pond (pond), *v.t.* To make into a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

Pond† (pond), *v.t.* To ponder.

Pleaseth you, *pond* your suppliant's plaint.
Spenser.

Ponder (pon'dėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *ponderer*, from L. *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, weight.] 1.† To weigh. '*Pondered* in an egal balance.' *Hall.*—2. To weigh carefully in the mind; to consider carefully; to think about; to reflect upon.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. Lu. ii. 19.

3. To examine carefully.

Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established. Prov. iv. 26.

Ponder (pon'dėr), *v.i.* To think; to muse; to deliberate: with *on* or *over*; as, to *ponder over* what we have heard. 'To *ponder on* things.' *Shak.*

Ponderability (pon'dėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being ponderable; that property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight.

Ponderable (pon'dėr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis.* See PONDER.] Capable of being weighed; having sensible weight.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ponderableness (pon'dėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being ponderable; ponderability.

Ponderal (pon'dėr-al), *a.* [From *pondus*, weight.] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral*; as, a *ponderal* drachma. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

Ponderance (pon'dėr-ans), *n.* [L. *ponderans, ponderantis*, ppr. of *pondero*, to weigh.] Weight; gravity. [Rare.]

Ponderate (pon'dėr-āt), *v.t.* To ponder; to weigh; to consider. *Wright.*

Ponderation (pon-dėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ponderatio.* See PONDER.] The act of weighing.

While we perspire we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

Ponderer (pon'dėr-ėr), *n.* One that ponders; one that weighs in his mind. 'The *ponderer* and shaper of his discourses.' *Whitlock.*

Ponderingly (pon'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a pondering manner; with consideration or deliberation. *Hammond.*

Ponderosity (pon-dėr-os'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness.

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity*. *Ray.*

2. Heavy matter. 'The *ponderosities* of archæology.' *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Ponderous (pon'dėr-us), *a.* [L. *ponderosus.* See PONDER.] 1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load. 'The sepulchre . . . hath oped his *ponderous* and marble jaws.' *Shak.*

The evil they are contending with is too *ponderous* to be moved by the shoulders that are set to it.
Is. Taylor.

2. Important; momentous. 'Your more *ponderous* and settled project.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Pressed with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below.
Dryden.

—*Ponderous spar*, heavy-spar, or barytes.

Ponderously (pon'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

Ponderousness (pon'dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ponderous; ponderosity. 'The *ponderousness* of a mill-stone.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Pond-lily (pond'lil-i), *n.* The water-lily.

Pond-perch (pond'pėrch), *n.* A fish of the genus Pomotis (which see).

Pond-weed (pond'wēd), *n.* The common name of various British species of plants of the genus Potamogeton and nat. order Naiadaceæ. The species abound in the rivers, lakes, and ditches of Britain and continental Europe. The horned pond-weed is of the genus Zannichellia, the *Z. palustris.* See POTAMOGETON, ZANNICHELLIA.

Pone (pōn), *n.* [North Amer. Indian word.] Bread made of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk. *Bartlett.* [United States.] Written also *Paune.*

Pone (pō'nē), *n.* [L.] In *law*, (*a*) a writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas. (*b*) A writ whereby the sheriff was commanded to take security of a man for his appearance at a day assigned.

Ponent (pō'nent), *a.* [It. *ponente*, the west; L. *ponens, ponentis*, from *pono*, to set; comp. *levant.*] 1. Western. 'The levant and the *ponent* winds, Eurus and Zephyr.' *Milton.* [Rare.]—2. Applied to the twelfth of Prof. H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America. It corresponds to our upper and true old red sandstone.

Pongee (pon'jē), *n.* [Of Chinese origin.] An unbleached Chinese silk fabric.

Ponghee (pon'gē), *n.* A Burman priest of the higher order.

Pongo (pong'gō), *n.* A name given to the *Simia* or *Pithecus Wormbii*, which inhabits Borneo, and which resembles the orang-outang in its general form and erect position, but has the cheek-pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied to the gorilla and other large apes.

Poniard (pon'yärd), *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, L. *pugnus*, the fist.] A small dagger; a pointed weapon for stabbing.

Those bloody brothers, Hastings and the rest,
Sheath'd their sharp *poniards* in his manly breast.
Drayton.

Poniard (pon'yärd), *v.t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

Ponibility† (pō-ni-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *pono*, to place.] The capability of being placed. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Pons (ponz), *n.* [L.] A bridge. In *anat.* a medium of communication between two parts; as, the *pons Varolii*, the commissure of the cerebellum, which associates the two lateral lobes in their common function.—*Pons asinorum*, the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, so named from its figure somewhat resembling a bridge, and from the difficulty many experience in getting over it; the asses' bridge.

Pontac (pon'tak), *n.* [From *Pontac*, in the Basses-Pyrénées, where it is made.] A species of claret wine.

Pontage (pon'tāj), *n.* [L.L. *pontagium*, from L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge.] A toll or tax for the maintenance or repair of bridges.

Pontederaceæ (pon'ted-ėr-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Named in honour of Julius *Pontedera*, professor of botany at Padua.] A nat. order of monocotyledons, natives of America, the East Indies, and Africa. They are aquatic or marsh plants, and are unimportant in regard to properties.

Pontederia (pon-te-der'i-a), *n.* The typical genus of Pontederaceæ. *P. cordata* (the pickerel-weed) is a common North American aquatic.

Pontee (pon-tē'), *n.* [O.Fr. *pointille*, a prick, something pointed.] In *glass-making*, an

iron instrument with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass-pot, and with which the glass is supported while working. Written also *Pontil*, *Puntel*, and *Punty*.

Pontia (pon'shi-a), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, of which the common white or cabbage butterfly (*P. brassica*) is a well-known species.

Pontic (pon'tik), *a.* [L. *Pontus*, the Euxine Sea, Gr. *Pontos*.] Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

> Like to the *Pontic* Sea,
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels retiring ebb. *Shak.*

Pontifex (pon'ti-feks), *n.* pl. **Pontifices** (pon-tif'i-sēz). [L.] The name by which the Romans designated the most illustrious members of their great colleges of priests. The chief of these was termed *Pontifex Maximus*.

Pontiff (pon'tif), *n.* [L. *pontifex*, *pontificis*, a high-priest, apparently from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make, the origin of the name being explained from the fact that the Roman pontifices had charge of the Sublician Bridge, which was sacred.] A high-priest; as, (*a*) a Roman pontifex; (*b*) the high-priest of the Jews; (*c*) the pope. [The last is the most common meaning.]

Pontific (pon-tif'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to pontiffs or priests. 'The *pontific* college with their augurs and flamens.' *Milton.*—2. Relating to a pope; popish. '*Pontific* fury.' *Shenstone.*

Pontifical (pon-tif'ik-al), *a.* [L. *pontificalis*. See PONTIFF.] 1. Belonging to a high-priest.

> Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
> My presence like a robe *pontifical*,
> Ne'er seen, but wondered at. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the pope; popish. *Raleigh; Milmun.*—3. Bridge-building. [This meaning is probably to be found nowhere but in this passage, and does not properly belong to the word.]

> Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
> *Pontifical*, a ridge of pendent rock,
> Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton.*

Pontifical (pon-tif'ik-al), *n.* 1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. 2. *pl.* The dress and ornaments of a pope, priest, or bishop.

Pontificality† (pon-tif'i-kal''i-ti), *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. *Usher.*

Pontifically (pon-tif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

Pontificate (pon-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus*.] 1. The state or dignity of a high-priest.—2. The office or dignity of the pope.

> He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison.*

3. The reign of a pope.

> Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*. *Addison.*

Pontificate (pon-tif'i-kāt), *v.i.* To exercise solemn priestly functions with full ceremonial: said of the higher Roman Catholic dignitaries; as, to *pontificate* at high mass. *Stormonth.*

Pontifice (pon'ti-fīs), *n.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make. See PONTIFICAL, 3.] Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [Rare.]

> At the brink of chaos, near the foot
> Of this new, wondrous *pontifice*. *Milton.*

Pontifician,† **Pontificial**† (pon-ti-fi'shan, pon-ti-fi'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a pontiff or pope; pontifical. *Burton; Bp. Hall.*

Pontificianism† (pon-ti-fi'shan-izm), *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a papist. *Bp. Hall.*

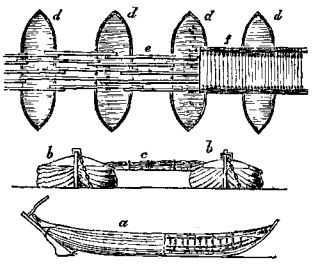
Pontil (pon'til), *n.* See PONTEE.

Pontlevis (pont-le'vis), *n.* [Fr. *pontlevis*, a drawbridge, also the rearing of a horse; from L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *levo*, to raise.] 1. A drawbridge. *Browning.* [Rare.]—2. In the *manege*, the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind-legs so as to be in danger of tumbling over.

Ponton (pon-tōn'), *n.* Same as *Pontoon*.

Pontonier, Pontonnier (pon-ton-ēr'), *n.* [Fr.] A soldier having the charge of pontoons; one who constructs pontoon-bridges.

Pontoon (pon-tōn'), *n.* [Fr. *ponton*, from L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] 1. In *milit. engin.* a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating body used in the construction of a temporary bridge over a river. One form of pontoon, used in the British service, is a hollow tin-plate cylinder, with hemispherical ends, and divided by several longitudinal and transverse partitions to act as braces and to prevent sinking if pierced by a shot or by accident. Another is in the form of a decked canoe, and consists of a timber frame covered



Pontoon.

a, Pontoon, external and internal structure. *b b*, End of same, supporting the roadway, *c*.—Plan of bridge. *d d*, Pontoons. *e*, Rafters for supporting the roadway. *f*, Roadway complete.

with sheet copper. It is formed in two distinct parts, which are locked together for use and dislocated for transportation, and is also divided into air-tight chambers.—2. *Naut.* a lighter, a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery: used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean.—3. In *hydraulic engin.* (*a*) a water-tight structure or frame placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. (*b*) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water and raised by pumping it out: used to close a sluice-way or entrance to a dock. Spelled also *Ponton*.

Pontoon-bridge (pon-tōn'brij), *n.* A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

Pontoon-train (pon-tōn'trān), *n.* *Milit.* the carriages or wagons and materials carried with an army to construct bridges.

Pont-volant (pont-vō'lant), *n.* [Fr. *pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying.] *Milit.* a flying-bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a port or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one above the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

Pony (pō'ni), *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh*, Ir. *poni*, a pony, a docked horse.] 1. A small variety of horse.—2. The sum of £25, probably from that having been about the price of a pony. [Sporting slang.]

> He can't go away without paying me a *pony* he owes me. *Thackeray.*

3. A translation or other book for unduly assisting schoolboys in preparing lessons; a 'crib'. [Slang.]—4. A small glass for liquor, or its contents. [Slang.]

Pood (pōd), *n.* [Rus. *pud.*] A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English lbs. avoirdupois.

Poodle (pō'dl), *n.* [G. and Dan. *pudel*, D. *poedel*, L.G. *budel*, a poodle.] A small variety of dog covered with long curling hair, and remarkable for its great intelligence and affection; the French barbet, with long silky hair, in great request as a lady's pet, is a variety.

Pooh (pō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! an expression of dislike, scorn, or contempt.

Pooh-pooh (pō'pō), *v.t.* To turn aside with a pooh; to express dislike, scorn, or contempt for; to sneer at.

> George *pooh-poohed* the wine and bullied the waiters royally. *Thackeray.*

Pool (pōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *pōl*, L.G. *pohl*, *pool*, *puhl*, Icel. *pollr*, D. *poll*, G. *pfuhl*, pool, fen. The word is also Celtic; W. *pwll*, a pool, a pit, Ir. and Gael. *poll*, a pool, a pit, mire, mud. Perhaps akin to L. *palus*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mud.] 1. A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small piece of stagnant water. 'The filthy-mantled *pool* beyond your cell.' *Shak.*—2. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

> The sleepy *pool* above the dam,
> The *pool* beneath it never still. *Tennyson.*

Pool (pōl), *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen.] 1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c.—2. The stakes themselves; as, he won the *pool*.—3. A variety of play at billiards in which each of the players stakes an equal sum, the winner carrying off the whole; as, to play *pool*.—4. In *rifle practice*, firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and all the proceeds of the day except a certain proportion are divided among the successful competitors.

Pool-ball (pōl'bal), *n.* In *billiards*, one of several ivory balls, about 2 inches in diameter, used in the game of pool.

Pooler (pōl'ėr), *n.* An instrument to stir a tan vat.

Pool-snipe (pōl'snīp), *n.* A bird of the genus Totanus; the redshank.

Poon (pōn), *n.* A Malay name for the timber of several trees, used for masts and spars. See POONA-WOOD.

Poona-wood, Poon-wood (pō'na-wụd, pōn'wụd), *n.* The timber of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* and *C. angustifolium*, natives of Penang and the countries east of the Bay of Bengal. It is very much used in the East Indies, particularly in ship-building, for planks and spars.

Poop (pōp), *n.* [Fr. *poupe*, from L. *puppis*, the poop.] 1. The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck, or a partial deck extending close aft, above the complete deck of the vessel.—2. In *arch.* a poppy-head (which see).

Poop (pōp), *v.t.* *Naut.* to break heavily over the stern or quarter of; to drive in the stern of. 'A sea which he thought was going to *poop* her.' *Lord Dufferin.*

Poop (pōp), *v.i.* To make a sharp noise by blowing; to break wind.

Poor (pōr), *a.* [O.E. *poure*, O.Fr. *poure*, *povre*, Fr. *pauvre*, from L. *pauper*, poor, possibly from *paucus*, few, and *pario*, to produce.] 1. Destitute of riches, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with *indigent* and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are not rich; as, a *poor* man or woman; *poor* people.—2. In *law*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.—3. In general, wanting good or desirable qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as, (*a*) destitute of or having little value, worth, or importance; of little use; trifling; insignificant.

> That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy.*

(*b*) Inferior; paltry; mean; shabby; as, a *poor* coat; a *poor* house.

> We have seen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison.*

(*c*) Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as, *poor* land. (*d*) Lean; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse; the ox is *poor*. (*e*) Destitute of intellectual or artistic merit; barren; mean; jejune; as, a *poor* composition; a *poor* essay; a *poor* discourse.

> Not to speak of the host of smaller men whose *poor* thoughts clothe themselves on the platform and through the press in *poorer* words. *Dr. Caird.*

(*f*) Wanting or inferior in spirit or vigour; weak; powerless; impotent; as, to be in *poor* health; *poor*-spirited. 'Very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking.' *Shak.*

> A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

(*g*) Uncomfortable; restless; as, the patient has had a *poor* night.—4. Worthy of pity or sympathy; pitiable; ill-fated.

> Vex'd sailors curse the rain
> For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

5. A word of tenderness or endearment. '*Poor*, little, pretty, fluttering thing.' *Prior.*

> *Poor* Jack, farewell!
> I could have better spared a better man. *Shak.*

6. A word of slight contempt; wretched.

> The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Th. Baker.*

7. A word of modesty, used in speaking of things pertaining to one's self.

> And for mine own *poor* part,
> Look you, I'll go pray. *Shak.*

—*The poor*, collectively, used as a noun, those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy: opposed to *the rich*. In a narrower sense, those persons or that portion of the population of any country, who, being destitute of wealth, are, through misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, want of employment, or other cause, unable to support themselves, and have to depend for support on the contributions of others.

> I have observed the more public provisions are made for *the poor* the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin.*

—*Poor in spirit*, in a Scriptural sense, humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt. Mat. v. 3.

Poor-box (pör'boks), *n.* A box to receive money for the poor.

Poorfu' (pör'fu), *a.* Powerful. [Scotch.]

Poorhouse (pör'hous), *n.* A residence for persons receiving public charity; a workhouse; an alms-house.

Poor-john (pör-jon'), *n.* A fish of the cod family, formerly a cheap kind of food.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor-john*. *Shak.*

Poor-law (pör'la), *n.* A law or the laws collectively established by act of parliament for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor, and for applying those funds in the best manner, so as to afford the necessary relief to the proper objects.

Poorliness (pör'li-nes), *n.* State of being poorly; ill-health. *Mrs. Gore.*

Poorly (pör'li), *adv.* In a poor manner or condition: (*a*) without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live *poorly*. (*b*) With little or no success; in an inferior manner; insufficiently; defectively; as, these men have succeeded *poorly* in business.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain it will prosper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfy our eyes. *Wotton.*

(*c*) Meanly; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire.
Dryden.

Poorly (pör'li), *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. [Colloq.]

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been *poorly* in health. *Th. Scott.*

Poor-man-of-mutton (pör'man-ov-mut"n), *n.* Cold mutton broiled; especially, the remains of a shoulder of mutton broiled. [Scotch.]

Poorness (pör'nes), *n.* The state, condition, or quality of being poor, in any of the senses of the word; poverty.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poorness* can force an untruth to tell.
Chapman.

The *poorness* of the herbs shows the *poorness* of the earth. *Bacon.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

Poor-rate (pör'rāt), *n.* An assessment or tax imposed by law for the relief or support of the poor.

Poor-spirited (pör-spi'rit-ed), *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

Mirvan! *poor-spirited* wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Dennis.*

Poor-spiritedness (pör-spi'rit-ed-nes), *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. 'That meanness and *poor-spiritedness* that accompanies guilt.' *South.*

Poor's-roll (pörz-rōl), *n.* In Scotland, (*a*) a roll or list of paupers. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, their cause being conducted gratuitously.

Poort (pört), *n.* South African Dutch name for a pass between hills.

Poortith (pör'tith), *n.* Poverty. [Scotch.]

Poot, Pout (put, pout), *n.* A poult; a young grouse. [Scotch.]

Pootry, Poutrie (put'ri), *n.* Poultry. [Scotch.]

Pop (pop), *n.* [From the sound.] 1. A small smart quick sound or report.—2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a slight explosion or pop: chiefly used in composition; as, ginger-*pop*. [Slang.]—3. A pistol. 'A pair of *pops*, silver-mounted.' *Smollett.* [Slang.]

Pop (pop), *v.i.* pret. *popped*; ppr. *popping*. 1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle schoolboy. *Swift.*

—*To pop off*, to disappear or go suddenly.

Pop (pop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *popped*; ppr. *popping*. 1. To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion. '*Popp'd* a paper into his hand.' *Milton.*

Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

2. To shift; to put off. 'Do you *pop* me off with this slight answer?' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. To pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's. [Slang.]—*To pop corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it expands and 'pops' open. [United States.]—*To pop the question*, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady.

Pop (pop), *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly; with sudden entrance or appearance. '*Pop* goes his pate.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Pop-corn (pop'korn), *n.* Corn or maize for parching; parched maize; popped-corn. [United States.]

Pop-dock (pop'dok), *n.* The foxglove.

Pope (pōp), *n.* [A. Sax. *pápa*, from L. L. *papa*; Gr. *papa*, *pappas*, *pappos*; Sp. It. and Pg. *papa*; Fr. *pape*. The word denotes father, and is among the first words articulated by children.] 1. The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The appellation of *pope* was in early times given to all Christian bishops; but about the latter end of the eleventh century, in the pontificate of Gregory VII., it was restricted to the Bishop of Rome, whose peculiar title it has ever since continued to be.—2. In the *Greek Church*, a parish priest; a chaplain in a Greek or Russian regiment, in a ship, &c.—3. The ruffe, a small fish closely allied to the perch; the *Acerina cernua*.—4. A local name for the bullfinch.

The Pope in his habit of grand ceremony.

Popedom (pōp'dum), *n.* 1. The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.—2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

Popehood (pōp'hud), *n.* The condition of being a pope; papal dignity.

To all Popes and Pope's Advocates . . . the answer of the world is: Once for all your *Popehood* has become untrue. *Carlyle.*

Pope-Joan (pōp-jōn'), *n.* A game of cards.

Popeling (pōp'ling), *n.* 1.† An adherent of the pope; a papist.—2. A little or inferior pope: a term of contempt. 'Unless we be content to beslave our faith into their *popeling*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Popelot,† *n.* [From L. *pupa*, a doll, whence *puppet*.] A little doll. *Chaucer.*

Popery (pō'pėr-i), *n.* The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice: a term offensive to Roman Catholics.

Pope's-eye (pōps'ī), *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. It is much prized for its delicacy.

Pope's-head (pōps-hed'), *n.* A large round brush with a long handle, for dusting ceilings. [Local.]

An active stirring girl, never seen without a carpet-broom, *pope's-head*, or duster in her hand. *Lady Blessington.*

Popeship (pōp'ship), *n.* The rank or dignity of a pope; popehood.

Popeship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment? It is an awful fact. *Carlyle.*

Popet,† *n.* A puppet. *Chaucer.*

Pop-gun (pop'gun), *n.* A small gun or tube and rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' by the expansion of compressed air when the pellet is expelled.

Popingay† (pop'in-gā), *n.* A popinjay.

Popinjay (pop'in-jā), *n.* [O.E. *popingay*, O.Sc. *papingo*, Fr. *papegaut*, *papegai*, Sp. and Pg. *papagayo*, L. Gr. *papagas*, from Ar. *babaghá*, *babbagá*, a parrakeet.] 1.† A parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

2.† A woodpecker; the green woodpecker. 'The daughters of Pierius who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers.' *Peacham.* 3. A gay trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb. 'To be so pestered by a *popinjay*.' *Shak.*—4. In Scotland, a figure of a bird decked with party-coloured feathers so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot, used in an ancient game formerly practised with archery, and afterwards with firearms. It was suspended to a pole, and served for a mark, at which the competitors discharged their pieces at the distance of 60 or 70 paces. He who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day. *Sir W. Scott.*

Popish (pōp'ish), *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church; as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies: used with rather a contemptuous shade of meaning.

Popishly (pōp'ish-li), *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined.

Poplar (pop'lär), *n.* [O.Fr. *poplier*, Mod. Fr. *peuplier*, from L. *pópulus*, a poplar.] A common name of sundry well-known trees, genus Populus, nat. order Salicaceæ (by some regarded as a sub-order of Amentaceæ). There are numerous species, as the abele or white poplar (*P. alba*), gray poplar (*P. canescens*), trembling poplar or aspen (*P. tremula*), the black poplar (*P. nigra*). These are all found in Britain. The poplars are generally tall straight trees, and are chiefly natives of the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. The timber is soft and light, and the bark usually astringent, tonic, and stomachic. The balsam-poplar is the *P. balsamifera*, which grows in the United States. The cotton-wood of North America (*P. monilifera*) is valued for its timber, and has been pretty extensively introduced into Britain, as has also the Ontario poplar (*P. candicans*), which possesses something of the balsamic character of *P. balsamifera*. *P. heterophylla* of the Southern States is not-

Poplar Tree (*Populus alba*).

able for the size of its leaves, which are often 6 inches long.

Poplared (pop'lärd), *a.* Covered with or containing poplars.

Poplin (pop'lin), *n.* [Fr. *papeline*, *popeline*: so named, it is said, because first manufactured at Avignon in France, formerly a part of the *Papal* territories.] A stuff made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, watered, figured, brocaded, &c.

Poplitæus (pop-li-tē'us), *n.* [L. *poples*, *poplitis*, the ham.] In *anat.* a muscle which serves to bend the thigh and leg.

Popliteal, Poplitic (pop-li-tē'al, pop-lit'ik), *a.* [See POPLITÆUS.] Pertaining to the ham or to the knee-joint.

Popped† (popt), *a.* [O.Fr. *popin*, nice, spruce, from L. *pupa*, a doll.] Nicely dressed. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Popped-corn (popt'korn), *n.* Parched Indian corn: so called from the noise it makes on bursting open by the heat. [American.]

Popper† (pop'ėr), *n.* A dagger. *Chaucer.*

Poppet (pop'et), *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, a head of a lathe, &c. See PUPPET.] 1. A term of endearment. See PUPPET.—2. A shore

placed between a vessel's bottom and the bilge-ways, at the foremost and aftermost parts, to support her in launching.—3. One of the heads of a lathe.

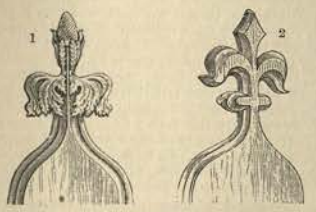
Poppet-head (pop'et-hed), *n.* The part of a lathe which holds the back-centre.

Popping-crease (pop'ing-krēs), *n.* In *cricket*, see under CREASE.

Popple (pop'l), *v.i.* [Dim. and freq. of *pop.*] To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water.

Poppy (pop'pi), *n.* [A. Sax. *papig, popig*, Norm. *papi*, W. *pabi*, all perhaps borrowed from L. *papaver*, a poppy.] 1. The English name of the genus Papaver, containing many species, from one of which, the *P. somniferum* or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half-grown, or of any other part of the plant, which exudes from incisions made in it. See PAPAVER, OPIUM.—2. Same as *Poppy-head*.

Poppy-head (pop'pi-hed), *n.* A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of bench



Poppy-heads.
1, Cumner, Berks. 2, Merrow, Surrey.

ends, desks, and other woodwork in ecclesiastical buildings of the middle ages. Called also *Poppy* and *Poop*. *Fairholt*.

Poppy-oil (pop'pi-oil), *n.* A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy. It is one of the three fixed oils used in painting. *Fairholt*.

Pop-shop (pop'shop), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop. [Slang.]

Populace (pop'ū-lās), *n.* [Fr. *populace*, It. *populazzo*, from L. *populus*, the people.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession. 'Now swarms the *populace*, a countless throng.' *Pope*.

Populacy† (pop'ū-lā-si), *n.* The populace or common people; the rabble. *Dr. H. More*.

Popular (pop'ū-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *populaire*, L. *popularis*. See PEOPLE.] 1. Pertaining to the common people; constituted by or depending on the people; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections. 'So the *popular* vote inclines.' *Milton*. 'The uncertain nature of a *popular* government's proceedings.' *Brougham*.—2. Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; not abstruse; plain; familiar; as, a *popular* treatise on astronomy; a *popular* description of the electric telegraph.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker*.

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to people in general; as, a *popular* preacher; a *popular* ministry; a *popular* discourse; a *popular* war or peace.

In their sermons they were apt to enlarge on the state of the present time, and to preach against the sins of princes and courts, a topic that naturally makes men *popular*. *Bp. Burnet*.

4.† Studious of the favour of the people; courting the vulgar; of democratic proclivities.

A *popular* man is in truth no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden*.

5.† Plebeian; vulgar. 'Base, common, and *popular*.' *Shak*.—6. Prevailing among the people; as, a *popular* disease. *Johnson*. [Rare.]—*Popular action*, in *law*, an action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

Popularity (pop-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [L. *popularitas*.] 1. The state or quality of being popular; the state of being pleasing to or esteemed by the people at large; good-will or favour proceeding from the people; as, the *popularity* of the ministry; the *popularity* of a law or public measure; the *popularity* of a public officer or of a preacher; the *popularity* of a novel.

The history of literature attests . . . that power of expression is a surer preservative of a writer's *popularity* than even strength of thought itself. *Craik*.

2.† Vulgarity; commonness. *B. Jonson*.—3.† Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; what catches the vulgar; a piece of clap-trap. '*Popularities* . . . which sway the ordinary judgement.' *Bacon*. [Rare.]—4.† The act of currying favour with the people.

Cato the younger charged Muræna, and indited him in open court for *popularity* and ambition. *Holland*.

Popularization (pop'ū-lėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Act of making popular; as, the *popularization* of scientific study.

Popularize (pop'ū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *popularized*; ppr. *popularizing*. To make popular; to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible; to spread among the people; as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics; to *popularize* a knowledge of chemical principles. 'The *popularizing* of religious teaching.' *Milman*.

Popularly (pop'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bare-headed, *popularly* low had bowed. *Dryden*.

2. Among the people at large; currently; commonly; prevalently.

The place of lord-lieutenant of Ireland was *popularly* reported to be worth forty thousand pounds a year *Macaulay*.

Popularness (pop'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* The state of being popular; popularity. 'Meretricious *popularness* in literature.' *Coleridge*.

Populate (pop'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. *populated*; ppr. *populating*. [From L. *populus*, the people.] To breed people; to propagate. 'Great shoals of people which go on to *populate*.' *Bacon*.

Populate (pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *populated*; ppr. *populating*. To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization; to people; as, to *populate* a country or colony.

Populate† (pop'ū-lāt), *a.* Populous.

Population (pop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of populating or peopling; as, the rapid *population* of the country still continues.—2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country; as, the *population* was five millions.

A country may have a great *population* and yet not be populous. *Tooke*.

3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants; populousness.

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number, for a smaller number that spend more and earn less do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more. *Bacon*.

Populator (pop'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who populates or peoples; as, the *populators* of a country.

Populicide (pop'ū-li-sīd), *n.* [L. *populus*, the people, and *cædo*, to kill.] Slaughter of the people. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Populin, Populine (pop'ū-lin), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$.) A crystallizable substance found in the bark, root, and leaves of the *Populus tremula*, or aspen, along with salicine. It forms delicate white needles, which have a sweet taste like that of liquorice.

Populosity† (pop-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* Populousness. *Sir T. Browne*.

Populous (pop'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *populosus*, from *populus*, people.] 1. Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Heaven, yet *populous*, retains
Numbers sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton*.

2.† Pleasing or acceptable to people; popular.

He I plead for
Hath power to make your beauty *populous*. *Webster*.

3.† Suited to the populace; vulgar; inferior; coarse.

It should have been some fine confection
That might have given the broth some dainty taste.
The powder was too gross and *populous*.
Arden of Feversham.

Populously (pop'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Populousness (pop'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being populous, or of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to *population*, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on. *Tooke*.

Populus (pop'ū-lus), *n.* A genus of trees. See POPLAR.

Porbeagle (por'bē-gl), *n.* [Lit. hog-beagle—Fr. *porc*, a hog, and E. *beagle*, the latter term, like *dog* and *hound*, being applied to several sharks; comp. *porpoise*.] A species of shark; the *Lamna cornubica*. Called also *Beaumaris Shark*.

Porcated, Porcate (por'kāt-ed, por'kāt), *a.* [L. *porca*, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

Porcelain (pōr'sē-lān), *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, from It. *porcellana*, meaning first a certain shell (the Venus shell), then the nacre of the shell, and lastly porcelain; from L. *porcella*, a pig (a dim. from *porca*, a hog), from some fancied resemblance between the shell and a pig.] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in Europe and America. It is formed only from the finest clays united with siliceous earths capable of communicating to them a certain degree of translucency by means of their vitrification. The best English porcelain is made from a mixture of Cornish and Devonshire china-clay or kaolin (see KAOLIN), ground flints, ground Cornish stone, and calcined bones in powder, besides some other materials according to the fancy of the manufacturer. The glaze consists of ground felspar or Cornish stone. The manufacture was first introduced to Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but it was not until after the middle of the eighteenth that it reached any importance in this country. English porcelain has now been brought to a great state of perfection, owing chiefly to the genius and enterprise of Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire, in which county the chief potteries still are.

Porcelain (pōr'sē-lān), *a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain.

Porcelain (pōr'sē-lān), *n.* The plant called purslain (which see).

Porcelain-clay (pōr'sē-lān-klā), *n.* Same as *Kaolin*.

Porcelainite (pōr'sē-lān-īt), *n.* An opaque brittle variety of jasper; porcelain-jasper.

Porcelainized (pōr'sē-lān-īzd), *a.* Baked like potters' clay. Specifically, in *geol.* applied to clays, shales, and other stratified rocks that have been hardened and altered by igneous contact so as to resemble in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay.

Porcelain-jasper (pōr'sē-lān-jas'pėr), *n.* Same as *Porcellanite* (which see).

Porcelanous, Porcellanous (pōr-sel'an-us), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or of the texture of porcelain.

Porcellanaceous (pōr'sel-la-nā"shus), *a.* Same as *Porcellaneous*.

Porcellane (pōr'sel-lān), *a.* Same as *Porcellaneous*.

Porcellaneous (pōr-sel-lā'nē-us), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling porcelain.—*Porcellaneous shells* are those which have a compact texture, an enamelled surface, and are generally beautifully variegated.

Porcellanite (pōr'sel-lan-īt), *n.* [See PORCELAIN.] A siliceous mineral, a species of jasper, of various colours. It is found in coal-mines which have beds of coal-shale or slate-clay indurated and vitrified by subterranean heat. It is sometimes marked with vegetable impressions of a brick-red colour.

Porcellio (por-sel'li-ō), *n.* A genus of crustaceans belonging to the family Oniscidæ, and order Isopoda. They are found under stones, old logs of wood, &c., and are often called *Hog-lice*.

Porch (pōrch), *n.* [Fr. *porche*; Pr. *porge*; It. *portico*, from L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate,

Porch, Margaretting, Essex.

entrance. See PORT.] 1. In *arch.* an exterior appendage to a building forming a

covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. The porches in some of the older churches are of two stories, having an upper apartment, to which the name parvis is sometimes applied.—2. A covered walk or portico.

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

—*The Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called *poikilē*, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters with which it was adorned. Hence, *the Porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*.

Porcine (pôr'sīn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus*. See PORK.] 1. Pertaining to swine; as, the *porcine* species of animals.—2. Like a sow; hog-like.

His large *porcine* cheeks, round, twinkling eyes, and thumbs habitually twirling, expressed a concentrated effort not to get into trouble. *George Eliot.*

Porcupine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* [O.Fr. *porc-espin*, lit. the spinous hog or spine-hog; from L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine or thorn. So in Mod. Fr. *porc-épic*, the spike-hog; G. *stachelschwein*, thorn-swine; Sw. *pinsvin*, Dan. *pindsvin*, pin-swine.] A quadruped of the family Hystricidæ, belonging to the order Rodentia, distinguished from the other rodents by having the body covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs. The crested or common porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*), which inhabits Italy and Africa, has a body about 2 feet in length, four toes on each of the forefeet, and five on each of the

Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

hind-feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare. The body is covered with spines, prickles, or quills which are very sharp, and some of them 9 or 10 inches long; these the animal can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. The Canada porcupine is the *Erethizon dorsata*, the prehensile porcupine the *E. prehensilis*, found in South America. It inhabits wood, and occasionally clings to the branches of trees by its tail. Two species of tufted tailed porcupines, forming the genus Atherura, are found in various parts of Asia and the Eastern Archipelago. The spines are flattened like as many blades of grass, instead of resembling the round bamboo-like form of those of the common porcupine.

Porcupine-fish (pôr'kū-pīn-fish), *n.* A prickly fish, the Diodon Hystrix. See DIODON.

Porcupine-grass (pôr'kū-pīn-gras), *n.* An excessively spiny grass (*Triodia irritans*), covering large areas in Australia; spinifex.

Porcupine-wood (pôr'kū-pīn-wụd), *n.* The wood of the cocoa-nut palm, which is very hard, durable, and when cut horizontally having beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine spines.

Pore (pōr), *n.* [Fr. *pore*, from L. *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage, a pore, from *peirō*, to pierce or pass through.] 1. A small opening or orifice in a solid body, especially one of the minute openings on the surface of different membranes of plants and animals, through which fluids and minute substances are excreted or exhaled from the circulation, or by which they are absorbed and caused to enter the circulation. The former class are called *exhalant pores*, and the latter *absorbent pores*.

The sweat came gushing out of every *pore*. *Chapman.*

2. One of the small interstices between the particles or molecules of matter which compose bodies. There are many considerations which prove that all bodies, even the densest, are porous, or are composed of molecules not in absolute contact, but separated from each other by intervals, which, though so small as to be inappreciable by the senses, have nevertheless a magnitude considerable in respect of the molecules themselves.

Pore (pōr), *v.i.* pret. *pored;* ppr. *poring.* [O.E. *poure*, to gaze steadily (*Chaucer*): origin uncertain; possibly same as *pour*.] To look with steady continued attention or application; to read or examine anything with steady perseverance: generally followed by *on* (*upon*) or *over*. The word seems to be usually limited in its application to the slow patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved. 'Painfully to *pore upon* a book.' *Shak.*

With sharpened sight pale antiquaries *pore*. *Pope.*

Pore† (pōr), *v.t.* To pour.

Poreblind (pōr'blīnd), *a.* [See PURBLIND.] Short-sighted; purblind. *Bacon.*

Porer (pōr'ėr), *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

Porgee (por'jē), *n.* A coarse kind of India silk.

Porgy (por'gi), *n.* [Of Indian origin.] The popular name of a fish belonging to the genus Sparus. It is common in the waters of New England and New York, and is much esteemed for food. Written also *Poggy* and *Paugie*. [United States.]

Porifera (pō-rif'ėr-a), *n.pl.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, to bear.] An order of the Protozoa, including the marine and freshwater sponges. It is sometimes regarded as a separate class. More commonly termed *Spongida*, *Spongidæ*, *Spongiæ*. (See SPONGE.) They are by Haeckel and others classed with the corals as Actinozoa.

Poriferan (po-rif'ėr-an), *n.* A member of the class Porifera.

Poriform (pōr'i-form), *a.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, a shape.] Resembling a pore; specifically applied in *bot.* to a nectary when of that appearance, as that of the hyacinth, which has three similar pores in the germen.

Porime (pō'rīm), *n.* [Gr. *porimos*, practicable.] In *geom.* a sort of lemma or theorem, so obvious or self-evident as to differ but little from an axiom or self-evident proposition.

Poriness (pō'ri-nes), *n.* The state of being pory or having numerous pores.

Porism (pō'rizm), *n.* [Gr. *porismos*, acquisition, from *porizō*, to gain, from *poros*, a passing.] In *geom.* (*a*) a corollary. (*b*) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It is not a theorem, nor a problem, or rather it includes both. It asserts that a certain problem may become indeterminate, and so far it partakes of the nature of a theorem, and in seeking to discover the conditions by which this may be effected it partakes of the nature of a problem.

Porismatic, Porismatical (pō-riz-mat'ik, pō-riz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Poristic*.

Poristic, Poristical (pō-ris'tik, pō-ris'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a porism.

Porite (pōr'īt), *n.* A coral of certain species having the surface covered with minute shallow pores or cells.

Pork (pōrk), *n.* [Fr. *porc;* from L. *porcus*, a swine, a pig.] 1. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.—2.† A hog; hence, a disgusting, stupid, obstinate, or ignorant person.

I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork* who never read any. *Milton.*

Pork-butcher (pōrk'bụch-ėr), *n.* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork.

Pork-chop (pōrk'chop), *n.* A slice from the rib of a pig. *Simmonds.*

Pork-eater (pōrk'ēt-ėr), *n.* One who feeds on swine's flesh.

If we grow all to be *pork-eaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shak.*

Porker (pōrk'ėr), *n.* A hog; a pig; especially one fed for pork. 'The fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun.' *Pope.*

Porket (pōrk'et), *n.* A young hog. *Dryden.*

Porkling (pōrk'ling), *n.* A pig. 'To shut up thy *porklings* thou meanest to fat.' *Tusser.*

Pork-pie (pōrk'pī), *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.

Pork-sausage (pōrk'sạs-āj), *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various seasoning or flavouring ingredients.

Pornography (por-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pornē*, a harlot, and *graphō*, to write, to delineate.] 1. The description or painting of obscene subjects; licentious paintings such as were anciently used to ornament the walls of certain houses, and examples of which still exist in Pompeii. *Weale.*—2. A description of prostitutes or prostitution, as a matter of public hygiene. *Dunglison.*

Porosity (pōr-os'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being porous, that is, of having pores or interstices; specifically, a property of matter, in consequence of which its molecules are not in absolute contact, but separated by intervals or pores.

Porotic (pō-rot'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pōros*, callus.] A remedy believed to be capable of assisting in the formation of a callus. *Dunglison.*

Porous (pōr'us), *a.* Having pores or minute openings or interstices, especially in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as, a *porous* skin; *porous* wood. 'The veins of *porous* earth.' *Milton.*

Porously (pōr'us-li), *adv.* In a porous manner.

Porousness (pōr'us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being porous or of having pores; porosity; as, the *porousness* of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils.—2. The porous parts of anything. [Rare.]

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it. *Sir K. Digby.*

Porpentine† (por'pen-tīn), *n.* A porcupine. *Shak.*

Porpesse (por'pes), *n.* Same as *Porpoise*.

Porphurie,† *n.* Porphyry. *Chaucer.*

Porphyra (por'fi-ra), *n.* [Gr. *porphyra*, purple, from the colour of the species.] A genus of Algæ or sea-weeds. *P. laciniata* and *vulgaris* are stewed and served up at table as a luxury under the name of *laver*.

Porphyraceous (por-fi-rā'shus), *n.* Same as *Porphyritic*.

Porphyre† (por'fir), *n.* Porphyry. *Locke.*

Porphyrio (por-fir'i-ō), *n.* [Gr. *porphyra*, purple.] A genus of birds of the rail family, including the *P. hyacinthinus* (purple or hyacinthine gallinule), a bird found in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and remarkable for

Porphyrio hyacinthinus (Purple Gallinule).

the stoutness of its beak and the length of its legs. It feeds on seeds and other hard substances, and lives in the neighbourhood of water, its long toes enabling it to run over the aquatic plants with great facility. It is about 18 inches long, of a beautiful blue colour, the bill and feet red.

Porphyritic (por-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [See PORPHYRY.] Resembling porphyry; containing porphyry; composed of a compact homogeneous rock in which distinct crystals or grains of felspar or some other minerals are embedded; as, *porphyritic* granite; *porphyritic* greenstone.

Porphyritical (por-fi-rit'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Porphyritic*.

Porphyrization (por'fi-riz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of porphyrizing, or the state of being porphyrized.

Porphyrize (por'fi-rīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *porphyrized;* ppr. *porphyrizing*. To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.

Porphyrogenetic (por'fi-rō-je-net''ik), *a.* [*Porphyry*, and Gr. *gennaō*, to generate.] Producing or generating porphyry.

Porphyrogenitism (por'fi-rō-jen''it-izm), *n.* [See below.] The principle of succession in royal families, especially in the families of the Eastern Roman emperors, in accordance with which a younger son, if born in the purple, that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son who was not.

Henry the *porphyrogenitus*, though a younger son relatively to Otho, was the eldest son of royal blood, first-born after the succession of Duke Henry

to the throne of Charlemagne, the first-born of Henry, king of Germany. The doctrine of *porphyrogenitism*, congenial to popular sentiment, and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Porphyrogenitus (por'fi-rō-jen"it-us), *n.* [L. *porphyra*, purple, and *genitus*, begot, born.] A title given, especially by the Romans of the Eastern Empire, to such of the sovereign's sons as were born after his accession to the throne. See PORPHYROGENITISM.

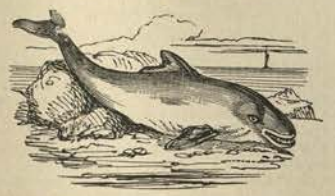
Porphyry (por'fi-ri), *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*, Pr. *porfiri*, from Gr. *porphyritēs*, lit. a purple-coloured rock, from *porphyra*, purple.] 1. Originally, the name given to a very hard stone, partaking of the nature of granite, susceptible of a fine polish, and consequently much used for sculpture. In the fine arts it is known as *Rosso Antiquo*, and by geologists as *Red Syenitic Porphyry*. It consists of a homogeneous felspathic base or matrix, having crystals of rose-coloured felspar, called oligoclase, with some plates of blackish hornblende, and grains of oxidized iron ore imbedded, giving to the mass a speckled complexion. It is of a red, or rather of a purple and white colour, more or less variegated, the shade being of all gradations, from violet to a claret colour. Egypt and the East furnish this material in abundance. It also abounds in Minorca, where it is of a red lead colour, variegated with black, white, and green. Pale and red porphyry, variegated with black, white, and green, is found in separate nodules in Germany, England, and Ireland. The art of cutting porphyry as practised by the ancients appears to be now quite lost.—2. In *geol.* any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. Strictly speaking, however, the term ought to be restricted to such rocks as have a felspathic basis. The varieties of porphyry are known as felspar porphyry, claystone porphyry, porphyritic granite, and porphyritic greenstone.

Porphyry-shell (por'fi-ri-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus Murex. From one species of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

Porpice† (por'pis), *n. pl.* Porpoises.

Wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood. *Drayton.*

Porpoise (por'pois), *n.* [O.E. *porcpisce, porpesse, porpese, porpus*, &c., lit. swine-fish, from L. *porcus*, a pig or swine, and *piscis*, a fish. Comp. G. *meer-schwein*, D. *marsvin*, lit. sea-swine.] A cetaceous mammal of the genus Phocæna, of which about five species are known. The common porpoise (*P. communis*) is the most familiar and



Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*).

smallest of all Cetacea, rarely exceeding 5 feet in length. The head is blunt, and not produced into a projecting muzzle: the body is thick toward the head, but more slender toward the tail. The porpoise frequents the North Sea, and is frequently seen off our shores. It feeds almost entirely on fish, which its numerous equal and interlocking teeth are admirably adapted to catch, and herds of porpoises pursue the vast shoals of herring, mackerel, &c., into bays and estuaries.

Porporino (por-po-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] An alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, constituting a yellow powder, used by artists in the middle ages in place of gold.

Porpus† (por'pus), *n.* Same as *Porpoise*.

Then I drag a bloated corpus,
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

Porraceous (po-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *porraceus*, from *porrum*, a leek or onion.] Greenish; resembling the leek in colour. *Wiseman.*

Porrect (po-rekt'), *a.* [L. *porrigo*, to extend.] In *zool.* a term applied to a part which extends forth horizontally, as if to meet something.

Porrection† (po-rek'shon), *n.* [L. *porrectio, porrigo—por*, forward, and *rego*, to direct.] The act of stretching forth.

Porret (por'ret), *n.* [O.Fr. *porrette*, It. *porretta*, from L. *porrum*, a leek.] A scallion; a leek or small onion.

Porridge (por'ij), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *porrum, porrus*, a leek, and meaning originally leek soup or broth; but more probably a corruption of *pottage*. Comp. *porringer*, and Sc. *carritches* for E. *catechism*.] 1. A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth; soup; pottage. 'Pray a month with mutton and *porridge*.' *Shak.*—2. A kind of food made by slowly stirring oatmeal, or other similar substance, amongst water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed.

Porridge-pot (por'ij-pot), *n.* The pot in which porridge is cooked.

Porrigo (po-rī'go), *n.* [L.] Scald-head; scurf or scall in the head. It is principally characterized by an eruption of pustules, unaccompanied by fever. There are several varieties, some of which affect other parts of the body, and some are contagious.

Porringer (por'in-jėr), *n.* [From *porridge*, the form having been suggested by Fr. *potager*, a soup-can. The *n* has intruded as in *messenger*.] 1. A porridge-dish; a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their food.

And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little *porringer*,
And eat my supper there. *Wordsworth.*

2.† A head-dress in the shape of a porringer: in contempt.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit . . . rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shak.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *port*, a port, harbour, from L. *portus*, a haven; akin to *porta*, a gate. See below. *Port* is one of the six words recognized as taken into the language directly from the speech of the Roman invaders. In addition to being a common noun it enters into many place-names, as *Port*land, *Ports*mouth, Brid*port*. For other words adopted directly from invaders, see STREET.] A natural or artificial harbour; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. In a legal sense, a port is a place where persons and merchandise are allowed to pass into and out of the realm; a place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading, with provision made for enabling them to do so. In this sense, therefore, the term is not synonymous with *harbour*.—*Port admiral*, the admiral commanding at a naval port.—*Port of entry*, a port where a custom-house is established for the entry of goods.—*Free port*, a port open and free for merchants of all nations to load or unload their vessels in, without paying any duty or customs. *Free port* is also a term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.—*Close port, open port.* See under CLOSE.

Port (pōrt), *n.* [L. *porta*, a gate, from same root as Gr. *poros*, a passage, and *peraō*, Skr. *par*, to pass through, and L. *per*, through. See also FARE.] 1. A gate; an entrance.

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* a passage-way in the side of a ship; an embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole; also, the covering of such an opening. In merchant ships, ports are square holes cut in the sides, bow, or stern of the vessel for loading and discharging timber cargoes, and other similar purposes.—*Air ports*, ports for the admission of air; called also *Air Scuttles*. Those in the sides are called *ballast ports*, being commonly used for taking in ballast. The ports in the bow or stern are called *raft ports*.—*Bridle ports*, ports cut in a vessel's counter by which hawsers are taken out.—*Light port*, an opening provided with a glazed lid or side-light. See ROW-PORT.—3. An aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid. In *steam-engines*, ports are two passages leading to the inside of the cylinder, and by means of which the steam enters and returns above and below the piston; the former is called the *steam port*, the latter the *exhaust port*. The term *port* is also applied to similar openings for any fluid, as air, water, &c.

Port (pōrt), *v.t.* [Fr. *porter*, from L. *portare*, to carry, as in *export, import*, &c.; same root as E. *fare*.] 1.† To bear; to carry; to convey. *Fuller.*—2. To carry in military fashion; to carry a weapon, such as a rifle, in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, and across the body in front, as in the military command 'to *port* arms.'

With *ported* spears, as thick as when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears. *Milton.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [Fr. *port*, carriage, demeanour, from *porter*, L. *porto*, to carry.] 1. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance; as, a proud *port*; the *port* of a gentleman. 'Assume the *port* of Mars.' *Shak.*

With more terrific *port*
Thou walkest. *Philips.*

2.† State; standing; position.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead,
Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should. *Shak.*

SYN. Air, mien, bearing, carriage, demeanour, behaviour, deportment.

Port (pōrt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Naut.* the larboard or left side of a ship, as in the phrases 'the ship heels to *port*;' 'hard a *port*.' The left side of the ship was called *port* by Admiralty order, in preference to the old *larboard*, as less mistakable in sound for *starboard*.

Port (pōrt), *v.t.* and *i.* [From the above noun.] *Naut.* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship: said of the helm; as, *port* the helm; he ordered him to *port*.

Port (pōrt), *n.* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped.] A kind of wine made in Portugal. See PORT-WINE.

Claret is the liquor for boys, *port* for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink brandy. *Johnson.*

Port (pōrt), *n.* [Gael.] A martial piece of music adapted to the bagpipes.

The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan. *Sir W. Scott.*

Portability (pōrt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being portable; fitness to be carried; portableness.

Portable (pōrt'a-bl), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, such as can be carried, from *porto*, to carry.] 1. Capable of being carried by the hand or about the person; capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried; not bulky or heavy. '*Portable* commodities.' *Locke.* 'In Wales where they have *portable* boats.' *Sir T. Browne.*

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. *South.*

2.† Sufferable; supportable. 'How light and *portable* my pain seems now.' *Shak.*—3.† Capable of carrying or transporting. 'Any *portable* river.' *Hackluyt.*

Portableness (pōrt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being portable; portability.

Portage (pōrt'āj), *n.* [See PORT.] 1. The act of carrying.—2. The price of carriage. *Fell.*—3.† Tonnage; burden, as of a vessel. 'All other of whatsoever *portage*, bulk, quantitie or qualitie they may be.' *Hackluyt.*—4.† A port-hole. *Shak.*—5. A break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, &c.

Portague,†Portegue† (pōr'ta-gū, pōr'te-gū), *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about £4, 10*s.*; according to others, only £3, 10*s.* 'I've a *portague* I have kept this half-year.' *B. Jonson.* Written also *Portigue*.

Portal (pōrt'al), *n.* [O.Fr. *portal*; L.L. *portale*, from L. *porta*, a gate.] 1. A door or gate; a large or imposing entrance or opening for passage: a poetical or dignified term.

King Edward doth appear
As doth the blushing, discontented sun
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shak.*

2. In *arch.* (*a*) the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building. (*b*) A term formerly applied to a little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. (*c*) A kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate. (*d*) In France, the entrance façade of a building.—3. Same as *Portass*.

Portal (pōrt'al), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to, connected with, or constituted by the vena portæ. See VENA.—*Portal circulation*, in

anat. a subordinate part of the venous circulation, belonging to the liver, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. The term is also applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney.

Portamento (por-ta-men'tō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, the gliding *from one note* to another without a break.

Portance† (pōrt'ans), *n.* [From Fr. *porter*, to carry.] Air; *mien*; carriage; port; demeanour. 'Her stately *portance*.' *Spenser.*

Portass† (pōrt'as), *n.* [O.Fr. *porte-hors*, from *porter*, to carry, and *hors*, out of doors: so called from being easily portable.] A breviary; a prayer-book.

An old priest always read in his *portass* mumpsimus domine for sumpsimus; whereof when he was admonished, he said that he now had used mumpsimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpsimus for their new sumpsimus. *Camden.*

Variously spelled, as *Portesse, Portasse, Portise, Portos, Portat, Portace, Portuas, Portuse, Portous, Portase, Porteus, Porthose.*

Portate (pōr'tāt), *a.* [L. *porto, portatum*, to carry.] In *her.* said of a cross placed bendwise in an escutcheon, that is, lying as if carried over a person's shoulder.

Cross portate.

Portative† (pōrt'at-iv), *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*] Portable. *Chaucer.*

Port-bar (pōrt'bär), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) a bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind. (*b*) A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, moored transversely across a port, to prevent entrance or egress. (*c*) An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.

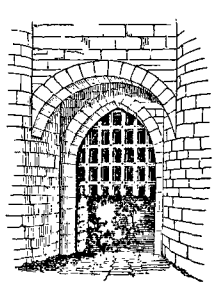
Port-cannon† (pōrt'kan-on), *n.* An ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops. 'He walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long grass.' *S. Butler.*

Port-charges (pōrt'chärj-ez), *n. pl.* In *com.* charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbour, as wharfage, &c. Called also *Port-dues.*

Portcluse† (pōrt'klūs), *n.* A portcullis.

Port-crayon (pōrt-krā'on), *n.* A holder for chalks or crayons; a pencil-case.

Portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* [Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, groove, from *couler*, to trickle, to slip or slide down, from L. *colare*, to strain, filter.] 1. In *fort.* a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault. The vertical bars, when of wood, were pointed with iron at the bottom, for the purpose of striking into the ground when the grating was dropped, or of injuring whatever it might fall upon. In general there were a succession of portcullises in the same gateway.—2. In *her.* same as *Lattice* (which see).—*Portcullis money*, a name given to the coins struck near the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign for the use of the East India Company in trading in the East. They bore on the obverse the effigy of the queen, and on the reverse her badge of the portcullis crowned. The piece of eight testers, commonly called the *portcullis crown*, was equal to a Spanish dollar, or piece of eight, or to 4*s.* 6*d.* English money.



Portcullis.

Portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *v.t.* To arm or furnish with a portcullis; hence, to shut; to bar; to obstruct.

Within my lips you have engaoled my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shak.*

Port-dues (pōrt'dūz), *n. pl.* See PORT-CHARGES.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* [The chief office of the Ottoman Empire is styled *Babi Ali*, lit. the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was administered; and the French translation of this term being *Sublime Porte*, hence the use of this word.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

Portecolise,† *n.* A portcullis (which see). *Chaucer.*

Ported† (pōrt'ed), *a.* Having gates.

These bright keys
Designing power to ope the *ported* skies.
B. Jonson.

Porte-feuille (pōrt-ful-yu), *n.* [See PORTFOLIO.] A portfolio; a pocket-book. See PORTFOLIO.

Porte-monnaie (pōrt-mon-nā), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money.] A small pocket-book for carrying money.

Portend (por-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *portendo*, an archaic form of *protendo*, signifying primarily to stretch forth, hence to point out, indicate, portend—*por*, *pro*, forth or forward, and *tendo*, to stretch.] 1.† To stretch forth; to protend. 'Idomeneus *portended* steel.' *Pope.*—2. To foreshow ominously; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

SYN. To foreshow, foretoken, betoken, forebode, augur, presage, threaten.

Portension† (por-ten'shon), *n.* The act of portending or foreshowing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Portent (por'tent or por-tent'), *n.* [L. *portentum*, a sign, an omen. See PORTEND.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, an omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

Portentive† (por-ten'tiv), *a.* Foreshowing; portentous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Portentous (por-ten'tus), *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] 1. Of the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill; as, ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be *portentous.*

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch, so like the king
That was. *Shak.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercynian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

Portentously (por-ten'tus-li), *adv.* In a portentous manner; ominously; monstrously; wonderfully. '*Portentously* deformed.' *Warburton.* 'Holds up his glass full of the rosy fluid, and winks at it *portentously*.' *Thackeray.*

Porter (pōrt'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *portier*, from L. *porta*, a gate.] 1. One who has the charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Arm all my household presently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *B. Jonson.*

2. A waiter in a hall; one that waits at the door to receive messages.

Porter (pōrt'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, L. *porto.*] 1. A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, or messages for hire.—2. A law officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justice in eyre.—3. A dark-coloured malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer in being made wholly or partially with high-dried malt. It was so called from its having been originally the favourite beverage of the *porters* and work-people of the metropolis and other large towns of the British Empire.—4. In *forging*, a bar of iron attached to a heavy forging, whereby it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above; also, a bar from whose end an article is forged. *E. H. Knight.*—5.† A lever. 'A leaver or *porter* to lift timber or other things with.' *Withals.*

Porterage (pōrt'ėr-āj), *n.* 1. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.—2. The business of a porter or doorkeeper.

Porteress (port'ėr-es), *n.* See PORTRESS.

Porterly (pōrt'ėr-li), *a.* Coarse; vulgar; like a porter. 'The *porterly* language of swearing and obscenity.' *Dr. Bray.* [Rare.]

Portesse (pōrt'es), *n.* [See PORTASS.] 'In his hand his *portesse* still he bare.' *Spenser.*

Port-fire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* [*Port*, to carry, and *fire.*] A strong paper or cloth case firmly packed with a composition of nitre, sulphur, and mealed powder, so as to have the form of a stick, generally burning an inch a minute, used to convey fire from the slow-match, or the like, to the priming of ordnance, though now generally superseded by other arrangements. With a slightly altered composition it is used for signals and for firing charges in mines.

Portfolio (pōrt-fō'li-ō), *n.* [Formed in imitation of Fr. *porte-feuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister—*porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium.*] 1. A portable case of the form of a large book, for *holding* loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.—2. *Fig.* the office and functions of a minister of state; as, he holds the *portfolio* of education, that is, has, as it were, all *the* papers connected with this department; he has received *the portfolio of the* home department.

Portglave,† Portglaive† (pōrt'glāv), *n.* [Fr. *porter*, to carry, and *glaive*, a sword. See GLAIVE.] A sword-bearer.

Portgrave, Portgreve (pōrt'grāv, pōrt'-grēv), *n.* [From A. Sax. *port* (L. *portus*), a harbour, and *gerēfa*, a reeve or sheriff.] Same as *Portreeve.*

Port-hole (pōrt'hōl), *n.* 1. A square aperture in a ship's side, especially one of the apertures through which the guns are fired.

The gallant ship, surrounded by enemies, lay like a great fortress on the sea, scattering death on every side from her hundred and four *port-holes.* *Macaulay.*

2. In *steam-engines*, one of the steam-passages into or from the cylinder. See PORT.

Port-hook (pōrt'hōk), *n.* One of the hooks in the side of a ship to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

Portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* pl. **Porticoes** (pōr'-ti-kōz). [It. and Sp. *portico*, from L. *porticus.* See PORCH.] In *arch.* an open space covered by a roof supported on columns, sometimes detached, as a shady walk, but in modern usage a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns. Porticoes are called tetrastyle, hexastyle, octostyle, and decastyle, according as they have four, six, eight, or ten columns in front; they are also distinguished as prostyle or in antis, as they project before or recede within the building.

On sumptuous baths the rich their wealth bestow,
Or some expensive airy *portico.* *Dryden.*

Porticoed (pōr'ti-kōd), *a.* Having a portico or porticoes.

Portière (port-yer), *n.* [Fr.] A door-curtain.

Portigue (pōr'ti-gū), *n.* See PORTAGUE.

Portingal† (pōr'tin-gal), *a.* Portuguese.

Portingall,† Portugal† (pōr'tin-gal, pōr'-tū-gal), *n.* A Portuguese. *Fanshawe; Beau. & Fl.* Written also *Portingale.*

Portio (pōr'shi-ō), *n.* [L.] A portion or branch. In *anat.* applied to two nerves, *portio dura* and *portio mollis*, two branches of the seventh pair of nerves, the *portio dura*, or hard portion, being the facial nerve, the *portio mollis*, or soft portion, the auditory or acoustic nerve. Applied also to a small, white fasciculus, intermediate between the portio dura and the portio mollis.

Portion (pōr'shon), *n.* [L. *portio, portionis*, a portion. Akin to *pars, partis*, a part, *partior*, to divide. See PART.] 1. A part of anything separated from it; that which is divided off, as a part from a whole.—2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways: but how little a *portion* is heard of him? Job xxvi. 14.

All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and parcels of the dreadful Past. *Tennyson.*

3. A part assigned; an allotment.

The priests had a *portion* assigned them by Pharaoh, and did eat their *portion* which Pharaoh gave them. Gen. xlvii. 22.

Hence—4. Fate; final state. 'And shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his *portion* with the hypocrites.' Mat. xxiv. 51.—5. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.—6. A wife's fortune; a dowry.

I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his. *Shak.*

SYN. Division, share, parcel, quantity, allotment, dividend.

Portion (pōr'shon), *v.t.* 1. To divide or distribute into portions or shares; to parcel; to allot in shares. 'And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain.' *Pope.*

A friendship so complete,
Portion'd in halves between us that we grew
The fable of the city where we dwelt. *Tennyson.*

2. To endow with a portion or an inheritance. '*Portion'd* maids, apprenticed orphans.' *Pope.*

Portioner (pōr'shon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who divides or assigns in shares.—2. In *Scots law*, (*a*) the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land. (*b*) The sub-tenant of a feu; an under-feuar. —*Heirs portioners*, two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default

of heirs male.—3. *Eccles.* a minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living.

Portionist (pōr'shon-ist), *n.* 1. *Eccles.* same as *Portioner*, 3.—2. See under POSTMASTER.

Portionless (pōr'shon-les), *a.* Having no portion.

Portland (pōrt'land), *a.* Belonging to the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.—*Portland beds*, in *geol.* a division of the upper oolites occurring between the Purbeck beds and the Kimmeridge clay, consisting of beds of hard oolitic limestone and freestone interstratified with clays and resting on light-coloured sands which contain fossils, chiefly mollusca and fish, with a few reptiles. Named from the rocks of the group forming the Isle of *Portland* in Dorsetshire, from whence they may be traced through Wiltshire as far as Oxfordshire.—*Portland cement*, a well-known cement made from common limestone, mixed with great care, in definite proportions, with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk. So called from its resemblance in colour to Portland-stone.—*Portland sago.* See under ARUM.—*Portland stone*, a compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is one of the members of the Portland beds, and belongs to the upper part of the oolite formation. It is used in building, is soft when quarried, but hardens on exposure to the atmosphere.—*Portland vase*, a celebrated cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. It is of transparent dark-blue glass, coated with opaque white glass, which has been cut down in the manner of a cameo so as to give on each side groups of figures delicately executed in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, allowed it to be placed in the British Museum, where it remained intact till the year 1845, when it was maliciously broken. The pieces were carefully collected and very successfully reunited, and in this state it still remains in the museum, but is not shown to the public.

Portlast (pōrt'last), *n.* The gunwale of a ship. Called also *Portoise.*

Portlid (pōrt'lid), *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole.

Port-lifter (pōrt'lift-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for raising and lowering heavy ports in ships.

Portliness (pōrt'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being portly: (*a*) dignity of mien or personal appearance. (*b*) A somewhat excessive stoutness of the person; corpulence.

Portly (pōrt'li), *a.* [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour.] 1. Grand or dignified in mien; stately; of a noble appearance and carriage. 'A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight.' *Dryden.*—2. Rather tall, and inclining to stoutness; somewhat large and unwieldy in person. 'A *portly* personage in a braided surtout.' *Dickens.*—3.† Swelling. 'Your argosies with *portly* sails.' *Shak.*

Port-man (pōrt'man), *n.* An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town or of a cinque-port.

Portmanteau (pōrt-man'tō), *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak.] A case or trunk, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

Portmantle (pōrt-man'tl), *n.* A portmanteau. [Old and vulgar.]

Port-mote (pōrt'mōt), *n.* [*Port*, and *mote*, a meeting.] Anciently, a court held in a port-town.

Portoir,† *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *portare*, to bear.] One who or that which bears; hence, one who or that which produces. *Holland.*

Portoise (pōrt'oiz), *n.* The gunwale of a ship.—*A-portoise*, resting on or lowered to the gunwale. Called also *Portlast.*

Portos,† *n.* A breviary. See PORTASS. *Chaucer.*

Port-pane† (pōrt'pān), *n.* [L. *portare*, to carry, and *panis*, bread.] A cloth for carrying bread so as not to touch it with the hands. *Withals.*

Portrait (pōr'trāt), *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, pp. of *portraire*, to portray. See PORTRAY.] 1. That which is portrayed; particularly, a painted picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face drawn from the life; also used generally for engravings, photographs, crayon drawings, &c., of this character.

In *portraits* the grace, and we may add the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

2. A vivid description or delineation in words.—In *sculp.* a *portrait bust* or *statue* is one representing the actual features or person of an individual, in distinction from an *ideal bust* or *statue.*

Portrait† (pōr'trāt), *v.t.* To portray; to draw. *Spenser.*

Portrait-painter (pōr'trāt-pānt-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

Portrait-painting (pōr'trāt-pānt-ing), *n.* The art of painting portraits.

Portraiture (pōr'trāt-ūr), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A portrait; a painted resemblance; a likeness or likenesses collectively. 'The *portraiture* of a hart.' *Sir T. Browne.*

By the image of my cause I see
The *portraiture* of his. *Shak.*

Unclasp me, Stranger, and unfold,
With trembling care, my leaves of gold,
Rich in Gothic *portraiture*. *Rogers.*

The drama is an embellished *portraiture* of life. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. The art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words.

Portraiture† (pōr'trāt-ūr), *v.t.* To paint; to portray. *Shaftesbury.*

Portray (pōr-trā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *portraire*, to portray, to depict, from L. *protraho*, to draw forth—L. *pro*, before, forward, and *trahere*, to draw, whence *traction*, *abstract*, &c.] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict; as, to *portray* a king on horseback; to *portray* a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.

Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. Ezek. iv. 1.

If the radiance of a loftier hope, the light of a deeper, diviner blessedness, has kindled in many a human face since pagan art passed away, surely to the art that has *that* to *portray* grander possibilities of excellence have been afforded. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To describe in words.

It will be my endeavour to relate the history of the people as well as the history of the government, to describe the rise of religious sects, and the changes of literary taste; to *portray* the manners of successive generations. *Macaulay.*

3. To adorn with pictures.

Spears and helmets thronged, and shields
Various, with boastful arguments *portrayed*. *Milton.*

Portrayal (pōr-trā'al), *n.* The act of portraying; delineation; representation.

Portrayer (pōr-trā'ėr), *n.* One who portrays; one who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

Portreeve (pōrt'rēv), *n.* [*Port* and *reeve.*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town; a portgrave.

Portress (pōrt'res), *n.* A female porter or keeper of a gate.

Port-rope (pōrt'rōp), *n.* A rope or tackle for hauling up and suspending the ports or covers of port-holes. Called also *Port-tackle.*

Port-rule (pōrt'röl), *n.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

Port-sale (pōrt'sāl), *n.* [*Port*, from L. *porta*, a gate.] A public sale of goods to the highest bidder; an auction.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made *port-sale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death. *North.*

Port-side (pōrt'sīd), *n.* The left side of a ship looking towards the bow. See PORT.

Port-tackle (pōrt'tak-l), *n.* See PORT-ROPE.

Port-town (pōrt'toun), *n.* A town having or situated near a port.

Portuguese (por'tū-gēz), *n.* The people or language of Portugal.

Portuguese (por'tū-gēz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal.—*Portuguese man-of-war*, the name given by early English voyagers to a species of Physalia, the *P. atlantica.* See PHYSALIA.

Portulaca (por-tū-lā'ka), *n.* [L., from *porto*, to carry, and *lac*, milk, from the juicy nature of the plants.] Purslane, a genus of plants, nat. order Portulacaceæ. See PURSLANE.

Portulacaceæ, Portulaceæ (por'tū-la-kā''sē-ē, por-tū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of annual, perennial, herbaceous, or shrubby plants, occurring in all the hotter or milder parts of the world. The only species of any importance is *Portulaca oleracea*, which is a fleshy prostrate annual, sometimes used in salads. It is naturalized in most of the warmer parts of the world, and is often a troublesome weed.

Port-vein (pōrt'vān), *n.* See *Vena porta* under VENA.

Port-wine (pōrt-wīn'), *n.* A dark-purple astringent wine made in Portugal, so called from *Oporto*, whence it is shipped. It is the produce of the vineyards along the course of the Douro.

Porwigle† (por'wig-l), *n.* A tadpole; a young frog.

Pory (pōr'i), *a.* Full of pores or small interstices; porous. 'The vaulted roofs of *pory* stone.' *Dryden.*

Posada (pō-sä'da), *n.* [Sp.] An inn.

Posaune (pō-zou'ne), *n.* [G., trombone.] In *music*, a reed-stop on the organ of a rich and powerful tone, the pipes of which are of 8 feet on the manuals, and 16 and 32 feet on the pedals.

Pose† (pōz), *n.* [A. Sax. *gepose*, the pose.] A stuffing of the head; catarrh.

Pose (pōz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *posed*; ppr. *posing.* [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put, to state, to put a question, from L. *pausa*, to halt, to stop, from *pausa*, a pause; but the meaning as well as that of the compounds has been influenced by *pono*, *positum*, to put, place, set, which gives *position*, &c. There are a number of compounds with *pose* in English, as *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *impose*, *interpose*, *repose*, &c.] 1. To embarrass by a difficult question; to cause to be at a loss; to puzzle. 'Not that I design to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism.' *Glanville.*

Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set,
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *G. Herbert.*

2.† To interrogate closely; to question strictly.

She, in the presence of others, *posed* him and sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very Duke of York or no. *Sterne.*

Pose† (pōz), *v.t.* To suppose.

Pose (pōz), *n.* [Fr. *pose*, an attitude. See POSE, *v.t.* above.] 1. Attitude or position taken naturally, or assumed for effect; as, the *pose* of an actor; especially, the attitude in which any character is represented artistically; the position, whether of the whole person or of an individual member of the body; as, the *pose* of a statue; the *pose* of the head.—2. A deposit; a secret hoard. [Scotch.]

Pose (pōz), *v.i.* [Fr. *poser*, to attitudinize. See above.] To attitudinize; to assume characteristic airs; as, to *pose* as a martyr.

Posé (pō'zā), *a.* [Fr. *poser*, to place.] In *her.* a term applied to a lion, horse, or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. It is the same as *Statant.*

Poseidon (po-sī'don), *n.* In *myth.* the Greek god of the sea, equivalent to the Latin Neptune. See NEPTUNE.

Poser (pōz'ėr), *n.* 1. One that poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much; . . . but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon.*

2. Something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

Posingly (pōz'ing-li), *adv.* So as to pose or puzzle.

Posit (poz'it), *v.t.* [L. *pono*, *positum*, to place. See POSITION.] 1. To dispose, range, or place in relation to other objects. *Sir M. Hale.*—2. To lay down as a position or principle; to assume as real or conceded; to present to the consciousness as an absolute fact.

In *positing* pure or absolute existence as a mental datum, immediate, intuitive, and above proof, he mistakes the fact. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When it is said that the ego *posits* itself, the meaning is that the ego becomes a fact of consciousness, which it can only become through the antithesis of the non-ego. *Chambers's Ency.*

Position (pō-zish'on), *n.* [Fr. *position*, from L. *positio*, from *pono*, *positum*, to place, put, set, for *po-sino*, from *po* (=Gr. *proti*, against), and *sino*, to permit (whence *site*). *Ponere* appears as *-pound* in *compound*, &c., as *-pone* in *postpone.*] 1. State of being placed; situation: generally with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

Hence, *fig.* relation with regard to others, or to some subject; as, to be in a false *position.*—2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude; as, an inclining *position.*—3. That on which one takes one's stand; hence, principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; predication; affirmation.

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the

positions that follow, but always on those which precede. *Watts.*

One held the government to be a trust for the people, and to exist only for their behoof, with the consequent *position* that resistance is lawful on a gross violation of duty. *Brougham.*

4. Place or standing in society; social rank; as, a person of *position.* *Thackeray.* — 5. State; condition.

Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a *position* to prescribe her own terms. *Ames.*

6. In *arith.* a mode of solving a question by one or two suppositions: called also rule of supposition, rule of false, rule of trial and error.—*Centre of position,* the same as the centre of gravity, and centre of inertia; but when a body is viewed as composed of physical points, and the centre of gravity is considered in relation to their positions, geometers designate that point the *centre of position.*—*Circles of position,* in *astron.* six circles, passing through the common intersections of the horizon and meridian and through any degree of the ecliptic or the centre of any star, or other point in the heavens, used for finding out the position or situation of any star. These circles cut the equator into twelve equal parts.—*Angle of position,* (*a*) of a heavenly body, the angle contained by two great circles passing through the body; the one a secondary to the equator, and the other a secondary to the ecliptic. (*b*) Of a place on the earth, the angle contained at any place by its meridian, and the great circle passing through that place and any other place.—*Geometry of position,* a species of geometry the object of which is to investigate and determine the relation that exists between the position of the different parts of a geometrical figure with regard to each other, or with regard to some determinate line or figure first fixed upon as a term of comparison.—*Guns of position.* See under GUN.—SYN. Situation, station, place, condition, attitude, posture, proposition, assertion, thesis.

Positional † (pō-zish'on-al), *a.* Respecting position. *Sir T. Browne.*

Positive (poz'i-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *positif;* L.L. *positivus,* from L. *pono, positum,* to set or place. See POSITION.] 1. Properly, laid down; expressed; direct; explicit: opposed to *implied;* as, he told us in *positive* words; we have his *positive* declaration to the fact; the testimony is *positive.*—2. Not admitting any condition or discretion; absolute; express; as, the commands of the admiral are *positive.*—3. Absolute; real; existing in fact: opposed to *negative;* as, *positive* good, which exists by itself, whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil: or opposed to *relative* or *arbitrary,* as, beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of people.—4. Direct; express: opposed to *circumstantial;* as, *positive* proof. 5. Confident; fully assured; as, the witness is very *positive* that he is correct in his testimony.—6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope.

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; prescribed by express enactment: opposed to *natural* or *inbred.*

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally; that which is *positive,* not so. . . . Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are *positive.* *Hooker.*

8. Based on phenomena; real; phenomenal; realizable; demonstrable; distinctly ascertained or ascertainable: opposed to *speculative.* 'The assertion that science is the only truth that is *positive.*' *Cardinal Manning.*

Nothing can be juster than the law which Comte has formulated. First the theological stage, then the metaphysical, then the *positive.*
Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.

9. Having power to act directly; having direct influence; as, a *positive* voice in legislation. 10. In *photog.* having the lights and shades rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative.* See NEGATIVE, PHOTOGRAPHY.—*Positive degree,* in *gram.* is the form of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, wise, noble.—*Positive electricity.* See ELECTRICITY.—*Positive evidence,* in *law,* proof of the very fact.—*Positive philosophy,* a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798–1857). Its leading feature is what is known under the law of the three stages, which may be thus stated: every branch of knowledge passes through three stages, viz. the theological, the metaphysical, and the positive. In the first stage, the phenomena of nature are attempted to be explained by reference to supernatural causes, by voluntary interferences, by prodigies, miracles, and the like. In the second stage supernatural and anthropomorphitic causes give place to abstract, occult causes, scholastic entities, realized abstractions, and nature is interpreted à priori: the attempt is made to construe nature subjectively. In the third stage, man contents himself with ascertaining by observation and experiment the connections of phenomena, and so learning to connect each fact with its antecedent conditions. This is the method which has founded modern science, and which must take the place of metaphysics. Whatever is not capable of experimental verification must be rigorously excluded from science. The second conception of this system is the classification and co-ordination of the sciences. The theory of this classification requires us to advance from the simple to the complex, beginning with mathematics, and passing in turn to astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and sociology: these are the six fundamental sciences, each of which is necessary to the next following one. Thus sociology or the science of society is impossible without biology, the science of life, and the latter is impossible without the science of chemistry; chemistry, again, presupposes physics, which itself presupposes astronomy and mathematics.—*Positive pole of a voltaic pile or battery.* See POLE.—*Positive terms,* in *logic,* those terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.—*Positive quantity,* in *alg.* an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign.* The term is used in contradistinction to *negative.*

Positive (poz'i-tiv), *n.* 1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. 'Rating *positives* by their privatives.' *South.*—2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

Positives, while under precept, cannot be slighted without slighting morals also. *Waterland.*

3. In *gram.* the positive degree.—4. In *photog.* a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative.* Positives are obtained by printing from negatives. See NEGATIVE, PHOTOGRAPHY.

Positively (poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a positive manner: (*a*) absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively.

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

(*b*) Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently; as, a thing is *positively* good, when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation; it is *negatively* good, when it prevents an evil or does not produce it. (*c*) Certainly; indubitably.

Give me some breath, some little pause,
Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shak.*

(*d*) Directly; explicitly; expressly; as, the witness testified *positively* to the fact. (*e*) Peremptorily; in strong terms.

The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness. *Bp. Sprat.*

(*f*) With full confidence or assurance; as, I cannot speak *positively* in regard to the fact. (*g*) By positive electricity; as, *positively* electrified. See ELECTRICITY.

Positiveness (poz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being positive: (*a*) actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

(*b*) Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a *positiveness* in relating to matters of fact.
Dr. H. More.

Positivism (poz'i-tiv-izm), *n.* The positive philosophy (which see under POSITIVE).

This second period in modern philosophy has been marked by the sceptical phenomenalism of Hume (now represented by *Positivism*); the Scotch psychology of common sense; and the German critical and dialectical philosophy of reason. *Prof. Fraser.*

Positivist (poz'i-tiv-ist), *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of positive philosophy.

Positivity † (poz-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Peremptoriness. *Watts.* [Rare.]

Posture† (poz'i-tūr), *n.* Posture. 'The *posture* of the party's hand who did throw the dice.' *Bramhall.*

Posnet (poz'net), *n.* [W. *posned,* a round body, a porringer, from *pos,* increase, increment, a heap.] A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan. 'Chafing-dishes, *posnets,* and such other silver vessels.' *Bacon.*

Posologic, Posological (po-so-loj'ik, po-so-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to posology.

Posology (po-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *posos,* how much, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of proportions: (*a*) a name suggested by Bentham for the science of quantity. (*b*) That department of medicine which treats of the doses or quantities in which medicines ought to be administered.

Poss, Posse (pos), *v.t.* [Fr. *pousser,* to push, to thrust.] To push; to punch; to dash. 'The see . . . *posseth* him up and down.' *Chaucer.* [Obsolete and local.]

Posse (pos'sē). [L., to be able.] 1. A possibility. A thing is said to be *in posse,* when it may possibly be; *in esse,* when it actually is.—2. A number or crowd of people.—*Posse comitatus, lit.* the power of a county; in *law,* the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or any attempt made in opposition to the execution of justice. It is said to include all knights and other men above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense.

Possess (poz-zes'), *v.t.* [L. *possideo, possessum,* to occupy, to possess—*pos* for *por* (see POLLUTE), and *sedeo,* to sit. Comp. G. *besitzen,* A. Sax. *besittan,* to possess, from *be,* by, and *sittan,* to sit.] 1. To occupy in person; to have as occupant; to have and hold.

Houses and fields and vineyards shall be *possessed* again in this land. Jer. xxxii. 15.

O, I have bought the mansion of a love,
But not *possess'd* it. *Shak.*

2. To have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; to enjoy; as, to *possess* much money and property; to *possess* many good qualities. 'Share all that he doth *possess.*' *Shak.* 'The present benefit which I *possess.*' *Shak.*—3. To become or make one's self master of; to seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.

The English marched toward the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Hayward.*

4. To affect strongly; to pervade; to fill or take up entirely. 'Sin of self-love *possesseth* all mine eye.' *Shak.* 'What a strange drowsiness *possesses* them.' *Shak.*

As the love of Christ and the love of God *possesseth* and seizeth upon a soul, so self-love decays.
Dr. Sibbes.

5. To have full power or mastery over; as, an evil spirit, evil influence, violent passion, or the like. Luke viii. 36. 'An she were not *possessed* with a fury.' *Shak.* '*Possessed* with devilish spirits.' *Shak.*

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;
For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possess'd.*
Roscommon.

6. To put in possession; to make master or owner: with *of* before the thing, and now generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns; as, to be *possessed of* a large fortune; to *possess* one's self *of* another's property. 'Will *possess* you *of* that ship and treasure.' *Shak.* 'Had *possessed* himself *of* the kingdom.' *Shak.* 'The moveables *where-of* our uncle Gaunt did stand *possessed.*' *Shak.* '*Of* fortune's favour long *possessed.*' *Dryden.*

We *possessed* ourselves *of* the kingdom of Naples.
Addison.

7.† To make acquainted with; to acquaint; to inform. '*Possess* the people in Messina here how innocent she died.' *Shak.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shak.*

Possess us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.
Shak.

8. To furnish or fill; to imbue or instil into: with *with* before the thing.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds *with* an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

Hence . . . it is laid down by Holt, that to *possess* the people *with* an ill opinion of the government, that is, of the ministry, is a libel. *Hallam.*

9.† To accomplish. 'To *possess* the purpose they desired.' *Spenser.*

Possession (poz-zesh'on), *n.* 1. The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; the state of owning or having in one's hands or power; actual seiz-

ing or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of *possession* or property.

If the *possession* is severed from the property; if A has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained *possession*, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked *possession*. *Blackstone.*

In *Eng. law*, a personal chattel is held by *possession*, a real estate by title. *Natural possession* is where the proprietor himself is actually in possession. *Civil possession* is possession not by the owner, but by another in his name or for his behoof. *Actual possession* is where a person enters into lands or tenements descended or conveyed to him. *Possession in law* is when lands, &c., are descended to a man, and he has not actually entered into them. *Naked possession* is mere possession without colour of right.—2. The thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; as, foreign *possessions*.

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions*. Obad. 17.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful; for he had great *possessions*. Mat. xix. 22.

3. In *international law*, a country or territory held by no other title than mere conquest. *Bouvier.*—4. The state of being under the power of demons, evil spirits, or violent passions; madness; lunacy; as, demoniacal *possession*.

I knew he was not in his perfect wits . . . .
How long hath this *possession* held the man? *Shak.*

—*Writ of possession*, in *law*, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.—*To take possession*, to enter on or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy.

Possession† (poz-zesh'on), *v.t.* To invest with property.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth*. *Carew.*

Possessional (poz-zesh'on-al), *a.* Same as *Possessive*.

Possessionary (poz-zesh'on-a-ri), *a.* Relating to or implying possession.

Possessioner† (poz-zesh'on-ẽr), *n.* 1. One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. 'Freemen and *possessioners*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. An invidious name for the members of such religious communities as were endowed with lands, &c. The mendicant orders professed to live entirely upon alms. *Chaucer.*

Possessive (poz-zes'iv), *a.* [L. *possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession.—In *gram. possessive case*, the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which expresses, 1st, possession, ownership; as, *John's* book; or 2dly, some relation of one thing to another; as, *Homer's* admirers.—*Possessive pronoun*, a pronoun denoting possession or property.

Possessive (poz-zes'iv), *n.* A pronoun or other word denoting possession.

Possessively (poz-zes'iv-li), *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

Possessor (poz-zes'ẽr), *n.* One who possesses; one who holds or enjoys any good or other thing; one who owns; an occupant; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property real or personal.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, *possessors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

Unlimited power corrupts the *possessor*. *Brougham.*

SYN. Owner, proprietor, holder, occupant.

Possessory (poz-zes'o-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to possession. 'A *possessory* feeling in the heart.' *Dr. Chalmers.*—2. Having possession; as, a *possessory* lord.—3. In *law*, arising from possession; as, a *possessory* interest.—*Possessory action*, an action formerly brought to regain possession of land, the right of possession only, and not that of property, being contested.—*Possessory judgment*, in *Scots law*, a judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided at law.

Posset (pos'set), *n.* [Comp. W. *posel*, curdled milk, a posset, from the root of *posiaw*, to gather. Comp. also L. *posca*, an acidulous drink composed of vinegar and water.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor, formerly much in favour both as luxury and medicine. 'I have drugged their *possets*.' *Shak.*

Posset (pos'set), *v.t.* To curdle; to coagulate.

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shak.*

Possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being possible; the power of being or existing; the power of happening. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty; as, there is a *possibility* that a new star may appear this night. 'Possibility of error.' *Hooker.*

A bare *possibility* that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson.*

It is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent *possibilities* of excellence. *Johnson.*

2. A thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while yet he lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South.*

3. In *law*, a chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is *near* or *ordinary*, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or *remote* or *extraordinary*, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. *Wharton.*

Possible (pos'i-bl), *a.* [From L. *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be. *Power* is also from *potis*.] 1. That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; as, it is *possible* the peace of Europe may continue a century; it is not *possible* that two and three should be seven, or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong.—2. Capable of coming to pass, but improbable.

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is *possible;* nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also *possible*. *Wilkins.*

Possibly (pos'i-bli), *adv.* 1. In a possible manner; by any power, moral or physical, really existing; by possibility.

Can we want obedience then
To him, or *possibly* his love desert
Who form'd us from the dust? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; perchance.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

Possum (pos'sum), *n.* A colloquial contraction in the United States of *Opossum*.—*To play possum, to act possum*, to feign; to dissemble: in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which throws itself on its back and feigns death on the approach of an enemy.

Post (pōst), *n.* [A. Sax. *post*, from L. *postis*, post, a door-post, from *pono* (*posno*), *positum*, to put, place, lay, set. See POSITION.] A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as, the *posts* of a house; the *posts* of a door; the *posts* of a gate; the *posts* of a fence; a king-*post*, queen-*post*, truss-*post*, door-*post*, &c.—*Post and paling*, a close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground and pales nailed between them.—*Post and railing*, a kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges, consisting of posts and rails, &c. These terms are sometimes confounded.—*Post and pane, post and petrail*, terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster.—*Knight of the post*. See under KNIGHT.

Post (pōst), *n.* [From Fr. *poste* (masc.), a military post or station, an office, and *poste* (fem.), a letter-carrier, a post-house, a post-office, &c., both from L. L. *posta*, for *posita*, from L. *positus*, placed, *pono*, *positum*, to place. See POST, a stake, and POSITION.] 1. The place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied, especially a military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed; as, a *post* of observation; a sentry at his *post*.

The waters rise everywhere upon the surface of the earth; which new *post* when they had once seized on they would never quit. *T. Burnet.*

Hence—2. The troops stationed at a particular place.—3. An office or employment; a position of service, trust, or emolument; an appointment; a berth. 'Posts of profit or of trust.' *Pope.*—4. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches; a postman.

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines
Receiving them from such a worthless *post*. *Shak.*

5. An established system for the public conveyance of letters, especially the governmental system; the mail; the transmission of all the letters conveyed for the public at one time from one place to another; a post-office.—6. A size of writing and printing paper, measuring about 18¾ inches by 15¼.—7.† Haste; speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*. *Shak.*

8. An old game at cards. Called also *Post and Pair*.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers; and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition.—*Post* is used also adverbially for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly. 'Sent from Media *post* to Egypt.' *Milton.* Hence, *to travel post* is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.

Post (pōst), *v.i.* [Fr. *poster*, to post. See the noun.] 1. To travel with post-horses: to travel rapidly with any horses; to travel with speed. 'And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.' *Milton.*

We see in blank dismay
Year *posting* after year,
Sense after sense decay. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. In the *manege*, to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

Post (pōst), *v.t.* 1. To fix to a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.—2. To expose to public reproach; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to *post* one as a coward.

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not at four to meet me. *Granville.*

3. To place; to station; as, to *post* troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.

To discharge cannon against an army in which a king is known to be *posted* is to approach pretty near to regicide. *Macaulay.*

4. In *book-keeping*, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger; to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs.

You have not *posted* your books these ten years; how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbuthnot.*

5. To place in the post-office; to transmit by post; as, to *post* letters.—6. To send with speed, or by means of post-horses.—*To post up*, in *book-keeping*, to make the requisite entries on up to date; hence, to inform thoroughly with all the freshest information on any subject; to make one master of all the details of a subject.

He describes him (the Count of Chambord) as one of the freshest and youngest looking men he has ever seen, simple, frank, polished, exceedingly intelligent, and thoroughly *posted up* in the politics and literature of the day. *Sat. Rev.*

Post (pōst), *adv.* Hastily, or as a post.

Post† (pōst), *a.* [From Fr. *aposter*, to place in a post or position, to spy, to deceive.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

Post (pōst). A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, subsequent, since, &c. It is used in this sense in composition in a number of English words.

Postable† (pōst'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being carried.

Post-act (pōst'akt), *n.* An after-act; an act done afterwards.

Postage (pōst'āj), *n.* The duty or rate of charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

Postage† (pōst'āj), *n.* A portage.

Postage-stamp (pōst'āj-stamp), *n.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office department for affixing to letters, packets, &c., as payment of cost of transmission.

Postal (pōst'al), *a.* Relating to posts, posting, or mails; as, *postal* arrangements.

Post-anal (pōst-ā'nal), *a.* In *zool.* situated behind the anus.

Postbill (pōst'bil), *n.* 1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after indorsation.—2. A post-office way-bill of the letters despatched from a post-office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post.

Postboy (pōst'boi), *n.* A boy that carries letters; a boy or man that drives a post-chaise.

Post-captain (pōst'kap-tin), *n.* Formerly the captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled captain. He is equal in rank to a colonel in the army.

Post-card (pōst'kärd), *n.* A card impressed with or carrying a halfpenny (or other) stamp to be sent through the post-office without an envelope where communications are not meant to be hidden from view.

Post-chaise (pōst'shāz), *n.* A chaise or carriage for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire.

Post-coach (pōst'kōch), *n.* Same as *Post-chaise.*

Postdate (pōst'dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *post-dated;* ppr. *postdating.* [Prefix *post,* after, and *date.*] 1. To affix a date to later than or in advance of the real time; as, to *post-date* a contract, that is, to date it as if, for instance, it were made six months hence.—2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact.

Of these (predictions) some were *postdated,* cunningly made after the thing had come to pass. *Fuller.*

Post-date (pōst'dāt), *n.* A date put on a document in advance of the real date on which it was written.

Post-day (pōst'dā), *n.* A day on which a conveyance carrying mails arrives or departs.

Postdiluvial, Postdiluvian (pōst-di-lū'vi-al, pōst-di-lū'vi-an), *a.* [L. *post,* after, and *diluvium,* the deluge.] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

Postdiluvian (pōst-di-lū'vi-an), *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.

Post-disseizin (pōst-dis-sēz'in), *n.* In *law,* a subsequent disseizin; also, a writ that lay for him who having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor. *Wharton.*

Post-disseizor (pōst-dis-sēz'or), *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

Postea (pōs'tē-a), *n.* [L., after this or that, afterwards.] In *law,* the return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. When the proceedings were in Latin the word *postea* was the initial word, whence the name of this return.

Post-entry (pōst-en'tri), *n.* 1. In *com.* an additional entry of goods made by a merchant at the custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.—2. In *book-keeping,* an additional or subsequent entry.

Poster (pōst'ėr), *n.* 1. One who posts; a courier; one that travels expeditiously. '*Posters* of the sea and land.' *Shak.*—2. A post-horse. 'A pair of jaded *posters.*' *Lord Lytton.*—3. A large printed bill or placard posted for advertising. *Dickens.*

Poste-restante (post-res'tänt), *n.* [Fr., lit. post resting or remaining.] A department or arrangement in a post-office where letters if specially addressed are kept till the owners call for them. It is for the convenience of persons passing through a country or town where they have no fixed residence; but residents are not allowed to have their letters so kept.

Posterior (pos-tē'ri-ėr), *a.* [L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus,* from *post,* after.] 1. Later or subsequent in time: opposed to *prior.*

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *W. Broome.*

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after.

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report. *Addison.*

3. Situated behind; hinder; as, the *posterior* portion of the skull: opposed to *anterior.*—4. In *bot.* see under SUPERIOR.—*Posterior margin,* in *conch.* a term applied to that side of the bosses of acephalous bivalves which contains the ligament.—*A posteriori,* a Latin phrase signifying, from what follows. See A PRIORI.

Posteriority (pos-tē'ri-or''i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *postériorité.*] The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time or of an event: opposed to *priority.*

Posteriorly (pos-tē'ri-ėr-li), *adv.* Subsequently in time; in a posterior manner; behind.

Posteriors (pos-tē'ri-ėrz), *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body. 'The *posteriors* of a dead ass.' *Swift.* [In *Love's Labour's Lost* Shakspere makes the affected Armado use it differently: 'The *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon.']

Posterity (pos-ter'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *postérité,* L. *posteritas,* from *posterus,* later, from *post,* after.] 1. Descendants; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.

Yet it was said
It (the crown) should not stand in thy *posterity.* *Shak.*

2. Succeeding generations.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retailed to all *posterity.* *Shak.*

Postern (pōst'ėrn), *n.* [O.Fr. *posterne,* from L.L. *posterna, posterula,* a secret gallery or means of exit, from L. *posterus,* behind, posterior, from *post,* behind.] 1. Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *postern* by the abbey wall. *Shak.*

The word is used adjectively in following extract.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern* door. *Dryden.*

2. In *fort.* a covered passage closed by a gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch.

Post-exist † (pōst-egz-ist'), *v.i.* To exist after; to live subsequently. *Cudworth.*

Post-existence (pōst-egz-ist'ens), *n.* Subsequent or future existence. 'A notion of the soul's *post-existence.*' *Addison.*

Post-existent (pōst-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Existent or living after. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Post-fact (pōst-fakt'), *a.* [L. *post factum.*] Relating to a fact that occurs after another.

Post-fact (pōst'fakt), *n.* A fact that occurs after another.

Post-facto (pōst-fak'tō). [L.] See EX POST FACTO.

Post-fine (pōst'fin), *n.* In *Eng. law,* a fine due to the king by prerogative: called also the *King's Silver* (which see under KING).

Post-fix (pōst'fiks), *n.* [Prefix *post,* after, and *fix.*] In *gram.* a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of another word; an affix or suffix.

Postfix (pōst'fiks), *v.t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word to the end of another or principal word.

Post-free (pōst'frē), *a.* Franked; paying no postage.

Post-geniture (pōst-jen'i-tūr), *n.* The state or position of a child born after another in the same family. 'Naturally a king, though fatally prevented by the harmless chance of *post-geniture.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Post-glacial (pōst-glā'shi-al), *a.* In *geol.* see POST-TERTIARY.

Post-graduate (pōst-grad'ū-āt), *a.* Pertaining to university studies continued after graduation.

Post-hackney (pōst-hak'nē), *n.* A post-horse.

Post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *n.* Haste in travelling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

Post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *adv.* With speed or expedition; as, he travelled *post-haste.*

Posthetomist (pos-thet'o-mist), *n.* One who performs the operation of posthetomy.

Posthetomy (pos-thet'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *posthē,* the prepuce, and *tomē,* a cutting.] Circumcision.

Post-horn (pōst'horn), *n.* A horn or trumpet without valves or pistons, blown by drivers or guards of mail-coaches, &c.

Post-horse (pōst'hors), *n.* A horse for conveying travellers rapidly from one station to another, and let for hire.

Post-house (pōst'hous), *n.* 1. A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.—2. A post-office.

Posthume † (pos'tūm), *a.* Posthumous. 'A *posthume* modesty, which could not be born till they were dead.' *Purchas.*

Posthumous (pos'tūm-us), *a.* [From L. *postumus,* last, superl. of *posterus,* coming after, from *post,* behind.] 1. Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter.—2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works.—3. Being or continuing after one's decease; as, 'With regard to his *posthumous* character.' *Addison.*

Posthumously (pos'tūm-us-li), *adv.* After one's decease.

Postic † (pos'tik), *a.* [L. *posticus.*] Backward. *Sir T. Browne.*

Posticous (pos-ti'kus), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Extrorsal.*

Posticum (pos-ti'kum). [L., from *post,* behind.] The part of an ancient temple which was in the rear of the cell; the part in front of the cell being called the *pronaos.*

Postil (pos'til), *n.* [Fr. *postille,* which Du Cange takes from *post illa* (*verba* understood, after those words), from the use of this phrase by the commentators.] 1. A note, especially a marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text.

It was thought proper to append to the works of Copernicus a *postil* to say that the work was written to account for the phenomena, and that people must not run on blindly and condemn either of the opposite opinions. *Whewell.*

2. In the *R. Cath.* and *Lutheran Churches,* a homily to be read in public; as, the first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne; Luther also wrote *postils.*

Postil (pos'til), *v.i.* To write postils; to comment; to make illustrations. 'To *postell* upon a kyrie.' *Skelton.*

Postil (pos'til), *v.t.* [See POSTIL, *n.*] To write marginal notes on; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of accounts . . . *postilled* in the margin with the King's hand. *Bacon.*

Postilion, Postillion (pōs-til'yon), *n.* [Fr. *postillon,* from *poste,* a post.] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; also, one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

Postilize † (pos'til-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Postil.* '*Postilizing* the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus.' *Wood.*

Postillate (pos'til-āt), *v.i.* [L.L. *postillo, postillatum.* See POSTIL.] 1. To write postils or marginal notes.—2. To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in regular order.

Postillate (pos'til-āt), *v.t.* To postil; to explain by marginal notes.

Postillation (pos-til-lā'shon), *n.* The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

Postillator (pos'til-lā-tėr), *n.* One who postillates; one who expounds Scripture verse by verse.

Postiller (pos'til-ėr), *n.* One who postils; one who writes marginal notes. '*Postillers* and commentators.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Posting-house (pōst'ing-hous), *n.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

Postique (pos'tēk), *a.* [O.Fr. *postique,* Fr. *postiche;* from L. *postus, positus,* from *pono, positum,* to place.] Superadded; done after the work is finished: applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

Postliminiary, Postliminious (pōst-li-min'i-ar-i, pōst-li-min'i-us), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium (which see).

Postliminium, Postliminy (pōst-li-min'i-um, pōst-lim'i-ni), *n.* [L. *post,* after, and *limen,* end, limit.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* the return of a person who had been banished or taken prisoner by an enemy to his old condition and former privileges.—2. In *international law,* that right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

Post-lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [L. *postludium.*] In *music,* an after-piece; a concluding voluntary.

Postman (pōst'man), *n.* 1. A post or courier. 2. A letter-carrier.—3. A barrister in the exchequer division of the High Court who has precedence in motions, so called from the place where he sits. The postman is one of the two most experienced barristers in the court, the other being called the *tubman.*

Postmark (pōst'märk), *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

Postmark (pōst'märk), *v.t.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

Postmaster (pōst'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—*Postmaster-general,* the chief executive head of the postal and telegraphic systems of Britain. He is usually a member of the cabinet, and exercises authority over all the departments of the postal system, including money-orders, savings-bank, insurances, and annuities.—2. One who provides post-horses.—3. In Merton College, Oxford, the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called *postmasters* or *portionists.*

Postmeridian (pōst-me-rid'i-an), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus.* See MERIDIAN.] 1. Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being or belonging to the afternoon. '*Postmeridian* sleep.' *Bacon.* —2. In *geol.* applied to the ninth of Prof. H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America. It corresponds to a certain extent with our lower Devonian.

Post-meridian (pōst-me-rid'i-an), *n.* The afternoon: usually contracted P.M.

'Twas *post-meridian* half-past four
By signal I from Nancy parted. *Ch. Dibdin.*

Post-mill (pōst'mil), *n.* A form of windmill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis, and can be turned by means of a lever, according as the direction of the wind varies. It thus differs from the smock-mill, of which the cap (including the gudgeon and pivot-bearings resting upon

Post-mill.

it) turns. In the figure the post P, firmly fixed by a strong framing sunk into the ground, has at its upper end a pivot working into a socket fixed in one of the strongest floor-beams, and on this pivot the whole weight of the erection is sustained. The ladder L serves as a lever for turning the mill, and by dropping it on the ground and placing a weight on its lower extremity it also serves to keep the mill steady when the right position is attained.

Post-mortem (pōst'mor-tem), *a.* [L.] After death.—*Post-mortem examination,* an examination of a body made after death.

Post-natal (pōst'nā-tal), *a.* Subsequent to birth. '*Post-natal* diseases.' *Sankey.*

Post-nate† (pōst'nāt), *a.* [L. *post,* after, and *natus,* born.] Subsequent.

The graces and gifts of the spirit are *post-nate.*
Jer. Taylor.

Post-natus (pōst'nā-tus), *n.* [L.] Born after. In *law,* (*a*) the second son. (*b*) One born in Scotland after the accession of James I., who was held not to be an alien in England.

Post-note (pōst'nōt), *n.* In *com.* (*a*) a cash-note intended to be transmitted by post and made payable to *order.* In this it differs from a common bank-note, which is payable to the *bearer.* (*b*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, and not on demand. [In the latter usage the word is compounded of the L. prep. *post,* after, and *note.*]

Post-nuptial (pōst-nup'shal), *a.* Being or happening after marriage; as, a *post-nuptial* settlement on a wife.

Post-obit (pōst-ob'it), *n.* [L. *post obitum,* after death.] 1. A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expectations. Such loans are not only generally made at usurious rates of interest, but usually the borrower has to pay a much larger sum than he has received in consideration of the risks the lender runs in the case of the obligor predeceasing the person from whom he has expectation. If, however, there is a gross inadequacy in the proportions amounting to fraud a court of equity will interfere.—2. In *med.* the same as *Post-mortem.*

Post-obit (pōst-ob'it), *a.* [See above.] After death; posthumous; as, a *post-obit* bond.

Post-œsophageal (pōst'ē-sō-faj"ē-al), *a.* Situated behind the gullet or œsophagus.

Post-office (pōst'of-fis), *n.* 1. An office or house where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad.—2. A department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, &c., by post.—*Post-office annuity* and *insurance,* a system whereby the postmaster-general may insure lives between the ages of sixteen and sixty for not less than £20 or more than £100, and may also grant annuities of not more than £50.—*General post-office,* the principal post-office in London; also applied to the head-office in any large city or town.—*Post-office order.* See MONEY-ORDER.—*Post-office savings-bank,* a bank connected with the post-office, where deposits are received to a certain amount, on government security, at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent per annum.

Post-oral (pōst-ō'ral), *a.* Situated behind the mouth.

Post-paid (pōst-pād'), *a.* Having the postage prepaid; as, a *post-paid* letter.

Post-pleiocene, Post-pliocene (pōst-plī'ō-sēn), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.* the common term for all the deposits of later age than the Norwich crag, and older than the peat-mosses and river gravels which contain neolithic remains. These deposits are the glacial drifts and boulder-clays with the erratics and other signs of ice agency, the valley gravels and cave earths with palæolithic remains. Called also *Pleistocene.*

Postpone (pōst-pōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *postponed;* ppr. *postponing.* [L. *postpono—post,* after, and *pono,* to put.] 1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon or to the following day.

These words, by *postponing* of the parenthesis to its proper place, are more clearly understood.
Knatchbull.

The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

2. To set below something else in value or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Locke.*

SYN. To adjourn, defer, delay, procrastinate.

Postponement (pōst-pōn'ment), *n.* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

Postponence† (pōst-pōn'ens), *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *Johnson.*

Postponer (pōst-pōn'ér), *n.* One who postpones; one who delays or puts off.

Postpose (pōst-pōz'), *v.t.* 1. To place after. 2.† To postpone; to put off. *Fuller.*

Postposit† (pōst-poz'it), *v.t.* To postpone; to regard as of inferior value. *Feltham.*

Post-position (pōst-pō-zish'on), *n.* 1. The act of placing after; the state of being put behind.

Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue.
Joseph Mede.

2. In *gram.* a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word.

In almost all the native languages of Asia, what we call prepositions follow their noun; often, like the article and reflective pronoun, coalescing with it, so as to form, or simulate, an inflection. The inconvenience of such a term as *preposition* is now manifest; nor is it much remedied when we allow ourselves to use the contradictory phrase *post-positive preposition.* What is really wanted is a general name for that part of speech under which *preposition* and *post-position* may stand as co-ordinate terms. *Latham.*

Post-positional (pōst-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* Pertaining to a post-position.

Post-positive (pōst-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

Post-prandial (pōst'pran-di-al), *a.* [L. *post,* after, and *prandium,* a dinner.] Happening after dinner. '*Post-prandial* speeches.' *Palmerston.*

Post-remote (pōst'rē-mōt), *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.*

Post-road, Post-route (pōst'rōd, pōst'rōt), *n.* A road along which the mail is carried.

Postscenium (pōst-sē'ni-um), *n.* [L., from *post,* behind, and *scena,* a scene.] In *arch.* the back part of a theatre behind the scenes.

Postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* [L. *post,* after, and *scriptum,* written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer, or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer; something appended. 'A *postscript* dashed across the rest.' *Tennyson.*

I knew one, that when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material in the *postscript.*
Locke.

Postscripted (pōst'skript-ed), *a.* Having a postscript; written afterwards. *J. Quincy Adams.* [Rare.]

Post-terminum (pōst-ter'mi-num). [L.] In *law,* after the term.

Post-tertiary (pōst-tér'shi-a-ri), *a.* In *geol.* the Lyellian term for all deposits and phenomena of more recent date than the Norwich or mammaliferous crag. It may be restricted so as only to include accumulations and deposits formed since the close of the glacial or boulder drift systems, and has been divided into three sections—*historic, prehistoric,* and *post-glacial.* The first comprises the peat of Great Britain and Ireland, fens, marshes, river-deposits, lake-silts, accumulations of sand-drift, &c., containing human remains, canoes, metal instruments, remains of domestic animals, &c. The *prehistoric* comprises similar, or nearly similar deposits, but the remains found in them are older, comprising stone implements, pile-dwellings, and extinct animals, as the Irish deer, mammoth, &c. To the *post-glacial* belong raised beaches, with shells of a more boreal character than those of existing seas, the shell-marl under peat, most of our carses, dales, as well as the common brick-clay, &c., covering submarine forests or containing the remains of seals, whales, &c., as well as of extinct land animals, as the mammoth, rhinoceros, urus, hyæna, hippopotamus, &c.

Post-town (pōst'toun), *n.* 1. A town in which a post-office is established.—2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

Postulant (pos'tū-lant), *n.* One who demands or requests; a candidate. *Chesterfield.*

Postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum,* a demand, from *postulo,* to ask, to demand, from *posco,* to ask for urgently, to demand.] 1. A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration; a proposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption.—2. In *geom.* something of the nature of a problem assumed or taken for granted; the enunciation of a self-evident problem. Euclid has constructed his elements on the three following postulates: 1. Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. 2. That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. 3. That a circle may be described from any centre at any distance from that centre.—*Axiom, Postulate.* See AXIOM.

Postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *postulated;* ppr. *postulating.* [See above.] 1. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident, or as too obvious to require further proof or explanation.

We conclude, therefore, that Being, intelligent, conscious Being, is implied and *postulated* in thinking. *J. D. Morell.*

2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty. 'To which he was *postulated* by the majority of the chapter.' *Burnet.* [Rare.] 3. To assume; to take without positive consent. [Rare.]

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated,* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *Tooke.*

Postulation (pos-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *postulatio.*] 1. The act of postulating or supposing without proof; a necessary supposition or assumption; a postulate.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent is the veracity of him that reports it. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Supplication; intercession. 'Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God.' *Bp. Pearson.*—3. Suit; cause. *Burnet.*—4. In *canon law,* a presentation or recommendation addressed to the superior, to whom the right of appointment to any dignity belongs, in favour of one who has not a strict title to the appointment.

Postulatory (pos'tū-la-to-ri), *a.* 1. Postulating; assuming without proof.—2. Assumed without proof. *Sir T. Browne.*

Postulatum (pos-tū-lā'tum), *n.* [L.] A postulate (which see).

Posture (pos'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *posture,* posture, attitude, condition, from L. *positura,* a placing, from *pono, positum,* to put, place, set. See POSITION.] 1. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; attitude; position of the body or its members.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip and starts;
anon he casts
His eye against the moon; in most strange *postures*
We have seen him set himself. *Shak.*

2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as, the *posture* of public affairs before or after a war.

The Lord Hopton left Arundel Castle before he had put it in the good *posture* he intended. *Clarendon.*

3. Disposition; frame; state: said of the mind or soul.

The several *postures* of his devout soul, in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity *Bp. Atterbury.*

Posture, Attitude. 'Posture is generally natural; *attitude* is studied either for the general purpose of looking graceful, or as illustrative of a subject or of words. A placement of the body for the purpose of ridicule would be an absurd *posture* as having not the dignity which belongs to *attitude*. An unintentional display of grace in a figure, as when casually thrown upon the ground, would be expressed by *posture*, . . . the contrary would be an ungraceful *posture*. . . . But the term *attitude* is more honourable than *posture*. Positions of the body which are forced, odd, ungainly, are called *postures*. Those which are noble, agreeable, and expressive, in which the expression of the countenance aids the pose of the limbs and body, are called *attitudes*. . . . The term *posture* commonly embraces the whole body; *attitude* is applicable to parts of it, as a head in a reclining *attitude*.' *Smith's Synonyms.*

Posture (pos'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *postured;* ppr. *posturing.* To place in a particular posture; to dispose, as the parts of a body for a particular purpose. *Brook.*

These two were *postured* motionless,
Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern. *Keats.*

Posture (pos'tūr), *v.i.* To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats. *Mayhew.*

Posture-maker (pos'tūr-māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes postures or contortions.

Posture-making (pos'tūr-māk-ing), *n.* The art or practice of posturing, or of making contortions of the body, as an acrobat.

Your comedy and mine will have been played then, and we shall be removed, O how far, from the trumpets, and the shouting, and the *posture-making*. *Thackeray.*

Posture-master (pos'tūr-mas-tėr), *n.* One that teaches or practises artificial postures of the body. 'Delivered into the hands of a kind of *posture-master*.' *Spectator.*

Posturer, Posturist (pos'tūr-ėr, pos'tūr-ist), *n.* One who postures; an acrobat.

Postvene† (pōst-vēn'), *v.t.* [L. *post*, after, and *venio*, to come.] To come after.

Posy (pō'zi), *n.* [Corrupted from *poesy*, being originally a piece of poetry.] 1.† A poetical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring; a legend or inscription in general. 'Scarcely wider than the *posy* of a ring.' *De Quincey.*

Is this a prologue, or the *posy* of a ring? *Shak.*

There was also a superscription or *posy* written on the top of the cross. . . . 'This is the King of the Jews.' *F. Udall.*

2. Often a motto or verse sent with a nosegay; hence the usual meaning of a bouquet; a bunch of flowers; a nosegay; sometimes a single flower, as for a button-hole. 'A thousand fragrant *posies*.' *Marlowe.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us and wearing them for *posies*. *Swift.*

I know the way she went
Home with her maiden *posy*,
For her feet have touch'd the meadows
And left the daisies rosy. *Tennyson.*

Pot (pot), *n.* [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear, though it may be from L. *potus*, drink, *poto*, *potare*, to drink: Fr. *pot*, Sp. and Pg. *pote*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Icel. *pottr*, W. *pot*, Ir. *pota*, Gael. *poit*, Armor. *pod*.] 1. A hollow vessel more deep than broad, made of earth or iron, or other metal, used for various domestic and other purposes; as, an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.—2. A mug; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor.—3. The quantity contained in a pot; definitely, a quart; as, a *pot* of porter.

He carries her into a public-house to give her a *pot* and a cake. *De Foe.*

4. In *sugar manufacture*, an earthen mould used in refining; also, a perforated cask in which sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses.—5. In *founding*, a crucible.—6. A size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 inches the sheet: said to have had originally a pot as water-mark. Written also *Pott*.—7. A trade term for stoneware. *Mayhew.*—8. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney.—9. In *betting slang*, a large sum of money. 'The horse you have backed with a heavy *pot*.' *Lever.*—10. A kind of head-piece or helmet made of thick iron.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended—the pot being here probably that in which old metal is melted down. *Sir R. L'Estrange; Arbuthnot.* [Colloq.]

Pot (pot), *n.* A pit; a dungeon; a pond full of water; a pool or deep place in a river. [Scotch.]—*Pot and gallows.* See *Pit and gallows*, under Pit.

Pot (pot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *potted;* ppr. *potting.* 1. To put into pots.—2. To preserve seasoned in pots; as, *potted* fowl and fish.—3. To plant or cover in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural not forced earth. *Evelyn.*

4. To put in casks for draining; as, to *pot* sugar by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf. 5. To shoot. '*Potting* pandies, and polishing off niggers.' *W. H. Russell.* [Slang.]

Pot (pot), *v.i.* 1. To tipple; to drink.

I like a cup, to brisk the spirits; but continuance dulls them. It is less labour to plow than to *pot* it; and urged healths do infinitely add to the trouble. *Feltham.*

2. To perform the act of shooting at an enemy, at game, &c., steadily or uninterruptedly. [Slang.]

The jovial knot of fellows near the stove had been *potting* all night from the rifle-pit. *Lever.*

Potable (pō'ta-bl), *a.* [Fr.; L.L. *potabilis*, from L. *poto*, to drink.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking; capable of being drunk. 'Water fresh and *potable*. *Bacon.* 'And rivers run *potable* gold.' *Milton.*

Potable (pō'ta-bl), *n.* Something that may be drunk.

The damask'd meads
Unforced display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*. *J. Philips.*

Potableness (pō'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

Potage (pot'āj), *n.* See POTTAGE.

Potager (pot'a-jėr), *n.* [Fr., from *potage*, soup.] A porringer.

Potale (pot'āl), *n.* A name given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

Potameæ (po-tam'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Potamogeton*, the typical genus.] Same as *Naiadaceæ*.

Potamogeton po'ta-mō-jē"ton, *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *geitōn*, a neighbour. The species grow in rivers and ponds.] A genus of aquatic perennials, nat. order Naiadaceæ, with submerged translucent or floating opaque leaves and small flowers in long spikes. There are about fifty species, mostly natives of temperate regions, but are of no importance. Several species are indigenous to Britain, where they are known by the name of *pond-weed*.

Potamography (po-ta-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of rivers.

Potamology (po-ta-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or scientific treatment of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

Potamophyllite (pot'a-mō-fil"īt), *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *geol.* a term applied to a genus of fossil monocotyledonous leaves occurring in freshwater tertiaries.

Potance (pō'tans), *n.* [Fr. *potence*, a gibbet.] In *watchmaking*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

Potargo (po-tär'gō), *n.* Same as *Botargo*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Potash (pot'ash), *n.* [*Pot* and *ash*, from being prepared for commercial purposes by evaporating the lixivium of wood-ashes in iron pots.] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burned off or dissipated. Refined potash is called *pearlash*, and is in that state an impure carbonate of potash. The production of potash is carried on upon a large scale in Russia and America, where wood is abundant and of little value. With the acids potash forms a variety of useful salts. It is largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, the rectification of spirits, bleaching, making alum, scouring wool, &c. It is also extensively used in medicine. Pure potash is the protoxide of potassium, or potassa, but in its impure state it is largely mixed with sulphur and carbonaceous products.—*Potash water*, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

Potassa (pō-tas'sa), *n.* The older name for *Potash* (which see).

Potassiamide (pō-tas'i-a-mīd), *n.* In *chem.* ammonia in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

Potassic (pō-tas'ik), *a.* Relating to potassium; containing potassium as an ingredient.

Potassium (pō-tas'si-um), *n.* [A latinized term from *potash*.] Sym. K.; at. wt. 39·1. A name given to the metallic basis of potash, discovered by Davy in 1807, and one of the first-fruits of his electro-chemical researches. Next to lithium it is the lightest metallic substance known, its specific gravity being 0·865 at the temperature of 60°. At 32° it is hard and brittle, with a crystalline texture; at 50° it becomes malleable, and in lustre resembles polished silver; at 150° it is perfectly liquid. At ordinary temperatures potassium may be cut with a knife. Potassium has a very powerful affinity for oxygen, which it takes from many other compounds. A freshly exposed surface of potassium instantly becomes covered with a film of oxide. The metal must therefore be preserved under a liquid free from oxygen, rock-oil or naphtha being generally employed.

Potation (pō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *potatio*. See POTABLE.] 1. The act of drinking. 'Oral manducation and *potation*.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. A drinking bout.—3. A draught. '*Potations* pottle deep.' *Shak.*—4. A drink; a beverage. 'Forswear thin *potations*.' *Shak.*

Potato (pō-tā'tō), *n.* pl. **Potatoes** (pō-tā'-tōz). [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, the name originally applied to the batatas or sweet-potato, and said to be a native Haytian word.] 1.† The sweet-potato. See BATATAS. [This was the original application of the name, and it is in this sense that the word is generally to be understood when used by English writers down to the middle of the seventeenth century.]—2. The plant, or one of its esculent tubers, botanically known as *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of South America. The tubers of this plant constitute one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It is supposed to have been introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh in the sixteenth century; but it came slowly into use, and even yet is not much cultivated in some countries of Europe. There are a great many varieties of the potato, arising from soil, culture, and other circumstances; these differ in the time of ripening, in their form, size, colour, and quality; and in general every district has its peculiar or favourite varieties, the names being quite arbitrary or local. Some degenerate and others improve by removal to another district. New varieties may be readily procured by sowing the seeds, which with care will produce tubers the third year, and a full crop the fourth.—*Potato apple*, the seed of the potato.—*Potato beetle, potato bug.* See COLORADO BEETLE.—*Potato disease, potato blight, potato murrain*, a disease affecting potatoes, first noticed in this country in 1845. The cause is a fungus or white mould (*Peronospora infestans*), whose spores first attach themselves to the leaves of the plants, betraying their presence by brown specks, each surrounded by a paler ring consisting of a white mould or fungus. The mould spreads with great rapidity, especially in moist warm weather, converting the green cells into brown, and destroying all before it. The spots soon become confluent, the evil extends to the stems, so that in a few days the whole becomes putrid. At last the tubers become affected with brown spots both on their substance and within their tissue, and decay sets in with less or more rapidity. It has been stated that the immediate cause of the disease is the death of the fungal threads, which on decomposition act as a putrescent ferment on tissues. Some assert that a more remote cause is an insect (Eupterix), which punctures the leaves, and so renders them a more ready prey to the fungus; while others hold that the plant has degenerated through being too long cultivated. Powdering the sets with flowers of sulphur, early planting, and the removal of the haulms as soon as

the disease appears, have been recommended as preventive or remedial measures. The starch in the tubers is not affected by it, so that as good potato starch is made from unsound as from sound potatoes; and this manufacture, in years when the disease was severe, has been carefully developed.—*Potato mildew, Peronospora infestans.* See *Potato disease*, above.—*Potato oat*, a variety of the oat (*Avena sativa*).—*Potato scab*, a fungous plant, the *Tuburcinia scabies*, found beneath the skin of the tuber of the potato, producing superficial cavities and pits.—*Potato starch*, a fecula obtained from the potato, and called *English Arrow-root.*—*Potato sugar*, a species of sugar manufactured from potato flour.—*Oil of potatoes*, a colourless substance obtained from spirits made from potatoes. It is somewhat oily in appearance, has a strong smell, at first pleasant, but afterwards nauseous; taste very acrid.—*Sweet potato*, the *Batatas edulis.* See BATATAS.

Potato-disease, Potato-blight (pō-tā″tō-diz-ēz′, pō-tā′tō-blīt), *n.* See under POTATO.

Potatory (pō′ta-to-ri), *a.* Relating to drink or drinking. *Lord Lytton.*

Pot-bellied (pot′bel-lid), *a.* Having a prominent belly. 'A little *pot-bellied* and thick shouldered.' *Gray.*

Pot-belly (pot′bel-li), *n.* A protuberant belly.

Pot-boiler (pot′boil-ėr), *n.* A work of art or literature produced merely for the sake of providing the necessaries of life: most frequently applied to a painting executed not for the sake of art, but simply for money.

Potboy (pot′boi), *n.* A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale; a menial in a public-house.

Potch† (poch), *v.t.* [Same as *poach*, to push or stamp. See POACH.] To thrust; to push. 'I'll *potch* at him some way.' *Shak.*

Potch† (poch), *v.t.* To poach; to boil slightly. 'A *potched* egg.' *Wiseman.*

Pot-companion (pot′kom-pan-yon), *n.* An associate or companion in drinking; a boon-companion: applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.

For fuddling they shall make the best *pot-companion* in Switzerland knock under the table.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Potecary† (pot′e-ka-ri), *n.* An apothecary. *Chaucer.*

Poteen, Potteen (po-tēn′), *n.* [Ir. *pota*, a pot, a vessel; *potaim*, to drink.] Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry; whisky generally. [Irish.]

Potelot (pō′te-lot), *n.* [Fr. *potelot*, D. *potlood*, G. *pottloth*, black-lead.] The sulphuret of molybdenum.

Potence (pō′tens), *n.* [In meaning 1, Fr. *potence*, a crutch, a gibbet, from L. *potentia*, power, a crutch giving one a power not otherwise possessed; in meaning 2, from *potent.*] 1. In *her.* a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.—2. Potency. 'This analogy may be supposed in two *potences.*' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Potency (pō′ten-si), *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens*, powerful. See POTENT.] The state of being potent; power; physical or mental power, energy, or efficacy; strength. 'Hobbes, the next to him (Bacon) in range of inquiry and *potency* of intellect.' *Landor.*

Use can almost change the stamp of nature,
And either curb the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency.* *Shak.*

Potent (pō′tent), *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful, pres. part. of *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.] 1. Powerful, in the sense of producing great physical effects; forcible; efficacious; as, a *potent* medicine.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence; as, *potent* interest; a *potent* argument. 'Induced by *potent* circumstances.' *Shak.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds as the minister can urge disobedience.
South.

3. Having great authority, control, or dominion; as, a *potent* prince. 'Most *potent*, grave, and reverend seigniors.' *Shak.*

Potent (pō′tent), *n.* [See POTENT, *a.*] As to the heraldic meaning, see POTENCE.] 1.† A prince; a potentate.

Cry havock, kings; back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits! *Shak.*

2. A walking staff or crutch: now only a heraldic term. In *her.* the potent resembles the head of a crutch.—*Potent counter-potent, potency counter-potency*, or *potency in point*, one of the furs used in heraldry.—*Cross potent.* See POTENCE.

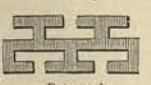
Potent counter-potent.

Potentacy† (pō′ten-ta-si), *n.* Sovereignty. *Barrow.*

Potentate (pō′ten-tāt), *n.* [Fr. *potentat*, one who is potent or powerful.] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die. *Shak.*

Potented, Potentée (pō′tent-ed, pō′ten-tē). In *her.* an epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into potents, differing from what is termed *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.


Potented.

Potential (pō-ten′shal), *a.* [Fr. *potentiel*, from L. *potentia*, power, potency.] 1.† Having potency; efficacious; powerful. *Shak.* 2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties; latent. 'The *potential* calidity of many waters.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Being in possibility, not in actuality; that may be or be manifested.

Potential existence means merely that the thing may be at some time; actual existence, that it now is. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Is not every man, God be thanked, a *potential* hero? *Carlyle.*

—*Potential cautery*, in *surg.* the destruction of vitality, and the production of an eschar in any part of the body by an alkaline or metallic salt, &c., instead of a red hot iron, the use of which is called *actual cautery.*—*Potential force* or *energy.* See under FORCE.—*Potential mood*, in *gram.* that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being; as, I *may go*; he *can write.*

Potential (pō-ten′shal), *n.* 1. Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—2. In *physics*, if a body attract, according to the law of universal gravitation, a point whether external or of its own mass, the sum of the quotients of its elementary masses, each divided by its distance from the attracted point, is called the potential. The potential at any point near or within an electrified body is the quantity of work necessary to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point, the given distribution of electricity remaining unaltered.

Potentiality (pō-ten′shi-al″i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being potential; possibility, but not actuality.—2. Inherent power or quality not actually exhibited; capability.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently. *Jer. Taylor.*

Neither of these philosophers (Swift and J. S. Mill) appears to have perceived that however degraded man may be by circumstances or by nature, there is in him the *potentiality* of the highest known order of infinite beings—gifts which it does not share with perishable brutes, and faculties which require but to be awakened to reflect truths and ideas infinitely beyond his own present condition. *Edin. Rev.*

Potentially (pō-ten′shal-li), *adv.* 1. In a potential manner; in possibility only, not in act or realization; not positively.

Anaximander's infinite was nothing else but an infinite chaos of matter, in which were either actually or *potentially* contained all manner of qualities.
Cudworth.

The grain of wheat has in it, *potentially*, the ear that is to wave in the next summer's sun, and the acorn, in its little circumference, incloses the oak that is to bear the blast of ages; in the same manner does the mind at birth contain, *potentially*, all the elements of the future man, neither more nor less. But as the seed must come in contact with the soil to call its hidden powers into development, so must the mind come in contact with the world of experience in order that its energies may unfold themselves, and produce their own proper fruits. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In efficacy, not in actuality. *Boyle.*

Potentiate (pō-ten′shi-āt), *v.t.* To give power to. 'Substantiated and successively *potentiated* by an especial divine grace.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Potentilla (pō-ten-til′la), *n.* [L. *potens*, powerful, from the supposed medical qualities of some of the species.] An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, nat. order Rosaceæ, found chiefly in the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, containing about 120 species. They are tall or procumbent herbs, rarely undershrubs, with digitate or unequally pinnate leaves, and for the most part yellow or white flowers. Several species are British, and are known by the common name of cinquefoil; *P. anserina* is also called silver-weed, goose-

Large Yellow Potentilla (*Potentilla anserina*).

grass, or wild tansy; and *P. fragariastrum*, barren strawberry. The roots of *P. anserina* are eaten in the Hebrides, either raw or boiled. *P. tormentilla* is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands both to tan and to dye leather, and also to dye worsted yarn. It is also employed in medicine as a gargle in enlarged tonsils and other diseases of the throat, and for alleviating gripes in cases of diarrhœa. It is likewise valuable as an agricultural plant, the rot in sheep being unknown where it abounds.

Potently (pō′tent-li), *adv.* In a potent manner; powerfully; with great force or energy. 'You are *potently* opposed.' *Shak.*

Potentness (pō′tent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being potent; powerfulness; strength; potency.

Poterium (pō-tē′ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *potērion*, a cup, *P. Sanguisorba* being used in cooling drinks.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ and sub-order Sanguisorbeæ. There is one British species, *P. Sanguisorba*, or salad-burnet, which grows on dry, and most frequently chalky pastures. It is valuable for fodder; the leaves taste and smell like cucumbers, and are used in salad. It has pinnate leaves, and tall stems surmounted by dense heads of small flowers.

Potestat,† **Potestate,**† *n.* A potentate; a principal magistrate. *Chaucer.*

Potestative (pō′tes-tā-tiv), *a.* [L. *potestas*, power, ability.] Authoritative. *Bp. Pearson.*—*Potestative* or *potential condition*, in *civil law.* See under CONDITIONAL.

Pot-gun† (pot′gun), *n.* 1. A pop-gun. 'The *pot-guns* of boys.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. A short wide cannon for firing salutes; a mortar: so called from resembling a pot in shape. *Hackluyt.*

Pot-hanger (pot′hang-ėr), *n.* A pot-hook.

Pothecary† (poth′e-ka-ri), *n.* Same as *Apothecary.*

So modern *pothecaries* taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part. *Pope*

Potheen (po-thēn′), *n.* Same as *Poteen. Macmillan's Mag.*

Pother (poTH′ėr), *n.* [Written also *pudder*, and perhaps a different form of *bother* or of *potter.* In meaning 2 it seems rather a form of *powder*, Sc. *poother.*] 1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. 'Cease your *pother.*' *Grainger.* [Colloq.]—2. A suffocating cloud.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother.* *Drayton.*

Pother (poTH′ėr), *v.i.* To make a pother or bustle; to make a stir.

Pother (poTH′ėr), *v.t.* To harass and perplex; to bother; to puzzle; to teaze. *Locke.*

Pot-herb (pot′ėrb), *n.* An herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant.

Leaves, if eaten raw, are termed salad; if boiled, they become *pot-herbs.* *Watts.*

Pot-hole (pot′hōl), *n.* 1. A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by the action of stones whirled round in original depressions by the action of the current.—2. A peculiar cavity in chalk.

Pot-hook (pot′hụk), *n.* 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.—

2. A letter or character like a pot-hook, especially an elementary character written by children in learning to write.

I have often wished for some person as well skilled as you in these old *pot-hooks* to tell me their meaning. *Sir W. Scott.*

A pennyworth of sugar-plums would have made our eyes sparkle when we were scrawling *pot-hooks* at a preparatory school. *Lord Lytton.*

Pothos (poth'os), *n.* [*Pothos*, the name of a species in Ceylon.] A genus of climbing plants, nat. order Araceæ. In the West Indies and South America they grow on trees, as the ivy does in England. The blade of the leaf varies in shape in the different species; there is a persistent spathe which contains a spadix of small flowers resembling those of an arum. The leaves of *Pothos palmata* are 3 feet and the footstalks 4 feet long.

Pot-house (pot'hous), *n.* An ale-house.

To *pot-house* I repair, the sacred haunt,
Where, Ale, thy votaries in full resort
Hold rites nocturnal! *T. Warton.*

Pot-hunter (pot'hunt-ėr), *n.* A sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, having more regard to filling his bag than to the rules which regulate the sport. [Slang.]

Potichomania, Potichomanie (pō'ti-shō-mā''ni-a, pō'ti-shō-mā''ni), *n.* [Fr. *potiche*, a porcelain vase, and *manie*, Gr. *mania*, mania.] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with paper or linen flowers or devices varnished, so as to give to the vessels the appearance of painted ware.

Potion (pō'shon), *n.* [L. *potio*, a drinking, a draught, from *poto*, to drink. *Poison* is the same word under a different form.] A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose.

Soon as the *potion* works their human countenances,
The express resemblance of the gods, is changed
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

Pot-leech† (pot'lēch), *n.* A sot; a drunkard. 'This valiant *pot-leech* that upon his knees has drunk a thousand pottles.' *John Taylor.*

Potlid (pot'lid), *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*—*Potlid valve*, in *steam-engines*, a kind of bucket valve which forms the cover of the air-pump.

Pot-luck (pot'luk), *n.* What may chance to be in the pot or provided for dinner.—*To take pot-luck*, is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family dinner, whatever it may chance to be. [Colloq.]

Pot-man (pot'man), *n.* 1. A pot-companion. 2. A servant at a public-house.

Pot-metal (pot'met-al), *n.* 1. An inferior kind of brass (copper 10 parts, lead 6 to 8 parts) used for making faucets, and various large vessels used in the arts.—2. A species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated within the glass when in the melting-pot in a state of fusion.—3. A kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow ware.

Potoo (po-tō'), *n.* [From its cry.] The *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, a bird of Jamaica, belonging to the family Caprimulgidæ, or goatsuckers. From its nocturnal habits the common people suppose it to be some species of owl.

Potoroo (pot'or-ō), *n.* The native name of the kangaroo-rat. See BETTONG.

Pot-pie (pot'pī), *n.* A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste and filling up with meat, as bee[f] mutton, fowl, &c. *Bartlett.*

Pot-piece† (pot'pēs), *n.* Same as *Pot-gun.*

Pot-plant (pot'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus Lecythis: so called from its large, woody fruit, which opens with a lid like that of a jar. *Simmonds.*

Pot-pourri (pō-pō-rē), *n.* [Fr. *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to putrefy, to boil very much; L. *puteo*, to rot.] 1. A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together. Hence—2. A miscellaneous collection; a medley; as, (*a*) a vase or bouquet of flowers to perfume a room; (*b*) a musical composition made up of a number of airs strung together; (*c*) a literary composition made up of parts put together without unity or bond of connection.

Potshard,† Potsharet (pot'shärd, pot'shār), *n.* A potsherd.

Potsherd (pot'shėrd), *n.* [*Pot*, and *sherd*=*shard*, *shred*, A. Sax. *sceard*, a fragment, from *scearan*, to shear.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. Job ii. 8.

Pot-shop (pot'shop), *n.* A small drinking shop where pots of ale are got.

Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer betook themselves to a sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough. *Dickens.*

Pot-shot (pot'shot), *n.* 1. A shot taken for the sake of filling the pot, little heed being paid to preserving the appearance of the animal.—2. A shot fired without very deliberate aim.—3. A shot fired at the enemy from a hole or an ambush. *W. H. Russell.*

Pot-shot† (pot'shot), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk. 'Being mad, perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*.' *John Taylor.*

Potstone (pot'stōn), *n.* A coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, of a greenish-gray colour, the *lapis ollaris* of Pliny. It has a curved and undulatingly lamellar structure, passing into slaty. On account of its tenacity, infusibility, and the ease with which it may be turned in the lathe, it is sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels (hence the name).

Potsure† (pot'shör), *a.* Full of confidence through drinking; thoroughly sure; cocksure.

Pott (pot), *n.* A size of paper. See POT, 6.

Pottage (pot'āj), *n.* [Fr. *potage*, lit. what one puts in the *pot*.] 1. A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.

Jacob sod *pottage;* and Esau came from the field, and he was faint. Gen. xxv. 29.

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

Pottain† (pot'ān), *n.* Old pot-metal. *Holland.*

Potteen (po-tēn'), *n.* Same as *Poteen.*

Potter (pot'ėr), *n.* [From *pot*.] 1. One whose occupation is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind.—2. One who hawks crockery. *De Quincey.* [Provincial.] 3. One who pots viands.—*Potters' clay*, a variety of clay of a reddish or gray colour, which becomes red when heated. That used in our potteries for making coarse red ware comes chiefly from Devonshire.—*Potters' wheel*, an apparatus consisting of a vertical iron axis, on which is a horizontal disk made to revolve by treadles moved by the foot of the potter, by a large fly-wheel driven by an assistant, or by steam-power. A lump of the plastic mass is placed upon the wheel, the thumb being placed in the centre of the lump and pressed downwards. A hollow is thus formed which is widened, or the walls continued vertically, according to the shape of the vessel to be made.

Potter (pot'ėr), *v.i.* [Comp. Sc. *pouter*, *powter*, to poke, to rummage in the dark, to fumble, to trifle; Sw. *pota*, D. *poteren*, *peuteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; W. *pwtio*, to poke or thrust.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to work with little energy or effect; to trifle. [Colloq.]

The good-natured Sultan began *pottering* about, showing us to our apartments with the alacrity of an old landlady. *Yates.*

Potter (pot'ėr), *v.t.* To poke; to push; to disturb. [Colloq.]

Pottern-ore (pot'ėrn-ōr), *n.* A species of ore, so called by the miners from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potters' ware.

Pottery (pot'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *poterie*, from *pot*, a pot.] 1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware, glazed and baked.—*Pottery ware*, vessels made of clay and flint-earth intimately blended together, moulded into the required form, and then baked and glazed. Cream-coloured pottery was invented by Wedgwood, about 1766.—2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.—3. The business of a potter.

Pottinger (pot'in-jėr), *n.* A porringer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Potting-house (pot'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which plants are potted.

Pottle (pot'l), *n.* [Fr. *potel*, a dim. of *pot*.] 1. Originally, a liquid measure of two quarts; hence, any large tankard. 'Potations *pottle* deep.' *Shak.*

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shak.*

2. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

Pottle-draught (pot'l-draft), *n.* The swallowing of a pottle of liquor at one draught.

Pottle-pot (pot'l-pot), *n.* A pottle. *Shak.*

Potto (pot'tō), *n.* A name given to the kinkajou, a singular quadruped of South America. See KINKAJOU.

Potty-baker (pot'i-bāk-ėr), *n.* [D. *potte-bakker*.] A common term in New York for a potter.

Potulent† (pot'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *potulentus*, intoxicated, from *poto*, to drink.] 1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy. *Bailey.*—2. Fit to drink; drinkable. *Johnson.*

Pot-valiant (pot-val'yant), *a.* Courageous over drink; heated to valour by strong drink.

'Perhaps we had better retire,' whispered Mr. Pickwick. 'Never, sir,' rejoined Pott,—*pot-valiant* in a double sense—'never.' *Dickens.*

Pot-walloper, Pot-waller (pot-wol'lop-ėr, pot'wol-lėr), *n.* [*Pot*, and *wallop*, to boil.] A name given to a parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before the passing of the reform bill of 1832. It included, theoretically, all inhabitants procuring their own diet. In practice, every male inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who had resided six months in the borough, and had not been chargeable to any township as a pauper for twelve months, was entitled to vote.

Pot-walloping (pot-wol'lop-ing), *a.* A term applied to certain boroughs in England, where, before the passing of the reform bill of 1832, all who boiled a pot were entitled to vote. See POT-WALLOPER.

Pouch (pouch), *n.* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, a pouch.] 1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shak.*

2. A protuberant belly. [Humorous.]—3. A bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of the pelican, or of a marsupial animal.—4. A little sac or bag at the base of some petals and sepals of flowers.—5. A cartridge-box. 6. A small bulk-head or partition in a ship's hold to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

Pouch (pouch), *v.t.* 1. To put into a pouch or pocket. 'The common heron hath . . . a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it (prey).' *Derham.*—2. To pocket or put up with quietly. 'I will *pouch* up no such affront.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Pouched (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch; specifically, furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.

Pouch-mouth (pouch'mouth), *n.* A mouth with blubbered lips. *Ash.*

Pouch-mouthed† (pouch'mouтнd), *a.* Blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth.*

Pouchong (pō-shong'), *n.* A black tea; a superior kind of souchong. *Simmonds.*

Poudre,† *n.* Powder. *Chaucer.*

Poudre-marchant,† *n.* Supposed to signify pulverized spices. *Chaucer.*

Poudrette (pō-dret), *n.* [Fr.] A very powerful manure prepared from night-soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

Pouk (pök), *v.t.* To pluck; to pull with nimbleness or force; to poke. [Scotch.]

The weans haud out their fingers laughin'
And *pouk* my hips. *Burns.*

Pouke,† *n.* [See PUCK.] The fairy Robin Goodfellow. *Spenser.*

Poulaine (pu-lān'), *n. pl.* [Fr.] A long-pointed shoe worn in the fifteenth century.

Poulce,† *n.* The pulse. *Chaucer.*

Pouldavis,† *n.* Same as *Poledavy.*

Pouldred,† *pp.* [Fr. *pouldrer*. See POWDER.] Reduced or beaten to powder or dust; spotted; variegated. *Spenser.*

Pouldron (poul'dron), *n.* Same as *Pauldron* (which see).

Poule (pōl), *n.* 1. In *card-playing*, see POOL. 2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

Poulp, Poulpe (pōlp), *n.* [Fr. *poulpe*, from L. *polypus*. See POLYPUS.] An eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod, the Octopus, nearly allied to the Sepia, or common cuttle-fish. See OCTOPUS.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, a dim. of *poule*, a hen. See POULTRY.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

Poulter† (pōl'tėr), *n.* A poulterer. 'Hang you up cross-legged, like a hare at a *poulter's*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Poulterer (pōl'tėr-ėr), *n.* [See POULTRY.] 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.—2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.

Poultice (pōl'tis), *n.* [From L. *puls*, *pultis*, pottage, gruel, pap.] A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like mollifying substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.; a cataplasm.

Poultice (pōl'tis), *v.t.* To cover with a poultice; to apply a poultice to.

Poultive† (pōl'tiv), *n.* A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains but drew down the humours. *Sir W. Temple.*

Poultry (pōl'tri), *n.* [A collective from *poult*, pullet; Fr. *poulet*, a chicken, *poule*, a hen; from L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken; akin to Gr. *pōlos*, E. *foal*.] Domestic fowls which are reared for their flesh as an article

of food, for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

The cock was of a larger breed
Than modern *poultry* drop. *Tennyson.*

Poultry-house (pōl'tri-hous), *n.* A building for the shelter and rearing of poultry.

Poultry-yard (pōl'tri-yärd), *n.* A yard or place where fowls are reared.

Poulverain (pōl'vėr-ân), *n.* [Fr. *poulverin*, from L. *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder.] A powder flask which hung below the bandoleers, used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, It. *pomice*; from L. *pumex, pumicis*, a pumice-stone.] 1. A fine powder, such as pulverized sandarach or cuttle-fish bone, used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, but now almost entirely superseded by blotting-paper.—2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing.—3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

Of the flesh thereof is made *pounces* for sicke men to refresh and restore them.
Passenger of Benvenuto.

Pounce (pouns), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pounced*; ppr. *pouncing*. To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce (pouns), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pounced*; ppr. *pouncing*. [Ultimately, no doubt, from L. *pungo, punctum*, to prick or pierce; comp. Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin; O.E. *pounsoned*, worked in eyelet-holes; Sp. *punchar, punzar*, to prick, to pierce—all from L. *pungo, punctum*, to prick, to pierce (whence *point*): *punch* is the same word in a different form.] 1.† To make holes in; to work in eyelet-holes. 'A shorte coate garded and *pounced* after the galliarde fashion.' *Sir T. Elyot.*—2. To seize or strike suddenly with the claws or talons: said of birds of prey.

As if an eagle flew aloft and then—
Stooped from its highest pitch to *pounce* a wren.
Cowper.

Pounce (pouns), *v.i.* To fall on and seize with the claws or talons; to dart or dash on: with *on* or *upon*; as, a rapacious bird *pounces on* a chicken.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces on* the wanderings of misguided sensibility.
Jeffrey.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* 1.† A punch or stamp. 'A *pounce* to print the money with.' *Withals.* 2. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. 'Winged ministers of vengeance who carry your bolts in their *pounces* to the remotest verge of the sea.' *Burke.*

Although rather a small bird . . . (the brown owl) is possessed of a powerful *pounce* and audacious spirit. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

3.† Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

Pounce-box, Pouncet-box (pouns'boks, poun'set-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or to hold perfume for smelling.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shak.*

Pounced (pounst), *a.* 1. Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounced*. *Thomson.*

2.† Ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface. 'Gilt bowls *pounced* and pierced.' *Holinshed.*

Pound (pound), *n.* [A. Sax. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *pund*; G. *pfund*; from L. *pondo*, a pound, akin to L. *pondus*, a weight used in a scale, from *pendo*, to cause to hang down. See PENDANT.] 1. A standard weight consisting of 12 ounces troy, or 16 ounces avoirdupois. The troy and the avoirdupois pound are not, however, the same. The pound avoirdupois weighs 7000 grains troy, and the pound troy, 5760 grains.—2. A money of account consisting of 20 shillings, or 240 pence, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver; hence the origin of the term. It is usually discriminated from the pound *weight* by the epithet *sterling*. The *pound Scots* was only equal to a twelfth of the pound sterling, that is 1*s.* 8*d.*; it also was divided into 20 shillings, but the shilling was only worth an English penny.

Pound (pound), *n.* [A. Sax. *pund*, an inclosure; whence *pyndan*, to shut in; a different form of *pen*, an inclosure, and also of *pond*.] An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a penfold or pinfold. Common pounds are termed pounds *overt*, that is, open pounds; covered pounds are called pounds *covert*, that is, close pounds.

Pound (pound), *v.t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold. 'The exploit of that gallant man who thought to *pound* up the crows by shutting his park gate.' *Milton.* See IMPOUND.

Pound (pound), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *punian*, to beat, bray; the *d* has become attached, as in *sound, compound*.] 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks.
Dryden.

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt. 'Would crush and *pound* to dust the crowd below.' *Dryden.*

In the early ages people converted their corn into flour by *pounding* it between two stones.
J. S. Mill.

Poundage (pound'āj), *n.* 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum or rate per pound; specifically, in the *truck system*, a deduction of about 5 per cent made upon workers' wages in consideration of money having been advanced to them before the pay.

There were considerable additions made to it last year; the ruins of a priory, which, however, make a tenant's house, that pays me tolerable *poundage*.
Shenstone.

2. Payment rated by the weight of a commodity; an impost once collected on merchandise imported into or exported from England, conjoined with a levy on wine, of so much per tun: hence the term 'tonnage (or rather tunnage) and *poundage*,' the former ultimately fixed at 3*s.*, the latter at 5 per cent. 3. In *law*, (*a*) an allowance formerly made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*; now abolished by 5 and 6 Vict. xcviii. (*b*) The allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fieri facias*. When the amount does not exceed £100 the poundage is 1*s.* per pound, above that sum 6*d.*

Poundage (pound'āj), *n.* 1. Confinement of cattle in a pound.—2. A mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded, sometimes for their care and keep, but more usually as a fine for trespass.

Poundage (pound'āj), *v.t.* To assess or rate by poundage; to collect, as poundage. 'The custom-house of certain publicans that have the tonnaging and *poundaging* of all free-spoken truth.' *Milton.*

Poundal (pound'al), *n.* The name proposed by Prof. James Thomson for the British kinetic unit of force—the force necessary, when applied for one second, to give to a weight of one pound a velocity of one foot per second.

Pound-breach (pound'brēch), *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone.*

Pound-cake (pound'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake, so named from a pound or an equal quantity of different ingredients being used in the making of it, so that it was *pound* for *pound*. *Simmonds.*

Pound-covert (pound-kov'ėrt), *n.* See POUND.

Pounder (pound'ėr), *n.* 1. A pestle; the instrument of pounding.—2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds. The term is often applied to pieces of ordnance along with a number to express the weight of the shot they fire; thus a 64-*pounder* is a cannon firing balls weighing each 64 lbs. Before the passing of the reform bill of 1867 the term *ten-pounder* was applied to the lowest grade of parliamentary electors in cities and boroughs, or those who paid £10 of yearly rent.—3. A large pear. 'Bergamot and *pounder* pears.' *Dryden.*—4. One that keeps a pound for cattle.

Pound-foolish (pound-fōl'ish), *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. Used only in the phrase 'Penny wise and *pound-foolish*.'

Pound-keeper (pound'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

Pound-overt (pound-ō'vėrt), *n.* See POUND.

Pound-rate (pound'rāt), *n.* A rate or payment at a certain proportion for each pound.

Pounsoned,† *pp.* [See POUNCE, PUNCH.] Punched with a bodkin. *Chaucer.*

Poupe,† *v.i.* To make a noise with a horn. *Chaucer.*

Poupeton (pō'pē-ton), *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, from L. *pupa*, a girl, damsel, doll, puppet.] 1. A puppet or little baby. *Palsgrave.*—2. Hashed meat. *Simmonds.*

Pour (pōr), *v.t.* [Perhaps from W. *bwrw*, to cast, to throw, to shed, as in *bwrw dagrau*, to shed tears; *bwrw gwlaw*, to rain; *bwrw eira*, to snow.] 1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substances consisting of small particles, in a stream either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water from a pail; to *pour* wine into a decanter; to *pour* out sand or dust.—2. To send forth in a stream or continued succession, or in large quantities; to emit.

London doth *pour* out her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling. 'Pour out your heart before him.' Ps. lxii. 8.—4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee.
Ezek. vii. 8.

Pour (pōr), *v.i.* 1. To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current; as, the rain *poured*; the stream *poured*.—2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

A ghastly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore.
Pope.

Pourchace,† *v.t.* To purchase; to buy; to provide. *Chaucer.*

Pourchas, † *n.* Acquisition; purchase. *Chaucer.*

Poure,† *a.* Poor. *Chaucer.*

Poure,† *v.i.* To pore; to look earnestly. *Chaucer.*

Pourer (pōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which pours.

Pourie (pō'ri), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A small quantity of any liquid.—2. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a *mug*; a cream-pot; a small ewer. *Galt.*

Pourlieu. See PURLIEU.

Pourparty (pōr-pär'ti), *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *parti*, part, party.] In *law*, a division among partners of lands which were before held in common.

Pour-point (pōr'point), *n.* [Fr., from *pour*, for, and *poindre*, L. *pungere*, to prick.] A stuffed and quilted close-fitting body garment, formerly worn both by civil and military men; so named from the needlework employed in its construction or ornamentation. It is said to have been invented during the Crusades as a substitute for heavy armour; and it continued in use as late as the time of Charles II.

Pourpresture (pōr-pres'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *pourprendre*, to seize, surround, *pourprisure*, an inclosure.] In *law*, anything done to the nuisance or hurt of the sovereign demesnes, or the highways, &c., by inclosure or buildings, endeavouring to make that private which ought to be public; a wrongful inclosure of or encroachment on the property of another.

Poursuivant. See PURSUIVANT.

Pourtraie,† *v.t.* To portray; to draw a picture. *Chaucer.*

Pourtraiour,† *n.* A portrayer; a drawer of pictures. *Chaucer.*

Pourtraiture,† *n.* A picture or drawing. *Chaucer.*

Pourtray (pōr-trā'), *v.t.* See PORTRAY. Ezek. iv. 1.

Pourveyance. See PURVEYANCE.

Pousse,† *n.* [A corruption of *pulse*.] Pease. *Spenser.*

Poussette (pō-set'), *n.* [Comp. Fr. *poussette*, pushpin, *pousser*, to push.] A figure performed by a couple who swing round together in a country dance.

Away went Mr. Pickwick down the middle to the very end of the room, back again to the door—*pousette* everywhere—loud stamp on the ground, &c.
Dickens.

Poussette (pō-set'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *poussetted*, ppr. *poussetting*. To perform a poussette.

Poussie, Pousie (pō'sē), *n.* See PUSSY, PUSS. 1. A cat.—2. A hare. *Burns.*

Pout (pout or pōt), *n.* [A corruption of *poult*.] A young partridge or moorfowl; the chicken of any domesticated fowl; hence, a young child. [Scotch.]

Pout (pout or pōt), *v.i.* To shoot at young grouse or partridges. [Scotch.]

Pout (pout), *v.i.* [Perhaps from W. *pwtiaw*, to push, to thrust, or from dial. Fr. *pot*,

pout, potte, Pr. *pot*, the lip; probably unconnected with Fr. *bouder*, to be sulky.] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To swell out; to be prominent. 'Pouting lips.' *Dryden.*

Pout (pout), *n.* A protrusion of the lips as in sullenness; a fit of sullenness.

Pout (pout), *n.* [Comp. *eel-pout*, A. Sax. *æle-puta.*] A sea fish of the cod kind (*Morrhua lusca*), called also *Whiting-cod, Whiting-pout*, and *Bib.* It is about 1 foot long, and can inflate at pleasure a membrane which covers the eyes and adjoining parts.

Pouter (pout'ėr), *n.* 1. One who pouts.—

Pouter Pigeon (*Columba* var. *Gutturosa subrubicunda*).

2. A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.

Pouter (pōt'ėr), *n.* One who shoots at young grouse (pouts) or partridges. [Scotch.]

Pouther (pŭTH'ėr), *n.* Powder. [Scotch.]

Poutingly (pout'ing-li), *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

Poverty (pov'ėr-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pauvreté*, L. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor. See POOR.] 1. The state of being poor or indigent; indigence; want or scarcity of means of subsistence.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty*. Prov. xxiii. 21.

It is astonishing how little one feels *poverty* when one loves. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. A deficiency of necessary or desirable elements or constituents; as, (*a*) want of fertility; barrenness; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil. (*b*) Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; want of ideas or information; as, the *poverty* of a composition. (*c*) Want or defect of words or means of expression; as, the *poverty* of language.—SYN. Indigence, penury, beggary, necessity, neediness, need, lack, want, scantiness, sparingness, meagreness, jejuneness.

Poverty-struck (pov'ėr-ti-struk), *a.* Reduced to a state of poverty; indigent.

Pow (pou), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; as, *pow*, wow. *Shak.*

Pow (pou), *n.* The head; the poll. [Scotch.]

Powan (pou'an), *n.* [A form of *pollan.*] A rare fresh-water fish peculiar to Loch Lomond, of the genus Corregonus (*C. Cepedii*), much resembling a herring, and often called the fresh-water herring. Its flesh is delicate.

Powder (pou'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, O.Fr. *pouldre*, It. *polvere*, from L. *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder.] 1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles, whether natural or artificial; more generally, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. 2. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder. See GUNPOWDER.—3. Hair-powder (which see).—4. Violence; tumult. *Hudibras.*

Powder (pou'dėr), *v.t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles.—2. To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; as, to *powder* the hair.

They were of spotless white, as the reporter is careful to inform us, satin and cloth of gold, thickly *powdered* with pearls and precious stones. *Prescott.*

3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.

Powder (pou'dėr), *v.i.* 1. To come with violence and tumult; to act violently. 'Down comes a kite *powdering* upon them.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He had done wonders before, but now he began to *powder* away like a raving giant. *Dickens.*

2. To fall to dust; to become like powder.—3. To apply powder to the hair.

At this early hour it was his (Buffon's) custom to dress, *powder*, and dictate letters. *Rees.*

Powder-box (pou'dėr-boks), *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.

Powder-cart (pou'dėr-kärt), *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

Powder-chest (pou'dėr-chest), *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c., fastened to the side of a ship to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

Powdered (pou'dėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder.—2. Sprinkled or mixed with salt; salted; as, *powdered* butter.—3. In *her.* same as *Semé* (which see).

Powder-flask (pou'dėr-flask), *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

Powder-horn (pou'dėr-horn), *n.* A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen before the introduction of cartridges.

Powdering (pou'dėr-ing), *n.* A name given to any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved works.

Powdering-tub (pou'dėr-ing-tub), *n.* 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.—2. A heated tub where an infected lecher was cured by sweating.

From the *powdering-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind,
Doll Tearsheet. *Shak.*

Powder-magazine (pou'dėr-mag-a-zēn), *n.* A place where powder is stored; generally a bomp-proof building in fortified places, &c.

Powder-mill (pou'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Powder-mine (pou'dėr-mīn), *n.* An excavation filled with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting rocks, or for blowing up an enemy's works in war.

Powder-monkey (pou'dėr-mung-ki), *n.* A boy in former times employed on ships for bringing powder from the magazine to the gun.

Powder-puff (pou'dėr-puf), *n.* A kind of pad of loose texture used for powdering the hair or skin.

Powder-room (pou'dėr-röm), *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.

Powdery (pou'dėr-i), *a.* 1. Sprinkled or covered with powder; abounding in powder; specifically, in *bot.* having a surface coated with fine powder, as the bloom on plums.—2. Resembling powder; consisting of powder. 'The *powdery* snow.' *Wordsworth.*

Powdike (pou'dīk), *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [Local.]

Cutting or breaking downe of *powdike*, or other banks in marsh-land, maliciously, is felony. *M. Dalton.*

Power (pou'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *pooir* (Mod. Fr. *pouvoir*), from an old infinitive *podir*, from L.L. *potĕre* (It. *potére*), to be able, used for L. *possum, potui, posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *sum, esse*, to be, *potis* being akin to Skr. *patí*, a lord, a master, and *pat*, to rule, to govern. From *posse* come also *possible, potent*, &c.] 1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; that in virtue of which one can; capability of producing an effect; as, the *power* of voluntary motion; the *power* of heat to melt wax.—2. Ability regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy manifested in action; as, the *power* of steam in moving machinery; the *power* exerted by a hydraulic press.—3. Capacity; susceptibility; fitness to be acted on; called also *Passive Power.* The employment of the word in a passive sense is not strictly correct, but it has received general acceptance.

Power is, therefore, a word which we may use both in an active and in a passive signification; and, in psychology, we may apply it both to the active faculty and to the passive capacity of the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

It is usual to speak of a *power* of resistance in matter, and of a *power* of endurance in mind. Both these are *passive power.* *Fleming.*

4. Natural strength; animal strength; as, the *power* of the arm exerted in lifting, throwing, or holding.—5. Influence; prevalence upon; as, the *power* of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. 'The *power* of fancy.' *Shak.*

It never shall be said,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul.
Dryden.

6. Faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as, the *power* of thinking, comparing, and judging; the reasoning *powers.*

The faint moan
With which some soul bursts from the frame of clay
Wrapped round its struggling *powers.* *Shelley.*

7. Ability, natural or moral; capability.

The excellence of that style (Milton's) . . . which displays in the highest perfection the idiomatic *powers* of the English language. *Macaulay.*

8. The employment of strength or influence among men; the exercise of control; command; the right of governing or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. 'Nor palter'd with Eternal God for *power.*' *Tennyson.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

—*In power*, a phrase applied to a political section or party who hold office in a government.—9. One who or that which exercises authority or control; a sovereign, whether emperor, king, or governing prince, or the legislature of a state; as, the great *powers;* the smaller *powers.* In this sense the state or nation governed is often included in the word *power;* as, Great Britain is a great naval *power;* the great *powers* of Europe.—10. A spirit or superhuman agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; a divinity; as, celestial *powers;* the *powers* of darkness.

The *powers*, delaying, not forgetting, have
Incensed the seas and shores. *Shak.*

11. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force.

Never such a *power* . . .
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

12. Legal authority; warrant; as, an agent invested with ample *power;* the envoy has full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.—13. In *mech.* (*a*) that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it; a mechanical agent; as, one of the mechanical *powers.* See under MECHANICAL. (*b*) The moving force applied to overcome some resistance, raise some weight, or produce the required effect. Thus the pressure of a weight, the elastic force of a spring, the muscular force of men and animals, wind, water, steam, are employed as powers in machinery. Power may be exerted for the purpose of producing or preventing motion; in the former case it is called a *moving power* or *force*, and in the latter a *sustaining power* or *force.* (*c*) Mechanical advantage or effect; as, the *power* or mechanical advantage of the lever increases as the distance of the moving force (also termed the *power*) from the fulcrum increases, and diminishes as the distance of the weight or resistance from the same point increases. (*d*) Force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine.—14. In *arith.* and *alg.* the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself. The first power of any number or quantity is the number or quantity itself. This when multiplied into itself becomes the *square* or *second power* of the quantity; this again multiplied by the original quantity becomes the *cube* or *third power;* this again multiplied by the original quantity becomes the *fourth power;* and so on. In like manner the successive powers of the quantity a are, a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4, &c. The numbers which indicate the powers of quantities are called the *indices* or *exponents.* Powers are considered as *negative* or *fractional*, according as they have negative or fractional exponents; as, a^{-1}, a^{-2}, a^{-3}, or $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{3}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{3}{4}}$.—15. In *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument, as a telescope or microscope, magnifies the apparent linear or superficial dimensions of an object.—16. A large quantity; a great number; as, a *power* of good things. [Colloq.]—17. In *law*, (*a*) a term commonly employed to designate a reservation made in a conveyance either for the party conveying, or for some other party, to enable him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed. (*b*) An authority which one gives to another to act for him, or to do some certain acts, as to make leases, raise portions, or the like.—*Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another. See under ATTORNEY.—*Power of sale*, in *Scots law*, a clause inserted in heritable securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject of the security in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand of payment.—*Great powers of Europe*, a term in modern diplomacy by which is usually meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

Powerable† (pou'ėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Endowed with power; powerful. 'How *powerable* time

is.' *Camden.*—2. Capable of being effected by power; possible.

Powerful (pou'ér-fụl), *a.* 1. Having great power; able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy; strong; mighty; potent; intense; efficacious; as, a *powerful* nation; a *powerful* monarch; a *powerful* engine; *powerful* arguments. 'Their *powerful* friends.' *Shak.* 'Winter's *powerful* wind.' *Shak.* 'Drawn by the *powerful* sun.' *Shak.* 'Mixtures *powerful* o'er the blood.' *Shak.* 'The King of Glory, in his *powerful* Word and Spirit.' *Milton.*—2. Wonderfully or uncommonly great or numerous. [Vulgar.]

This piano was sort o' fiddle-like—only bigger—and with a *powerful* heap of wire strings. *Carlton.*

[In this sense often used adverbially; as, *powerful* good.]—SYN. Mighty, potent, puissant, strong, intense, forcible, cogent, influential, efficacious.

Powerfully (pou'ér-fụl-li), *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly: either in a physical or moral sense. 'Those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins.' *Tillotson.*

Powerfulness (pou'ér-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being powerful; force; power; might. 'The *powerfulness* of Christian religion.' *Hakewill.*

Powerless (pou'ér-les), *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. 'Such a *powerless*, dead substance as matter.' *A. Baxter.*

Powerlessly (pou'ér-les-li), *adv.* In a powerless manner; weakly.

Powerlessness (pou'ér-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being powerless; destitution of power.

Power-loom (pou'ér-löm), *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

Power-press (pou'ér-pres), *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

Powldron (poul'dron), *n.* See PAULDRON.

Powney (pou'nē), *n.* A pony. [Scotch.]

Powsowdie (pou-sou'dē), *n.* [*Poll*, the head, and *sodden.*] Any mixture of incongruous sorts of food; specifically, sheep's-head broth, or milk and meal boiled together. [Scotch.]

Powter (pout'ér), *n.* A kind of pigeon. See POUTER.

Pow-wow (pou'wou), *n.* 1. Among the North American Indians, a priest; a conjuror.

Let them come if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow.* *Longfellow.*

Hence, conjuration performed for the cure of diseases and other purposes.—2. The feasts, dances, and other public doings of the American Indians preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a war expedition, or the like. Hence the term is applied in North America to any uproarious meeting for a political purpose.

Pow-wow (pou'wou), *v.i.* To use magical arts; to conjure; to divine.

The Angekok of the Esquimaux . . . prescribes or *pow-wows* in sickness and over wounds. *Kane.*

2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering. [American.]

Pox (poks), *n.* [A peculiar spelling of *pocks*, pl. of *pock.* See POCK.] Eruptive pustules on the body; a disease characterized by pustules, the term being restricted to three or four diseases, as the small-pox, chicken-pox, and the venereal disease otherwise called syphilis. *Pox*, without an epithet, was formerly often used as a mild imprecation; as, *Pox* upon him! The venereal disease was often spoken of as the great-pox, to distinguish it from small-pox.

Pox (poks), *v.t.* To communicate the pox or venereal disease to. *Worcester.*

Poy (poi), *n.* [O. Fr. *apoi*, Mod. Fr. *appui*, a prop, support, from O. Fr. *pui*, *poi*, a rising-ground, from L. *podium*, a height, Gr. *podion*, a dim. of *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] 1. A prop or support.—2. A rope-dancer's pole. *Johnson.*—3. A pole to impel or steer a boat. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Poyal (poi'al), *n.* A kind of striped stuff for covering seats and benches. *Simmonds.*

Poynado† (poi-nä'dō), *n.* A poniard; a dagger.

I shall have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a *poynado.* *Lily.*

Poynette† (poi-net'), *n.* [A kind of dim. of *poniard.*] A little bodkin.

Poyou (poi'ō), *n.* [Native name.] A species of armadillo (*Dasypus Encoubert*). See ARMADILLO.

Poze (pōz), *v.t.* To puzzle; to pose. See POSE.

Pozzolana, Pozzuolana (pot-zo-lä'na, pot'-zụ-o-lä''na), *n.* A volcanic product occurring near Pozzuoli, on the Gulf of Naples, and also in other countries in the neighbourhood of extinct volcanoes, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

Praam (präm), *n.* [D.] A sort of lighter used in Holland. See PRAM.

Practic† (prak'tik), *a.* 1. The same as *Practical.*—2. Artful; treacherous; deceitful. *Spenser.*

Practic† (prak'tik), *n.* Practice. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Practicability (prak'ti-ka-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility. 'The *practicability* of travelling.' *Johnson.*

Practicable (prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [From L.L. *practicare*, to transact, from L. *practicus*, active. See PRACTICAL.] 1. Capable of being done, effected, or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied; performable; feasible.—2. Capable of being practised; as, a *practicable* virtue.—3. Capable of being used; capable of being passed or travelled over; passable; assailable; as, a *practicable* breach. 'When the roads began to become *practicable*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Possible, Practicable. Possible* is applied to that which might be performed if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable.*

Practicableness (prak'ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being practicable. 'Demonstrating both the equitableness and *practicableness* of the thing.' *Locke.*

Practicably (prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In a practicable manner; with action or performance.

Practical (prak'ti-kal), *a.* [L. *practicus*, Gr. *praktikos*, active, practical, from *prassō*, to do, to work; hence *practice*, *practicable.*] Relating to practice, use, or employment: opposed to *speculative*, *ideal*, or *theoretical*; as, (*a*) capable of being turned to use or account; reducible to use in the conduct of life. 'For all *practical* purposes.' *Macaulay.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge, and the latter, because it is *practical*, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) Given to or concerned with action or practice; capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use or practice; as, a *practical* mind; a *practical* understanding.

The English . . . being a *practical* people, it is possible that they might have achieved their object and yet retained their native princes. *Disraeli.*

(*c*) Educated by practice or experience; skilled in actual work; exhibiting knowledge or theories in practice; as, a *practical* gardener.

Tooth-drawers are *practical* philosophers, that go upon a very rational hypothesis, not to cure, but to take away, the part affected. *Steele.*

(*d*) Derived from practice or experience; as, *practical* skill or knowledge.—*Practical joke*, a trick played upon some one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.

Practicality (prak'ti-kal-i-ti), *n.* Same as *Practicalness.*

Practically (prak'ti-kal-li), *adv.* 1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view; not merely theoretically; as, to consider something *practically*; to be *practically* acquainted with an operation.—2. So far as actual results or effects are concerned; in effect; as, this comes *practically* to the same thing.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most in their own reasoning *practically* disowns it. *Glanville.*

Practicalness (prak'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being practical; practicality.

Practice (prak'tis), *n.* [Formerly *practicke*, *practike*, from O. Fr. *practique*, Fr. *pratique*, formed from Gr. *praktikē*, practical knowledge. See PRACTICAL.] 1. An action; a piece of conduct; a proceeding; action; as, to be guilty of corrupt *practices* at an election.

These blushes of hers must be quenched with some present *practice.* *Shak.*

2. Frequent or customary action; custom or habit; use or usage; as, the *practice* of rising early or of dining late; the *practice* of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening; the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts; the *practice* of virtue or vice.—3. State of being used; customary use.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in *practice.* *Dryden.*

4. Dexterity acquired by use; experience.

I'll prove it on his body if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice.* *Shak.*

5. Method or art of doing anything; actual performance: distinguished from *theory.*

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions. *South.*

6. Exercise of any profession; as, the *practice* of law or of medicine.—7. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my *practice.* *Shak.*

8. Drill; exercise for instruction or discipline; as, the troops are daily called out for *practice.*

Proceed in *practice* with my younger daughter;
She's apt to learn and thankful for good turns. *Shak.*

9. Skilful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice: usually in a bad sense.

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

But Vivien . . . clung to him and hugged him close,
And called him dear protector in her fright,
Nor yet forgot her *practice* in her fright,
But wrought upon his mood and hugged him close. *Tennyson.*

10. A rule in arithmetic for expeditiously solving questions in proportion, or rather, for abridging the operation of multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations, as when it is required to find the value of a number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each.—11. The form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits at law, or in equity, or in criminal procedure, according to the principles of law and the rules of the courts.—SYN. Custom, usage, habit, manner.

Practician (prak-tish'an), *n.* One who is skilled in anything by practice. *Goodrich.*

Practicke,† *n.* Practice. *Chaucer.*

Practicke,† *a.* Practical. *Spenser.*

Practicks (prak'tiks), *n.* The name formerly given to the reported decisions of the Court of Session in Scotland on account of their authority in fixing and proving the practice and consuetudinary rules of law. They are now termed *Decisions.*

Practisant† (prak'tiz-ant), *n.* 1. An agent. 2. A traitor; confederate in treachery.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants.* *Shak.*

Practise (prak'tis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *practised*; ppr. *practising.* [From the noun.] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to perform by a succession of acts; as, to *practise* gaming; to *practise* fraud or deception; to *practise* the virtues of charity and beneficence.

Incline not my heart . . . to *practise* wicked works with them that work iniquity. Ps. cxli. 4.

2. To use or exercise for instruction or discipline, or as a profession or art; as, to *practise* law or medicine; to *practise* gunnery or surveying. 'There shall he *practise* tilts and tournaments.' *Shak.*—3. To put into action or practice; to perform; to do; to perpetrate.

To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to *practise* your severity. *Shak.*

4. To teach by practice; to accustom.

In church they are taught to love God; after church they are *practised* to love their neighbour. *Landor.*

5.† To use; to make use of.

In malice to this good knight's wife,
I *practised* Ubaldo and Ricardo to corrupt her. *Massinger.*

6.† To entice or draw by artifice. *Swift.*

Practise (prak'tis), *v.i.* pret. *practised*; ppr. *practising.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to *practise* with the broadsword; to *practise* with the rifle.—2. To form a habit of acting in any manner. 'Shall *practise* how to live secure.' *Milton.*—3. To transact or negotiate secretly.

I have *practised* with him,
And found means to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*

4. To use artifices or stratagems. 'Will *practise* against thee by poison.' *Shak.*

Earl, if you love me as in former years,
And do not *practise* on me, come with morn. *Tennyson.*

5. To use medical methods or experiments.

I am little inclined to *practise* on others, and as little that others should *practise* on me. *Sir W. Temple.*

6. To exercise any employment or profession, especially that of medicine or of law.

Taliacotius began to *practise* in a town of Germany. *Tatler.*

Practised (prak'tist), *p.* and *a.* 1. Skilled or expert through practice; as, a *practised* marksman. 'A *practised* picklock.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. Used habitually. 'At *practised* distances to cringe, not fight.' *Milton.*

Practiser (prak'tis-ėr), *n.* 1. One that practises; one that customarily performs certain acts.—2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

Sweet *practiser*, thy physic I will try. *Shak.*

3. One who practises artifices or stratagems. '*Practisers* against them.' *B. Jonson.*

Practising (prak'tis-ing), *a.* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession; as, a *practising* physician or attorney.

Practitioner (prak-ti'shon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.—*A general practitioner*, one who practises both medicine and surgery.—2. One who does anything customarily or habitually.—3. One that practises sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift.*

Præ (prē). A Latin prefix signifying before. Now generally written *Pre* (which see).

Præcipe (prē'si-pe), *n.* [L., imper. of *præcipio*, to give rules or precepts. See PRECEPT.] In *law*, a writ commanding something to be done or requiring a reason for neglecting it. This original writ is now abolished; but the word is still used to denote a note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court who stamps the writ of summons.

Præcoces (prē'ko-sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *præcox*, precocious.] A subdivision of birds, including ground and water birds, as hens, ducks, so termed by Owen from the fact that they are able to run about immediately after being hatched.

Præcognitum (prē-kog'ni-tum), *n.* pl. **Præcognita** (prē-kog'ni-ta). [L. *præcognitus*, pp. of *præcognoscere*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know.] Something previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science and skill.

Præcordia (prē-kor'di-a), *n. pl.* [L., from *præ*, before, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] In *anat.* the forepart of the region of the chest; specifically, (*a*) the midriff or diaphragm. (*b*) The thoracic viscera and the epigastrium.

Præcordial (prē-kor'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to the præcordia or parts before the heart.

Prædial (prē'di-al), *a.* See PREDIAL.

Præfloration (prē-flō-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *flora*, a flower.] In *bot.* the same as *Estivation.*

Præfoliation (prē'fō-li-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* the same as *Vernation.*

Præmaxillæ (prē-mak-sil'lē), *n. pl.* The same as *Intermaxillæ.*

Præ-molar (prē-mō'lär), *n.* See PRE-MOLAR.

Præmorse (prē-mors'), *a.* See PREMORSE.

Præmunire (prē-mū-nī'rē), *n.* [A corruption of the L. *præmonere*, to pre-admonish.] In *law*, a name given to a species of writ, to the offence for which it is granted, and also to the penalty it incurs. The name is derived from the words '*præmoneri*' or '*præmuniri facias*,' which are used in the beginning of the writ preparatory to the prosecution of the offence: 'Cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us,' &c. Whenever it is said that a person by any act incurs a *præmunire*, it is meant to express that he thereby incurs the penalty of being out of the crown's protection; that his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, are forfeited to the crown, and that his body shall remain in prison during the sovereign's pleasure. This penalty attached in former times upon the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, and denying the sovereign's supremacy. By later statutes, acts of a very miscellaneous nature have been rendered liable to the penalties of præmunire, as refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

Præmunitory (prē-mū'ni-to-ri), *a.* Same as *Premunitory.*

Prænomen (prē-nō'men), *n.* [L., from *præ*, before, and *nomen*, a name.] Among the ancient Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our Christian name; as, Caius, Lucius, Marcus, &c.

Præ-œsophageal (prē-ē'sō-fā''jē-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *œsophagus*, *esophagus*, the gullet.] In *anat.* situated in front of the gullet.

Præ-sternum (prē-stėr'num), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *sternum*, the breast-bone.] In *zool.* the anterior portion of the breast-bone, corresponding with the *manubrium sterni* of human anatomy, and extending as far as the point of articulation of the second rib.

Prætexta (prē-teks'ta), *n.* [L.] Among the ancient Romans, (*a*) a white robe with a narrow scarlet border worn by a Roman youth before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until he had at least completed his fourteenth year. Women wore it till their marriage. (*b*) The white outer garment bordered with purple worn by the higher magistrates.

Prætor (prē'tor), *n.* [L., a contr. form of *præitor*, one who goes before, from *præ*, before, and *eo*, to go.] 1. In ancient Rome, a title which originally designated the consuls as the leaders of the armies of the state. Later two prætors were appointed, one of whom (*prætor urbanus*) tried causes between Roman citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) causes between strangers, or between strangers and citizens. After the discharge of his judicial functions a prætor had often the administration of a province with the title of proprætor. Eventually the number of prætors who administered justice in the state was raised to eighteen. Hence—2. A magistrate; a mayor. *Dryden.*

Prætorial (prē-tō'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Prætorian.*

Prætorian (prē-tō'ri-an), *a.* Belonging to a prætor; judicial; exercised by a prætor; as, *prætorian* authority.—*Prætorian bands* or *guards*, bodies of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained by successive Roman emperors: so called in imitation of the *prætoria cohors*, or select troops which attended the person of the prætor or general of the Roman army. These troops were under a special organization, and had special privileges raising them above the ordinary soldiery. They soon acquired a dangerous power, and raised and deposed emperors at their pleasure.—*Prætorian gate*, that one of the four gates in a Roman camp which was nearest the enemy.

Prætorian (prē-tō'ri-an), *n.* A soldier of the Prætorian guard. See under the adjective.

Prætorium (prē-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *prætor.*] 1. The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans; a hall of justice; a palace.—2. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood.

Prætorship (prē'tor-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a prætor.

Pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *n.* 1.† One versed or active in affairs.

He's my attorney and solicitor too; a fine *pragmatic*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A solemn ordinance or decree emanating from the head of a state.

A royal *pragmatic* was passed, interdicting the use of African slaves by the Moslems of Granada. *Prescott.*

Pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *a.* Pragmatical.

I love to hit
These *pragmatick* young men at their own weapons. *B. Jonson.*

—*Pragmatic sanction*, a term first applied to certain decrees of the Roman emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns; then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the pope in continental countries; as, for instance, the French *pragmatic sanction* of 1268, and that of 1438. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or family compact, made by different potentates, of the succession to the sovereignty of certain states; for example, the instrument by which the German emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavoured to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa.

Pragmatical (prag-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*; Gr. *pragmatikos*, from *pragma*, business; *prassō*, to do. See PRACTICE.] 1.† Skilled in business; versed in affairs.—2.† Active; diligent; busy.

The next day I began to be very *pragmatical*. *Evelyn.*

3. Pertaining to business or to ordinary affairs; hence, materialistic. 'Low *pragmatical* earthly views of the gospel.' *Hare.*—4. Forward to intermeddle; meddling; assuming airs of business; impertinently busy; over-officious.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took on him the management of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

Pragmatically (prag-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a pragmatic or meddling manner; officiously. '*Pragmatically* meddling.' *Barrow.*—2. In a matter-of-fact or materialistic way.

Pragmaticalness (prag-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being pragmatical; meddlesomeness; pragmatism. *Dr. H. More.*

Pragmatism (prag'ma-tizm), *n.* 1. Meddlesomeness; officiousness.—2. Matter-of-fact treatment or tendency; materialistic view of things. *Ency. Brit.*

Pragmatist (prag'ma-tist), *n.* One who is officious or meddling. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Pragmatize (prag'ma-tīz), *v.t.* To treat in a materialistic or rationalistic way.

Prahu (prä'hū), *n.* A proa. See PROA.

Prairial (prā-ri-al), *n.* [Fr., from *prairie*, a meadow.] The ninth month in the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced May 20th and ended June 18th.

Prairie (prā'ri), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *prataria*, from L. *pratum*, a meadow.] The name originally given by the early French explorers of America to an extensive tract of land, mostly level, generally destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass, interspersed with a great variety of flowering plants. These *prairies* are numerous in the United States west of the Alleghany Mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi, and the great lakes.

Prairie-bitters (prā'ri-bit-ėrz), *n. pl.* A beverage once common among the hunters and others of Western America. It was made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It was considered an excellent medicine.

Prairie-dog (prā'ri-dog), *n.* A small rodent animal, the wistonwish (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), allied to the marmot as well as to the squirrel, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals live gregariously in burrows, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog, whence

Prairie-dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*)

their popular name. They are about 1 foot in length exclusive of the tail, which is rather short. Their burrows are quite close together, and have a mound of excavated earth near the entrance, on which the little animals are wont to sit and look around them. These communities are termed 'villages.' The prairie-dog is not to be confounded with the prairie-squirrel, to which it is allied. Also called *Prairie Marmot.*

Prairie-hen (prā'ri-hen), *n.* The popular name of the pinnated grouse (*Tetrao cupido*) of the United States. It is about 19 inches long, 27 inches across the outstretched wings, and weighs 3 pounds. The neck of the male is furnished with neck-tufts composed of eighteen narrow feathers, the largest of which are 5 inches long, and is still more remarkable for two loose, pendulous, wrinkled skins, capable of inflation, and when inflated resembling in bulk, colour, and surface a middle-sized orange. Over the eye there is an elegant semicircular comb of rich orange, which the bird has the power of raising or relaxing. The prairie-hen is much prized for the table, and rapidly disappears as districts become cultivated and populous.

Prairie-squirrel (prā'ri-skwir-rel), *n.* A name given to the quadrupeds of the genus Spermophilus inhabiting the prairies of America; also called *Gopher.* They may be called squirrels living on the ground rather than on trees, and have a considerable resemblance to the prairie-dogs, living like

them in burrows, and generally associating in considerable numbers. They have cheek-pouches in which to carry food, which consists of prairie plants with their roots and seeds, and their tails are small and carried straight behind them. There are some eleven species, one of the best known being the great gopher of Illinois and the country northward to the Saskatchewan region.

Prairie-wolf (prā'ri-wŏlf), *n.* The small wolf of the prairies; the coyote (which see). *Bryant.*

Praisable (prāz'a-bl), *a.* Deserving praise; suitable to be praised. 'Thou blamest the thing that is *praisable.*' *Abp. Arundel.*

Praisably (prāz'a-bli), *adv.* In a praisable manner; so as to deserve praise.

Praise (prāz), *n.* [Formerly *preis, preys, prys,* praise, price, value, estimation, from O.Fr. *pris, preis,* price, estimation, honour (Mod. Fr. *prix*), from L. *pretium,* price, value, reward; probably akin to Gr. *priamai,* to buy. This word therefore is really the same as *price* and to *prize.*] 1. Commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves, or on anything valuable; approbation; laud. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from *fame, renown,* and *celebrity,* which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. 'A sonnet in *praise* of my beauty.' *Shak.* 'For love delights in *praises.*' *Shak.*

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice. *Rambler.*

2. The expression of gratitude for personal favours conferred; a glorifying or extolling; especially, a joyful tribute of gratitude or homage paid to the Divine Being, often expressed in song. 'To sin's rebuke and my Creator's praise.' *Shak.*

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* to our God. Ps. xl. 3.

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise; what makes a person worthy of praise.

He is thy *praise,* and he is thy God. Deut. x. 21.
Praiseworthy actions are by thee embraced,
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last.
Dryden.

SYN. Encomium, honour, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim.

Praise (prāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *praised;* ppr. *praising.* [Old forms *preise, preyse,* to praise, to value, lit. to regard as having or worthy of a high price; from O.Fr. *preiser,* from *preis,* L. *pretium,* price, value. See the noun.] 1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of.

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe.
Dryden.

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works: especially applied to the Divine Being.

Praise ye him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts. Ps. cxlviii. 2.

SYN. To commend, applaud, laud, eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify.

Praiseful† (prāz'fŭl), *a.* Laudable; commendable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Praiseless (prāz'les), *a.* Without praise or commendation. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Praiser (prāz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who praises, commends, or extols; an applauder; a commender. 'We men, and *praisers* of men.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. An appraiser; a valuer. *North.*

Praiseworthily (prāz'wėr-ŦHi-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation. *Spenser.*

Praiseworthiness (prāz'wėr-ŦHi-nes), *n.* The quality of being praiseworthy; the character of deserving commendation.

Man desires not only praise, but *praiseworthiness.* *Adam Smith.*

Praiseworthy (prāz'wėr-ŦHi), *a.* Worthy or deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as, a *praiseworthy* action. '*Praiseworthy* workmanship.' *Spenser.*

Prakrit (prä'krit), *n.* [Skr. *prākriti,* nature, hence that which is natural, not accomplished, vulgar.] The collective name of those Hindu languages or dialects which acquired greater prominence as the older Sanskrit passed gradually out of use. These dialects first assumed a literary position in the Sanskrit dramas, where female characters, both high and low, are introduced as speaking Prakrit instead of the Sanskrit used by kings, noblemen, and priests.

Pram (präm), *n.* [D. *praam.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter: used in Holland and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels. Written also *Praam.* 2. *Milit.* a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon: used in covering the disembarkation of troops. [Rare.]

Prance (prans), *v.i.* pret. *pranced;* ppr. *prancing.* [A slightly different form of *prank;* comp. Sw. *spranzen,* to strut; Bav. *prangezen, prangssen,* to assume airs, *prangss,* idle ceremony. See PRANK.] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle. 'Now rule thy *prancing* steed.' *Gay.*—2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously. 'Th' insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field.' *Addison.* '*Pranced* three captains out.' *Tennyson.*—3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade. 'Unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail.' *Swift.*

Prancer (prans'ėr), *n.* A prancing horse. 'She whose elfin *prancer* springs.' *Tennyson.*

Then came the captain, or governor, of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave *prancer.* *Evelyn.*

Prancing (prans'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

No more on *prancing* palfrey borne
He carolled, light as lark at morn.
Sir W. Scott.

2. In *her.* said of a horse when rearing.

Prank (prangk), *v.t.* [A collateral form with *prance;* closely allied to D. *pronk,* ornament, finery, *pronken,* to make a show, to strut; Dan. *prange,* to make a show; G. *prangen, prunken,* to shine, to make a show, *prunk,* show, state, parade; Bav. *prangezen, prangssen,* to assume airs, *prangss,* idle ceremony. The same word also occurs with initial *b;* comp. E. *brank,* O.G. *brangen, brunken,* to make a show. Comp. also G. *pracht,* D. and Dan. *pragt,* pomp, which are similar non-nasalized forms.] To adorn in a showy manner; to equip ostentatiously; to dress up. 'Some *prank* their ruffs.' *Spenser.* 'False rules *prank'd* in reason's garb.' *Milton.*

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank.* *Spenser.*

It is often followed by *up.* 'Me, poor lowly maid, most goddess-like *prank'd up.*' *Shak.*

Prank (prangk), *v.i.* To have a showy or gaudy appearance.

White houses *prank* where once were huts. *Matt. Arnold.*

Prank (prangk), *n.* 1. A gambol or caper. 2. A playful or sportive action; a ludicrous or merry trick; a mischievous act, generally rather for sport than injury; as, to play amusing *pranks.*

In came the harpies and played their accustomed *pranks.* *Raleigh.*
Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissensious *pranks.*
Shak.

Prank† (prangk), *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks.

Pranker (prangk'ėr), *n.* One that pranks; one that dresses ostentatiously.

Prankingly (prangk'ing-li), *adv.* In a pranking, ostentatious manner. *Bp. Hall.*

Prankish (prangk'ish), *a.* Full of pranks.

Prase (prāz), *n.* [Fr., leek-green, from Gr. *prason,* a leek.] A siliceous mineral; a subspecies of quartz of a leek-green colour.

Praseolite (prā'zi-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *prasios,* leek-green, and *lithos,* a stone.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium, magnesium, iron, &c. *Rossiter.*

Prasinous, Prasine (praz'in-us, praz'in), *a.* [L. *prasinus,* leek-green.] Of a light green colour, inclining to yellow.

Prason† (praz'on), *n.* [Gr. *prason.*] A leek; also, a sea-weed green as a leek.

Prate (prāt), *v.i.* pret. *prated;* ppr. *prating.* [L.G. *praten, prateln, prätteln,* Dan. *prate,* D. *praaten,* Icel. *prata,* allied to Swiss *pradeln,* G. *prasselen, prasteln,* to crackle, to rustle; probably of imitative origin.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; to talk sillily; to chatter; to babble. 'To *prate* and talk for life and honour.' *Shak.* 'Make a fool presume to *prate* of love.' *Dryden.*

Prate (prāt), *v.t.* To utter foolishly.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate,*
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate?
Dryden.

Prate (prāte), *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. 'Sick of fops, and poetry, and *prate.*' *Pope.*

Prater (prāt'ėr), *n.* One that prates or talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. 'What! a speaker is but a *prater.*' *Shak.*

Pratic (pra'tik), *n.* Same as *Pratique.*

Pratincole (prā'tin-kōl), *n.* [L. *pratum,* a meadow, and *incola,* an inhabitant.] A bird of the genus Glareola, akin to the plovers. The beak is curved and almost black; the head, the neck behind, the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and tertials nearly uniform clove colour; primaries nearly black; upper tail-coverts white; tail very much forked, the feathers white at the base, the other part brownish-black. The whole length is about 10 inches. It inhabits the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia; and from its great powers of flight, indicated by its long wings, it has, as might be expected, an extensive geographical range. *Yarrell.*

Pratingly (prāt'ing-li), *adv.* In a prating manner; with much idle talk; with loquacity.

Pratique (pra'tēk), *n.* [Fr. *pratique,* practice, converse, intercourse. See PRACTICE.] In *com.* primarily, converse or intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place: a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases are subjected to quarantine.

Prattic,† *n.* Same as *Pratique.* *Milton.*

Prattle (prat'l), *v.i.* pret. *prattled;* ppr. *prattling.* [Freq. and dim. of *prate* (which see).] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects; to talk freely and artlessly, like a child.

Prattle (prat'l), *n.* Puerile or trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Mere *prattle* without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*

Prattlement (prat'l-ment), *n.* Prattle. 'The childish *prattlement* of pastoral composition.' *Hayley.*

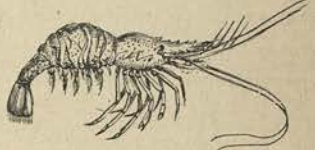
Prattler (prat'lėr), *n.* One who prattles; a puerile or trifling talker. 'Poor *prattler,* how thou talk'st!' *Shak.*

Pravity (prav'i-ti), *n.* [L. *pravitas,* from *pravus,* crooked, evil.] Deviation from right; moral perversity; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as, the *pravity* of human nature; the *pravity* of the will.

Therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity.* *Milton.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*

Prawn (prạn), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A small crustaceous animal of the genus Palæmon (*P. serratus*), with a serrated beak bending upward. It belongs to the macrourous decapod tribe and to the family



Prawn (*Palæmon serratus*).

Palæmonidæ, of which it is the type. It is common on the British shores, and is generally taken in the vicinity of rocks near the land. It is generally about 3 inches long, of a pale red colour, and is highly prized as a delicate shell-fish. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus.

Praxis (prak'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *prassō,* to do. See PRACTICE.] 1. Use; practice; especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as to acquire a specific art. 'An impious treatise of the elements and *praxis* of necromancy.' *Coventry.*—2. An example or form to teach practice; a collection of examples for practice. 'A *praxis* or example of grammatical resolutions.' *Bp. Lowth.*

Pray (prā), *v.i.* [O.E. *preye,* from O.Fr. *preier* (Mod. Fr. *prier*), It. *pregare,* to pray, from L. *precari,* to pray, *prex, precis,* a prayer; same root as Skr. *prach,* to demand, A. Sax. *frignan,* G. *fragen,* to inquire.] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favour or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate; to beg.

The guilty rebel for remission *prays.* *Shak.*

2. To make petition to the Supreme Being;

to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received; to offer prayer to God.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, will reward thee openly. Mat. vi. 6.

He *prayeth* best who loveth best
All things both great and small. *Coleridge.*

—*I pray*, or, by ellipsis, simply *pray*, for *I pray you tell me*, is a common mode of introducing a question.

Pray, then, what wants he?—Fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*

SYN. To entreat, supplicate, beg, implore, beseech, petition.

Pray (prā), *v.t.* 1. To make earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat; to urge.

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

2. To address with a prayer for something such as God may grant; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and *pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. Acts viii. 22.

3. To ask earnestly for; to make entreaty for; to beseech; to petition; as, the plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

4. To plead or intercede earnestly for; to effect an end by prayer: generally followed by a preposition or adverb.

Praying souls out of purgatory, by masses said on their behalf, became an ordinary office. *Milman.*

[In most instances this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To *pray God*, is used for to *pray to God;* to *pray a prohibition* is to *pray for a prohibition*, &c.]—*To pray in aid*, to call in for help; to call to lend assistance.

But yet, without *praying in aid* of alchymists, there is a manifest image of this in the ordinary course of nature. *Bacon.*

Prayer (prā'ér), *n.* One who prays; a suppliant.

Prayer (prā'ér or prār), *n.* [Not directly from the verb *pray*, but from O.Fr. *proiere*, *preiere*, Mod.Fr. *prière*, a prayer, from L.L. *precaria*, a prayer, from L. *precarius*, obtained by begging. See PRAY.] 1. The act of asking for a favour, and particularly with earnestness; a petition; suit; supplication; entreaty; as, a *prayer* to a person for mercy or help.—2. A solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being; a supplication to God; also applied to an address consisting of adoration, confession of sins, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving, as well as supplication.—3. The words of a supplication; especially, a formula of church service or of worship, public or private.

He . . . made those two excellent *prayers* which were published after his death. *Fell.*

4. Practice of supplication.

He is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shak.*

5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant; as, the *prayer* of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.—SYN. Petition, orison, supplication, entreaty, suit, request.

Prayer-book (prā'ér-bụk or prār'bụk), *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.—*The prayer-book*, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches. See under COMMON.

Prayerful (prā'ér-fụl or prār'fụl), *a.* 1. Devotional; given to prayer; as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.—2. Using much prayer.

They melt, retract, reform, and are watchful and *prayerful* to prevent similar miscarriages in future. *Jay.*

Prayerfully (prā'ér-fụl-li or prār'fụl-li), *adv.* In a prayerful manner; with much prayer.

Prayerfulness (prā'ér-fụl-nes or prār'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

Prayerless (prā'ér-les or prār'les), *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as, a *prayerless* family.

Prayerlessly (prā'ér-les-li or prār'les-li), *adv.* In a prayerless manner.

Prayerlessness (prā'ér-les-nes or prār'les-nes), *n.* The state of being prayerless; total or habitual neglect of prayer.

Prayer-meeting (prā'ér-mēt-ing or prār'-mēt-ing), *n.* A meeting for prayer.

Prayingly (prā'ing-li), *adv.* In a praying manner; with supplication to God. 'To speak *prayingly*.' *Milton.*

Praying-machine (prā'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus, of various forms, used in devotional services in the East. One of the commoner forms consists of a wheel to which a piece of paper with a written prayer is attached. Each revolution of the wheel made by the devotee counts as an utterance of the prayer. In some instances the wheel is fixed in the bed of a stream and set in motion by the current, and so goes on praying night and day to the special benefit of the person who has placed it there.

Praying-mill, Praying-wheel (prā'ing-mil, prā'ing-whēl), *n.* Same as *Praying-machine*.

Pre- [L. *præ*, before.] A prefix signifying priority in space and time, and hence in rank and degree; as, *pre*cede, to go before; *pre*mature, ripe before its time; *pre*eminent, eminent beyond his fellows. In the last sense it may be rendered by very; as, *pre*potent, very powerful. The Latin form *præ* is still retained in some words scarcely naturalized, as *præ*tor, *præ*cordial, &c.

Preaccusation (prē'ak-kū-zā"shon), *n.* Previous accusation.

Preach (prēch), *v.i.* [O.E. *preche*, from O.Fr. *precher*, *prechier*, Mod.Fr. *prêcher*, from L. *prædicare*, to declare in public—*præ*, before, and *dico*, *dicatum*, to proclaim; closely allied to *dico*, *dictum*, to say, and to Skr. *dish*, to show.] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.—2. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; to discourse in the manner of a preacher; as, you need not *preach* to me.

Preach (prēch), *v.t.* 1. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that *preach* ye upon the house-tops. Mat. x. 27.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge earnestly upon a person or persons.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation. Ps. xl. 9.

He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.—*To preach up*, to discourse in favour of.

Can they *preach up* equality of birth? *Dryden.*

Preach† (prēch), *n.* A religious discourse. 'A mere *preach.*' *Hooker.*

Preacher (prēch'ér), *n.* 1. One who preaches or discourses publicly on religious subjects. 2. One that inculcates anything with earnestness.

No *preacher* is listened to but time. *Swift.*

Preachership (prēch'ér-ship), *n.* The office of a preacher.

Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the *preachership* of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order. *Macaulay.*

Preachify (prēch'i-fī), *v.i.* To deliver a sermon; to give a long-winded moral advice; to deliver an address in the style of a preacher: in contempt.

Preaching-cross (prēch'ing kros), *n.* A

Preaching-cross, Blackfriars, Hereford.

kind of cross formerly erected on a highway or in an open place, at which the monks and others were wont to preach to the public. See CROSS.

Preachman (prēch'man), *n.* A preacher: in contempt. *Howell.*

Preachment (prēch'ment), *n.* A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectedly solemn: in contempt. 'A *preachment* upon the text.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Preacquaint (prē-ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* To make acquainted with previously or beforehand. *Fielding.*

Preacquaintance (prē-ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

Preadamic (prē-a-dam'ik), *a.* Prior to Adam.

Preadamite (prē-ad'am-īt), *n.* [*Pre*, before, and *Adam*.] 1. One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some writers to have lived before the time of Adam.—2. One who holds that there were persons existing before Adam.

Preadamite (prē-ad'am-it), *a.* 1. Prior to Adam; as, the *preadamite* inhabitants of the earth.—2. Pertaining to the Preadamites; as, the *preadamite* theory.

Preadamitic (prē-ad'am-it"ik), *a.* Existing before Adam; preadamic.

Preadministration (prē'ad-min-is-trā"-shon), *n.* Previous administration. 'Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Preadmonish (prē-ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* To admonish previously.

These things thus *preadmonished*, let us enquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words. *Milton.*

Preadmonition (prē-ad'mō-ni"shon), *n.* Previous warning or admonition. 'The fatal *preadmonition* of oaks bearing strange leaves.' *Evelyn.*

Preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* [Fr. *préambule*, from L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go about. See AMBLE.] 1. Something introductory; an introduction, as to a discourse, writing, piece of music, and the like.

No nightingale delighteth to prolong
Her low *preamble* all alone. *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

Preamble (prē-am'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preambled;* ppr. *preambling.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

Preamble† (prē-am'bl), *v.i.* To go before; to precede. *Milton.*

Preambulary, Preambulous† (prē-am'-bū-la-ri, prē-am'bū-lus), *a.* Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection. *Bp. Pearson.*

Preambulate (prē-am'bū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *preambulated;* ppr. *preambulating.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk or go before. *Jordan.*

Preambulation (prē-am'bū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. A walking or going before.—2.† A preamble. *Chaucer.*

Preambulatory (prē-am'bū-la-to-ri), *a.* Going before; preceding. *Jer. Taylor.*

Preannounce (prē-an-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preannounced;* ppr. *preannouncing.* To announce before. *Coleridge.*

Preantepenultimate (prē-an'tē-pē-nul"ti-māt), *n.* The fourth syllable from the last.

Preappoint (prē-ap-point'), *v.t.* To appoint previously.

Preappointment (prē-ap-point'ment), *n.* Previous appointment.

Preapprehension (prē-ap'prē-hen"shon), *n.* An apprehension or opinion formed before examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prease† (prēz), *n.* Press; crowd. See PRESS.

Prease,† *v.i.* To press forward; to hasten. 'Ran *preasing* forth on foot.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Preassurance (prē-a-shör'ans), *n.* Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*

Preaudience (prē-a'di-ens), *n.* Right of previous audience; precedence or rank at the bar among sergeants and barristers; the right of being heard before another. The preaudience of the bar is as follows:—(1) The queen's attorney-general. (2) The queen's solicitor-general. (3) The queen's advocate-general. (4) The queen's premier sergeant. (5) The queen's ancient sergeant, or the eldest among the queen's sergeants. (6) The queen's sergeants. (7) The queen's counsel. (8) Sergeants-at-law. (9) The recorder of London. (10) Advocates of the civil law. (11) Barristers.

Prebend (preb'end), *n.* [Fr. *prébende*, from L.L. *præbenda*, things to be furnished or supplied, from L. *præbeo*, to give, grant,

furnish—*præ*, and *habeo*, to have, to hold.] 1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate. Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary—simple*, when they are restricted to the revenue only; and *dignitary*, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them.—2.† A prebendary.

Deans, and canons or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

Prebendal (prē-bend'al), *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. 'His *prebendal* house at Windsor.' *Chesterfield.* — *Prebendal stall*, the seat of the prebendary in the church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

Prebendary (preb'end-ar-i), *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. By the act of 1840 all members of a cathedral, except the dean, are now called *Canons.*

I bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will.*

Prebendaryship (preb'end-a-ri-ship), *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

Prebendate (preb'end-āt), *v.t.* To make a prebendary of. 'He was *prebendated* at Paris.' *Grafton.*

Prebendship† (preb'end-ship), *n.* A prebendaryship. *Foxe.*

Precant (prē'kant), *n.* [L. *precans, precantis*, ppr. of *precari*, to pray.] One who prays. *Coleridge.*

Precarious (prē-kā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *precarius*, primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another, from *precor*, to pray or entreat. See PRAYER, and PRAY, *v.i.*] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another.

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison.*

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. 'Consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages.' *Daniel Rogers.* — 3.† Unsettled; doubtful. 'That the fabrick of the body is out of the concurse of atomes is a mere *precarious* opinion.' *Dr. H. More.* — SYN. Uncertain, unsettled, unsteady, doubtful, dubious, equivocal.

Precariously (prē-kā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a precarious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists *precariously.*

Precariousness (prē-kā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being precarious; uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others or unknown events; as, the *precariousness* of life or health.

Precarium (prē-kā'ri-um), *n.* [L.] In *Roman* and *Scots law*, a loan of a thing revocable at the discretion of the lender.

Precation† (prē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *precatio*, a prayer.] The act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Cotton.*

Precative, Precatory (prē'ka-tiv, prē'ka-to-ri), *a.* [L. *precor*, to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching. 'Imperative to inferiors, or *precative* to superiors.' *Harris.* 'Precatory sacrifices.' *Shuckford.*—*Precatory words*, in *law*, expressions in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

Precaution (prē-kạ'shon), *n.* [L. *præcautio*, from *præcautus*—*præ*, before, and *caveo, cautum*, to take care.] 1. Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good.—2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; as, to take *precautions* against accidents.

Precaution (prē-kạ'shon), *v.t.* To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief or securing good.

By the disgrace, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin he may be *precautioned.* *Locke.*

Precautional (prē-kạ'shon-al), *a.* Preventive of mischief; precautionary. *W. Montague.* [Rare.]

Precautionary (prē-kạ'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Containing previous caution; as, *precautionary* advice or admonition.—2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as, *precautionary* measures.

Precautious (prē-kạ'shus), *a.* Relating to or using precaution; precautionary. [Rare.]

Precautiously (prē-kạ'shus-li), *adv.* With precaution.

Precedaneous† (prē-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [From *precede.*] Going before in time; preceding; antecedent; anterior.

History records several strange events in nature *precedaneous* to the assassination of Henry the Fourth of France. *Dr. Spencer.*

Precede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preceded*; ppr. *preceding.* [L. *præcedo*—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, to move.] 1. To go before in the order of time; to occur before; as, the lightning's flash always *precedes* the thunder peal. 'Harm *precedes* not sin.' *Milton.*—2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

Rome . . . ought to *precede* Carthage. *Barrow.*

3. To cause something to go before; to preface.

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*

Precedence (prē-sēd'ens), *n.* 1. The act or state of going before; priority in time; as, the *precedence* of one event to another.—2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place in public processions, in seats, or in the civilities of life; order or adjustment of place according to rank; as, one dignitary has *precedence* over another. In Britain the order of precedence depends partly on statutes and letters patent, and partly on ancient usage and established custom. Questions of precedence depending on usage are settled by the officers of the Herald's College. In Scotland the Lyon Court has the direct jurisdiction in all questions of precedence.—3. That which goes before; something past. [Rare.]

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been sain.
Shak.

4. The foremost place in a ceremony, or a superior place to another. 'Yet if another could *precedence* claim.' *Dryden.*

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence. *Milton.*

5. Superiority; superior importance or influence.—*Patent of precedence*, a grant from the crown to such barristers as it thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and preaudience as are assigned in their respective patents.—SYN. Antecedence, priority, pre-eminence, preference, superiority.

Precedency (prē-sēd'en-si), *n.* Precedence; act or state of going before; priority; superiority.

Being distracted with different desires the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

Precedent (prē-sēd'ent), *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as, *precedent* services; a *precedent* fault of the will.

A slave that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord. *Shak.*

—*A precedent condition*, in *law*, a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest.

Precedent (pre'sē-dent), *n.* 1. Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example or rule to be followed in a subsequent act of the like kind; anything which has been done before of a like kind. Specifically, in *law*, (*a*) a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases. (*b*) A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

Our laws and customs have never been lost in general and irreparable ruin. With us the *precedents* of the middle ages are still valid *precedents*, and are still cited, on the gravest occasions, by the most eminent statesmen. *Macaulay.*

The lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of *precedent*,
That wilderness of single instances. *Tennyson.*

2.† A preceding circumstance or condition; an indication; a prognostic; a sign; a token.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood. *Shak.*

3.† The original copy of a writing; a first draught. *Shak.*

Precedented (pre'sē-dent-ed), *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

Precedential (pre-sē-den'shal), *a.* Of the nature of a precedent; suitable as an example for imitation. 'All their actions in that time are not *precedential* to warrant posterity. *Fuller.*

Precedently (prē-sēd'ent-li), *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Precel† (prē'sel), *v.i.* To excel.

This princely graffe as far *precells* her which he hath lighted upon, as a dameske rose doth the cowslip. *Howell.*

Precellence,† **Precellency**† (prē-sel'lens, prē-sel'len-si), *n.* Excellence.

Precellent† (prē-sel'lent), *a.* Excellent; surpassing. '*Precellent* knowledge of the truth.' *Holland.*

Precentor (prē-sen'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *précenteur*; L.L. *præcentor*—L. *præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer, from *cano, cantum*, to sing. See CHANT.] 1. The leader of the choir in a cathedral. Called also the *Chanter* or *Master of the Choir.* He formerly ranked generally next to the dean; but in modern cathedral foundations he is usually a minor canon.—2. In the *Presbyterian Church*, the person whose duty it is to lead the psalmody of the congregation.

Precentorship (prē-sen'tėr-ship), *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

Precept (prē'sept), *n.* [Fr. *précepte*, L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to take beforehand, to teach, to instruct, to command—*præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.] 1. A commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; frequently, a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; a maxim.

For *precept* must be upon *precept*, *precept* upon *precept*; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little. Is. xxviii. 10.

'Tis sufficient that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows that no arts are without their *precepts.* *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) a command or mandate in writing sent by a justice of the peace, &c., for bringing a person, record, or other matter before him. (*b*) The direction formerly issued by a sheriff to the returning officers of cities and boroughs for the election of members to serve in parliament. (*c*) The direction by the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors. (*d*) The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for making out the jury lists.—*Precept of clare constat*, in *Scots law*, a deed by which a superior acknowledges the title of the heir of a deceased vassal to succeed to the lands.—*Precept of sasine*, the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. See SASINE.—SYN. Commandment, injunction, mandate, order, law, rule, direction, instruction, doctrine, principle, maxim.

Precept† (prē'sept), *v.t.* To direct; to instruct or order by rules. *Bacon.*

Preceptial† (prē-sep'shal), *a.* Consisting of precepts; instructive.

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but, tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage. *Shak.*

Preception† (prē-sep'shon), *n.* A precept. *Bp. Hall.*

Preceptive (prē-sep'tiv), *a.* [L. *præceptivus.*] Giving or containing precepts, injunctions, or commands for the regulation of conduct; admonitive; instructive. 'The *preceptive*, the prophetic, and all other parts of Sacred Writ.' *Dr. H. More.*

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us not to do anything but upon due consideration. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Preceptor (prē-sep'tėr), *n.* [L. *præceptor.* See PRECEPT.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a tutor.—2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former *preceptor* had bestowed upon their order. *Sir W. Scott.*

Preceptorial (prē-sep-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

Preceptory (prē-sep'to-ri), *a.* Giving precepts.

Preceptory (prē-sep'to-ri), *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. Preceptories were establishments of the Knights Templars, the superiors of which were called knights preceptor. All the preceptories of a province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom held rank above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

The establishments of the Knights Templars were called *præceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was *preceptor*, as the principal knights of Saint John were termed commanders and their houses commanderies. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately. *Sir W. Scott.*

Preceptress (prē-sep'tres), *n.* A female teacher or preceptor.

Precession (prē-se'shon), *n.* [Fr. *précession*, from the L. *præcedo, præcessum*, to go before, to precede.] The act of going before, or forward.—*Precession of the equinoxes*, in *astron.* a slow retrograde motion of the

equinoctial points, viz., from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. The equinoctial points do not retain the same position in the heavens, but have a slow retrograde motion at the rate of about 50¼″ in a year, or about a degree in 71·642 years, the equator moving on the ecliptic while the ecliptic remains nearly coincident with the same fixed stars. This phenomenon is caused by the combined action of the sun and moon on the mass of matter accumulated about the earth's equator, and is called the precession of the equinoxes, because it makes the equinoxes succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the longitudes and right ascensions of the heavenly bodies are continually increasing, and owing to the motion of the equator, which occasions that precession, their declinations also are altered. The precession of the equinoxes was discovered by Hipparchus a century and a half before the Christian era, though it is alleged that the astronomers of India had discovered it long before. At that time the point of the autumnal equinox was about 6° to the eastward of the star called Spica Virginis. In 1750, that is, about 1900 years after, this point was observed to be about 26° 21′ westward of that star. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,745 years.

Precessor† (pre-ses'ér), *n.* [L. *pre*, before, and *cedo*, to depart.] A predecessor. *Fuller.*

Precinct (prē'singt), *n.* [L. *præcingo*, *præcinctum*, to encompass—*præ*, before, and *cingo*, to surround or gird.] 1. The boundary or exterior line encompassing a place; a bound; a limit; a border; some portion of a space within a boundary. 'Without the *precincts* of paradise.' *Glanville.* 'Left the warm *precincts* of the cheerful day.' *Gray.* 2. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

They might safely be tyrants within the *precinct* of the court, but it was necessary for them to watch with constant anxiety the temper of the country. *Macaulay.*

Preciosity† (pre-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* 1. Value; preciousness.—2. Anything of high price or value. *Dr. H. More.*

Precious (pre'shus), *a.* [Fr. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. See PRAISE.] 1. Of great price; costly.

A gift is as a *precious* stone in the eyes of him that hath it. Prov. xvii. 8.

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable; much esteemed; highly cherished.

Madam, he swore that he did hold me dear
As *precious* eyesight. *Shak.*
Love's too *precious* to be lost. *Tennyson.*

3. Worthless; rascally: used in irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints among the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Locke.*

4. Considerable; large; great. [Colloq.]

A chap as you knows a *precious* sight too well. *Dickens.*
It's hard enough to see one's way, a *precious* sight harder than I thought last night. *T. Hughes.*

5.† Fastidious; overnice. *Chaucer.*—*Precious metals*, gold and silver: so called on account of their value.—*Precious stones*, jewels, gems.

Precious (pre'shus), *adv.* Very. 'If he don't come *precious* soon.' *Dickens.* '*Precious* hard luck.' *Lever.* [Colloq.]

Preciously (pre'shus-li), *adv.* 1. In a precious manner; valuably; to a great price.—2. Very much; very far. [Colloq.]

Preciousness (pre'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being precious; valuableness; great value; high price.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Precipe (prē'si-pē), *n.* Same as *Præcipe.*

Precipice (pres'i-pis), *n.* [Fr. *précipice*, from L. *præcipitium*, a falling headlong, a precipice or steep place, from *præceps*, headlong—*præ*, forward, and *ceps*, from *caput*, head.] 1.†A sudden or headlong fall. 'Whose *precipice* they suspected.' *Fuller.*—2. A headlong declivity; a very steep place; a bank or cliff extremely steep, or quite perpendicular or overhanging. 'Where wealth like fruit on *precipices* grew.' *Dryden.* 'Went slipping down horrible *precipices.*' *Tennyson.*

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shak.*

3. The brink of a precipice. 'To walk upon a *precipice*, . . . to be always upon the very border of destruction.' *South.*

Precipient (prē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [L. *præcipiens.* See PRECEPT.] Commanding; directing.

Precipitability (prē-sip'i-ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

Precipitable (prē-sip'i-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

Precipitance, Precipitancy (prē-sip'i-tans, prē-sip'i-tan-si), *n.* [From *precipitant.*] The quality of being precipitant; headlong hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose. 'Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth.' *Swift.* 'Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment.' *Watts.*

Thither they haste with glad *precipitancy.* *Milton.*

SYN. Hastiness, hurry, rashness, temerity.

Precipitant (prē-sip'i-tant), *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipitantis*, ppr. of *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity. 'His flight *precipitant.*' *Milton.*—2. Precipitate; hasty; urged with violent haste; rashly hurried or hasty.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *Eikon Basilike.*

Precipitant (prē-sip'i-tant), *n.* In *chem.* a substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

Precipitantly (prē-sip'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a precipitant or precipitate manner; with great haste; with rash unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry. *Milton.*

Precipitantness (prē-sip'i-tant-nes), *n.* Quality of being precipitant.

Precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precipitated*; ppr. *precipitating.* [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.] 1. To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height; as, he *precipitated* himself from a rock.

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten; as, to *precipitate* a flight.

Her royal benefactor she recalls,
Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps. *Glover.*

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

3. To hurry blindly or rashly; to hasten or urge on too quickly.

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

4. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

The light vapour of the preceding evening had been *precipitated* by the cold. *Irving.*

Precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *v.i.* 1.† To fall headlong.

Had'st thou been aught but goss'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathoms down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shak.*

2.† To make great haste; to hurry. *Bacon.* 3. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or any substance in solution.

Precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

2. Overhasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.—3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; hurried; headlong; as, a *precipitate* measure. 'Blinded by the rapidity of our too *precipitate* course.' *Landor.* 4. Rapidly running its course; short and violent. 'The most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days.' *Arbuthnot.*

Precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *n.* In *chem.* any matter or substance, which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound. The term is generally applied when the separation takes place in a flocculent or pulverulent form, in opposition to crystallization, which implies a like separation in an angular form. But chemists call a mass of crystals a *precipitate* when they subside so suddenly that their proper crystalline shape cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. Substances which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being mechanical and not chemical.—*Precipitate per se*, *red precipitate*, red oxide or peroxide of mercury.—*Sweet precipitate*, chloride of mercury or calomel.—*White precipitate*, ammoniated subchloride of mercury.

Precipitately (prē-sip'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily. 'Those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately.*' *Swift.*

Precipitation (prē-sip'i-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *præcipitatio.*] 1. The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated. 'In peril of *precipitation* from off the rock.' *Shak.* 2. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. 'The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water.' *Woodward.*—3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement.

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame. *Johnson.*

4. In *chem.* the process of decomposition by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom.

Precipitator (prē-sip'i-tā-tėr), *n.* One who precipitates or urges on with vehemence or rashness. 'The hasteners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom.' *Hammond.*

Precipitious† (pres-i-pi'shus), *a.* Precipitous. 'To keep them from any such *precipitious* and impertinent rupture.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Precipitiously† (pres-i-pi'shus-li), *adv.* Precipitously. 'Headlong riot *precipitiously* will on.' *Dr. H. More.*

Precipitous (prē-sip'i-tus), *a.* [L. *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.] 1. Very steep; as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain. 'Hills as steep as they could be without being *precipitous.*' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as, a *precipitous* fall.—3.† Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. 'Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold.' *Dryden.*

Precipitously (prē-sip'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a precipitous manner; with steep descent; in violent haste.

Precipitousness (prē-sip'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being precipitous; as, (*a*) steepness of descent. (*b*) Rash haste. *Hammond.*

Précis (prā-sē), *n.* [Fr. *précis*, precise, also an abstract.] A concise or abridged statement or view; a summary; an abstract; also, the practice of drawing up such. 'Containing in the moderate compass of two folio pages the *précis* of a supplementary quarto manuscript.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Precise (prē-sīs'), *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off—*præ*, before, and *cædo*, to cut; lit. cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.] 1. Sharply or exactly limited or defined; exact; definite; not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; as, *precise* rules of morality; *precise* directions for life and conduct. 'For the law in this point is not *precise.*' *Bacon.*

For the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton.*

2. Exact in conduct; strict; hence, also overstrictly adhering to rule; formal; excessively nice or exact; punctilious in conduct or ceremony.

He was ever *precise* in promise-keeping. *Shak.*

The raillery of the wits in King Charles the Second's reign, upon everything which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

SYN. Exact, definite, accurate, correct, nice, scrupulous, punctilious, particular, formal, finical.

Precisely (prē-sīs'li), *adv.* 1. In a precise manner; exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a rule. 'Some craven scruple of thinking too *precisely* on the event.' *Shak.*

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton.*

2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behaviour or ceremony.

Preciseness (prē-sīs'nes), *n.* 1. Exactness; rigid nicety; as, the *preciseness* of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave in handling them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness.* *Bacon.*

2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality; stiffness; a scrupulous conformity to custom or fashion; as, *preciseness* of dress.

Precisian (prē-si'zhan), *n.* An over-precise

person; one who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian*. *Watts.*

The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated *precisian*. *Macaulay.*

Precisian (prē-si'zhan), *a.* Precise; rigidly exact in enforcing the observance of laws or rules.

We are told that he was regarded as a victim and a martyr—the victim of his own brilliant qualities and genial vices, a martyr to the political strategy of a *precisian* government. *Saturday Rev.*

Precisianism (prē-si'zhan-izm), *n.* The quality of being a precisian; the act or conduct of a precisian; excessive exactness.

That they should, in this one particular, outstrip all *precisianism* with their scruples and cases. *Milton.*

Precisianist (prē-si'zhan-ist), *n.* One very precise; a precisian.

Precision (prē-si'zhon), *n.* The state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. 'Giving force and *precision* to our expressions.' *Whately.*

Veteran soldiers, whose whole life is a preparation for the day of battle, whose nerves have been braced by long familiarity with danger, and whose movements have all the *precision* of clockwork. *Macaulay.*

Precisive (prē-sī'siv), *a.* Producing precision or accuracy; exactly limiting by cutting off what is not relative to the purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart which cannot really exist apart, as when we consider mode without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

Preclair† (prek'lār), *a.* [L. *præclarus*, bright, shining.] Illustrious; supereminent. 'That puissant prince *preclair*.' *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

Preclude (prē-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precluded*, ppr. *precluding*. [L. *præcludo—præ*, and *claudo*, to shut.] 1. To hinder; to prevent.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

2. To hinder, shut out, or render inoperative by anticipative action; to render ineffectual; to obviate.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries. *Bentley.*

Preclusion (prē-klū'zhon), *n.* The act of precluding or the state of being precluded; a shutting off.

Preclusive (prē-klū'siv), *a.* Shutting out or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.

Every act of France bespoke an intention *preclusive* of accommodation. *Burke.*

Preclusively (prē-klū'siv-li), *adv.* In a preclusive manner; with hinderance by anticipation.

Precoce† (prē-kōs'), *a.* Precocious. '*Precoce* youths.' *Evelyn.*

Precocious (prē-kō'shus), *a.* [Fr. *précoce;* L. *præcox, præcocis*, ripe early, prematurely ripe, precocious—*præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook, to ripen, to mature. See COOK.] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Ripe in understanding at an early period; developed or matured early in life; as, a *precocious* youth; *precocious* faculties or talents.

Precociously (prē-kō'shus-li), *adv.* In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness or forwardness.

Precociousness, Precocity (prē-kō'shus-nes, prē-kos'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being precocious; rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematureness; early development of the mental powers. 'A *precocity* of spirit and valour in him.' *Howell.*

I cannot learn that he (Patrick Henry) gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt.*

Precoetanean (prē'kō-ē-tā"nē-an), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, *con*, with, and *ætas*, age.] One contemporary with but yet older than another. 'Petrarch the *precoetanean* of our Chaucer.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Precogitate (prē-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precogitated;* ppr. *precogitating*. [L. *præcogito—præ*, before, and *cogito*, to think.] To consider or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

Precogitation (prē-koj'i-tā"shon), *n.* Previous thought or consideration.

Precognition (prē-kog-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.] 1. Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination. *Fotherby.*—2. In *Scots law*, a preliminary examination of a witness or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

Precognosce (prē'kog-nos), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precognosced;* ppr. *precognoscing*. In *Scots law*, to take the precognition of; as, to *precognosce* witnesses. See PRECOGNITION.

Precollection (prē-kol'lek-shon), *n.* A collection previously made.

Precompose (prē-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *precomposed;* ppr. *precomposing*. To compose beforehand.

He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons. *Johnson.*

Preconceit (prē-kon-sēt'), *n.* An opinion or notion previously formed. 'Their misfashioned *preconceit*.' *Hooker.*

Preconceive (prē-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preconceived;* ppr. *preconceiving*. To conceive previously; to form a conception or opinion of beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

Preconception (prē-kon-sep'shon), *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

Preconcert (prē-kon-sėrt'), *v.t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement. *Quart. Rev.*

Preconcert (prē-kon'sėrt), *n.* A previous agreement; something concerted beforehand.

Preconcertedly (prē-kon-sėrt'ed-li), *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert.

Preconcertedness (prē-kon-sėrt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being preconcerted. 'The *preconcertedness* of Bolingbroke's scheme.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Preconcertion (prē-kon-sėr'shon), *n.* Act of concerting beforehand. *Dwight.*

Precondemn (prē-kon-dem'), *v.t.* To condemn beforehand. *Prynne.*

Precondemnation (prē-kon'dem-nā"shon), *n.* The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned, beforehand.

Precondition (prē-kon-di'shon), *n.* A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary.

Preconform (prē-kon-form'), *v.t.* and *i.* To conform by way of anticipation. *De Quincey.*

Preconformity (prē-kon-form'i-ti), *n.* Antecedent conformity. *Coleridge.*

Preconizate† (prē-kon'iz-āt), *v.t.* [From L. *præco, præconis*, a public crier.] 1. To proclaim; to publish.—2. To summon; to call. *Burnet.*

Preconization† (prē'kon-iz-ā"shon), *n.* A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. 'A solemn *preconization*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Preconquer (prē-kong'kėr), *v.t.* To conquer beforehand.

This kingdom . . . they had *preconquered* in their hopes. *Fuller.*

Preconsent (prē-kon-sent'), *n.* A previous consent. *Southey.*

Preconsign (prē-kon-sīn'), *v.t.* To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

Preconsolidated (prē-kon-sol'id-āt-ed), *a.* Consolidated beforehand.

Preconstitute (prē-kon'sti-tūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preconstituted;* ppr. *preconstituting*. To constitute or establish beforehand.

Precontract (prē-kon'trakt), *n.* A contract previous to another.

They maintained that their country was under a *precontract* to the Most High, and could never, while the world lasted, enter into any engagement inconsistent with that *precontract*. *Macaulay.*

Precontract (prē-kon-trakt'), *v.t.* and *i.* To contract or stipulate previously.

Precontrive (prē-kon-trīv'), *v.t.* and *i.* To contrive or plan beforehand. *Warburton.*

Precordial (prē-kor'di-al), *a.* Same as *Præcordial.*

Precordials (prē-kor'di-alz), *n. pl.* Same as *Præcordia.*

Precurrer† (prē-kėr'ėr), *n.* Same as *Precursor.* 'Thou shrieking harbinger, foul *precurrer* of the fiend.' *Shak.*

Precurse† (prē-kėrs'), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cursus*, a running.] A forerunning. *Shak.*

Precursive (prē-kėrs'iv), *a.* Preceding and leading to; introductory; precursory. *Is. Taylor.*

Precursor (prē-kėrs'ėr), *n.* [L. *præcursor—præ*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro, cursum*, to run.] A forerunner; a harbinger; he who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach. 'Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* o' the dreadful thunder-claps.' *Shak.*

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

SYN. Forerunner, harbinger, messenger, predecessor, omen, sign.

Precursory (prē-kėr'so-ri), *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; forerunning; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever. 'Many *precursory* lights of knowledge.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Precursory† (prē-kėr'so-ri), *n.* An introduction. 'A necessary *precursory* to depths of knowledge.' *Hammond.*

Predacean (prē-dā'shan), *n.* A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

Predaceous (prē-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *prædaceus*, from *præda*, prey, spoil.] Living by prey. 'The *predaceous* weasel.' *Owen.*

Predal (prē'dal), *a.* [L. *præda*, prey.] Practising plunder; plundering. 'The *predal* raven.' *Samuel Boyse.* [Rare.]

Predate (prē-dāt'), *v.t.* To date by anticipation; to antedate; as, to *predate* a deed or letter.

Predation (prē-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *prædatio*, a plundering.] The act of pillaging or plundering. *Hall.*

Predatory (pred'a-to-ri), *a.* [L. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.] 1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practising rapine; as, a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party. 'A *predatory* war commenced.' *Macaulay.*—2.† Hungry; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

Predecay† (prē-dē-kā'), *n.* Premature decay. *Sir T. Browne.*

Predecease (prē-dē-sēs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predeceased;* ppr. *predeceasing*. To die before.

If children *predecease* progenitors
We are their offspring. *Shak.*

Predecease (prē-dē-sēs'), *n.* The decease of one before another.

Predecessive (prē-dē-ses'iv), *a.* Going before; preceding. 'Our *predecessive* students.' *Massinger.*

Predecessor (prē-dē-ses'ėr), *n.* [L. *prædecessor—præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires from a government, from *decedo, decessum*, to go away, to depart—*de*, from, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.] 1. One who precedes or goes before another in some position; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like; one whom another follows or comes after.

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

2.† An ancestor. *Shak.*

Predeclare (prē-dē-klār'), *v.t.* To declare beforehand. 'Their indefeasible power of *predeclaring* the eternal destiny of every living layman.' *Milman.*

Predefine (prē-dē-fin'), *v.t.* To define or limit beforehand; to set a limit to previously. *Bp. Hall.*

Predeliberation (prē'dē-lib-ē-rā"shon), *n.* Deliberation beforehand. *Roget.*

Predelineation (prē-dē-lin'ē-ā"shon), *n.* Previous delineation.

Predesign (prē-dē-sin' or prē-dē-zīn'), *v.t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine. *Barrow.*

Predesignate (prē-de-sig'nāt), *a.* In *logic*, a term applied by Sir W. Hamilton to propositions having their logical quantity expressed by one of the signs of quantity, *all, none, &c.*, and contrasted with *preindesignate*, having no sign expressive of quantity. The more common terms are *definite* and *indefinite*.

Predesignation (prē-des'ig-nā"shon), *n.* In *logic*, a sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

He thinks that, in universal negation, the logicians employ the *predesignation* 'all.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Predesignatory (prē-des'ig-na-to-ri), *a.* In *logic*, marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

Here the *predesignatory* words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Predestinarian (prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.

Those who did not hold the *predestinarian* theory were branded with reproach by the names of freewillers and Pelagians. *Hallam.*

Predestinarian (prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an), *n.* [See PREDESTINATE.] One who believes in the doctrine of predestination. *Dr. H. More.*

Predestinarianism (prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an-izm), *n.* The system or doctrines of the predestinarians. *Milman.*

Predestinate (prē-des'tin-āt), *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratched face. *Shak.*

Predestinate (prē-des'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predestinated;* ppr. *predestinating.* [L. *prædestino, prædestinatum* — *præ,* before, and *destino,* to fix, to determine. See DESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

SYN. To predetermine, foreordain, preordain, decree, predestine, foredoom.

Predestination (prē-des'tin-ā"shon), *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; especially, in *theol.* the decree or purpose of God by which (according to many theologians) he has from eternity unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass; frequently, and particularly, the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. '*Predestination* overruled their will.' *Milton.*

The Olympian gods were cruel, jealous, capricious, malignant; but beyond and above the Olympian gods lay the silent, brooding, everlasting fate, of which victim and tyrant were alike the instruments, and which . . . before all was over would vindicate the sovereignty of justice. . . . This obscure belief lies at the very core of our spiritual nature, and it is called fate or it is called *predestination* according as it is regarded pantheistically as a necessary condition of the universe, or as the decree of a self-conscious being. *J. A. Froude.*

Predestinative (prē-des'tin-āt-iv), *a.* Determining beforehand; foreordaining. *Coleridge.*

Predestinator (prē-des'tin-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One that predestinates or foreordains. —2. One that holds to predestination; a predestinarian.

Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

Predestine (prē-des'tin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predestined;* ppr. *predestining.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain. 'And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall.' *Prior.* 'The hidden overruling presence of inexorable moral powers working out in the *predestined* doom of mortals.' *Dr. Caird.*

Predestiny † (prē-des'ti-ni), *n.* Predestination. *Chaucer.*

Predeterminable (prē-dē-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* That may be predetermined. *Coleridge.*

Predeterminate (prē-dē-tėr'min-āt), *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence and *predeterminate* purpose, in the guidance of events. *Bp. Richardson.*

Predetermination (prē-dē-tėr'min-ā"shon), *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand. 'This *predetermination* of God's own will.' *Hammond.*

Predetermine (prē-dē-tėr'min), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predetermined;* ppr. *predetermining.* 1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree.

Predetermine (prē-dē-tėr'min), *v.i.* To make a determination beforehand.

Predial (prē'di-al), *a.* [Fr. *prédial,* from L. *prædium,* a farm or estate.] 1. Consisting of land or farms; real; landed.

By the civil law their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves. —3. Derived or issuing from land; as, *predial* tithes: in contradistinction to tithes arising from animals. —*Predial servitudes,* in *Scots law,* real servitudes affecting heritage.

Predicability (pred'i-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something or attributed to something.

Predicable (pred'i-ka-bl), *a.* [L. *prædicabilis,* from *prædico,* to affirm. See PREDICATE.] Capable of being affirmed of something; that may be attributed to something; as, animal is *predicable* of man; intelligence is not *predicable* of plants; whiteness is not *predicable* of time.

Predicable (pred'i-ka-bl), *n.* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of another; specifically, in *logic,* a term which can be affirmatively predicated of several others. The predicables are commonly said to be five: genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Predicament (prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* [L. *prædicamentum,* from L. *prædico.* See PREDICATE.] 1. In *logic,* one of those general heads or comprehensive terms under one or other of which every term may be arranged. All the objects of our thoughts and ideas were divided into classes, which the Greeks called *categories* and the Latins *predicaments.* Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. It is evident that all these may be arranged under two grand heads — substance and attribute. —2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state; especially, a dangerous or trying condition or state.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament,* I say, thou stand'st. *Shak.*

Predicamental (prē-dik'a-men"tal), *a.* Pertaining to a predicament. *Hall.*

Predicant (pred'i-kant), *n.* [L. *prædicans,* ppr. of *prædico.* See PREDICATE.] 1. One that affirms anything. —2. A preaching friar; a Dominican.

Predicant (pred'i-kant), *a.* 1. Predicating or affirming. —2. Preaching.

In spite of every opposition from the *predicant* friars and university of Cologne, the barbarous schoolbooks were superseded. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Predicate (pred'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predicated;* ppr. *predicating.* [L. *prædico, prædicatum,* to affirm, to declare — *præ,* before, and *dico,* to say. *Preach* is from *prædico.*] 1. To affirm one thing of another; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow. —2. To found, as a proposition, argument, &c., on some basis or data; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles. *J. Quincey Adams.* [American.]

Predicate (pred'i-kāt), *v.i.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation. *Sir M. Hale.*

Predicate (pred'i-kāt), *n.* 1. In *logic,* that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, 'paper is white,' 'ink is not white,' whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink. —2. In *gram.* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

Predicate (pred'i-kāt), *a.* Predicated.

Predication (pred-i-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of predicating or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion.

The most generally received notion of *predication* is that it consists in referring something to a class, *i.e.* either in placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. *J. S. Mill.*

2. The art of delivering sermons; preaching. 'His powers of *predication.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Predicative (pred'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Predicating or affirming; expressing affirmation or predication; as, a *predicative* term.

Predicatory (pred'i-ka-to-ri), *a.* Affirmative; positive. *Bp. Hall.*

Predict (prē-dikt'), *v.t.* [L. *prædico, prædictum* — *præ,* before, and *dico,* to tell.] To foretell; to prophesy; to tell beforehand.

We saw all those things done by, and accomplished in, him (Christ), which were long ago *predicted* to us by the prophets. *Cudworth.*

SYN. To foretell, prophesy, prognosticate, presage, forebode, foreshow, bode.

Predict † (prē-dikt'), *n.* A prediction. *Shak.*

Prediction (prē-dik'shon), *n.* [L. *prædictio.*] The act of predicting; a foretelling; a prophecy.

How soon hath thy *prediction,* seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fixed. *Milton.*

SYN. Prophecy, prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying, vaticination.

Predictive (prē-dik'tiv), *a.* Foretelling; prophetic. 'With bitter smile *predictive* of my woes.' *Crabbe.*

Predictively (prē-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of prediction.

Predictor (prē-dik'tėr), *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies. *Swift.*

Predigestion (prē-di-jest'yon), *n.* Too hasty digestion.

Predigestion . . . fills the body with crudities. *Bacon.*

Predilection (prē-di-lek'shon), *n.* [Fr. *prédilection* — L. *præ,* before, and *dilectio,* a choice, from *diligo,* to love. See DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

It is almost impossible not to feel a *predilection* for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. *Hume.*

Prediscover (prē-dis-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* To discover previously or beforehand. *Fuller.*

Prediscovery (prē-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* A discovery made previously. *Dana.*

Predisponency (pre-dis-pō'nen-si), *n.* The state of being predisposed; predisposition.

Predisponent (prē-dis-pō'nent), *n.* That which predisposes.

Predisponent (prē-dis-pō'nent), *a.* The same as *Predisposing. Dunglison.*

Predispose (prē-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *predisposed;* ppr. *predisposing.* [*Pre* and *dispose.*] 1. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition or tendency to; as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship. *South.* —2. To fit or adapt previously; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

Predisposing (prē-dis-pōz'ing), *p.* and *a.* Inclining or disposing beforehand; making liable or susceptible.

A *predisposing* cause may . . . be defined to be anything whatever which has had such a previous influence upon the body as to have rendered it unusually susceptible to the exciting causes of the particular disease. *Sir T. Watson.*

Predisposition (prē-dis'pō-zi"shon), *n.* 1. The state of being previously disposed towards something; previous inclination or tendency; previous set or bent; as, to have a *predisposition* towards melancholy. — 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; as, the *predisposition* of the body to disease; the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases. *Bacon.*

Predominance (prē-dom'in-ans), *n.* [See PREDOMINANT.] 1. Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendency; as, the *predominance* of a red colour in a body of various colours; the *predominance* of love or anger among the passions. 'The *predominance* of conscience over interest.' *South.* —2. In *astrol.* the superior influence of a planet. 'Knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical *predominance.*' *Shak.*

Predominancy (prē-dom'in-an-si), *n.* Same as *Predominance. Sir T. Browne.*

Predominant (prē-dom'in-ant), *a.* [*Pre* and *dominant;* Fr. *prédominant* — L. *præ,* and *dominor,* to rule, from *dominus,* a lord or master.] Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; as, a *predominant* colour; *predominant* beauty or excellence; a *predominant* passion. 'Foul subornation is *predominant.*' *Shak.* —SYN. Prevalent, superior, prevailing, ascendant, ruling, reigning, controlling, overruling.

Predominantly (prē-dom'in-ant-li), *adv.* In a predominant manner; with superior strength or influence.

Predominate (prē-dom'in-āt), *v.i.* pret. *predominated;* ppr. *predominating.* [Fr. *prédominer* — L. *præ,* before, and *dominor,* to rule, from *dominus,* lord.] To have surpassing strength, influence, or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence among others.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The rays reflected least obliquely may *predominate* over the rest. *Newton.*

Predominate † (prē-dom'in-āt), *v.t.* To rule over; to master; to conquer; to overpower. *Shak.*

I stol'n am from myself by nine sweet queens,
Who do *predominate* my wit and will.
Sir J. Davies.

Predomination (prē-dom'in-ā"shon), *n.* The act of predominating; superior strength or influence. 'Their *predominations* sway so much over the rest.' *W. Browne.*

Predoom (prē-dōm'), *v.t.* To doom or judge beforehand or in anticipation.

All
Had marvel what the maid might be, but most
Predoom'd her as unworthy. *Tennyson.*

Predorsal (prē-dor'sal), *a.* [Prefix *pre,* before, and *dorsal.*] In *anat.* in front of the back.

Predy (prē'di), *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a ship cleared and ready for an engagement.

Pree, Prie (prē), *v.t.* [Contr. of O.E. *prieve,* for *prove.*] To prove by tasting; to taste. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Pre-elect (prē-ē-lekt'), *v.t.* To choose or elect beforehand.

Pre-election (prē-ē-lek'shon), *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pre-eminence (prē-em'in-ens), *n.* The state or quality of being pre-eminent; superior or surpassing eminence; superiority, especially superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable; as, *pre-eminence* in honour or virtue; *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments, or in medical skill. 'That in all things he might have the *pre-eminence*.' Col. i. 18. 'The *pre-eminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme.' *Addison.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*

Painful *pre-eminence!* Yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too. *Pope.*

Pre-eminent (prē-em'in-ent), *a.* Eminent above others; surpassing or superior to others; distinguished, generally for something commendable or honourable, though it may also be used of superiority in evil. 'In goodness and in power *pre-eminent*.' *Milton.*

He wondered, he said, that it should be opposed by Macclesfield, who had borne so *pre-eminent* a part in the Revolution. *Macaulay.*

Pre-eminently (prē-em'in-ent-li), *adv.* In a pre-eminent manner or degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as, *pre-eminently* wise or good.

The southern extremity is *pre-eminently* magnificent. *Pennant.*

Pre-employ (prē-em-ploi'), *v.t.* To employ previously or before others.

That false villain,
Whom I employ'd, was *pre-employ'd* by him. *Shak.*

Pre-empt (prē-emt'), *v.t.* or *i.* To take up land with a right of pre-emption under the laws of the United States. *Goodrich.* [United States.]

Pre-emption (prē-em'shon), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, from *emo*, to buy.] 1. The act of purchasing before others. 2. The right of purchasing before others, as the right of a settler to the first chance of buying land in or near which he has settled; and formerly, in England, the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Chas. II. —*Clause of pre-emption*, in *Scots law*, a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause.

Pre-emptive (prē-em'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to pre-emption; pre-empting.

Pre-emptor (prē-em'tėr), *n.* One who pre-empts; especially, one who takes up land with the privilege of pre-emption.

Preen (prēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *preon*, a clasp, a bodkin; Dan. *preen*, the point of a graving tool, a bodkin; Icel. *prjonn*, a pin, a knitting needle; L.G. *prên*, *prêm*, D. *priem*, a pin, a spike; G. *pfriem*, an awl.] 1. A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.—2. A pin. [Scotch.]

Preen (prēn), *v.t.* [O.E. *proine*, *proigne*, to prune, to preen. See PRUNE.] To trim with the beak; to clean and dress: said of birds dressing their feathers. Birds are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers.

Pre-engage (prē-en-gāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pre-engaged*; ppr. *pre-engaging*. 1. To engage by previous promise or agreement.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he moved,
But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties. *Dryden.*

2. To engage or attach by previous influence; to preoccupy; as, to *pre-engage* one's attention.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *pre-engaging* our passions. *Daniel Rogers.*

Pre-engagement (prē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* 1. Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise; as, A. would accept my invitation but for his *pre-engagement* to B.—2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

Pre-erect (prē-ē-rekt'), *v.t.* To erect or set up previously or beforehand. *Prynne.*

Prees,† *n.* A press or crowd. *Chaucer.*

Pre-establish (prē-es-tab'lish), *v.t.* To establish or settle beforehand. 'A *pre-established* usage of this kind.' *Coventry.*

Pre-establishment (prē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre-eternity (prē-ē-tėrn'i-ti), *n.* Time without a beginning; infinite previous duration.

He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *pre-eternity*. *Cudworth.*

Preeving,† *n.* A proving; proof; trial. *Spenser.*

Pre-examination (prē-egz-am'in-ā''shon), *n.* Previous examination. *Wotton.*

Pre-examine (prē-egz-am'in), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pre-examine*; ppr. *pre-examining*. To examine beforehand.

Pre-exist (prē-egz-ist'), *v.i.* To exist beforehand or before something else.

If thy *pre-existing* soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

Pre-existence (prē-egz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed. It was the doctrine of the Pythagorean school, of Plato, and of other philosophers.

Pre-existencist (prē-egz-ist'en-sist), *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of pre-existence. *Chambers's Ency.* See PRE-EXISTENCE, 2.

Pre-existency† (prē-egz-ist'en-si), *n.* Same as *Pre-existence*.

Pre-existent (prē-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope.*

Pre-existimation† (prē-egz-is'ti-mā''shon), *n.* Previous esteem.

Let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *pre-existimation*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pre-expectation (prē-ek'spekt-ā''shon), *n.* Previous expectation. *Smart.*

Preface (pre'fās), *n.* [Fr. *préface*, from L. *præfatio*—*præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatum*, to speak (whence also *fate*, *fame*).] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or other composition; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks; but what receives the name of *introduction* is generally longer than a preface, and contains matter kindred in subject, but additional or leading up to what follows, while a preface usually gives some particulars relating to the origin, history, scope, or intention of the work to which it is prefixed.

This superficial tale
Is but a *preface* of her worthy praise. *Shak.*

SYN. Introduction, preamble, proem, prelude, prologue.

Preface (pre'fās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prefaced*; ppr. *prefacing*. To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to *preface* a book or discourse.

Wheresoever he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness. *Bp. Fell.*

Preface (pre'fās), *v.i.* To say something prefatory or introductory.

Preface (prē'fās), *v.t.* [Prefix *pre*, before, and *face*.] To face; to cover.

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

Prefacer (pre'fās-ėr), *n.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

Prefatorial (pre-fa-tō'ri-al), *a.* Introductory; prefatory. 'Much *prefatorial* matter.' *W. Gilpin.*

Prefatorily (pre'fa-to-ri-li), *adv.* By way of preface.

Prefatory (pre'fa-to-ri), *a.* Having the character of a preface; pertaining to a preface; as, to make a few *prefatory* remarks. 'That *prefatory* addition to the creed.' *Dryden.*

Prefe,† **Preve,**† *n.* Proof; trial. *Chaucer.*

Prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* [L. *præfectus*, from *præficio*—*præ*, before, and *facio*, to make. See FACTOR.] A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or superintendent. Specifically, (*a*) a name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome, who held particular commands or had charge of certain departments. Thus the prefect, or warden of the city, at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; afterward, as a permanent magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. Under Constantine the prefects became governors of provinces. The title was also given to the commander of the fleet, and to the commander of the troops who guarded the emperor's person, as well as to several other chief officers and magistrates. (*b*) An important functionary in France; a préfet. Préfets are officials who preside over the departments, within which they have the actual direction of the police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation.

Prefectship (prē'fekt-ship), *n.* Same as *Prefecture*.

Prefecture (prē'fek-tūr), *n.* 1. The office of a chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy; the jurisdiction of a prefect.—2. The residence of a prefect.

Prefer (prē-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preferred*; ppr. *preferring*. [L. *præfero*, to carry before, to set before, to present, to esteem more highly—*præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear or carry.] 1. To offer for one's consideration or decision; to set forth; to address; to present: said especially of petitions, prayers, &c.; as, to *prefer* a request to a person. 'My vows and prayers to thee *preferred*.' *Sandys.* 'And each *prefers* his separate claim.' *Tennyson.*

An accusation was *preferred* against the bishops, which was signed by nearly every corporation. *Buckle.*

2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to *prefer* a person to a bishopric.—3. To set above something else in estimation; to hold in greater favour or esteem; to have a greater liking for; to incline more toward; to choose rather: followed by *to* before the object held in inferior estimation, sometimes *before* or *above*; as, to *prefer* beef *to* mutton; to *prefer* a gambler *to* a hypocrite. 'If I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy.' Ps. cxxxvii. 6.

He that cometh after me is *preferred before* me. Jn. i. 15.

4. To offer or present; to proffer.

He spake, and to her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

5.† To recommend. 'Who lets go by no vantages that may *prefer* you to his daughter.' *Shak.*

Preferability (pref'ėr-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being preferable. *J. S. Mill.*

Preferable (pref'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable; as, this thing or person is *preferable* to that.

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own which he thinks *preferable* to any other. *Addison.*

Preferableness (pref'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Mountagu.*

Preferably (pref'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another by choice or predilection.

How comes he to choose Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

Preference (pref'ėr-ens), *n.* 1. The preferring of one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another; predilection; higher place in esteem: followed by *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over* before the thing holding the second place in estimation.

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

This passes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. The object of choice; the person or thing preferred; choice.—*Preference shares* or *preference stock*, in *com.* shares or stock on which dividends are payable before those on the other shares or stock.—*A fraudulent preference*, in *Eng. law*, a transfer of money or other subject of value to a creditor, with the intention, in the mind of the debtor, of preventing the law of bankruptcy operating in the distribution of his effects for the equal benefit of all his creditors.

Preferential (pref-ėr-en'shal), *a.* In a position to which some preference is attached; as, the *preferential* shares or stock of a railway, or *preferential* bonds upon indebted property.

Preferment (prē-fėr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of preferring in the sense of advancing to higher rank or dignity; advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station; promotion.

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable *preferment* had been spared. *Macaulay.*

2. A superior or valuable place or office, especially in the church.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All the higher *preferments* of the church are held exclusively by the first. *Brougham.*

3.† Preference.

Preferrer (prē-fėr'ėr), *n.* One who prefers. *Bp. Bancroft.*

Préfet (prā-fā), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Prefect.* See PREFECT (*b*).

Prefidence† (pref'i-dens), *n.* A previous trusting. *Baxter.*

Prefident† (pref'i-dent), *a.* Trusting previously. *Baxter.*

Prefigurate (prē-fig'ūr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prefigurated;* ppr. *prefigurating.* To show by antecedent representation. *Drummond.* [Rare.]

Prefiguration (prē-fig'ūr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

Most of the famous passages of providence (especially the signal afflictions of eminent persons representing our Saviour) do seem to have been *prefigurations* of or preludes to his passion. *Barrow.*

Prefigurative (prē-fig'ūr-āt-iv), *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude. 'The *prefigurative* atonement made by the sprinkling of blood.' *Bp. Horne.*

Prefigure (prē-fig'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prefigured;* ppr. *prefiguring.* To exhibit by antecedent figure, type, or similitude.

What the Old Testament hath the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured* are here performed. *Hooker.*

Prefigurement (prē-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* The act of prefiguring; thing prefigured. *Carlyle.*

Prefine† (prē-fīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prefined;* ppr. *prefining.* [L. *præfinio—præ,* before, and *finio,* to limit, *finis,* limit.] To limit beforehand. 'Giving them a name, *prefining* their number, and declaring their office.' *Abp. Potter.*

Prefinite† (prē-fī'nīt), *a.* Previously limited or arranged; defined beforehand. 'Set and *prefinite* time.' *Holland.*

Prefinition† (prē-fi-ni'shon), *n.* Previous limitation. *Fotherby.*

Prefix (prē-fiks'), *v.t.* [Fr. *préfixer;* L. *præfigo, præfixus—præ,* before, and *figo,* to fix. See FIX.] 1. To put or fix before or at the beginning of another thing; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word; to *prefix* an advertisement to a book or an epithet to a title.—2. To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently; as, to *prefix* the hour of meeting.

A time *prefix,* and think of me at last. *Sandys.*

Many do firmly believe that whatever happens or can happen has been *prefixed* and ordained by Heaven. *Brougham.*

3.† To settle; to establish. 'Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A prefix is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as, *pre-* in *prefix; con-* in *conjure; with-* in *withstand.*

Prefixion (prē-fik'shon), *n.* The act of prefixing.

Prefloration (prē-flō-rā'shon), *n.* In *bot.* the same as *Estivation.*

Prefool† (prē-fōl'), *v.t.* To anticipate in foolery.

I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled* you. *Shirley.*

Preform (prē-form'), *v.t.* To form beforehand. *Shak.*

Preformative (prē-form'a-tiv), *n.* In *philol.* (*a*) a formative letter at the beginning of a word. (*b*) A prefix; as, *de-* in *despondent; dis-* in *disreputable; un-* in *unruly;* &c.

Prefulgency (prē-ful'jen-si), *n.* [L. *præfulgens—præ,* before, and *fulgeo,* to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

By the *prefulgence* of his excellent worth and merit St. Peter had the first place. *Barrow.*

Pregage† (prē-gāj'), *v.t.* To pre-engage; to engage beforehand. 'By oath *pregaged* to the Pope.' *Fuller.*

Preglacial (prē-glā'shi-al), *a.* In *geol.* prior to the glacial or boulder-drift period.

Pregnable (preg'na-bl), *a.* [Fr. *prenable,* from *prendre,* to take, and that from L. *prehendo, prehensum,* to take. See PREHENSILE.] 1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable. *Cotgrave.*—2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced. [Rare.]

Pregnance† (preg'nans), *n.* 1. State of being impregnated; pregnancy.—2. Inventive power.

I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnance* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him. *Milton.*

Pregnancy (preg'nan-si), *n.* [See PREGNANT.] 1. The state of being pregnant; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.—*Concealment of pregnancy,* in *law,* is a misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.—*Plea of pregnancy.* When a pregnant woman is capitally convicted under the British laws the execution of her sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.—2. The quality of being full of important contents, significance, or the like; unusual capacity or consequence. 'Rich, quaint *pregnancy* of Browning.' *Prof. Blackie.*

Perceiving in him *pregnancy* of parts, though . . . crippled with the lowness of his vocation. *Fuller.*

Pregnant (preg'nant), *a.* [L. *prægnans, prægnantis,* heavy with young—*præ,* before, and *gnans,* ppr. of an obsolete verb, of which *gnatus, natus,* born, is the pp. The root is *gan.* See NATURE.] 1. Being with young; great with child; gravid; as, a *pregnant* woman. 'My womb, *pregnant* by thee, and now excessive grown.' *Milton.*—2. Full of important contents; abounding with results; full of consequence or significance. 'All these in their *pregnant* causes mix'd.' *Milton.* 'A *pregnant* argument against all common stage-players.' *Prynne.* 'An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity.' *Woodward.*—3.† Full of promise or excellence; of unusual ability or capacity; stored with information; well-informed; hence, apt; ready; dexterous; witty.

The schoolmaster assured me that there had not been for twenty years a more *pregnant* youth in that place than my grandson. *Evelyn.*

Our city's institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you're as *pregnant* in
As art and practice hath enriched any. *Shak.*

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! *Shak.*

4.† Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear; evident.

'Tis very *pregnant,*
The jewel that we find, we stoop and take't
Because we see it. *Shak.*

—*Pregnant construction,* in *rhet.* a construction in which more is implied than is said or seems; as, the beasts *trembled* forth from their dens, that is, came forth trembling.—*Negative pregnant.* See under NEGATIVE.

Pregnant (preg'nant), *n.* One who is pregnant or with child. *Dunglison.*

Pregnant† (preg'nant), *a.* [Fr. *prenant,* ppr. of *prendre,* to take. See PREGNABLE.] Ready to admit or receive; giving access; disposed; ready; prompt. 'A most poor man . . . *pregnant* to good pity.' *Shak.* 'The *pregnant* hinges of the knee.' *Shak.* 'To which the Grecians are most prompt and *pregnant.*' *Shak.*

Pregnantly (preg'nant-li), *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

Pregravate† (prē'gra-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pregravated;* ppr. *pregravating.* [L. *prægravo, prægravatum,* to press heavily—*præ,* intens., and *gravis,* heavy.] To bear down; to depress.

The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul. *Bp. Hall.*

Pregravitate (prē-gra'vi-tāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pregravitated;* ppr. *pregravitating.* To descend by gravity; to sink. *Boyle.*

Pregustant (prē-gus'tant), *a.* [L. *prægustans.*] Tasting beforehand.

Pregustation (prē-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *præ,* and *gusto,* to taste.] The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste.

Prehend† (prē'hend), *v.t.* [L. *prehendo,* to take or seize.] To lay hold of; to take; to seize.

Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year,
Prehended yet? *T. Middleton.*

Prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being seized.

Prehensile (prē-hen'sīl), *a.* [L. *prehendo, prehensus,* to lay hold of—*præ,* before, and *hendo,* to lay hold of, used only in compounds; comp. *apprehend, comprehend,* &c.] Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp, as the hands, or the tails of some monkeys.

Prehension (prē-hen'shon), *n.* A taking hold of; a seizing, as with the hand or other limb.

Prehensor (prē-hen'sėr), *n.* One who prehends or lays hold of. *Bentham.*

Prehensory (prē-hen'so-ri), *a.* Same as *Prehensile.*

Prehistoric (prē-his-tor'ik), *a.* Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins.

Man may be assumed to be *prehistoric* whenever his chroniclings of himself are undesigned, and his history is wholly recoverable by induction. The term has, strictly speaking, no chronological significance; but, in its relative application, corresponds to other archæological, in contradistinction to geological, periods. There are modern as well as ancient *prehistoric* races. *Dr. Wilson.*

Prehnite (pren'īt), *n.* [From Colonel *Prehn,* who first brought this mineral from the Cape of Good Hope.] A mineral, composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, with small amounts of potash, oxide of iron, &c. It belongs to trap-rocks and syenite, in which it is found in the form of veins and geodes. It is found in South Africa, in Scotland, and in many other places.

Preindesignate (prē'in-de-sig"nāt), *a.* In *logic,* having no sign to express the logical quantity. 'The *preindesignate* terms of a proposition.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* See PREDESIGNATE.

Preindispose (prē'in-dis-pōz"), *v.t.* To make indisposed beforehand. *Milman.*

Preinstruct (prē-in-strukt'), *v.t.* To instruct previously or beforehand.

Preintimation (prē'in-ti-mā"shon), *n.* Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

Preise,† *n.* Praise; commendation. *Chaucer.*

Preise,† *v.t.* To praise; to commend; to value. *Chaucer.*

Prejink (prē-jingk'), *a.* Trim; finically dressed out; prinked. [Scotch.]

Mrs. Fenton, seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Peggy had made of herself, laughed for some time as if she was by herself. *Galt.*

Prejudge (prē-juj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prejudged;* ppr. *prejudging.* [Prefix *pre,* and *judge;* Fr. *préjuger.*] To judge before hearing, or before the arguments and facts are fully known; to decide or sentence by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Prejudgment (prē-juj'ment), *n.* The act of prejudging; judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.

Prejudicacy† (prē-jū'di-ka-si), *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. *Blount.*

Prejudical (prē-jū'di-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a *prejudical* inquiry.

Prejudicant† (prē-jū'di-kant), *a.* Judging with prejudice; prejudiced. *Milton.*

Prejudicate (prē-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prejudicated;* ppr. *prejudicating.* [L. *præ,* before, and *judico,* to judge.] To prejudge; to determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shak.*

Prejudicate (prē-jū'di-kāt), *v.i.* pret. *prejudicated;* ppr. *prejudicating.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case. 'A *prejudicating* humour.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Prejudicate (prē-jū'di-kāt), *a.* 1. Formed before due examination. 'Such a number of *prejudicate* opinions.' *Bacon.*—2. Prejudiced; biassed by opinions formed prematurely. '*Prejudicate* readers.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Were not the angry world *prejudicate.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Prejudicately (prē-jū'di-kāt-li), *adv.* In a prejudicate manner; with prejudice. *Evelyn.*

Prejudication (prē-jū'di-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of prejudicating, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence; the forestalling of a judicial determination.—2. In *Rom. law,* (*a*) a preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; a precedent. (*b*) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something that belonged to the matter in dispute.

Prejudicative (prē-jū'di-kā-tiv), *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination.

A thing as ill beseeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges. *Dr. H. More.*

Prejudice (pre'jū-dis), *n.* [Fr. *préjudice;* L. *præjudicium,* from *præ,* before, and *judicium,* a judgment, from *judex, judicis,* a judge.] 1. An opinion or decision of mind formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination; a prejudgment; a bias or leaning, favourable or unfav-

ourable, without reason, or for some reason other than justice; a prepossession: when used absolutely generally with an unfavourable meaning; as, a man of many *prejudices;* we should clear our minds of *prejudice.*

Prejudice may be considered as a continual false medium of viewing things. *Butler.*

My comfort is that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay.*

2. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury.

His fears were, that the interview betwixt England and France might, through their amity, Breed him some *prejudice.* *Shak.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures! *Locke.*

—*Without prejudice,* in *law,* a term given to overtures and communications between litigants before action or after action, but before trial or verdict. The words import an understanding that should the negotiation fail nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter. Thus, should the defendant offer, without prejudice, to pay half the claim, the plaintiff must not consider such offer as an admission of his having a right to *some* payment. —SYN. Prejudgment, prepossession, bias, harm, hurt, damage, detriment, mischief, disadvantage.

Prejudice (pre'jū-dis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prejudiced;* ppr. *prejudicing.* 1. To implant a prejudice or prejudices in the mind of; to bias the mind of by hasty and incorrect notions and give an unreasonable bent; as, to *prejudice* a person against or in favour of another.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudices; to hurt; to damage; to impair; to injure in general; as, the advocate who attempts to prove too much may *prejudice* his cause. 'Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe.' *Shak.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow poets though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

Prejudicial (pre-jū-di'shal), *a.* 1.† Biassed or blinded by prejudices; prejudiced. 'To look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye.' *Holyday.* —2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; as, intemperance is *prejudicial* to health. 'Think you 'twere *prejudicial* to his crown?' *Shak.*

His going away the next morning with all his troops was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

Prejudicially (pre-jū-di'shal-li), *adv.* In a prejudicial manner; injuriously; disadvantageously.

Prejudicialness (pre-jū-di'shal-nes), *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

Preke (prēk), *n.* See CALAMARY.

Preknowledge (prē-nol'ej), *n.* Prior knowledge; foreknowledge. *Coleridge.*

Prelacy (prel'a-si), *n.* [From *prelate.*] 1. The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates: formerly applied to the forms or practices of the High Church party.

How many are there that call themselves protestants who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Prelates collectively. 'Divers of the reverend *prelacy.*' *Hooker.*

Prelal† (prē'lal), *a.* [L. *prelum,* a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical. 'Prelal faults.' *Fuller.*

Prelate (prel'at), *n.* [Fr. *prélat,* from L.L. *prælatus,* an ecclesiastical dignitary, from L. *prælatus,* pp. of *præfero, prælatum—præ,* before, and *fero, latum,* to bear.] An ecclesiastic of the higher order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

Hear him but reason in divinity . . .
You would desire the king were made a *prelate.* *Shak.*

Prelate† (prel'at), *v.i.* To act as a prelate; to prelatize.

Prelateity† (prel-a-tē'i-ti), *n.* Prelacy. *Milton.*

Prelateship (prel'at-ship), *n.* The office of a prelate; a prelacy.

Prelatess (prel'at-es), *n.* A female prelate; the wife of a prelate. *Milton.*

'I cannot tell you how dreadfully indecent her conduct was.' 'Was it?' said the countess. 'Insufferable,' said the *prelatess.* *Trollope.*

Prelatic, Prelatical (pre-lat'ik, pre-lat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy; as, *prelatical* authority. 'The popish or *prelatical* courts.' *Milton.*

Prelatically (pre-lat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates. *Milton.*

Prelation† (prē-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *prælatio,* from *præfero, prælatum,* to prefer.] Preference; the setting of one above another. 'The affection and *prelation* of their parents.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Prelatism (prel'at-izm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

The councils themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly *prelatism.* *Milton.*

Prelatist (prel'at-ist), *n.* [From *prelate.*] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a High Churchman.

He granted an unbounded liberty of conscience to all but catholics and *prelatists.* *Hume.*

Prelatize† (prel'at-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prelatized;* ppr. *prelatizing.* 1. To perform the duties of a prelate.—2. To uphold or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church practices.

He (Cyprian) indeed succeeded into an episcopacy that began then to *prelatize.* *Milton.*

Prelatize (prel'at-īz), *v.t.* To bring under the influence of prelacy. 'Prelatizing the church of Scotland.' *Palfrey.*

Prelatry† (prel'at-ri), *n.* Prelacy. *Milton.*

Prelature (prel'at-ūr), *n.* [Fr. *prélature.*] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Milman.*

Prelaty† (prel'a-ti), *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. 'The advancement of *prelaty.*' *Milton.*

Prelect (prē-lekt'), *v.i.* [L. *prælego, prælectus—præ,* before, and *lego,* to read, whence also *lecture, lesson, legend,* &c.] To read or deliver a lecture or discourse in public.

Spitting was shown to be a very difficult act, and publicly *prelected* upon about the same time, in the same great capital. *De Quincey.*

Prelect (prē-lekt'), *v.t.* To read publicly as a lecture. *Horsley.*

Prelection (prē-lek'shon), *n.* [L. *prælectio, prælectionis,* a reading to others.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company, as to a class of students. 'The *prelections* of Faber.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Prelector (prē-lek'tor), *n.* [L. *prælector.* See above.] A reader of discourses; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

Prelibation (prē-lī-bā'shon), *n.* [From L. *prælibo—præ,* before, and *libo,* to taste.] 1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation; as, a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss. 'Rich *prelibation* of consummate joy.' *Young.*—2. An effusion or libation previous to tasting.

Preliminarily (prē-lim'in-a-ri-li), *adv.* In a preliminary manner; antecedently.

Preliminary (prē-lim'in-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire*—L. *præ,* before, and *limen,* threshold or limit.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.—SYN. Introductory, preparatory, proemial, previous, prior, precedent.

Preliminary (prē-lim'in-a-ri), *n.* Something introductory, previous, or preparatory; something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits; a preparatory act; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty; the *preliminaries* to a combat.—SYN. Introduction, preface, prelude.

Prelimit (prē-lim'it), *v.t.* To limit beforehand. [Rare.]

Prelook† (prē-lōk'), *v.i.* To take a look beforehand; to look forward. *Surrey.*

Prelude (prē'lūd or prel'ūd), *n.* [Fr. *prélude,* from L. *præ,* before, and *ludus,* play.] 1. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow; something preparatory or leading up to what follows; an introductory performance. 'A costly kiss, the *prelude* to some brighter world.' *Tennyson.*

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis. *Addison.*

The cause is more than the *prelude,* the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact. *Whewell.*

2. In *music,* a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as it, and intended to prepare the ear for the piece that is to follow.—SYN. Preface, introduction, preliminary, forerunner, harbinger.

Prelude (prē-lūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preluded;* ppr. *preluding.* 1. To play a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as prelude to; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air; a lively air *preludes* the concert. 2. To introduce or precede something that is to follow; to lead up to; to be preparatory to.

Beneath the sky's triumphal arch
This music sounded like a march,
And with its chorus seemed to be
Preluding some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath
Preluded those melodious bursts, that fill
The spacious times of great Elizabeth
With sounds that echo still. *Tennyson.*

Prelude (prē-lūd'), *v.i.* To serve as a prelude or introduction; to play a prelude or introduction; to act or play in such a manner as to prepare for some main business to follow. 'We are *preluding* too largely.' *Jeffrey.*

In ascending from the limestone, the coal, before we quit the subjacent stratum, *preludes* to its fuller exhibition in the superior beds. *Whewell.*

Preluder (prē-lūd'ėr), *n.* One who preludes; one who plays a prelude.

Preludial (prē-lū'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to a prelude; serving to introduce; introductory. *Edin. Rev.*

Preludious (prē-lū'di-us), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

Preludium (prē-lū'di-um), *n.* [L.L.] A prelude. 'The rough *preludium* of the war.' *Dryden.*

Prelumbar (prē-lum'bär), *a.* [L. *præ,* before, and *lumbus,* a loin.] In *anat.* placed before the loins.

Prelusive (prē-lū'siv), *a.* Having the character of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. 'Prelusive drops (of rain).' *Thomson.*

Prelusively, Prelusorily (prē-lū'siv-li, prē-lū'so-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction or prelude; prefatorily; previously.

Prelusory (prē-lū'so-ri), *a.* Introductory; prelusive. 'The *prelusory,* lighter brandishings of these swords.' *Hammond.*

Premature (prē'ma-tūr), *a.* [L. *præmaturus,* mature or ripe too early—*præ,* before, and *maturus,* ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, performed or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn; a *premature* birth; a *premature* report of his being dead was spread.

In all our philosophical inquiries (to whatever subject they may relate) the progress of the mind is liable to be affected by the same tendency to a *premature* generalization. *D. Stewart.*

Prematurely (prē-ma-tūr'li), *adv.* In a premature manner; too soon; too early; before the proper time; over hastily; as, fruits *prematurely* ripened; opinions *prematurely* formed; measures *prematurely* taken; a report *prematurely* spread abroad.

Prematureness, Prematurity (prē-ma-tūr'nes, prē-ma-tūr'i-ti), *n.* The state of being premature or before the proper time; precocity. 'The vigorous *prematurity* of Chatterton's understanding.' *T. Warton.*

Premaxillary (prē-maks'il-la-ri), *n.* [L. *præ,* before, and *maxilla,* a jaw-bone.] In *anat.* a bone of the upper jaw on either side, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone.

Premediate (prē-mē'di-āt), *v.t.* To advocate, as a cause. [Rare.]

Premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premeditated;* ppr. *premeditating.* [Fr. *préméditer,* It. *premeditare,* L. *præmeditor—præ,* before, and *meditor,* to meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery. 'The guilt of *premeditated* and contrived murder.' *Shak.* 'With words *premeditated* thus he said.' *Dryden.*

Premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *v.i.* To consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to give up the mind to previous thought or meditation.

They were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate.* *Hooker.*

Premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *a.* Contrived by previous meditation; premeditated.

He said to me he never improved his interest at court to do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons. *Bp. Burnet.*

Premeditately (prē-med'i-tāt-li), *adv.* With previous meditation. 'Premeditately avoided.' *Burke.*

Premeditation (prē-med'i-tā-shon), *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.* See PREMEDITATE.] 1. The act of premeditating or meditating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this

hinders not that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*. *Dryden.*

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

Pre-meridian (prē-me-rid'i-an), *a.* Immediately before mid-day.

Pre-merit (prē-me'rit), *v.t.* To merit or deserve beforehand.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *Eikon Basilikē.*

Premiate (prē'mi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premiated;* ppr. *premiating.* [From *premium.*] To award a premium to or for; to bestow a premium upon; to honour with a premium.

Premices† (prē'mi-sēz), *n.* [Fr. *prémices*, from L. *primitiæ*, first-fruits, from *primus*, first.] First-fruits.

A charger, or large platter, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits, which were offered to the gods at their festivals as the *premices* or first gatherings. *Dryden.*

Premier (prē'mi-ėr), *a.* [Fr., from L. *primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, first.] 1. First; chief; principal; as, the *premier* place in one's estimation. 'The *premier* ministers of state.' *Swift.*

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden.*

2. Most ancient, as applied to a peer of any degree of creation.

Premier (prē'mi-ėr), *n.* The first or chief minister of state; the prime or premier minister.

Premiership (prē'mi-ėr-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

Premillennial (prē-mil-len'i-al), *a.* Previous to the millennium.

Premise (prē-mīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *premised;* ppr. *premising.* [L. *præmitto, præmissum* —*præ*, before, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; to lay down as an antecedent proposition.

We must *premise* this as a certain and fundamental proof. *South.*

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2.† To send before the time.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together. *Shak.*

Premise (prē-mīz'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *premised;* ppr. *premising.* To state antecedent propositions. 'I must *premise* with three circumstances.' *Swift.*

Premise (prem'is), *n.* [Fr. *prémisse*, a premise, one of the two first propositions of a syllogism; L. *præmissum*, what is sent or put before—*præ*, before, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. A proposition laid down as a base of argument; specifically, in *logic*, the name applied to each of the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; as, All sinners deserve punishment; A. B. is a sinner. These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A. B. deserves punishment. The first premise is called the *major premise*, the second the *minor premise*. See SYLLOGISM.

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Dr. H. More.*

2.† A condition; a supposition.

Here is my hand; the *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* In *law*, that part or the beginning of a deed or conveyance where the subject matter is stated or described in full, afterwards referred to collectively as the *premises*. Hence—4. Lands and houses or tenements; a house or building, and the outhouses and places belonging to it.

Premiss (prem'is), *n.* In *logic*, a premise or antecedent proposition. *Whately.* See PREMISE.

Premit† (prē-mit'), *v.t.* [See PREMISE.] To premise.

Premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* [L. *præmium*, a reward, a recompense—*præ*, before, and *emo*, to take. See PRE-EMPTION.] 1. Properly, a reward or recompense; specifically, (*a*) a prize to be won by competition; a reward or prize offered for some specific thing. (*b*) A bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive. (*c*) A bounty.

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Franklin.*

(*d*) A fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession. 'The lawyer articles a young man to himself without a *premium*.' *Dickens.*—2. Something offered or given for the loan of money, usually a sum beyond the interest.

Men never fail to bring in their money upon a land tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison.*

3. A sum paid periodically to an office for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property. See INSURANCE.—4. In *stock-broking*, the value above the original cost or price, as of shares or stock, as opposed to *discount*, which is the value below the original cost.—5. Used adjectively, in the sense of prize-taking. 'A *premium* tulip of a very different growth.' *Dickens.*

Premna (prem'na), *n.* [Gr. *premnon*, the stump of a tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species consist of shrubs and small trees, natives of Asia and Australia, and the majority of them are remarkable for the fetid odour of their leaves. The leaves of *P. integrifolia* applied to the head are said to cure headache. *P. latifolia* has a wood of a white colour and firm texture, employed for various economical purposes.

Premolar (pre-mō'lėr), *n.* In *anat.* a tooth between the canine and the molars.

Premonish (prē-mon'ish), *v.t.* [Prefix *pre*, and *monish*, as in *admonish* (which see).] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand. *Herrick.*

Premonishment (prē-mon'ish-ment), *n.* The act of premonishing; previous warning or admonition; previous information. [Rare.]

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself. *Wotton.*

Premonition (prē-mo-ni'shon), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information; as, a supernatural *premonition* of one's death. 'Those frequent predictions or *premonitions* of our Saviour.' *Prynne.*

It is no small mercie of God that he gives us warning of our end; we shall make an ill use of so gracious a *premonition* if we make not a meet preparation for our passage. *Bp. Hall.*

Premonitive (prē-mon'i-tiv), *a.* Premonitory.

Premonitor (prē-mon'i-tėr), *n.* One who or that which gives premonition or previous warning. *Bp. Hall.*

Premonitorily (prē-mon'i-to-ri-li), *adv.* By way of premonition.

Premonitory (prē-mon'i-to-ri), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms. *Dunglison.*

Premonstrant (prē-mon'strant), *n.* [Fr. *prémontré*, premonstrant, from *Prémontré*, near Laon, where they had their principal abbey. *Prémontré* is *pré montré*, O.Fr. *pré, monstré* = L. *pratum monstratum*, indicated meadow, that is, pointed out in a dream to the founder.] One of a religious order of regular canons or monks of Prémontré, near Laon, instituted by St. Norbert in 1120, whence they are sometimes termed Norbertines. They are called also white canons. Before the Reformation they had 2000 monasteries, among which were 500 nunneries. The order now consists of a few houses in Poland and the Austrian States, especially in Bohemia. Called also *Premonstratensian.*

Premonstrate† (prē-mon'strāt), *v.t.* [L. *præmonstro—præ*, before, and *monstro*, to show.] To foreshow; to show beforehand. *Sir J. Harington.*

Premonstratensian (prē-mon'stra-ten"shi-an), *n.* Same as *Premonstrant.*

Premonstratensian (prē-mon'stra-ten"shi-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Premonstrants; as, the *premonstratensian* order.

Premonstration† (prē-mon-strā'shon), *n.* The act of premonstrating; a showing beforehand. *Shelford.*

Premonstrator† (prē-mon'strāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which premonstrates, or shows beforehand.

Premorse (prē-mors'), *a.* [L. *præmordeo, præmorsus—præ*, before, and *mordeo*, to gnaw.] Bitten off: applied in *bot.* to a root or leaf terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

Premosaic (prē-mō-zā'ik), *a.* Relating to the time before that of Moses; as, *premosaic* times.

Premotion (prē-mō'shon), *n.* Previous motion or excitement to action.

Premunire (prē-mū-ni'rē), *n.* Same as *Præmunire.*

Premunite (prē-mū-nīt'), *v.t.* [See below.] To guard against objection; to fortify. 'Thought good to *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface.' *Fotherby.*

Premunition (prē-mū-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *præmunitio*, from *præmunio*, to defend in front or beforehand.] An anticipation of objections. *Todd.*

Premunitory (prē-mū'ni-to-ri), *a.* Of or relating to a præmunire.

Prenanthes (prē-nan'thēz), *n.* [Gr. *prēnēs*, drooping, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are chiefly perennials, natives of Europe and North America. They are tall smooth herbs, with alternate lyrate or pinnatifid leaves, and large lax, often drooping heads of yellow, violet, or white flowers. *P. muralis*, or ivy-leaved wall lettuce, is a British plant, with bright yellow flowers, growing on old walls and rocks.

Prender (pren'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *prendre*, to take.] In *law*, the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.

Prenomen (prē-nō'men), *n.* Same as *Prænomen.*

Prenominal (prē-nom'i-nal), *a.* Serving as first element in a compound name. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prenominate (prē-nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* To nominate or name previously or beforehand; to forename.

Prenominate (prē-nom'i-nāt), *a.* Forenamed. 'Prenominate crimes.' *Shak.*

Prenomination (prē-nom'i-nā"shon), *n.* The privilege of naming or being named first. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prenostic† (prē-nos'tik), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know.] A prognostic. *Gower.*

Prenote (prē-nōt'), *v.t.* To note or designate previously or beforehand. *Foxe.*

Prenotion (prē-nō'shon), *n.* A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge. 'Had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Prensation† (pren-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *prensatio*, from *prenso*, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. *Barrow.*

Prent (prent), *v.t.* To print. [Scotch.]

Prent (prent), *n.* Print. [Scotch.]

Prent-buke (prent'būk), *n.* A printed book. 'She can speak like a *prent-buke*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Prentice (pren'tis). A colloquial contraction of *Apprentice* (which see). *Shak.*

Prenticeship (pren'tis-ship). A contraction of *Apprenticeship* (which see). 'He served a *prenticeship*.' *Pope.*

Prentishode,† *n.* Apprenticeship. *Chaucer.*

Prenunciation† (prē-nun'shi-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *prænuncio—præ*, before, and *nuncio*, to tell.] The act of telling before. *Bailey.*

Prenuncious† (prē-nun'shus), *a.* Announcing beforehand; presaging. *Blount.*

Preoblige (prē-ō-blīj'), *v.t.* To oblige previously or beforehand. *Tillotson.*

Preobtain (prē-ob-tān'), *v.t.* To obtain beforehand. *Smart.*

Preoccupancy (prē-ok'kū-pan-si), *n.* 1. The act of taking possession before another; preoccupation; as, the *preoccupancy* of unoccupied land.—2. The right of taking possession before others; as, to have the *preoccupancy* of land by right of discovery.

Preoccupant (prē-ok'kū-pant), *n.* One who preoccupies.

Preoccupate† (prē-ok'kū-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preoccupated;* ppr. *preoccupating.* [L. *præoccupo—præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize.] Same as *Preoccupy.*

Preoccupation (prē-ok'kū-pā"shon), *n.* 1. An occupation or taking possession before another; prior occupation; prepossession.—2. Anticipation of objections. *South.*

Preoccupy (prē-ok'kū-pī), *v.t.* [L. *præoccupo*, to seize beforehand—*præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize. See OCCUPY.] 1. To take possession of before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied.—2. To engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to engross beforehand; to preengage; to prepossess. 'Your minds *preoccupied* with what you rather must do than what you should.' *Shak.*

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

One of the greatest of these advantages is, that it (this world) *preoccupies* the mind; it gets the first hold and the first possession. *Paley.*

Preominate (prē-om'i-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ominor*, to prognosticate.] To prognosticate; to serve as an omen of; to portend.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander

entered Babylon they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Sir T. Browne.*

Preopercular (prē-ō-pėr'kū-lėr), *a.* In *zool.* belonging to or situated in the operculum.

Preoperculum (prē-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.* 1. In *bot.* the fore-lid or operculum in mosses.—2. A part of the gill-cover of a fish. See OPERCULUM.

Preopinion (prē-o-pin'yun), *n.* Opinion previously formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some in indistinct voracity eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from many things. *Sir T. Browne.*

Preoption (prē-op'shon), *n.* The right of first choice.

Preoral (prē'ō-ral), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *os, oris*, the mouth.] In front of the mouth.

Preordain (prē-or-dān'), *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

If all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Preorder (prē-or'dėr), *v.t.* To order or arrange beforehand; to prearrange; to foreordain.

The free acts of an indifferent, are, morally and rationally, as worthless as the *preordered* passion of a determined will. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Preordinance (prē-or'din-ans), *n.* Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

Preordinate (prē-or'din-āt), *a.* Foreordained. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Preordination (prē-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination.

Prepaid (prē-pād'), *p.* and *a.* Paid in advance, as postage of letters.

Prepalatal (prē-pal'at-al), *a.* In *anat.* immediately in front of the palate; as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

Preparable (prē-pār'a-bl), *a.* [See PREPARE.] Capable of being prepared.

Preparance† (prē-pār'ans), *n.* Preparation. 'All this busy *preparance* to warre.' *Sir T. More.*

Preparat,† *pp.* Prepared. *Chaucer.*

Preparation (pre-pa-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *præparatio.* See PREPARE.] 1. The act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; as, the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat; the *preparation* of troops for a campaign. 2. A previous measure of adaptation.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution. *T. Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction; ceremony.

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you.—You're welcome. *Shak.*

4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose; especially, a medical substance fitted for the use of a patient.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing who magnify their *preparations.* *Sir T. Browne.*

5. The state of being prepared or in readiness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for attack or defence.—6.† A force ready for combat, as an army or fleet.

The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes. *Shak.*

7.† Accomplishment; qualification. 'Your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations.*' *Shak.*—8. In *anat.* a part of an animal body prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.—9. In *music*, the disposition of dissonances in harmony in such a manner that by the gradual progression of the parts they are rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation.

Preparative (prē-par'at-iv), *a.* [Fr. *préparatif.*] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

Preparative (prē-par'at-iv), *n.* 1. That which is preparative or preparatory; what prepares or paves the way.

Resolvedness in sin can with no reason be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Dr. H. More.*

2. That which is done to prepare; preparation.

What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage if we do not actually begin the journey. *Dryden.*

Preparatively (prē-par'at-iv-li), *adv.* In a preparative manner; by way of preparation. *Sir M. Hale.*

Preparator (prē-par'a-tėr), *n.* One who prepares subjects beforehand, as anatomical specimens, subjects of dissection, &c. *Agassiz.*

Preparatory (prē-par'a-to-ri), *a.* Preparing the way for anything; serving to prepare the way for some proceeding to follow; antecedent and making provision; introductory; preparative; as, to adopt *preparatory* measures.

Rains were but *preparatory;* the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *T. Burnet.*

Prepare (prē-pār'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prepared;* ppr. *preparing.* [Fr. *préparer;* L. *præparo, præparatum—præ*, before, and *paro*, to set or place in order, to get ready.] 1. To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service, or state by any means whatever; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to make ready; as, to *prepare* ground for seed by tillage; to *prepare* cloth for use by dressing; to *prepare* young men for college by previous instruction.

Our souls not yet *prepared* for upper light
Till doomsday wander in the shade of night. *Dryden.*

Often, with a personal object, to make to expect something; to make ready for something that is to happen; to give notice to; as, to *prepare* a person for ill news or calamity.

Go you to Juliet ere you go to bed,
Prepare her, wife, against this wedding day. *Shak.*

2. To get ready; to provide; to procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* arms, ammunition, and provisions for troops. 'Have *prepared* great store of wedding cheer.' *Shak.* 'To *prepare* fit entertainment to receive our king.' *Milton.*

And it came to pass after this that Absalom *prepared* him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. 2 Sam. xv. 1.

SYN. To fit, adjust, adapt, qualify, equip, provide, procure, form, make.

Prepare (prē-pār'), *v.i.* 1. To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order. 'Bid them *prepare* for dinner.' *Shak.*—2. To take the necessary previous measures. 'Dido *preparing* to kill herself.' *Peacham.*—3. To make one's self ready; to hold one's self in readiness.

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. Amos iv. 12.

Prepare† (prē-pār'), *n.* Preparation.

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shak.*

Preparedly (prē-pārd'li), *adv.* With suitable previous measures. *Shak.*

Preparedness (prē-pārd'nes), *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness.

Preparer (prē-pār'ėr), *n.* One who or that which prepares, fits, or makes ready.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Wotton.*

Prepay (prē-pā'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prepaid;* ppr. *prepaying.* To pay before obtaining possession of the article purchased; to pay in advance; to pay before the payment falls due; as, to *prepay* calls upon bank or railway shares, &c.; to *prepay* letters sent by post.

Prepayment (prē-pā'ment), *n.* Act of paying beforehand; payment in advance, as of postage.

Prepense (prē-pens'), *a.* [L. *præpensus—præ*, before, and *pendo, pensum*, to weigh, lit. weighed before. See POISE.] Deliberated or devised beforehand; premeditated; aforethought: usually placed after the word it qualifies, and now scarcely used except in the phrase 'malice *prepense.*'

Malice *prepense* is necessary to constitute murder. *Blackstone.*

Prepense† (prē-pens'), *v.t.* To weigh or consider beforehand. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Prepense† (prē-pens'), *v.i.* To deliberate beforehand. *Spenser.*

Prepensely (prē-pens'li), *adv.* In a prepense manner.

Prepollence, Prepollency (prē-pol'lens, prē-pol'len-si), *n.* [L. *præpollens, præpolleo*, to be very powerful or strong—*præ*, before, and *polleo*, to be able.] Prevalence; superiority of power. 'The *prepollency* of good over evil.' *Paley.*

Prepollent (prē-pol'lent), *a.* [See above.] Having superior gravity or power; prevailing; predominating. 'The ends of self-preservation or of *prepollent* utility.' *Bp. Hurd.*

Preponder† (prē-pon'dėr), *v.t.* [See PREPONDERATE.] To outweigh. 'Unless apparencies *preponder* truths.' *Wotton.*

Preponderance (prē-pon'dėr-ans), *n.* [See PREPONDERATE.] 1. The state or quality of preponderating or being preponderant; an outweighing; superiority of weight.—2. Superiority of power, force, or weight, in a figurative sense; as, a *preponderance* of evidence.

Preponderancy (prē-pon'dėr-an-si), *n.* Same as *Preponderance.* 'A *preponderancy* of those circumstances which have a tendency to move the inclination.' *Edwards.*

Preponderant (prē-pon'dėr-ant), *a.* Outweighing. 'The *preponderant* scale must determine.' *Reid.*

Preponderantly (prē-pon'dėr-ant-li), *adv.* In a preponderant manner; so as to preponderate or outweigh; in the greater degree; chiefly.

Preponderate (prē-pon'dėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preponderated;* ppr. *preponderating.* [L. *præpondero, præponderatum—præ*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus, ponderis*, a weight, from *pendo*, to cause to hang down, to suspend. See POISE.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to have more weight or influence than.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

2.† To cause to prefer; to decide.

The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderates* him for peace. *Fuller.*

3.† To ponder or consider previously. *Shaftesbury.*

Preponderate (prē-pon'dėr-āt), *v.i.* pret. *preponderated;* ppr. *preponderating.* 1. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in influence or power; to have the greater weight or influence; to outweigh others; as, self-interest is apt to *preponderate* in our deliberations. 'The party which *preponderated* in the House of Commons.' *Macaulay.*

Preponderatingly (prē-pon'dėr-āt-ing-li), *adv.* Preponderantly.

Preponderation (prē-pon'dėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side; preponderance.

In matters which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

2.† The act of mentally weighing or considering beforehand.

Prepose (prē-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proposed;* ppr. *proposing.* [Prefix *pre*, and *pose;* Fr. *préposer.*] To put before.

Preposition (prē-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *præpositio*, from *præpono—præ*, before, and *pono*, to place. See POSITION.] 1. In *gram.* a part of speech which is used to show the relation of one noun or pronoun to another in a sentence, and which derives its name from being usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation; as, medicines salutary *to* health; music agreeable *to* the ear; virtue is valued *for* its excellence; a man is riding *to* Oxford *from* London; he was struck *with* a whip. They are, however, in many cases placed *after* the word governed; as, *which person* do you speak *to? what* are you thinking *about?—Inseparable prepositions*, certain particles never found singly, or uncompounded, as in English *be-, for-, fore-, mis-*, &c., which occur in such words as *be-stir, for-sake, fore-see, mis-take*, &c.—2.† Proposition; exposition; discourse.

The bishop of Langers, because he was a prelate, began to speak and make his *preposition* well and sagely. *Ld. Berners.*

Prepositional (prē-pō-zi'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition; as, the *prepositional* usage of a word.

Prepositionally (prē-pō-zi'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a prepositional manner; as, 'concerning' is a participle used *prepositionally.*

Prepositive (prē-poz'it-iv), *a.* Put before; as, a *prepositive* particle. *Tooke.*

Prepositive (prē-poz'it-iv), *n.* A word or particle put before another word. *Tooke.*

Prepositor (prē-poz'it-ėr), *n.* [L. *præpositor*, from *præ*, before, and *pono*, to put.] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars; a monitor.

Prepositure (prē-poz'it-ūr), *n.* [L. *præpositura.* See PROVOST.] The office or place of a provost; a provostship. *Bp. Lowth.*

Prepossess (prē-poz-zes'), *v.t.* 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of.

But there before her was
A youthful man, who *prepossessed* her room.
Beaumont.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill or imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate; to prejudice; as, *his* appear-

ance and manners strongly *prepossessed* them in his favour. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*, and the participial adjective *prepossessing* has always a good sense.

It is manifest that such a doctrine was irreconcilable with the interests of any party out of power, whose best hope to regain it is commonly by *prepossessing* the nation with a bad opinion of their adversaries. *Hallam.*

Prepossessing (prē-poz-zes'ing), *a.* Tending to invite favour before there is any rational ground for it; having the power of creating an impression favourable to the owner; engaging: said especially of the external characteristics of a person; as, a *prepossessing* face or manner.

Prepossession (prē-poz-zesh'on), *n.* 1. Preoccupation; prior possession. *Hammond.* 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favour or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice*, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*. 'Captivated to these deceiving *prepossessions*.' *Glanville.* 'The *prepossessions* of childhood and youth.' *D. Stewart.*

I am delighted to think, Walter, that you seem entirely to have overcome the unfavourable *prepossession* which at first you testified towards our excellent neighbour. *Lord Lytton.*

SYN. Preoccupancy, preoccupation, prejudgment, bias, bent.

Prepossessor (prē-poz-zes'ėr), *n.* One that prepossesses; one that possesses before another.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor. *Brady.*

Preposterous (prē-pos'tėr-us), *a.* [L. *præposterus—præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after. See POSTERIOR.] 1. † *Lit.* having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; totally opposed to the fitness of things; manifestly absurd. 'Most *preposterous* conclusions.' *Shak.* 'Is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men?' *Bacon.*

What's more *preposterous* than to see
A merry beggar? mirth in misery? *Dryden.*

The head-dresses of the ladies, during my youth, were of *preposterous* size. *Rogers.*

3. Foolish; absurd: applied to persons.

Preposterous ass! that never read so far
To know the cause why music was ordain'd! *Shak.*

SYN. Perverted, wrong, irrational, foolish, monstrous, absurd.

Preposterously (prē-pos'tėr-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a preposterous manner; the wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.—2. † With the hind part foremost; bottom upwards.

He groaned, tumbled to the earth, and stayed
A mighty while *preposterously*. *Chapman.*

Preposterousness (prē-pos'tėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being preposterous; wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

Prepotency (prē-pō'ten-si), *n.* [L. *præpotentia—præ*, before, and *potentia*, power.] The state or quality of being prepotent; superior power; predominance.

Prepotent (prē-pō'tent), *a.* [L. *præpotens—præ*, before, and *potens*, powerful.] 1. Very powerful; having a superiority of power.

No dragon does there need for thee
With quintessential sting to work alarms,
Prepotent guardian of thy fruitage fine,
Thou vegetable porcupine! *Southey.*

2. Possessing superior influence; prevailing.

A plant's own pollen is almost always *prepotent* over foreign pollen. *Darwin.*

3. Highly endued with potentiality or potential power.

It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their *prepotent* elements in the immeasurable past. *Tyndall.*

Prepuce (prē'pūs), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præputium*, the foreskin.] A prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans; the foreskin.

Prepunctuality (prē'pungk-tū-al''i-ti), *n.* More than punctuality, as the habit of keeping an appointment or other engagement somewhat before the time; excessive punctuality.

In Mr. Arthur Helps' 'In Memoriam' in this month's *Macmillan*, speaking of Charles Dickens's more than punctuality, he has happily described the quality by so characteristic a term '*prepunctuality*,' that the word must henceforth assume a recognized place in our language. *Notes and Queries.*

Preputial (prē-pū'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. *Bp. Corbet.*

Pre-Raphaelism (prē-raf'a-el-izm), *n.* Same as *Pre-Raphaelitism.*

Pre-Raphaelite (prē-raf'a-el-it), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of pre-Raphaelitism (which see); as, *pre-Raphaelite* theories; the *pre-Raphaelite* school.

Pre-Raphaelite (prē-raf'a-el-it), *n.* One who practises or favours the style of art before the time of Raphael; one who adopts pre-Raphaelitism (which see).

Pre-Raphaelitism (prē-raf'a-el-it-izm), *n.* The system or style of painting practised by the early painters before the time of Raphael; the modern revival of their style or system. The essential characteristic of the style is a rigid adherence to natural form and effect, and the consequent rejection of all efforts to elevate, beautify, or heighten the effect in any way by ideal modifications either in drawing, arrangement, or colouring, based on conventional rules derived from the works of the great masters of the several schools. See extract.

Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature and from nature only. Or, where imagination is necessarily trusted to, by always endeavouring to conceive a fact as it really was likely to have happened, rather than as it most prettily *might* have happened. Every *pre-Raphaelite* landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself. Every *pre-Raphaelite* figure, however studied in expression, is a true portrait of some living person. Every minute accessory is painted in the same manner. . . . This is the main *pre-Raphaelite* principle. *Ruskin.*

Preremote (prē-rē-mōt'), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Prerequire (prē-rē-kwīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prerequired;* ppr. *prerequiring.* To require previously. *Hammond.*

Prerequisite (prē-rek'wi-zit), *a.* Previously required; necessary to something subsequent. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prerequisite (prē-rek'wi-zit), *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to an end proposed.

Class is a notion, itself the result of an induction, it cannot therefore be postulated as a *prerequisite* or element of that process itself. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Preresolve (prē-rē-zolv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preresolved;* ppr. *preresolving.* To resolve previously. *Sir E. Dering.*

Prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *n.* [L. *prærogativus*, called upon to vote first, whence *prærogativa*, precedence in voting, a privilege, prerogative, *from prærogo*, to ask before—*præ*, before, and *rogo*, to ask.] 1. An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a privilege belonging to one in virtue of his character or position; an indefeasible right; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and manner of its exercise; as, the *prerogative* of a father to exact obedience from his children; it is the *prerogative* of the House of Commons to determine on the validity of the election of its own members.

The *prerogatives* which God gave unto Peter . . . help the bishop of Rome's cause nothing at all. *Bp. Gardner.*

My fortunes having cast me on your niece, give me this *prerogative* of speech. *Shak.*

2. † Pre-eminence; precedence. 'Then give me leave to have *prerogative*.' *Shak.*—The *royal prerogative* is that special pre-eminence which a sovereign has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of the regal dignity. In Britain the royal prerogative includes the right of making war and concluding peace, of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, &c.—*Prerogative court*, in Great Britain, an ecclesiastical court formerly existing for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. This jurisdiction was taken away from the ecclesiastics and transferred to a new court, called the *probate court*, by 20 and 21 Vict. lxxvii.—*Prerogative writ*, in *law*, a process issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of *procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, certiorari.*

Prerogatived (prē-rog'a-tivd), *a.* Having prerogative. *Shak.*

Prerogatively (prē-rog'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege.

Pres,† **Prees,**† *n.* Press; crowd; throng. *Chaucer.*

Presage (prē'sāj or pres'āj), *n.* [Fr. *présage*, L. *præsagium*, from *præsagio*, to have a foreboding—*præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses; allied to *sagacious* (which see).] 1. Something which portends or foreshows a future event; a prognostic; an omen; a previous token or indication.

Dreams have generally been considered . . . as *presages* of what is to happen. *Addison.*

2. A foreboding or presentiment; a feeling that something is to happen; a prophecy or prediction; power of seeing into the future; foreknowledge. 'And the sad augurs mock their own *presage*.' *Shak.* 'If heart's *presages* be not vain.' *Shak.*

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind,
This day will be remarkable in my life. *Milton.*

SYN. Prognostic, omen, token, sign.

Presage (prē-sāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presaged;* ppr. *presaging.* 1. To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass.

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*

2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

Wish'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find. *Dryden.*

3. † To point out, as a road or path. *Spenser.*

Presage (prē-sāj'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *presaged;* ppr. *presaging.* To form or utter a prediction: sometimes with *of.*

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage. *Dryden.*

Presageful (prē-sāj'fųl), *a.* Full of presages; containing presages; ominous. 'Sad *presageful* thought.' *Savage.* 'Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood.' *Tennyson.*

Presagement (prē-sāj'ment), *n.* 1. A foreboding; foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentic *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A foretelling; prediction.

Presager (prē-sāj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which presages or foretells; a foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

Presartorial (prē-sar-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *sartor*, a tailor.] Before the age of tailoring; previous to the use of fashioned garments.

Bran had its prophets, and the *presartorial* simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbours, and sent forth to illustrate the 'feathered Mercury' as defined by Webster and Worcester. *J. R. Lowell.*

Presbyope (pres'bi-ōp), *n.* One affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

Presbyopia (pres-bi-ō'pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *presbys*, old, and *ōps*, the eye.] An imperfection of vision commonly attendant upon the more advanced periods of life, in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance; presbytia. It is usually caused by flattening of the cornea, and hence convex spectacles are required.

Presbyopic (pres-bi-op'ik), *a.* Pertaining to presbyopia; affected with presbyopia; farsighted; presbytic.

Presbyopy (pres-bī'ō-pi), *n.* See PRESBYOPIA.

Presbyte (pres'bīt), *n.* [Gr. *presbytēs*, an elderly person.] A person affected with presbytia or presbyopia (which see).

Presbyter (pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [L., from Gr. *presbyteros*, compar. of *presbys*, old. *Priest* is the same word in a greatly altered form.] 1. An elder or a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the early Christian church.—2. A priest; a parson. 'New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large.' *Milton.*—3. The pastor of a Presbyterian church. 4. † A presbyterian. *Hudibras.*

Presbyteral (pres'bi-tėr-al), *a.* Relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

Presbyterate (pres'bi-tėr-āt), *n.* 1. A presbytery.—2. The office or station of a presbyter.

Presbyteress (pres'bi-tėr-es), *n.* A female presbyter. *Bale.*

Presbyterial (pres-bi-tē'ri-al), *a.* Same as *Presbyterian.*

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tē'ri-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a presbyter.—2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government; as, *presbyterian* government; the *presbyterian* church; the *presbyterian* religion.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tē'ri-an), *n.* 1. One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.—2. A member of that section of the Christian church who hold that there is no order in the church as established by Christ and his apostles superior to that of presbyters, and who vest church government in presbyteries or associations of ministers and ruling elders, possessed all of equal powers, without any superiority among them either in office or in order.

Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline or government of presbyterians.

Presbyterite† (pres'bi-tėr-īt), *n.* Presbytery in its first sense. 'The distinct order of the *Presbyterite*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Presbyterium (pres-bi-tē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *presbytērion.*] In *arch.* that part of the church where divine offices are performed: applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

Presbytership (pres'bi-tėr-ship), *n.* Same as *Presbyterate.*

Presbytery (pres'bi-te-ri), *n.* 1. A body of elders in the Christian church, whether priests or laymen.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A judicatory, consisting of the pastors of all the churches of any particular presbyterian denomination within a given district, along with their ruling (*i.e.* presiding) elders, there being one ruling elder from each church-session commissioned to represent the congregation in conjunction with the minister. The functions of the presbytery are, to grant licenses to preach the gospel, and to judge of the qualifications of such as apply for them; to ordain ministers to vacant charges; to judge in cases of reference for advice, and in complaints and appeals which come from the church-sessions within the bounds of the presbytery; and generally to superintend whatever relates to the spiritual interests of the several congregations under its charge, both in respect of doctrine and discipline. Appeals may be taken from the presbytery to the provincial synod, and thence to the general assembly.—3. The presbyterian religion. 'The question between episcopacy and *presbytery*.' *Craik.*—4. In *arch.* the presbyterium (which see).

Presbytia (pres-bit'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *presbytēs*, an old person.] Same as *Presbyopia. Dunglison.*

Presbytic (pres-bit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with presbytia. *Dunglison.*

Prescience (prē'shi-ens), *n.* [L. *prescientia.* See PRESCIENT.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

Prescient (prē'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *præsciens, præscientis*, ppr. of *præscio*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, to know.] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

And I am *prescient* by the very hope
And promise set upon me, that, henceforth,
Only my gentleness shall make me great,
My humbleness exalt me. *E. B. Browning.*

Prescind (prē-sind'), *v.t.* [L. *præscindo*—*præ*, before, and *scindo*, to cut.] 1.† To cut off; to abstract.—2. In *metaph.* to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis. 'Not an abstract idea compounded of inconsistencies, and *prescinded* from all real things.' *Berkeley.*

Prescindent (prē-sind'ent), *a.* Prescinding; abstracting. *Cheyne.*

Prescious† (prē'shi-us), *a.* [L. *præscius*—*præ*, before, and *scio*, to know.] Prescient; foreknowing; having foreknowledge. '*Prescious* of ills.' *Dryden.*

Prescribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prescribed*; ppr. *prescribing.* [L. *præscribo*—*præ*, before, and *scribo*, to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. To lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to *prescribe* laws or rules.

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*. *Dryden.*

2. In *med.* to direct to be used as a remedy.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

3. To direct. 'Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run.' *Dryden.*—SYN. To appoint, order, command, dictate, ordain, institute, establish.

Prescribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prescribed*; ppr. *prescribing.* 1. To give law; to lay down rules or directions; to dictate.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

2. To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.—3. In *law*, (*a*) to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment: with *for*; as, to *prescribe for* a right of way, of common, or the like. (*b*) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbuthnot.*

The negative prescription of obligations by the lapse of forty years, was first introduced by the statute 1469, c. 29, which declares that the person having interest in an obligation shall follow the same within the space of forty years, and take document thereupon; and if he does not, that it shall *prescribe* and be of no avail. *Bell.*

Prescriber (prē-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One that prescribes; one who directs medically; one who gives any rules or directions. 'God the *prescriber* of order.' *Fotherby.*

Prescript (prē'skript), *a.* [L. *præscriptus.* See PRESCRIBE.] Directed; set down as a rule; prescribed. '*A prescript* form of words.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Prescript (prē'skript), *n.* [L. *præscriptum.* See PRESCRIBE.] 1.† A direction; a medical order; a prescription. *Bp. Fell.*—2. Direction; precept; model prescribed. 'Divine *prescript*.' *Milton.*

Prescriptibility (prē-skrip-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being prescriptible. *Story.*

Prescriptible (prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* Suitable for being prescribed; depending or derived from prescription. 'If the matter were *prescriptible*.' *Grafton.*

Prescription (prē-skrip'shon), *n.* [L. *præscriptio.* See PRESCRIBE.] 1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; that which is prescribed; direction; prescript.

Who vainly brake the covenant of their God,
Nor in the ways of his *prescription* trod. *Sandys.*

2. In *med.* a direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a written statement of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient.

My reason, the physician to my love,
Angry that his *prescriptions* are not kept,
Hath left me. *Shak.*

3. A claim or title based on long use or custom; specifically, in *law*, the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial or long use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use, such as a right of way, or of common, or the like; as, to acquire possession of a thing by *prescription*. After uninterrupted enjoyment for thirty, and in many cases for twenty years, a *prima facie* title arises by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and unless such enjoyment have continued under some consent or agreement, the title becomes in sixty years absolute and indefeasible. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage, and not annexed to any person, whereas *prescription* is a personal usage. In *Scots law*, the claim to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period now fixed at twenty years. This is *positive prescription*. *Negative prescription* is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for *limitation*, in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dispossess a vice from the heart where long possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Democracy does not require the support of *prescription*. Monarchy has often stood without that support, but a patrician order is the work of time. *Macaulay.*

Prescriptive (prē-skrip'tiv), *a.* 1. Consisting in or acquired by prescription; as, a *prescriptive* right or title.—2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become *prescriptive*. *J. M. Mason.*

Prese,† *v.t.* or *i.* To press or crowd. *Chaucer.*

Preseance,† *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. 'Their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*.' *Carew.*

Preselect (prē'sē-lekt), *v.t.* To select beforehand.

Presence (prez'ens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præsentia—præ*, before, and *esse*, to be.] 1. The state of being present; the existence of a person or thing in a certain place: opposed to *absence*; as, *this* event happened during the king's *presence* at the theatre; to detect the *presence* of noxious effluvia.—2. The being in company with, especially with a common object; company; society.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,
And I'll request your *presence*. *Shak.*

3. The state of being within sight or call; neighbourhood or vicinity without the intervention of anything that prevents intercourse.

Full many a noble war-song had he sung,
Ev'n in the *presence* of an enemy's fleet. *Tennyson.*

4. Persons assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.

I know not by what power I am made bold, . . .
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage; the state of being in view of a superior.

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

6. Personality; the person of a superior, as a sovereign. 'Your royal *presences* be ruled by me.' *Shak.*

The Sovran *Presence* thus replied:
Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey? *Milton.*

7. Mien; air; personal appearance; demeanour. 'Be, as thy *presence* is, gracious and kind.' *Shak.*

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

8. The apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber; a state-room.

Here lies Juliet, and her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence* full of light. *Shak.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shak.*

—*Presence of mind*, readiness of invention; quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions; a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties ready at command, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.

Errors, not to be recalled, do find
Their best redress from *presence of the mind*. *Waller.*

Presence-chamber, Presence-room (prez'ens-chām-bėr, prez'ens-rōm), *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company. 'As in the *presence-chamber* stand.' *Addison.* 'That morning in the *presence-room* I stood.' *Tennyson.*

Presensation (prē-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [*Pre* and *sensation.*] Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [Rare.]

The plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets. *Dr. H. More.*

Presension (prē-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *præsensio*, from *præ*, before, and *sentio*, to perceive.] Previous perception.

The hedgehog's *presension* of winds is exact. *Sir T. Browne.*

Present (prez'ent), *a.* [L. *præsens*, from *præ*, before, and *sens, esens*, being, an old participle of *sum*, I am; comp. *absent.*] 1. Being in a certain place: opposed to *absent.*

Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters. *Milton.*

2. Being before the face or near; being in company; as, inquire of some of the gentlemen *present*.

These things have I spoken to you, being yet *present* with you. Jn. xiv. 25.

3. Done or used on the spot; not delayed; instant; immediate. '*Present* death.' *Shak.* 'To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a *present* answer.' *Aubrey.*—4. Being now in view or under consideration.

The much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance. *Law.*

5. Now existing, or being at this time; not

past or future; as, the *present* session of parliament.

For we, which now behold these *present* days,
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to praise.
Shak.

6. Ready at hand; quick in emergency. 'A *present* wit.' *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. Favourably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer. *Dryden.*

—*The present*, an elliptical expression for *the present time*. 'Men that set their hearts only upon *the present*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* —*At present*, elliptically for at the present time.

The state is *at present* very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison.*

—*Present tense*, in *gram.* the tense or modification of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, as L. *scribo*, E. I *am writing*.

Present (prez'ent), *n.* [See the adj.] 1. Present time; time in process now. 'Past and *present* wound in one.' *Tennyson.* —2. A question under consideration; an affair in hand.

Shall I be charged no further than the *present*?
Must all determine here? *Shak.*

3.† The money or other property a person has on hand.

I'll make division of my *present* with you;
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* In *law*, a term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing, to express the writing itself; as in the phrase, 'Know all men by these *presents*,' that is, by this very document, by the words here set down. [In this sense it is rarely used in the singular.]

Present (prē-zent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *présenter;* L. *præsento*, to place before, to present, to hold out, lit. to make present.] 1. To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of, especially of a superior; to make known; to offer for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; and with the reflexive pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present themselves* before the Lord. Job i. 6.

Ma'am, I'm an enthusiastic admirer of Darrell. You say he is a connection of yours? *Present* me to him. *Lord Lytton.*

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; as, he *presented* a wretched appearance.

This huge stage *presenteth* nought but shows
Whereon the stars in secret influence comment.
Shak.

O hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*.
Milton.

He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts.*

3. To give; to bestow; to make a gift or donation of: generally to give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mud-wall tenement . . .
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

Eight jousts had been, and still
Had Lancelot won the diamond of the year,
With purpose to *present* them to the Queen,
When all were won. *Tennyson.*

4. To bestow a gift upon; to favour with a donation: now usually followed by *with* before the thing; as, to *present* a person *with* a guinea. 'Should I *present* thee *with* rare figured plate.' *Dryden.*

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him. *South.*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony; to give in charge or possession.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. See PRESENTATION.

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a patronage or vicarage: that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone.*

7. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution. *Lamb.* —8. To offer openly; to proffer.

He . . . *presented* battle to the French navy, which was refused. *Sir J. Hayward.*

9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment. —10. To accuse; to bring an action against; to lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offence.

You would *present* her at the leet,
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.
Shak.

The grand juries were practised . . . to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point; to level; to aim, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms; as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another. 12.† To represent; to personate; to act.

Here is like to be a good presence of worthies: He *presents* Hector of Troy; the swain, Pompey the Great; the parish curate, Alexander; Armado's page, Hercules; the pedant, Judas Machabæus. *Shak.*

—*To present arms* (*milit.*), to put the arms or guns in a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer, or in token of respect.

Present (prez'ent), *n.* That which is presented or given; a gift. 'Trust not their *presents*.' *Dryden.*

His dog, to-morrow, by his master's commands he must carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shak.*

I can make no marriage *present*:
Little can I give my wife. *Tennyson.*

Present (prē-zent'), *n. Milit.* the position from which a rifle or musket is fired. 'The musket ready for the *present*.' *Marryat.*

Presentable (prē-zent'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being presented; properly prepared for introduction to another, or into society; in such trim as to be able to present one's self without embarrassment; as, I am really not *presentable*.—2. Suitable to be exhibited or offered. 'Two ideas not *presentable* but by language.' *Burke.*—3. *Eccles.* (*a*) capable of being presented to a church living; as, a *presentable* clerk. (*b*) Admitting of the presentation of a clerk. 'Churches *presentable*.' *Ayliffe.*

Presentaneous† (prez-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *præsentaneus.* See PRESENT.] Quick; immediate in taking effect. 'A *presentaneous* poison.' *Harvey.*

Presentarle,† *a.* [L. *præsentarius.*] Present; that happens immediately. *Chaucer.*

Presentation (prez-en-tā'shon), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of presenting, or state of being presented; an offering; a setting forth.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibition; representation; display; appearance; show; figure; semblance. 'These *presentations* of fighting on the stage.' *Dryden.*

He uses his folly like a stalking-horse, and under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit. *Shak.*

3. The act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice; the right of presenting a clergyman.

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him. *Blackstone.*

In the Church of Scotland, previous to 1874, at which date the right of electing ministers was vested in congregations, presentation was the nomination by a patron of a minister to a vacant parish; or the act by which the patron of a church appointed the minister, and presented him to the presbytery for induction. —4. A thing presented; a gift. [Rare.]—5. In *obstetrics*, the particular position of the child during labour relatively to the passages through which it is to be brought forth.—*Bond of presentation*, in *Scots law*, see under BOND.—*Presentation copy*, a copy of a work presented to some one by the author.—*The Feast of the Presentation*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary; Candlemas.

Presentative (prē-zent'ât-iv), *a.* 1. In *eccles. law*, (*a*) having the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution; as, advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) Admitting the presentation of a clerk; as, a *presentative* parsonage.—2. In *metaph.* applied to immediate, proximate, or intuitive apprehension or cognition; applied to what may be apprehended directly, or to a faculty capable of apprehending directly.

The latter term, *presentative* faculty, I use, as you will see, in contrast and correlation to a 'representative faculty.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

A thing known in itself is the (sole) *presentative* or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a *presentative* or intuitive knowledge. A thing known in and through something else is the primary, mediate, remote, real, existent, or represented object of (mediate) knowledge—*objectum quod*; and a thing through which something else is known is the secondary, immediate, proximate, ideal, vicarious, or representative object of (mediate) knowledge—*objectum quo* or *per quod*. The former may likewise be styled *objectum entitativum*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Presentee (prez-en-tē'), *n.* One presented to a benefice.

Presenter (prē-zent'ér), *n.* One who presents; one who leads or introduces.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Presential† (prē-sen'shal), *a.* Supposing or implying actual presence; present; immediate. *Norris; Jer. Taylor.*

Presentiality† (prē-sen'shi-al"i-ti), *n.* The state of being present. *South.*

Presentially† (prē-sen'shal-li), *adv.* In a presential manner; with the notion of presence. *Dr. H. More.*

Presentiate† (prē-sen'shi-ât), *v.t.* To make present. *Grew.*

Presentient (prē-sen'shi-ent), *a.* Perceiving beforehand.

Presentific,† Presentifical† (prē-sen-tif'ik, prē-sen-tif'ik-al), *a.* Making present. *Dr. H. More.*

Presentificly† (prē-sen-tif'ik-li), *adv.* In a presentific manner; in such a manner as to make present. *Dr. H. More.*

Presentiment (prē-sen'ti-ment), *n.* [*Pre*, before, and *sentiment;* O.Fr. *presentiment*, foreboding.] 1. Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. 'A *presentiment* of what is to be.' *Butler.* Specifically—2. An antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or distressing is about to happen; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

A vague *presentiment* of impending doom
Haunted him day and night. *Longfellow.*

Presentimental (prē-sen'ti-men"tal), *a.* Relating to or having presentiment. 'A mysterious *presentimental* hell.' *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

Presentive (prē-zent'iv), *a.* In *gram.* applied to a class of words which present an object or rather a definite conception of an object to the mind. The things presented may be objects of sense, acts, abstract qualities, or indeed anything of which, when regarded alone, the mind can form a concept or notion. Presentive words are opposed to *symbolic*. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and most verbs are presentive parts of speech. Spade, spirit, clemency, red, just, quickly, strike, live are examples.

Presentive (prē-zent'iv), *n.* A presentive word. See the adjective.

Presentiveness (prē-zent'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being presentive; the capability of a word to present an independent notion or concept to the mind.

The word *shall* offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism. When it flourished as a presentive word, it signified to *owe*. . . . From this state it passed by slow and unperceived movements to that sense which is now most familiar to us, in which it is a verbal auxiliary, charging the verb with a sense fluctuating between the future tense and the imperative mood. *J. Earle.*

Presently (prez'ent-li), *adv.* 1.† At present; at this time.

The towns and forts you *presently* have are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons. *Sidney.*

2. In a little time; soon; forthwith; immediately. 'And *presently* the fig-tree withered away.' Mat. xxi. 19.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. Phil. ii. 23.

The moon being clouded *presently* is miss'd,
But little stars may hide them when they list.
Shak.

Presentment (prē-zent'ment), *n.* 1. The act of presenting or state of being presented; presentation.

When comes your book forth!
Upon the heels of my *presentment*. *Shak.*

2. Anything presented or exhibited; appearance to the view; representation. 'The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers.' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, (*a*) a presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand-jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. In a more general sense, presentment comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. (*b*) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court. (*c*) The presenting a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance, or to the acceptor for payment.

Presentness (prez'ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being present; presence. '*Presentness* of mind in danger.' *Clarendon.*

Presentoir (pre-zaṅt'wär), *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall enriched stem. It was much used in the sixteenth century. It was merely decorative, serving no particular use. *Fairholt.*

Preservable (prē-zėrv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being preserved.

Preservation (prez-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [From *preserve.*] 1. The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay; as, the *preservation* of life or health.—2. The state of being preserved; escape from danger; safety; as, a ruin in a good state of *preservation.* 'Give us particulars of thy *preservation.*' *Shak.*

Every senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun.
Sir J. Davies.

Preservative (prē-zėr'vat-iv), *a.* [Fr. *préservatif.*] Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve; as, to adopt measures *preservative* of the health.

Preservative (prē-zėr'vat-iv), *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent it from incurring injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay.

It has been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenic as *preservatives* against the plague. *Bacon.*

Preservatory (prē-zėr'va-to-ri), *a.* Having a tendency or power to preserve; preservative. *Bp. Hall.*

Preservatory † (prē-zėr'va-to-ri), *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. 'Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances.' *Whitlock.*

Preserve (prē-zėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preserved;* ppr. *preserving.* [Fr. *préserver;* L.L. *præservo*—L. *præ,* before, and *servo,* to serve, to keep. SERVE.] **1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil; to save.**

God did send me before you to *preserve* life.
Gen. xlv. 5.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man; *preserve* me from the violent man. Ps. cxl. 1.

2. To maintain and keep throughout; to keep in the same state; to uphold; to sustain; to guard.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast.
Ps. xxxvi. 6.

To such a name,
Preserve a broad approach of fame
And ever-echoing avenues of song. *Tennyson.*

3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state; to season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to *preserve* fruit.—4. To prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game, salmon, &c.; as, to *preserve* game; also, to protect the game or fish in; as, a *preserved* stream.—SYN. To save, secure, uphold, sustain, defend, spare, protect, guard, shield.

Preserve (prē-zėrv'), *v.i.* **1. To practise the art of seasoning fruits, &c., for preservation.**

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? *preserve?* *Shak.*

2. To exercise the right or custom of protecting game for the purposes of sport.

Squire Thornhill had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr. Leslie's land, since Mr. Leslie did not *preserve.* *Lord Lytton.*

Preserve (prē-zėrv'), *n.* **1. That which is preserved; fruit, &c., suitably seasoned, to keep from decay. 'Could make *preserves* and pickles.' *Thackeray.*—2. A place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport.**

Preserver (prē-zėrv'ėr), *n.* **1. A person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.**

What shall I do unto thee, O thou *preserver* of men?
Job vii. 20.

2. One that makes preserves of fruit.—3. A game-preserver.

Preses (prē'ses), *n.* [L. *præses,* from *præsideo,* to sit before—*præ,* before, and *sedeo,* to sit.] One who presides over the deliberations of an organized society; a president; the chairman of a meeting. [Scotch.]

Preshow (prē-shō'), *v.t.* To show beforehand; to foreshow. *Roget.*

Preside (prē-zīd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *presided;* ppr. *presiding.* [Fr. *présider;* L. *præsideo*—*præ,* before, and *sedeo,* to sit. See SIT.] **1. To be set over others; to have the place of authority over others, as a chairman or director; to direct, control, and govern, as the chief officer: usually denoting temporary superintendence and government; as, to *preside* over a society; to *preside* at a public meeting.—2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector. 'Some o'er the public magazines *preside.*' *Dryden.***

Presidence (pres'i-dens), *n.* Superintendence; presidency. 'The presence and *presidence* of a sincere religious principle.' *Edin. Rev.*

Presidency (pres'i-den-si), *n.* **1. Superintendence; inspection and care. 'The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent.' *Ray.* 2. The office of president; as, Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors. 3. The term during which a president holds his office; as, President J. Adams died during the *presidency* of his son.—4. One of the three great divisions of British India, the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.**

President (pres'i-dent), *a.* Presiding; occupying the first rank or chief place. 'His angels *president.*' *Milton.*

President (pres'i-dent), *n.* [Fr. *président;* L. *præsidens,* ppr. of *præsideo.* See PRESIDE.] **1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; as, (*a*) the chief officer of a corporation, company, society, or the like; (*b*) the chief officer of a college or university; (*c*) the highest officer of state in a republic; as, the *President* of the United States.—2. A protector; a guardian; a tutelary power. 'Just Apollo, *president* of verse.' *Waller.*—*Vice-president,* one who is second in authority to a president.—*Lord president of the council,* a great officer of state in England. His office is to attend upon the sovereign, to propose business to the council, and to report to the sovereign the several matters transacted there.—*Lord president,* in Scotland, the presiding judge of the Court of Session.**

Presidential (pres-i-den'shal), *a.* **1. Pertaining to a president.**

The friends of Washington had determined to support Mr. Adams as candidate for the *presidential* chair. *Quart. Rev.*

2. Presiding over. '*Presidential* angels.' *Glanville.*

Presidentship (pres'i-dent-ship), *n.* **1. The office and dignity of president. *Hooker.*—2. The term for which a president holds his office.**

Presider (prē-zīd'ėr), *n.* **One who presides.**

Presidial, Presidiary (prē-sid'i-al, prē-sid'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *præsidium,* a garrison—*præ,* before, and *sedeo,* to sit.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. 'Three *presidial* castles.' *Howell.* 'One of the *presidiary* soldiers of Dunkirke.' *Sheldon.*

Presignification (prē-sig'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* **The act of signifying or showing beforehand. [Rare.]**

To this kind we may refer the *presignification* and prediction of future events. *Barrow.*

Presignify (prē-sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presignified;* ppr. *presignifying.* To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.

That owls and ravens are ominous appearers, and *presignifying* unlucky events, as Christians yet conceit, was also an augurial conception. *Sir T. Browne.*

Presphenoid (prē-sfē'noid), *n.* [*Pre,* before, and *sphenoid.*] In *anat.* a bone in the human skull which in Professor Owen's homologies constitutes the centrum of the frontal vertebra viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

Prespinal (prē-spī'nal), *a.* In *anat.* situated in front of the spine.

Press (pres), *v.t.* [Fr. *presser,* from L. *presso,* a freq. of *premo, pressum,* to press.] **1. To urge with force or weight; to act upon with weight; to compress: a word of very extensive application; as, (*a*) to squeeze; to crush; to extract the juice or contents of by squeezing. 'Took the grapes and *pressed* them into Pharaoh's cup.' Gen. xl. 11. (*b*) To squeeze for the purpose of making smooth; as, to *press* cloth or paper. 'While you *press* the coat.' *D. Jerrold.* (*c*) To embrace closely; to hug; to clasp fondly. '*Press'd* you heart to heart.' *Tennyson.***

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

2. To drive or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect; to constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to impose by constraint.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. Est. viii. 14.

3. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or with difficulties.

He gapes; and straight
With hunger *prest,* devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To urge or solicit with earnestness; to impose by importunity; as, he *pressed* me to accept of his offer. 'Sure your father will *press* me to stay.' *Lord Lytton.*

When I *prest* the cause,
I learnt that James had flickering jealousies
Which anger'd her. *Tennyson.*

5. To inculcate with earnestness or argument; to enforce.

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these accomplishments sit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other. *Felton.*

6. To bear hard upon; to ply hard; to make overbusy.

Chemists I might *press* with arguments drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

Press differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.—*To press sail,* same as *to crowd sail.* See under CROWD.

Press (pres), *v.i.* **1. To exert pressure; to act with compulsive force; to bear heavily.**

Sometimes they swell and move,
Pressing up against the land,
With motions of the outer sea. *Tennyson.*

2. To strain or strive eagerly; to go forward with impulsive eagerness or energetic efforts.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. iii. 14.

Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more. *Dryden.*

3. To bear on with force; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press,* inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng. 'They *press* in from all the provinces.' *Tennyson.*

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass. *Dryden.*

5. To approach unseasonably or importunately. 'Nor *press* too near the throne.' *Dryden.*—6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him, and entered into his house. Gen. xix. 3.

7. To urge by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

—*To press upon,* **to urge with force; to act upon; to invade; to attack closely.**

Patroclus *presses upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

Press (pres), *n.* [Fr. *presse,* a press, a printing-press, a crowd, a throng; from the verb.] **1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form, the screw being very commonly employed as the means of causing pressure. Presses are of various constructions adapted to the specific uses for which they are designed, and are commonly designated by a descriptive prefix; as, a *wine-press, cider-press,* or *cheese-press.*—*Hydraulic press.* See under HYDRAULIC.—2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. See PRINTING-PRESS.—3. The publications of a country; printed literature in general: often restricted to the literature of newspapers.**

Another, a statesman there, betraying
His party-secret, fool, to the *press.* *Tennyson.*

4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together. 'And when they could not come nigh to him for the *press.*' Mark ii. 4.—5. The act of urging or pushing forward; a crowding or thronging. 'In their throng and *press* to that last hold.' *Shak.*

On that superior height
Who sits, is disencumbered from the *press*
Of near obstructions. *Wordsworth.*

6. A wine-vat or cistern. Hag. ii. 16.—7. An upright case or cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept. 'In the chambers and in the coffers and in the *presses.*' *Shak.*

Large oaken *presses* filled with shelves of the same wood surrounded the room. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs; as, a *press* of business.—*Press of sail (naut.),* is as much sail as the state of the wind, &c., will permit.—*Censorship of the press.* See under CENSORSHIP.—*Liberty of the press.* See under LIBERTY.

Press (pres), *v.t.* [Originally to *impress* or *imprest,* that is, to hire with a certain bounty or sum in ready money, from old

prest, ready money, a loan. See PREST. From the practice of forcing men into the naval service the word came to be confounded with *press*, to urge.] To force into service, especially into naval service; to impress.

They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the best and greatest part of their men out of the west countries, which is no small charge. *Raleigh.*

Press (pres), *n.* An order or commission to force men into service.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a souced gurnet. I have misused the king's *press* damnably. *Shak.*

Press-bed (pres'bed), *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case, or an inclosed bed.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room. *Boswell.*

Presser (pres'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which presses. 'I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*.' *Swift.*—2. One who presses by inculcating or enforcing with argument or importunity. 'A common practiser and *presser* of the late illegal innovations.' *John White.*

Press-fat (pres'fat), *n.* The vat of an olive or wine press for the collection of the oil or wine. Hag. ii. 16.

Press-gang (pres'gang), *n.* [*Press* = *impress*, *impress*. See PRESS, to force into the naval service; also IMPRESS, in same sense.] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Pressing (pres'ing), *p.* and *a.* Urgent; importunate; distressing; as, a work of *pressing* necessity.

Pressingly (pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; closely.

Pression (pre'shon), *n.* [L. *pressio*. See PRESS.] 1. The act of pressing; pressure.

Are not all my hypotheses erroneous in which light is supposed to consist in *pression* or motion propagated through a fluid medium? *Whewell.*

2. In *Cartesian philos.* an endeavour to move.

Pressiroster (pres-i-ros'tėr), *n.* One of the Pressirostres.

Pressirostral (pres-i-ros'tral), *a.* Belonging to the Pressirostres; having a compressed or flattened beak: applied to certain birds, as the lapwing.

Pressirostres (pres-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *pressus*, flattened, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A section of wading birds belonging to the order Grallatores, characterized by the moderate length of the bill, which has a compressed tip. The legs are long, but the toes are short, and are almost always partially connected together at their bases by membrane. They are divided into two distinct families, the Charadriadæ or plovers and the Otidæ or bustards.

Bills of Pressirostres.
a, Plover. *b*, Lapwing. *c*, Ring Dotterel.

Pressitant† (pres'i-tant), *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *Dr. H. More.*

Pressive† (pres'iv), *a.* 1. Pressing; requiring immediate attention and despatch.—2. Oppressive.

How did he make silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, if the exactions were so *pressive*? *Bp. Hall.*

Pressly† (pres'li), *adv.* Closely; with compression; concisely. *B. Jonson.*

Pressman (pres'man), *n.* 1. A writer for the newspaper press.—2. In *printing*, one who works or attends to a printing-press.

Pressman (pres'man), *n.* 1. One of a press-gang who aids in forcing men into military or naval service.—2. A man impressed into the public service, as the army or navy.

Press-money (pres'mun-i), *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. See PREST-MONEY.

Pressness (pres'nes), *n.* The state of being pressed; closeness; compression; condensation of thought or language. *Young.*

Press-pack (pres'pak), *v.t.* To compress by a hydraulic or other press; as, to *press-pack* bales of soft goods.

Press-printing (pres'print-ing), *n.* In *pottery*, the mode of printing adopted when it is done on biscuit-ware. In this mode the engraving is coarse, the lines being very heavy, so as to hold a sufficiency of ink. The impression is taken on tissue-paper and dabbed against the biscuit; the paper is then removed by damping and rubbing, leaving the oily ink adhering. The oil being driven off in a hardening kiln the ware is ready for glazing. See BAT-PRINTING.

Press-room (pres'rōm), *n.* 1. An apartment in which presses for any purpose are kept. 2. In *printing*, the room where the printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, &c.

Pressurage (pre'shūr-āj), *n.* 1. The juice of the grape extracted by the press.—2. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.

Pressure (pre'shūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *pressure*, L. *pressura*. See PRESS.] 1. The act of pressing; the act of squeezing or crushing; or, the state of being squeezed or crushed. 'The *pressure* of thy hand.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *mech.* the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power.

A *pressure* and a moving force differ from one another only in this respect, that the infinitely small velocities which the *pressure* tends to produce are incessantly destroyed by the resistance of the obstacle; whereas those that are actually produced at every instant by the moving forces are accumulated in the moving body, and produce a finite velocity after a finite time. The *pressures* of two different bodies are, therefore, to each other as the masses multiplied by the infinitely small velocities which they tend to produce in the same instant of time, and which they would produce if the bodies were free to move. *Brande & Cox.*

—*Centre of pressure*, (*a*) in *physics*, that point of a body at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect it would produce if distributed. (*b*) Specifically, in *hydros.* that point of a plane or side of a vessel containing a liquid, to which if a force were applied equal to the total pressure and in the opposite direction, it would exactly balance the effort of the total pressure.—*Pressure of atmosphere.* See *Atmospheric pressure* under ATMOSPHERIC.—3. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties; as, the *pressure* of motives on the mind or of fear on the conscience.—4. Severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion; as, the *pressure* of poverty or want; the *pressure* of debts; the *pressure* of taxes. 'Days of difficulty and *pressure*.' *Tennyson.*

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous. *Eikon Basilike.*

In every state of society which has yet existed, the multitude has, in general, acted from the immediate impulse of passion, or from the *pressure* of their wants and necessities. *D. Stewart.*

5. Urgency; demand on one's time or energies; as, the *pressure* of business. 'A great *pressure* of affairs.' *Disraeli.*—6. Impression; stamp; character impressed. 'Wipe away all saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past.' *Shak.*

Pressure-gauge (pre'shūr-gāj), *n.* An apparatus or attachment for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler.

Press-work (pres'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press, being distinct from *composing*, which is arranging the types to prepare them for the press.—2. In *joinery*, cabinet-work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

Prest (prest), imperf. & pp. of *press*, sometimes used for *Pressed*. See PRESS.

Prest† (prest), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *prester* (Mod.Fr. *prêter*), to lend, give, afford, from L. *præstare*, to stand before, to be surety for, to grant—*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] To offer as a loan; to lend. 'To have *prested*, and lent money to King Henry for the arrayenge and settynge forth of a new army against him.' *Hall.*

Prest (prest), *n.* [O.Fr. *prest*, Fr. *prêt*, a loan, from *prester*, to lend. See PREST, *v.t.*] 1.† Ready money, or a loan of money; hence, a loan in general.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks. *Bacon.*

2. Formerly, a duty in money to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. *Cowell.*

Prest† (prest), *a.* [O.Fr. *prest*, *preste*, ready, prepared, quick; Fr. *prêt*, *prête*, ready, from L. *præstus*, at hand, in readiness, present—*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Ready; prompt; prepared. 'Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear.' *Fairfax.*—2. Neat; tight.

More people, more handsome and *prest*,
Where find ye? *Tusser.*

Prest† (prest), *adv.* Quickly; immediately. *Spenser.*

Prestable (pres'ta-bl), *a.* Payable; capable of being made good. [Scotch.]

Prestation (pres-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *præstatio*, a performing, paying.] Formerly, a payment of money: sometimes used for *Purveyance*. *Cowell.*

Prestation-money (pres-tā'shon-mun-i), *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

Prester† (prēs'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *prēstēr*, from *prēthō*, to kindle or inflame.] 1. An exhalation or meteor formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire.—2. One of the veins of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

Prester (pres'tėr), *n.* [From *presbyter*.] A priest: often used in old writers as the title of a supposed Christian king and priest (*Prester* John) of a medieval kingdom in the interior of Asia, the locality of which was vague and undefined.

The fame of *prester* or presbyter John has long amused the credulity of Europe. *Gibbon.*

Prestezza (pres-tets'sa), *n.* [It. See PRESTO.] In *music*, quickness of movement or execution; rapidity.

Prestidigitation (pres'ti-dij'it-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *præsto*, at hand, prompt, and *digitus*, a finger. The word seems an unnecessary form suggested by older *Prestigiation*.] Skill in legerdemain; prestigiation; sleight of hand; juggling.

Prestidigitator (pres-ti-dij'it-āt-ėr), *n.* One who practises prestidigitation; a juggler.

Prestige (pres'tij or pres-tēzh'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præstigium*, a delusion, an illusion, a jugglers' trick, from *præstinguo*, to darken, to obscure—*præ*, before, and *stig*, root of *stinguo*, to extinguish, Gr. *stizō*, to prick; comp. L. *instigo*.] 1.† Illusion; juggling trick; fascination; charm; imposture. 'The sophisms of infidelity and the *prestiges* of imposture.' *Warburton.* Hence—2. Influence not depending on obvious present causes; weight or influence derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, especially weight or influence derived from past success, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs.

But the federal royalty was a diplomatic unreality; it lent *prestige* to a powerful monarch, but did not invest the weak with authority. *C. H. Pearson.*

Men who have lived many years in that country (India) contract, as is very natural, some peculiar fancies, and among them is this idea that our *prestige* is always being lowered, and that it is necessary to do something to keep it up to the proper standard. *Times newspaper.*

Prestigiation (pres-tij'i-ā"shon), *n.* [From L. *præstigiæ*, juggling tricks, legerdemain; *præstigium*, a juggler's trick. See PRESTIGE.] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling; sleight of hand. *Howell.*

Prestigiator (pres-tij'i-ā"tėr), *n.* A juggler; a cheat. *Dr. H. More.*

Prestigiatory (pres-tij'i-a-to-ri), *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures. *Barrow.*

Prestigious† (pres-tij'us), *a.* Practising tricks; juggling. *Bale.*

Prestimony (pres'ti-mo-ni), *n.* [Fr. *prestimonie*, from L.L. *præstimonium*, from *præsto*, to furnish—*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator.

Prestissimo (pres-tis'si-mo), *adv.* In *music*, very quick.

Prestly† (prest'li), *adv.* Quickly; readily; soon. '*Prestly* and readily shewed foorth.' *J. Udall.*

Prest-money (prest'mun-i), *n.* Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service: so called because it binds those who receive it to be *prest* or ready at all times appointed; press-money.

Presto (pres'to), *adv.* [It. *presto*, quick, quickly, from L. *præsto*, at hand, ready—*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. In *music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance.—2. Quickly; immediately; in haste. '*Presto!* his face changed and he was another.' *Byron.*

Prestriction (prē-strik'shon), *n.* [L. *præstringo*, *præstrictus*, to tie or bind up, to

blunt, to dull or dim.] Dimness of sight. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Presultor (prē-sul'tẽr), *n.* [L. *præsultor*, one who leaps or dances before another.] A leader or director of a dance. 'The Coryphæus of the world, or the precentor and *presultor* of it.' *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Presumable (prē-zūm'a-bl), *a.* [From *presume.*] Capable of being presumed; such as may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

Presumably (prē-zūm'a-bli), *adv.* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed; by or according to presumption; by legitimate inference from facts or circumstances.

It should exclude those who are, *presumably*, in themselves unfitted to exercise it with intelligence and integrity. *Gladstone.*

Presume (prē-zūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *presumed;* ppr. *presuming.* [Fr. *présumer*, from L. *præsumo*, to take beforehand, to presume, to imagine—*præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take.] 1.† *Lit.* to take or assume beforehand; to venture to do; to undertake.

Bold deed hast thou *presumed*, adventurous Eve. *Milton.*

2. To take for granted; to hold or regard as such or such, on the strength of probability; to suppose or assume on reasonable grounds.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet there are many more to be *presumed.* *Sir T. Browne.*

We not only *presume* it may be so, but we actually find it so. *Dr. H. More.*

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*

After the expiration of that period registration was to be *presumed.* *Brougham.*

Presume (prē-zūm'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *presumed;* ppr. *presuming.* 1. To suppose or believe previously or without examination; to believe by anticipation; to infer from grounds deemed valid or probable without actual proof.

This gentleman is happily arrived,
My mind *presumes*, for his own good and ours. *Shak.*

2. To venture without positive permission or beyond what is justifiable; to take the liberty; to be bold enough; to make bold; to be arrogant enough. 'If I may *presume* to know your character.' *Sterne.*

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner. *Shak.*

3. To form over-confident or arrogant conclusions; hence, to act on over-confident conclusions; to make over-confident advances on the strength of: with *on* or *upon* before the cause of confidence.

Do not *presume* too much *upon* my love. *Shak.*

This man *presumes upon* his parts. *Locke.*

I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself. *Dryden.*

Sometimes in this use followed by *of.*

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

4. To act in a forward, insolent, or arrogant way; to go beyond the boundaries laid down by reverence, respect, or politeness; to behave with assurance.

God, to remove his ways from human sense,
Placed heaven from earth so far that earthly sight,
If it *presumed*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton.*

Presumer (prē-zūm'ẽr), *n.* One that presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person.

Presumingly (prē-zūm'ing-li), *adv.* With presumption; confidently; arrogantly.

Presumption (prē-zum'shon), *n.* [Fr. *présomption*, L. *præsumptio*, a taking beforehand, assurance, presumption. See PRESUME.] 1. Act of presuming; supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact; confidence grounded on strong probability.

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Daniel Rogers.*

2. A ground for presuming; an argument strong but not demonstrative; a strong probability; as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place.—3. The thing presumed; that which is supposed to be true or real without direct proof. 'In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions.*' *De Quincey.*—4. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probability of safety; presumptuousness; arrogance; assurance.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath. *Shak.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

Mr. Mill has not got the data for his argument, and with a *presumption* which savours of infatuation he proceeds to arraign and convict infinite wisdom on finite evidence. *Edin. Rev.*

5. In *law*, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree. It is called violent, probable, or light, according to the degree of its cogency. Presumptions are further divided into (1) Presumptions *juris et de jure* (of law and from law). (2) Presumptions *juris* (of law) only. (3) Presumptions *hominis vel judicis* (of the man or judge). The presumption *juris et de jure* is that where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. The presumption *juris* is one established in law until the contrary be proved. The presumption *hominis vel judicis* is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

Presumptive (prē-zum'tiv), *a.* 1. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly. 'A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of scripture is not the true one.' *Waterland.* 2.† Unreasonably confident; presumptuous; arrogant.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*Presumptive evidence*, in *law*, evidence which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.

Presumptive evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted. *Blackstone.*

—*Presumptive heir.* See under HEIR.

Presumptively (prē-zum'tiv-li), *adv.* In a presumptive manner; by presumption or supposition grounded on probability; by previous supposition; presumably.

When he who could read or write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders, libels could not be general or dangerous. *Burke.*

Presumptuous (prē-zum'tū-us), *a.* [Fr. *présomptueux.* See PRESUMPTION.] 1. Imbued with or characterized by presumption; arrogant; insolent; taking undue liberties; as, a most *presumptuous* man; *presumptuous* conduct. '*Presumptuous* priest.' *Shak.*

'Tis not thy southern power, . . .
Which makes thee thus *presumptuous* and proud. *Shak.*

2. Bold and confident to excess; over-confident; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash.

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

3. Irreverent with respect to sacred things. *Milton.*—4. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or violation of known duty.

The sins whereinto he falleth are not *presumptuous*, but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity. *Perkins.*

SYN. Over-confident, foolhardy, rash, presuming, forward, arrogant, insolent.

Presumptuously (prē-zum'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a presumptuous manner; with rash confidence; arrogantly; wilfully; irreverently.

Presumptuousness (prē-zum'tū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness. *Conybeare.*

Presupposal (prē-sup-pōz'al), *n.* Supposal previously formed; presupposition. '*Presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles.' *Hooker.*

Presuppose (prē-sup-pōz'), *v.t.* [Fr. *présupposer*, E. *pre* and *suppose.*] 1. To suppose or imagine as previous; to take for granted.—2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously.

Each kind of knowledge *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

Presupposition (prē-sup'pō-zi"shon), *n.* 1. The act of presupposing; supposition of something antecedent.—2. That which is presupposed; supposition previously formed; a surmise.

Presurmise (prē-sẽr-mīz'), *n.* A surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*,
That in the dole of blows your son might drop. *Shak.*

Presystolic (prē-sis'tol-ik), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Gr. *systolē*, a contraction.] In *med.* preceding the contraction of the heart; as, *presystolic* friction sound. *Dunglison.*

Pretence (prē-tens'), *n.* [From L. *prætendo, prætentum*, later *prætensum.* See PRETEND. *Pretense* is a better spelling.] 1. The act of pretending; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive; a false or hypocritical show; as, under *pretence* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes; he refused to come on *pretence* of illness.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

2. A deceptive argument or reason; a pretext.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over. *Tillotson.*

3. Assumption; claim to notice.

Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was anything of this *pretence* more ingenuously imparted. *Evelyn.*

4. A claim, true or false; pretension.

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

5.† Design; purpose; intention.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

—*Escutcheon of pretence*, in *her.* the shield on which a man carries the coat of his wife if she is an heiress, and he has issue by her. SYN. Mask, appearance, colour, show, pretext, excuse.

Pretenceless (prē-tens'les), *n.* Having no pretension. *Milton.*

Pretend (prē-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *prætendo—præ*, before, and *tendo*, to reach or stretch.] 1.† *Lit.* to reach or stretch forward; to stretch out or over. 'His target always over her *pretended.*' *Spenser.*

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends.* *Dryden.*

2. To hold out falsely; to allege falsely; to use as a pretext; to hold forth as the ground of a claim or pretension. 'The sovereign *pretended* a divine mission.' *Brougham.*

The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch, . . . it is no contract, none. *Shak.*

3. To make false appearance or representation of; to feign; to simulate; to show hypocritically; as, to *pretend* great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to *pretend* patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit as a cloak or disguise for something. [Rare.]

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*,
To hellish falsehood snare them. *Milton.*

5. To claim or put in a claim for; to allege a title to.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

In this sense we now generally use *pretend to.*

6.† To intend; to design; to plan; to plot.

None your foes but such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state. *Shak.*

SYN. To feign, counterfeit, simulate, affect.

Pretend (prē-tend'), *v.i.* 1. To put in a claim, truly or falsely: usually with *to.* 'Those countries that *pretend to* freedom.' *Swift.*

To White Hall, and there to chapel. . . . Being not known to some great persons in the pew, I *pretended to*, and went in, I told them my pretence, so they turned to the orders of the chapel, which hung behind the wall and read it, and were satisfied. *Pepys.*

2. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to feign; to sham.

Pretendant, Pretendent (prē-tend'ant, prē-tend'ent), *n.* A pretender; a claimant. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ; Milman.*

Pretendedly (prē-tend'ed-li), *adv.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*

Pretender (prē-tend'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who pretends or makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to anything. 'To keep the list low and *pretenders* back.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *hist.* a name given to certain claimants, generally to the crown, who claimed under the pretence of a right: particularly applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of parliament.

Pretendership (prē-tend'ėr-ship), *n.* The claim, character, or position of a pretender.

I am at a loss how to dispose of the Dauphine, if he happen to be king of France before the *pretendership* to Britain falls to his share. *Swift.*

Pretendingly (prē-tend'ing-li), *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason for looking a little *pretendingly* at present. *Jeremy Collier.*

Pretense (prē-tens'), *n.* The more correct though less common mode of spelling *Pretence.*

Pretensed (prē-tens'ed), *a.* Pretended; feigned. '*Pretensed* synods and convocations.' *Stapleton.*—*Pretensed right*, in *law*, the right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

Pretensedly† (prē-tens'ed-li), *adv.* Pretendedly. *Drant.*

Pretension (prē-ten'shon), *n.* [Fr. *prétention.* See PRETEND.] 1. Claim true or false; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; as, the book makes no *pretensions* to learning.

You see that an opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best *pretensions* to entertain it, if any *pretensions* were good. *Paley.*

In history, if we except the conclusion of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, no work that has any *pretensions* to be accounted classical was added to our literature. *Craik.*

2. An alleged or assumed right; a claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favour their *pretensions*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3.† A pretence; a fictitious appearance; pretext; deception.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Pretentative (prē-ten'tā-tiv), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *tento*, to try.] Making previous trial; attempting to try or test beforehand. 'An exploratory and *pretentative* purpose.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.* [Rare.]

Pretentious (prē-ten'shus), *a.* [Fr. *prétentieux.*] Full of pretension; attempting to pass for more than one is worth; pretending to a superiority not real; having merely outward or superficial claims to excellence; as, a *pretentious* assumption of dignity; a *pretentious* villa residence. 'A *pretentious* imitation of Burke and Cicero.' *Lord Lytton.* [Recent.]

Pretentiously (prē-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a pretentious manner.

Pretentiousness (prē-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being pretentious; false assumption; over-assertion.

Preter (prē'tėr), a Latin preposition and adverb (*præter*), is used in some English words as a prefix. It signifies beyond, beside, by, beyond in time, more than.

Preterhuman (prē-tėr-hū'man), *a.* More than human.

Preterient (prē-tē'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *præteriens.* See PRETERIT.] Preceding; anterior; previous. '*Preterient* states.' *Observer.* [Rare.]

Preter-imperfect (prē'tėr-im-pėr"fekt), *a.* and *n.* In *gram.* a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past; past imperfect: generally called simply *Imperfect.*

Preterist (prē'tėr-ist), *n.* [From *preter.*] 1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who principally has regard to the past. 2. In *theol.* one who believes that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have already been fulfilled.

Preterit, Preterite (pret'ėr-it), *a.* [L. *præteritus*, gone by, pp. of *prætereo*—*præter*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] In *gram.* expressing past time indefinitely; past: applied to the tense which expresses action or existence perfectly past or finished, but without a specification of time; as, *wrote* is the *preterit* tense of *write.* Also used as equivalent to *perfect.*

Preterit (pret'ėr-it), *n.* In *gram.* the tense which signifies past time, or which expresses action or being perfectly past or finished.

Preteriteness (pret'ėr-it-nes), *n.* Same as *Preteritness.*

Preterition (prē-tėr-i'shon), *n.* [L. *præteritio*, from *prætereo*, to pass by.] 1. The act of going past; the state of being past.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb, but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *preterition* of the angel. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *rhet.* a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it; as, 'I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just,' &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of *preterition.*—3. In *law*, the passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

Preteritive (prē-ter'i-tiv), *a.* In *gram.* an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *preterit* or past tenses.

Preteritness (pret'ėr-it-nes), *n.* [From *preterit.*] The state of being past. [Rare.]

Preterlapsed (prē'tėr-lapst), *a.* [L. *præterlapsus*, *præterlabor*—*præter*, beyond, and *labor*, to glide.] Past; gone by. '*Preterlapsed* ages.' *Glanville.* [Rare.]

Preterlegal (prē-tėr-lē'gal), *a.* Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. *Eikon Basilike.* [Rare.]

Pretermission (prē-tėr-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *prætermissio*, from *prætermitto*, to pretermit.] 1. A passing by; omission. 'A foul *pretermission.*' *Milton.*—2. In *rhet.* the same as *Preterition.*

Pretermit (prē-tėr-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pretermitted*; ppr. *pretermitting.* [L. *prætermitto*—*præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.

Virgil, writing of Æneas, hath *pretermitted* many things. *B. Jonson.*

Preternatural (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; extraordinary; out of the regular or natural course of things: as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature; and *unnatural*, contrary to nature. 'Any *preternatural* immutations in the elements, any strange concussations of the earth.' *By. Hall.*

The Unterberg, however, is not the only mountain in Germany supposed to be the haunt of *preternatural* hunters. *Eustace.*

Preternaturality (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral"i-ti), *n.* Preternaturalness. [Rare.]

Preternaturally (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-li), *adv.* In a preternatural manner; in a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.

Preternaturalness (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* A state of being preternatural; a state or manner different from the common order of nature.

Preterperfect (prē-tėr-pėr'fekt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *præter*, beyond, and *perfectus*, perfect.] In *gram.* a term equivalent to what is called *perfect* in English grammar.

Preter-pluperfect (prē-tėr-plö'pėr-fekt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] In *gram.* same as *Pluperfect.*

Pretervection (prē-tėr-vek'shon), *n.* [L. *prætervectio*, *prætervectionis*, from *prætervehо*, to carry beyond—*præter*, beyond, and *veho*, to carry.] The act of carrying past or beyond. 'The *pretervection* of the body to some place.' *Potter.*

Pretex† (prē-teks'), *v.t.* [L. *prætexo*—*præ*, before, and *texo*, to weave.] 1. To frame; to devise. *Knox.*—2. To cloak; to conceal.

Ambition's pride,
Too oft *pretexed* with our country's good.
T. Edwards.

Pretext (prē'tekst or prē-tekst': Shakspere, Milton, &c., have the latter; Tennyson has both), *n.* [Fr. *prétexte*; L. *prætextum*, from *prætexo*, to weave before, to place before, to allege—*præ*, and *texo*, to weave, to plait, to braid. See TEXTURE.] An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; a pretence.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(Lancelot) made the *pretext* of a hindering wound,
That he might joust unknown of all. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Pretence, guise, mask, colour, cloak, show.

Prethoughtful (pre-thaṭ'fụl), *a.* Thoughtful beforehand; prudent; considerate. '*Prethoughtful* of every chance.' *Lord Lytton.*

Pretibial (prē-tib'i-al), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *tibia*, the shin-bone.] In *anat.* situated in front of the tibia. *Dunglison.*

Pretiosity† (pre-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* A precious or valuable thing, as a jewel.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *pretiosities*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pretium affectionis (prē'shi-um af-fek'shi-ō"nis). [L.] In *Scots law*, the imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he held it.

Pretor (prē'tor). See PRÆTOR.

Pretorial, Pretorian (prē-tō'ri-al, prē-tō'ri-an), *a.* See PRÆTORIAN.

Pretorian (prē-tō'ri-an), *n.* In *Rom. hist.* a soldier of a pretorian cohort (see PRÆTORIAN); hence, a mercenary soldier of a rapacious magnate or unconstitutional government.

Pretorium (prē-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *prætorium.*] See PRÆTORIUM.

Pretorship (prē'tor-ship), *n.* See PRÆTORSHIP.

Pretorture (prē-tor'tūr), *v.t.* To torture beforehand. *Fuller.*

Prettify (prit'ti-fī), *v.t.* To make pretty; to over-embellish; to make over fine. 'Sightly without being *prettified*' (of a book). *W. M. Rossetti.*

Prettily (prit'ti-li), *adv.* In a pretty manner; with prettiness; with neatness and taste; pleasingly. 'Still she entreats and *prettily* entreats.' *Shak.*

How *prettily* for his own sweet sake
A face of tenderness might be feign'd. *Tennyson.*

Prettiness (prit'ti-nes), *n.* 1. State or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; beauty or attractiveness without stateliness or dignity; as, the *prettiness* of the face; the *prettiness* of a bird; the *prettiness* of a dress. 'Elegancy and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds.' *Dr. H. More.*—2. Neatness and taste exhibited on small objects; often, petty elegance; affected niceness; finicalness; foppishness. 'A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical *prettiness.*' *Jeffrey.*

Pretty (prit'ti), *a.* [O.E. *pretie*, *praty*, comely, clever; A. Sax. *prætig*, crafty, from *præt*, a trick, trickery; Icel. *prettugr*, tricky, *prettr*, a trick. Connections doubtful.] 1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* person; a *pretty* flower.

That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

2. Elegant without grandeur; pleasing; neatly arranged; as, a *pretty* flower-bed. 'A *pretty* jest your daughter told us of.' *Shak.*

A *pretty* kind of—sort of—kind of thing,
Not much a verse, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt.*

3. Ironically, nice; fine; excellent: meaning the opposite; as, a *pretty* trick.

A *pretty* task I and so I told the fool,
Who needs must undertake to please by rule.
Dryden.

4. Affectedly nice or foppish; affected; handsome. 'That animal we call a *pretty* fellow.' *Tatler.* 'The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs.' *Guardian.*—5.† Not very small; moderately large or great; as, a *pretty* way off. 'Cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant.' *Bacon.*

A *pretty* while these pretty creatures stand,
Like ivory conduits coral cisterns filling. *Shak.*

6. Used as a term of endearment and supplying the place of a diminutive. 'Piteous plainings of the *pretty* babes.' *Shak.* 'This *pretty*, puny, weakly little one.' *Tennyson.* 7. Strong and bold; stout; able-bodied; well-made. [Scotch.]

He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined Waverley's troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but stout warlike fellows. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pretty (prit'ti), *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; expressing a degree less than *very*; as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; the colours became *pretty* vivid; I am *pretty* sure of the fact.

The writer everywhere insinuates, and in one place *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

—*Pretty much*, nearly; very much.

The club . . . arose *pretty much* as other similar associations. *De Quincey.*

Prettyish (prit'ti-ish), *a.* Somewhat pretty. *Walpole.*

Prettyism (prit'ti-izm), *n.* Affected prettiness of style, manner, or the like. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Pretty-spoken (prit'ti-spō'kn), *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

Pretypify (prē-tip'i-fī), *v.t.* [*Pre* and *typify.*] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Bp. Pearson.*

Prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* [Fr. *prévaloir*, from L. *prævaleo*—*præ*, before, and *valeo*, to be strong or well.] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage.

It came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel *prevailed*; and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed.* Ex. xvii. 11.

With *over* or *against*.

David *prevailed over* the Philistine with a sling and with a stone. 1 Sam. xvii. 50.

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power of England. *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to extend with force or effect; as, the fever *prevailed* in a great part of the city.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the warier sceptics, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

3. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate effectually; to succeed.

For when a world of men
Could not *prevail* with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness overruled. *Shak.*

4. To persuade or induce: with *on* or *upon*; as, they *prevailed on* the emperor to ratify the treaty.

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer. *Swift.*

Prevailing (prē-vāl'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Predominant; having superior influence; superior in power or effect; persuading; efficacious. '*Prevailing* passions.' *Locke.* '*Prevailing* prayers.' *Rowe.* —2. Prevalent; most common or general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.—SYN. Predominant, prevalent, dominant, ruling, overruling, efficacious, effectual, successful.

Prevailingly (prē-vāl'ing-li), *adv.* So as to prevail or have success.

Prevailment (prē-vāl'ment), *n.* Prevalence; efficacy. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Prevalence (pre'va-lens), *n.* The state or quality of being prevalent; as, (*a*) superior strength, influence, or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect; superiority. '*Prevalence* of thanks for present good o'er fear of future ill.' *Wordsworth.*

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

(*b*) General reception or practice; general existence or extension; as, the *prevalence* of vice or of corrupt maxims; the *prevalence* of a fashion in dress; the *prevalence* of a disease.

Prevalency (pre'va-len-si). Same as *Prevalence*. 'The power and *prevalency* of the lawyers.' *Clarendon.*

Prevalent (pre'va-lent), *a.* 1. Prevailing; exceeding in strength; gaining advantage or superiority; efficacious; successful. '*Prevalent* and victorious.' *South.*

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Predominant; prevailing; most generally received or current; most general; extensively existing; as, a *prevalent* opinion; a *prevalent* disease.

Prevalently (pre'va-lent-li), *adv.* In a prevalent manner; with predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

Prevaricate (prē-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* pret. *prevaricated;* ppr. *prevaricating* [L. *prævaricor, prævaricatus*, to prevaricate, to be guilty of collusion—*præ*, before, and *varico*, to spread the legs apart, from *varus*, straddling.] 1. To act or speak evasively; to evade or swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble in giving answers; to shift.

I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

Thy superfluities must give place to thy neighbour's great convenience; thy convenience must veil thy neighbour's necessity; and, lastly, thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. This is the gradual process that must be thy rule, and he that pretends a disability to give, *prevaricates* with duty, and evacuates the precept. *South.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying the object which it is professed to promote. (*b*) To betray the cause of a client, and by collusion assist his opponent.

Prevaricate† (prē-var'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prevaricated;* ppr. *prevaricating.* To evade by a quibble or paltry excuse; to transgress; to pervert. 'Nature's rules were not *prevaricated*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

When any of us hath *prevaricated* our part of the covenant, we must return. *Jer. Taylor.*

Prevarication (prē-var'i-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honourable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.

On these conditions the pope condescended to grant absolution, with the further provision that, in case of any *prevarication* on the part of the king on any of these articles, the absolution was null and void. *Milman.*

2. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.—3. In *law*, (*a*) the conduct of an advocate who betrayed the cause of his client, and by collusion assisted his opponent. (*b*) The undertaking of a thing falsely, with intent to defeat the object which it was professed to promote. (*c*) The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth, by giving evasive and equivocating evidence.

Prevaricator (prē-var'i-kāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.—2. One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity; one who abuses a trust. 'The law which is promulged against *prevaricators*.' *Prynne.*—3. At Cambridge, a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the university.

It would have made you smile, to hear the *prevaricator*, in his jocular way, give him his title and character to his face. *Philips.*

Preve,† *v.t.* and *i.* To prove. *Chaucer.*

Prevenancy (prev'e-nan-si), *n.* [Fr. *prevenance.*] Civil disposition; obliging manner; kindness.

La Fleur's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him. *Sterne.*

Prevene† (prē-vēn'), *v.t.* [L. *prævenio.* See PREVENT.] *Lit.* to come before; to forestall; hence, to hinder. 'We have in the practice thereof been *prevened* by idolaters.' *Hooker.*

If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevent'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wandered. *Philips.*

Prevenience (prē-vē'ni-ens), *n.* [See below.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

Prevenient (prē-vē'ni-ent), *a.* [L. *prævenientis.* See PREVENT.] 1. Going before; preceding.—2. Preventing; preventive. '*Prevenient* grace.' *Milton.*

Prevent (prē-vent'), *v.t.* [L. *prævenio, præventum*, to precede, to anticipate, to prevent—*præ*, before, and *venio*, to come; Fr. *prévenir. Venio* appears in a great many English words, as in *advent, convent*, circum*vent*, inter*vention*, &c.] 1. To hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart; as, to *prevent* a thing from happening; to *prevent* a person from doing something (or simply to *prevent* him doing it).

The Eternal, to *prevent* such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his golden scales. *Milton.*

But, in patrimonial kingdoms, there is nothing which *prevents* the king alienating his kingdom. *Whewell.*

2.† To go before; to be earlier than.

I *prevented* the dawning of the morning, and cried: I hoped in thy word. Ps. cxix. 147.

3.† To be beforehand with; to anticipate; to forestall.

Sir George *prevents* every wish. He must make the best of husbands. *Inchbald.*

I am truly ashamed, dear madam, of your having *prevented* me in breaking our long silence; but you have *prevented* me only a few days. *Hume.*

4.† To go before as a guide, or in order to anticipate the wants or desires of; to supply with what is needed beforehand.

Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness. Ps. xxi. 3.

5.† To escape; to avoid; to get out of the way of.

I'll teach them to *prevent* wild
Alcibiades' wrath. *Shak.*

SYN. To hinder, impede, preclude, debar, obstruct.

Prevent† (prē-vent'), *v.i.* To come before the usual time.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

Preventability (prē-vent'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being preventable. *Eclec. Rev.*

Preventable (prē-vent'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.

Preventative (prē-vent'ā-tiv), *n.* That which prevents. Incorrectly used for *Preventive.*

Preventer (prē-vent'ėr), *n.* 1. One who prevents; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease.—2.† One who goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

3. *Naut.* an additional rope, chain, bolt, or spar, employed to support any other when the latter suffers an unusual strain.

Preventingly (prē-vent'ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder.

Prevention (prē-ven'shon), *n.* 1. The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach.

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*. *Shak.*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

Prevention is hinderance by something happening before that which is hindered. *Craik.*

2.† A going before; a space or time in advance.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*, as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

3.† A measure taken to obviate something; precaution; anticipation.—4.† Anticipation of needs or wishes; hence, bestowal of favours.

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

5. Prejudice; prepossession. [A Gallicism.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

6. In *canon law*, the right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact, an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs, as when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

Preventional† (prē-ven'shon-al), *a.* Tending to prevent; preventive. *Bailey.*

Preventive (prē-ven'tiv), *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of; as, a medicine *preventive* of disease.—*Preventive service.* See COAST-GUARD.

Preventive (prē-ven'tiv), *n.* 1. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of something.

As every event is naturally allied to its cause, so by parity of reason 'tis opposed to its *preventive*. *Harris.*

2. An antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.

Preventively (prē-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* In a preventive manner; by way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder. *Sir T. Browne.*

Preview (prē-vū'), *v.t.* To see beforehand. [Rare.]

Previous (prē'vi-us), *a.* [L. *prævius—præ*, before, and *via*, a way. See WAY.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, a *previous* intimation of a design; a *previous* notion; a *previous* event.—*Previous question.* See under QUESTION.—SYN. Antecedent, preceding, anterior, prior, foregoing, former.

Previously (prē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan *previously* formed.—*Formerly, Previously.* See under FORMERLY.

Previousness (prē'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state of being previous; antecedence; priority in time.

Previse (prē-vīz'), *v.t.* To foresee.

Prevision (prē-vi'zhon), *n.* [L. *prævisus, prævideo—præ*, before, and *video*, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Such considerations are set down to show the inconsistency of those who think that *prevision* of social phenomena is possible without much study. *H. Spencer.*

Prevoyant (prē-voi'ant), *a.* Foreseeing.

All that memorable tragic life that lay solemnly waiting for him among the multitudinous roofs was hid in the haze of an illumination which never takes visible shape or form. But Nature, *prevoyant*, tingled into his heart an inarticulate thrill of prophecy. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Prewarn (prē-wąrn'), *v.t.* and *i.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice; to forewarn. *Beav. & Fl.*

Prey (prā), *n.* [O.E. *preie, praie*, O.Fr. *preie, praie*, Mod.Fr. *proie*, from L. *præda*, booty, plunder, whence *predatory, depredation.*] 1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war; something taken by violence and injustice.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon.*

2. Something given up to another; a victim. 'Great lord of all things, yet a *prey* to all.' *Pope.*

I banish her my bed and company
And give her as a *prey* to law and shame. *Shak.*

3. That which is seized or may be seized by violence by carnivorous animals to be devoured.

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. Job iv. 11.

4. The act of preying, of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage; depredation.

Methought a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel *prey*. *Shak.*

—*Animal* or *beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

Prey (prā), *v.i.* To take booty; to collect spoil; to plunder; to rob; to pillage; to feed by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed
While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty. *Shak.*
A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men, and *prey*
By each cold hearth. *Tennyson.*

With *on* or *upon* before the object of rapine. (*a*) To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, to *prey on* a conquered country.

They pray continually unto their saint, the commonweith; or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her. *Shak.*

(*b*) To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour.

'Tis the royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shak.*

(*c*) To rest heavily on, as the mind; to corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.
Addison.

Preyer (prā'ér), *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

Preyful† (prā'fụl), *a.* 1. Prone to prey; savage. 'The *preyful* brood of savage beasts.' *Chapman.*—2. Having much prey; killing much game. 'The *preyful* princess pierced and prick'd a pretty pleasing pricket.' *Shak.*

Preying (prā'ing), *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually. In *her.* a term used for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

Prial (prī'al), *n.* See PAIR-ROYAL. *De Quincey.*

Priapean (prī-ā'pē-an), *n.* [L. *Priapeia*, a collection of poems upon *Priapus* by various authors.] A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth foot, and an amphimacer in the third. *Worcester.*

Priapism (prī'ap-izm), *n.* [From *Priapus.*] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis.

Priapus (prī-ā'pus), *n.* In *Greek and Rom. myth.* the god of procreation, and hence of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed. He was said to be the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite.

Price (prīs), *n.* [O.Fr. *pris, preis*, Fr. *prix*, from L. *pretium*, a price. Really the same word as *praise* (which see), and *prize*, to value.] 1. The sum or amount of money, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent in money or other means of exchange, for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; cost. 'The *price* of half a realm.' *Tennyson.*

Come buy wine and milk without money and without *price*. Is. lv. 1.

2. Value; estimation; excellence; worth. 'One pearl of great *price*.' Mat. xiii. 26.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her, *price* is far above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

3. Reward; recompense.

'Tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

—*Price of money*, in *com.* the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—*Market price*, or *exchangeable value*, that value in exchange which is actually got for anything, which will not always be the same as the real or natural price.—*Natural price*, among political economists, the same thing which is meant by the expression *real value*, which is said to be dependent solely on the quantity of labour necessary for the production of a thing. See VALUE.

Price (prīs), *v.t.* 1.† To pay for; to pay the price of. 'With his own blood *price* that he hath spilt.' *Spenser.*—2.† To set a price on; to estimate; to value; to prize. See PRIZE.—3. To ask the price of. [Colloq.]

Price-current (prīs-ku'rent), *n.* In *com.* a periodical account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c. Called also *Price-list.*

Priced (prīst), *a.* Set at a value: used mostly in composition; as, high-*priced*, low-*priced.*

Priceless (prīs'les), *a.* 1. Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. 'The *priceless* jewel.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. Without value; worthless or unsaleable. *Bp. Barlow.*—SYN. Invaluable, inestimable, unvalued.

Price-list (prīs'list), *n.* See PRICE-CURRENT.

Prick (prik), *n.* [A. Sax. *prica, pricu*, a point, a dot; D. *prik*, a prick, a puncture; Dan. *prik*, a dot; Sw. *prick*, a point, a dot, a prick. The word occurs also in the Celtic: W. *pric*, a skewer; Ir. *pricadh*, a goad, *prioca*, a sting.] 1. A slender pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a small sharp-pointed thing. 'Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails.' *Shak.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. Acts ix. 5.

2. A puncture or wound by a prick or prickle; a sting.

No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible *pricks* were found in her arm. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. *Fig.* a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse. *Shak.*—4. A dot, point, or small mark; specifically, (*a*) the point on a target at which an archer shoots. 'Phaer did hit the *prick*.' *Churchyard.* (*b*)† A mark on a dial noting the hour.

Now Phaethon hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the moontide *prick*. *Shak.*

(*c*)† A mark denoting degree; pitch. '*Prick* of highest praise.' *Spenser.* (*d*)† A mathematical point. *Warner.*—5. The print of the foot of a hare or deer on the ground.—6. *Naut.* a small roll; as, a *prick* of spun yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.

Prick (prik), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *priccian.* From the noun; comp. G. *prikken*, Icel. *prika*, to prick.] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture; as, to *prick* one with a pin, a needle, a thorn, or the like.—2. To cause to point upwards; to erect: said chiefly of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. Generally with *up*; hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen with eager attention; to evidence eager attention. [The phrase implies that the hearer is startled, surprised, or much interested by some piece of sudden intelligence, and is borrowed from the habit of some animals pricking up their ears on any sudden cause of alarm.] 'A hunted panther . . . *pricks* her listening ears.' *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears *Dryden.*

3. To fix by the point; as, to *prick* a knife into a board.—4. To hang on a point. 'The cooks *prick* a slice on a prong of iron.' *Sandys.*—5. To fasten by means of a pin or pointed instrument. 'An old hat and 'the humour of forty fancies' *pricked* in't for a feather.' *Shak.*—6. To designate or set apart by a puncture or mark: frequently with *off*. 'Their names are *prickt*.' *Shak.*

I will send a few stoups of wine to assist your carouse; but let it be over before sunset. And harkye! let the soldiers for duty be carefully *pricked off*: and see that none of them be more or less partakers of your debauch. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. To spur; to goad; to incite: often with *on*.

My duty *pricks* me *on* to utter that
Which else no worldly good should draw from me.
Shak.

8. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.

When they heard this they were *pricked* in their heart. Acts ii. 37.

9. To mark or set down; to jot; to trace by puncturing; as, to *prick* the notes of a piece of music; to *prick* a pattern for embroidery.

When playing with thy vesture's tissued flowers . . .
I *pricked* them into paper with a pin. *Cowper.*

Chanter offered Smith the junior servitor a bribe of ten pounds to *prick* him in at chapel.
Macmillan's Mag.

10. To render acid or pungent to the taste; as, the wine is *pricked*.—11. *Naut.* to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.—*Pricking-up coat*, in *building*, the first coating of plaster upon lath.

Prick (prik), *v.i.* 1. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

By the *pricking* of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes. *Shak.*

2. To become acid; as, cider *pricks* in the rays of the sun.—3. To dress one's self for show.—4. To spur on; to ride rapidly; to post.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The fiery Duke is *pricking* fast across St. André's plain. *Macaulay.*

5. To aim at a point, mark, or place.

Prickasour,† *n.* A fast or hard rider. *Chaucer.*

Prick-eared (prik'ērd), *a.* Having pointed ears. 'Thou *prick-eared* cur of Iceland.' *Shak.* [This epithet was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because from their hair being cut close all round their ears stuck up prominently.]

Pricker (prik'ér), *n.* 1. That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; a prickle; specifically, (*a*) in *blasting* and *gun.* the priming wire which makes a connection between the fuse or other igniting device and the charge. (*b*) In *saddlery*, a toothed instrument for marking or stabbing holes for sewing leather, &c. (*c*) *Naut.* a small marlinespike for making and stretching the holes for points and rope-bands in sails.—2. One who pricks; specifically, (*a*) a light horseman. 'The *prickers* who rode foremost in the troop halted.' *Sir W. Scott.* (*b*) One who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them; a witch-finder.—3. A name given to the basking-shark (which see).

Pricket (prik'et), *n.* A buck in his second year.

I said the deer was not a haud credo; 'twas a *pricket*. *Shak.*

Pricking (prik'ing), *n.* 1. The act of piercing with a sharp point; specifically, in *farriery*, the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.—2. The making of an incision at the root of a horse's tail to make him carry it higher. See under NICK, *v.t.* 3.† The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as a hare or deer; the act of tracing an animal by such a mark. *Topsell.*—4. The condition of becoming acid, as wine. *Howell.*—*Pricking for sheriffs*, the annual ceremony of making returns to the privy-council by the judges of assize of three persons for each county in England and Wales from whom to select the sheriff for the ensuing year. The ceremony is so called from the appointment being made by marking each name with the prick of a pin.

Pricking-note (prik'ing-nōt), *n.* A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board: so called from a practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

Pricking-up (prik'ing-up), *n.* See *Pricking-up Coat* under PRICK.

Prickle (prik'l), *n.* [Dim. of *prick.*] 1. A little prick; a small sharp point; in *bot.* a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the *bark* only, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the *wood* of a plant.—2. A sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine.—3. A kind of basket: still used in some branches of trade.

Hence and fill
Your fragrant *prickles*. *B. Jonson.*

The *prickle* is a brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported into this country; . . . they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure. *Mayhew.*

4. A sieve of filberts, containing about a half hundredweight. *Simmonds.*

Prickle (prik'l), *v.t.* To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.

Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin and catch my breath. *Tennyson.*

Prickle-back (prik'l-bak), *n.* The stickleback (which see).

Prickle-yellow (prik-l-yel'lō), *n.* A West Indian tree (*Xanthoxylon clava-Herculis*), the wood of which is used for furniture, inlaying, walking-sticks, &c.; it is said also to afford a dye and to possess medicinal properties. Called also *Yellow-wood.*

Prickliness (prik'li-nes), *n.* The state of having many prickles.

Pricklouse (prik'lous), *n.* A tailor: so called in contempt.

A taylour and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Prickly (prik'li), *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub.

Prickly-ash (prik'li-ash), *n.* A pungent and aromatic plant (*Xanthoxylon americanum*). See TOOTHACHE-TREE.

Prickly-back (prik'li-bak), *n.* Same as *Prickle-back.*

Prickly-bullhead (prik'li-bụl-hed), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the genus Cottus (*C. asper*). *Sir J. Richardson.*

Prickly-heat (prik'li-hēt), *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen.* See LICHEN, 2.

Prickly-pear (prik'li-pār), *n.* A genus of plants (Opuntia), nat. order Cactaceæ, originally American, but now naturalized in Europe and Asia. The common prickly-pear or Indian fig (*O. vulgaris*) is a fleshy and succulent plant destitute of leaves, covered with clusters of spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. The fruit is purplish, and edible. It is believed to be a native of the southern United States, but is now very common in Sicily and Italy. It is a plant of low growth, and very different in this respect from *O. Tuna*, which sometimes grows to the height of 20 feet. Both of them are often used to form hedges. The dwarf prickly-pear is the *O. nana*. It is very similar to the common prickly-pear, only smaller. See OPUNTIA.

Prickly-pear.

Prickmadam (prik'ma-dam), *n.* A species of stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*).

Prick-me-dainty, Prick-ma-dainty (prik'mē-dān-ti, prik'ma-dān-ti), *a.* Characterized by finical language or manners; finical; over-precise. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Prick-post (prik'pōst), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Queen-post*.

Prickpunch (prik'punsh), *n.* A pointed piece of tempered steel used to prick marks on cold iron or other metal.

Prick-shaft † (prik'shaft), *n.* A shaft for hitting the prick or mark of a target; an arrow. *John Taylor.*

Pricksong † (prik'song), *n.* Music written down, sometimes music in parts, from the points or dots with which it is noted down; also, counterpoint, as opposed to mere melody: in contradistinction to *plainsong*.

He fights as you sing *pricksong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*

Prick-the-garter (prik'THe-gär-tėr), *n.* See *Fast and Loose* under FAST.

Prickwood (prik'wōd), *n.* The spindle-tree (*Euonymus europœus*). See EUONYMUS.

Pricky † (prik'i), *a.* Prickly. *Holland.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *prȳte*, pride, from *prūt*, proud. See PROUD.] 1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank, or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. Prov. xvi. 18.

Pride is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments which exceeds the boundaries of justice, and induces us to look down upon supposed inferiors with some degree of unmerited contempt. *Dr. T. Cogan.*

2. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevolence, &c.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his *pride*,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.
Goldsmith.

3. Proud behaviour or treatment; haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. 'Let not the foot of *pride* come against me.' Ps. xxxvi. 11.

Then leaden age, . . .
Beat down Alençon, Orleans, Burgundy,
And from the *pride* of Gallia rescued thee. *Shak.*

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; warmth of temperament; mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire; especially, the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

The colt that's back'd and burden'd being young,
Loseth his *pride* and never waxeth strong. *Shak.*

5. † Wantonness; extravagance; excess; and hence, impertinence; impudence.

He hath it when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be master'd by his young;
Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it. *Shak.*

Now much beshrew my manners and my *pride*
If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied. *Shak.*

6. That which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud; as, (*a*) any person or body of persons causing others to delight or glory. 'I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines.' Zec. ix. 6. 'A bold peasantry their country's *pride*.' *Goldsmith.* (*b*) Highest pitch; elevation; loftiness; the best or most brilliant part of a thing; the height. 'A falcon tow'ring in her *pride* of place.' *Shak.*

We are puppets, Man in his *pride*, and Beauty fair in her flower. *Tennyson.*

Sometime in the *pride* of the season, a bird catcher engages a costermonger's pony or donkey cart. *Mayhew.*

(*c*) Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed. 'Whose lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*.' *Spenser.*

Be his this sword
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

(*d*) Splendid show; ostentation.

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

7. In *her.* a term applicable to the peacock, turkey-cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form, and drop their wings; as, a peacock in his *pride*.—SYN. Self-exaltation, conceit, hauteur, haughtiness, lordliness, loftiness.

Pride (prīd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prided*; ppr. *priding*. To indulge in pride, elation, or self-esteem; to value one's self: used reflexively.

We fancy that God's great favours are a reason for us *priding ourselves* on them. *Kingsley.*

Pride † (prīd), *v.i.* To be proud; to glory. 'Those who *pride* in being scholars.' *Swift.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* The sandpride. See AMMOCETES.—*Pride gavel*, a tax or tribute paid in certain places for the privilege of fishing for lampreys.

Prideful (prīd'fụl), *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

Then in wrath,
Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph. *W. Richardson.*

Pridefully (prīd'fụl-li), *adv.* In a prideful manner; scornfully.

Pridefulness (prīd'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prideful.

Prideless (prīd'les), *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.

Pridingly (prīd'ing-li), *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. 'He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.' *Barrow.*

Prie † (prī), *n.* An evergreen plant; privet.

Prie (prē), *v.t.* [Contr. for *prieve*, *preve*, to prove.] To prove; to try; to taste. [Scotch.]

Prie, † *v.i.* To pry; to look curiously. *Chaucer.*

Prie-dieu (prē-di-ė), *n.* [Fr., pray God.] A kneeling-desk for prayers.

Prief † (prēf), *n.* Proof. 'To make *prief*.' *Spenser.*

Prier (prī'ėr), *n.* One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes. *Fuller.*

Priest (prēst), *n.* [A. Sax. *preost*. Contr. from L. *presbyter*. See PRESBYTER.] 1. A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship; especially, a minister of sacrifice or other mediatorial offices. In primitive ages the fathers of families, princes, and kings discharged the functions of priests. The Mosaic priesthood was the inheritance of the family of Aaron, and consisted of a high-priest and of inferior priests, distributed into twenty-four classes.

See, Father, what first-fruits on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man; these sighs
And prayers, which in this golden censer, mix'd
With incense, I thy *priest* before thee bring. *Milton.*

2. A person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter. In its most general sense, the word includes archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, and all subordinate orders of the clergy duly approved and licensed according to the forms and rules of each respective denomination of Christians. But in Great Britain, in the *Episcopal Church*, the word is understood to denote the subordinate order of the clergy above a deacon and below a bishop. In the *Church of Scotland*, and among other Protestant denominations of Great Britain, the word *priest* is not used.

Priest-cap (prēst'kap), *n.* In *fort.* an outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

Priestcraft (prēst'kraft), *n.* Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

The follies of his (Henry the Fifth) youth, the selfish ambition of his manhood, the Lollards roasted at slow fires, the prisoners massacred on the field of battle, the expiring lease of *priestcraft* renewed for another century, the dreadful legacy of a causeless and hopeless war bequeathed to a people who had no interest in its event, everything is forgotten but the victory of Agincourt. *Macaulay.*

Priestcrafty (prēst'kraf-ti), *a.* Relating to or characterized by priestcraft. *Worcester.*

Priestery (prēst'ri), *n.* Priests collectively; the priesthood: in contempt. *Milton.*

Priestess (prēst'es), *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites.

She as *priestess* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift.*

Priesthood (prēst'hōd), *n.* 1. The office or character of a priest.

Chaplain, away! thy *priesthood* saves thy life. *Shak.*

2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests; priests collectively. 'And ever and aye the *priesthood* moan'd.' *Tennyson.*

Priestism (prēst'izm), *n.* The character, influence, or government of the priesthood. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Priestless (prēst'les), *a.* Having no priest. *Pope.*

Priestlike (prēst'līk), *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests. 'A *priestlike* habit of gold and purple.' *B. Jonson.*

Priestliness (prēst'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being priestly; the appearance and manner of a priest.

Priestly (prēst'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as, the *priestly* office.—2. Becoming a priest; as, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life. 'Whiles I say a *priestly* farewell to her.' *Shak.*

Priestridden (prēst'rid-n), *a.* Managed or governed by priests; entirely swayed by priests. 'Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being *priest-ridden*.' *Swift.*

Priestriddenness (prēst-rid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being priestridden. *Waterhouse.*

Prieve † (prēv), *v.t.* To prove. *Spenser.*

Prig (prig), *n.* [In meaning 1 perhaps from *prick*, to dress one's self for show, or shortened and modified from *pragmatical* (comp. also *prog*); in meaning 2 probably from O. Fr. *briguer*, to quarrel, and also 'to sharke or take purses by the highway side' (*Cotgrave*), same origin as *brigand*.] 1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow. 'The queer *prig* of a doctor.' *Macaulay.*—2. A thief. [Slang.]

Out upon him! *prig*, for my life, *prig*: he haunts wakes, fairs, and bear-baitings. *Shak.*

All sorts of villains, knaves, *prigs*, &c., are essential parts of the equipage of life. *De Quincey.*

Prig (prig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prigged*; ppr. *prigging*. 1. To filch or steal. [Slang.]—2. To cheapen; to haggle about. [Scotch.]

Prig (prig), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prigged*; ppr. *prigging*. To haggle; to importune; to plead hard. 'Men wha grew wise *priggin* owre hops an' raisins.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Priggery (prig'ėr-i), *n.* The qualities of a prig; pertness; conceit; priggism.

Priggish (prig'ish), *a.* Conceited; coxcombical; affected. [Colloq.]

Priggishly (prig'ish-li), *adv.* In a priggish manner; conceitedly; pertly.

Priggishness (prig'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being priggish.

But how can a man be proved to be a prig? So long as he was an Attaché or a Secretary his *priggishness* may have done no more harm than good, or may have amused his comrades. *Saturday Rev.*

Priggism (prig'izm), *n.* The manners of a prig. *Edin. Rev.*

Prike, † **Prikke,** † *v.t.* and *i.* To prick; to spur a horse. *Chaucer.*

Prill (pril), *n.* 1. The fish otherwise called the brill (which see).—2. In *mining*, the better portions of ore from which inferior pieces have been separated; a nugget of virgin metal.—3. The button of metal from an assay.

Prillon (pril'lon), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag of a furnace.

Prim (prim), *a.* [O.Fr. *prim*, prime, first, also sharp, thin, slender, and hence neat; from L. *primus*, first; comp. *prime*, to trim trees.] Neat; formal; precise; affectedly nice; demure. 'This hates the filthy creature, that the *prim*.' *Young.*

Prim (prim), *v.t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness; to prink.

Prim (prim), *n.* A plant, privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), a native of Europe, but naturalized in the United States. See LIGUSTRUM.

Primacy (prī'ma-si), *n.* [Fr. *primatie*, from L. *primatus*, the first place or rank. See PRIME.] 1. Generally, the condition of being

prime or first; hence, excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. *Barrow.*

2. The condition or office of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 'When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand.' *Clarendon.*

Prima Donna (prē'ma don'na). [It., first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera; one who takes the chief female part.

Prima Facie (prī-ma fā'shi-ē). [L.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie case*, in *law*, one which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced by the other side.—*Prima facie evidence*, in *law*, evidence which establishes a prima facie case.

Primage (prīm'āj), *n.* In *com.* a charge in addition to the freight of a vessel paid by the shipper or consigner of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same, or paid to the owner or freighter.

Primal (prīm'al), *a.* [See PRIME.] 1. Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original. 'It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.' *Shak.*

No great school ever yet existed which had not for *primal* aim the representation of some natural fact as truly as possible. *Ruskin.*

2. In *geol.* applied to the 'Dawn,' the first or earliest of Professor Rogers' subdivisions of the North American Palæozoics, and equivalent, perhaps, to our lowest Cambrians.

Primality (prī-mal'i-ti), *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter.*

Primarianist (prī-mā'ri-an-ist), *n.* A follower of *Primarius*, a Donatist.

Primarily (prī'ma-ri-li), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally; in the first intention.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist. *Sir T. Browne.*

Primariness (prī'ma-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention. *Norris.*

Primary (prī'ma-ri), *a.* [L. *primarius.* See PRIME.] 1. First in order of time; original; primitive; first. 'The church of Christ in its *primary* institution.' *Bp. Pearson.*

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind, as the *primary* elements of thought: 1st, that of finite self; 2dly, that of finite nature; 3rdly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. *Y. D. Morell.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

3. Elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order; as, *primary* schools.

Education comprehends not merely the elementary branches of what on the Continent is called *primary* instruction. *Brougham.*

4. First in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary assembly*, in *politics*, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from representative parliaments. — *Primary axis*, in *bot.* the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers.—*Primary colours*, in *optics*, see under COLOUR.—*Primary conveyances*, in *law*, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions. — *Primary nerves*, in *bot.* the veins given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.—*Primary planets.* See PLANET. —*Primary qualities of bodies* are such as are original and inseparable from them.

These I call original or *primary qualities of bodies.* *Locke.*

—*Primary quills*, in *ornith.* the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries. —*Primary rocks*, in *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency. They were held to be older than the most ancient European group (graywacke), and no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered in them. Primary rocks were divided into two groups, the stratified and unstratified. The stratified group consisted of the rocks called gneiss, mica schist, argillaceous schist, hornblende schist, and all slaty and crystalline strata generally. The unstratified group was composed in a great measure of granite, and rocks closely allied to granite. The term *primary* was applied to those rocks, because it was supposed, from the absence of fossil remains, that they were formed before animals and vegetables, as well as that they were the first rocks formed, but it has been discovered that some primary formations are newer than many secondary groups. They were originally termed *primitive rocks*, but both appellations are now generally abandoned by modern geologists.

Primary (prī'ma-ri), *n.* 1. That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary.*—2. A name given to one of the large feathers on the outermost joint of a bird's wing, and inserted upon that part which represents the hand of man.

Primate (prī'māt), *n.* [Fr. *primat*; L.L. *primas, primatis*, from L. *primus*, first. See PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate* of all England.

Primates (prī-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* The name given by Linnæus to his first order of mammalia, including four genera, viz. Homo, man, Simia, the ape, monkey, &c., Lemur, the lemurs, and Vespertilio, the bat.

Primateship (prī'māt-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of primate or archbishop.

Primatial (prī-mā'shi-al), *a.* Pertaining to a primate; primatical. *Wright.* [Rare.]

Primatical (prī-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

Prime (prīm), *a.* [L. *primus*, superl. of *prior*, former; same root as Skr. *pra*, Gr. and L. *pro*, before; E. *fore, first*, &c.] 1. First in order of time; primitive; original. In this sense the use of the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, though it still occurs in the phrase, *prime* cost.

The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she framed. *Shak.*

2. First in rank, degree, or dignity; as, *prime* minister. 'Agriculture, the *prime* favourite of the state.' *Brougham.*—3. First in excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality.

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures dignified so high. *Shak.*
Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

'That's right,' said Mr. Price. 'Never say die. All fun, ain't it?' '*Prime!*' said the young gentleman. *Dickens.*

4. Early; blooming; being in the first stage.

His starry helm unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

5.† Ready; eager; hence, lecherous; lustful; lewd. 'As *prime* as goats.' *Shak.* —*Prime conductor*, in *elect.* the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate or cylinder of an electrical machine. — *Prime figure*, in *geom.* a figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.—*Prime meridian*, in *geog.* that from which longitude is measured; in Britain, that of Greenwich.—*Prime mover*, (*a*) the initial force which puts a machine in motion. (*b*) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.—*Prime number*, in *arith.* a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity, such are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, &c.—*Prime and ultimate ratios.* See RATIO.—*Prime vertical*, in *astron.* a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—*Prime vertical dial*, a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical circle, or on one parallel to it; a north and south dial.—*Prime vertical transit instrument*, a transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

Prime (prīm), *n.* 1. The earliest stage or beginning of anything; hence, the first opening of day; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year. 'In the very *prime* of the world.' *Hooker.* 'When day arises in that sweet hour of *prime*.' *Milton.*

Early and late it rong, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*
Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

2. The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything. 'The *prime* of youth.' *Dryden.* 'Ceres in her *prime*.' *Milton.*

And will she yet debase her eyes on me
That cropp'd the golden *prime* of this sweet prince? *Shak.*

Never, in its bloodiest *prime*, can the sight of the gigantic Coliseum, full and running over with the lustiest life, have moved one heart, as it must move all who look upon it now—a ruin. *Dickens.*

3. The best part; that which is best in quality.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

4. In *R. Cath. Ch.* the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

From *prime* to vespers will I chant thy praise. *Tennyson.*

5. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards. 6. In *chem.* primes are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes duly arranged in a table constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of atomic weights.—7. Same as *Primero.* — *Prime of the moon*, the new moon when it first appears after the change.

Prime (prīm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *primed*; ppr. *priming.* [Lit. to perform a *prime* or first operation with, to prepare.] 1. To put into a condition for being fired: said of a gun, mine, &c.; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge.—2. In *painting*, to cover with a ground or first colour.—3. To put in a fit state to act or suffer; to make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up; as, to *prime* a person with a speech; to *prime* a witness.

(He) filled himself bumper after bumper of claret, which he swallowed with nervous rapidity. 'He's *priming* himself,' Osborne whispered to Dobbin. *Thackeray.*

4.† To trim or prune. *Beau. & Fl.*—*To prime a pump*, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water.

Prime (prīm), *v.i.* pret. *primed*; ppr. *priming.* 1.† To be as at first; to be renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again. *Quarles.*

2. In the *steam-engine*, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder; as, the engine *primes.*—3. To serve for the charge of a gun.

Primely (prīm'li), *adv.* 1.† At first; originally; primarily; in the first place. *South.*—2. In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.

Prime-minister (prīm-min'is-tėr), *n.* In Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.

Primeness (prīm'nes), *n.* 1.† The state of being first.—2. The quality of being prime; supreme excellence.

Primer (prīm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which primes; specifically, in *gun.* and *blasting*, a tube, cap, wafer, or other device, containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion, friction, or other means: used for firing a charge.

Primer (prīm'ėr or prīm'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *primaire*, elementary; L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] 1. A small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read. 3. In *printing*, a name given to two sizes of type: *great-primer*, the next size larger than english, and the largest size used in printing books, and *long-primer*, a size intermediate between smallpica and bourgeois.

Primer† (prīm'ėr), *a.* First; original. 'The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.' *Drayton.*

Primero (pri-mē'ro), *n.* A game at cards. 'I left him at *primero* with the Duke of Suffolk.' *Shak.*

Primerole,† *n.* [Fr. *primerole, primverole*, Med.L. *primula veris*, primrose. Comp. It. *fior de primavera*, spring flower.] A primrose. *Chaucer.*

Primer-seizin (prīm'ėr-sēz-in), *n.* In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. II.

Prime-staff (prīm'staf), *n.* Same as *Clog-almanac.*

Primetemps,† *n.* [Fr. *prime*, early, and *temps*, time.] Spring. *Chaucer.*

Prime-tide, Prime-time† (prīm'tīd, prīm'-tīm), *n.* Spring.

Primeval (prī-mē'val), *a.* [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages; as,

the *primeval* innocence of man; the *primeval* world. 'This is the forest *primeval*.' *Longfellow.* 'Chaos and *primeval* darkness.' *Keats.*

Primevally (prī-mē'val-li), *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times. *Darwin.*

Primevous (prī-mē'vus), *a.* Primeval.

Primigenial (prīm-i-jē'ni-al), *a.* [L. *primigenius*—*primus*, first, and *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget.] First-born; original; primary; primogenial. 'The *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros.' *Owen.*

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. *Glanville.*

Primigenious, Primigenous (prīm-i-jē'ni-us, prī-mij'en-us), *a.* [L. *primigenius*, *primigenus.* See above.] First formed or generated; original. 'Semi-*primigenous* strata.' *Kirwan.*

Primine (prī'min), *n.* [L. *primus.*] In *bot.* the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secundine.*

Priming (prīm'ing), *n.* 1. In *gun.* and *blasting*, the powder, percussion-cap, or other device used to ignite the charge.—2. In *painting*, the first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted.—3. In *steam-engines*, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder.—*Priming of the tides.* See under LAG.

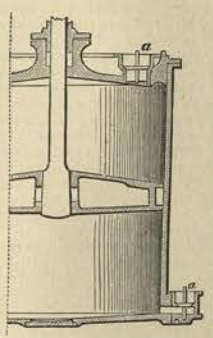
Priming-horn (prīm'ing-horn), *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

Priming-iron (prīm'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* In *gun.* a wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, and for inserting after discharge to insure its not retaining any ignited particles.

Priming-powder (prīm'ing-pou-dėr), *n.* 1. Detonating powder.—2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

Priming-tube (prīm'ing-tūb), *n.* In *gun.* a tube containing an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

Priming-valve (prīm'ing-valv), *n.* A spring valve fitted to the end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, and intended for the discharge of any water carried into the cylinder with the steam. The valves are kept closed by springs acting against them externally with a force sufficient for the ordinary pressure of the steam, but should water lodge in the passages, its non-elastic qualities cause it to be ejected by the compression of the piston.



Cylinder of Marine Steam Engine. *a a*, Priming-valves.

Priming-wire (prīm'ing-wīr), *n.* See PRIMING-IRON.

Primiparous (pri-mip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

Primipilar (prī-mip'i-lär), *a.* [L. *primipilaris*, from *primipilus*, the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the body of veterans (*triarii*) that formed a regular portion of a Roman legion.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion. *Barrow.*

Primitiæ (prī-mi'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. The first-fruits of any production of the earth; specifically, in *eccles.* the first year's profits of a benefice, formerly payable to the crown, but restored to the church by Queen Anne in 1703, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. See under BOUNTY.—2. In *med.* the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

Primitial† (prī-mi'shi-al), *a.* [See above.] Being of the first production; primitive; original.

Primitive (prim'it-iv), *a.* [L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first. See PRIME.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; as, *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church; the *primitive* fathers. 'Our *primitive* great sire.' *Milton.*—2. Old-fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; as, a *primitive* style of dress. 3. In *gram.* applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. 4. In *bot.* applied to specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow.*—*Primitive axes of co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterwards referred.—*Primitive chord*, in *music*, that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.—*Primitive circle*, in the *stereographic projection of the sphere*, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made.—*Primitive colours*, in *painting*, red, yellow, and blue, from the mixtures whereof all other colours may be obtained. See under COLOUR.—*Primitive plane*, in *spherical projection*, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere.—*Primitive rocks.* See under PRIMARY.—SYN. Original, first, primary, radical, pristine, ancient, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned.

Primitive (prim'it-iv), *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word not derived from another: opposed to *derivative.*—2. An early Christian. 'In the days of the apostles and holy *primitives*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Primitively (prim'it-iv-li), *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient or antique style. 'The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world.' *South.*

Primitiveness (prim'it-iv-nes), *n.* State of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

Primity,† *n.* The state of being original; primitiveness. *Bp. Pearson.*

Primly (prim'li), *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

Primness (prim'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prim; affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness. 'The stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat.' *Gent. Mag.*

Primo (prī'mo). In *music*, the first or leading part.

Primogenial (prī-mō-jē'ni-al), *a.* [L. *primogenius*, *primigenius.* See PRIMIGENIAL.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; primitive. 'The *primogenial* light.' *Glanville.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *T. Burnet.*

Primogenitary (prī-mō-jen'i-ta-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. *Hallam.*

The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying the inherent rights of *primogenitary* succession as something indefeasible by the legislature. *Hallam.*

Primogenitive† (prī-mō-jen'it-iv), *n.* Primogeniture; right of primogeniture. 'The *primogenitive* and due of birth.' *Shak.*

Primogenitive (prī-mō-jen'it-iv), *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

Primogenitor (prī-mō-jen'it-or), *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, father.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. *Gayton.*

Primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'it-ūr), *n.* [Fr. *primogéniture*, from L. *primus*, first, and *genitūra*, a begetting, from *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget. See GENDER.] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.—2. The right, principle, or rule under which the eldest son of a family, in England and elsewhere, succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of *gavelkind* and *borough-English* form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. See GAVELKIND and BOROUGH-ENGLISH.

Primogenitureship (prī-mō-jen'it-ūr-ship), *n.* The right or state of a first-born son. *Burke.*

Primordial (prī-mor'di-al), *a.* [L. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning, origin—*primus*, first, and *ordium*, commencement, from *ordiri*, to begin.] 1. First in order; original; primitive; existing from the beginning. 'The *primordial* state of our first parents.' *Bp. Bull.*

How came the sun and its atmosphere to have such materials, such motions, such a constitution, that these consequences followed from their *primordial* condition? *Whewell.*

2. In *bot.* earliest formed: applied to the first true leaves given off by a young plant; also, to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike.—*Primordial utricle*, in *bot.* the lining membrance of cells in their early state.

Primordial (prī-mor'di-al), *n.* A first principle or element.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *Dr. H. More.*

Primordialism (prī-mor'di-al-izm), *n.* Continuance of or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like. *H. Spencer.*

Primordially (prī-mor'di-al-li), *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

Primordian (prī-mor'di-an), *n.* A kind of plum.

Primordiate (prī-mor'di-āt), *a.* [See PRIMORDIAL.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

Primosity (pri-moz'i-ti), *n.* Primness. *Lady Stanhope.* [Rare.]

Primp (primp), *v.t.* [From *prim*, or perhaps a form of *prink.*] To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.

Primp (primp), *v.i.* To be formal or affected. [Scotch.]

Primpit (prim'pit), *p.* and *a.* Stiffly dressed; also, ridiculously stiff in demeanour; full of affectation. *Skinner.* [Scotch.]

Primprint (prim'print), *n.* A name sometimes given to privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*). See PRIVET.

Primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* [O.E. *primerole*, Fr. *primerole*, from Med. L. *primula veris*, the first flower of spring, the primrose, from *primus*, first; the last syllable was changed to *rose* to give the word an English appearance and a sort of meaning; comp. *barberry*, &c.] The common name for the plants of the genus Primula, a genus of low, fibrous-rooted, herbaceous, flowery perennials, containing about eighty species, chiefly natives of the higher regions of temperate Europe and Asia, but sparingly represented in most parts of the globe. They are beautiful plants, with radical leaves and umbels of whorled racemes of white, yellow, or reddish-purple flowers; nat. order Primulaceæ. Some species grow wild in Britain, forming the most pleasing ornaments of our woods and valleys, as *P. vulgaris* (the common primrose), the cowslip or paigle (*P. veris*), the oxlip (*P. elatior*). The auricula (*P. Auricula*) is a native of the Swiss mountains.

A *primrose* by a river's brim
A yellow *primrose* was to him,
And it was nothing more. *Wordsworth.*

Primrose (prim'rōz), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a primrose; specifically, resembling a primrose in colour.

He had a buff waistcoat, with coral buttons, a light coat, lavender trousers, white jean boots and *primrose* kid gloves. *G. A. Sala.*

2. Abounding with primroses; flowery; gay.

I had thought to let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonfire. *Shak.*

Primrosed (prim'rōzd), *a.* Covered or adorned with primroses.

Primrose-peerless (prim'rōz-pēr-les), *n.* A plant, *Narcissus biflorus*, or pale narcissus.

Primsie (prim'si), *a.* Prim; demure; precise. '*Primsie* Mallie.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Prim-staff (prim'staf), *n.* See PRUNE-STAFF.

Primula (prī'mū-la), *n.* A genus of plants. See PRIMROSE.

Primulaceæ (prī-mū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants, distinguished by the stamens being opposite to the lobes of the corolla, and a superior capsule with a free central placenta. It consists of herbaceous plants, natives of temperate and cold regions. Many of the Primulaceæ have flowers of much beauty, and some are very fragrant. Primula, Anagallis, Soldanella, Cyclamen, and Lysimachia are the gayest genera. The cowslip is slightly narcotic, but the order is of little known utility.

Primulin (prim'ū-lin), *n.* A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip.

Primum Mobile (prī'mum mob'ī-lē). [L.] First cause of motion; prime mover; specifically, in the *Ptolemaic system*, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion.

Primus (prī'mus), *n.* [L., first.] The first in *dignity among* the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

Primwort (prim'wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the nat. order Primulaceæ. *Pop. Ency.*

Primy† (prī'mi), *a.* Blooming; early. 'In the youth of *priny* nature.' *Shak.*

Prince (prins), *n.* [Fr., from L. *princeps, principis*, a prince—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take.] 1. One holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Originally the word was applied to a ruler of either sex.

Then we cried, 'God save your Majesty! God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen turned and said, 'God bless you all, my good people.' Then we cried again, 'God save your Majesty!' Then the Queen said again to us, 'You may well have a greater, but you shall never have a more loving *Prince*.'
Bp. Goodman.

2. A sovereign who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services. 3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. On the Continent the title *prince* is borne by some families of eminent rank not immediately connected with any reigning house. In Britain, dukes, marquesses, and earls are entitled, in strict heraldic language, to the title of *prince;* but in practice the title is restricted to members of the royal family. The only case in which the title is a territorial one is that of the *Prince* of Wales.—4. The chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class, profession, &c.; one who is pre-eminent in anything; as, a merchant *prince*.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham.*

—*Prince of the senate*, in *anc. Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorian dignity.

Prince (prins), *v.i.* pret. *princed;* ppr. *princing.* To play the prince; to take state: with a complementary *it*.

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prince it* much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shak.*

Princeage (prins'āj), *n.* The body of princes. *Month. Rev.* [Rare.]

Princedom (prins'dum), *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce.
Milton.

Princeite (prins'īt), *n.* A follower of Henry James *Prince*, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, who founded a conventual establishment of a singular kind, called 'Agapemone,' or the abode of love. The inmates consist of persons of both sexes, and profess to submit themselves only to the law of love.

Princelike (prins'līk), *a.* Becoming a prince; like a prince. *Shak.*

Princeliness (prins'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being princely.

Princeling (prins'ling), *n.* A petty prince. *Young.*

Princely (prins'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a prince; having the rank of a prince; royal; regal. 'His *princely* name.' *Shak.* 'His *princely* feet.' *Shak.* — 2. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; high-minded; noble.

He is as full of valour as of kindness;
Princely in both. *Shak.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; munificent; magnificent; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* gift; a *princely* entertainment; a *princely* fortune.

Ay, beauty's *princely* majesty is such,
Confounds the tongue and makes the senses rough.
Shak.

Princely (prins'li), *adv.* In a princelike manner. *Shak.*

Prince-royal (prins-roi'al), *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

Prince's-feather (prin-sez-feTH'ėr), *n.* An annual plant of the genus Amaranthus, the *A. hypochondriacus*. The larger prince's-feather is *A. speciosus*.

Prince's-metal (prin'sez-met-al), *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc, *in which* the proportion of zinc is greater than in brass: said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, and so called also *Prince Rupert's Metal*.

Prince's-pine (prin'sez-pīn), *n.* The false winter-green (*Chimaphila umbellata*), an ornamental shrub with pinkish flowers, common in North America.

Princess (prin'ses), *n.* 1. A female sovereign; a female having the rank of a prince. 'So excellent a *princess* as the present queen.' *Swift.*—2. The daughter of a sovereign, or a female member of a royal family. 3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.

Princess-like (prin'ses-līk), *a.* Like a princess; in the manner of a princess.

Princessly (prin'ses-li), *a.* Princess-like. *Byron.* [Rare.]

Princess-royal (prin-ses-roi'al), *n.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Princewood (prins'wụd), *n.* A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the produce of *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*. *Treas. of Bot.*

Principled (prins'i-fid), *a.* Imitating a prince; suggestive of an exalted personage; fantastically dignified.

The English girls . . . laughed at the *principified* airs which she gave herself from a very early age.
Thackeray.

Principal (prin'si-pal), *a.* [Fr.; L. *principalis*, from *princeps*, first in time or order, the first. See PRINCE.] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country. 'Wisdom is the *principal* thing.' Prov. iv. 7. 'The *principal* men of the army.' *Shak.*—2.† Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. *Spenser.*—*Principal axis*, in *conic sections*, the axis which passes through the two foci; in *the parabola*, the diameter passing through the focus.—*Principal brace*, in *carp.* one immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.—*Principal challenge*, in *law*, is where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evidence of partiality, favour, or malice.—*Principal post*, the corner-post of a timber-framed house.—*Principal ray*, that which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—*Principal rafters*, the strong rafters used for trussing the beams in a roof. See under the noun PRINCIPAL, 6.—*Principal section*, in *crystal.* a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—*Principal subject* or *theme*, in *music*, one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.—SYN. Chief, leading, main, great, capital, cardinal, essential.

Principal (prin'si-pal), *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; a chief party.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*
We are not *principals* but auxiliaries in the war.
Swift.

2. A president or governor; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions.—3. In *law*, (*a*) the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A principal in the first degree is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a principal in the second degree is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done: distinguished from an *accessory*. In treason all persons concerned are principals. (*b*) A person who employs another to act under him or for him, the person so employed being termed *agent*. (*c*) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.—4. In *com.* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*.—5. In *music*, the name of a stop or row of metal pipes in an organ tuned an octave higher than the diapason, an octave lower than the fifteenth, and serving to blend the two as well as to augment the volume of sound. All the other stops are tuned from the *principal*.—6. A main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and which are framed at their lower ends into the tie-beam, and at their upper ends are either united at the king-post or made to beat against the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principals support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters, and thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principals.

The very *principals* did seem to rend,
And all to topple. *Shak.*

7. In the *fine arts*, the chief circumstance in a work of art to which the rest are to be subordinate.—8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which the posts and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary.*—9.† An heirloom. *Cowell.*

Principality (prin-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *principalité*.] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Nothing was given to Henry but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had.
Spenser.

2. A prince; one invested *with* sovereignty. 'Nisroch of *principalities* the prime.' *Milton.*

Let her be a *principality*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shak.*

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.—4.† Superiority; predominance.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above everything else.
Jer. Taylor.

5. Royal state or condition. Jer. xiii. 18.

Principally (prin'si-pal-li), *adv.* In the principal or chief place; chiefly; above all; as, he was anxious about many things, but *principally* about this.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault.
Dryden.

Principalness (prin'si-pal-nes), *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

Principate (prin'si-pāt), *n.* [L. *principatus*, from *princeps*, a prince.] Principality; supreme rule. 'The *principate* of the whole church.' *Barrow.*

Principia (prin-sip'i-a), *n. pl.* [L. *principium.*] First principles; elements; the contracted title of the *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* of Newton.

Principial (prin-sip'i-al), *a.* Elementary; initial. *Bacon.*

Principiant (prin-sip'i-ant), *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Principiate (prin-sip'i-āt), *v.t.* [From L. *principium*, a beginning.] To initiate.

It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle.
Sir M. Hale.

Principiation (prin-sip'i-ā''shon), *n.* [From L. *principium*, a principle or element.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.* 'A faultless *principiation* of language.' *Melville Bell.*

Principle (prin'si-pl), *n.* [Fr. *principe*, from L. *principium*, a beginning, origin, principle, element, from *princeps, principis*. See PRINCE. As to the insertion of the *l* comp. *participle, syllable*.] 1.† Beginning; commencement. 'Doubting, sad end of *principle* unsound.' *Spenser.* Hence—2. A source or origin; that from which a thing proceeds; the primary source from which anything is, becomes, or is known; element; primordial substance. 'Found that one first *principle* must be.' *Dryden.*

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart.*

4. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; as, the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

He lays down these fundamental *principles* as those of three kinds into which he divides all governments. *Brougham.*

Our conclusion, then, respecting the whole question of *first principles*, speculative and practical, is this, that although in their abstract form they are not innate, yet that there are innate faculties, or laws of thought which, when put into action by experience, necessarily give rise to them as primitive judgments; and that these judgments, at first applied in the concrete, at length by a process of abstraction, assume a perfect axiomatic form. Experience, accordingly, is the occasion of their production, but their real cause or origin is to be found in the native energy of the human mind. *J. D. Morell.*

5. A tenet: that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a doctrine; as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct; uprightness; as, a man of *principle*.

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addison.*

6. Ground of conduct; a motive.

There would be but small improvements in the world were there not some common *principle* of action working equally with all men. *Addison.*

7. In *chem.* (*a*) a component part; an element; as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (*b*) A substance, on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *Proximate Principles* under PROXIMATE. —*A principle of human nature* is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species.

There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. . . . You can make a *rule;* you cannot make a *principle;* you can lay down a *rule:* you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule;* you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence. *Helps.*

Principle (prin'si-pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *principled;* ppr. *principling.* 1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill: used in past participle. 'With goodness *principled.*' *Milton.* 2. To establish firmly in the mind of.

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

Princock,† **Princox**† (prin'kok, prin'koks), *n.* [*Prim* and *cock.*] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. *Shak.*

Pringlea (pring'lē-a), *n.* [From Sir John *Pringle*, the physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of Cruciferæ, the sole representative of which is *P. antiscorbutica*, a remarkable cabbage-like plant confined to Kerguelen's Island, and hence often called Kerguelen's Island cabbage. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and is invaluable to the crews of ships touching at Kerguelen's Island.

Prink (pringk), *v.i.* [A slightly modified form of *prank.*] 1. To prank; to dress for show.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Jane Collier.*

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

Prink (pringk), *v.t.* To deck; to adorn fantastically; to dress or adjust to ostentation; as, to *prink* the hair. *Cowper.*

It is a most perilous seduction for a poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Muse with the glittering spangles and curious lacework of a highly polished literary style.
Prof. Blackie.

Prinker (pringk'ėr), *n.* One who prinks; one who dresses with much care.

Prinos (prī'nos), *n.* [Gr. *prinos*, the holly, which this genus much resembles.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the nat. order Aquifoliaceæ. The species are natives of North America, the West Indies, and the warmer parts of Asia. Some of them are evergreen, while others are deciduous, and some have bright red holly-like berries, while in others they are purple or black. The bark and berries of *P. verticillatus* possess, in an eminent degree, the properties of astringent and tonic medicines, along with antiseptic powers. *P. glaber* is used as a substitute for tea. Called also *Winter-berry.*

Print (print), *v.t.* [Shortened from *emprint, imprint;* Fr. *empreinte*, impression, stamp, a participial form from *empreindre*, to print, imprint, from L. *imprimo, impressum*, to press (which see).] 1. To impress; to imprint. '*Printing* their hoofs on the earth.' *Shak.* 'And *print* on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.' *Byron.* —2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.
Dryden.

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp. 'Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay.' *Roscommon.*

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, . . . nor *print* any marks upon you. Lev. xix. 28.

4. To fix deeply, as in the mind or memory.

And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet forms in either mind. *Tennyson.*

5. In specific or technical senses: (*a*) to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; as, to *print* books, engravings, lithographs, &c. (*b*) To stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth. See CALICO-PRINTING. (*c*) In *photog.* to take a positive picture of, as from a negative, on suitably prepared paper.

Print (print), *v.i.* 1. To use or practise the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like.—2. To make books by means of the press; to publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth. *Pope.*

Print (print), *n.* 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; hence, *fig.* a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind; a stamp.

Sheldon was esteemed a learned man before the wars; but he was now engaged so deep in politicks that scarce any *prints* of what he had been remained. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Printed letters; the impressions of types in general, considered in regard to form, size, &c.; as, a small *print;* a large *print.*

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible. *Craik.*

3. That which impresses its form on anything; as, a butter-*print.* In *iron-working*, a swage; a mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken.—4. That which is produced by printing: (*a*) the representation or figure of anything made by impression; specifically, an engraving. 'A collection of *prints* of eminent persons.' *I. D'Israeli.* (*b*) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

(*c*) A printed cloth. (*d*) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould. *Oxford Glossary.* (*e*) In *photog.* a positive picture.—*In print*, (*a*) in a printed form; issued from the press; published. 'I love a ballad *in print.*' *Shak.* (*b*)† In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner.

He must speak *in print*, walk *in print*, eat and drink *in print.* *Burton.*

—*Out of print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

Printed-goods (print'ed-gụdz), *n.pl.* Printed or figured calicoes.

Printer (print'ėr), *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, and such like; also, one who prints cloth, or one who takes impressions from engraved plates, from stone, &c.; but in the latter cases this word is the second element in a compound rather than a separate word; as, calico-*printer;* lithographic-*printer.*

Printer's-devil (print'ėrz-de-vil), *n.* The newest apprentice lad in a printing-office.

Printer's-ink (print'ėrz-ingk), *n.* See PRINTING-INK.

Printery (print'ėr-i), *n.* An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; also, a printing-office. [United States.]

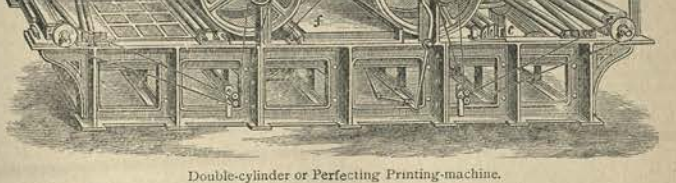
Print-field (print'fēld), *n.* A print-work; an establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.

Printing (print'ing), *n.* 1. The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several distinct branches of the art, as the printing of books, &c., with movable types; typography; the printing of engraved copper or steel plates (see ENGRAVING); the taking of impressions from stone (see LITHOGRAPHY); and the impressing of a fabric with coloured designs (see CALICO-PRINTING.) The most important branch of printing is what is called *letterpress printing*, or the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief upon separate pieces of metal, and therefore capable of indefinite combination. The impressions are taken either directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates (see STEREOTYPE), and are effected either by superficial or surface pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by lineal or cylindrical pressure, as in the printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copperplate-press or roller-press. The pigments or inks, of whatever colour, are always laid upon the surface of the types or stereotype plate. Wood-cuts and other engravings in relief are also printed in this manner. In copper and steel plate printing the characters are engraven in intaglio, and the inks contained within the lines of the engravings, and not upon the surface of the plate. Cotton or calico printing is from surfaces engraven either in relief or in intaglio. The art of letterpress printing, which was invented by Gutenberg at Mentz, about the year 1450, is divided into two departments—*composition*, or the arrangement of the types, and *press-work*, or the taking off impressions from the types so arranged; the workmen employed are therefore distinguished into two classes—*compositors* and *pressmen*. Printing was first introduced into England by William Caxton about 1474.—2. In *photog.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed.

Printing-frame (print'ing-frām), *n.* 1. In *letterpress printing*, a stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works.—2. In *photog.* a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of light.

Printing-ink (print'ing-ingk), *n.* Ink used by printers of books. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with colouring matter added to it.

Printing-machine (print'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for taking impressions from type, electrotype, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. Printing-machines include a self-inking apparatus; and they are moved either by hand, steam, or other power. In most cases the impression taken from the 'forms' worked by them is effected by a cylinder or several cylinders; in others by a flat pression, like the press platen. The first self-acting printing-machine dates from a patent of W. Nicholson in 1790; the next practical attempt was made in 1804, at the expense of the late Mr. Walter of the *Times*, by T. Martyn. But the first working machine was constructed ten years afterwards by two ingenious Germans, Messrs. Koenig and Bauer. On this machine the *Times* of Nov. 29, 1814, was printed by steam, at the rate of 1100 impressions per hour. Since then successive improvements have raised the amount on that and other



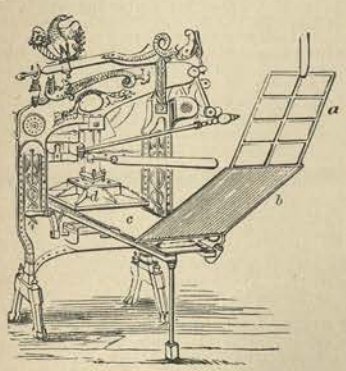
Double-cylinder or Perfecting Printing-machine.

journals to between 20,000 and 30,000 copies an hour. The printing-machine is now in use almost everywhere for nearly all kinds of printing whenever speed and economy are desirable. The engraving shows the well-known double-cylinder perfecting machine, which embodies the principle of Koenig and Bauer's. The blank sheet *a* is caught by a series of endless tapes and held in position round the large revolving cylinder *b*, under which is run the form of types previously inked by the rollers *cc*. By means of the smaller intermediate cylinders *d d* the half-printed sheet is passed to the second large cylinder *e*, when its other side is printed, and the perfected sheet is delivered between the two cylinders *f*.

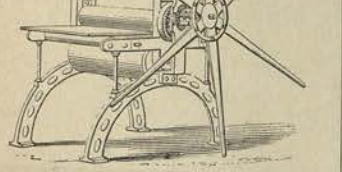
Printing-office, Printing-house (print'-ing-of-fis, print'ing-hous), *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.

Printing-paper (print'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c., as distinguished from *writing-paper, wrapping-paper,* &c.

Printing-press (print'ing-pres), *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c. The printing-press is a machine on which the matter to be printed from is laid on an even surface horizontally placed, usually of iron; and the pressure upon the types is produced by a parallel surface, likewise usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw, lever, or both combined. Till early in the nineteenth century that in use was but a common screw press, hardly any improvement having taken place since the early days of block-printing. Since then, however, many improvements have been effected. See PRINTING-MACHINE, PRINTING.



Columbian Printing-press.
a, Frisket. *b*, Tympan. *c*, Bed or table. *d*, Platen.


Copperplate Printing-press.

Printing-type (print'ing-tip), *n.* Letterpress type of various kinds used by printers for books, newspapers, and job-work.

Printing-wheel (print'ing-whēl), *n.* A wheel with letters or figures on its periphery used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines.

Printless (print'les), *a.* Leaving no print or impression. 'Thus I set my *printless* feet.' *Milton.*

Print-room (print'röm), *n.* An apartment containing a collection of engravings.

Print-seller (print'sel-ėr), *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.

Print-shop (print'shop), *n.* A shop where prints are sold.

Print-work (print'wėrk), *n.* An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

Prion (prī'on), *n.* [Gr. *priōn*, a saw.] A genus of oceanic birds, belonging to the petrel family. They are found in the southern seas. From its colour one species is called the *blue petrel.*

Prionidæ (prī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Prionus*, Gr. *priōn*, a saw.] A family of longicorn beetles, generally of large size. The insects of this family chiefly frequent the great forests of tropical climates in which the trees are old and large. The larvæ of *Prionus cervicornis* (stag-horn beetle), a South American species, are eaten by the natives. One species, *P. coriarius*, is found in England.

Prionodon (prī-on'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *priōn*, a saw, and *odous*, a tooth.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family Viverridæ or civets, distinguished by their jagged, saw-like teeth. *P. gracilis* is a native of Java, where it is called *delundung* or *linsang.* See DELUNDUNG.—2. A sub-genus of the genus Carcharias, sharks of tropical and temperate seas.

Prior (prī'or), *a.* [L. *prior*, a compar. to which *primus*, first, is the superl. See PRIME.] Preceding, especially in the order of time; earlier; previous; foregoing; antecedent; anterior; as, a *prior* discovery.

The accentuation of many words would be unfixed, or would oscillate between the two systems—the French habit of reserving itself for the final syllable, and the native tendency to cling to a *prior* portion of the word. *Craik.*

Prior (prī'or), *adv.* Previously; antecedently; as, he had never been there *prior* to that time.

Pricr (prī'or), *n.* [L.L. *prior*, a prior, from *prior*, former, superior in place or station. See above.] The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatial rank; a monk next in dignity to an abbot.—*Claustral prior*, one that governs the inmates of a monastery in commendam, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot.—*Conventical prior*, one not under the jurisdiction of an abbot.—*Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

Priorate (prī'or-āt), *n.* The government, dignity, or office of a prior; priorship.

Prioress (prī'or-es), *n.* The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.

Priority (prī-or'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, *priority* of birth. 2. Precedence in place or rank. 'Right worthy your *priority.*' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, a precedence or preference, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrancers of an estate are allowed *priority* over others, that is are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first.—SYN. Antecedence, precedence, pre-eminence, preference.

Priorly (prī'or-li), *adv.* Antecedently.

Priorship (prī'or-ship), *n.* The state or office of a prior; priorate.

Priory (prī'o-ri), *n.* A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior; in dignity below an abbey.—*Alien priory*, a small religious house in some country, dependent on a large monastery in some other country. *Goodrich.*

Pris,† *n.* 1. Price.—2. Praise. *Chaucer.*

Prisage (priz'āj), *n.* [O.Fr., prizing, rating, valuing, from *priser*, to estimate, or in meaning 2 rather from *prise*, a taking.] 1. A right which belonged to the crown, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called butlerage, because paid to the king's butler. The right was abolished by 51 Geo. III. xv.—2. The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea: usually one-tenth.

Priscacanthus (pris-ka-kan'thus), *n.* Same as *Pristacanthus.*

Priscillianist (pris-sil'yan-ist), *n. Eccles. hist.* one of a sect so denominated from *Priscillian*, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who was put to death for heresy in 385. His doctrine was substantially that of the Manichæans. Under various names and forms traces of the sect are found at all times through the medieval period, especially in the north of Spain, in Languedoc, and in Northern Italy.

Prise (priz), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *prise*, a grasp, a taking.] A lever. Also written *Prize.*

Prise (priz), *v.t.* To raise as by means of a lever; to force up; as, to *prise* open the lid of a box. Also written *Prize* and sometimes *Pry.*

Prise† (priz), *n.* An enterprise; an adventure. 'His late luckelesse *prise.*' *Spenser.*

Prise-bolt (priz'bōlt), *n.* In *gun.* one of the knobs of iron on the cheeks of a gun-carriage to keep the handspike from slipping when prising up the breech.

Priser† (prīz'ėr), *n.* One who contends for a prize; a prizer. *Shak.*

Prism (prizm), *n.* [L. and Gr. *prisma*, from *prizō*, to saw.] 1. In *geom.* a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. Prisms are called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. Specifically—2. An optical appliance consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other: usually of a triangular form with well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of the one end to the three angles of the other. Prisms are the essential parts of the apparatus used for decomposing light, and examining the properties of its component parts, as in spectrum analysis.—*Achromatic prism*, a prism through which an incident beam of light is refracted into a new direction without colour. It consists of a combination of two prisms, made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint-glass and crown-glass.—*Nichol's prism*, a polarizer, invented by Prof. Nichol of Glasgow, composed of two pieces of Iceland-spar cemented together by Canada balsam; the balsam totally reflects the ordinary ray of light, allowing the extraordinary ray only to be transmitted.

Triangular Prism.

Prismatic, Prismatical (priz-mat'ik, priz-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Resembling or pertaining to a prism; as, a *prismatic* form.—2. Separated or distributed by a transparent prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* spectrum.—*Prismatic colours*, the three primary colours, red, yellow, blue, and the secondary tints arising from their intermixture—orange, green, indigo, violet; into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism. See COLOUR, SPECTRUM.—*Prismatic compass*, a surveying instrument, fitted with a prism, for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian.—*Prismatic crystals*, crystals having a prismatic form.

Prismatically (priz-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism. '*Prismatically* figured.' *Boyle.*

Prismatoidal (priz-ma-toi'dal), *a.* [Gr. *prisma, prismatos*, a prism, and *eidos*, form.] Having a prism-like form.

Prismenchyma (priz-men'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *prisma*, a prism, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In *bot.* tissue composed of prismatical cells.

Prismoid (priz'moid), *n.* [Gr. *prisma*, a prism, and *eidos*, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Prismoidal (priz-moi'dal), *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

Prismy (priz'mi), *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism; prismatic.

Prison (pri'zon or pri'zn), *n.* [Fr. *prison*; It. *prigione*; from L. *prehensio, prehensionis*, contr. *prensio, prensionis*, a capture, apprehending, from *prehendo*, to seize, whence *prehensile, apprehend, comprehend,* &c.] A place of confinement, or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.

The tyrant Æolus . . .
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds.
Dryden.

Used adjectively.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty.
Locke

Prison (pri'zon), *v.t.* To shut up in a prison to confine; to restrain from liberty; to imprison. 'A lily *prisoned* in gaol of snow.' *Shak.* 'His true respect will *prison* false desire.' *Shak.*

Prison-base (pri'zon-bās), *n.* A kind of rural sport consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goals or bases. (See BASE.) Called also *Prison-bars, Prisoner's Base.*

Prisoner (pri'zon-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2. A person under arrest or in custody of the magistrate, whether in prison or not; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.—3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.

He yielded on my word,
And as my *prisoner* I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.—5.† The keeper of a prison; a jailer. *Shak.*

Prison-house (pri'zon-hous), *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail; a place of confinement.

I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my *prison-house.* *Shak.*

Prisonment (pri'zon-ment), *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

Thou should'st perceive my passion, if these signs
Of *prisonment* were off me, and this hand
But owner of a sword. *Beau. & Fl.*

Prison-ship (pri'zon-ship), *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

Prison-van (pri'zon-van), *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

Pristacanthus (pris-ta-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *pristis,* a saw, and *akantha,* a spine.] A genus of fin-spined fishes found in the oolite and supposed to belong to the Cestraciontidæ. Also written *Priscacanthus.*

Pristinate† (pris'tin-āt), *a.* Original; pristine. 'Pristinate idolatrye.' *Holinshed.*

Pristine (pris'tin), *a.* [L. *pristinus;* same root as *prior, prime,* &c.] Of or belonging to a primitive or early state or period; original; primitive; as, the *pristine* innocence of Adam; the *pristine* manners of a people.

He hoped that the wounds of civil discord would be completely healed, and that the republic, restored to its *pristine* health and vigour, would no longer require the dangerous interposition of so extraordinary a magistrate. *Gibbon.*

Many noble monuments which have since been destroyed or defaced, still retained their *pristine* magnificence. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Original, first, primitive, ancient, old, former.

Pristis (pris'tis), *n.* The generic name of the saw-fish.

Pritch (prich), *n.* [A softened form of *prick.*] 1. Any sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground; also, an eel-spear. [Provincial.] — 2.† Pique; offence taken.

The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch,* . . . is enough to make suits, and they will be revenged. *Daniel Rogers.*

Pritchel (prich'el), *n.* [Dim. of *pritch.*] In *farriery,* a punch employed for making or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe, or for temporarily inserting into a nail-hole to form a means of handling the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

Prithee (pri'ŦHe), a corruption of *pray thee;* as, I *prithee;* but it is generally used without the pronoun.

Prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. [Colloq.]

It is plain *prittle-prattle,* and ought to be valued no more than the shadow of an ass. *Bramhall.*

Privacy (pri'va-si), *n.* [From *private.*] 1. A state of being private or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.—2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3.† Joint knowledge; privity. See PRIVITY.

You see 'Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy.* *Arbuthnot.*

4.† Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.* — 5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done. *Shak.*

Privado† (pri-vä'dō), *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend.

The lady Brompton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*

Privat-docent (prē-vät'dō-tsent), *n.* [G.] In German universities, a graduate who, on his own application to the governing body of a university, is admitted, after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, into its staff of public teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the most distinguished professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for every public purpose. The privat-docent's privileges end, however, at this point. He has no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students he can attract to his lecture-room. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Private (prī'vat), *a.* [L. *privatus,* belonging to one's self, not public or pertaining to the state, from *privo,* to separate, deprive, from *privus,* separate, peculiar.] 1. Peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; respecting particular individuals; personal: opposed to *public* or *national;* as, a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns; *private* property; the king's *private* purse; a man's *private* expenses.

Why should the *private* pleasure of some one
Become the public plague of many moe? *Shak.*

2. Away from public view; not known, not open, not accessible to people in general; secret. 'O unfelt sore! crest-wounding *private* scar.' *Shak.*

(Reason) then retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests. *Milton.*

3. Not invested with public office or employment; not having a public or official character; as, a *private* man or citizen; *private* life.

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

4. Unconnected with others; being by one's self; solitary.

Away from light steals home my heavy son,
And *private* in his chamber pens himself. *Shak.*

5. Participating in knowledge; privy.

She knew them averse to her religion and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment. *Sir R. Naunton.*

6. Applied to a common soldier, one not an officer.

I cannot put him to a *private* soldier that is the leader of so many thousands. *Shak.*

—*Private bills* or *acts of parliament,* those brought into parliament and passed on the petition of parties interested, and on payment of fees. Such bills are brought in generally in the interest of individuals, local authorities of parishes, cities, counties, &c., and are distinguished from measures of public policy in which the whole community are interested. —*Private chapel,* a chapel attached to the residence of noblemen or other privileged persons, and used by themselves and their families.—*In private,* not publicly or openly; secretly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

—*Private way,* in *law,* is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person.

Private (prī'vat), *n.* 1.† A secret message; private intimation. *Shak.*—2.† Personal interest; particular business. 'Nor must I be unmindful of my *private.*' *B. Jonson.*—3.† Privacy. 'Go off! . . . let me enjoy my *private.*' *Shak.*—4. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army; as, he was only a *private.*—*The private:* opposed to *the public.* [Rare.]

I long to see you a history painter; you have already done enough for *the private,* do something for the public. *Pope.*

Privateer (prī-vat-ēr'), *n.* [From *private.*] 1. A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. See MARQUE.—2. The commander of a privateer.

A famous *privateer,* called Georgia Maria, was a terror to all the sea-towns about the Archipelago. *Rev. Randolph.*

Privateer (prī-vat-ēr'), *v.i.* To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying their commerce. Privateering was abolished, as between the principal European nations, by the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

Privateerism (prī-vat-ēr'izm), *n.* *Naut.* disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. Called also *Privateer Practice. Admiral Smyth.*

Privateersman (prī-vat-ērz'man), *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Privately (prī'vat-li), *adv.* 1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly.

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives the disciples came unto him *privately.* Mat. xxiv. 3.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally; as, he is not *privately* benefited.

Privateness (prī'vat-nes), *n.* 1. Secrecy; privacy. — 2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.—3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

Privation (prī-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *privatio,* from *privo.* See PRIVATE.] 1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want; as, the garrison was compelled by *privation* to surrender.—2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; deprivation.

King Richard had been in great jeopardy either of *privation* of his realm, or loss of his life, or both. *Hall.*

3. The condition of being absent; absence; negation.

After some account of good, evil will be known, by consequence, as being only a *privation,* or absence of good. *South.*

4. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

Privative (priv'at-iv), *a.* 1. Causing privation.—2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, and integrity, which we all enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *gram.* (*a*) changing the sense of a word from positive to negative; as, a *privative* prefix. (*b*) Predicating negation; as, a *privative* word.—*Privative jurisdiction.* In *Scots law* a court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

Privative (priv'at-iv), *n.* 1. That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as silence, which exists by the absence of sound.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives,* and therefore have little or no activity. *Bacon.*

2. In *gram.* (*a*) a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in* in *unwise, inhuman.* The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *harmless.* (*b*) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

Privatively (priv'at-iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a privative manner; in the manner or with the force of a privative.—2.† By the absence of something; negatively. [Rare.]

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively.* *Hammond.*

Privativeness (priv'at-iv-nes), *n.* The condition of being privative. [Rare.]

Prive,† *n.* Privy; private. *Chaucer.*

Privet (priv'et), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A plant of the genus Ligustrum, the *L. vulgare,* called also *Prim* or *Print.* (See LIGUSTRUM.) The evergreen privet is of the genus Rhamnus. Mock privet is of the genus Phillyrea.

Privetee,† *n.* Privity; private business. *Chaucer.*

Privilege (priv'i-lej), *n.* [L. *privilegium,* an exceptional law made in favour of or against any individual, from *privus,* separate, peculiar, and *lex, legis,* a law.] 1. A right, immunity, benefit, or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; the enjoyment of some desirable right, or an exemption from some evil or burden; a private or personal favour enjoyed; a peculiar advantage; as, to have the *privilege* of being tried by one's peers; to have the *privilege* of a person's friendship; a member of parliament has the *privilege* of introducing strangers to the strangers' gallery. 'Under *privilege* of age to brag what I have done being young.' *Shak.*

The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

King James enraged and alarmed his parliament by constantly telling them that they held their *privileges* merely during his pleasure, and that they had no more business to inquire what he might lawfully do than what the Deity might lawfully do. *Macaulay.*

2.† An advantage yielded; superiority.

Compassion on the king commands me stoop;
Or I would see his heart out, ere the priest
Should ever get that *privilege* of me. *Shak.*

—*Personal privileges* are attached to the person, as those of ambassadors, peers, members of parliament, &c.—*Real privileges* are attached to place; as, the *privileges* of the palaces-royal in England.—*Question of privilege,* in *parliament,* a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses conjoined.—*Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when

arrested in a civil suit.—*Water privilege*, the advantage of getting machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage. [United States.]—SYN. Prerogative, immunity, franchise, right, claim, liberty.

Privilege (priv'i-lej), *v.t.* 1. To grant some privilege to; to grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to exempt from censure or danger; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest.

This place
Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*

2. To exempt in some way; to set apart. 'Things . . . *privileged* from tithes.' *Sir M. Hale.*—3. To authorize; to license. *Shak.*

Privileged (priv'i-lejd), *p.* and *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity; enjoying a privilege, advantage, or benefit; as, I was *privileged* to enjoy his friendship; I was *privileged* to sit under his ministry.

This freedom from the oppressive superiority of a *privileged* order was peculiar to England. *Hallam.*

—*Privileged communications*, in *law*, (*a*) communications which, though primâ facie libellous or slanderous, yet, by the reason of the circumstances under which they are made, are protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander. (*b*) Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as that which takes place between husband and wife, between a client and his legal adviser, state secrets, &c.—*Privileged debts*, in *law*, debts payable before other debts, such as rates, servants' wages, &c.—*Privileged deeds*, in *Scots law*, holograph deeds, being exempted from the statute which requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses. —*Privileged summonses*, in *Scots law*, a class of summonses in which from the nature of the cause of action the ordinary induciæ are shortened.—*Privileged villenage.* See VILLENAGE.

Privily (priv'i-li), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

There shall be false teachers among you, who will *privily* bring in damnable heresies. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

Privity (priv'i-ti), *n.* [From *privy.* See PRIVY and PRIVATE.] 1.† Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. That which is to be kept privy or private; a secret; a private matter. *B. Jonson.*—3. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange. *Swift.*

4. *pl.* Secret parts; the genital organs. *Abp. Abbot.*—5. In *law*, a peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.—*Privity of contract*, in *law*, the relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract.—*Privity of tenure*, the relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

Privy (priv'i), *a.* [Fr. *privé*, from L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] 1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; as, the *privy* purse.

The other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shak.*

2. Secret; not seen openly. 'What *privy* marks I had about me.' *Shak.*

Now will I in, to take some *privy* order,
To draw the brats of Clarence out of sight. *Shak.*

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; sequestered; retired.

It is the sword of the great men that are slain, which entereth into their *privy* chambers.
Ezek. xxi. 14.

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction. Generally with *to.* 'His wife also being *privy to* it.' Acts v. 2.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be *privy to* such a secret. *Swift.*

Myself am one made *privy to* the plot. *Shak.*

—*A privy verdict*, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court.—*Privy chamber*, in Great Britain, a private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.—*Gentlemen of the privy chamber*, officers of the royal household of Britain who attend on the sovereign at court, in progresses, diversions, &c.

Privy (priv'i), *n.* 1. In *law*, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; one having an interest in an estate created by another; one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not a party.—2. A necessary-house.

Privy-coat (priv'i-kōt), *n.* A light coat or defence of mail concealed under the ordinary dress.

Privy-council (priv-i-koun'sil), *n.* The principal council of the sovereign, the members of which are chosen at his or her pleasure. It is from them that the ministers of state forming the cabinet are selected. They continue in office six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dismissed by the successor. The privy-council has power to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders to prison to be dealt with according to law. The duties of privy-councillors, as stated in the oath of office, are, to the best of their discretion, truly and impartially to advise the king, to keep secret his counsel, to avoid corruption, to strengthen the king's council in all that by them is thought good for the king and his land, to withstand those who attempt the contrary, and to do all that a good councillor ought to do unto his sovereign lord. A large part of the business of the privy-council is transacted by committees, as the committee of council for education, the judicial committee of privy-council, &c.

Privy-councillor (priv-i-koun'sil-ėr), *n.* A member of the privy-council; also, the title of an officer in the royal household charged with the payment of the sovereign's private expenses.

Privy-purse (priv-i-pėrs'), *n.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

Privy-seal, Privy-signet (priv-i-sēl', priv-i-sig'net), *n.* 1. In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy-seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights.—2. The principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal. His proper title is lord privy-seal; he is the fifth great officer of state in England; and applies the private seal to all grants, charters, pardons, &c., before they come to the great seal.

The king's sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, who makes out a writ or warrant thereon to the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, and the *privy-seal* is the warrant to the great seal. *Blackstone.*

Prize (prīz), *n.* [Fr. *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, from *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to take, from L. *prehendo, prehensum*, to seize, whence *apprehend, prison*, &c.] 1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship, with the property taken in it. The law as to prizes is regulated by the general law of nations; and in this country, the jurisdiction of all matters relative to prize and capture in war is now vested exclusively in the high court of admiralty. Prizes taken in war are condemned (that is, sentence is passed that the thing captured is lawful prize) by the proper judicature in the courts of the captors, called *prize-courts.*

The distinction between a *prize* and *booty* consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land. *Bouvier.*

2. That which is deemed a valuable acquisition; any gain or advantage; privilege. 'It is war's *prize* to take all vantages.' *Shak.*

If I play not my *prize*
To your full content, and your uncle's much vexation,
Hang up Jack Marrall. *Massinger.*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of exertion or contest. 'I'll never wrestle for a *prize* more.' *Shak.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*.
Dryden.

Was he not with you? won he not your *prize*?
Tennyson.

4. That which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.—5.† A contest for a reward; a competition. 'Like one of two contending in a *prize*.' *Shak.*—*To play prizes*,† to be in earnest.

By their endless disputes and wranglings about words, and terms of art, they (the philosophers) made the people suspect they did not *play prizes* before them, and only pretended to quarrel, but were enough agreed to cheat and deceive them.
Stillingfleet.

Prize (prīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prized*; ppr. *prizing.* [Fr. *priser*, to value, to set a price on, from L. *pretium*, a price. See PRICE.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate; as, to *prize* the goods specified in an invoice.

Having so swift and excellent a wit
As she is *prized* to have. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem; as, to *prize* education highly.

If solid happiness we *prize*,
Within our breasts this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam. *Cotton.*

I *prize* your person, but your crown disdain.
Dryden.

Prize† (prīz), *n.* Estimation; valuation.

Cæsar's no merchant to make *prize* with you of things that merchants sold. *Shak.*

Prize (prīz), *v.t.* To force up or open, as the lid of a chest, a door, &c. Written also *Prise.* See PRISE.

Prize (prīz), *n.* A lever, and also the hold of a lever; a purchase. [Local.]

Prize-court (prīz'kōrt), *n.* A court whose function is to adjudicate on captures made at sea.

Prize-fight (prīz'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize or wager.

Prize-fighter (prīz'fīt-ėr), *n.* One who fights another with his fists, for a wager or reward; a professional pugilist or boxer.

Prize-fighting (prīz'fīt-ing), *n.* Fighting, especially boxing in public for a reward.

Prize-list (prīz'list), *n.* 1. A list of prizes gained in any competition, as a cattle-show, a school examination, and the like.—2. *Naut.* a return of all the persons on board, whether belonging to the ship or supernumeraries, at the time a capture is made.

Prizeman (prīz'man), *n.* The winner of a prize.

Prize-master (prīz'mas-tėr), *n.* A person put in command of a ship that has been made prize of.

Prize-money (prīz'mun-i), *n.* The money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.

Prizer (prīz'ėr), *n.* 1. One that estimates or sets the value of a thing.—2. One who competes for a prize, as a prize-fighter, a wrestler, &c. *Shak.*

Prize-ring (prīz-ring'), *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting: sometimes used for the system itself. The ring is now a square eight yards broad, inclosed by poles and ropes. It probably derived its name from the combatants originally fighting in a ring formed by the onlookers.

Pro (prō), a Latin preposition, signifying for, before, in front, forward, forth. It was originally a neuter dative *proi*, Gr. *pro.* In the phrase *pro* and *con.*, that is, *pro* and *contra*, it answers to the English *for; for* and *against.*

They do not decide large questions by casting up two columns of *pros* and *cons*, and striking a balance.
Nat. Rev.

In composition, *pro* denotes fore, forth, forward.

Proa (prō'a), *n.* [Malay *prau, prahu.*] A kind of Malay vessel remarkable for swiftness, and much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly within the region of the trade-winds, for which by their construction they are peculiarly adapted; for, being formed with stem

Proa of Satawal, Archipelago of the Carolines.

and stern equally sharp, they never require to be turned round in order to change their course, but sail equally well in either direction. They are often formed of two pieces of wood joined lengthways, and sewed together with bark. One side of the proa is flat and in a straight line from stem to stern, but the other is rounded as in other vessels. This shape, with their small breadth, would render them very liable to heel over, were it not for the outrigger, adjusted sometimes to the leeward side and sometimes to both sides.

Proaulion (prō'ą'lĭ-on), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *aulē*, a hall.] In *arch.* a vestibule.

Probabilis causa (pro-bab'i-lis ka'za), *n.* [L.] A probable cause.—*Probabilis causa litigandi*, in *Scots law*, plausible ground of action or defence.

Probabilism (pro'ba-bil-izm), *n.* In *Rom. Cath. theol.* a theory, according to which it is lawful to follow a probable opinion in doubtful points, or that which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to the mind of the inquirer more probable.

Advocate and antagonist will alike admit that the system of lax opinion popularly charged against the Jesuit divines rests on three cardinal propositions—of *probabilism*, of mental reservation, and justification of means by the end. *Quart. Rev.*

Probabilist (pro'ba-bil-ist), *n.* 1. One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the most probably right, or may not seem right to himself.—2. A term applied to one who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and practice.

Probability (pro-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*, L. *probabilitas*. See PROBABLE.] 1. The state or quality of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

2. Anything that has the appearance of reality or truth. [In this sense the word admits of the plural number.]

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities*. *Buckminster.*

—*Probability*, in *math.* is the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail. The theory of probabilities, a very extensive and important application of analysis, has for its object the determination of the number of ways in which a future or uncertain event may happen or fail, in order that we may be enabled to judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are the greater, and in what proportion. See CHANCE.

Probable (pro'ba-bl), *a.* [Fr. *probable*, from L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable, from *probo*, to prove. See PROVE.] 1. Having more evidence for than against, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*, I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. Rendering something probable; as, *probable* evidence; a *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*—*Probable evidence*, evidence distinguished from demonstrative evidence by this, that it admits of degrees, and of all variety of them from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.—3.† Capable of being proved. 'Traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture.' *Milton.* 4.† Plausible; specious; colourable.—*Probable error*, in *astron.* and *physics*, when the value of any quantity or element has been determined by means of a number of independent observations, each liable to a small amount of error, the determination will also be liable to some uncertainty, and the *probable error* is the quantity which is such that there is the same probability of the difference between the determination and the true absolute value of the thing to be determined, exceeding or falling short of it.—*Probable cause*, in *Scots law*, a plausible ground of action or defence.

Probably (pro'ba-bli), *adv.* In a probable manner; in all likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; likely; as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

Distinguish between what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Probal† (prō'bal), *a.* Probable.

This advice is free, I give, and honest,
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course
To win the Moor again. *Shak.*

Probang (prō'bang), *n.* In *surg.* a long slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge securely attached to one end, intended to push down extraneous bodies arrested in the throat or œsophagus into the stomach. There are also probangs for application to the domestic animals.

Probate (prō'bāt), *n.* [L. *probatus*, from *probo*, to prove.] 1.† Proof. *Skelton.*—2. In *law*, official proof of a will. This is obtained by the executor in the probate branch of the high court of justice, and is either in 'common form' or 'per testes,' in solemn form of law. When the will is so proved the original must be deposited in the registry of the court, and a copy of it on parchment is made out under its seal, and delivered to the executors, together with a certificate of its having been proved, all which together is usually styled the probate. *Wharton.*

Probate (prō'bāt), *a.* Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments; as, *probate* duties.

Probate-duty (prō'bāt-dū-ti), *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

Probation (prō-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *probatio, probationis*, an approving.] 1. The act of proving; proof.

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualifications, or the like; trial; examination; especially, (*a*) the year of trial or the novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent to prove his or her virtue and ability to bear the severities of the rule.

She . . . may be a nun without *probation*.
Beau. & Fl.

(*b*) Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.

Probation will end with the present life.
R. Nelson.

(*c*) The trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel preparatory to his settlement; as, he is preaching on *probation*.

Probational (prō-bā'shon-al), *a.* Serving for trial or probation.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*. *Bp. Richardson.*

Probationary (prō-bā'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to probation; embracing or serving for trial or probation.

All the *probationary* work of man is ended when death arrives. *Dwight.*

Probationer (prō-bā'shon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who is on probation or trial; one who is placed so that he may give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state; a novice.

While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. In Scotland, a licentiate in theology; a man who has been licensed to preach by a presbytery after having gone through the prescribed course of theological study, produced satisfactory evidence of moral character, and passed the several trials imposed by the presbytery, being now ready for ordination as a minister.

Probationership (pro-bā'shon-ėr-ship), *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. *Locke.* [Rare.]

Probationship (prō-bā'shon-ship), *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. *Trans. of Bocalini*, 1626. [Rare.]

Probative (prō'ba-tiv), *a.* Serving for trial or proof. *South.*

Probator (prō-bāt'or), *n.* [L.] 1. An examiner; an approver.—2.† In *law*, one who turns king's (queen's) evidence; approver (which see).

Probatory (prō'ba-to-ri), *a.* 1. Serving for trial. '*Probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces.' *Bramhall.*—2. Pertaining to or serving for proof.

Probe (prōb), *n.* [L. *probo*, to test, to try, to prove.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like.

Probe (prōb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *probed*; ppr. *probing*. 1. To apply a probe to; to examine by a probe, as a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body; to search for some extraneous object by means of an instrument.—2. *Fig.* to search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into.

The late discussions in parliament, and the growing disposition to *probe* the legality of all acts of the crown, rendered the merchants more discontented than ever. *Hallam.*

Probe-scissors (prōb'siz-ėrz), *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

Probity (prob'i-ti), *n.* [L. *probitas*, from *probus*, worthy, honest, good.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; virtue; sincerity; high principle.

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

SYN. Rectitude, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, veracity.

Problem (prob'lem), *n.* [Fr. *problème*, L. *problema*, from Gr. *problēma*, from *proballō*, to throw forward—*pro*, and *ballō*, to throw, to drive.] 1. A question proposed for solution, decision, or determination; a subject given for examination or proof; any question involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty; as, it now became a *problem* with him how to procure the means of subsistence.

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve why grass is green. *Sir T. Browne.*

Specifically—2. In *geom.* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed or construction to be executed, as to bisect a line, and the like. It differs from a theorem in that the latter requires something to be proved, a relation or identity to be shown or established.

Problematic, Problematical (prob-le-mat'-ik, prob-le-mat'ik-al), *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Diligent inquiries into *problematical* guilt leave a gate wide open to informers. *Swift.*

Problematically (prob-le-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a problematical manner; doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

Problematist (prob'lem-a-tist), *n.* One who proposes problems. 'This learned *problematist*.' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Problematize (prob'lem-a-tiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *problematized*; ppr. *problematizing*. To propose problems. 'Hear him *problematize*.' *B. Jonson.*

Proboscidate (prō-bos'si-dāt), *a.* Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidean.

Proboscidea (prō-bos-sid'ē-a), *n. pl.* [L. *proboscis*, a trunk.] An order of mammals, including those which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk which possesses great flexibility, and terminates in a finger-like appendage. To this order belong the elephant and the extinct mastodon and dinotherium.

Proboscidean (prō-bos-sid'ē-an), *n.* A mammal of the order Proboscidea.

Proboscidean (prō-bos-sid'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the order Proboscidea.

Proboscideous (prō-bos-sid'ē-us), *a.* In *bot.* having a hard terminal horn, as certain fruits.

Proboscidial, Proboscidian (prō-bos-sid'i-al, prō-bos-sid'i-an), *a.* Same as *Proboscidate*.

Proboscidiform (prō-bos-sid'i-form), *a.* In *zool.* having the form of a proboscis. 'The proboscis-monkey or kahau, distinguished by its elongated *proboscidiform* nose.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Proboscis (prō-bos'sis), *n.* pl. **Proboscides** (prō-bos'si-dēz). [L. *proboscis*, from Gr. *proboskis*—*pro*, before, and *boskō*, to feed.] 1. The snout or trunk of an elephant and other animals, particularly insects. The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular pipe or canal of about 8 feet in length, and is properly the extension of the nose. This is the instrument with which he takes food and carries it to his mouth. The proboscis of insects is used to suck blood from animals or juice from plants. The term *proboseis* is also applied to the tongue of certain gasteropods, such as shell-snails, when it is so long as to be capable of being protruded for some distance from the mouth, in which case it is used for boring the shells of other testacea, and of destroying by suction the soft parts of the inhabitant.—2. The nose: used humorously or in ridicule.

Proboscis-monkey (prō-bos'is-mung-ki), *n.* Same as *Kahau.*

Procacious (prō-kā'shus), *a.* [L. *procax, procacis,* forward, pert.] Pert; petulant; saucy. 'Spill the blood of that *procacious* Christian.' *Barrow.*

Procacity (prō-kas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Impudence; petulance.

In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceits, *procacities.* *Burton.*

Procatarctic (prō-kat-ärk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *prokatarktikos,* beginning beforehand, from *prokatarchō,* to begin first—*pro,* before, *kata,* used intensively, and *archō,* to begin.] In *med.* appellative of a cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there existed a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the exciting cause.

Procatarxis (prō-kat-ärk'sis), *n.* In *med.* the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; the procatarctic cause itself of a disease.

Pro-cathedral (prō-ka-thē'dral), *n.* A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral.

Procedendo (prō-sē-den'dō), *n.* [L.] In *law,* a writ which formerly issued out of the common-law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, when judges of any subordinate court delayed the parties, and would not give judgment either on the one side or on the other, when they ought to have done so. It commanded the judges to proceed to give judgment, but without specifying any particular judgment. A writ of procedendo also lay where an action had been removed from an inferior to a superior court, and it appeared to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds.

Procedure (prō-sēd'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *procédure.* See PROCEED.] 1.† The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress.

He overcame the difficulty in defiance of all such pretences as were made even from religion itself to obstruct the better *procedure* of real and material religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct; as, his *procedure* was very strange; the *procedure* followed in courts of law. 'Those more complex intellectual *procedures* which acute thinkers have ever employed.' *H. Spencer.*—3. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding. 4.† That which proceeds from something; produce. 'No known substance but earth, and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone.' *Bacon.*—SYN. Process, operation, transaction, course, conduct, management.

Proceed (prō-sēd'), *v.i.* [Fr. *procéder;* L. *procedo—pro,* before, and *cedo,* to go. See CEDE.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to continue or renew motion or progress; to advance; to go on; as, to *proceed* on one's journey; the vessel stopped two days and then *proceeded* on her voyage.—2. To pass from one point, stage, or topic to another.

I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

3. To issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; to go forth; as, light *proceeds* from the sun; vice *proceeds* from a depraved heart.—4. To carry on some series of actions; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose; to act according to some method.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed.* *Milton.*

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

5.† To be transacted or carried on; to be done; to pass.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*

6. To begin and carry on a legal action; as, the attorney does not know how to *proceed* against the offender.—7. To come into effect or action. [Rare.]

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

SYN. To advance, progress, go on, issue, arise, emanate, flow.

Proceeder (prō-sēd'ėr), *n.* One who proceeds or goes forward, or who makes a progress.

Proceeding (prō-sēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who proceeds; especially, a measure or step taken; a transaction; a mode of conduct; as, a legal or an illegal *proceeding;* a cautious *proceeding;* a violent *proceeding.* In the plural the term is specifically applied to the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of actions at law; as, to institute *proceedings* against a person.—2.† Advancement.

My dear, dear love
To your *proceeding* bids me tell you this. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* The record or account of the transactions of a society; as, the *proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society.

Proceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* The amount proceeding or accruing from some possession; especially, the sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money; as, the consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the *proceeds* in coffee.

Proceleusmatic (prō-sel'ūs-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *prokeleusmatikos—pro,* before, and *keleusma,* mandate, incitement, from *keleuō,* to incite.] 1. Inciting; animating; encouraging.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. *Johnson.*

2. In *pros.* consisting of four short syllables: applied to a particular metrical foot.

Procellaria (prō-sel-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *procella,* a storm.] A Linnæan genus of web-footed birds known by the name of *petrels.* This genus is the type of a family (Procellaridæ) of the longipennate palmipedes in the system of Cuvier.

Procellaridæ (prō-se-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of oceanic birds comprising two subfamilies, the Procellarinæ (the petrels, puffins, &c.) and the Diomedinæ (the albatroses). Also written *Procellariidæ* and *Procellariadæ.*

Procellous (prō-sel'us), *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy. *Bailey.*

Proception† (prō-sep'shon), *n.* Preoccupation; act of taking or seizing something sooner than another.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception.* *Eikon Basilike.*

Procere (prō-sēr'), *a.* [L. *procerus,* tall.] Tall. 'A *procere* of stature.' *Evelyn.*

Procerity (prō-ser'i-ti), *n.* [L. *proceritas,* from *procerus,* tall.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison; Johnson.*

Process (prō'ses), *n.* [L. *processus,* from *procedo, processum,* to proceed. See PROCEED.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course. *Hooker.*—2. Way of proceeding or happening; way in which something goes on; gradual progress; course. 'The fatal *process* of war.' *Dryden.*

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end. *Shak.*

3. Operations or treatment applied to something; series of actions or experiments; as, a chemical *process;* a manufacturing *process.*—4. Series of motions or changes going on, as in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; as, the *process* of vegetation or of mineralization; the *process* of decomposition.—5. Course; lapse; a passing or elapsing; as, the *process* of time. 'In *process* of the seasons.' *Shak.* 'In the course and *process* of this time.' *Shak.*—6. In *law,* a term applied, in its widest sense, to the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit; properly, the summons by which one is cited into a court, as being the principal part of the proceedings, by which the rest is directed. Formerly the superior common-law courts, in the case of personal actions, differed greatly in their modes of process, but since the passing of the Process Uniformity Act all personal actions except replevin are begun in the same way in all the courts, namely, by a writ of summons. In *chancery* suits the ordinary process is by service of a copy of the bill or claim, with an endorsed citation, which requires the defendant to appear on a certain day. The mode of commencing an *ecclesiastical* suit and bringing the parties before the court is by process, called a *citation* or summons, containing the name of the judge, the plaintiff and defendant, the cause of complaint, and the time and place of appearance. In *criminal* causes, if the accused is not already in custody, the process, in the case of treason, felony, or misdemeanour, is a capias to bring him before the court.—*Final process* is the writ of execution used to carry the judgment into effect. In *Scots law, process* is used for the proceedings in a cause, and for the connected documents.—7. A projecting portion of something; especially, in *anat.* any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone or other body; as, the mastoid *process;* the ciliary *process,* &c.

Processe,† *n.* Progress. *Chaucer.*

Procession (prō-se'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *processio.* See PROCEED.] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing forth or from. 'The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by procession.' *Bp. Pearson.*—2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity. 'Homer with all his pomp of military *processions,* and his flash of hostile encounters.' *Prof. Blackie.*

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession.* *Milton.*

—*Procession of the Holy Ghost,* in *theol.* that doctrine regarding the third person of the Trinity which teaches that as the Son proceeds (or is born) from the Father, so the Holy Ghost proceeds (or emanates) from the Father and from the Son, or from the Father only (Greek Church).

Procession (prō-se'shon), *v.i.* To go in procession. [Rare.]

Processional (prō-se'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. *Prior.*

Processional (prō-se'shon-al), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a service-book containing the prayers to be said and the hymns to be sung at different stages of religious processions.

Processionalist (prō-se'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who walks in a procession. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Processionary (prō-se'shon-a-ri), *a.* Consisting in procession. '*Processionary* service.' *Hooker.*

Processioner (prō-se'shon-ėr), *n.* A person taking part in a procession.

Processive (prō-ses'iv), *a.* Going forward; advancing. *Coleridge.*

Process-server (prō'ses-sėrv-ėr), *n.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer. 'Powder and lead that might be usefully employed on an agent or *process-server.*' *Lawrence.*

Processum continuando (prō-ses'um kon-tin'ū-an''dō), *n.* [L.] In *law,* a writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief-justice or other justices in the commission of oyer and terminer.

Procès-verbal (prō-sā-ver-bal'), *n.* In *French law,* a detailed authentic account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts; also, the minutes drawn up by the secretary or other officer of the proceedings of an assembly.

Prochein (prō'shen), *a.* [Fr. *prochain,* from *proche,* near, from L. *propius,* compar. of *prope,* near.] Next; nearest: used in the law phrase *prochein amy,* or *ami,* the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his or her rights.—*Prochein avoidance,* in *law,* a power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

Prochilus (prō-chī'lus), *n.* [Gr. *pro,* forward, and *cheilos,* the lip.] A genus of Asiatic bears, so called from their long muzzle and extensile lips and tongue. The bear of the jugglers in India is one of the species.

Prochronism (prō'kron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *prochronos,* preceding in time—*pro,* before, and *chronos,* time.] An error in chronology consisting in antedating something; the dating of an event before the time when it happened, or representing something as existing before it really did.

'Puffed with wonderful skill' he (Lord Macaulay) introduces with the half-apology, 'to use the modern phrase;' and that though he had put the verb, and without *prochronism,* into the mouth of Osborne the bookseller knocked down by Dr. Johnson. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Procidence (prō'si-dens), *n.* [L. *procidentia,* from *procido,* to fall down—*pro,* forward, and *cado,* to fall.] In *med.* a falling down; a prolapsus.

Prociduous (prō-sid'ū-us), *a.* Falling from its proper place.

Procinct (prō-singkt'), *n.* [L. *procinctus,* preparation for battle, from *procingere, procinctum,* to gird up, prepare, from *pro,* before, and *cingo,* to gird.] Preparation or readiness for battle.—*In procinct* [L. *in procinctu*], at hand; ready: a Latinism. *Milton.*

Proclaim (prō-klām'), *v.t.* [L. *proclamo—pro,* before, and *clamo,* to cry out. See CLAIM.] 1. To make known by public announcement; to promulgate; to announce; to publish.

He hath sent me to . . . *proclaim* liberty to the captives. Is. lxi. 1.

2. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed.* *Shak.*

Proclaimer (prō-klām'ėr), *n.* One who proclaims or publishes; one who announces or makes publicly known.

Proclamation (prok-la-mā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *proclamatio*, from *proclamo—pro*, before, and *clamo*, to cry.] 1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; publication; official or general notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah. 1 Ki. xv. 22.

2. That which is put forth by way of public notice; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance; as, a *proclamation* of a king.

Proclamator (prō-klam-ā'tor), *n.* In *Eng. law*, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Proclitic (prō-klit'ik), *n.* [From Gr. *proklinō*, to lean forward—*pro*, forward, and *klinō*, to lean, incline.] In *Greek gram.* a monosyllabic word which leans upon or is so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent existence and therefore no accent. The proclitics are certain forms of the article, certain prepositions and conjunctions, and the negative *ov*. Called also *Atonic*.

Proclitic (prō-klit'ik), *a.* Designating certain monosyllabic Greek words so closely attached to the word following as to have no accent.

Proclive † (prō-klīv'), *a.* Proclivous.

A woman is frail and *proclive* unto all evils. *Latimer.*

Proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *proclivitas, proclivis—pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope.] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

Ventilate and *proclivity*, after having been half forgotten, have come again into brisk circulation, and a comparison of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries will show multitudes of words common to the first and last of these periods, but which were little used in the second. *G. P. Marsh.*

Proclivous (prō-klī'vus), *a.* [L. *proclivus, proclivis*, sloping.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Bailey.*

Procœlia (prō-sē'li-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *koilos*, hollow.] A sub-order of Reptilia, including the cayman, the true crocodile, and the alligator, which are distinguished by having the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ concave in front.

Procœlian (prō-sē'li-an), *a.* [See above.] 1. A term applied to the vertebræ of certain animals which have a cavity in front of the centrum or body and a ball at the back part. This character is found in most existing saurians, but not in any extinct land species earlier than the Wealden.—2. Having such vertebræ; as, the crocodile is a *procœlian* animal.

Procœlian (prō-sē'li-an), *n.* An animal having procœlian vertebræ.

Procœlous (prō-sē'lus), *a.* Same as *Procœlian*, 1. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pro confesso (prō kon-fes'sō). [L.] In *law*, held as confessed or admitted; for example, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*, that is, as though it had been confessed.

Proconsul (prō-kon'sul), *n.* [L., from *pro*, for, and *consul*.] In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul. The proconsuls were generally persons who had held the office of consul, so that the proconsulship was a continuation, in a modified form, of the consulship. They were generally appointed to conduct the war in or administer the affairs of some province. The word is now sometimes applied to a colonial governor or the like.

Proconsular (prō-kon'sul-ėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.—2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a *proconsular* province.

Proconsulary (prō-kon'sul-a-ri), *a.* Proconsular.

Proconsulate, Proconsulship (prō-kon'sul-āt, prō-kon'sul-ship), *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *procrastinor—pro*, for, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end. *Shak.*

SYN. To postpone, adjourn, defer, delay, retard, protract, prolong.

Procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *v.i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

Procrastination (prō-kras'ti-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *procrastinatio, procrastinationis*.] The act or habit of procrastinating; a putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination in temporals is always dangerous, but in spirituals it is often damnable. *South.*

Procrastination is the thief of time. *Young.*

Procrastinator (prō-kras'ti-nāt-ėr), *n.* One who procrastinates or defers the performance of anything to a future time.

Procrastinatory (prō-kras'ti-nā-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or implying procrastination.

Procrastine † (prō-kras'tin), *v.t.* To procrastinate. *Bp. Hall.*

Procreant (prō'krē-ant), *a.* [L. *procreans, procreantis*, ppr. of *procreo*, to procreate. See PROCREATE.] 1. Procreating; producing young; breeding.

But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers. *Paley.*

2. Assisting in producing young; containing a brood. [Rare.]

No jutty, frieze, buttress,
Nor coign of 'vantage, but this bird (the martlet)
hath made
His pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shak.*

Procreant (prō'krē-ant), *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

Those imperfect and putrid creatures, that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud. *Milton.*

Procreate (prō'krē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *procreated;* ppr. *procreating.* [L. *procreo—pro*, before, and *creo*, to create.] To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; as, to *procreate* children.

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the forest to restore.
Blackmore.

Procreation (prō-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *procreatio, procreationis*.] The act of procreating or begetting; generation and production of young.

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South.*

Procreative (prō'krē-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power or function of procreating; reproductive; generative; having the power to beget.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Sir M. Hale.*

Procreativeness (prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being procreative; the power of generating. *Dr. H. More.*

Procreator (prō'krē-ā-tėr), *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

Procrustean (prō-krus'tē-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling *Procrustes*, or his mode of torture. Procrustes was a robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on a bed, and stretching or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length. Hence—2. Reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; producing uniformity by deforming force or mutilation.

When a story or argument undergoes contortion or mutilation, it is said to go through a *procrustean* process. *Sir F. Davies.*

Procrusteanize (prō-krus'tē-an-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *procrusteanized;* ppr. *procrusteanizing.* To stretch or contract to a given or required extent or size.

Procrustesian (prō-krus-tē'si-an), *a.* Same as *Procrustean. Quart. Rev.*

Proctocele (prok'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *prōktos*, the anus, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter.

Proctor (prok'tėr), *n.* [Contr. from *procurator* (which see), and comp. *proxy*.] 1. In a general sense, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation are either atheists or else *proctors* suborned by atheists, *Hooker.*

2. In a more specific sense, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty or in a spiritual court. Proctors in the ecclesiastical courts discharge duties similar to those of solicitors and attorneys in other courts.—3. An official in a university whose function is to see that good order is kept. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the proctors are two officers chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and to preserve the public peace by repressing and summarily punishing disorders.—*Proctors of the clergy*, those who are chosen and appointed to appear for cathedral or other collegiate churches; as also for the common clergy of every diocese, to sit in the convocation house in the time of parliament.

Proctor (prok'tėr), *v.t.* To manage as an attorney or pleader.

I cannot *proctor* my own cause so well
To make it clear. *Warburton.*

Proctorage (prok'tėr-āj), *n.* Management by a proctor or one in a similar position; hence, management or superintendence in general. 'The foggy *proctorage* of money.' *Milton.*

Proctorial (prok-tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a proctor, especially a university proctor.

Proctorical (prok-tor'ik-al), *a.* Proctorial.

Proctorship (prok'tėr-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

Procumbent (prō-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *procumbens*, from *procumbo*, to lean or bend forward, to sink down—*pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, to lie. See INCUMBENT.] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone. 'Procumbent each obeyed.' *Cowper.*—2. In *bot.* trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as, a *procumbent* stem.

Procurable (prō-kūr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being procured; obtainable; as, an article readily *procurable*.

Procuracy (prō'kū-ra-si), *n.* 1. The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another.—2. † A proxy or procuration. *Holinshed.*

Procuration (prō-kū-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *procuratio*, procuration, management. See PROCURE.] 1. † The act of procuring.—2. The management of another's affairs.

I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.—4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents on account of visitations. Called also *Proxy.—Procuration fee*, or *procuration money*, a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money.

Procurator (prok'ū-rāt-ėr), *n.* [L., one who manages, an agent. See PROCURE.] 1. The manager of another's affairs; one who acts for or instead of another, and under his authority; especially, one who undertakes the care of any legal proceedings for another, and stands in his place. In Scotland it is a designation of those who represent parties in the inferior courts.—2. A governor of a province under the Roman emperors; also, an officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

Procurator-fiscal (prok'ū-rāt-ėr-fis'kal), *n.* The officer in Scotland appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

Procuratorial (prō-kū'ra-tō"ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made or done by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

Procuratorship (prok'ū-rā-tėr-ship), *n.* The office of a procurator. 'The *procuratorship* of Judea.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Procuratory (prō'kūr-a-to-ri), *n.* Pertaining to procuration or a procurator.

Procuratory (prō-kūr'a-to-ri), *n.* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.—*Procuratory of resignation*, in *Scots law*, a written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior's giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

Procure (prō-kūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *procured;* ppr. *procuring.* [Fr. *procurer*, from L. *procuro*, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *cura*, care, whence E. *cure*.] 1. To obtain, as by effort, labour, or purchase; to get; to gain; to come into possession of; as, we *procure* favours by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* titles to estates by purchase.

When he preaches he *procures* attention by all possible art. *G. Herbert.*

2. To cause to come on; to bring on; to attract; as, modesty *procures* love and respect.

We no other pains endure
Than those that we ourselves *procure*.
Dryden.

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

4.† To induce to do something; to lead; to bring.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither?
Shak.

5.† To solicit; to urge earnestly. *Spenser.*
—*Attain, Obtain, Procure.* See under ATTAIN.

Procure (prō-kūr'), *v.i.* To pimp. *Shak.*

Procurement (prō-kūr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.—2. A causing to be effected.

They think it done
By her *procurement*. *Dryden.*

The people are glad to hear those sins insisted on, in which they perceive they have no share; and to believe that all the judgments of God come down by the means and *procurement* of other men's sins.
Bp. Burnet.

Procurer (prō-kūr'ér), *n.* 1. One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.—2. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp; a pander.—3.† One who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who does so secretly and corruptly.

You are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts; and that as well of the actors as of the *procurers* and suborners. *Bacon.*

Procuress (prok'ū-res or prō-kūr'es), *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.

Procurvation (prō-kér-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *curvatio*, a bending, from *curvo*, to bend.] A bending forward.

Procyon (prō'si-on), *n.* [Gr. *Prokyōn*, from *pro*, before, and *kyōn*, a dog.] 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation Canis Minor.—2. A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, of which the racoon (*P. lotor*) is the most remarkable species.

Prod (prod), *n.* [A form of *brod*, *brad*.] 1. A pointed weapon or instrument, as a goad, an awl.—2. Same as *Prodd*.—3. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

Prod (prod), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prodded;* ppr. *prodding*. To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad. 'Ruthless grenadiers *prod* him behind with fixed bayonets.' *Dickens.*

Prodd† (prod), *n.* [Probably the same word as *prod* and *brod* (which see).] A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer, in the use of which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been very dexterous. Written also *Prod.*

Prodigal (prod'i-gal), *a.* [L.L. *prodigalis*, from L. *prodigus*, prodigal, from *prodigo*, to drive forth or away, to get rid of—*pro*, forth, and *ago*, to drive. See AGENT.] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of persons; as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son. 'Free livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea.' *Irving.*

The chariest maid is *prodigal* enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*

2. Profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of things; as, a *prodigal* expenditure of money.—3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful; as, nature is *prodigal* of her bounties. 'Realms of upland, *prodigal* in oil.' *Tennyson.*

Prodigal (prod'i-gal), *n.* One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. 'The niggard *prodigal* that praised her so.' *Shak.*

A beggar grown rich becomes a *prodigal*.
B. Jonson.

Prodigality (prod'i-gal'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité*.] 1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*.
South.

2. Excessive or profuse liberality. 'The *prodigality* of nature.' *Shak.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

Prodigalize (prod'i-gal-īz), *v.i.* To be extravagant in expenditure. *Sherwood.*

Prodigally (prod'i-gal-li), *adv.* In a prodigal manner: (*a*) with profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated. (*b*) With liberal abundance; profusely.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows:
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows.
Dryden.

Prodigate (prod'i-gāt), *v.t.* To squander prodigally; to lavish.

His gold is *prodigated* in every direction which his foolish menaces fail to frighten. *Thackeray.*

Prodigence† (prod'i-jens), *n.* [L. *prodigentia*.] Waste; profusion; prodigality.

There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bounty, it is *prodigence*. *Bp. Hall.*

Prodigious (prō-dij'us), *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux;* L. *prodigiosus*, strange, wonderful, marvellous. See PRODIGY.] 1.† Having the character or partaking of the nature of a prodigy; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent.—3. Excessive; intense.

These optical splendours, together with the *prodigious* enthusiasm of the people, composed a picture at once scenical and affecting, theatrical and holy. *De Quincey.*

SYN. Huge, enormous, monstrous, portentous, marvellous, amazing, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary.

Prodigiously (prō-dij'us-li), *adv.* In a prodigious manner: (*a*) enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, a number *prodigiously* great. (*b*) Excessively; immensely; extremely. [Colloq.]

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume.
Pope.

Prodigiousness (prō-dij'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

Prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.* [L. *prodigium*, a prodigy, a portent, from *prodigo*, to drive forth; hence *prodigus*, prodigal. See PRODIGAL.] 1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies*.

So many terrors, voices, *prodigies*,
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign. *Milton.*

2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite great wonder or astonishment; as, a *prodigy* of learning.—3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children.
B. Jonson.

SYN. Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster.

Prodition† (prō-dī'shon), *n.* [L. *proditio*, from *prodo*, to betray.] Treachery; treason.

Proditor† (prod'i-tor), *n.* [L.] A traitor. 'Thou most usurping *proditor*.' *Shak.*

Proditorious† (prod-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [See above.] 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Daniel.*—2. Apt to disclose or make known. *Wotton.*

Proditory† (prod'i-to-ri), *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. 'That *proditory* aid sent to Rochel and religion abroad.' *Milton.*

Prodrome† (prō'drōm), *n.* [Gr. *prodromos*, a forerunner—*pro*, before, and *dromos*, a running.] A forerunner. 'The *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness.' *Dr. H. More.*

Prodromus (prō'drom-us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *pro*, before, and *dromos*, a running, a course.] A preliminary course: chiefly employed as a title for elementary works.

Produce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *produced;* ppr. *producing*. [L. *produco—pro*, before, forward, and *duco*, to lead, bring. See DUKE.] 1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; to exhibit; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court. '*Produce* his body to the market-place.' *Shak.*

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons. Is. xli. 21.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*

2. To bring forth; to generate; to give birth to; to bear; to furnish; to yield; as, trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.—3. To cause; to effect; to bring about; as, small causes sometimes *produce* great effects; vice *produces* misery.—4. To make; to bring into being or form; as, the manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.—5. To yield; to make accrue; as, money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit.—6. In *geom.* to draw out in length; to extend; as, to *produce* a line for a certain distance.—SYN. To bear, breed, yield, afford, impart, give, occasion, cause, make, effect.

Produce (prō'dūs), *n.* A total produced, brought forth, or yielded; the outcome yielded by labour and natural growth; yield or production; as, the *produce* of a farm or of a country. It often refers exclusively to the raw products or yield arising from land.

'Its common *produce* is thirty bushels.' *Mortimer.*

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

Produce (prō-dūs'), *v.i.* To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences; as, this tree *produces* well.

Produce-broker, Produce-merchant (prō'dūs-brōk-ér, prō'dūs-mėr-chant), *n.* A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, dye-stuffs, &c.

Producement† (prō-dūs'ment), *n.* Production.

I am taxed of novelties and strange *producements*.
Milton.

Producent (prō-dūs'ent), *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. *Ayliffe.*

Producer (prō-dūs'ér), *n.* One who or that which produces or generates.

Producibility (prō-dūs'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The capability of being produced. *Barrow.*

Producible (prō-dūs'i-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being produced or brought into being; capable of being generated or made.—2. Capable of being produced or brought into view or notice, or of being exhibited.

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Dr. H. More.*

Producibleness (prō-dūs'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being producible. *Boyle.*

Product (prod'ukt), *n.* [L. *productum*, brought or led forth, from *produco*. See PRODUCE.] 1. A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain crops; what is yielded by the soil; as, the agricultural *products* of a country.—2. That which is formed or produced by labour or by mental application; a production; as, the *products* of manufactures, of commerce, or of art.

Most of those books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the *products* of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Effect; result; something resulting as a consequence.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. In *math.* the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together. Thus $8 \times 9 = 72$, the product required; or $3\,a \times 4\,b\,c^2 \times d^3 = 12\,a\,b\,c^2\,d^3$, the product. The quantities multiplied together are usually termed *factors*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*.—SYN. Produce, production, fruit, work, performance.

Producta, Productus (prō-duk'ta, prō-duk'tus), *n.* [L. *productus*, produced, drawn out, from one valve of the shell being generally prolonged beyond the other.] A genus of brachiopod molluscoids in which the ventral valve is strongly arched, the other being flat. The muscular impressions are kidney-shaped, there is no calcareous support for the arms, and the hinge-line is straight. The species range from the Devonian to the Permian.

Productible (prō-duk'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being produced; producible. [Rare.]

Productidæ (prō-duk'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [See PRODUCTA.] A family of brachiopodous molluscoids of which the animal is unknown. The shell is entirely free, or attached to marine bottoms by the substance of the beak. The valves are either regularly articulated or kept in place by muscular action. There is no calcified support for the oral appendages. It comprises the genera Producta, Chonetes, Strophalosia. The family disappears with the Permian strata.

Productile (prō-duk'til), *a.* [L. *productilis*.] Capable of being extended in length.

Production (prō-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *productio, productionis*. See PRODUCE.] 1. The act or process of producing; in *pol. econ.* the producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

The requisites of *production* are two: labour, and appropriate natural objects. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is produced or made; as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculptures, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

—*Productions*, in *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings the name given to written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defence.

Productive (prō-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Having the power of producing; as, *productive* labour

is that which increases the number or amount of products: opposed to *unproductive* labour.

Thus labour expended in the acquisition of manufacturing skill, I class as *productive*, not in virtue of the skill itself, but of the manufactured products created by the skill, and to the creation of which the labour of learning the trade is essentially conducive. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Fertile; producing good crops; as, this soil is very *productive*. 'Fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain.' *Swift.*—3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*

Productively (prō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

Productiveness (prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being productive; as, the *productiveness* of land or labour.

Productivity (prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Power of producing. 'The producing power, the *productivity*.' *Coleridge.*

Productress (pro-duk'tres), *n.* A female who produces.

Proeguminal (prō-ē-gū'min-al), *a.* [From Gr. *proegoumai*, for *proēgeomai*—*pro*, before, and *hegeomai*, to lead the way.] In *med.* serving to predispose; predisposing; as, a *proeguminal* cause of disease.

Proem (prō'em), *n.* [Fr. *proème*; L. *proœmium*; Gr. *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

This much may serve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift.*

Proem† (prō'em), *v.t.* To preface.

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant upbraiding reprehension. *South.*

Proembryo (prō-em'bri-ō), *n.* In *bot.* the reproductive part of a spore; the youngest thallus of a lichen.

Proemial (prō-em'i-al), *a.* Having the character of a proem; introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance. *Hammond.*

Proemptosis (prō-em-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *emptōsis*, the act of falling—*en*, in, and *ptōsis*, a fall, from *piptō*, to fall.] In *chron.* the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon. See METEMPTOSIS.

Proface† (prō'fās), *a.* [O.Fr. *prou face*, or *prou fasse*, from *prou*, profit, and *faire*, to do.] Much good may it do you! an old exclamation of welcome.

Proface! what we want in meat you'll have in drink. *Shak.*

Profanate† (prof'an-āt), *v.t.* To profane. *Bp. Tunstall.*

Profanation (prō-fa-nā'shon), *n.* [See PROFANE, *a.*] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration; as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath by sports, amusements, or unnecessary labour; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.—2. The act of treating with too little delicacy or of making unduly public.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Profane (prō-fān'), *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from L. *profanus*, profane, unholy—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum*, the temple. Lit. forth from the temple, hence not sacred, free to the public, common, profane.] 1. Not sacred or devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not holy; unconsecrated; secular; as, a *profane* place; *profane* history, that is, history other than biblical; *profane* authors. 'In a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a *profane* cottage.' *Foxe.*

Our holy lives must win a new world's crown,
Which our *profane* hours here have stricken down. *Shak.*

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history. *T. Burnet.*

2. Irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted in contempt of sacred things or implying it; blasphemous; as, *profane* words or language; *profane* swearing.

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the one and hardening the other. *South.*

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

Far hence be souls *profane*,
The sibyl cried, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*

SYN. Impious, godless, ungodly, irreverent, irreligious, unholy, unhallowed, unsanctified, secular, temporal, worldly.

Profane (prō-fān'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *profaned*; ppr. *profaning*. 1. To treat as if profane or not sacred; to violate; to treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; to pollute; to desecrate; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the Sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God.—2. To put to a wrong use; to employ basely or unworthily.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shak.*

Profanely (prō-fān'li), *adv.* In a profane manner: (*a*) with irreverence to sacred things or names; impiously; as, to speak *profanely* of God or sacred things. (*b*) With abuse or contempt for anything venerable.

That proud scholar . . . speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *W. Broome.*

Profaneness (prō-fān'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being profane; irreverence towards sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Profaner (prō-fān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who profanes, or who by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use Scripture to furnish out their jests. *Dr. H. More.*

2. A polluter; a defiler. '*Profaners* of the temple.' *Hooker.*

Profanity (prō-fan'i-ti), *n.* 1. Profaneness; the quality of being profane.—2. That which is profane; profane language or conduct.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster.*

Profection† (prō-fek'shon), *n.* [L. *profectio*, *profectionis*, a going away or to a place.] A going forward; advance; progression. *Sir T. Browne.*

Profectitious (prō-fek-ti'shus), *a.* Proceeding from, as from a father; derived from an ancestor or ancestors. [Rare.]

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained. *Gibbon.*

Profert (prō'fėrt), *n.* [L., 3d pers. of *profero*, to produce.] In *law*, strictly an abbreviation of the phrase *profert in curia*, he produces in court. An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. Where either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *profert* of such deed, that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage this profert consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being, in fact, retained in his own custody.

Profess (prō-fes'), *v.t.* [L. *profiteor*, *professus*, to declare publicly, to acknowledge, profess—*pro*, before, and *fateor*, to avow; same root as *fame*, *fable*, *fate*.] 1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm: often governing a clause.

And then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity. Mat. vii. 23.

I do *profess*
That for your highness' good I ever labour'd
More than mine own. *Shak.*

2. To acknowledge or own publicly to be; to lay claim openly to the character of: with reflexives. 'So we *profess ourselves* the slaves of chance.' *Shak.*

Let no man who *professes himself* a Christian, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshipped in it. *Dr. H. More.*

3. To affirm faith in or allegiance to; as, to *profess* Christianity. 'By the Saint whom I *profess*.' *Shak.*—4. To make a show of; to make protestations of; to make a pretence of; to pretend; as, to *profess* great friendship for a person; or (with inf.) to *profess* to be one's friend.

He only *professes* to persuade. *Shak.*

5. To announce publicly one's skill in, in order to invite employment; to declare one's self versed in; as, he *professes* surgery. 'For I *profess* not talking.' *Shak.*

Profess (prō-fes'), *v.i.* 1. To declare openly; to make any declaration or assertion.—2. To enter into a state by public declaration or profession. *Drayton.*—3.† To declare friendship. *Shak.*

Professed (prō-fest'), *p.* and *a.* Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

Love well your father;
To your *professed* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

Professedly (prō-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By profession; avowedly; by open declaration or avowal.

I could not grant too much to men . . . *professedly* my subjects. *Eikon Basilikè.*

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places as I passed along. *Woodward.*

Profession (prō-fe'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *professio*, *professionis*, a declaration.] 1. The act of professing; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief. 'That solemn *profession* of faith and repentance which all Christians make in baptism.' *Tillotson.*—2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence; as, *professions* of friendship or sincerity. 'Most profligantly false with the strongest *professions* of sincerity.' *Swift.*—3. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft; vocation; employment; as, the three learned *professions* of divinity, physic, and law.

He tried five or six *professions* in turn, without success. *Macaulay.*

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, practices honourable or disgraceful to a *profession*; to be at the head of one's *profession*.—5. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity, and poverty. SYN. Acknowledgment, avowal, assertion, representation, pretence, calling, vocation, employment, avocation, occupation, office.

Professional (prō-fe'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as, *professional* studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; *professional* character or skill.—2. Engaged in a profession.

Such marks of confidence must be very gratifying to a *professional* man. *Dickens.*

Professional (prō-fe'shon-al), *n.* In a general sense, a member of any profession or art, but more often applied, in opposition to the term *amateur*, to persons who make their living by arts, &c., in which non-professionals are accustomed to engage. The term thus more specifically designates professional singers, musicians, actors, cricketers, rowers, boxers, and the like.

He is a musical man, an Amateur, but might have been a *Professional*. He is an Artist, too; an Amateur; but might have been a *Professional*. *Dickens.*

Professionalist (prō-fe'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who practises or belongs to some profession. [Rare.]

Professionally (prō-fe'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a professional manner; by or in the way of one's profession or calling; as, one employed *professionally*.

Professioun,† *n.* The monastic profession. *Chaucer.*

Professor (prō-fes'ėr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; particularly, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church; also, one who professes or affects uncommon sanctity; one who is visibly or ostensibly religious.

When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon.*

It was supposed that this appointment would conciliate the rigid Presbyterians; for Crawford was what they call a *professor*. His letters and speeches are, to use his own phraseology, exceeding savoury. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. One that publicly teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; particularly, an official in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to deliver lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics. In Oxford and Cambridge, the professors, and the instruction which they convey by lectures, are only auxiliaries instead of principals, the necessary business of instruction being carried on by the tutors connected with the several colleges. In the universities of Scotland and Germany, on the other hand, the professors are at once the governing body and the sole recognized functionaries for the purposes of education. [In this use the word has come to be much more extensively and loosely applied than formerly, and now not only have we professors of music, dancing, &c., but itinerating

expounders and demonstrators of so-called sciences, exhibitors of feats of dexterity, posturing, conjuring tricks, and the like, corn curers, quack herbalists, teachers of boxing, and many others of a similar character, frequently assume this much-abused title. On the Continent the title is given to teachers of special branches in boarding and other schools.]

Professorial (prō-fes-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a university professor; as, the *professorial* chair.

Professorialism (prō-fes-sō'ri-al-izm), *n.* The character or prevailing mode of thinking or acting of university professors. [Rare.]

Professoriate (prō-fes-sō'ri-āt), *n.* 1. A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors in a university.

An immense deal of talk has been expended upon our *professoriate*, which in other places constitutes the whole teaching body of the University.
Cambridge Sketches.

While it (the *Times* newspaper) had been declaring that even the enlargement of the *professoriate* was a thing of the past, the university of Oxford, following in this respect the lead of Cambridge, was preparing to show how an enlargement of the *professoriate* on a considerable scale had come to be considered necessary. *A. H. Sayce.*

2. The state or office of a professor; professorship. [Rare.]

Professorship (prō-fes'ėr-ship), *n.* The state or office of a professor or public teacher, as of a college.

Professory (pro-fes'o-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a professor; professorial. '*Professory* learning.' *Bacon.*

Proffer (prof'ėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *proférer*, to utter, to deliver; L. *profero*, to bring forward—*pro*, before, and *fero*, to bring, bear, carry.] 1. To hold out that a person may take; to offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.—2.† To undertake; to essay or attempt of one's own accord.

None . . . . . .
So hardy as to *proffer* or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

Proffer (prof'ėr), *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.—2.† An essay; an attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) an offer or endeavour to proceed in an action. (*b*) The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the exchequer, which was twice a year.

Profferer (prof'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

Since maids, in modesty, say 'no' to that
Which they would have the *profferer* construe 'ay.'
Shak.

Proficience (prō-fish'ens), *n.* Proficiency.

One Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good *proficience*. *H. Walpole.*

Proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* The state of being proficient; the degree of advancement one has attained in any branch of knowledge; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; as, to attain great *proficiency* in Greek or in music.

Persons of riper years who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addison.*

Proficient (prō-fish'ent), *n.* [From L. *proficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance, to make progress, to improve—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to make, to perform.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert; as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shak.*

Proficient (prō-fish'ent), *a.* Well versed in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; well-skilled; well-qualified; competent; as, a *proficient* architect.

Proficiently (prō-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In a proficient manner; with proficiency.

Proficuous† (prō-fik'ū-us), *a.* [L. *proficuus*, *proficio*. See above.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. 'It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large dose.' *Harvey.* [Rare.]

Profile (prō'fil), *n.* [Fr. *profil*, from It. *profilo*; from L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread, line, outline.] 1. Primarily, an outline or contour. Hence—2. In *painting* and *sculp.* an outline of the human face in a section through the median line; a side view; the side face or half face; as, to draw or appear in *profile*.—3. In *arch.* the outline or contour of anything, such as a building, a figure, a moulding, &c., as shown by a section through them.—4. In *engin.* and *surv.* a vertical section through a work or section of country, to show the elevations and depressions.—5. In *fort.* a light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet. Used also adjectively. 'Two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary.' *H. Walpole.*

Profile (prō'fil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *profiled;* ppr. *profiling*. [Fr. *profiler*.] To draw in profile; to outline so as to show a section as if cut perpendicularly from top to bottom.

Profilist (prō'fil-ist), *n.* One who takes profiles.

Profit (pro'fit), *n.* [Fr. *profit*, from L. *profectus*, progress, increase, from *proficio*, to advance, to improve (whence *proficient*)—*pro*, before, and *facio*, to make.] 1.† Proficiency; advancement; improvement.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit*. *Shak.*

2. Any advantage; any accession of good from labour or exertion: an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. 'Now to leaven play with *profit*.' *Tennyson.*

Wisdom is good with an inheritance; and by it there is *profit* to them that see the sun.
Eccl. vii. 11.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and selling price of anything; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; gain; emolument.—*Net profit* is the difference in favour of a seller between the selling price of commodities and the original cost after deducting all charges.—The *rate of profit* is the proportion which the amount of profit derived from an undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

The dependence of the *rate of profits* on the cost of labour is here verified; for the labourer obtaining a diminished quantity of commodities, and no alteration being supposed in the circumstances of their production, the diminished quantity represents a diminished cost. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Profit and loss*, the gain or loss arising from goods bought or sold, or from any other contingency. In *book-keeping* both gains and losses are titled *profit and loss*, but the distinction is made by placing the former on the creditor side, and the latter on the debtor side. *Profit and loss* is also the name of a rule in arithmetic, which teaches how to calculate the gains or losses on mercantile transactions.—Syn. Benefit, avail, service, improvement, advancement, gain, emolument.

Profit (pro'fit), *v.t.* [Fr. *profiter*. See the noun.] To benefit; to advantage; to be of service to; to help on; to improve; to advance.

Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I *profit* you? 1 Cor. xiv. 6.

These offices, so oft as thou wilt look,
Shall *profit* thee and much enrich thy book.
Shak.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs.
Dryden.

Profit (pro'fit), *v.i.* 1. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to make progress intellectually or morally; as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

My son *profits* nothing in the world at his book.
Shak.

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel.
Dryden.

2. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer; as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. Prov. xi. 4.

Profitable (pro'fit-a-bl), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Yielding or bringing *profit* or gain; gainful; lucrative; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business. '*Profitable* labour.' *Shak.*—2. Useful; advantageous.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. Gainful, lucrative, productive, advantageous, useful, beneficial, serviceable, improving.

Profitableness (pro'fit-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness; as, the *profitableness* of trade. 'The *profitableness* of plants for physic and food.' *Dr. H. More.*

Profitably (pro'fit-a-bli), *adv.* In a profitable manner: (*a*) with gain; gainfully; as, our ships are *profitably* employed. (*b*) Usefully; advantageously; with improvement; as, our time may be *profitably* occupied in reading.

Profitless (pro'fit-les), *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage. '*Profitless* usurer.' *Shak.*

Profitlessly (pro'fit-les-li), *adv.* In a profitless manner.

Profligacy (prof'li-ga-si), *n.* [See Profligate.] The quality or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct; shameless dissipation; as, to be living in *profligacy*. 'The fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness.' *Bp. Barrington.*

Profligate (prof'li-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, pp. of *profligo*, to rout, to ruin—*pro*, forward, or intens., and *fligo*, to strike, to strike down; seen also in *conflict, inflict*, &c.] 1. Broken or ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness.

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use. *Dryden.*

2.† Beaten; overthrown; conquered. 'The foe is *profligate*.' *Hudibras.*—*Profligate, Reprobate, Abandoned.* See under Abandoned.

Profligate (prof'li-gāt), *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

Profligate† (prof'li-gāt), *v.t.* To drive away; to disperse; to discomfit; to overcome: a Latin signification.

Subverted many townes, and *profligated* and discomfited many of them in open battayle, and marcial conflict. *Hall.*

Profligately (prof'li-gāt-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner; without principle or shame; in a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life *profligately*.

Profligateness (prof'li-gāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being profligate; profligacy.

Profligation† (prof-li-gā'shon), *n.* Defeat; rout.

The braying of Silenus's ass conduced much to the *profligation* of the giants. *Bacon.*

Profluence (prof'lū-ens), *n.* The act or quality of being profluent; a forward progress or course. *Wotton.*

Profluent (prof'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *profluens*, *profluo*—*pro*, forward, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing forward. '*Profluent* stream.' *Milton.*

Profound (prō-found'), *a.* [Fr. *profond;* L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom, foundation. See Found.] 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth. 'A gulf *profound*.' *Milton.*—2. Intellectually deep; entering deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; penetrating; as, a *profound* investigation; *profound* reasoning; a *profound* treatise; a *profound* scholar.—3. Characterized by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt; touching.

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and *profound*, than mine own life. *Shak.*

4. Deep-fetched; coming from a great depth.

He raised a sigh so piteous and *profound*
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk
And end his being. *Shak.*

5. Bending low; hence, lowly; humble; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; as, a *profound* bow; a *profound* reverence for the Supreme Being.—6. Thorough; complete. 'The most *profound* sciatica.' *Shak.* 7. Deep in skill or contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter.
Hos. v. 2.

8. Having hidden qualities; obscure; abstruse.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. *Shak.*

Profound (prō-found'), *n.* 1. With *the:* the deep; the sea; the ocean. 'The vast *profound*.' *Dryden.*—2. An abyss; a deep immeasurable space. 'This *profound*.' *Milton.*

Profound† (prō-found'), *v.t.* To cause to sink deeply; to cause to penetrate far down. *Sir T. Browne.*

Profound† (prō-found'), *v.i.* To dive; to penetrate. 'We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature.' *Glanville.*

Profoundly (prō-found'li), *adv.* In a profound manner: (*a*) deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

(*b*) With deep penetration; with deep knowledge or insight; as, *profoundly* wise.

Domenichino was *profoundly* skilled in all the parts of painting. *Dryden.*

Profoundness (prō-found'nes), *n.* Profundity; depth.

Profulgent (prō-ful'jent), *a.* [L. *pro*, forth, and *fulgens*, shining, glittering.] Shining forth; effulgent. 'Profulgent in preciousness.' *Chaucer.*

Profundity (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, or of science, of feeling, or the like. 'The vast *profundity* obscure.' *Milton.*

Profuse (prō-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, from *profundo*—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour, pour out. See FUSE.] 1. Pouring forth lavishly; extravagant; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government; *profuse* in expenditure.

One long dead has a due proportion of praise, in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*

2. Poured forth lavishly; overabounding; exuberant.

Profuse ornament in painting, architecture, or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste. *Kames.*

Profuse† (prō-fūs'), *v.t.* To pour out; to lavish; to squander. 'That which I *profused* in luxury.' *Steele.*

Thy help hath been *profused*
Ever with most grace in consorts of travelers distressed. *Chapman.*

Profusely (prō-fūs'li), *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally; with exuberance; with rich abundance. 'Sometimes sad, and sometimes *profusely* merry.' *Burton.* 'The living herbs *profusely* wild.' *Thomson.*

Profuseness (prō-fūs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being profuse; profusion.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*. *Atterbury.*

Profusion (prō-fū'zhon), *n.* [L. *profusio.*] 1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; lavish effusion; waste; prodigality; extravagance of expenditure; as, to waste an estate by *profusion*.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire,
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*

2. Rich abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty. 'A great *profusion* of commodities.' *Addison.*

Hurries from joy to joy; and, hid beneath the rapture'd eye
The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn, spies. *Thomson.*

Profusive† (prō-fūs'iv), *a.* Profuse; lavish; prodigal. *Evelyn.*

Prog (prog), *v.i.* [Formerly it meant also to poke or search about, and this was probably the original meaning; comp. old or prov. *proke*, to poke about; W. *procio*, to thrust, *proc*, a thrust; also O.E. *pragge*, Dan. *prakke*, Sw. *pracka*, to beg.] 1. To shift meanly for victuals; to wander about and beg; to live by beggarly tricks.

Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

You are the lion; I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

2. To steal; to filch. *Johnson.*

Prog (prog), *n.* [See the verb.] Victuals or provisions sought by begging or found by wandering about; victuals of any kind; food; eatables. 'With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget.' *Congreve.*

This is the place for it, Dicky, you dog,
Of all places on earth the head-quarters of *prog*. *Moore.*

Prog (prog), *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

Prog (prog), *n.* A prod; a poke. [Scotch.]

But I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure. *Galt.*

Prog (prog), *v.t.* To prod. [Scotch.]

Progenerate† (prō-jen'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *progenerare*, *progeneratum*, from *pro*, forth, forward, and *genero*, to generate.] To beget.

Progeneration† (prō-jen'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* The act of begetting; propagation.

Progenitor (prō-jen'i-tėr), *n.* [See PROGENY.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent. 'And reverence thee their great *progenitor*.' *Milton.*

If children pre-decease *progenitors*,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours. *Shak.*

Progeniture (prō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* A begetting or birth. [Rare.]

Progeny (proj'e-ni), *n.* [Fr. *progénie*, L. *progenies*, descent, lineage, race, family, from *pro*, forth, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, *genitum*, to bring forth, to bear; seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c.] 1. Offspring; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.

He receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

2.† Race; ancestry. *Shak.*—3.† Descent; lineage. 'Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*.' *Shak.*

Proglottis (prō-glot'tis), *n.* pl. **Proglottides** (prō-glot'ti-dēz). [Gr., the tip of the tongue.] In *zool.* the generative segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Prognathic (prog-nath'ik), *a.* [See PROGNATHOUS.] In *ethn.* a term applied to the skull of certain classes in whom the jaw slants forwards by reason of the oblique insertion

Profiles of Negro and European.

of the teeth; prognathous. It is determined by the size of the facial or cranio-facial angle. (See under FACIAL.) The characteristic appearance of a prognathic as compared with an orthognathic head will be understood from the accompanying cuts showing the profiles of a negro and a European.

Prognathism (prog'na-thizm), *n.* The condition or character of being prognathic.

Prognathous (prog'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw-bone.] Characterized by projecting jaws; prognathic (which see).

Progne (prog'nē), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Prokne*, daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.] A swallow. *Dryden.*

Prognosis (prog-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *prognōsis*—*pro*, before, and *gnōsis*, a knowing, from *gignōskō*, to know.] In *med.* the art or act of foretelling the course and event of a disease; the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *a.* [Gr. *prognōstikos*—*pro*, before, and *gignōskō*, to know, to perceive. See KNOW.] Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

Prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *n.* 1. That which prognosticates; something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an omen; a token. 'Sure *prognostics*, when to dread a shower.' *Swift.*

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*

2. In *med.* a symptom; also, prognosis.—3. A foretelling; prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verified at last. *Swift.*

SYN. Sign, omen, presage, token, indication.

Prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *v.t.* To prognosticate. [Rare.]

Our rainbow *prognostics* a shower. *Bp. Hacket.*

Prognosticable (prog-nos'tik-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prognosticated, foreknown, or foretold. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prognosticate (prog-nos'tik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prognosticated*; ppr. *prognosticating.* 1. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreshow or foretoken; to indicate as to happen in the future.—SYN. To foreshow, foretoken, betoken, forebode, presage, predict, prophesy.

Prognosticate (prog-nos'tik-āt), *v.i.* To judge or pronounce from presage, or presension of futurity.

Prognostication (prog-nos'ti-kā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of prognosticating, foreshowing, or foretelling something future by present signs; a presage; a prediction.

The doctor's *prognostication* in reference to the weather was speedily verified. *Dickens.*

2. That which foreshows or foretells; foretoken; previous sign.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shak.*

Prognosticative (prog-nos'ti-kāt''ėr), *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future course and event by present signs. Is. xlvii. 13.

Program (prō'gram), *n.* Same as *Programme*. *Carlyle.*

Programma† (prō-gram'ma), *n.* [Gr. See PROGRAMME.] 1. A public notice posted up; an edict.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers. *Wood.*

2. What is written before something else; a preface.

His (Dr. Bathurst's) *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. *T. Warton.*

3. Same as *Programme*.

Programme (prō'gram), *n.* [Fr. *programme*, from Gr. *programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphō*, to write.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; specifically, an outline or detailed sketch or advertisement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony.

Progresista (prō-gres-is'ta), *n.* [Sp.] An advocate of progress; a name given to a member of a Spanish political party which favoured a system of local self-government.

Progress (prō'gres), *n.* [Fr. *progrès*, L. *progressus*, *progredior*—*pro*, before, and *gradior*, to step or go, whence also *grade*, *gradual*, *congress*, *digress*, *degree*, &c.] 1. Advancement; a moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; as, a man makes slow *progress* or rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. 'Time's thievish *progress* to eternity.' *Shak.*—2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as, the *progress* of a plant or animal.—3. Advance in business of any kind; course; as, the *progress* of a negotiation.—4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency; as, to make *progress* in learning; *progress* in virtue and piety.—5. A passage from place to place; a journey

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece. *Denham.*

7. A journey of state; a circuit. 'The king having returned from his *progress*.' *Evelyn.*—*Progress of titles*, in *Scots law*, such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

Progress (prō-gres'), *v.i.* 1. To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*

Although the popular blast
Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun. *Ford.*

2. To proceed in any course; to continue onward in course. 'After the war had *progressed* for some time.' *Judge Marshall.*—3. To advance towards something better; to make improvement.

If man *progresses*, art must *progress* too. *Dr. Caird.*

[Old authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.]

Progress† (prō'gres), *v.t.* To go forward in; to pass over or through. *Milton.*

Progression (prō-gre'shon), *n.* [L. *progressio.* See PROGRESS.] 1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; advance; as, a slow method of *progression*.—2. Course; passage; lapse or process of time. *Evelyn.*—3. In *math.* regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetical progression is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus, $\left\{\begin{matrix}2. & 4. & 6. & 8. & 10.\\ 10. & 8. & 6. & 4. & 2.\end{matrix}\right\}$ by the difference 2, or generally, $a \pm d$, $a \pm 2\ d$, $a \pm 3\ d$, $a \pm 4\ d$, &c., where a denotes the first term, and d the common difference. Geometrical proportion or pro-

gression is when the terms increase or decrease in a certain constant ratio. Thus, $\left.\begin{matrix}1 & 2. & 4. & 8. & 16. & 32. & 64.\end{matrix}\right\}$ by a continual multiplication or division by 2. Or, generally, a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, ar^4, &c.

Or, a, $\frac{a}{r}$, $\frac{a}{r^2}$, $\frac{a}{r^3}$, $\frac{a}{r^4}$, &c.,

where a is the first term, and r the common ratio in the one case, and $1 \div r$ the common ratio in the other.—*Harmonical progression*, progression in harmonical proportion, or such that of any three consecutive terms the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third, as for example, $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c. See SERIES.—4. In *music*, (*a*) a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony. (*b*) The movement of one chord to another. (*c*) The same as *Sequence*.

Progressional (prō-gre'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to progression, advance, or improvement. '*Progressional* imperfections.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Progressionist (prō-gre'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it.—2. One who holds that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form. *H. Spencer.*

Progressist (prō'gres-ist), *n.* One who holds to a belief in progress; a progressionist.

Progressive (prō-gres'iv), *a.* 1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as, *progressive* motion or course.

> Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid,
> *Progressive*, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton.*

2. Improving; as, the arts are in a *progressive* state.

Progressively (prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual or regular steps or advances.

Progressiveness (prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being progressive; an advancing; state of improvement; as, the *progressiveness* of science, arts, or taste.

> There is nothing in the nature of art to exempt it from that character of *progressiveness* which belongs to science and philosophy, and in general to all spheres of intellectual activity. *Dr. Caird.*

Progressor (prō-gres'sėr), *n.* 1. One who progresses or advances.—2. One who makes a progress.

> Adrian, being a great *progressor* through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair. *Bacon.*

Progue† (prōg), *v.i.* To prog; to steal. Spelled also *Prog.*

> And that man in the gown, in my opinion
> Looks like a *proguing* knave. *Beau. & Fl.*

Proheme,† *n.* A proem; a preface; a prelude. *Chaucer.*

Prohibit (prō-hib'it), *v.t.* [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have, to hold.] 1. To forbid authoritatively; to interdict by authority; as, to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the thing being done.

> Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions good or evil in respect of their inward nature and quality. *Watts.*
>
> To this day, in France, the exportation of corn is almost always *prohibited*. *Hume.*

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

> Gates of burning adamant,
> Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

—*Forbid, Prohibit.* See under FORBID.

Prohibiter (prō-hib'it-ėr), *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

Prohibition (prō-hi-bi'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *prohibitio*.] The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

> The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*, 'thou shalt not do such a thing.' *Tillotson.*

—*Writ of prohibition*, in *law*, a writ issuing from a superior tribunal to prohibit or prevent an inferior court from proceeding to hear or dispose of a suit or matter, upon suggestion that the cognizance does not belong to that particular court. In *Scots law*, the term *prohibition* is used for a technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, &c.—SYN. Interdict, disallowance, inhibition.

Prohibitionist (prō-hi-bi'shon-ist), *n.* One who favours such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use; a protectionist.

Prohibitive, Prohibitory (prō-hib'it-iv, prō-hib'i-to-ri), *a.* Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding; implying prohibition; as, *prohibitory* duties on imports. 'Words *prohibitory*.' *Ayliffe.* 'Strict *prohibitory* laws.' *Burke.*

> The precept . . . is in form negative and *prohibitive*. *Barrow.*

Proin,† *v.t.* [See PRUNE.] To lop; to trim; to prune.

> The sprigs that did about it grow
> He *proined* from the leafy arms. *Chapman.*

Proin,† *v.i.* To be employed in pruning.

> A good husbandman is ever *proining* in his vineyard or his field. *Bacon.*

Pro indiviso (prō in-di-vī'sō). [L.] In *law*, a term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed *indivisible rights*; rights in some property that cannot be divided, held jointly by several persons who each may sell his right.

Project (pro-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *projicio*, *projectum*, to throw forth, to cast forward, to cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward.

> The ascending villas on my side
> *Project* long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise.

> What sit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*

3. To exhibit or give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate. 'A plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude *projected* on the meridian.' *Watts.* See PROJECTION, 4.

Project (prō-jekt'), *v.i.* 1. To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, a cornice or a promontory *projects*.—2.† To form a scheme or project. *Fuller.*

Project (prō'jekt), *n.* [O.Fr. *project*, Mod. Fr. *projet*. See above.] 1. That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design; as, all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated.

> He entered into the *project* with his customary ardour. *Prescott.*

2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as, a man given to *projects*.

Projectile (prō-jek'til), *a.* 1. Impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.—2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

Projectile (prō-jek'til), *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. Thus, a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, an arrow shot from a bow, and a bullet discharged from a cannon, are projectiles.—*Theory of projectiles*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

Projection (prō-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *projectio*. See PROJECT, *v.t.*] 1. The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward.—2. The state of projecting or jutting out; a part projecting or jutting out, as of a building beyond the naked wall; a prominence.—3. The act of projecting or scheming; as, he undertook the *projection* of a new scheme.—4. The representation of something by means of lines, &c., drawn on a surface; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. This subject is of great importance in the making of maps, in which we have to consider the projection of the sphere. Projections of the sphere are of several kinds, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected. The most important are the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the centre of the sphere.—*Globular projection*, that projection of the sphere which so represents its circles as to present the appearance of a globe.—5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, to be thereby transmuted into gold.

> I will, however, give thee proof, and that shortly, which I will defy that peevish divine to confute, though he should strive with me as the Magicians strove with Moses before King Pharaoh. I will do *projection* in thy presence, my son,—in thy very presence,—and thine eyes shall witness the truth.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Projectment (prō-jekt'ment), *n.* Design; contrivance. *Ld. Clarendon.* [Rare.]

Projector (prō-jek'tėr), *n.* 1. One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design.—2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

> Chymists and other *projectors* propose to themselves things utterly impractible. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Projecture (prō-jek'tūr), *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else; projection.

Projet (prō-zhā), *n.* [Fr.] Scheme; plan; design; specifically, in *international law*, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

Proke† (prōk), *v.t.* [W. *prociaw*, to thrust, to stab; Sc. *prog*.] To goad; to stimulate; to incite; to urge. 'The queene ever at his elbowe to pricke and *proke* him forward.' *Holland.*

Proking-spit† (prōk'ing-spit), *n.* A rapier.

> Piping hote puffes toward the pointed plume,
> With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
> *Bp. Hall.*

Prolabium (prō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *labium*, the lip.] In *anat.* the membrane that invests the front part of the lips.

Prolapse (prō-laps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*. See below.] In *med.* a falling down or falling out of some part of the body through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, as of the uterus or intestines; prolapsus.

Prolapse (prō-laps'), *v.i.* pret. *prolapsed;* ppr. *prolapsing*. [L. *prolabor*, *prolapsus*, to fall forwards—*pro*, forward, and *lapsus*, to slide, slip, fall.] To fall down or out; to project too much: chiefly a medical term. See PROLAPSE, *n.*

Prolapsion (prō-lap'shon), *n.* Prolapse.

Prolapsus (prō-lap'sus), *n.* [L.] In *med.* prolapse. See PROLAPSE.

Prolate† (prō'lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prolated;* ppr. *prolating*. [L. *profero*, *prolatum*, to bring forth or forward—*pro*, forth, and *fero*, to carry, to bear.] To utter in a drawling manner; to lengthen in pronunciation or sound.

> For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* into one uniform mode of intonation. *Mason.*

Prolate (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, pp. of *profero*. See above.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. A *prolate* spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. See OBLATE.

Prolation (prō-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *prolatio*, from *profero*. See PROLATE.] 1.† Utterance; pronunciation.

> S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation*. *B. Jonson.*

2.† Delay; act of deferring.—3. In *music*, the subdivision of a semibreve into minims.

Prolefied (prō'le-fīd), *p.* and *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, to make or do.] In *bot.* having a branch of a second flower in the centre of the original one, as the water-avens.

Proleg (prō'leg), *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and E. *leg*.] In *compar. anat.* a fleshy exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organ which assists various larvæ in walking and other motions, but which disappears in the perfect insect.

Prolegate (prō-leg'āt), *n.* A deputy legate.

Prolegomenary (prō-le-gom'e-na-ri), *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations.

Prolegomenon (prō-le-gom'e-non), *n.* pl. **Prolegomena** (prō-le-gom'e-na). [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *legō*, to speak.] A preliminary observation; chiefly used in plural, and applied to an introductory essay or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise, and containing something necessary for the reader to be apprised of, to enable him the better to understand the book, or to enter deeper into the science.

Prolepsis (prō-lep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *prolēpsis*, a preconception, from *prolambanō*, *prolēpsomai*—*pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take.] Something of the nature of an anticipation. (*a*) In *rhet.* (1) a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in rea-

lity it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described; as, to kill a man *dead;* to strike one *dumb.* An example of the use of this figure occurs in Hood's 'Dream of Eugene Aram.'

Anon I cleansed my bloody hands, and washed my forehead *cool.*

(2) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer. *Bramhall.*

(*b*) An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism. 'A *prolepsis* or anachronism.' *Theobald.*

Proleptic, Proleptical (prō-lep'tik, prō-lep'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; anticipatory; antecedent. Specifically, (*a*) in *med.* anticipating the usual time: applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition. (*b*) In *gram.* designating a use of the adjective by which a thing is represented as already done, which is really to follow as a consequence of the action of the verb to which the noun is joined. See PROLEPSIS (*a*).

Proleptically (prō-lep'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

Proleptics (prō-lep'tiks), *n.* The art or science of prognosticating in medicine.

Proles (prō'lēz), *n.* [L.] In *law,* progeny.

Proletaire (prō-le-tār), *n.* [Fr. *prolétaire.* See PROLETARIAN, *a.*] A proletarian.

Proletairism (prō-le-tār'izm), *n.* Same as *Proletarianism.*

Proletaneous (prō-le-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *proletaneus.* See PROLETARIAN.] Having a numerous offspring. [Rare.]

Proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *proletarius,* a citizen of the lowest class, a citizen useful to the state only by producing children, from *proles,* offspring, from *pro,* before, and *ol,* root of *adolesco,* whence *adolescent, adult.*] Of or belonging to proletarians or the common people; hence, mean; vile; vulgar. 'Low *proletarian* tything men.' *Hudibras.*

Proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *n.* A member of the poorest class of a community; one of the rabble; one whose only capital is his labour.

Proletarianism (prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community.

Proletariate, Proletariat (prō-le-tā'ri-āt, prō-le-tā'ri-at), *n.* Proletarians collectively; a body of proletarians; the lower classes.

That the lower orders may be represented, we are encouraged to fling the boroughs into the hands of a poor ignorant and venal *proletariat.* *Times newspaper.*

Proletary (prol'e-ta-ri), *n.* A common person; one of the lower orders. *Burton.*

Proletary (prō'le-ta-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to proletarians or proletarianism.

Prolicide (prō'li-sīd), *n.* [L. *proles,* offspring, and *cædo,* to kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth.

Proliferation (prō-lif'ér-ā''shon), *n.* The act or habit of producing proliferous growths. 'A remarkable kind of co-ordination between a special habit of growth and decay, and a special habit of *proliferation.*' *H. Spencer.*

Proliferous (prō-lif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *proles, prolis,* offspring, and *fero,* to bear.] *Lit.* bearing offspring, but used generally as a term in botany, signifying bearing or producing something abnormal or adventitious; thus a *proliferous* flower is a flower which produces another flower within itself.—*Proliferous cyst,* in *pathol.* a cyst producing highly organized and even vascular structures.

Proliferously (prō-lif'ér-us-li), *adv.* In a proliferous manner. 'Fronds originating *proliferously* from other fronds.' *H. Spencer.*

Prolific (prō-lif'ik), *a.* [Fr. *prolifique;* L. *prolificus — proles, prolis,* offspring, and *facio,* to make.] 1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; productive: said of animals and plants; as, a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree; *prolific* seed. 2. Serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating; as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.—3. In *bot.* same as *Proliferous.*—4. Causing fruitfulness. '*Prolific* humour.' *Milton.*

Prolificacy (prō-lif'i-ka-si), *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness. [Rare.]

Prolifical† (prō-lif'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Prolific. Dr. H. More.*

Prolifically (prō-lif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a prolific manner; fruitfully; with great increase.

Prolification (prō-lif'i-kā''shon), *n.* [See PROLIFIC.] 1. The generation of young animals or plants.—2. In *bot.* the production of certain outgrowths, as of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the centre of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower.

Prolificness (prō-lif'ik-nes), *n.* The state of being prolific.

Proligerous (prō-lij'ér-us), *a.* [L. *proles,* offspring, and *gero,* to bear, produce.] *Lit.* offspring-producing.—*Proligerous disc,* the germ in an egg composed of minute cells, which is the embryo of the future organism.

Prolix (prō'liks), *a.* [L. *prolixus,* extended, prolix—*pro,* forth, and root of *liqueo,* to flow.] 1. Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse; as, a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon.—2. Indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious; as, a *prolix* speaker or writer.—3.† Of long duration. 'A term too *prolix.*' *Aylife.*—4.† Materially or physically long. *Cowper.*—SYN. Diffused, prolonged, protracted, tedious, tiresome, wearisome.

Prolixious† (prō-lik'si-us), *a.* Dilatory; tedious; prolix. *Shak.*

Prolixity (prō-lik'si-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail: applied to discourses and writings. 'Elaborate and studied *prolixity* in proving such points as nobody calls in question.' *Warburton.*—2. Material extension of length. '*Prolixity* of shade.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Prolixly (prō-liks'li), *adv.* In a prolix manner; at great length.

Prolixness (prō-liks'nes), *n.* Same as *Prolixity. Adam Smith.*

Proll† (prōl), *v.t.* [Old form of *prowl.*] To search or prowl after; to rob; to plunder.

By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom! *Barrow.*

Prolle† (prōl), *v.i.* To prowl; to go about in search of a thing.

To what rational purpose should men *prolle* and labour? *South.*

Proller† (prōl'ér), *n.* A prowler; a thief; a robber. 'Like *prollers* and impostors.' *Chapman.*

Prolocutor (prō-lok'ū-tėr), *n.* [L., from *proloquor — pro,* for, and *loquor, locutus,* to speak.] 1. One who speaks for another. [Rare.]—2. The speaker or chairman of a convocation. In the convocation of the archbishopric of Canterbury there are two prolocutors, one of the higher house of convocation, the other of the lower house; the latter of whom is chosen by the lower house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as their *prolocutor,* that is, the person by whom the lower house of convocation intend to deliver their resolutions to the upper house, and have their own house especially ordered and governed.

They chose a man as their *prolocutor* who had been forward in the worst conduct of the university of Oxford. *Hallam.*

Prolocutorship (prō-lok'ū-tėr-ship), *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

Prologize (prō'log-īz), *v.i.* pret. *prologized;* ppr. *prologizing.* To deliver a prologue.

Newton's theory is the circle of generalization which includes all the others;—the highest point of the inductive ascent;—the catastrophe of the philosophic drama to which Plato had *prologized.* *Whewell.*

Prologizer (prō'log-īz-ėr), *n.* One who makes prologues. [Rare.]

Prologue (prō'log), *n.* [Fr.; L. *prologus;* Gr. *prologos—pro,* before, and *legō,* to speak.] 1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, chiefly the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

I'll read you the whole, from beginning to end, with the *prologue* and epilogue, and allow time for the music between the acts. *Sheridan.*

2. The speaker of a prologue on the stage. 'Enter *prologue.*' *Shak.*

Prologue (prō'log), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prologued;* ppr. *prologuing.* To introduce with a formal prologue or preface; to preface.

Thus he his special nothing ever *prologues.* *Shak.*

Prolong (prō-long'), *v.t.* [Fr. *prolonger.*—L. *pro,* forth, and *longus.* See LONG.] 1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to lengthen out.

I fly not death, nor would *prolong* Life much. *Milton.*

2. To put off to a distant time.

For I myself am not so well provided As else I would be, were the day *prolong'd.* *Shak.*

3. To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a straight line: used also reflexively in this sense.

On each side, the countless arches *prolong themselves.* *Ruskin.*

Prolong (prō-long'), *v.i.* To put off to a distant time.

Prolongate† (prō-long'gāt), *v.t.* To prolong; to lengthen.

Prolongation (prō-long-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time or space; as, the *prolongation* of a line. 'The *prolongation* of life.' *Bacon.*—2. A part prolonged; an extension; as, the *prolongation* of a mountain range.—3. Extension of time by delay or postponement. 'The *prolongation* of days for payment.' *Bacon.*

Prolonge (prō-lonj'), *n.* [Fr. See PROLONG.] *Milit.* a strong rope occasionally used in field-artillery to drag a gun-carriage without a limber, when it is necessary to retire firing through a street or narrow defile.

Prolonger (prō-long'ėr), *n.* One who or that which prolongs or lengthens in time or space. 'Temperance, thou *prolonger* of life.' *W. Hay.*

Prolongment (prō-long'ment), *n.* The act of prolonging or state of being prolonged; prolongation.

Though he himself may have been so weak as earnestly to decline death, and endeavour the utmost *prolongment* of his own unéligible state. *Shaftesbury.*

Prolusion (prō-lū'zhon), *n.* [L. *prolusio,* a prelude — *pro,* before, and *ludo, lusum,* to play.] 1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; hence, a prelude, introduction, or preliminary generally.

Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of sorrows . . . and *prolusions* of this so bloody day. *Hammond.*

2. An essay or preparatory exercise in which the writer tries his own strength, or throws out some preliminary remarks on a subject which he intends to treat more profoundly.

Promanation (prō-ma-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *pro,* forth, and *manatio, manationis,* a flowing, from *mano,* to flow.] The act of flowing forth; emanation. '*Promanation* . . . of the rayes of light.' *Dr. H. More.*

Promenade (pro-me-nād'), *n.* [Fr., from *promener,* from L.L. *prominare,* to drive forwards or along—*pro,* forward, and L. *mino, minare,* to drive with threats, to drive animals, from *mina,* a threat.] 1. A walk for pleasure and show or exercise.—2. A place for walking. 'No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.' *Montagu.*

Promenade (pro-me-nād'), *v.i.* pret. *promenaded;* ppr. *promenading.* To walk for amusement, show, or exercise. *Tennyson.*

Promenader (pro-me-nād'ér), *n.* One who promenades.

Promerit† (prō-me'rit), *v.t.* [L. *promereo, promeritum — pro,* and *mereo,* to merit.] 1. To oblige; to confer a favour on.

He loves not God; no, not whiles He *promerits* him with His favours. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To deserve; to procure by merit.

Acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves which can effect it or deserve it for us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us. *Bp. Pearson.*

Promeropidæ (prō-mē-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* The sun-birds, a family of tenuirostral insessorial birds. Called also *Nectariniadæ* (which see). See next article.

Promerops (prō-mē'rops), *n.* [Gr. *pro,* before, and *merops,* bee-eater.] A genus of insessorial birds, many of which are remark-

Promerops superba.

able for the beauty of their plumage and its singular arrangement. They have a longish bill, an extensible tongue, and feed upon insects, soft fruits, and the saccharine juices of plants. One species, *P. superba*, is a native of New Guinea; another, *P. erythrorhynchus*, is a native of Africa.

Promethean (prō-mē'thē-an), *a.* [From *Prometheus*, lit. the fore-thinker. Prometheus, according to one of the Greek legends, was a son of the Titan Iapetus. He took pity on the misery of mankind, who knew not how to cook; he stole fire from heaven, imparting it to mortals. Zeus (Jupiter), enraged at the favour this gift procured him, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where an eagle during the day devoured his liver, which grew again at night.] 1. Pertaining to Prometheus. *Hence*—2. Possessing life-giving qualities. 'That *Promethean* heat that can thy light relume.' *Shak.*

Promethean (prō-mē'thē-an), *n.* 1. A kind of lucifer-match.—2. A small glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture which it ignited on being pressed: formerly used for affording a ready light.

Prominence (prom'i-nens), *n.* [L. *prominentia*, from *promineo*—*pro*, forward, and *mineo*, to project.] 1. The state of being prominent or jutting; a standing out from the surface of something; as, the *prominence* of a rock or peak.—2. That which juts out or projects.—3. State of being prominent among men; conspicuousness; distinction.

Prominency (prom'i-nen-si), *n.* Same as *Prominence*. *Addison.*

Prominent (prom'i-nent), *a.* [L. *prominens*. See above.] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.—2. Standing out from among the multitude; distinguished above others; as, a *prominent* character.—3. Likely to attract special attention from its size, position, &c.; principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous; as, the figure of a man or of a building holds a *prominent* place in a picture.

Prominently (prom'i-nent-li), *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

Promiscuity (prō-mis-kū'i-ti), *n.* 1. Promiscuousness. *Eclec. Rev.*—2. Promiscuous marriage, as among some races of people. *H. Spencer.*

Promiscuous (prō-mis'kū-us), *a.* [L. *promiscuus*, from *promisceo*—*pro*, and *misceo*, to mix or mingle. See MIX.] 1. Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; mingled indiscriminately.

In rushed at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd. *Dryden.*

2. Forming part of a mingled or confused crowd or mass.

Thus, like the public inn, provides a treat,
Where each *promiscuous* guest sits down to eat. *Crabbe.*

3. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual; as, *promiscuous* intercourse.

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrained. *Roscommon.*

Promiscuously (prō-mis'kū-us-li), *adv.* In a promiscuous manner: (*a*) in a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as, men of all classes *promiscuously* assembled; particles of different earths *promiscuously* united. (*b*) Without distinction of kinds.

Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

Promiscuousness (prō-mis'kū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being promiscuous, or of being mixed without order or distinction.

Promise (prom'is), *n.* [Fr. *promesse*, from L. *promissum*, from *promitto*, to send before or forward—*pro*, before, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of some act; especially, a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another; as, to make a *promise*; to perform a *promise*.

And be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That palter with us *in* a double sense;
That keep the word of *promise* to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself and, as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act; and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfilment.—*Promise* and *offer*. In *Scots law* an *offer* is a proposal made by the offerer to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A *promise* is an offer, with this addition, that the promiser, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes it for granted will be given as soon as the offer is known. An offerer is not bound till his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be *absolute* or *conditional*, *lawful* or *unlawful*, *express* or *implied*. An *absolute promise* must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfil a *conditional promise* depends on the performance of the condition. An *unlawful promise* is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An *express promise* is one expressed in words or writing. An *implied promise* is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labour, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a promise on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce such implied promise. A promise without deed is said to be by *parol*, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a *covenant*.—3. Ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge.

For never saw I *promise* yet of such a bloody fray. *Macaulay.*

4. That which affords a ground or basis for hope or for expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great *promise*. 'There buds the *promise* of celestial worth.' *Young.*

My native country was full of youthful *promise*. *Irving.*

5. That which is promised; fulfilment or grant of what is promised.

And . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. Ac. i. 4.

Promise (prom'is), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *promised*; ppr. *promising*. 1. To make a promise of; to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one; especially to engage that some benefit will be conferred; as, to *promise* a visit to a friend; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money.—2. To afford reason to expect; as, the year *promises* a good harvest.—*To be promised*, an old phrase meaning to have an engagement.

Cassius. Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?
Casca. No, *I am promised* forth. *Shak.*

Promise (prom'is), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *promised*; ppr. *promising*. 1. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration; as, the man *promises* fair; let us forgive him.—2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good; as, the youth *promises* to be an eminent man.—3. To stand sponsor. [Rare.]

There were those who knew him near the king,
And *promised* for him; and Arthur made him knight. *Tennyson.*

—*I promise you*, I declare to you; I assure you: used indifferently of good or evil, but more commonly of evil, or of anything wonderful.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
. . . I fear it *I promise you*. *Shak.*

—*To promise one's self*, to have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Rambler.*

Promise-breach (prom'is-brēch), *n.* Violation of promise. *Shak.*

Promise-breaker (prom'is-brāk-ėr), *n.* A violator of promises.

He's a most notable coward, an infinite and endless liar, an hourly *promise-breaker*. *Shak.*

Promise-crammed (prom'is-kramd), *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. *Shak.*

Promisee (prom-is-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.

Promiser (prom'is-ėr), *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants.

Promising (prom'is-ing), *a.* Giving promise; affording just expectations of good; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well; as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect. 'Most *promising* able man.' *Ld. Lytton.*

Promisingly (prom'is-ing-li), *adv.* In a promising manner.

Promisor (prom'is-or), *n.* In *law*, one who promises. [It is pronounced *promisor'* when used in opposition to *promisee*.]

Promissive (prō-mis'iv), *a.* Making or implying a promise. [Rare.]

Promissorily (prom'is-o-ri-li), *adv.* By way of promise.

Promissory (prom'is-o-ri), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or foreborne.—*Promissory note*, a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser.

Promont† (prom'ont), *n.* A promontory.

The waving sea can with each flood
Bathe some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

Promontorium (prom-on-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L., a promontory.] In *anat.* an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding cavity of the cochlea.

Promontory (prom'on-to-ri), *n.* [L. *promontorium*—*pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland. It properly differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land high or low.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*, and spies a far-off shore where he would tread. *Shak.*

If you drink tea on a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

Promote (prō-mōt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *promoted*; ppr. *promoting*. [L. *promotus*, from *promoveo*, to move forward—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, to move (whence *move*, *motion*, &c.).] 1. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as of anything valuable; to contribute to the increase or power of, as of anything evil; to forward; to advance; as, to *promote* learning, knowledge, virtue, or religion; to *promote* vice and disorder.—2. To excite; to stir up; as, to *promote* mutiny.—3. To exalt or raise to a higher post or position; to elevate; to prefer in rank or honour.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. Num. xxii. 17.

Exalt her, and she shall *promote* thee; she shall bring thee to honour. Prov. iv. 8.

SYN. To forward, advance, further, help, exalt, prefer, elevate, dignify.

Promote† (prō-mōt'), *v.i.* To urge on or incite another, especially to a wrong act; to inform against another.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Closely betrays him that he gives to each. *Drayton.*

Promotement† (prō-mōt'ment), *n.* Same as *Promotion*. *Evelyn.*

Promoter (prō-mōt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; as, a *promoter* of charity.—2. One that excites; as, a *promoter* of sedition.—3. One that aids in promoting some financial undertaking; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company.—4.† An informer; specifically, a person who prosecuted offenders as an informer in his own name and the king's, having part of the fines or penalties for reward.

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *A. Drummond.*

Promotion (prō-mō'shon), *n.* 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.—2. Exaltation in rank or honour; preferment.

Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south. Ps. lxxv. 6.

My *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*

Promotive (prō-mō'tiv), *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

In the government of Ireland, his (Strafford's) administration had been equally *promotive* of his master's interest, and that of the subjects committed to his care. *Hume.*

Promove† (prō-mōv'), *v.t.* To promote; to forward; to advance. *Suckling.*

Promovent (prō-mōv'ent), *n.* The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

Promover† (prō-mōv'ėr), *n.* A promoter.

Prompt (promt), *a.* [Fr. *prompt*, from L. *promptus*, brought out, hence at hand, ready, quick, from *promo*, *promptum*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to take.] 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands. 'Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders.' *Clarendon.*—2. Acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing; as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Tell him
I'm *prompt* to lay my crown at 's feet. *Shak.*

3. Given or performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed; as, he manifested a *prompt* obedience; he yielded *prompt* assistance. 'A natural and *prompt* alacrity.' *Shak.*

Prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips in prose or numerous verse.
Milton.

4. Hasty; forward.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies.
Dryden.

5. Inclined or disposed. 'Virtues all to which the Grecians are most *prompt*.' *Shak.* 6.† Unobstructed; open. *Wotton.*

Prompt (promt), *v.t.* 1. To move or excite to action or exertion; to incite; to instigate; as, ambition *prompted* Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.

Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires. *Pope.*

2. To assist a speaker when at a loss by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order; as, to *prompt* an actor; to assist a learner by suggesting something forgotten or not understood.

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind. 'And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams.' *Pope.*—4.† To remind; to give notice of.

The inconceivable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prompt (promt), *n.* In *com.* a limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods.

Speculators . . . are required to pay £2 per chest, to cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the *prompt*, which, for this article (tea), is three months. *J. S. Mill.*

Prompt-book (promt'bu̇k), *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theatre.

Prompter (promt'ėr), *n.* 1. One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Specifically—2. One placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten; or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss by suggesting the next words of his piece.

Promptitude (promt'i-tūd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *promptus*, ready. See PROMPT.] 1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands.

He (Wilkes) was of course much indebted for much of the effect which he produced in society to the *promptitude* and skill with which he seized the proper moment for saying his good things. *Croik.*

2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience or compliance.

Promptly (promt'li), *adv.* In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

Promptness (promt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prompt: (*a*) readiness; quickness of decision or action; as, the young man answered questions with great *promptness*. (*b*) Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

They seemed desirous to prove their title to them by their thorough discipline and by their *promptness* to execute the most dangerous and difficult services. *Prescott.*

Prompt-note (promt'nōt), *n.* In *com.* a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, &c., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce. See PROMPT, *n.*

Promptuary (promt'ū-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire*, L. *promptuarium.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. 'History, that great treasury of time and *promptuary* of heroic actions.' *Howell.*

Prompture (promt'ūr), *n.* Suggestion; incitement. 'Love's *prompture* deep.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *promulgated;* ppr. *promulgating.* [L. *promulgo*, *promulgatus*, supposed to be corrupted from *provulgo*, from *vulgus*, the people, the public. See VULGAR.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, tidings, &c.; to publish; to announce; to proclaim.

Those to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the gospel had far different instructions.
Dr. H. More.

Promulgation (prō-mul-gā'shon), *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long, as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker.*

Promulgator (prō'mul-gāt-ėr or prō-mul'gāt-ėr), *n.* One who promulgates or publishes; one who makes known or teaches publicly. 'An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of liberty.' *Warburton.*

Promulge (prō-mulj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *promulged;* ppr. *promulging.* To promulgate; to publish or teach. 'But then that privilege was *promulged* and known.' *Hallam.* 'Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged*.' *Prescott.*

Promulger (prō-mulj'ėr), *n.* Same as *Promulgator.* 'The *promulgers* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles.' *Atterbury.*

Pronaos (prō-nā'os), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple.] In *arch.* the space in front of the naos or cella of a temple; a vestibule or portico. See NAOS.

Pronation (prō-nā'shon), *n.* [From L. *pronus*, having the face downward.] 1. That motion of the arm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; the act of turning the palm downward: opposed to *supination.*—2. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.

Pronator (prō-nāt'ėr), *n.* A muscle of the forearm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to *supinator.*

Prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*, hanging or leaning forwards, prone, from *pro*, before, forward; cog. Gr. *prēnēs*, Skr. *pravana*, prone.] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect.

Toward him they bend
With awful reverence *prone*. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to *supine.*—3. Rushing or falling headlong or downward. 'Down thither *prone* in flight.' *Milton.*—4. Sloping downward; inclined. 'A *prone* and sinking land.' *Blackmore.*

Just where the *prone* edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow. *Tennyson.*

5. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in an ill sense; as, men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change. 'As *prone* to mischief as able to perform't.' *Shak.*—6. Ready and eager. *Shak.*

Pronely (prōn'li), *adv.* In a prone manner or position; so as to bend downwards.

Proneness (prōn'nes), *n.* The state of being prone: (*a*) the state of bending downward; as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward: opposed to the *erectness* of man. (*b*) The state of lying with the face downward: contrary to *supineness.* (*c*) Descent; declivity; as, the *proneness* of a hill. (*d*) Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propensity; disposition; as, *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification. 'The *proneness* of good men to commiserate want.' *Atterbury.*

Prong (prong), *n.* [A nasalized form of *prog*, to prod, to prick; comp. W. *procio*, to thrust, to poke.] 1. A sharp pointed instrument. 'Prick it on a *prong* of iron.' *G. Sandys.*—2. The spike of a fork or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three *prongs.*—3. A pointed projection; as, the *prongs* of a deer's antlers.

Prong (prong), *v.t.* To stab, as with a fork.

Dear brethren, let us tremble before those august portals. I fancy them guarded by grooms of the chamber with flaming silver forks with which they *prong* all those who have not the right of the *entrée*. *Thackeray.*

Prong-buck (prong'buk), *n.* A species of antelope, the *Antilocapra americana*, or *A. furcifer*, which inhabits the western parts of North America, where it is called the *goat*, and by the Canadian hunters, *cabrit.* It frequents the plains in summer and the mountains in winter. It is one of the few hollow-horned antelopes, and the only living one in which the horny sheath is branched, branching being otherwise peculiar to deer which have bony antlers. See CAVICORNIA.

Prong-hoe (prong'hō), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong-horn (prong'horn), *n.* Same as *Prong-buck.*

Pronity† (prōn'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Proneness. Sir T. More.*

Pronominal (prō-nom'in-al), *a.* [L. *pronomen.* See PRONOUN.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.

Pronominally (prō-nom'in-al-li), *adv.* With the effect of a pronoun.

Prononcé (prō-noṅ-sā), *a.* [Fr.] *Lit.* pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; decided, as in manners or character.

Pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* [From *pro*, for, and *noun*; L. *pronomen—pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun.] In *gram.* a word used instead of a noun or name, or used to represent an object merely in relation to the act of speaking; thus it neither designates its object in virtue of the qualities possessed by it, nor always designates the same object, but designates different objects according to the circumstances in which it is used. The *personal pronouns* in English are *I, thou* or *you, he, she, it, we, ye,* and *they.* The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons.—*Relative pronouns* are such as relate to some noun going before called the antecedent; as, the man *who*, the thing *which.*—*Interrogative pronouns*, those which serve to ask a question, as *who? which? what?*—*Possessive pronouns* are such as denote possession, as *my, thy, his, her, our, your,* and *their.*—*Demonstrative pronouns*, those which point out things precisely, as *this, that.*—*Distributive pronouns* are *each, every, either, neither.*—*Indefinite pronouns*, those that point out things indefinitely, as *some, other, any, one, all, such.* Possessive, demonstrative, distributive, and indefinite pronouns, having the properties both of pronouns and adjectives, are commonly called *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives.*

Pronounce (prō-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pronounced;* ppr. *pronouncing.* [Fr. *prononcer;* L. *pronuntio, pronuntiatus—pro*, before, and *nuntio*, to announce, declare, make known; comp. *announce.*] 1. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter articulately; to speak; to utter.

What may this mean? language of man *pronounced*
By tongue of brute. *Milton.*

2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly; as, the court *pronounced* the sentence of death on the criminal.

On all those who tried and fail'd, the king
Pronounced a dismal sentence. *Tennyson.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I *pronounced* it to you. *Shak.*

4. To declare or affirm; as, he *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the signature to be a forgery.

Pronounce (prō-nouns'), *v.i.* pret. *pronounced;* ppr. *pronouncing.* To speak with confidence or authority; to make declaration; to utter an opinion. 'How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves.' *Dr. H. More.* 'Nor can *pronounce* upon it.' *Tennyson.*

Pronounce† (prō-nouns'), *n.* Declaration. 'The final *pronounce* or canon.' *Milton.*

Pronounceable (prō-nouns'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pronounced (prō-nounst'), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*, pronounced.] Strongly marked or defined; decided.

Our friend's views became every day more *pronounced*. *Thackeray.*

Pronouncement (prō-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of pronouncing; a proclamation; a formal announcement.

Pronouncer (prō-nouns'ėr), *n.* One who utters or declares. *Ayliffe.*

Pronouncing (prō-nouns'ing), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

Pronubial (prō-nū'bi-al), *a.* [L. *pronuba*, she who presides over marriage—*pro*, for, and *nubo*, to marry.] Presiding over marriage. *Congreve.* [Rare.]

Pronucleus (prō-nū'klē-us), *n.* In *physiol.* a small mass holding the position of a nucleus.

Pronunciable† (prō-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* Pronounceable. 'Vowels *pronunciable* by the intertexture of a consonant.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Pronuncial (prō-nun'si-al), *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

Pronunciamento (pro-nun'si-a-men"tō), *n.* Same as *Pronunciamiento.*

Pronunciamiento (prō-nun'thē-ä-mi-en''tō), *n.* [Sp.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration; a pronouncement. Frequently written *Pronunciamento.*

Pronunciation (prō-nun'si-ā''shon), *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*, from L. *pronunciatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] 1. The act of pronouncing or uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation.*—2. The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness: now called *delivery.*

Pronunciative (prō-nun'si-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory.—2.† Uttering confidently; dogmatical. 'The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.' *Bacon.*

Pronunciator (prō-nun'si-āt-ėr), *n.* One who pronounces.

Pronunciatory (prō-nun'si-a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to pronunciation.

Prœmion (prō-ē'mi-on), *n.* [Gr. *prooimion.* See PROEM.] An opening or introduction; the introduction to a poem or song; a preface; a proem.

Forgetful how my rich *prœmion* makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian fields,
In lays that will outlast thy Deity. *Tennyson.*

Proof (prōf), *n.* [Fr. *preuve.* See PROVE.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact; a test; a trial; as, to make *proof* of a person's trustworthiness or of the truth of a statement. 'Only this *proof* I'll of thy valour make.' *Shak.*—2. What serves as evidence; what proves or establishes; a convincing token or argument; means of conviction; that amount of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As *proofs* of holy writ. *Shak.*

3.† The thing proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gathered by experience; experience.

'Tis a common *proof,*
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder. *Shak.*

4. The state of having been tried and having stood the test; firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies: specifically applied to arms of defence; impenetrable armour. 'In strong *proof* of chastity well-arm'd.' *Shak.* 'Arms of *proof.*' *Dryden.*—5. A test applied to certain manufactured or other articles; the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits, so called from a mode formerly practised, called the gunpowder-proof. Spirit was poured over gunpowder and the vapour set fire to. If it fired the gunpowder it was *over proof.* If it damped the powder, so that the spirit burned without igniting the powder, it was *under proof.* Hence, also the degree of strength in spirit.—The *proof spirit* of commerce has been defined by act of parliament to be 'such as shall at the temperature of fifty-one degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer weigh twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water.' See under ALCOHOL.—*Proof of gunpowder,* a test of strength, one ounce of powder being used with a 24-pound ball, which must be driven a distance of not less than 250 yards.—*Proof of ordnance* and *small arms,* tests by means of hydraulic pressure and firing heavy charges.—6. In *printing,* a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction. A first proof is the impression taken with all the errors of workmanship. After this is corrected, another impression is printed with more care, to send to the author: this is termed a *clean proof.* When this is corrected by the author, and the types altered accordingly, another proof is taken and carefully read over: this is called the *press proof.*—7. In *engr.* an impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing it; also, an early impression, or one of a limited number, taken before the letters to be inserted are engraven on the plate. It is called a *proof-impression* or *proof-print,* and is considered the best, because taken before the plate is worn.

Proof (prōf), *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally; as, water-*proof,* fire-*proof,* *proof* against shot.

Now put your shields before your hearts and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shak.*

It is often followed by *to* or *against* before the thing resisted. '*Proof against* all temptation.' *Milton.*

He past expression lived,
Proof to disdain. *Dryden.*

[In its adjectival use *proof* refers to the impenetrability of armour, &c.]

Proof-arm (prōf-ärm'), *v.t.* To arm as with proof; to arm so as to make secure.

A delicate, and knows it,
And out of that *proof-arms* herself. *Beau. & Fl.*

Proof-house (prōf'hous), *n.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

Proofless (prōf'les), *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.*

Prooflessly (prōf'les-li), *adv.* Without proof. '*Prooflessly* asserted.' *Boyle.*

Proof-plane (prōf'plān), *n.* In *elect.* a small, thin metallic disc, insulated on a non-conducting handle, by which electricity may be carried from one place to another. It is used in experiments on the distribution of electricity on conductors. When it is laid against the surface whose electric density it is intended to measure, it forms, as it were, a part of the surface, and takes the charge due to the area which it covers, which charge may be carried to an electrometer and tested.

Proof-print (prōf'print), *n.* See PROOF, *n.* 7.

Proof-sheet (prōf'shēt), *n.* In *printing,* a rough impression of a sheet. See PROOF, *n.* 6.

Proof-spirit (prōf'spi-rit), *n.* Spirit of a certain alcoholic strength. See PROOF, *n.* 5.

Proof-text (prōf'tekst), *n.* A passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

Pro-ostracum (prō-os'tra-kum), *n.* In *zool.* the horny pen of the belemnite. *Huxley.*

Prop (prop), *n.* [Probably a Celtic word: Ir. *propa,* Gael. *prop,* a prop or support; but the word also occurs in the other Teutonic languages besides English: D. *proppen,* to prop or support; Dan. *prop,* Sw. *propp,* G. *propf,* a cork, a stopper.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a fulcrum; a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old building.

You take my house when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house. *Shak.*

Prop (prop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propped;* ppr. *propping.* 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* a fence or an old building.—2. To support by standing under or against; as, a pillar to *prop* up a roof. 'Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky.' *Pope.*—3. To support; to sustain, in a general sense; as, to *prop* a declining institution.

Propædeutic, Propædeutical (prō-pē-dū'tik, prō-pē-dū'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to propædeutics or the introduction to any art or science; pertaining to or giving preliminary instruction; instructing beforehand.

Propædeutics (prō-pē-dū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *propaideuō,* to instruct beforehand, from *pro,* before, and *paideuō,* to instruct, to educate, from *pais, paidos,* a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; the body of knowledge and of rules necessary for the study of some particular art, science, &c.

Propagable (prop'a-ga-bl), *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] 1. Capable of being propagated or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle.*

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

Propaganda (prop-a-gan'da), *n.* [L. See PROPAGATE.] 1. A name generally given to those institutions by means of which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries, more particularly to an association, the congregation *de propaganda fide* (for propagating the faith), established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622 for diffusing a knowledge of Roman Catholicism throughout the world, now charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions. Hence—2. Any kind of institution or system for proselytizing or for propagating a peculiar set of doctrines.

(In France) on the one hand there is the clerico-monarchical tradition, which seeks order by the suppression of individual reason and national liberties; on the other hand there is an anarchist *propaganda,* which promises prosperity and unbounded pleasure through the suppression of churches and governments. *Contemp. Rev.*

The rules of the association (the National Secular Society) inform us that it is the duty of an 'active member' to promote the circulation of secular literature and generally to aid the Free-thought *propaganda* of his neighbourhood. *Sat. Rev.*

Propagandism (prop-a-gand'izm), *a.* [From *propaganda.*] The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

The governor-general rejoins that religious *propagandism* would most certainly rouse the resentment of the natives, and produce an explosion of religious passions which would end in a religious war. *Times newspaper.*

Propagandist (prop-a-gand'ist), *n.* [From *propaganda.*] One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political *propagandists.* *R. Walsh.*

Propagate (prop'a-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propagated;* ppr. *propagating.* [L. *propago, propagatus,* to peg down, to set, to propagate, to enlarge—*pro,* before, forward, and *pag,* root of *pango,* to fasten, fix, set, plant (whence *paction, compact, impinge,* &c.).] 1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive reproduction; to cause to reproduce itself: applied to animals and plants; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* any species of fruit-tree.

It is an elder brother's duty so
To *propagate* his family and name. *Otway.*

2. To spread from person to person or from place to place; to carry forward or onward; to diffuse; to extend; as, to *propagate* a report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.—3.† To augment; to increase.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate.* *Shak.*

4. To generate; to beget; to produce; to originate.

Superstitious notions *propagated* in infancy are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson.*

SYN. To multiply, continue, increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate, promote.

Propagate (prop'a-gāt), *v.i.* To have young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. 'To draw nutrition, *propagate* and rot.' *Pope.*

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate,* already infinite,
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton.*

Propagation (prop-a-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *propagatio, propagationis,* a propagating of vines and trees.] 1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants. In the greater number of plants propagation is effected naturally by means of seeds; but many plants are also propagated by the production of runners or lateral shoots, which spread along the surface of the soil, and root at the joints or buds, from which they send up new plants. Plants are also propagated by suckers or side-shoots from the roots, and by various other natural means. Propagation may be effected artificially by cuttings, grafting, budding, inarching, &c.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation.* *Ray.*

2. The spreading or extension of anything; diffusion; as, the *propagation* of reports; the *propagation* of the gospel among the pagans.—3.† Increase; extension; augmentation; enlargement. 'The *propagation* of their empire.' *South.*

Propagative (prop'a-gāt-iv), *a.* Having the power of propagation; propagating.

Every man owes more of his being to Almighty God than to his natural parents, whose very *propagative* faculty was at first given to the human nature by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the divine commission and institution. *Sir M. Hale.*

Propagator (prop'a-gāt-ėr), *n.* One who propagates; one who continues by generation or successive production; one who causes to spread; a promoter. 'Socrates the greatest *propagator* of morality.' *Addison.* The term is given in nurseries to one whose business it is to propagate plants by budding, grafting, &c.

Propago (prō-pā'gō), *n.* [L., a layer or shoot.] A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of layering.

Propagulum (prō-pag'ū-lum), *n.* In *bot.* a shoot or bud serving to propagate.

Propale (prō-pāl'), *v.t.* [L. *propalo,* from L. *propalam,* openly.] To publish; to disclose. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Proparent (prō'pā-rent), *n.* One who stands in the place of a parent.

Proped (prō'ped), *n.* [L. *pro,* for, and *pes, pedis,* a foot.] The name given to the soft, fleshy, inarticulate, pediform appendages of

certain larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

Propel (prō-pel'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propelled;* ppr. *propelling.* [L. *propello—pro,* forward, and *pello,* to drive, as in *compel, dispel, impel, compulsion,* &c.] To drive forward; to move or cause to move on; to urge or press onward by force; as, the wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

Propellent (prō-pel'ent), *a.* Driving forward; propelling.

Propeller (prō-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which propels; specifically, a contrivance for propelling a steam-vessel, consisting of a spiral blade on an axis parallel with the keel, and revolving beneath the surface of the water, usually at the stern of the ship. See SCREW.

Propempticon (prō-pem'ti-kon), *n.* [Gr., from *propempō,* to send forth.] In *literature,* a poetical address to one about to depart on a journey.

Propend† (prō-pend'), *v.i.* [L. *propendeo, propensum—pro,* forward, and *pendeo,* to hang; hence, *propense.*] To lean toward; to incline; to be propense or disposed in favour of anything. *Shak.*

Propendency† (prō-pend'en-si), *n.* [See above.] 1. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to anything.—2. Attentive deliberation. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

Propendent (prō-pend'ent), *a.* [See PROPEND.] 1.† Inclining forward or toward. *South.*—2. In *bot.* hanging forward and downward. *Paxton.*

Propense (prō-pens'), *a.* [L. *propensus,* hanging forwards, projecting. See PROPEND.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; prone. 'Women *propense* and inclinable to holiness.' *Hooker.*

Propensely (prō-pens'li), *adv.* In a propense manner; with natural tendency.

Propenseness (prō-pens'nes), *n.* State of being propense; natural tendency. 'A *propenseness* to diseases in the body.' *Donne.*

Propension (prō-pen'shon), *n.* [Fr. *propension;* L. *propensio, propensionis,* inclination, propensity. See PROPEND.] 1. The state of being propense; propensity. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

It requires critical nicety to find out the genius or *propensions* of a child. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. The state or condition of tending to move in a certain direction.

In natural motions this impetuosity continually increases, by the continued action of the cause,—namely, the *propension* of going to the place assigned it by nature. *Whewell.*

Propensity (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency; disposition to anything good or evil, particularly to evil; as, a *propensity* to sin. '*Propensity* and bent of will to religion.' *South.*

His command, indeed, was confined to those citizens who were engaged in the service by the military oath; but such was the *propensity* of the Romans to servitude, that the oath was voluntarily taken by the magistrates, the senators, and the equestrian order, till the homage of flattery was insensibly converted into an annual and solemn protestation of fidelity. *Gibbon.*

SYN. Disposition, bias, inclination, proclivity, proneness.

Proper (pro'pėr), *a.* [Fr. *propre;* L. *proprius,* one's own, peculiar, proper; allied to *prope,* near.] 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; naturally or essentially belonging to a particular individual or state; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetites and habits; every muscle and vessel of the body has its *proper* office. 'Conceptions only *proper* to myself.' *Shak.* 2. Natural; original; particularly suited to; befitting one's nature, &c.; as, every animal lives in his *proper* element.

In our *proper* motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to, as one's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun. '*Our proper* son.' *Shak.* '*Our proper* conceptions.' *Glanville.*

Now learn the difference at *your proper* cost. *Dryden.*

4. In *gram.* applied to a noun when it is the name of a particular person or thing: opposed to *common;* as Shakspere, Mozart, Julius Cæsar, London, Edinburgh, Dublin.

A *proper* name may become common when given to several beings of the same kind; as, Cæsar. *Watts.*

5. Fit; suitable; adapted; appropriate. '*Tis proper* I obey him.' *Shak.*

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

6. Correct; just; according to usage; precise; formal; as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms. *T. Burnet.*

Hence—7. Properly so called; real; actual. 'The garden *proper.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

George's patrimony *proper* was wellnigh spent. *Thackeray.*

8. Decent; respectable; such as should be.

That is an advertisement to a *proper* maid in Florence, one Diana. *Shak.*

9. Well-formed; handsome; of good appearance. 'A *proper* child.' Heb. xi. 23. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a *proper* man as one shall see in a summer's day. *Shak.*

10. In *her.* represented of its natural colour: said of charges; as, on a field or, a raven *proper.*—11. Applied ironically.

Talk with a man out at a window! a *proper* saying. *Shak.*

12. In *bot.* single, or connected with something single; as, a *proper receptacle,* that which supports only a single flower or fructification.—*Proper feud,* in *law,* an original and genuine feud held by pure military service.—*Proper jurisdiction,* in *Scots law,* that which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself in virtue of his office.—*In proper,*† individually; privately.

The princes found they could not have that *in proper* which God made to be common. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Proper motion,* in *astron.* the real motion of the sun, planets, &c., as opposed to their apparent motions.

Proper (pro'pėr), *adv.* Properly; very; exceedingly; as, *proper* angry; *proper* good. [Vulgar.]

Properate† (prop'ėr-āt), *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *properare, properatum,* to hasten.] To hasten.

And, as last helps hurle them down on their pates,
Awhile to keep off death which *properates. Vicars.*

Properation† (prop-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* Act of properating or hastening; haste.

Properispome (pro-perī-spōm), *n.* [Gr. *properispōmenon,* from *properispaō,* to circumflex the penult—*pro,* before, and *perispaō* to draw round, to mark a vowel or word with the circumflex—*peri,* around, and *spaō,* to draw.] In *Greek pros.* a word having the circumflex accent on the penult.

Properly (pro'pėr-li), *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.—2. In a strict sense.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

Properness (pro'pėr-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being proper; propriety. The *properness* of his speech.' *Lord.*—2. Perfect form; handsomeness; good appearance. [Rare.]

Propertied (pro'pėr-tid), *a.* Possessed of property. 'The *propertied* class.' *Matt. Arnold.*

Property (pro'pėr-ti), *n.* [Fr. *propriété;* L. *proprietas,* from *proprius,* one's own, peculiar, proper.] 1. A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; any quality or characteristic; an attribute; as, the *properties* of a mineral or of a plant.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Property of matter,* in *physics,* a quality by which matter is distinguished from other substances. Properties have been arbitrarily divided into *primary* and *secondary,* the former being those without which we cannot conceive the existence of matter; the latter those which belong to it, though not, as it is conceived, necessarily.—2. Character; disposition.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*

3. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership. It is either a right unlimited in point of duration, and unrestricted in point of disposition; or a right limited in duration, as a life interest.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of ruling over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

4. The subject of such a right; the thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not, as an estate, whether in lands, buildings, goods, money, &c. In *English law* property is divided into *real* and *personal,* and in *Scots law* into *heritable* and *movable.* See these terms.

No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured. *Swift.*

5. Participation.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*

6. A thing wanted for a particular purpose; an implement; a tool; specifically, in *theatres,* a stage requisite; any article necessary to be produced in the scene.

I will draw a bill of *properties* such as our play wants. *Shak.*

Do not talk of him,
But as a *property.* *Shak.*

High pomp and state are useful *properties.* *Dryden.*

7.† Propriety.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property,* in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

Property† (pro'pėr-ti), *v.t.* 1. To invest with qualities.

His voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shak.*

2. To take as one's own; to appropriate. 'I am too high born to be *propertied.*' *Shak.*

Property-man (pro'pėr-ti-man), *n.* The man in charge of the properties, that is, the stage requisites, the articles used by actors or required on the stage of a theatre.

Property-room (pro'pėr-ti-röm), *n.* The room in a theatre in which the stage properties are kept.

Property-tax (pro'pėr-ti-taks), *n.* A direct tax imposed on the property of individuals, amounting to a certain percentage on the estimated value of their property.

Prophasis (prof'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *prophasis,* from *prophainō,* to show beforehand—*pro,* before, and *phainō,* to show.] In *med.* prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

Prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.* [O.Fr. *prophecie, prophetie,* from L. *prophetia,* from Gr. *prophēteia,* from *prophētēs,* a prophet—*pro,* before, and *phēmi,* to tell. See PROPHET.] 1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling inspired by God. 'The *prophecy* of Esaias.' Mat. xiii. 14.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*

2. A book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 Chr. ix. 29.—3. Public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. Prov. xxxi. 1.

Prophesier (prof'e-sī-ėr), *n.* One who predicts events. 'A double-meaning *prophesier. Shak.*

Prophesy (prof'e-sī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prophesied;* ppr. *prophesying.* 1. To foretell, as future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil. 1 Ki. xxii. 8.

2. To foreshow.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shak.*

Prophesy (prof'e-sī), *v.i.* pret. *prophesied;* ppr. *prophesying.* 1. To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. Jer. xi. 21.—2.† To preach; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. Ezek. xxxvii. 4, 7, 9.

Prophet (prof'et), *n.* [Fr. *prophète,* from L. *propheta,* from Gr. *prophētēs—pro,* before, and *phēmi,* to speak; same root as *fame* (which see).] 1. One that foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; especially, a person illuminated, inspired, or instructed by God to announce future events, as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.

Jesters do oft prove *prophets.* *Shak.*

2. An interpreter; a spokesman. Ex. vii. 1.—*The Prophets,* that division of the sacred writings which according to the Jews included Joshua, Judges, I. and II. Samuel, I. and II. Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the *prophets.* Mat. xxii. 40.

—*School of the prophets,* among the ancient Jews, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets.*

Prophetess (prof'et-es), *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, Anna, &c.

Prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy; having the character of prophecy: containing prophecy; as, *prophetic* writings.—2. Presageful; predictive: with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic of* th' event. *Dryden.*

Prophetical (prō-fet'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Prophetic.* 'The counsels of a wise and then *prophetical* friend.' *Wotton.*

Prophetically (prō-fet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

She sighed, and thus *prophetically* spoke. *Dryden.*

Prophetize† (prof'et-īz), *v.i.* pret. *prophetized;* ppr. *prophetizing.* To give prediction.

Nature . . . so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel.*

Prophoric† (prō-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *prophorikos,* from *prophora,* a bringing forward—*pro,* forward, and *pherō,* to bring.] Enunciative. *Wright.*

Prophylactic, Prophylactical (prō-fi-lak'tik, prō-fi-lak'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos,* from *prophylassō,* to prevent, to guard against—*pro,* before, and *phylassō,* to preserve.] In *med.* preventive; defending from disease.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick,* or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts.*

Prophylactic (prō-fi-lak'tik), *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

Prophylaxis (prō-fi-lak'sis), *n.* [Gr. See PROPHYLACTIC.] In *med.* the guarding against or taking measures to prevent disease; preventive or preservative treatment.

Propination (prō-pi-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *propinatio.* See below.] The act of pledging or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. *Abp. Potter.*

Propine (prō-pīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propined;* ppr. *propining.* [L. *propino,* from Gr. *propinō,* to drink before or to one—*pro,* before, and *pinō,* to drink.] 1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince
Health, joy, and peace *propined.* *Smart.*

2.† To offer in kindness, as a cup to drink. *Jer. Taylor.*—3.† To expose; to subject.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves and our cause unto open and just derision. *Fotherby.*

Propine† (prō-pīn'), *n.* A present; a gift; drink-money.

Propinquate (prō-pin'kwāt), *v.i.* pret. *propinquated;* ppr. *propinquating.* [L. *propinquo,* to approach.] To approach; to be near.

Propinquity (prō-pin'kwi-ti), *n.* [L. *propinquitas,* from *propinquus,* from *prope,* near, nigh; whence also (ap)*proach.*] 1. Nearness in place; neighbourhood. *Ray.*—2. Nearness in time. *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood. *Shak.*

Propionate (prō'pi-ō-nāt), *n.* In *chem.* a compound of propionic acid and a base. See PROPIONIC.

Propione (prō'pi-ōn), *n.* ($C_5H_{10}O$.) An oily volatile liquid, produced by the destructive distillation of certain propionates, &c.

Propionic (prō-pi-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pro,* before, and *piōn,* fat.] Applied to an acid ($C_3H_6O_2$), the third member of the acetic series obtained from amber, sour cocoa-nut milk, &c. It is of interest as being the first organic compound obtained directly from carbonic anhydride. Propionic acid is monobasic, forming salts called *propionates.*

Propithecus (prō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [Gr. *pro,* before, and *pithēkos,* an ape.] A genus of quadrupeds allied to the lemurs, but distinguished from them by a shorter muzzle, rounded ears, by the marked disproportion in length between its hinder and anterior extremities, as well as by the number and form of its teeth. One species only, the diadem lemur (*P. diadema*), is known. It is a native of Madagascar. The head and body are 27 inches long, and the tail 17. The face is naked.

Propitiable (prō-pi'shi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being propitiated; that may be made propitious.

Propitiate (prō-pi'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propitiated;* ppr. *propitiating.* [L. *propitio, propitiatum,* to propitiate. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate. 'What offerings may *propitiate* the fair.' *Waller.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

Propitiate (prō-pi'shi-āt), *v.i.* To make propitiation or atonement.

Propitiation (prō-pi'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of propitiating; the act of making propitious.—2. In *theol.* the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners.

He is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 John ii. 2.

Propitiator (prō-pi'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who propitiates. *Johnson.*

Propitiatorily (prō-pi'shi-ā-to-ri-li), *adv.* By way of propitiation.

Propitiatory (prō-pi'shi-ā-to-ri), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

The notion of a *propitiatory* sacrifice is, that it procures the pardon of all sins to the offender. *Abp. Sharp.*

Propitiatory (prō-pi'shi-ā-to-ri), *n.* In *Jewish antiq.* the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. 'He (the Messias) the true ark of the covenant; the only *propitiatory* by his blood.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Propitious (prō-pi'shus), *a.* [L. *propitius,* favourable, generally supposed to be formed from *pro,* before, forward, and *peto,* to seek, to make for by flying, the word thus primarily referring to a bird whose flight is of happy augury.] 1. Favourably disposed towards a person; ready to grant a favour or indulgence; favourable; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings.

My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak! *Milton.*
Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friends' vows. *Addison.*

2. Affording favourable conditions or circumstances; as, a *propitious* season.

Propitiously (prō-pi'shus-li), *adv.* In a propitious manner; favourably; kindly.

So when a muse *propitiously* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roscommon.*

Propitiousness (prō-pi'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being propitious: (*a*) kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive. (*b*) Favourableness. '*Propitiousness* of climate.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Proplasm (prō'plazm), *n.* [Gr. *proplasma*—*pro,* before, and *plassō,* to mould or model.] A mould; a matrix. 'Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them.' *Woodward.*

Proplastic (prō-plas'tik), *a.* [See PROPLASM.] Forming a mould or cast.

Proplastics (prō-plas'tiks), *n.* [See above.] The art of making moulds for castings, &c.

Propodium (prō-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *pro,* before, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] In *zool.* the anterior part of the foot in molluscs.

In the Heteropoda, however, and in the wing-shells (Strombidæ), the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the '*propodium,*' a middle, the 'mesopodium,' and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Propolis (prō'po-lis), *n.* [Gr. *pro,* before, and *polis,* city.] A red, resinous, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax, collected from the viscid buds of various trees; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, to strengthen the cells, &c.

Propone (prō-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *propono,* to propose—*pro,* before, and *pono,* to place.] 1. To propose; to propound. 'Doctrine . . . *proponed* and thrust into their hearts with words sweeter than honey.' *Bp. Coverdale.* 2. In *Scots law,* to state; to bring forward. —*Pleas proponed and repelled,* in *Scots law,* those pleas which have been stated in a court, and repelled previous to decree being given.

Proponent (prō-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *proponens*—*pro,* before, and *pono,* to place.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent,* heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

Proponent (prō-pō'nent), *a.* 'Making proposals; proposing.

Proportion (prō-pōr'shon), *n.* [L. *proportio*—*pro,* before, and *portio,* part or share. See PORTION.] 1. The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, or degree; equal or corresponding degree.

He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison.*

2. The relation of one part to another or to the whole, with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts; as, the *proportion* of the parts of an edifice, or of the human body.

The *proportions* are so well arranged that nothing appears to an advantage. *Addison.*

Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature, yet not so much so as to attract observation on account of superior height. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry; as, the limbs are out of *proportion* to the body.

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion,* and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden.*

4. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just or equal share; lot.

Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor.*

5.† Form; shape; figure. *Shak.*—6. In *math.* the equality or similarity of ratios, ratio being the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind in respect of magnitude; or proportion is a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to the quotient of the third divided by the fourth. Thus 5 is to 10 as 8 is to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Proportion is expressed by symbols, thus:—$a : b :: c : d$, or $a : b = c : d$, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.—The above is sometimes called *geometrical proportion,* in contradistinction to *arithmetical proportion,* or that in which the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth. See also PROGRESSION.—7. In *arith.* the rule of three, that rule which according to the theory of proportion enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers, that is, a number to which the third bears the same ratio as the first does to the second.—*Simple proportion,* the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—*Compound proportion,* the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.—*Continued proportion,* a succession of several equal ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—*Harmonical* or *musical proportion,* a relation of three or four quantities such that the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last; thus 2, 3, 6 are in harmonical proportion, for 2 is to 6 as 1 is to 3.—*Reciprocal* or *inverse proportion,* an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio, or a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third, as 4 : 2 : : 3 : 6 inversely, that is as $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{3}$.

Proportion (prō-pōr'shon), *v.t.* 1. To adjust in a suitable proportion; to harmoniously adjust to something else as regards dimensions or extent; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry; to give a symmetrical form to.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; to equal.

Bid him, therefore, consider of his ransom; which must *proportion* the losses we have borne. *Shak.*

Proportionable (prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.—2. Being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; proportional; corresponding. 'To levy power *proportionable* to the enemy.' *Shak.*

Such eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. *Burke.*

3. Well proportioned; symmetrical. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Proportionableness (prō-pōr'shon-a-blnes), *n.* State of being proportionable.

The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness* of the temper and constitution of anything. *Hammond.*

Proportionably (prō-pōr'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a proportionable manner; according to proportion or comparative relation; proportionally; as, a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Proportional (prō-pōr'shon-al), *a.* [L.L. *proportionalis;* Fr. *proportionnel.*] 1. According to or having a due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional.*

The conquerors were contented to share the conquered country, usually according to a strictly defined *proportional* division with its previous occupants. *Craik.*

2. In *math.* having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities.—*Proportional compasses,* compasses with a pair of legs at each end, turning on a common pivot. The pivot is secured in a slide which is adjustable in the slots of the legs so as to vary in any required proportion the relative distances of the points at the respective ends. The legs are provided with marks by which the ratio of proportion of the respective ends may be arranged or determined. The instrument is used in reducing or enlarging drawings, &c.—*Proportional logarithms.* See LOGISTIC.—*Proportional parts,* parts of magnitudes such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional; that is, the first part of the first is to the first part of the second as the second part of the first is to the second part of the second, and so on.—*Proportional scale,* (*a*) a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. (*b*) A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

Proportional (prō-pōr'shon-al), *n.* A quantity in proportion; specifically, (*a*) in *chem.* a term employed in the theory of definite proportions to designate the same as the weight of an atom or prime. See PRIME. (*b*) *pl.* In *math.* the terms of a proportion; of these the first and last are the *extremes,* and the intermediate the means, or the *mean,* when the proportion consists of only three terms. See MEAN.

Proportionality (prō-pōr'shon-al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being in proportion.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression. *N. Grew.*

Proportionally (prō-pōr'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a proportional manner; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as, all parts of a building being *proportionally* large. *Newton.*

Proportionate (prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him . . . what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

Proportionate (prō-pōr'shon-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proportionated;* ppr. *proportionating.* To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Every single particle hath an innate gravitation towards all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance. *Bentley.*

Proportionately (prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition. *Bp. Pearson.*

Proportionateness (prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being proportionate or of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions. 'The fitness and *proportionateness* of these objects.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Proportionless (prō-pōr'shon-les), *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

Proportionment (prō-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* The act of proportioning.

Proposal (prō-pōz'al), *n.* [From *propose.*] 1. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage.

Spare that *proposal,* father; spare the trouble
Of that solicitation. *Milton.*

2. Offer or presentation to the mind. 'The *proposal* of an agreeable object.' *South.*

The truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal.* *Atterbury.*

3. In *law,* a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application ex parte, or a decretal order of the court.—SYN. Offer, proffer, tender, overture, proposition.

Propose (prō-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proposed;* ppr. *proposing.* [Fr. *proposer,* to purpose, to propose; not directly from, although influenced by, L. *propono, propositum* (which gives us *propound*), but from *pro* and *poser. Purpose* is the same word. See POSE, COMPOSE.] 1. To place before or offer for consideration, discussion, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolution to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

In learning anything, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.*

2. To place before as something to be done, attained, or striven after; as, we *propose* going there to-morrow: often with an infinitive as object. 'When great treasure is the meed *proposed.*' *Shak.*

What to ourselves in passion we *propose,*
The passion ending doth the purpose lose. *Shak.*

3.† To set or place forth; to place out. *Chapman.*—4.† To place one's self before; to face; to confront.

Aaron, a thousand deaths
Would I *propose,* to achieve her whom I love. *Shak.*

—*To propose to* or *for one's self,* to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

Propose (prō-pōz'), *v.i.* 1.† To lay schemes. 2.† To converse; to discourse.

Run thee into the parlour;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the Prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

3. To form or declare an intention or design; to purpose.

Man *proposes,* but God disposes.
Trans. of Thomas A'Kempis.

4. To offer.—5. To offer one's self in marriage. 'Why don't the men *propose.*' *T. H. Bayly.*

Propose† (prō-pōz'), *n.* Talk; discourse.

There will she hide her
To listen our *propose.* *Shak.*

Proposer (prō-pōz'ėr), *n.* 1. One that proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.—2.† A speaker; an orator.

Let me conjure you, . . . by what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal, be even and direct with me. *Shak.*

Proposition (prō-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [Partly from verb *propose,* partly from Fr. *proposition,* from L. *propositio,* from *propono, propositus,* to put up publicly—*pro,* before, and *pono, positus,* to put.] 1. The act of placing or setting before; the act of offering.

It also causes that nothing spring there but gums fit for incense and the oblations for the altar of *proposition.* *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Loaves of proposition,* in *Jewish antiq.* the show-bread.—2. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms; as, they made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

The enemy sent *propositions,* such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

3. In *gram.* and *logic,* a sentence or part of a sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate united by a copula; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject; as, 'snow is white;' 'water is fluid;' 'vice is not commendable.' Logical propositions are said to be divided, first, according to substance, into *categorical* and *hypothetical;* secondly, according to quality, into *affirmative* and *negative;* thirdly, according to quantity, into *universal* and *particular.*—4. In *math.* a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is an operation to be done.—5. In *rhet.* that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.—6. In *poetry,* the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it; as, Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

Propositional (prō-pō-zi'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

Propound (prō-pound'), *v.t.* [L. *propono,* to put forth, to place or set out—*pro,* before, and *pono,* to set, put, or place. As to form, comp. *compound, expound.*] 1. To lay before; to offer for consideration; to propose; to offer; to exhibit; to put or set, as a question. 'Such questions as by your grace shall be *propounded.*' *Shak.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Bp. Pearson.*

Every rule that can be *propounded* upon the subject must, in the application, depend on private judgment. *Brougham.*

2. In the *Congregational Church,* to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Propounder (prō-pound'ėr), *n.* One who propounds; one who proposes or offers for consideration.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders.* *Milton.*

Proprætor (prō-prē'tor), *n.* [L. *proprætor*—*pro,* for, and *prætor* (which see).] In *Rom. antiq.* a magistrate who, having discharged the office of prætor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former prætorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of prætor.

Propretor (prō-prē'tor), *n.* Same as *Proprætor.*

Proprietary (prō-prī'e-ta-ri), *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire,* a proprietor, from *propriété.*] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts and *proprietaries* in others. *Dr. H. More.*

2. A body of proprietors, collectively; as, the *proprietary* of a county.—3. In *monasteries,* a monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of his profession.

Proprietary (prō-prī'e-ta-ri), *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary; belonging to ownership; as, *proprietary* rights.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary,* are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *N. Grew.*

Proprietor (prō-prī'e-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire.* See PROPERTY.] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

French . . . was at any rate the only language spoken for some ages after the Conquest by our kings, and not only by nearly all the nobility, but by a large proportion even of the inferior landed *proprietors.* *Craik.*

Proprietorial (prō-prī'e-tō"ri-al), *a.* Proprietary.

Proprietorship (prō-prī'e-tėr-ship), *n.* The state or right of a proprietor; state of being proprietor.

If you think she has anything to do with the *proprietorship* of this place, you had better abandon that idea. *Dickens.*

Proprietress (prō-prī'e-tres), *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing; proprietrix.

Is she,
The sweet *proprietress,* a shadow? *Tennyson.*

Proprietrix (prō-prī'e-triks), *n.* A female proprietor; a proprietress.

Propriety (prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *propriété;* L. *proprietas,* from *proprius,* one's own.] 1.† Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership; property; possession.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as in his life? *Bp. Hall.*

Hail wedded love, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole *propriety*
In Paradise of all things common else! *Milton.*

2.† That which is proper or peculiar; property; peculiarity.

We find no mention hereof in ancient geographers . . . who seldom forget *proprieties* of such a nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness; correctness; as, the *propriety* of an expression; to behave with per-

fect *propriety*.—4. † Individuality; particular or proper state.

Alas! it is the baseness of thy fear
That makes thee strangle thy *propriety* (that is, makes thee disavow thyself). *Shak.*

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her *propriety* (that is, out of herself). *Shak.*

Proproctor (prō-prok'tėr), *n.* In English universities, an assistant proctor.

Props (props), *n.* A gambler's game played with four shells.

Propugn † (prō-pūn'), *v.t.* [L. *propugno*, to fight in front of, to defend—*pro*, before, and *pugno*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

Propugnacle, † *n.* [L. *propugnaculum*.] A fortress.

Rochel (La Rochelle) was the chiefest *propugnacle* of the Protestants there. *Howell.*

Propugnation † (prō-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *propugnatio*.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite? *Shak.*

Propugner † (prō-pūn'ėr), *n.* [See PROPUGN.] A defender; a vindicator.

Zealous *propugners* are they of their native creeds. *Dr. H. More.*

Propulsation † (prō-pul-sā'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *propulsation*; L. *propulsatio*, a keeping or warding off. See PROPULSE.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of public injuries. *Bp. Hall.*

Propulse † (prō-puls'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *propulsed*; ppr. *propulsing*. [L. *propulso*, to drive off or ward off—*pro*, before, and *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, to push, drive, thrust. See PROPEL.] To repel; to drive off.

Propulsion (prō-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *propello*, *propulsum*. See PROPEL.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion*. *Whittier.*

Propulsive (prō-puls'iv), *a.* Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on. 'The *propulsive* movement of the verse.' *Coleridge.*

Propulsory (prō-pul'so-ri), *a.* Same as *Propulsive*.

Prop-wood (prop'wụd), *n.* 1. Saplings and copse-wood suitable for cutting into props. 2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood used for propping up the roofs of collieries.

Propylæum (pro-pi-lē'um), *n.* [L. *propylæum*, from Gr. *propylaion*, from *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate.] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

Propylene (prop'i-lēn), *n.* (C_3H_6.) A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of olefines. It is one of the products of the decomposition of amylic alcohol. Called also *Tritylene*.

Propylon (prop'i-lon), *n.* [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate.] In *arch.* a term especially applied to a gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

Pro rata (prō rā'ta). [L.] In proportion: a term sometimes employed in law and commerce; as, each person must reap the profit or sustain the loss *pro rata* to his interest; that is, in proportion to his stock.

Pro-ratable (prō-rāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pro-rated. [United States.]

Pro-rate (prō-rāt'), *v.t.* [From L. *pro rata (parte)*, according to a certain part, in proportion.] To assess pro rata; to distribute proportionally. [United States.]

Prore (prōr), *n.* [L. *prora*, from *pro*, before.] The prow or forepart of a ship. [Poetical and rare.]

There no vessel, with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore.
Pope

Prorector (prō-rek'tėr), *n.* An officer in a German university who presides in the senate or academic court.

Prorectorate (prō-rek'tėr-āt), *n.* The office of a prorector.

Pro re nata (prō rē nā'ta). [L.] According to exigencies or circumstances. A *pro re nata* meeting or proceeding is a meeting called, or a proceeding taken, on the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it; as, a *pro re nata* meeting of a presbytery of the Church of Scotland.

Proreption † (prō-rep'shon), *n.* [From L. *prorepo*, to creep forth or along.] A creeping on.

Prorogate (prō'rō-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogated*; ppr. *prorogating*. To prorogue; to put off. *Brougham.*

Prorogation (prō-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *prorogatio*. See PROROGUE.] 1. † The act of continuing, prolonging, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.* 2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as an *adjournment* is a continuance of the session from day to day. See under PROROGUE, 3.—3. In judicial proceedings in Scotland, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.—The *prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction* is where he is allowed by consent of parties to adjudicate on matters properly outside his jurisdiction.—*Prorogation of a lease*, the extension of the lease. —*Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution*. See ADJOURNMENT.

Prorogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prorogued*; ppr. *proroguing*. [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogare*, to prolong, to continue, to extend—*pro*, before, and *rogo*, to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote.] 1. † To protract; to prolong.

Mirth *prorogues* life. *Burton.*

He *prorogued* his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from public cares. *Dryden.*

2. † To defer; to put off; to delay.

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart that he may *prorogue* that return with safety. *South.*

3. To continue from one session to another; to adjourn to an indefinite period, as the British parliament. Parliament is *prorogued* by the sovereign's authority, either by the lord-chancellor in the royal presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.

Proruption (prō-rup'shon), *n.* [L. *proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break or burst forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *rumpo*, to break.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose; Fr. *prosaïque*.] 1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. 'In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic.' *Harris.* 2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; as, a very *prosaic* description.

Those *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *J. Warton.*

Prosaical (prō-zā'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Prosaic*.

Prosaically (prō-zā'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Prosaism (prō-zā'izm), *n.* A prose idiom; a prosaic phrase. *Coleridge.*

Prosaist (prō-zā'ist), *n.* A writer of prose. 'Hannah More, an estimable *prosaist*.' *Is. Taylor.*

All sorrow raises us above the civic ceremonial-law, and makes the *Prosaist* a Psalmist. *Carlyle.*

Prosal † (prō'zal), *a.* Prosaic. '*Prosal* raptures.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Proscenium (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.* [L. *proscenium*, from Gr. *proskēnion*—*pro*, before, and *skēnē*, a scene.] In *arch.* the part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs. In the ancient theatre it comprised the whole of the stage.

Proscolex (pro-skō'leks), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *skōlex*, a worm.] In *zool.* the first embryonic stage of a tapeworm. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Proscolla (pros-kol'a), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, before, and *kolla*, glue.] In *bot.* a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached. *Treas. of Bot.*

Proscribe (prō-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proscribed*; ppr. *proscribing*. [L. *proscribo*, to write in front of—*pro*, before, and *scribo*, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to destruction and seizure of property; to proclaim as doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone; as, Sulla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents. 2. To put out of the protection of the law; to banish; to outlaw; to exile.

Robert Veré, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

In the year 325 . . . the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To interdict; to exclude; to prohibit.

It is seldom that a man enrolls himself in a *proscribed* body but from conscientious motives. Such a body therefore is composed, with scarcely an exception, of sincere persons. *Macaulay.*

SYN. To outlaw, doom, banish, interdict, prohibit, forbid.

Proscriber (prō-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who denounces as dangerous or as utterly unworthy of reception. *Dryden.*

Proscript (prō'skript), *n.* 1. One proscribed. 2. A prohibition; an interdict. [Rare.]

Proscription (prō-skrip'shon), *n.* [L. *proscriptio*. See PROSCRIBE.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; denunciation; prohibition; exclusion; specifically, the dooming or denouncing of citizens to death and confiscation of goods as public enemies; as, the *proscriptions* of Marius and Sulla.

The obscure name of Octavianus he derived from a mean family in the little town of Aricia. It was stained with the blood of *proscription*; and he was desirous, had it been possible, to erase all memory of his former life. *Gibbon.*

Proscriptional (prō-skrip'shon-al), *a.* Proscriptive. *Goodrich.*

Proscriptionist (prō-skrip'shon-ist), *n.* One who proscribes.

Proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit. *Burke.*

Proscriptively (prō-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

Prose (prōz), *n.* [Fr., from L. *prosa* for *prorsa* (*oratio*, speech, understood), from *prorsus*, forwards, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned in the direction of, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn. The Greeks also named prose *hē eutheia* (the straight or direct), because it has less of transposition than verse.] 1. The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition*. (See POETRY.) 'Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme.' *Milton.* Hence—2. Dull and commonplace language or discourse. *Goodrich.*—3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a prayer sung in the mass on certain festivals; a composition not in strict metre, but in rhythmical prose. 'Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.' *Harmar.*

Prose (prōz), *a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic; hence, dull; plain; unromantic. *Thackeray.*

Prose (prōz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *prosed*; ppr. *prosing*. 1. To write in prose.—2. To write or speak tediously.

To *prose*, as we all now know too well, is to talk or write heavily or tediously, without spirit and without animation; but to *prose* was once very different from this; it was simply the antithesis of to *versify*, and a *proser* the antithesis of a *versifier* or *poet*. *French.*

Prosector (prō-sek'tėr), *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *seco*, to cut.] One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

Prosecutable (pros-ē-kūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Quart. Rev.*

Prosecute (pros'ē-kūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prosecuted*; ppr. *prosecuting*. [L. *prosequor*, *prosecutus*—*pro*, before, and *sequor*, to follow. *Pursue* is the same word modified by French mouths.] 1. To pursue with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavours to obtain or complete; to apply to with continued purpose; to carry on; to continue; as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia:
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shak.*

[This word may signify either to begin and carry on, or simply to continue what has been begun.]—2. In *law*, (*a*) to seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law. (*b*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. A person instituting civil proceedings is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; but a person instituting criminal proceedings is said to *prosecute* the party accused.

Prosecute (pros'ē-kūt), *v.i.* pret. *prosecuted*; ppr. *prosecuting*. To carry on a

legal prosecution; to act as a prosecutor. 'The proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences.' *Blackstone.*

Prosecution (pros-ē-kū'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of prosecuting or of endeavouring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; the proceeding with or following up any matter in hand; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, study, argument, or inquiry. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong; as, the *prosecution* of a claim in chancery is very expensive.—3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal and pursuing them to final judgment; as, *prosecutions* of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor-general.—4. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; as, such a course was adopted by the *prosecution*.—5. † The act of following in haste; pursuit. *Shak.*

Prosecutor (pros'ē-kūt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who prosecutes; one who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and *prosecutor* thereof. *Spelman.*

2. In *law*, the person who institutes and carries on any proceedings in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal: generally applied to the party who institutes criminal proceedings on behalf of the crown. See PUBLIC-PROSECUTOR.

Prosecutrix (pros'ē-kūt-riks), *n.* A female prosecutor.

Proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *n.* [Fr. *proselyte;* Gr. *prosēlytos*, one newly come—*pros*, towards, and *eleuthō*, to come.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. Mat. xxiii. 15.

Men become professors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of nor *proselytes* to. *Locke.*

—*Convert, Proselyte, Apostate, Pervert.* See under CONVERT.

Proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proselyted;* ppr. *proselyting.* To make a convert to some religion or to some opinion or system; to proselytize. [Rare.]

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts.
Young.

Proselyted (pros'ē-līt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Made a proselyte of; converted. 'A *proselyted* Jew.' *South.*

Proselytism (pros'ē-līt-izm), *n.* 1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

That spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be washed, as the Christian is baptized. *Hammond.*

Proselytize (pros'ē-līt-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proselytized;* ppr. *proselytizing.* To make a proselyte or convert of; to convert; to bring over to some religion, system, opinion, and the like.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace. *Burke.*

Proselytize (pros'ē-līt-īz), *v.i.* To make proselytes or converts.

As he was zealously *proselytizing* at Medina news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria. *L. Addison.*

Proselytizer (pros'ē-līt-īz-ėr), *n.* One who makes or endeavours to make proselytes.

There is no help for it; the faithful *proselytizer*, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears. *Thackeray.*

Prose-man (prōz'man), *n.* A writer of prose; a proser.

Verse-man and *prose-man*, term me which you will. *Pope.*

Proseminary (prō-sem'in-a-ri), *n.* A preliminary seminary; a seminary which prepares students to enter a higher.

Merchant Taylors' school in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford, in a house called the Manour of the Rose. *T. Warton.*

Prosemination † (prō-sem'i-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *prosemino, proseminatus—pro*, forward, and *semino*, to sow.] Propagation by seed.

The eternal succession of men, animals, or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination.* *Sir M. Hale.*

Prosencephalic (pros'en-sē-fal"ik), *a.* Belonging to the prosencephalon; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

Prosencephalon (pros-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, in front, *en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *compar. anat.* the second of the hypothetical vertebræ of the skull regarded as a continuation of the vertebral column.

Prosenchyma (pros-en'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, and *encheō*, to pour in.] In *bot.* fusiform tissue forming wood. *Balfour.*

Prosenchymatous (pros-en-kim'a-tus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to or having the nature of prosenchyma.

Prosenneahedral (pros-en'nē-a-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. *pros*, to, toward, *ennea*, nine, and *hedra*, a side.] In *crystal.* having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

Proser (prōz'ėr), *n.* 1. † A writer of prose. 2. One who proses or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

Proserpine (pros'ėr-pīn), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] 1. In *class. myth.* the queen of the infernal regions.—2. In *astron.* a planetoid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Luther, May 5, 1853.

Prose-writer (prōz'rīt-ėr), *n.* A writer of prose; a prosaist.

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer.* *Addison.*

Prosiliency (prō-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [L. *prosilio*, to leap forth.] Act of leaping forward. 'Such *prosiliency* of relief.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Prosily (prōz'i-li), *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously; tiresomely.

Prosimetrical (prōz-i-met'rik-al), *a.* Consisting both of prose and verse.

Prosimiæ (prō-sim'i-ē), *n. pl.* In *zool.* a section of the Quadrumana, including several families. Called also *Strepsirhina* (which see).

Prosiness (prōz'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being prosy. *Gent. Mag.*

Prosing (prōz'ing), *n.* 1. † The writing of prose.

It was found, that whether aught was imposed me by them that had the overlooking, or betaken to of mine own choice in English or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live. *Milton.*

2. Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing. 'The *prosing* of an old woman.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Prosingly (prōz'ing-li), *adv.* In a prosing manner; prosily.

Prosobranchiata (prō-sō-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *prosō*, in advance of, and *brangchia*, gills.] An order of gasteropodous molluscs, characterized by having the gills anterior to the heart. The abdomen is well developed and protected by a shell into which the whole animal can retire. The mantle forms a vaulted chamber over the back of the head, in which are placed the excretory orifices, and in which the branchiæ are almost always lodged. The sexes are distinct. It is divided into two sections—the *Siphonostomata*, of which the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) may be taken as an example, and the *Holostomata*, of which the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) is a typical specimen. The members of the former section are all marine and carnivorous; of the latter some are marine and some fresh-water, and the most are plant-eaters.

Prosobranchiate (prō-sō-brang'ki-āt), *n.* and *a.* One of or pertaining to the Prosobranchiata.

Prosodiacal (pros-o-dī'a-kal), *a.* Of or relating to prosody.

Prosodiacally (pros-o-dī'a-kal-li), *adv.* In a prosodiacal manner.

Prosodial, Prosodical (pro-sō'di-al, pro-sod'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to prosody or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

Prosodian (pro-sō'di-an), *n.* One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

Prosodically (pro-sod'i-kal-li), *adv.* In a prosodical manner; prosodiacally.

Prosodist (pros'o-dist), *n.* One who understands prosody; a prosodian.

Prosody (pros'o-di), *n.* [L. *prosodia*, from Gr. *prosōdia*, a song sung to music—*pros*, to, and *odē*, a song.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. Though chiefly restricted to versification, it may also be extended to prose composition. In the Greek and Latin languages every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verses were constructed by systems of recurring feet, each foot containing a definite number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. The versification of modern European languages, in general, is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

Prosoma (prō-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *sōma*, the body.] In *zool.* the anterior portion of the body in cephalopods, comprising the head, in contradistinction to the *metasoma*, which contains the viscera.

Prosonomasia (pros'on-ō-mā"zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *pros*, to, and *onomazō*, to call or name.] In *rhet.* a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in several names or words; a kind of pun.

Prosopalgia (pro-sō-pal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpon*, the face, and *algos*, pain.] Facial neuralgia.

Prosopis (pro-sō'pis), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpon*, a visage.] A genus of tropical leguminous trees, of the sub-order Mimosæ, having their pods filled between the seeds with a pulpy or mealy substance. *P. dulcis*, of Central and Southern America, is sometimes planted for its sweetish succulent pods (used to feed cattle), called *algaroba*, after the Spanish algaroba, or Ceratonia, which it resembles in flavour. *P. glandulosa* of Texas yields an excessively hard and durable timber.

Prosopography (pros-ō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpon*, figure or person, and *graphō*, to describe.] In *rhet.* the description of any one's personal appearance. 'First touching the *prosopography* or description of his person.' *Holinshed.* [Rare.]

Prosopolepsy † (pro-sō'po-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpolēpsia*, respect of persons—*prosōpon*, a face, a person, and *lēpsis*, a taking, receiving, from *lambanein*, to take.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Prosoponiscus (pro-sō'po-nis'kus), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpon*, a visage, and *oniskos*, a woodlouse.] A fossil crustacean of the Permian period found in the magnesian limestone of Durham and zechsteins of Germany. It appears to belong to the family Isopoda.

Prosopopeia, Prosopopœia (pros'o-pō-pē"ya), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpopoiia*, personification—*prosōpon*, person, and *poieō*, to make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification.

Prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, from *prospicio*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to see.] 1. View of things within the reach of the eye; survey; sight.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*

2. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen.

. . . Till their sight shall fail them, they may trace
The well-known *prospect* and the long-loved face.
Crabbe.

Hence—3. The view delineated or painted; picturesque representation, as of a landscape.

I went to Putney, and other places on the Thames, to take *prospects* in crayon. *Evelyn.*

4. An object of view or of contemplation.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect.* *Sir J. Denham.*

5. † Place which affords an extended view. 'Him God beholding from his *prospect* high.' *Milton.*—6. Position of the front of a building or other object as regards the points of the compass; aspect; as, a *prospect* towards the south or north. Ezek. xl. 44.—7. A looking forward; view into futurity; anticipation; foresight.

To him who hath a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to or provision for the remaining part of life? *Tillotson.*

8. Expectation or ground of expectation; as, there is a *prospect* of a good harvest; a man has a *prospect* of preferment; or he has little *prospect* of success. 'Without any reasonable hope or *prospect* of enjoying them.' *Atterbury.*

Prospect (pros-pekt'), *v.i.* 1. † To look forward or towards. 'The mountaynes *prospectynge* towards the north.' *Eden.*—2. In *mining*,

to make a search; to seek; as, to *prospect* for a place where gold may be worked to profit.

Prospect (pros-pekt'), *v.t.* In *mining*, to search or examine for; as, to *prospect* a district for gold.

Prospection (pros-pek'shon), *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator? *Paley.*

Prospective (pros-pek'tiv), *a.* 1.† Suitable for viewing at a distance; perspective.

In time's long and dark *prospective* glass
Foresaw what future days should bring to pass.
Milton.

2. Looking forward in time; characterized by foresight; regarding the future. 'A large, liberal, and *prospective* view of the interests of states.' *Burke.*

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* in this affair.
Sir J. Child.

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; as, *prospective* advantages to be derived from something.

Prospective† (pros-pek'tiv), *n.* 1. The scene before or around us; a view seen at a distance. 'From Spain to France there now lay the *prospective*.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.* 2. Outlook; forecast; providence. *Bacon.*— 3. A glass through which things are viewed; a telescope; a perspective glass. 'Of queinte mirrours and of *prospectives*.' *Chaucer.*

Prospectively (pros-pek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a prospective manner; with reference to the future.

Prospectiveness (pros-pek'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being prospective; state or act of regarding the future; foresight.

If we did not already possess the idea of design, we could not recognize contrivance and *prospectiveness* in such instances as we have referred to.
Whewell.

Prospector (pros'pek-tėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who searches or examines for precious stones or metals as preliminary to settled or continuous operations.

Prospectus (pros-pek'tus), *n.* [L., a prospect, sight, view.] A brief sketch or plan issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some commercial enterprise proposed, as the plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, &c., or the proposals of a new company or joint-stock association.

Prosper (pros'pėr), *v.i.* [Fr. *prospérer*, to prosper, to thrive, from L. *prospero*, to make to prosper, from *prosperus*, favourable, fortunate: said to be from *pro*, before, and *spes*, hope.] 1. To be prosperous or successful; to succeed; to thrive; to advance in wealth or any good: said of persons.

They in their earthly Canäan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *prosper*. *Milton.*

2. To be in a successful state; to turn out successfully; to thrive: said of affairs, business, and the like.

The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand. Gen. xxxix. 3.

3. To be in a healthy growing state; to thrive: said of plants and animals.

All things do *prosper* best when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

4.† To increase in size; to grow.

Black cherry-trees *prosper* ever to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

Prosper (pros'pėr), *v.t.* To make prosperous; to favour; to render successful.

That man that is so called of God to any office, no doubt God will work with him; he will *prosper* all his doings. *Latimer.*

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

Prosperity (pros-pe'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *prosperitas*. See PROSPER.] The state of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; good progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as, the *prosperity* of arts; agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*.

The *prosperity* of fools shall destroy them.
Prov. i. 32.

SYN. Success, good fortune, prosperousness, weal, welfare, well-being, happiness.

Prosperous (pros'pėr-us), *a.* [L. *prosperus*. See PROSPER, *v.i.*] 1. Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage. 'Be *prosperous* in this journey as in all.' *Tennyson.*

The seed shall be *prosperous*; the vine shall give her fruit. Zec. viii. 12.

2. Favourable; favouring success; as, a *prosperous* wind.—*Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous.* See under FORTUNATE.—SYN. Successful, flourishing, thriving, favourable, fortunate, auspicious, lucky.

Prosperously (pros'pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with gain or increase; successfully.

Prosperousness (pros'pėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

Prospicience (pros-pish'ens), *n.* [L. *prospicio*. See PROSPECT.] The act of looking forward.

Pross (pros), *n.* [A form of *prose*.] Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

Prostate (pros'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *prostatēs*, standing before—*pro*, before, and stem *sta*, to stand.] *Lit.* standing before; specifically, applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder so as to surround the lower side of the urethra.—*Prostate concretions*, calculi of the prostate gland.

Prostate (pros'tāt), *n.* In *anat.* the prostate gland.

Prostatic (pros-tat'ik), *a.* Relating to the prostate gland.

Prosternation† (pros-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *prosterno*, to overthrow—*pro*, forward, and *sterno*, to strew.] A state of being cast down; prostration; depression. 'Fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits.' *Wiseman.*

Prosthesis (pros'thē-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *pros*, to, and *thesis*, the act of placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. In *surg.* the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; also a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula; prothesis.— 2. In *philol.* the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word, as in the common English participles, *be*loved, *be*reft. It is the contrary of *aphæresis*.

Prosthetic (pros-thet'ik), *a.* Pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

Prostibulous† (pros-til'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *prostibulum*, a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitutes; hence, meretricious. '*Prostibulous* prelates and priests.' *Bale.*

Prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostituted*; ppr. *prostituting*. [L. *prostituo*, *prostitutus*—*pro*, before, and *statuo*, to place.] 1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. Lev. xix. 29.

2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to anything base; to sell to wickedness; as, to *prostitute* talents to the propagation of infidel principles; to *prostitute* the press to the publication of blasphemy.

I pity from my soul unhappy men
Compelled by want to *prostitute* their pen.
Roscommon.

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

It were unfit that so excellent and glorious reward as the gospel promises should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men. *Tillotson.*

Prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes. 'Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread.' *Prior.*

Prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *n.* 1. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot. 'Dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome.' *Dryden.*—2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire. 'No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise.' *Pope.*

Prostitution (pros-ti-tū'shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of prostituting or offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire. 'A most shameless state of *prostitution*.' *Addison.*—2. The act of offering or devoting to an infamous employment; as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

Prostitutor (pros'ti-tūt-ėr), *n.* One who prostitutes; one one submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who degrades anything to a base purpose.

So that this sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the methodists, as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper. *Bp. Hurd.*

Prostrate (pros'trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosterno*, *prostratum*, to lay flat, to strew in front or before—*pro*, before, and *sterno*, to strew.] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. 'Grovelling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire.' *Milton.*—2. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shak.*

3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *prostrate*. *Milton.*

4. In *bot.* lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root; procumbent.

Prostrate (pros'trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prostrated*; ppr. *prostrating*. [See above.] 1. To lay flat; to throw down; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.—2. *Fig.* to throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* the honour of a nation.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely.
Hayward.

3. To throw one's self down, or to fall in humility or adoration; to bow in humble reverence: used reflexively.

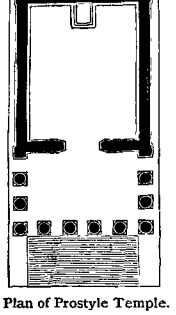
Frederick no sooner beheld the successor of St. Peter, than he threw off his imperial mantle, *prostrated himself*, and kissed the feet of the Pontiff.
Milman.

4. To make to sink totally; to reduce; as, to *prostrate* a person's strength.

Prostration (pros-trā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat; as, the *prostration* of the body, of trees, or of corn.—2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.—3. Great depression; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits.—4. In *med.* a latent, not an exhausted state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigour; that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed. *Prostration* is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action, while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

Prostyle (pros'tīl), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *prostylos*—*pro*, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* applied to a portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the wall of the building to which it is attached; also applied to a temple or other structure having pillars in front only. See AMPHIPROSTYLE and PORTICO.



Plan of Prostyle Temple.

Prosy (prō'zi), *a.* Like prose; prosaic; hence, dull; tedious; boring.

It was one fatal Monday—a dull question of finance and figures. *Prosy* and few were the speakers. *Lord Lytton.*

Prosyllogism (prō-sil'lō-jizm), *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *syllogism*.] In *logic*, see EPICHIREMA.

Protactic (prō-tak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *protaktikos*, placing or placed before—*pro*, before, and *tassō*, to arrange.] Being placed at the beginning; previous.

Protagon (prō'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *agōn*, leading, acting.] A phosphuretted fatty compound which forms a chief constituent of nervous tissue. Its composition is $C_{116}H_{240}N_4PO_2$.

Now it has recently been discovered that white or fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from gray or vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence in large quantity of a substance called *protagon*.
H. Spencer.

Protagonist (prō-tag'o-nist), *n.* [Gr. *prōtagōnistēs*—*prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, an actor.] In the *Greek drama*, the leading character or actor in a play; hence, a leading character generally.

'Tis charged upon me that I make debauched persons (such as they say my astrologer and gamester are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama. *Dryden.*

Protamœba (prō-ta-mē'ba), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *amœba*.] A name given by Hæckel

to those minute lumps of protoplasm found in fresh waters, and forming animal bodies of an extremely low grade, continually changing their form, and multiplying by spontaneous division.

Protandry (prō-tan'dri), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] In *bot.* the development of the stamens before the pistils.

The terms *protandry* and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens, are so convenient and expressive that they have been adopted in this paper. *Nature.*

Pro tanto (prō tan'to). [L.] For so much.

Protasis (prō'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *protasis*, from *proteinō*, to present, to stretch before—*pro*, before, forward, and *teinō*, to stretch.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson.* [Rare.]—2. In *gram.* and *rhet.* the first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place; as, if we run (*protasis*) we shall be in time (*apodosis*); although he was incompetent (*protasis*) he was elected (*apodosis*). See APODOSIS. 3. In the *anc. drama*, the first part of a play, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on: opposed to *epitasis*.

Protaster (prō-tas'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *astēr*, a star.] A genus of star-fishes belonging to Ophiuroidea, known only by fossil remains found in Silurian rocks.

Protatic (prō-tat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *protatikos.*] Of or pertaining to a protasis; introductory.

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays. *Dryden.*

Protea (prō-tē'a), *n.* [From *Proteus*, a self-transforming sea-god: in allusion to the diversity of appearance of the species.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Proteaceæ, of which it is the type. The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and consist of a variety of beautiful and graceful shrubs, with very variable foliage and large heads of flowers, 6 or 8 inches in diameter.

Proteaceæ (prō-tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of apetalous arborescent exogens, chiefly natives of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. They are shrubs or small trees, with hard dry opposite or alternate leaves, and often large heads of showy and richly-coloured flowers.

Proteaceous (prō-tē-ā'shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Proteaceæ.

Protean (prō-tē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, the divinity who could change his shape; readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable. '*Protean* transformations.' *Cudworth.* See PROTEUS.

Proteanly (prō-tē'an-li), *adv.* In a protean manner; with the assumption of different shapes. '*Proteanly* transformed into different shapes.' *Cudworth.*

Protect (prō-tekt'), *v.t.* [L. *protectus*, from *protego*, to protect—*pro*, before, and *tego*, to cover, from root seen also in E. *thatch*, Sc. *thack*.] 1. To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety: a word of general import both in a literal and figurative sense. Walls *protect* a city or garrison; clothing is designed to *protect* the body from cold; arms may *protect* one from assault; our houses *protect* us from the inclemencies of the weather; the law *protects* our persons and property; the father *protects* his children, and the guardian his ward; a shade *protects* us from extreme heat; &c.

The gods of Greece *protect* you. *Shak.*

2† To act as regent or protector for. *Shak.*

SYN. To shield, defend, guard, preserve, save, secure, harbour, shelter, patronize, countenance, foster.

Protectingly (prō-tekt'ing-li), *adv.* In a protecting manner; by protecting.

Protection (prō-tek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; defence; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; as, to find *protection* under good laws and an upright administration; divine *protection*.

To your *protection* I commend me, gods. *Shak.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. That which protects or preserves from injury.

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. Deut. xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that assures protection; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.

He had a *protection* during the rebellion. *Johnson.*

4. Exemption, as from arrest in civil suits; as, the *protection* from arrest to which ambassadors are entitled; the *protection* from arrest in civil suits always enjoyed by peers, and in the case of members of the House of Commons during the sitting of parliament, and for forty days after each prorogation, and as many days before the date to which it has been prorogued; also, the special *protection* given to a person by the sovereign, by virtue of the royal prerogative, against suits in law or other vexations, in respect of the party being engaged in the sovereign's service.—5. An artificial advantage conferred by the legislature on articles of home production, either by means of bounties or (more commonly) by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad. Such duties may be simply *protective*, that is, such as that the foreign and home articles can compete in the market on nearly equal terms; or *prohibitory*, that is, such as to exclude foreign competition altogether. The abolition of the system of protection was inaugurated in Britain by the introduction, by Sir Robert Peel, of a measure for the repeal of the corn-laws, which became law in 1846.—*Writ of protection*, (*a*) a writ, very rarely granted, whereby the sovereign's protection is secured; (*b*) a writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c., to secure him from arrest during a certain time.—SYN. Preservation, defence, guard, shelter, refuge, security, safety.

Protectional (prō-tek'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to protection.

Protectionism (prō-tek'shon-izm), *n.* The doctrine of protectionists; the system of protection to commodities.

Protectionist (prō-tek'shon-ist), *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free-trade.

Protective (prō-tek'tiv), *a.* 1. Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. 'The favour of a *protective* Providence.' *Feltham.* 2. Affording protection to commodities of home productions. See PROTECTION, 5.

Protector (prō-tek'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*] 1. One who or that which protects, defends, or shields from injury, evil, or oppression; a defender; a guardian. 'Under the covering of a careful night, who seemed my good *protector*.' *Shak.* 'Called him dear *protector* in her fright.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *Eng. hist.* one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; a non-regal head of the executive, intrusted in an exceptional manner with the supreme power: a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653.

Is it concluded he shall be *protector*? *Shak.*

What's a *protector*? he's a stately thing
That apes it in the non-age of a king. *Cleaveland.*

3. A cardinal who looks after the interests, at Rome, of a Roman Catholic nation or religious order.—*Protector of the settlement*, in *law*, the person appointed by the Fines and Recoveries Act, in substitution of the old tenant to the *præcipe*, whose concurrence in barring estates-tail in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain modifications, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.

Protectoral (prō-tek'tor-al), *a.* Relating to a protector; protectorial. *Eclec. Rev.*

Protectorate (prō-tek'tėr-āt), *n.* 1. Government by a protector: specifically applied to the period in English history during which Cromwell was protector.—2. A relation sometimes adopted by a strong country towards a weak one, whereby the former protects the latter from hostile invasion, and interferes more or less in its domestic concerns.

Protectorial (prō-tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to a protector; protectoral.

Protectorless (prō-tek'tėr-les), *a.* Having no protector.

Protectorship (prō-tek'tėr-ship), *n.* The office of a protector or regent; a protectorate.

Protectress (prō-tek'tres), *n.* A female who protects. *Bacon.*

Protectrix (prō-tek'triks), *n.* Same as *Protectress.*

Protégé (prō-tā-zhā), *n.* [Fr., one protected.] One under the care and protection of another; as, he is a *protégé* of mine.

Protégée (prō-tā-zhā), *n.* [Fr.] A female who is protected.

Proteid (prō'tē-id), *n.* [See PROTEIN.] A name given to substances analogous in composition to protein, that is, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, sometimes united with sulphur and phosphorus. The gluten of flour, albumen, the fibrin of the blood, syntonin, which is the chief constituent of muscle and flesh, and casein are examples of proteids. Gelatin and chondrin Huxley calls outlying members of the same group. Proteids are the essential food-stuffs.

Food-stuffs have been divided into *heat-producers* and *tissue-formers*—the amyloids and fats constituting the former division, the *proteids* the latter. But this is a very misleading classification, inasmuch as it implies, on the one hand, that the oxidation of the *proteids* does not develop heat; and, on the other, that the amyloids and fats, as they oxidize, subserve only the production of heat. *Proteids* are *tissue-formers*, inasmuch as no tissue can be produced without them; but they are also *heat-producers*, not only directly, but because, as we have seen, they are competent to give rise to amyloids by chemical metamorphosis within the body. *Huxley.*

Proteidæ (prō-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of batrachians of the order Urodela, characterized by a compressed tail, as in the newts, and large branchiæ. The four limbs are developed. The axolotl and proteus are examples. See AXOLOTL, PROTEUS.

Protein, Proteine (prō'tē-in), *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first, because *protein* occupies the first place in relation to the albuminous principles.] A hypothetical principle of food, obtained from animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein, which are all considered to be modifications of it. It forms a yellowish brittle mass, insoluble in water and alcohol, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Its existence, however, as a distinct proximate principle is doubtful. Often used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound. 'The hypothetical *protein-substance*.' *H. Spencer.*

Proteinaceous, Proteinous (prō'tē-in-ā"shus, prō'tē-in-us), *a.* Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

Of all widely distributed vegetable substances, only a *proteinaceous* substance can be mentioned. *Sachs.*

Proteles (prō'tē-lēz), *n.* A genus of animals consisting of a single species, the aardwolf (earth-wolf) of the Cape of Good Hope (*Proteles Lalandi*), by some naturalists raised

Proteles Lalandi (Aardwolf).

to the rank of a distinct family. It forms the connecting link between the hyenas and civets, resembling the former in its general contour and manners, though of inferior size and strength, and having more of the lengthened head and pointed muzzle of the latter. It burrows like a fox, and ventures abroad only at night in search of its food, which consists chiefly of carrion and the smaller kinds of vermin.

Pro tempore (prō tem'pō-rē). [L.] For the time being; temporary; as, a *pro tempore* supply or provision.

Protend† (prō-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *protendo*, to stretch forth—*pro*, forth, forward, and *tendo*, to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

Protense† (prō-tens'), *n.* Extension. 'By due degrees, and long *protense*.' *Spenser.*

Protensive (prō-ten'siv), *a.* Drawn out; extended; continued; continuous.

Time is a *protensive* quantity, and, consequently, any part of it, however small, cannot, without a contradiction, be imagined as not divisible into parts. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Proterandrous (pro-tėr-an'drus), *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, and *anėr*, *andros*, a man, a male.] A term in botany. See extract.

Certain individuals mature their pollen before the female flowers on the same plant are ready for fertilization, and are called *proterandrous;* whilst conversely other individuals, called *proterogynous*, have their stigmas mature before their pollen is ready. *Darwin.*

Proteranthous (pro-tėr-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* (*a*) applied to plants whose leaves appear before their flowers. *Lindley.* (*b*) Applied to plants whose flowers appear before their leaves. *Asa Gray.* (*c*) Applied to flowers the anthers of which are matured before the stigma. *Darwin.*

Proterogynous (pro-tėr-oj'i-nus), *a.* A term in botany. See extract under PROTERANDROUS.

Proterosaurus (prot'ėr-ō-sa"rus), *n.* [Gr. *proteros*, earlier, and *sauros*, a lizard.] Same as *Protosaurus.*

Protervity (prō-tėr'vi-ti), *n.* [L. *protervitas*, petulance, from *protervus—pro*, intens., and *tervus*, crabbed.] Peevishness; petulance. *Bullokar.*

Protest (pro-test'), *v.i.* [L. *protestor—pro*, before, and *testor*, to affirm, from *testis*, a witness. See TEST.] 1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; to asseverate; as, I *protest* to you, I have no knowledge of the transaction.

The lady *protests* too much, methinks. *Shak.*

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition: with *against.*

The conscience has power to disapprove and to *protest against* the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

He *protests against* your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Sir J. Denham.*

Protest (pro-test'), *v.t.* 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert; to asseverate; as, to *protest* one's innocence: often followed by a clause as object.

To think upon her woes I do *protest*
That I have wept a hundred several times. *Shak.*

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; to appeal to. [Rare.]

Fiercely they opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*

3.† To show; to give evidence of; to declare; to publish.

I will make it good how you dare, with what you dare, and when you dare;—Do me right or I will *protest* your cowardice. *Shak.*

4.† To promise solemnly; to vow.

On Diana's altar to *protest*
For aye austerity and single life. *Shak.*

—*To protest a bill of exchange*, in *com.* to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. See the noun, 3.

Protest (prō'test), *n.* 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal and solemn declaration (usually in writing), by which a person declares that he does either not at all, or only conditionally, yield his consent to any act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded an unconditional assent.—2. In parliament, the dissent of a peer to a vote of the House of Peers, entered on the journals of the house, with his reasons for such dissent. *Sir E. May.*—3. In *law*, (*a*) a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his request, that acceptance or payment has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all the expenses to which he may be put in consequence thereof. (*b*) A writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn up by the master of a ship, stating the circumstances under which any injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or other circumstances calculated to affect the liability of the owners, officers, crew, &c.

Protestancy (prot'es-tan-si), *n.* Protestantism.

So that in truth these exceptions, if they were true, would not strike at *protestancy*, but at the Christian religion. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Protestando (prō-tes-tan'do), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a protestation. See PROTESTATION, 3.

Protestant (prot'es-tant), *a.* 1. Protesting; making a protest.—2. Of or pertaining to Protestants, or their doctrines or forms of religion.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

Protestant (prot'es-tant), *n.* One who protests; a name given to one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. The name is now applied generally to those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that sprang from the Reformation.

Protestantical† (prot-es-tant'ik-al), *a.* Protestant. 'The *protestantical* Church of England.' *Bacon.*

Protestantism (prot'es-tant-izm), *n.* The state of being a protestant; the principles or the religion of Protestants. 'The liberal genius of *protestantism.*' *T. Warton.*

Protestantize (prot'es-tant-īz), *v.t.* To render Protestant; to convert to Protestantism. 'To *protestantize* Ireland.' *Disraeli.*

Protestantly (prot'es-tant-li), *adv.* In conformity to Protestantism or the Protestants. *Milton.*

Protestation (prot-es-tā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *protestation*, L. *protestatio.* See PROTEST.] 1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration; as, *protestations* of friendship or of amendment.—2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; as, the *protestation* of certain noblemen against an order of council.—3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did or did not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial. Protestations are now abolished. In *Scots law*, a proceeding taken by a defender, where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall.

Protestator (prot-es-tā'tėr), *n.* One who protests; a protester.

Protester (prō-test'ėr), *n.* 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. 2. One who protests a bill of exchange, &c.

Protestingly (prō-test'ing-li), *adv.* By way of protesting.

Proteus (prō'tē-us), *n.* [L. *Proteus*, from Gr. *Prōteus.*] 1. In *class. myth.* a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles.—2. In *zool.* the name given to a genus of perennibranchiate batrachians. One species only has been hitherto discovered, namely, the *Proteus* or *Hypochthon anguinus*, a saurian which is found in subterranean lakes and caves in Illyria and Dalmatia. It attains a length of about 1 foot. The body is smooth, naked, and eel-like, the legs four in number, small and weak, the forefeet three-toed, the hinder four-toed, and, in addition to permanent external gills, it possesses lungs in the form of slender tubes. From its habitat the power of vision is unnecessary, and in point of fact its eyes are rudimentary and covered by the skin.—3. A genus of Protozoa, remarkable for changefulness of form. The species in which this peculiarity is best exemplified is known as the *Proteus diffluens.* This genus is now more commonly called Amœba (which see).

Proteus anguinus.

Prothalamium, Prothalamion (prō-thā-lā'mi-um, prō-tha-lā'mi-on), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, for, and *thalamos*, marriage-bed.] A piece written to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium. 'When *prothalamiums* praise that happy day.' *Dryden.*

Prothallus, Prothallium (prō-thal'lus, prō-thal'li-um), *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus.*] The first result of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horsetails, &c.

If one of these spores be liberated from the sporecase, and placed under favourable conditions, it germinates, giving off roots on the one hand, and producing on the other hand a little cellular expansion or leaf, which is termed the '*prothallus.*' This *prothallus*, however, is not itself developed into a new fern, but it is a mere temporary or provisional body, upon which are produced male and female organs of reproduction. The male organs are produced upon the under side of the *prothallus;* and they have the form of minute cellular eminences, containing reproductive cells. These cells are liberated, when they burst, and give exit to true spermatozoa in the form of ciliated spiral filaments. The female organs are also placed upon the under surface of the *prothallus*, and also have the form of cellular prominences. The cells of these prominences are so arranged that they form a canal, leading down to a large central cell or ovule. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Prothesis (prō'the-sis), *n.* [Gr. *prothesis*, from *protithēmi*, to set before—*pro*, forth, forwards, and *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; called also *Credence.* 2. In *surg.* prosthesis (which see).

Prothonotariat (prō-thon'o-tā"ri-at), *n.* The college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome. Spelled also *Protonotariat.*

Prothonotary (prō-thon'o-ta-ri), *n.* [L.L. *protonotarius*—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe. See NOTARY. The insertion of *h* in this word is a mistake.] A chief notary or clerk. 'My private *prothonotary.*' *Herrick.* Specifically, (*a*) in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* originally one of seven officers charged with registering the acts of the church, lives of the martyrs, &c.; now one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c.; they are called *apostolical prothonotaries.* (*b*) In the *Eastern Church*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintended the secular work of the provinces. (*c*) In *law*, a chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench; there were formerly three such officers in the former court, and one in the latter. These offices are now abolished. (*d*) In the United States, a chief clerk of court in some particular states. Spelled also *Protonotary.*

Prothonotaryship (prō-thon'o-ta-ri-ship), *n.* The office of a prothonotary.

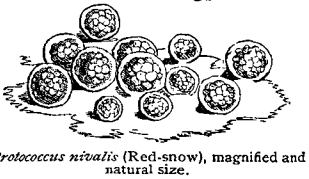
Prothorax (prō-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *thōrax*, a shield.] In *entom.* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Prothyrum (prō'thi-rum), *n.* [Gr. *prothyron—pro*, before, and *thyra*, a door.] In *arch.* a porch before the outer door of a house. *Gwilt.*

Protista (prō-tis'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *prōtistos*, the very first, from *prōtos*, first.] A term designed to express those organisms—protophytes and protozoans—which lie on the debatable land between vegetables and animals, and which in some instances can be only doubtfully referred to either.

According to Professor Haeckel, the material universe, so far as we at present know it, resolves itself into minerals, *protista*, plants, and animals. I may say at starting that, along with most of my brother naturalists in Britain, I regard the introduction of this new 'kingdom,' the *Protista*, as a mistake; but as the proposal even involves most interesting questions as to relations between the three recognized kingdoms, it is well worthy of careful consideration. *Sir Wyville Thomson.*

Protococcus (prō-tō-kok'kus), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry.] A genus of algæ of the nat. order Palmelleæ. *P. nivalis* (red-snow) appears on the surface of snow, tinging extensive tracts in the Arctic regions or amongst the Alps, in an incredibly short space of time, with a deep crimson. This plant, which may be regarded as one of the simplest forms of vegetation, consists of a little bag or membrane forming a cell. A large number of these are commonly found together, but each one is separate from the rest, and is to be regarded as a distinct individual. This is the still condition of the



Protococcus nivalis (Red-snow), magnified and natural size.

cells. At other times they are found moving about rapidly by means of lash-like projections of their protoplasm.

Protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* [Fr. *protocole;* L.L. *protocollum*, the first leaf glued to a manuscript, the first sheet of a legal instrument which was glued to the *scapus* or cylinder

round which the document was rolled—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue.] 1.† The original copy of any writing.

An original is styled the *protocol*, or scriptural matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

2. In *diplomacy*, the minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of any despatch, treaty, or other document; a document serving as a preliminary to, or for the opening of, any diplomatic transaction; also, a friendly diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by friendly powers in order to secure certain political ends peacefully. See also extract.

A *protocol* is, in its first meaning, a document by which a fact is described with all its attendant circumstances, or by which an authentic and exact account of a conference or a deliberation is given. . . . The word has of late years acquired a second signification on the Continent; it is now often taken to indicate a convention which is not subject to the formalities of ratification. Subsidiarily, *protocol* means also the science of the shape of official letters. *Blackwood's Mag., January, 1874.*

3. A record or registry. In Scotland, on the admission of a notary, he receives from the clerk-register a book marked by the clerk, which is called a *protocol*. In this book the notary is directed to insert copies of all the instruments he may have occasion to execute, to be there preserved as in a record. The protocol has now fallen into disuse.

Protocol (prō'tō-kol), *v.i.* To form protocols or first draughts.

Protocol (prō'tō-kol), *v.t.* To make a protocol of.

Protocolist (prō'tō-kol-ist), *n.* A register or clerk. [Russia.]

Proto-compound (prō'tō-kom-pound), *n.* In *chem.* a term originally used to denote the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electro-negative element. At present the term is most commonly used in contradistinction to *per-compounds*, to designate those compounds of an element which contain relatively less of the electro-negative radical. Thus two chlorides of iron are known, $FeCl_2$ and $FeCl_3$; the former is called protochloride, the latter perchloride. The name is not so much used now as it was some years ago.

Protogene, Protogine (prō'tō-jēn), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, L. *gigno*, to beget.] A species of granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite. So called because it was supposed to have been the first-formed granite. It occurs abundantly on the Alps of Savoy, and is found in Cornwall, where, on decomposition, it yields china-clay or porcelain-earth. It is also called *Talcose-granite*.

Protogenes (prō-toj'en-ēz), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *genos*, birth.] A form of the Monera differing from the Protamœba in having ramified and anastomosing pseudopodia.

Protogenic (prō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *genos*, birth.] In *geol.* applied to crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to *deuterogenic*, the term applied to those formed from them by mechanical actions.

Protogyny (pro-toj'i-ni), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *gynē*, a woman, a female.] In *bot.* the development of the pistils before the stamens. See extract under PROTANDRY.

Protomartyr (prō'tō-mär-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *martyr*, martyr.] 1. The first martyr: a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.—2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause. 'The *protomartyr* of our cause.' *Tennyson.*

Protomorphic (prō-tō-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *morphē*, shape.] In the earliest form or shape; having the most primitive character. 'A *protomorphic* layer (of tissue).' *H. Spencer.*

Protonotariat (prō-ton'o-tā"ri-at), *n.* Same as *Prothonotariat*.

Protonotary (prō-ton'o-ta-ri), *n.* Same as *Prothonotary*.

Protopapas (prō-tō-pap'as), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *papas*, a father, in late Greek a priest.] In the *Greek Ch.* a chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding nearly to a dean or archdeacon.

Protophyllum (prō'tō-fil"lum), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* the first leaf of a cryptogamic plant after germination.

Protophyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] A name given to the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom, consisting either of a single cell, or of several cells united by a gelatinous substance but without any essential mutual dependence, and corresponding to the Protozoa of the animal kingdom.

Protophytology (prō'tō-fī-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of fossil botany.

Protoplasm, Protoplasma (prō'tō-plazm, prō-tō-plaz'ma), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, from *plassō*, to mould.] A substance consisting of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of life in animal and plant structures. It is colourless, transparent, and apparently destitute of structure, and is seen in its simplest form in some of the lowest types of animal life, as in the Foraminifera and Monera. When unrestricted by an imprisoning envelope it is endued (as is seen in *Amœba diffluens*) with the power of extending itself in all directions in the form of mutable processes which can be withdrawn at will, and it has also the power of passing or flowing in minute masses through closed membranes without these masses thereby losing their identity of form. In the form of cells, the skin of which is merely dead and hardened protoplasm, and inclosing a nucleus, or with a nucleus embedded in its substance, it is the structural unit of all organized bodies, constituting not only the basis of the ovum of both plants and animals, but of the tissues themselves in their perfect state, which are mere multiples of such cell-units variously modified. (The nucleus is believed by some to be doubtful, and due to imperfection in the glass.) As the protoplasm in our bodies is continually undergoing waste, a continuous renewal of the material is essential to the continuance of life. Animals, however, cannot elaborate protoplasm from mineral substances for themselves, they being able only to convert by the process of digestion dead protoplasm into living. Plants can, on the other hand, manufacture protoplasm from mineral compounds and the atmosphere, and so they are the storehouse of protoplasmic matter for the animal kingdom. Some biologists prefer the term *Bioplasm* to that of *Protoplasm*, as being more expressive of its function.

Beast and fowl, reptile and fish, mollusk, worm, and polype, are all composed of structural units of the same character, namely, masses of *protoplasm* with a nucleus. There are sundry very low animals, each of which structurally is a mere colourless blood-corpuscle, leading an independent life. But, at the very bottom of the animal scale, even this simplicity becomes simplified, and all the phenomena of life are manifested by a particle of *protoplasm* without a nucleus. *Huxley.*

Protoplasmic (prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm.

Protoplast (prō'tō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plastos*, formed, from *plassō*, to mould.] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; the first individual or pair of individuals of a species.

The consumption was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Hartley.*

A *protoplast* is an organized individual, capable (either singly or as one of a pair) of propagating individuals; itself having been propagated by no such previous individual or pair. Hence, a species is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothetically considered to be the descendant of the same *protoplast*, or of the same pair of *protoplasts*. *Latham.*

Protoplastic (prō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* First formed. 'The *protoplastic* soul.' *Prof. Tyndall.*

Protopodite (prō-top'o-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] In *zool.* the basal segment of the typical limb of a crustacean.

Protopope (prō'tō-pōp), *n.* [Russ. *protopop*. See PROTOPAPAS.] In Russia, a priest of superior rank; a protopapas.

Protopteri (prō-top'tėr-ī), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *pteron*, a wing or fin.] See DIPNOI.

Protornis (prō-tor'nis), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *ornis*, a bird.] The name given to the earliest fossil passerine bird yet known. In size and structure it approaches the lark, and it occurs in the eocene strata of Glaris.

Protosalt (prō'tō-salt), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and E. *salt*.] In *chem.* that one of two compounds of the same metal in the same acid which contains the lesser relative quantity of metal.

Protosaurus (prō'tō-sa-rus), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *sauros*, a lizard.] The name given to the fossil monitor of Thuringia, which also occurs in the Durham Permian rocks. It was long the earliest known fossil reptile.

Protospore (prō'tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *spore* (which see).] A name given to the apparent spores of the Pucciniæi, corresponding to the prothallus of the higher cryptogams.

Protostrophis (prō-tos'trō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *strophē*, a turning, *strephō*, to turn.] In *bot.* a spiral vessel separating from the main bundle that enters the leaf, and forming part of the primary veins.

Prototype (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *prōtotypos—prōtos*, first, and *typos*, type, form, model.] An original or model after which anything is formed; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Wotton.*

Protovertebra (prō-tō-vėr'tē-bra), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *vertebra*.] In *biol.* a structure in an embryo afterwards developed into a vertebra.

Protovestiary (prō-tō-ves'ti-a-ri), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *vestiarius*, pertaining to clothes, from *vestis*, a garment.] Head-keeper of a wardrobe. '*Protovestiary*, or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople.' *T. Warton.*

Protoxide (prō-tok'sīd), *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and E. *oxide*.] That member of a series of oxides which contains the least relative amount of metal, or non-metal other than oxygen.

Protozoa (prō-tō-zō'a), *n.pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal, from *zaō*, to live.] A subkingdom including the most lowly organized members of the animal kingdom. The Protozoa may be defined to be animals composed of a nearly structureless jelly-like substance termed *sarcode*, not possessing permanent distinction or separation of parts, without a definite body cavity or trace of a nervous system, and having either no differentiated alimentary apparatus, or an extremely rudimentary one. The animals present the appearance of a transparent gelatinous cell containing a nucleus. In many, contractile vesicles have been observed which perform the office of a heart. Most are nourished by absorption through the general surface. Only in the Infusoria has a mouth been observed. The organs of locomotion are varied. In some of the higher forms movements are effected by means of cilia, in others by long whip-like bristles termed *flagella*, but the most characteristic organs of locomotion are processes named *pseudopodia*, consisting simply of prolongations of the sarcodic substance of the body, which can be emitted and retracted at pleasure: in a few a thin marginal lamina propels the animal by its undulations. The Protozoa, with the exception of a few inhabiting the bodies of animals, are aquatic in their habits, and, save the sponges, generally of microscopic size. They are divided into two groups with regard to the presence or absence of a mouth—*stomatode* and *astomatous*—the former group consisting of the class Infusoria, and the latter of the classes Gregarinidæ and Rhizopoda. Huxley subdivides the Protozoa into two groups, a lower and a higher. In the former, *Monera*, no definite structure is discernible in the protoplasm of the body; in the latter, *Endoplastica*, a certain portion of the substance (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest, one or more contractile vesicles being commonly present. (See MONERA, ENDOPLASTICA.) Huxley further distinguishes those members of the Protozoa which move and feed by means of pseudopodia as *Myxopoda* or myxopods, while those in which the organs of locomotion and prehension are cilia or flagella he classes as *Mastigopoda* or mastigopods.

Protozoan (prō-tō-zō'an), *n.* A member of the sub-kingdom Protozoa.

Protozoic (prō-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [See above.] Belonging to or containing the earliest forms of life; specifically, (*a*) in *zool.* of or pertaining to the Protozoa. (*b*) In *geol.* applied to the lowest system of rocks in which the traces of organic structure have been found. It is immediately above the hypozoic system.

Protozoon (prō-tō-zō'on), *n.* One of the Protozoa.

To such, the hypothesis that by any series of changes a *protozoon* should ever give origin to a mammal, seems grotesque. *H. Spencer.*

Protract (prō-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *protractus*, from *protraho—pro*, forward, and *traho*, to draw (whence *trace*, *traction*, *extract*, &c.).] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument: to *protract* a discussion; to *protract* a war or a negotiation: very common in past participle; as, a *protracted* sitting of an assembly; the discussion was very *protracted*.

Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock,
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.
Shak.

2. To lengthen out in space.

Many a ramble, far
And wide *protracted*, through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginative days. *Wordsworth.*

3. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the final issue.—4. In *surv.* to draw to a scale; to lay down by means of a scale and protractor the lines and angles of a piece of land; to plot.

Protract† (prō-trakt'), *n.* Tedious continuance.

Protractedly (prō-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner; tediously.

Protracter (prō-trak'tėr), *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

Protraction (prō-trak'shon), *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as, the *protraction* of a debate.—2. In *surv.* (*a*) the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c. (*b*) That which is protracted or plotted on paper.

Protractive (prō-trak'tiv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

Protractor (prō-trak'tėr), *n.* One who or that which protracts; specifically, (*a*) in *surv.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular. (*b*) In *anat.* a muscle which draws forward a part. (*c*) In *surg.* an instrument resembling a forceps for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

Protreptical (prō-trep'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *protreptikos*, fitted for urging on, hortatory, from *protrepō*, to urge on—*pro*, forward, and *trepō*, to turn.] Intended or adapted to persuade; persuasive; hortatory. 'The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*.' *Bp. Ward.*

Protrude (prō-tröd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *protruded*; ppr. *protruding*. [L. *protrudo—pro*, forth, forwards, and *trudo*, to thrust (whence *obtrude*, *intrude*).] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. 'The sea's being *protruded* forwards . . . by the mud or earth discharged into it by rivers.' *Woodward.*—2. To shoot forth or project, or cause to project; as, a snail *protrudes* its horns.—3. To thrust out as from confinement; to cause to come forth. 'Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems.' *Thomson.*

Protrude (prō-tröd'), *v.i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

Protrusile (prō-trö'sil), *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

Protrusion (prō-trö'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push. 'Without either resistance or *protrusion*.' *Locke.*—2. The state of being protruded.

Protrusive (prō-trö'ziv), *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion.

Protrusively (prō-trö'ziv-li), *adv.* In a protrusive manner; obtrusively.

To him thou, with sniffing charity, wilt *protrusively* proffer thy hand-lamp. *Carlyle.*

Protuberance (prō-tū'bėr-ans), *n.* [Fr. *protubérance*. See PROTUBERATE.] A swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation. *Protuberance* differs from *projection* in being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle, whereas a projection may be at a right angle with the surface. 'Mountains that seemed but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.' *Dr. H. More.*

Protuberancy (prō-tū'bėr-an-si), *n.* Same as *Protuberance*.

Protuberant (prō-tū'bėr-ant), *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white. *Ray.*

Protuberantly (prō-tū'bėr-ant-li), *adv.* In a protuberant manner; in the way of protuberance.

Protuberate (prō-tū'bėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. *protuberated*; ppr. *protuberating*. [L.L. *protubero*, *protuberatus—pro*, before and *tubero*, to bulge, from L. *tuber*, a hump, a bump, a swelling, akin to *tumeo*, to swell. See TUMID.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharpe.*

Protuberation (prō-tū'bėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

Protuberous† (prō-tū'bėr-us), *a.* Protuberant.

Pro-tutor (prō-tū'tor), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who acts as a tutor to a minor without having a regular title to the office.

Proud (proud), *a.* [A. Sax. *prūt*, proud, whence *prȳte*, pride; cog. Dan. *prud*, stately, magnificent.] 1. Feeling, manifesting, or possessing pride, in a good or bad sense: (*a*) possessing such self-esteem as deters from anything base. (*b*) Filled with or showing inordinate self-esteem; claiming undue deference or consideration; haughty; arrogant; supercilious; presumptuous.

And was so *proud*, that should he meet
The twelve apostles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all,
And shove his Saviour from the wall. *Churchill.*

The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

(*c*) Ready to boast; elated; priding one's self: as, *proud* of one's country.—2. Proceeding from pride; daring; presumptuous.

Easily the *proud* attempt
Of spirits apostate, and their counsels vain
Thou hast repelled. *Milton.*

3. Lofty of mien; of fearless or untamable character; full of life, vigour, or mettle. 'The *proudest* panther in the chase.' *Shak.* 'The blunt bear, rough boar, or lion *proud*.' *Shak.*

The fiend replied not, overcome with rage;
But like a *proud* steed reined, went haughty on.
Milton.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; suggesting or exciting pride; exhibiting grandeur; ostentatious; grand; lofty; magnificent; splendid. '*Proud* temples.' *Dryden.* '*Proud* titles.' *Shak.*—5. Excited by the animal appetite: applied particularly to the female of certain animals. 'A breeding jennet, lusty, young and *proud*.' *Shak.*—*Proud flesh*, an excessive or over luxuriant development of granulation in wounds and ulcers.

Proud-hearted (proud'härt-ed), *a.* Haughty; arrogant; proud. '*Proud-hearted* Warwick.' *Shak.*

Proudish (proud'ish), *a.* Somewhat proud. *Ash.*

Proudly (proud'li), *adv.* In a proud manner; with inordinate self-esteem; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien; with mettle, life, or vigour.

Question her *proudly*; let thy looks be stern.
Shak.

Proudness (proud'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*. *Latimer.*

Proud-pied (proud'pīd), *a.* Gorgeously variegated. '*Proud-pied* April dressed in all his trim.' *Shak.*

Proud-stomached (proud'stum-akt), *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty; high-tempered; apt to take offence.

If you get a parcel of *proud-stomached* teachers that set the young dogs a rebelling, what else can you look for? *Dickens.*

Provable (prōv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being proved.

Proof supposes something *provable*. *J. S. Mill.*

Provableness (prōv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being provable; the capacity or capability of being proved.

Provably (prōv'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

Provand,† Provant† (prov'and, prov'ant), *n.* [Fr. *provende*, lit. that which is provided, provender. See PROVENDER.] Provender.

Camels in the war, who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Shak.*

I tell thee, one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day at the destruction of Jerusalem.
Beau. & Fl.

Provand,† Provant† (prov'and, prov'ant), *a.* In *milit. antiq.* provided for the use of the general body of the soldiers; hence, of common or inferior quality. 'A poor *provant* rapier, no better.' *B. Jonson.*

The good wheaten bread of the Flemings were better than the *provant* rye-bread of the Swede.
Sir W. Scott.

Provant† (prov'ant), *v.t.* To supply with provender or provisions. 'To *provant* and victual moreover this monstrous army of strangers.' *Nash.*

Prove (pröv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proved*; ppr. *proving*. [O.Fr. *prover*, *pruver*, Mod. Fr. *prouver*, from L. *probo*, to try, test, prove, lit. to test the good quality of, from *probus*, good (whence *probity*). But A. Sax. *profian*, to prove, borrowed directly from the Latin, has as much claim as the French *prover* to be the ancestor of the modern *prove* and *proof*.] 1. To try or ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard; to test; to make trial of; as, to *prove* by various experiments the strength of gunpowder; 'the exception *proves* the rule,' that tries or tests if it holds good.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.
1 Thes. v. 21.

And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to *prove* them. Luke xiv. 19.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, reasoning, induction, or by testimony or other evidence; to demonstrate. 'The truths that never can be *proved*.' *Tennyson.*

Give me the ocular proof . . .
Make me to see't; or, at the least, so *prove* it
That the probation bear no hinge or loop
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*

3. To establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of; as, to *prove* a will. See PROBATE.—4. To gain personal experience of; to try by suffering or encountering.

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*.
Dryden.

5. In *arith.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a farther calculation. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers added to the lesser number makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.—To *prove masteries*,† to make trial of skill; to try who does best or has the mastery.

He would often run, leap or *prove masteries* with his chief courtiers. *Knolles.*

SYN. To try, test, verify, justify, confirm, establish, evince, manifest, show, demonstrate.

Prove (pröv), *v.i.* 1. To make trial; to essay.

Children *prove* whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.—3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; to turn out to be; as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make certain; to attain certainty. 'Believing where we cannot *prove*.' *Tennyson.*—5.† To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

Provect† (prō-vekt'), *a.* [L. *provectus—pro*, forward, and *veho*, *vectus*, to carry.] Carried forward; advanced. '*Provect* in years.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Provection (prō-vek'shon), *n.* In *gram.* the act of carrying the terminal letter from a previous word to the next succeeding one, when it begins with a vowel; as, *the tone = = that one; the tother = that other.*

Proveditor (prō-ved'i-tėr), *n.* [It. *proveditore*, from *provedere*, to provide. See PROVIDE.] A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies, as for an army.

They all love the major-domo, and look upon him as their parent, their guardian, their friend, their patron, their *proveditor*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Provedore (prov'e-dōr), *n.* A purveyor; a proveditor. 'An officer . . . engaged in treaties with Indians, and busied with the duties of a *provedore*.' *W. Irving.*

Proven (prōv'n), *pp.* [A strong form for *proved*, the proper pp. Its usage in English is probably only poetical.] Proved. '*Proven* or no, what cared he?' *Tennyson.*

Count o'er the rosary of truth,
And practise precepts that are *proven* wise.
P. J. Bailey.

—*Not proven*, in *Scots law*, a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although

there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt.

Provençal (pro-von-säl), *n.* 1. A native of Provence.—2. The Romance language formerly spoken in Provence. It is the *Langue d'oc*, and was the tongue used by the Troubadours. See LANGUE D'OC.

Provence-oil (prov'ens-oil), *n.* Olive-oil obtained by cold pressure from the ripe fruits immediately after gathering. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

Provence-rose (prov'ens-rōz), *n.* The cabbage-rose.

Provencial (prō-ven'shal), *a.* [Fr. *provençal.*] Pertaining to Provence, in France.

Provend† (prov'end), *n.* Same as *Provand.*

Provende,† *n.* [See PROVENDER.] A prebend; a daily or annual allowance or stipend. *Chaucer.*

Provender (prov'en-dėr), *n.* [Fr. *provende*, from L. *præbenda*, things to be supplied. See PREBEND. It is somewhat difficult to account for the addition of *r* or *er* to this word.] 1. Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn.

For a fortnight before you kill them feed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

2. Provisions, especially dry provisions; meat; food: in this signification formerly written *Provand, Provant, Provend,* and *Provent.* [Now rare.]

Provendre,† *n.* A prebendary. *Chaucer.*

Provent† (prov'ent), *n.* Same as *Provender.*

Proventriculus (prō-ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.* [L. *pro*, in front of, and *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter, ventris*, a belly.] In *zool.* the cardiac portion of the stomach of birds.

Prover (prōv'ėr), *n.* One who proves or tries; that which proves.

Why am I a fool?—Make that demand of the *prover*. *Shak.*

Proverb (prov'ėrb), *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*; L. *proverbium* — *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word.] 1. A short pithy sentence often repeated, expressing a well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim.

The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its *proverbs*. *Bacon.*

When Johnson defined a *proverb* to be 'a short sentence frequently repeated by the people,' this definition would not include the most curious ones, which have not always circulated among the populace, nor does it designate the vital qualities of a *proverb*. The pithy quaintness of old Howell has admirably described the ingredients of an exquisite *proverb* to be sense, shortness, and salt. *I. D'Israeli.*

2. A by-word; an instance of what is contemptible or hateful; a reproach or object of contempt. 'A *proverb* and a by-word among all people.' 1 Ki. ix. 7.—3. In *Scrip.* a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. Prov. i. 6.

His disciples say unto him, Lo! now speakest thou plainly, and thou usest no *proverb*. *Wycliffe's Bible.*

4. *pl.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men.—5. A short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. *Brande & Cox.*—SYN. Maxim, aphorism, apophthegm, adage, saw.

Proverb (prov'ėrb), *v.t.* 1. To speak of proverbially; to mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase. *Shak.*

Proverb (prov'ėrb), *v.i.* To utter proverbs. 'So wise in *proverbing.*' *Milton.*

Proverbial (prō-vėr'bi-al), *a.* 1. Mentioned in a proverb; comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as, a *proverbial* saying or speech.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world. *Sir W. Temple.*

It is *proverbial* that there are certain things which flesh and blood cannot bear. *Dickens.*

2. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; as, to express one's self with *proverbial* brevity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Proverbialism (prō-vėr'bi-al-izm), *n.* A proverbial phrase or saying.

Proverbialist (prō-vėr'bi-al-ist), *n.* A composer, collector, or admirer of proverbs.

Proverbialize (prō-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *proverbialized;* ppr. *proverbializing.* To make into a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [Rare.]

Proverbially (prō-vėr'bi-al-li), *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb.

A convent without a library, it used to be *proverbially* said, was like a castle without an armoury. *Craik.*

Provide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *provided;* ppr. *providing.* [L. *provideo*, lit. to see before—*pro*, before, and *video, visum*, to see (whence *vision, visible, revise,* &c.).] 1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. Gen. xxii. 8.

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses. Mat. x. 9.

Provide in this sense is often followed by *against* or *for;* as, we *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemency of the weather; we *provide* necessaries *against* a time of need; or, we *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, &c.

2. To furnish; to supply: now followed only by *with*, but formerly frequently by *of*.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself *of* a deeper canvas, and taking these hints set the figure on its legs. *Dryden.*

3. To make or lay down as a previous arrangement, guarantee, or provision; as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.—4. To make a previous condition, supposition, or understanding. See PROVIDED.—5.† To foresee: a Latinism.

Nor can I blame the wishes of those severe and wise patriots, who, *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state, desire rather to see fools—than the wounds of private men, of princes, and nations. *B. Jonson.*

6. *Eccles.* to appoint to a benefice before it is vacant. See PROVISOR.

Provide (prō-vīd'), *v.i.* pret. *provided;* ppr. *providing.* To procure supplies or means of defence; to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil: followed by *against* or *for.* 'Providing *against* the inclemency of the weather.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide for* human wants. *Burke.*

Provided (prō-vīd'ed), *conj.* On condition; on these terms; this being understood, conceded, or established: frequently followed by *that.*

If I come off, . . . she your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours: *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shak.*

I take your offer and will live with you,
Provided that you do no outrages
On silly women or poor passengers. *Shak.*

[*Provided*, strictly speaking, is a participle, and the word *being* is understood, the participle *provided* agreeing with the whole sentence absolute, and being equivalent to 'this condition being provided, previously stipulated or established.']

Providence (pro'vi-dens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *providentia*, a foresight, foreknowledge. See PROVIDE.] 1.† Foresight; timely care or preparation.

Providence is (that) whereby a man not only forseeth commodity and incommodity, prosperity and adversity, but also consulteth, and therewith endeavoureth, as well to repel annoyance, as to attain and get profit and advantage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. The care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence.

That to the highth of this great argument
I may assert eternal *providence*,
And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

Hence—3. God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide.
Milton.

4. Something due to an act of providential intervention; an act or event in which the care of God is directly exhibited: often used colloquially as we use *mercy* or *blessing.*

It was a *providence* the battalion at Jutog was restrained from revolt. *W. H. Russell.*

5. Frugality; prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy.

My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduced to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

Provident (pro'vi-dent), *a.* [L. *providens*, ppr. of *provideo*, to provide. It is virtually the same word as *prudent*, as *providence* = *prudence.*] 1. Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies: sometimes followed by *of*.

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*

Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

2. Foreseeing; having an anticipatory sense of: with *of*. [Rare.]

The little Maid again, *provident of* her domestic destiny, takes with preference to Dolls. *Carlyle.*

3. Frugal; economical.—SYN. Forecasting, cautious, careful, prudent, frugal, economical.

Providential (pro-vi-den'shal), *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referrible to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger.

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care.
Blackmore.

Providentially (pro-vi-den'shal-li), *adv.* In a providential manner; by means of God's providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray.*

Providently (pro'vi-dent-li), *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

Nature having designed water-fowl to fly in the air and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture that they do not admit the water. *Boyle.*

Providentness (pro'vi-dent-nes), *n.* State of being provident; providence; foresight; carefulness; prudence. *Ascham.*

Provider (prō-vīd'ėr), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one that procures what is wanted.

Here's money for my meat;
I would have left it on the board so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider*. *Shak.*

Providore† (pro'vi-dōr), *n.* [See PROVEDORE.] A provider; a purveyor. *De Foe.*

Province (pro'vins), *n.* [Fr.; L. *provincia*, a province.] 1. Originally, a country of considerable extent, which being reduced under Roman dominion was new modelled, subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose.

Judea now and all the Promised Land
Reduced a *province* under Roman yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton.*

2. A term variously applied in modern times: (*a*) to a colony or dependent country at a distance from the metropolis, or to different divisions of the kingdom, empire, or state itself. Thus the Low Countries belonging to Austria and Spain were styled *provinces*, as were also the different governments into which France was divided previous to the revolution. (*b*) A portion of a country or state as distinguished from the capital: usually in the plural; as, the actor has left London and is starring in the *provinces.* (*c*) In England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, there being two *provinces*, the *province* of Canterbury and that of York. (*d*) In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical order, such as the Franciscans, or those of the Propaganda. (*e*) A region of country; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide.
Milton.

3. The proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; function.

It is the *province* of the court to judge of the law, that of the jury to decide on the facts. *Bouvier.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

4. A division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.

Their understandings are cooped in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

Province-rose (pro'vins-rōz), *n.* Same as *Provence-rose.*

Provincial (prō-vin'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a province; as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.—2. Forming a province or territory appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as, *provincial* territory.—3. Exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; countrified; rustic; hence, not polished; rude. 'Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces.' *Macaulay.* 4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod.

Provincial† (prō-vin'shal), *n.* Pertaining to Provence; Provençal.—*Provincial rose.* (*a*) Same as *Provence-rose.* (*b*) An ornamental

shoe-tie in the shape of a cabbage-rose. 'With two *Provincial roses* on my razed shoes.' *Shak.*

Provincial (prō-vin'shal), *n.* 1. A person belonging to a province; a person belonging to any part of the country except the metropolis.

'Do you happen to know a lawyer by name Hatton in this inn?' . . . 'No lawyer of that name; but the famous Hatton lives here,' was the reply.—'The famous Hatton! And what is he famous for? You forget I am a *provincial*.' *Disraeli.*

2. In some religious orders, a monastic superior who has the superintendence of the religious houses of his fraternity in a given district, called a province.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Stillingfleet.*

Provincialism (prō-vin'shal-izm), *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis, and not received in the literary language of the time or in the more polished circles.

The inestimable treasure which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*. *Dr. H. Marsh.*

Provincialist (prō-vin'shal-ist), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a province; a provincial.—2. One who uses provincialisms.

Provinciality (prō-vin'shi-al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being provincial; peculiarity of language in a province.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and . . . the unintelligibility, of the poem. *T. Warton*

Provincialize (prō-vin'shal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *provincialized;* ppr. *provincializing.* To render provincial.

Provincially (prō-vin'shal-li), *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Provinciate (prō-vin'shi-āt), *v.t.* To convert into a province.

There was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom. *Howell.*

Provine (prō-vīn'), *v.i.* [Fr. *provigner*, from *provin*, L. *propago, propaginis*, the layer of a vine. The French form *provigner* has no doubt been influenced by *vigne*, a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. *Johnson.*

Proving (prōv'ing), *n.* The act of trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.—*Action of proving the tenor*, in *Scots law*, an action peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

Provision (prō-vizh'on), *n.* [L. *provisio, provisionis*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *provideo, provisum*, to foresee—*pro*, before, and *video*, to see. See PROVIDE.] 1. The act of providing or making previous preparation; as, the *provision* of necessaries for a journey.—2. A measure taken beforehand; something arranged or prepared in advance; a preparation; provident care.

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils and *provisions* against future events. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock provided.

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. A stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; provender; eatables: usually in the plural; as, *provisions* for the table or for the family; *provisions* for an army. '*Provisions* laid in large for man and beast.' *Milton.*—5. A stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.—6. A previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation.

Provision (prō-vizh'on), *v.t.* To provide with things necessary, especially to supply with victuals or food.

With a little of this preparation carried in a bag at the girdle, and a similar frugal outfit of tobacco, they were *provisioned* for a journey. *Palfrey.*

Provisional (prō-vizh'on-al), *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as, a *provisional* regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

It was necessary to the public safety that there should be a *provisional* government. *Macaulay.*

Provisionally (prō-vizh'on-al-li), *adv.* In a provisional manner; by way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

Provisionary (prō-vizh'on-a-ri), *a.* 1. Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.—2. Provident; making provision for the occasion. '*Provisionary* care.' *Shaftesbury.*

The preamble of the law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act. *Burke.*

Provision-dealer (prō-vizh'on-dēl-ėr), *n.* Same as *Provision-merchant.*

Provision-merchant (prō-vizh'on-mėr-chant), *n.* A general dealer in articles of food, as hams, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

Proviso (prō-vī'zō), *n.* [L. *provisus*, ablative *proviso*, it being provided.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c.

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer. *Shak.*

—*Trial by proviso*, in *law*, a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when by the practice of the court he ought to have done so.

Provisor (prō-vī'zor), *n.* [Fr. *proviseur*, from L. *provideo, provisum*, to foresee. See PROVISION.] 1.† One who provides. 'The chief *provisor* of our horse.' *Ford.*—2. A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. In England, the appointment of provisors was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision. *Blackstone.*

3. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. *Cowell.*

Provisorily (prō-vī'zo-ri-li), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

This doctrine . . . can only, therefore, be admitted *provisorily*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Provisorship (prō-vī'zor-ship), *n.* The office of a provisor.

Provisory (prō-vī'zo-ri), *a.* 1. Temporary; provisional. *Carlyle.*—2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

Provocable (prō-vōk'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Provokable.*

Provocation (pro-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [Fr.; L. *provocatio*, from *provoco*. See PROVOKE.] 1. The act of provoking or exciting anger or vexation.

The unjust *provocation* by a wife of her husband, in consequence of which she suffers from his ill-usage, will not entitle her to a divorce on the ground of cruelty. *Bouvier.*

2. Anything that excites anger; the cause of resentment. 'Haughtiness of temper, which is ever finding out *provocations*.' *Paley.*—3.† An appeal to a court or judge. *Ayliffe.* [A Latinism.]—4. Incitement; stimulus.

Garrulity, attended with immoderate fits of laughing, is no uncommon case, when the *provocation* thereunto springs from jokes of a man's own making. *Cumberland.*

Specifically—5. In *Scrip.* the time of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness when they roused the Divine anger by their backslidings.

Harden not your heart, as in the *provocation*, and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness, when your fathers tempted me. Ps. xcv. 8, 9.

Provocative (prō-vōk'a-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, stimulate, or excite; exciting; apt to incense or enrage; as, *provocative* threats.

Provocative (prō-vōk'a-tiv), *n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of hunger or of lust.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

Provocativeness (prō-vōk'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

Provocatory† (prō-vōk'a-to-ri), *n.* A challenge.

Provokable (prō-vōk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being provoked. 'Irascible, and therefore *provokable*.' *Cudworth.*

Provoke (prō-vōk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *provoked;* ppr. *provoking.* [Fr. *provoquer*, from L. *provoco*, to call forth, to challenge, to excite—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call. See VOICE.] 1.† To challenge; to call out; to summon. '*Provoke* him to the trial of this truth before all the world.' *Milton.*

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

2. To stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to move; to excite; to arouse.

Beauty *provoketh* thieves sooner than gold. *Shak.*
The taste of pleasure *provokes* the appetite. *Buckminster.*

3. To call forth; to produce; to cause; to occasion; to instigate.

Swelling passion doth *provoke* a pause. *Shak.*
Let my presumption not *provoke* thy wrath. *Shak.*
I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

4. To excite to anger or passion; to exasperate; to irritate; to enrage.

Nothing in the whole affair *provoked* him so much as the condolences of his friends, and the foolish figure they should both make at church the first Sunday. *Sterne.*

SYN. To arouse, stir up, rouse, awake, cause, excite, move, induce, incite, stimulate, inflame, offend, irritate, anger, chafe, exasperate, incense, enrage.

Provoke (prō-vōk'), *v.i.* 1.† To appeal. [A Latinism.]

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

Provokement† (prō-vōk'ment), *n.* Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base. *Spenser.*

Provoker (prō-vōk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who provokes; one who excites anger or other passion.—2. One that excites war or sedition. *Dr. H. More.*—3. That which excites, causes, or promotes.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things . . . nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shak.*

Provoking (prō-vōk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; annoying; vexatious; as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

Provokingly (prō-vōk'ing-li), *adv.* In a provoking manner; so as to excite anger or annoyance.

Provost (prov'ost), *n.* [O. Fr. *provost, prevost.* Mod. Fr. *prévôt*, from L. *præpositus*, one who is placed over others, from *præpono—præ*, before, over, and *pono*, to put, place, set. See POSITION.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief or head of certain bodies; as, (*a*) the heads of several of the colleges in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, equivalent to principal in other colleges. (*b*) The chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church. (*c*) In the Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor. The chief magistrates of Edinburgh and Glasgow are styled *lord provost*, and the same title has been popularly given to or claimed by several others, more particularly those of Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee. (*d*)† The keeper of a prison; a chief jailer. *Shak.*

Provost-marshal (prov'ost-mär-shal), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed against military discipline, to bring the offenders to punishment, and to see that the sentences passed upon them are executed.—2. In the *navy*, an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-marshal, and till the sentence of the court is executed.

Provostry,† *n.* The office of provost or prefect. *Chaucer.*

Provostship (prov'ost-ship), *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow (prou), *n.* 1. [Fr. *proue*, Sp. and Pg. *proa*, from L. *prora*, from Gr. *prōra*, a prow.] The forepart of a ship; the bow; the beak.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth at the *prow*, and pleasure at the helm. *Gray.*

2.† A particular kind of vessel used in the East Indies; a proa.

Prow,† *n.* [O. Fr. *prou.* Origin doubtful.] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Chaucer.*

Prow (prou), *a.* [O. Fr. *prou*, Fr. *preux*, valiant. See PROWESS.] Valiant. 'The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.' *Spenser.* [Now rare and poetical.]

From prime to vespers will I chaunt thy praise
As *prowest* knight and truest lover. *Tennyson.*

Prowess (prou'es), *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*, prowess, from O. Fr. *prou*, Mod. Fr. *preux*, brave. Origin doubtful.] 1. Bravery; valour; particularly, military bravery combined with skill; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger. 'Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves.' *Sir P.*

Sidney. 'Who by his *prowess* conquered all France.' *Shak.*—2.† Integrity. *Chaucer.*

Prowl (proul), *v.t.* [Origin doubtful. Older forms were *proule, prolle,* and Skeat supposes it to be 'a contracted frequentative form, standing for *progle,* weakened form of *prokle,* where *progle* is the freq. of *progue,* or *prog,* to search about, especially for provisions, and *proke* is an old verb, meaning to thrust or poke;' the origin being W. *procio,* to thrust, to poke, or stab.] 1. To rove or wander over in a stealthy manner; as, to *prowl* the woods or the streets.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deck'd. *Sidney.*

2.† To collect by plunder.

By how many tricks did he *prowl* money from all parts of Christendom. *Barrow.*

Prowl (proul), *v.i.* 1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

As when the *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunts for prey, . . .
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*

Wild and savage insurrection quitted the woods, and *prowled* about our streets in the name of reform. *Burke.*

2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder.

Prowl (proul), *n.* The act of prowling; a roving for prey; as, to be on the *prowl.* [Colloq.]

Prowler (proul'ėr), *n.* One who prowls or roves about for prey. *Milton; Thomson.*

Prowlery† (proul'ėr-i), *n.* Robbery; pillage; rapine.

Thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking *prowleries,* were decried in one parliament. *Bp. Hacket.*

Prowlingly (proul'ing-li), *adv.* In a prowling manner.

Prox (proks), *n.* [Short for *proxy.*] A ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes. [United States.]

Proxene (prok'sēn), *n.* [Gr. *proxenos—pro,* before, and *xenos,* a friend, guest.] In *Greek antiq.* an officer who had the charge of showing hospitality to strangers.

Proxenet (prok'sen-et), *n.* [Gr. *proxenētēs,* from *proxeneō,* to be one's proxene, to manage anything for another. See PROXENE.] A negotiator; a go-between. 'The common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Proximal (prok'si-mal), *a.* Proximate; nearest; next. In *anat. zool.* and *bot.* applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ nearest the point of attachment or insertion: opposed to *distal* (which see).

Proximal (prok'si-mal), *n.* In *zool.* the slowly-growing, comparatively-fixed extremity of a limb or of an organism.

Proximate (prok'si-māt), *a.* [L. *proximatus,* pp. of *proximo,* to come near, from *proximus,* nearest, superl. of *propior,* nearer, from *prope,* near.] Nearest; next.—*Proximate cause* is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote, mediate,* or *predisposing cause.*

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to show the *proximate* natural *causes* of it. *T. Burnet.*

The study of sociology scientifically carried on by tracing back *proximate causes* to remote ones, and tracing down primary effects to secondary and tertiary effects which multiply as they diffuse, will dissipate the current illusions that social evils admit of radical cure. *H. Spencer.*

—*Proximate analysis,* in *chem.* the separation of a complex substance into its constituent compounds.—*Proximate principles,* organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations, and which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatine, fat, &c., in the former, and sugar, gum, starch, resins, &c., in the latter.—SYN. Nearest, next, closest, immediate, direct.

Proximately (prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* In a proximate manner or position; immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on. *Bentley; H. Spencer.*

Proxime† (prok'sim), *a.* Next; immediately; preceding or following. *Watts.*

Proximity (prok-sim'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *proximité,* L. *proximitas,* nearness. See PROXIMATE.] The state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance; as, the succession to the throne and to estates is usually regulated by *proximity* of blood.

Proximo (prok'si-mō), *n.* [L., on the next.] The month following the present; next month; as, the 5th *proximo.* Often contracted *Prox.*

Proximous† (prok'si-mus), *a.* Proximate. *Dean Tucker.*

Proxy (prok'si), *n.* [Contr. from *procuracy* = L.L. *procuratia.* See PROCTOR.] 1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; authority to act for another, especially in voting; as, none can be familiar by *proxy;* none can be virtuous or wise by *proxy.*

I have no man's *proxy;* I speak only for myself. *Burke.*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another; a deputy. Up to 1868 every member of the House of Lords could constitute another lord of parliament, of the same order with himself, his proxy, to vote for him in his absence.

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy,* where he may do it himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place, as at meetings of creditors of a bankrupt, at meetings of the shareholders of a company, &c.; specifically, the written appointment of a proctor in a suit in the ecclesiastical courts.—4. Anything intended to take the place or perform the functions of another.

Talents are admirable when not made to stand *proxy* for virtues. *Mrs. H. More.*

5. Same as *Procuration,* 4.—6. Same as *Prox.* [United States.]

Proxy (prok'si), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *proxied;* ppr. *proxying.* To vote or act by proxy or by the agency of another.

Proxyship (prok'si-ship), *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Proxy-wedded (prok'si-wed-ed), *a.* Wedded by proxy. *Tennyson.*

Pruce† (prōs), *n.* [From *Prussia.*] Prussian leather. 'Shields of *pruce.*' *Dryden.*

Prude (prōd), *n.* [Fr. *prude;* origin doubtful, but according to Brachet from L. *prudens,* prudent.] A woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue; one who pretends to great preciseness of conduct. 'Less modest than the speech of *prudes.*' *Swift.*

With *prudes* for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl graduates in their golden hair. *Tennyson.*

Prudence (prō'dens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *prudentia* = *providentia.* See PRUDENT.] The state or quality of being prudent; the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion; wisdom applied to practice; carefulness.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Sir M. Hale.*

Prudence is that virtue by which we discern what is to be done under the various circumstances of time and place. *Milton.*

Prudence supposes the value of the end to be assumed, and refers only to the adaptation of the means. It is the relation of right means for given ends. *Whewell.*

SYN. Forecast, providence, considerateness, judiciousness, discretion, caution, circumspection, judgment.

Prudency† (prō'den-si), *n.* Prudence. *Hackluyt.*

Prudent (prō'dent), *a.* [Fr. *prudent,* from L. *prudens, prudentis,* prudent, from *providens, providentis,* ppr. of *provideo,* to foresee. See PROVIDE.] 1. Cautious or circumspect in determining on any action or line of conduct; practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions.

A *prudent* man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. Prov. xxii. 3.

2. Dictated or directed by prudence; as, *prudent* behaviour. 'A grave and *prudent* law.' *Milton.*—3.† Foreseeing; provident.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage, borne on the winds. *Milton.*

4. Frugal; economical; provident; as, a *prudent* expenditure of money.—5. Correct and decorous in manner; as, a *prudent* woman, in opposition to one of lax habits. *Latham.*—*Cautious, Prudent, Careful, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet.* See under CAUTIOUS.—SYN. Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, discreet, judicious, provident, economical, frugal.

Prudential (prō-den'shal), *a.* 1. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* rules. 'Restrained by *prudential* reasons.' *Smollett.*—2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory; discretionary; and, specifically, in United States, superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as, a *prudential* committee.

Prudential (prō-den'shal), *n.* That which demands the exercise of prudence; a matter for prudence.

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials,* as well as to religion. *Watts.*

Prudentialist (prō-den'shal-ist), *n.* One who acts from or is governed by prudential motives. *Coleridge.*

Prudentiality (prō-den'shi-al''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being prudential or characterized by prudence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Prudentially (prō-den'shal-li), *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*

Prudently (prō'dent-li), *adv.* In a prudent manner: (*a*) with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely; as, domestic affairs *prudently* managed; laws *prudently* framed or executed. (*b*) With frugality; economically; as, income *prudently* expended.

Prudery (prōd'ėr-i), *n.* [From *prude.*] The state or quality of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

What is *prudery?* 'Tis a beldam
Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope.*

Prud'homme (prü-dom), *n.* [Fr., a skilful man—*prude,* grave, sober, and *homme,* man; L. *prudens,* prudent, and *homo,* man.] *Lit.* a prudent or discreet man; specifically, in France, a member of a tribunal composed of masters and workmen whose principal office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. Councils of prud'hommes existed as far back as the middle of the fifteenth century. They were revived by the first Napoleon, the first such council being constituted by him at Lyons in 1806. Several others have since been created.

Prudish (prōd'ish), *a.* Like a prude; affecting excessive virtue; very formal, precise, or reserved; as, a *prudish* woman; *prudish* manners. 'Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.' *Garrick.*

Prudishly (prōd'ish-li), *adv.* In a prudish manner.

Prudishness (prōd'ish-nes), *n.* Same as *Prudery.*

Pruinate (prō'in-āt), *a.* Same as *Pruinose.*

Pruinose (prō-in'ōs), *a.* [From L. *pruina,* hoar-frost.] Hoary; appearing as if frosted, from a covering of minute dust; in *bot.* applied to plants which have a coarse granular secretion on their surface.

Pruinous (prō'in-us), *a.* Frosty; pruinose.

Prune (prōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pruned;* ppr. *pruning.* [Formerly *proine, proyne,* from Fr. *provigner,* to plant a slip or cutting of a vine, to take root, dial. Fr. *preugner, progner,* from *provin,* L. *propago, propaginis,* a slip or sucker. See PROPAGATE.] 1. To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to lop superfluous twigs or branches from; to trim with the knife; as, to *prune* a tree. 2. To clear from anything superfluous; as, to *prune* a written essay or discourse.—3.† To dress up; to make trim and neat. 'Or spend a minute's time in *pruning* me.' *Shak.*—4. To dress or trim with the bill; to preen; to trim, as the plumage of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

Prune (prōn), *v.i.* pret. *pruned;* ppr. *pruning.* To dress; to prink.

Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*

Prune (prōn), *n.* [Fr., from L. *prunum,* a plum, *prunus* = Gr. *prounos, proumnos,* a plum-tree.] A plum; specifically, a dried plum. The fruit sold in the shops under the name of *prunes* is the produce of the *Prunus domestica* or common plum.

Prunelet (prōn'let), *n.* A liquor made from sloes or wild plums. *Simmonds.*

Prunella (prō-nel'la), *n.* [From Fr. *prunelle, brunelle,* derived from G. *die bräune,* a disorder in the jaws and throat, which this plant was supposed to cure.] 1. A genus of perennial herbs, natives of the northern parts of America and of Europe, nat. order Labiatæ. *P. vulgaris* (self-heal) is a British plant growing in meadows and pastures. It was formerly held in high repute for its vulnerary properties.—2. In *med.* (*a*) sore throat. (*b*) Thrush. (*c*) Angina pectoris.—3. A preparation of purified nitre moulded into cakes or balls, a remedy for sore throat. Called also *Sal Prunella.*

Prunella, Prunello (prö-nel'la, prö-nel'lo), *n.* [Fr. *prunelle, prunella,* probably from its colour resembling that of prunes.] A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made, and which is still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunella.* *Pope.*

Prunello (prö-nel'lo), *n.* [Fr. *prunelle,* a dim. of *prune.*] A species of dried plum imported from France. Called also *Brignole.*

Pruner (prön'ėr), *n.* One who prunes or removes what is superfluous.

The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench.
Sir J. Denham.

Prune-tree (prön'trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Prunus, that bears prunes or plums, *Prunus domestica.*

Pruniferous (prö-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [*L. prunum,* a plum, and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing plums.

Pruning (prön'ing), *n.* 1. The act of trimming or lopping off what is superfluous; specifically, the act of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening those that remain, or of bringing the tree or plant into particular forms.—2. In *falconry,* what is cast off by a bird when it prunes itself; refuse; leavings. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pruning-hook (prön'ing-hök), *n.* An instrument used for pruning trees, shrubs, &c., with a hooked blade.

Pruning-knife (prön'ing-nīf), *n.* A kind of knife for pruning with; a cutting tool with a curved blade for pruning; a pruning-hook.

Pruning-shears (prön'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c. One form of them has one of the blades moving on a pivot, which works in an oblong opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw cut is produced similar to that with a knife, instead of a crushing cut produced by common shears.

Prunus (prö'nus), *n.* [L. See PRUNE.] A genus of arborescent plants belonging to the nat. order Rosaceæ, and comprehending several of our domestic fruits. The cherry, bird-cherry, plum, damson, sloe, bullace, and apricot are all comprehended in the genus, as understood by modern botanists. There are about 80 species, mostly natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, well represented in tropical North America, and entirely absent from tropical Africa, South America, and Australia. They have alternate simple, usually serrate leaves, white or rose-coloured solitary corymbose or racemose flowers, and usually edible fruits.

Prurience, Pruriency (prö'ri-ens, prö'ri-en-si), *n.* The state of being prurient; prurient character or condition: (*a*) an itching, longing desire or appetite for anything.

He cannot avoid rubbing himself against this subject, merely for the pleasure of stirring controversies and gratifying a certain *pruriency* of taxation that seems to infect his blood. *Burke.*

(*b*) A tendency towards or dwelling upon lascivious thoughts.

Prurient (prö'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *pruriens,* from *prurio,* to itch or long for a thing, to be lecherous.] 1. Itching after something; eagerly desirous. '*Prurient* for a proof against the grain of him you say you love.' *Tennyson.*—2. Inclined or inclining to lascivious thoughts; having lecherous imaginations.

He inflames those passions which he professes to suppress, gratifies the depravations of a *prurient* curiosity, and seduces innocent minds to an acquaintance with ideas which they might never have known. *T. Warton.*

The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *Is. Taylor.*

Pruriently (prö'ri-ent-li), *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing desire.

Pruriginous (prö-rij'in-us), *a.* [L. *prurigi-nosus,* from *prurigo,* an itching, from *prurio,* to itch.] Affected by prurigo; caused by or tending to prurigo.

Prurigo (prö-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch.] A papular eruption of the skin in which the papules are diffuse, nearly of the colour of the cuticle, intolerably itchy, the itching being increased by sudden exposure to heat, when abraded by scratching oozing a fluid that concretes into minute black scabs.

Pruritus (prö-rī'tus), *n.* [L.] Same as *Prurigo.*

Prussian (pru'shan), *a.* [From *Prussia.*] Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue,* a cyanide of iron (Fe_7Cy_{18}) possessed of a deep-blue colour. It is produced by the action of potassium ferrocyanide upon a solution of a persalt of iron. This salt is much used as a pigment. It is also used in medicine.—*Prussian brown,* a colour obtained by adding a solution of the yellow prussiate of potash to a solution of sulphate of copper, which throws down a precipitate of deep brown. This, when washed and dried, is equal to madder, and possesses greater permanency.

Prussian (pru'shan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.—2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, called also *Old Prussian.* It belonged to the Slavonic family of the Aryan tongues, and has been extinct for 200 years, Low-German having supplanted it as a spoken language.

Prussiate (prus'si-āt or prųs'si-āt), *n.* A common name for the ferro- and ferricyanides; thus, ferrocyanide of potassium is commonly called yellow prussiate of potash; ferricyanide of potassium, red prussiate of potash, *&c.*

Prussic-acid (prus'sik or prųs'sik-as'id), *a.* [From being obtained from *Prussian* blue.] The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid.*

Prussine (prus'sin), *n.* Cyanogen (which see).

Prutenic (prų-ten'ik), *a.* Prussian: applied to certain astronomical tables in accordance with the principles of Copernicus, published in the sixteenth century.

Pry (prī), *v.i.* [A modification of O.E. *pire,* to peer, to peep.] To peep narrowly; to look closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as, to *pry* into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

Why *prys't* thou through my window? leave thy peeping. *Shak.*

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*

Pry (prī), *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

They seldom meet the eye
Of the little loves that fly
Round about with eager *pry.* *Keats.*

Pry (prī), *n.* A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a prize. 'This instrument is sometimes called a *pry.*' *Forby.* [Local.]

Pry (prī), *v.t.* [Contr. for *prize.*] To move or raise by means of a large lever; to prize. [Local.]

Pryan (prī'an), *n.* [Corn. *pryi,* clay.] A fine, white, friable clay containing pebbles with a mixture of ore.

Pryer (prī'ėr), *n.* Same as *Prier.*

Prying (prī'ing), *p.* and *a.* Looking closely into; inquisitive; curious; as, a *prying* disposition.

Pryingly (prī'ing-li), *adv.* In a prying manner; with close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

Pryk,† *n.* [*Prick.*] A spur; hence, a kind of service or tenure, according to which the tenants holding land by this tenure had to find a spur for the king.

Prymer (prīm'ėr), *n.* Same as *Primer.*

Pryse,† *v.t.* [See PRICE.] To pay for. *Spenser.*

Prytaneum (pri-ta-nē'um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *prytaneion,* from *prytanis* (which see).] A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities serving as the common home of the community. That of Athens was the most famous. Here the city exercised the duties of hospitality both to its own citizens and strangers. The prytanes or presidents of the senate were entertained in it, together with the citizens who, whether from personal or ancestral services, were honoured with the privilege of taking their meals at the public cost.

Prytanis (prī'ta-nis), *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, (*a*) one of the officers intrusted with the chief magistracy in several states, as Corcyra, Corinth, and Miletus. (*b*) A member of one of the ten sections of fifty each into which the senate of five hundred was divided at Athens.

Prytany (prī'ta-ni), *n.* The period, in ancient Athens, during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

Prythee (prī'THē). Same as *Prithee.*

Psalm (säm), *n.* [L. *psalmus,* a psalm, from Gr. *psalmos,* a twitching or twanging with the fingers, from *psallō,* to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] 1. A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God; especially, one of the hymns composed by David and other Jewish saints, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament called *Psalms,* or the *Book of Psalms.* The word is also applied to versifications of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches; as, the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

Psalmist (säm'ist or sal'mist), *n.* 1. A writer or composer of psalms; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms: when applied to David *the* is usually prefixed.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church.

Psalmistry (säm'ist-ri or sal'mis-tri), *n.* The act of singing psalms; psalmody. *Milton.*

Psalmodic, Psalmodical (sal-mod'ik, sal-mod'ik-al), *a.* Relating to psalmody.

Psalmodist (säm'od-ist or sal'mod-ist), *n.* One who writes or sings psalms or sacred songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears, to turn *psalmodists.* *Hammond.*

Psalmodize (säm'od-īz or sal'mod-īz), *v.i.* pret. *psalmodized;* ppr. *psalmodizing.* To practise psalmody. 'The *psalmodizing* art.' *J. F. Cooper.*

Psalmody (säm'od-i or sal'mo-di), *n.* 1. The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs.

Calvin, who had certainly less musick in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody.* *W. Mason.*

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

Psalmograph† (sal'mō-graf), *n.* Same as *Psalmographer.* 'David the *Psalmograph.*' *Foxe.*

Psalmographer, Psalmographist (säm-og'raf-ėr or sal-mog'raf-ėr, säm-og'raf-ist or sal-mog'raf-ist), *n.* [See PSALMOGRAPHY.] A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

Psalmography (säm-og'ra-fi or sal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *psalmos,* psalm, and *graphō,* to write.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

Psalter (sal'tėr), *n.* [L. *psalterium,* Gr. *psaltērion,* from *psallō.* See PSALM.] 1. The Book of Psalms: often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed; also specifically, the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honour of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ. (*b*) A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, in accordance with the number of the Psalms.

Psalterium (sal-tē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *psallō,* to play upon the harp.] 1. A psalter.—2. In *anat.* (*a*) a part of the brain, called also *Lyra* and *Corpus Psalloides.* (*b*) The third stomach of ruminants, called also the *Omasum* or *Manyplies.*

Psaltery of the twelfth century.

Psaltery (sal'tėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *psaltērion.*] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick. See DULCIMER.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery,* and an instrument of ten strings. Ps. xxxiii. 2.

Psamma (sam'ma), *n.* [Gr. *psammos,* sand.] A genus of grasses, the bent-grass of the sandhills near the sea-shores of Britain. See MARUM.

Psammite (sam'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *psammos,* sand.] In *geol.* a term used for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty. *Page.*

Psammitic (sam-mit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing psammite.

Psammodus (sam'mo-dus), *n.* [Gr. *psammos,* sand, and *odous,* a tooth.] The name given provisionally to a group of large quad-

rangular dental plates, from their rough upper surface fitted for grinding. They are found in the carboniferous limestone.

Psarolite, Psaronite (sā'rō-līt, sā'ron-īt), *n.* [Gr. *psaros*, speckled, and *lithos*, a stone.] The name given to the fossil stems of tree-ferns found in the Permian, from their speckled appearance when a section is made.

Psellismus (sel-iz'mus), *n.* [Gr. *psellizō*, to stammer.] A defect in enunciation; mis-enunciation. Psellismus may consist in lisping, stammering, burring, hesitation, &c. It is applied also to defective enunciation due to a hare-lip, or defect of lip.

Psephism (sē'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *psēphisma*, from *psēphizō*, to vote by pebbles, from *psēphos*, a pebble, a smooth stone, from *psaō*, to rub.] In *Greek antiq.* a public vote of the Athenian people by means of pebbles; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

Pseudæsthesia (sū-dēs-thē'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *aisthēsis*, perception.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed, as in an amputated leg.

Pseudembryo (sū-dem'bri-ō), *n.* [Prefix *pseudo*, false, and *embryo* (which see).] A false or apparent embryo; specifically, the larval form of an echinoderm.

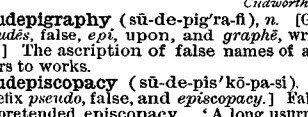
Pseudepigraphous (sū-de-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [See below.] Inscribed with a false name.

> Herodotus . . . seemed . . . to conclude the Orphick poems to have been *pseudepigraphous*. *Cudworth.*

Pseudepigraphy (sū-de-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, *epi*, upon, and *graphē*, writing.] The ascription of false names of authors to works.

Pseudepiscopacy (sū-de-pis'kō-pa-si), *n.* [Prefix *pseudo*, false, and *episcopacy*.] False or pretended episcopacy. 'A long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopacy* of prelates.' *Milton.*

Pseudisodomon (sū-dī-sod'ō-mon), *n.* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, *isos*, equal, and *domos*, a build-



Pseudisodomon.

ing.] In *arch.* a mode of building in Greece in which the courses differed as to the height, length, and thickness of the stones: opposed to *isodomon*.

Pseudo- [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious; in scientific compounds it implies something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation: sometimes, as in extract, used as an independent word.

> These affections are anomalous or *pseudo* in their character, are with difficulty defined, not easily diagnosed . . . and often resist, too successfully, the operation of the best directed remedial measures. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

This prefix is used in a number of self-explanatory compounds not registered in this dictionary, such as *Pseudo-apostle*, *Pseudo-philosopher*, &c.

Pseudoblepsis (sū'dō-blep-sis), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *blepsis*, vision.] In *med.* false, deceptive, or imaginary vision.

Pseudo-branchia (sū'dō-brang"ki-a), *n.* In *zool.* a supplementary gill found in certain fishes, which receives arterialized blood only, and does not therefore assist in respiration.

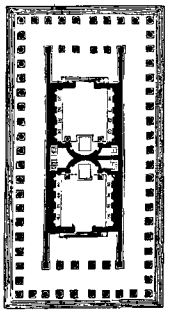
Pseudo-bulb (sū'dō-bulb), *n.* In *bot.* an enlarged above-ground stem resembling a tuber, as in many orchids.

Pseudo-China (sū'dō-chī-na), *n.* The false China root, a plant of the genus Smilax (*S. pseudo-china*), found in America, the rootstocks of which are manufactured into a kind of beer.

Pseudo-costate (sū-dō-kos'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to a reticulated leaf having the curved and external veins confluent into a line parallel with the margin, as in many Myrtaceæ.

Pseudocotyledon (sū'dō-kot-il-ē"don), *n.* Same as *Proembryo*. *Lindley.*

Pseudo-dipteral (sū-dō-dip'tėr-al), *a.* In *Greek arch.* falsely or imperfectly dipteral; a term applied to a disposition in the temples wherein there were eight columns in front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns therein, though the front and rear present a column in the middle of the void. *Gwilt.*



Plan of Pseudo-dipteral Temple.

Pseudo - dipteral (sū-dō-dip'tėr-al), *n.* In *Greek arch.* a pseudo-dipteral temple.

Pseudodox (sū'dō-doks), *a.* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *doxa*, opinion.] False; not true in opinion. [Rare.]

Pseudo-galena (sū'-dō-ga-lē-na), *n.* False galena. See BLACK-JACK, 3.

Pseudo-gonidia (sū'dō-go-ni"di-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *gonidia* (which see).] In *bot.* a term applied to bodies appearing in the interior of cells of Algæ, which are obscure in their nature, being either metamorphosed and isolated masses of protoplasm or parasitic bodies resembling monads.

Pseudograph, Pseudography (sū'dō-graf, sū-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *graphē*, writing.] False writing. *Holder.*

Pseudo-gyrate (sū-dō-jī'rāt), *a.* In *bot.* falsely ringed; as when an elastic ring is confined to the vertex of the spore-cases of ferns. *Treas. of Bot.*

Pseudo-hæmal (sū-dō-hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *haima*, blood.] A term applied to the vascular system of annelides.

> 'No Annelide ever possessed a heart comparable to the heart of a Crustacean or Insect; but a system of vessels, with more or less extensively contractile walls, containing a clear fluid, usually red or green in colour, and in some cases only corpusculated, is very generally developed, and sends prolongations into the respiratory organs, when such exist.' (Huxley). This system has been termed the '*pseudo-hæmal* system.' . . . The *pseudo-hæmal* system of Annelides is to be regarded as essentially respiratory in function. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pseudo-heart (sū'dō-härt), *n.* In *zool.* the name given to certain contractile cavities connected with the atrial system of Brachiopoda, and long considered to be hearts.

Pseudologist† (sū-dol'o-jist), *n.* A retailer of falsehood; a liar.

Pseudology† (sū-dol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pseudologia—pseudēs*, false, and *logos*, discourse.] Falsehood of speech; mendacity; lying. 'Not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*.' *Arbuthnot.*

Pseudo-membrane (sū'dō-mem-brān), *n.* A false membrane resulting from inflammation.

Pseudo - metallic (sū'dō-me-tal"ik), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic; specifically, applied to a kind of lustre which is perceptible only when held toward the light, as in minerals.

Pseudo-monocotyledonous (sū-dō-mon'ō-ko-til-ē"don-us), *a.* In *bot.* having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass, as in the horse-chestnut.

Pseudomorph (sū'dō-morf), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *morphē*, shape.] A deceptive or irregular form; specifically, in *mineral.* a mineral having a definite form, belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared. Sometimes quartz is found in the form of fluor-spar crystals, the fluor-spar having been changed by a process of substitution into quartz. Such crystals are pseudomorphs. Pseudomorphs are also formed by alteration, as when augite is altered to steatite, as also by incrustation and paramorphism. See PARAMORPHISM.

Pseudomorphism (sū-dō-mor'fizm), *n.* [See above.] The state of having a crystalline form without crystalline structure, or different from that proper to the mineral.

Pseudomorphous (sū-dō-mor'fus), *a.* [See above.] Not having the true form; in *mineral.* applied to substances found in the form of regular crystals, though not possessing a crystalline structure.

Pseudonavicellæ, Pseudonaviculæ (sū'-dō-na-vi-sel"ē, sū'dō-na-vik"ū-lē), *n. pl.* In *zool.* the embryonic forms of the Gregarinidæ, so called from their resemblance in shape to the Navicula.

Pseudonavicular (sū'dō-na-vik"ū-lėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pseudonavicellæ. *Pop. Ency.*

Pseudonomania (sū'dō-nō-mā"ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, *onoma*, a name, a word, and *mania*, madness.] A form of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity to lying. *Dunglison.*

Pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* [See below.] A false or feigned name: in French *nom de plume*

> You have the shadow of Peter de Laar, better known in Pilkingtonian and auction-room lore by the *pseudonym* given him by the Italians, with reference to his witty buffoonery, of Il Bambaccio. *G. A. Sala.*

Pseudonymous (sū-don'im-us), *a.* [Gr. *pseudōnymos*, from *pseudos*, falsehood, and *onoma*, a name.] Bearing a false name or signature: applied to an author who publishes a book under a false or feigned name; applied also to the book itself.

Pseudo-peripteral (sū'dō-pe-rip"ter-al), *a.* In *arch.* falsely peripteral: a term applied to a temple having the columns on its sides attached to the walls, instead of being arranged as in a peripteral; and having no portico except to the façade in front.

Pseudopod (sū'dō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] In *zool.* a member of the Protozoa, characterized by the faculty of being able to project pediform lobes or processes, consisting of the substance of its body (*pseudopodia*), from any part thereof. *Amœba diffluens* is an example.

Pseudopodia (sū-dō-pō'di-a), *n. pl.* [See above.] In *zool.* the organs of locomotion characteristic of the lower Protozoa or Monera. These consist of variously-shaped filaments, threads, or finger-like processes of sarcode, which the animal can thrust out from any or every part of its body. When lobate, the pseudopodia remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into the interior from the more fluid central part of the body. But when they are filiform they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to net-works, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate and regain their previous form; and whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these pseudopodia are beset by minute granules, which are in incessant motion. That group of the Protozoa possessing pseudopodia Huxley distinguishes as Myxopods.

Pseudopodial (sū-dō-pō'di-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudopod or the pseudopodia. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pseudoprostyle (sū'dō-pros'tīl), *n.* A term suggested by Professor Hosking, to denote a portico, the projection of which from the wall is less than the width of its intercolumniation.

Pseudopus (sū'do-pus), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of lacertilian reptiles, called otherwise *Scheltopusik* from the native Siberian name of one of the members, which with the genus Pygopus constituted the former genus Bipes. See SCHELTOPUSIK.

Pseudo-quina (sū-dō-kī'na), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and Peruv. *kina*, *quina*, bark.] In *bot.* a species of Strychnos, a native of Brazil, which yields a bark which is largely used in that country in cases of fever, and is considered to equal quinine in value. *Treas. of Bot.*

Pseudoscope (sū'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *skopē*, view.] An optical instrument somewhat on the principle of the stereoscope, but producing effects directly opposite, namely, reversing the reliefs so that what is nearest appears farthest, a globe appearing as a basin, a convex body, concave, and a picture on a wall as if sunk into a deep recess.

Pseudoscorpion (sū-dō-skor'pi-on), *n.* A member of the family Pseudoscorpionidæ.

Pseudoscorpionidæ (sū'dō-skor-pi-on"i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Arachnida, the maxillary palpi of which are of large size, and are converted into nipping-claws, thus giving the animal the appearance of a scorpion in miniature. The abdomen is segmented, but there is no 'post abdomen' as in the true scorpions. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Pseudospermic, Pseudospermous (sū-dō-spėr'mik, sū-dō-spėr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* pertaining to fruit containing a single seed so

closely enveloped by the pericarp that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its coverings.

Pseudostella (sū-dō-stel'la), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and L. *stella*, a star.] Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens and resembling a star.

Pseudo-strata (sū-dō-strā'ta), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a term proposed by Macculloch for those extended plates of rocks not divided into parallel laminæ, and commonly called *table-layers*.

Pseudostroma (sū-dō-strō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *strōma*, anything spread out for resting, a bed.] In *bot.* the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals. *Lindley.*

Pseudo-tetramera (sū'dō-te-tram"ėr-a), *n. pl.* The third general section of the order Coleoptera or beetles, comprising those beetles which have the tarsi apparently four-jointed, although in reality consisting of five joints, the fourth being so exceedingly minute as to have escaped the notice of the tarsal systematists, who gave to these the sectional name of *Tetramera*.

Pseudothyrum (sū-doth'i-rum), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *thyra*, a door.] In *arch.* a false door.

Pseudo-tinea (sū'dō-ti-nē-a), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and L. *tinea*, a moth.] The bee-moth (*Galleria cereana*), the larvæ of which feed on wax, and are terrible enemies to bees. They sometimes enfold the bees in their webs to such an extent as to destroy the community. See GALLERIA.

Pseudo-tinea.

Pseudo-toxin (sū-dō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and *toxikon*, poison.] A brownish-yellow substance obtained from the watery extract of belladonna. It is not a pure substance, and owes its poisonous action to the presence of atropin.

Pseudo-volcanic (sū'dō-vol-kan"ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

Pseudo-volcano (sū'dō-vol-kā-nō), *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

Pseudovum (sū-dō'vum), *n.* pl. **Pseudova** (sū-dō'va). [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood, and L. *ovum*, an egg.] In *zool.* one of the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous aphis are produced. They differ from true ova only in being produced in organs which want certain important parts of the fully formed female reproductive system, and in undergoing development without impregnation.

Pshaw (shą), *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

Pshaw (shą), *v.i.* To utter the interjection pshaw; to evidence marks of discontent or contempt.

> My father travelled homewards in none of the best of moods, *pshawing* and pishing all the way down. *Sterne.*

Psidium (sī'di-um), *n.* A genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. See GUAVA.

Psilanthropic (sī-lan-throp'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or embodying psilanthropy. *Coleridge.*

Psilanthropism, Psilanthropy (sī-lan'-throp-izm, sī-lan'thro-pi), *n.* [See below.] The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ.

Psilanthropist (sī-lan'throp-ist), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthrōpos*, man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

> The schoolmen would perhaps have called you Unicists; but your proper name is Psilanthropists—believers in the mere human nature of Christ. *Coleridge.*

Psilology (sī-lol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, mere, and *logos*, discourse.] Love of idle talk. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Psilomelane (sī-lom'e-lān), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, and *melas*, black.] An ore of manganese occurring in smooth botryoidal forms, and massive, and having a colour nearly steel-gray. It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, and in most manganese mines.

Psilophyton (sī-lō-fī'ton), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, and *phyton*, a plant.] A fossil genus of lycopodiaceous plants, found in great profusion in the Devonian strata of Canada and the state of New York.

Psilothron (sī'lō-thron), *n.* [Gr., from *psiloō*, to strip or peel, from *psilos*, smooth, bare.] A depilatory; a medicine or application for removing hair.

Psittaceous (sit-tā'shus), *a.* Of or relating to the Psittacidæ or the parrot tribe generally.

Psittacid (sit'a-sid), *a.* Same as *Psittaceous*.

Psittacidæ (sit-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *psittacus*, from Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot.] The parrot tribe, a family of scansorial birds, comprising over 300 species, of which the genus Psittacus is the type. The true parrots are mostly inhabitants of tropical America, and their prevailing colour is green. Other well-known forms are African. The cockatoos, the love-birds, and the lorikeets belong to the Melanesian and Australian province. The lories inhabit the Melanesian province. The true macaws are exclusively American; and the parrakeets are exclusively confined to the eastern hemisphere, being especially characteristic of Australia. *H. A. Nicholson.* See PARROT.

Psittacidæ.

1, Head and foot of Aracanga. 2, Do. of Blue-bellied Lorikeet. 3, Do. of Goliath Aratoo. 4, Head of Ash-coloured Gray Parrot.

Psittacula (sit-tak'ū-la), *n.* See LOVE-BIRD.

Psittacus (sit'a-kus), *n.* A genus of scansorial birds, comprehending several different species of parrots.

Psoadic (sō-ad'ik), *a.* In *anat.* relating to, connected with, or constituted by the psoas. 'The *psoadic* plexus.' *Owen.*

Psoas (sō'as), *n.* [From Gr. *psoa*, a muscle of the loin.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

Psocidæ (sō'si-dē), *n. pl.* A family of minute neuropterous insects, of which the genus Psocus is the type.

Psocus (sō'kus), *n.* [Gr. *psōchō*, to rub or grind down.] A genus of very small neuropterous insects, the type of the family Psocidæ. They are extremely active, and live under the bark of trees, in wood, old books, &c. The *P. pulsatorius*, or *Atropos pulsatorius*, which is found in collections of dried plants, is remarkable for producing a slight ticking noise.

Psophia (sō'fi-a), *n.* [Gr. *psophos*, noise.] A genus of grallatorial birds, belonging to the family Gruidæ. The agami (*P. crepitans*) or trumpeter is a native of South America.

Psora (sō'ra), *n.* [Gr.] The itch.

Psoralea (sō-rā'lē-a), *n.* [Gr. *psoraleos*, scurfy, from *psōra*, scurf, in allusion to the appearance of the calyx and most parts of the plants.] A genus of evergreen shrubs and herbs, belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are numerous, inhabiting different parts of the world, some of them ornamental, and all of easy culture. *P. esculenta* is the bread-root of North America. The roots, like the tubers of the potato, are employed as food. Several species are employed medicinally.

Psoriasis (sō-rī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *psōra*, the itch.] In *med.* (*a*) the itch. (*b*) A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, continuous or of indeterminate outline, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures. *Dunglison.*

Psoric (sō'rik), *a.* Relating to or connected with psora or the itch.

Psoric (sō'rik), *n.* A medicine for the itch.

Psorophthalmia (sō-rof-thal'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *psōra*, the itch, and *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye.] Itch of the eyelids; inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration.

Psorospermiæ (sō-rō-spėr'mi-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *psōros*, itchy, scabby, and *sperma*, seed.] The name given to certain vesicular, usually caudate, bodies, that occur as parasites on and within the bodies of fishes. They are probably embryonic forms of some of the Gregarinidæ. See PANHISTOPHYTON.

Psychal (sī'kal), *a.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] Of or pertaining to the soul; psychic.

Psyche (sī'kē), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] 1. The soul; the mind. — 2. A sort of mythical or allegorical personification of the human soul, a beautiful maiden, whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Appuleius. She was so beautiful as to be taken for Venus herself. This goddess, becoming jealous of her rival charms, ordered Cupid or Love to inspire her with love for some contemptible wretch. But Cupid fell in love with her himself. Many were the trials Psyche underwent, arising partly from her own indiscretion and partly from the hatred of Venus, with whom, however, a reconciliation was ultimately effected. Psyche by Jupiter's command, became immortal, and was for ever united with her beloved. — 3. A small planet or asteroid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered March 17, 1852, by De Gasparis.

Cupid and Psyche.—Antique.

Psychiater (sī-kī'a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *iatros*, a physician.] One who treats diseases of the mind.

Psychiatry (sī-kī'a-tri), *n.* Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

Psychic, Psychical (sī'kik, sī'kik-al), *a.* [Gr. *psychikos*, from *psychē*, the soul.] 1. Of or belonging to the human soul or spirit or mind; psychological.

> Hence the right discussion of the nature of price is a very high metaphysical and *psychical* problem. *Ruskin.*

2. Applied to that force by which spiritualists aver they hold converse with the spirit world, move inert matter without physical agency, and produce other 'spiritual' phenomena.

Psychics (sī'kiks), *n.* Psychology. [Rare.]

Psychism (sī'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] 1. The word used by Quesne to denote the doctrine that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization. *Fleming.* 2. The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic force.

Psychist (sī'kist), *n.* A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

Psychologic, Psychological (sī-ko-loj'ik, sī-ko-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to psychology or to a treatise on the soul.

Psychologically (sī-ko-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a psychological manner.

Psychologist (sī-kol'o-jist), *n.* One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

Psychology (sī-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul; the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness; and hence psychology has been defined to be 'the science of the human mind as manifested by consciousness.'

> I defined *psychology*, the science conversant about the phenomena of mind, or conscious subject, or self, or ego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> We may therefore pass to the old and convenient term which has lately been revived by many of our continental contemporaries, *psychology*, which is intended to express with perfect simplicity the investigation of the appearances and laws of the mind apart from all ulterior applications. *Archer Butler.*

Psychomachy (sī-kom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, mind, and *machē*, fight, combat.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psychomancy (sī'kō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, mind, and *manteia*, pro-

phecy.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.

Psychopannychism (sī-kō-pan'ni-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, *pas, pan*, all, and *nyx*, night—the night of the soul.] The doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep and does not awake till the resurrection of the body.

Psychophysical (sī-kō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

Psychophysics (sī-kō-fiz'iks), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the connection between nerve-action and consciousness; the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness.

Psychosis (sī-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul.] Mental constitution or condition.

It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychosis* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men—namely, rational speech.
St. George Mivart.

Psychotria (sī-kot'ri-a), *n.* [Said to be from Gr. *psychē*, life; in allusion to the powerful medical qualities of some of the species.] A very large genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ. They are shrubs or small trees, rarely herbs, with opposite leaves and white, yellow, or pink, rather small flowers, usually placed in corymbose cymes, which are succeeded by small berry-like fruits. They are natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, especially of America. Several of the species are supposed to possess considerable medicinal properties, as the *P. emetica*, long celebrated as yielding the black or Peruvian, or striated ipecacuanha, and *P. herbacea*. The roots of *P. sulphurea* and *tinctoria* are used in dyeing.

Psychrometer (sī-krom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *psychros*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] A term somewhat inappropriately applied to an instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; a form of hygrometer.

Psychrometric, Psychrometrical (sī-krō-met'rik, sī-krō-met'rik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical.

Psychrometry (sī-krom'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; hygrometry. See PSYCHROMETER.

Psychrophobia (sī-krō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *psychros*, cold, and *phobos*, fear, dread.] A dread of anything cold, especially cold water; impressibility to cold. *Dunglison.*

Psylla (sil'la), *n.* The typical genus of the family Psyllidæ (which see).

Psyllidæ (sil'li-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *psylla*, a flea, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of homopterous insects, similar, in their general habits, deflexed wings, and powers of leaping, to the Cicadidæ. The species live on plants, and have received names in accordance with the trees and vegetables they infest. Many are covered in their early stages by a cottony substance. Some produce gall-like monstrosities by puncturing the plants. *Psylla* (or *Chermes*) *mali* and *Psylla pyri* are very injurious in orchards.

Ptarmic (tär'mik), *n.* [Gr. *ptairō*, to sneeze.] A sternutatory, or medicine which excites sneezing.

Ptarmica (tär'mi-ka), *n.* [Gr. *ptairō*, to sneeze.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Asteraceæ, now usually united with Achillea. *P. vulgaris* (*Achillea Ptarmica*) is pungent, and provokes a flow of saliva. Its dried leaves produce sneezing. The heads of *P. nana, atrata*, and *moschata* are used in the Swiss Alps as a substitute for tea. *P. moschata* is the basis of the aromatic liquor called *esprit-d'-iva*.

Ptarmigan (tär'mi-gan), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*; Ir. *tarmochan, tarmonach*, ptarmigan—said to be from Ir. *tar*, quick, and *monach*, wily. The initial *p* has strangely intruded itself in the spelling.] A gallinaceous bird of the genus Lagopus, and belonging to the grouse family (Tetraonidæ), distinguished from the true grouse (Tetrao) by having the toes as well as the tarsi feathered. Our common ptarmigan (called also *white grouse*) is the *L. vulgaris* or *mutus*. The male is about 15 inches long, the female about an inch less. In summer the predominant colours of its plumage are speckled black, brown, or gray, but in winter the male becomes nearly pure white, and the female entirely so. It is a native of the north, or elevated and alpine regions, and is especially plentiful in Scandinavia. In this country it is to be met with only on the

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*).

summits of some of our highest hills, chiefly amid the Grampians, in the Hebrides and Orkneys, and sometimes but rarely in the lofty hills of Cumberland and Wales. The willow-ptarmigan or willow-grouse (*L. saliceti*) occurs in great abundance in the arctic regions of America and in Norway, whence great numbers are brought to the London market.

Pterichthys (te-rik'this), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A fossil genus of bone-encased fishes belonging to the old red sandstone. The head and forepart of the body were protected by a buckler of large ganoid plates fitting closely to each other. The caudal portion was free and seems to have been covered with small round enamelled scales. The Pterichthys was peculiarly characterized by the form of its pectoral fins, which were in the form of two long curved spines, something like wings (whence the name), covered by finely tuberculated ganoid plates. They appear to have been used for defence as well as progression.

Pteridologist (ter-i-dol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *pteris, pteridos*, a fern, and *logos*, discourse.] One versed in that part of botany which treats of ferns.

Pteridology (ter-i-dol'o-ji), *n.* The science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

Pteridomania (ter'i-dō-mā''ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pteris, pteridos*, a fern, and *mania*, rage or madness.] A mania or excessive enthusiasm in regard to ferns. [Humorous.]

Your daughters, perhaps, have the prevailing *pteridomania*, and are collecting and buying ferns.
Kingsley.

Pteris (tē'ris), *n.* [Gr. *pteris*, a kind of fern, from *pteron*, a feather, in allusion to the feathery appearance of the fronds.] A genus of ferns belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceæ. *P. aquilina* (common brake or bracken) is a well-known British plant, which grows on heaths, and in pastures and woods, is used in the Highlands of Scotland for thatching houses, and its ashes afford a pretty good alkali. It has also been used in the manufacture of beer, and in medicine as an anthelmintic.

Pterocarpus (ter-ō-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *karpos*, a fruit; the pods are girded with a broad wing.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, consisting of trees with alternate unequally pinnate leaves and usually handsome yellow flowers. There are about fifteen species, natives of the tropics of both worlds. *P. dalbergioides* yields a valuable wood, known as Andaman red wood. *P. santalinus* yields the red sandal or red sanders wood of commerce. Dragon's blood is obtained from *P. Draco*, and *P. erinaceus* yields the kino of the west coast of Africa. The bark of *P. flavus* is employed in dyeing.

Pteroceras (te-ros'e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of mollusces inhabiting the Indian Ocean; the scorpion-shells. The head is furnished with a proboscis and two tentacula, which are short. The shell is oblong, the spire short, and the operculum horny. *P. scorpio* is known by the name of the *devil's-claw*. At least ten recent and twenty-seven fossil species of this genus are known.

Pterodactyl, Pterodactyle (ter-ō-dak'til), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a digit.] An extinct reptile of the genus Pterodactylus (which see).

Pterodactylous (ter-ō-dak'til-us), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the pterodactyls.

Pterodactylus (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* A genus of extinct flying reptiles (pterodactyls) of the order Pterosauria, found in the Jura limestone formation, in the lias at Lyme-Regis, in the oolite slate of Stonefield, the upper crustaceous shales of Kansas, &c. The pterodactyls had a moderately short tail, a long neck, and a large head; the jaws armed with equal and pointed teeth; most of the bones, like those of birds, were 'pneumatic,' that is, hollow and filled with air; but the chief character consisted in the excessive elongation of the outer digit (or little finger) of the forefoot, which served to support a flying membrane. Several species have been discovered.

With a long-snouted head and long neck, much resembling that of a bird, bat-like wings, and a small trunk and tail, with lacertian affinities in its skull, teeth and skeleton, and with a bird-like structure of sternum and scapular arch, these creatures present an anomaly of structure as unlike their fossil contemporaries as the duck-billed ornithorhynchus of Australia to existing mammals. . . . The size and form show that the *Pterodactylus* was capable of perching on trees, of hanging against perpendicular surfaces, and of standing firmly on the ground, when, with its wings folded, it might crawl on all fours, or hop like a bird. *Mantell.*

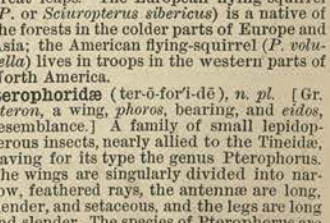
1, Pterodactyl (restored). 2, Skull of *Pterodactylus longirostris*.

Pterodon (ter'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a feather, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of carnassial mammals, found in the eocene strata in France, by some supposed to belong to the sarcophagous marsupials, by others held to be akin to the Hyænodon, the type of the miocene carnivores.

Pteroglossus (ter-ō-glos'us), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] A genus of birds, which with the genus Ramphastos constitutes the family Ramphastidæ. See ARAÇARI.

Pteroma (te-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr., from *pteron*, a wing.] In *arch.* the space between the wall of the cella of a temple and the columns of the peristyle.

Pteromys (ter'o-mis), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rodent animals, family Sciuridæ (squirrels), to which the skin of the flank, extending between the fore and hind legs, imparts the faculty of



Pteromys sibericus (European Flying-squirrel).

supporting themselves for a moment in the air, as with a parachute, and of making very great leaps. The European flying-squirrel (*P.* or *Sciuropterus sibericus*) is a native of the forests in the colder parts of Europe and Asia; the American flying-squirrel (*P. volucella*) lives in troops in the western parts of North America.

Pterophoridæ (ter-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, *phoros*, bearing, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of small lepidopterous insects, nearly allied to the Tineidæ, having for its type the genus Pterophorus. The wings are singularly divided into narrow, feathered rays, the antennæ are long, slender, and setaceous, and the legs are long and slender. The species of Pterophorus are

evening visitors and may be seen flying on low plants.

Pterophyllum (ter-ō-fil'lum), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a feather, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A fossil genus of cycadaceous leaves distinguished by their veins being uniformly undivided. They occur in the lias and oolite.

Pteropidæ (te-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of cheiropterous mammals, called fox-bats from their long and pointed fox-like head. The type genus is Pteropus (which see).

Pteropod (ter'ō-pod), *n.* A mollusc of the family Pteropoda.

Pteropoda (te-rop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] Cuvier's tenth class of molluscs, comprehending those which have a natatory wing-shaped expansion on each side of the head and neck.

Pteropodous (te-rop'o-dus), *a.* Belonging to the class Pteropoda; wing-footed.

Pteropus (ter'o-pus), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of the frugivorous Cheiroptera, or bats. They fly occasionally in considerable flocks, and though mostly living on fruits do not refuse to eat small birds or mammals. There are several species, found chiefly in the Pacific Archipelago, but also occurring in Asia, Australia, and Africa. The *P. javanicus*, or fox-bat of Java, furnishes an example.

Pterosaur (ter'o-sąr), *n.* A member of the Pterosauria.

Pterosauria (ter-ō-są'ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *saura*, a lizard.] An extinct order of flying reptiles belonging to the mesozoic age, of which the pterodactyl is the type.

Pterospermum (ter-ō-spėr'mum), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *sperma*, a seed: the seeds are winged.] A small genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Byttneriaceæ, inhabiting the Indian isles and the southern parts of India. They are handsome ornamental trees, and abound in mucilage.

Pterygion, Pterygium (te-rij'i-on, te-rij'i-um), *n.* [From Gr. *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing.] In *pathol.* a varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape, and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye, whence it extends over the cornea.

Pterygoid (ter'i-goid), *a.* [Gr. *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing, and *eidos*, form.] Wing-shaped; in *anat.* a term applied to processes of the sphenoid bone which complete the osseous palate behind, and form distinct bones in the oviparous vertebrate animals.

Pterygotus (ter-i-gō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing, and *ous, ōtos*, an ear.] A gigantic fossil crustacean of the sub-order Eurypterida, occurring chiefly in the passage-beds between the Silurian and Devonian systems. It has a long lobster-like form, composed in the main of a cephalo-thorax, an abdominal portion of several segments, and a somewhat oval telson or tail-plate. The organs of locomotion, three or four pairs in number, are all attached to the under side of the carapace, as in the king-crab.

Pterylographic, Pterylographical (ter-il'ō-graf''ik, ter-il'ō-graf''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to pterylography. *P. L. Sclater.*

Pterylography (ter-i-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pteron*, a feather, *hylē*, a wood, growth, substance, and *graphē*, a writing.] A description of the feathers of birds, more especially as regards the manner in which they are arranged in special tracts on their bodies—considered an important point in reference to classification.

Pthah (tha), *n.* An ancient Egyptian divinity, the creator of all things and source of life, and as such father and sovereign of the gods. Pthah is really a special energy of the god Neph. He was worshipped chiefly at Memphis under the figure of a mummy-shaped male; also as a pigmy god.

Ptilocercus (til-ō-ser'kus), *n.* [Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, and *kerkos*, a tail.] A genus of mammals allied to Tupaia, found in Borneo, the tail of which is long, and at the end furnished on each side with longish hairs. It lives on trees. The only known species is named *P. Lowii*, or the pentail.

Ptinidæ (tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of beetles belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Serricornes. These insects reside in old wooden erections, upon which the larvæ feed. The genus Ptinus is the type of the family, and of it there are eight or nine British species, all of small size. The best-known genus is Anobium, which comprises the insects known by the name of the death-watch. See ANOBIUM, DEATH-WATCH.

Ptinus (tī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *phthinō*, to destroy.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family Ptinidæ. The best known species is *P. fur*, which frequents houses and granaries. Its larvæ devour dried plants, prepared skins of animals, &c. See PTINIDÆ.

Ptisan (tī'san), *n.* [L. *ptisana*; Gr. *ptisanē*, peeled barley, a drink made thereof, barley-water, from *ptissō*, to peel, to husk.] 1. A decoction of barley with other ingredients. 2. In *med.* a weak medicinal drink containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic (tol-ē-mā'ik), *a.* [From *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy.—*Ptolemaic system*, in *astron.* that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it. This long received theory was rejected for the Copernican system.

Ptolemaist (tol-ē-mā'ist), *n.* A believer in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

Ptosis (tō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *piptō*, to fall.] In *med.* a drooping or falling down of the upper eyelid, arising from paralysis of the third or motor-oculi nerve.

Ptyalin, Ptyaline (tī'al-in), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon*, spittle, *ptyō*, to spit.] A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumen, mucin, and casein, and converts insoluble starch into glucose.

Ptyalism (tī'al-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalismos*, a spitting, from *ptyalizō*, to spit often.] In *med.* salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

Ptyalogogue (tī-al'o-gog), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to induce.] A medicine which causes salivation or a flow of saliva.

Ptychoceras (tī-kos'e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *ptychē*, a fold, and *keras*, a horn.] A fossil genus of chambered shells of the ammonite family, characteristic of the chalk.

Ptychode (tī'kōd), *n.* [Gr. *ptychē*, a fold.] In *physiol.* a coating of protoplasm lining the inside of the membrane of a cell.

Ptychodus (tī'ko-dus), *n.* [Gr. *ptychē*, a fold, and *odous*, a tooth.] A fossil genus of cretaceous sharks, founded on their large, square, crushing teeth. These teeth are found in chalk-pits along with fin-spines.

Ptycholepis (tī-kol'e-pis), *n.* [Gr. *ptychē*, a fold or wrinkle, and *lepis*, a scale.] A fossil genus of sauroid fishes occurring in the lias.

Ptychotis (tī-kō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ptychē*, a plait, and *ous, ōtos*, an ear: the petals having a plait emitting a segment resembling an ear.] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the seeds of some of the species have formed articles of condiment and of medicine from very early times. The genus extends from the south of Europe through the oriental region to all parts of India. *P. Ajowan* is much cultivated in Bengal on account of its small aromatic fruits, which are commonly used in the East for culinary and medicinal purposes.

Ptysmagogue (tiz'ma-gog), *n.* [Gr. *ptysma*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to drive.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.

Pubble† (pub'l), *a.* [Comp. Gael. *plub*, an unwieldy lump or mass.] Puffed out; pudgy; fat. 'Fat, and well fed, as *pubble* as may be.' *Drant.*

Puberal (pū'bėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to puberty. *Dunglison.*

Puberty (pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, from *puber, pubes*, of ripe age, adult.] 1. The period in both male and female marked by the functional development of the generative system, and by a corresponding aptitude for procreation; the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children. In males it usually takes place between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females somewhat earlier; and it appears that in very warm and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat sooner than elsewhere. In *law* the age of puberty is fixed at fourteen in the male, and twelve in the female.—2. In *bot.* the period when a plant first begins to bear flowers.

Puberulent (pū-ber'ū-lent), *a.* In *bot.* covered with fine, short, and nearly imperceptible down.

Pubes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) the middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. (*b*) The hair itself.—2. In *bot.* the down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.

Pubescence (pū-bes'ens), *n.* [L. *pubescens, pubesco*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.] 1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; the state of puberty. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *bot.* the downy substance on plants.

Pubescency (pū-bes'en-si), *n.* Pubescence. 'From crude *pubescency* unto perfection.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Pubescent (pū-bes'ent), *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty.—2. In *bot.* covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.—3. In *zool.* covered with very fine, recumbent, short hairs.

Pubic (pū'bik), *a.* In *anat.* relating to the pubis.

Pubis (pū'bis), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis (os innominatum), corresponding to the genital organs. *Dunglison.*

Public (pub'lik), *a.* [Fr. *public* (masc.), *publique* (fem.), from L. *publicus*, contr. and modified from *populicus*, from *populus*, the people. See PEOPLE.] 1. Pertaining or relating to the whole people; relating to, regarding, or affecting a state, nation, or community: opposed to *private*; as, the *public* welfare; the *public* service; a *public* calamity.

To the *public* good
Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the *public* weal? *Swift.*

2. Proceeding from many or the many; belonging to people at large; common; as, a *public* subscription.

He hears
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of *public* scorn. *Milton.*

3. Open to the knowledge of all; circulated among the people at large; general; common; notorious; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.

Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

4. Regarding not private or selfish interest, but the good of the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community; as, *public* spirit; *public*-mindedness.

A good magistrate must be endued with a *public* spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Bp. Atterbury.*

5. Open to common use; as, a *public* road; a *public*-house.

I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the *public* street. *Shak.*

—*Public law*, international law. See INTERNATIONAL, *a.*—*Public orator*. See ORATOR, 4.—*Public right*, in *Scots feudal law*, the technical name given to a heritable right granted by a vassal to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.—*Public stores*, naval and military stores, equipment, &c.—*Public works*, all fixed works built by civil engineers for public use, as railways, docks, canals, &c.; but strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

Public (pub'lik), *n.* 1. The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely: with *the*.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

God made man in his own image; but *the public* is made by newspapers, members of parliament, excise officers, poor-law guardians. *Disraeli.*

2. Those who read the works of a particular author; an audience.

Come, buy my lays, and read them if you list,
My pensive *public*, if you list not buy. *Aytoun.*

3. A public-house. [Colloq.]

Being also a *public*, it was two stories high, and proudly reared its crest, covered with gray slate, above the thatched hovels with which it was surrounded. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*In public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

Publican (pub'li-kan), *n.* [L. *publicanus*, from *publicus*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues, which consisted chiefly of tolls, tithes, harbour duties, duties for the use of public pasture-lands, mines, salt-works, &c. The

inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, especially in the remoter conquered provinces, and were consequently regarded with detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. Mat. ix. 10.

Hence—2. Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like. 'The custom-house of certain *publicans* that have the tonnaging and poundaging of all spoken truth.' *Milton.*

How like a fawning *publican* he looks! *Shak.*

3. The keeper of a public-house or other like place of entertainment. In *law*, under the term *publicans* are included innkeepers, hotel-keepers, keepers of ale-houses, wine-vaults, &c. *Wharton.*

Publication (pub-li-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *publicatio*, from *publico*, to make public. See PUBLIC.] 1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.—2. The act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*

3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as, a new *publication;* a monthly *publication.*

Public-hearted (pub'lik-härt-ed), *a.* Public-spirited. '*Public-hearted* men.' *Clarendon.*

Public-house (pub'lik-hous), *n.* A house or shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c. In this country, public-houses in which intoxicants are sold require to be licensed, and the hours of opening and shutting, the sale of drink to intoxicated persons or children, &c., is regulated by act of parliament.

Publicist (pub'li-sist), *n.* 1. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.

The Whig leaders, however, were much more desirous to get rid of Episcopacy than to prove themselves consummate *publicists* and logicians. *Macaulay.*

2. A writer on the current political topics of the time. 'That distinguished *publicist*, Arthur Pendennis.' *Thackeray.*

Publicity (pub-lis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *publicité.*] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety; as, to give *publicity* to a private communication.

Publicly (pub'lik-li), *adv.* In a public manner: (*a*) openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publicly* delivered. *Bacon.*

(*b*) In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publicly* offered for its supply. *Addison.*

Public-minded (pub'lik-mīnd-ed), *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest; public-spirited.

Public-mindedness (pub'lik-mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage; public-spiritedness.

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing did so merely by the *public-mindedness* of particular persons. *South.*

Publicness (pub'lik-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as, the *publicness* of a sale.

The *publickness* of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also. *Hammond.*

2. State of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

Public-prosecutor (pub'lik-pros'ē-kūt-ėr), *n.* One who originates and conducts prosecutions in the interests of the public, as the procurators-fiscal in Scotland.

Public-spirited (pub-lik-spir'it-ed), *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as, *public-spirited* men.

It was generous and *public-spirited* in you to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute. *Swift.*

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a *public-spirited* measure.

Another *public-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set King Charles on the throne. *Addison.*

Public-spiritedly (pub-lik-spir'it-ed-li), *adv.* With public spirit.

Public-spiritedness (pub-lik-spir'it-ed-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being public-spirited; a disposition to advance the public good; a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal. 'The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness.*' *Whitlock.*

Publish (pub'lish), *v.t.* [Fr. *publier;* L. *publico*, from *publicus.* See PUBLIC.] 1. To make public; to make known to people in general; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict.

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display;
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an Almighty hand. *Spectator.*

2. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; as, to *publish* a book, map, print, periodical, and the like: to issue from the press to the public; to put into circulation.—3. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of matrimony. 4. To utter or put into circulation, as counterfeit paper. [United States.]—SYN. To proclaim, announce, advertise, declare, promulgate, disclose, divulge, reveal.

Publishable (pub'lish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being published; fit for publication.

Publisher (pub'lish-ėr), *n.* One who publishes: (*a*) one who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates, or proclaims. 'The exemplary sufferings of the *publishers* of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published.' *Atterbury.* (*b*) One who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, and the like, for sale; one that prints and offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.

Most of the *publishers* had absolutely refused to look at his manuscripts; one or two had good-naturedly glanced over and returned them at once. *Ld. Lytton.*

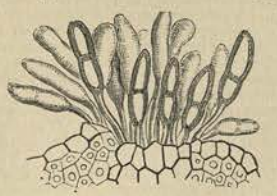
(*c*) One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper. [United States.]

Publishment (pub'lish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of publishing; public exposure.

The cardinal . . . rebuked them by open *publishment* and otherwise. *Fabyan.*

2. An official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; a publishing of the banns of marriage. [United States.]

Puccinia (puk-si'ni-a), *n.* [After *Puccini*, a professor of anatomy at Florence.] A genus of fungi, well known to farmers under the name of mildew. The rust or mildew of corn is the *P. graminis*, which makes its appearance on the straw and leaves in the form of dark gray or black lines and patches. A large number of species are inhabitants of this country, all growing upon the living leaves or stems of plants, and generated in their interior. See PUCCINIÆI.



Puccinia graminis (Rust of Corn), magnified.

Pucciniæi (puk-sin'ī-ē-ī), *n. pl.* A natural order of coniomycetous fungi, formerly restricted to those parasitic species which have septate protospores, but now extended to those which consist of a single cell, provided there be no true peridium. Some of the species, as mildew and smut, prevail all over the world. One or two genera have as yet been found only in warm countries. See PUCCINIA.

Puccoon (puk-kön'), *n.* [Indian name.] Same as *Blood-root*, 1.

Puce (pūs), *a.* [Fr. *puce*, a flea, and as an adjective flea-coloured, from L. *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.] Dark-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea colour.

Pucel† (pū'sel), *n.* Same as *Pucelle.*

Pucelage (pū'sē-lāj), *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. *Ralph Robinson.* [Rare.]

Pucelle† (pū-sel'), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *pulicella*, dim. of *pullus*, a young animal.] A maid; a virgin. 'Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan.' *B. Jonson.*

Puceron (pū'sē-ron), *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.] The aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

Puchapat (pū'cha-pat), *n.* The leaf of *Pogostemon patchouli* of India, mixed with tobacco for smoking, and used for scenting women's hair. The essential oil (patchouli) is employed to scent clothes.

Puck (puk), *n.* [O.E. *pouke*, from the Celtic; W. *pwca*, Ir. *puca*, a goblin. *Bug* in *bugbear* is the same word.] A celebrated fairy, the 'merry wanderer of the night,' whose character and attributes are depicted in Shakspere's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and who was also known by the names of *Robin Goodfellow* and *Friar Rush.* He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies or *brownies*, as they are called in Scotland.

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin. *Drayton.*

Puck-ball (puk'bal), *n.* [From *puck.*] A puff-ball, Lycoperdon.

Pucker (puk'ėr), *v.t.* [From *poke*, a bag or pocket; comp. to *purse* the lips. See POCKET.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle.

It is forgotten now; and the first mention of it *puckers* thy sweet countenance into a sneer. *Carlyle.*

Often followed by *up.* 'His skin *puckered up* in wrinkles.' *Spectator.*

A narrow band of longitudinal fibres . . . *puckers up* the tunics into the larger sacculi. *Owen.*

Pucker (puk'ėr), *v.i.* To become wrinkled; to gather into folds; as, his face *puckered* up into a smile.

Pucker (puk'ėr), *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

Lord B. looked on the table with desperate seriousness, an ominous *pucker* quivering round his lip. *Disraeli.*

—*To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation. [Colloq.]

Puckerer (puk'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which puckers.

Puckery (puk'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Producing or tending to produce puckers. 'A *puckery* taste.' *Lowell.*—2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puckfist,† **Puckfoist**† (puk'fist, puk'foist), *n.* A term of reproach, usually applied to a niggardly or close-fisted person. 'Pinching *puckfists.*' *B. Jonson.* 'Pinching *puckfoists*, and suspicions.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Puckish (puk'ish), *a.* Resembling the fairy *Puck*; like what Puck might do; merry. '*Puckish* freaks.' *J. R. Green.*

Pud (pud), *n.* The hand; the fist; a paw. *Lamb.* [Colloq.]

Puddening (pud'n-ing), *n. Naut.* a quantity of yarns, oakum, or mats wrought round a rope, to make a stop upon it, to prevent chafing, or for other purposes.

Pudder (pud'ėr), *n.* [A form of *pother* (which see).] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.

What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words. *Locke.*

Pudder (pud'ėr), *v.i.* To make a tumult or bustle.

Pudder (pud'ėr), *v.t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; to bother. 'Contrary observations, that can be of no more use but to perplex and *pudder* him.' *Locke.*

Pudding (pud'ing), *n.* [From the Celtic: W. *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Ir. *putag*, Gael. *putog*, a pudding; probably of same root as *pod.*] 1. An intestine; a gut of an animal. 'As sure as his guts are made of *puddings.*' *Shak.*—2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage.—3. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins.

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*

4. Food or victuals generally.

Poetic justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid *pudding* against empty praise. *Pope.*

5. *Naut.* same as *Puddening.*

Pudding-bag (pud'ing-bag), *n.* A bag in which a pudding is boiled.

Pudding-cloth (pud'ing-kloth), *n.* The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.

Pudding-faced (pud'ing-fāst), *a.* Having a face fat, round, and smooth; having a face suggestive of a pudding.

> Stupid, *pudding-faced* as he looks and is, there is still a vulpine astuteness in him (Cagliostro). *Carlyle.*

Pudding-fish (pud'ing-fish), *n.* A species of fish, the *Sparus radiatus.*

Pudding-grass (pud'ing-gras), *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha; pennyroyal.

Pudding-headed (pud'ing-hed-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. 'A purse-proud, *pudding-headed*, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Pudding-pie (pud'ing-pī), *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

> Some cried the Covenant, instead
> Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

Pudding-pipe Tree (pud'ing-pīp trē), *n.* A plant, *Cassia Fistula.*

Pudding-sleeve (pud'ing-slēv), *n.* A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

> He sees, yet hardly can believe,
> About each arm a *pudding-sleeve:*
> His waistcoat to a cassock grew. *Swift.*

Pudding-stone (pud'ing-stōn), *n.* A term now considered synonymous with conglomerate, but originally applied to a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a siliceous paste. When select specimens are cut and polished they resemble a section of a plum-pudding, and are used for ornamental purposes, as in the manufacture of snuff-boxes and slabs. Conglomerates of water-worn peebles indicate the vicinity of land: they are a shore deposit.

Pudding-time (pud'ing-tīm), *n.* 1. The time of dinner, pudding here standing as the typical viand.—2. † The nick of time; critical time.

> But Mars, that still protects the stout,
> In *pudding-time* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

Puddingy (pud'ing-i), *a.* Resembling or suggestive of a pudding. 'A limpness and roundness of limb, which give the form a *puddingy* appearance.' *Mayhew.* [Colloq.]

Puddle (pud'l), *n.* [L.G. *pudel*, pool; D. *poedelen*, to puddle in water. Comp. Ir. and Gael. *plod*, a pool.] 1. A small collection of dirty water; a muddy pool.

> Here is no pavement, no inviting shop,
> To give us shelter when compell'd to stop;
> But plashy *puddles* stand along the way,
> Fill'd by the rain of one tempestuous day. *Crabbe.*

2. Clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be afterwards impervious to water. It is used in forming reservoirs, &c., for water. It is also called *puddling.*

Puddle (pud'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *puddled;* ppr. *puddling.* 1. To make foul or muddy; to stir up the mud or sediment in; to pollute with dirt; hence, to befoul in a figurative sense. 'Something . . . hath *puddled* his clear spirit.' *Shak.*

> But such extremes, I told her, well might harm
> The woman's cause. 'Not more than now,' she said,
> 'So *puddled* as it is with favouritism.' *Tennyson.*

2. To work puddle into; to render watertight by means of puddle.—3. To convert into wrought-iron by the process called puddling.

Puddle (pud'l), *v.i.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*

Puddle-ball (pud'l-bal), *n.* In *iron manufacture*, the lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling furnace in a pasty state to be hammered or rolled.

Puddle-poet (pud'l-pō-et), *n.* A low mean poet. *Fuller.*

Puddler (pud'lėr), *n.* One who or that which puddles; specifically, one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.

Puddle-rolls (pud'l-rōlz), *n. pl.* In *iron manufacture*, a pair of heavy iron rollers with grooved surfaces, between which the lumps of iron, taken from the puddling furnace, after being subjected to a preliminary forging, are passed so as to be converted into rough bars.

Puddling (pud'ling), *n.* 1. In *hydraulic engin.* the operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a coffer-dam, the lining of a canal, or in other situation, to resist the penetration of water; also, the clay or other material used in such operation; puddle.—2. In *iron manufacture*, (*a*) the process by which the oxygen and carbon of cast-iron are expelled in order to its conversion into malleable iron. The metal after having been refined, or separated to a certain extent from these impurities, is broken up into small pieces, and placed upon the hearth of a puddling furnace, which is very similar to the ordinary reverberatory furnace. Then it is subjected to an intense heat which partially fuses it, and while in a pasty condition the workman diligently stirs it about in all directions with iron tools, exposing every part of it in turn to the action of the flame until the required degree of purity is attained. The puddler then separates the semi-fluid mass into a certain number of portions called *balls*, which are successively withdrawn from the furnace and subjected to the action of the forge hammer and rollers, and thus converted into malleable iron. For the process called *wet-puddling*, see PIG-BOILING. (*b*) The lining of the hearth of a puddling furnace, consisting of ore, cinder, and scrap, which is banked up around the boshes to protect them from the heat.—*Puddling furnace*, a kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron, so constructed that it is only the heated gases that are allowed to play upon the surface of the metal.—*Puddling machine*, a mechanical puddler, operating either by means of mechanical rabbles, or by rotation of the furnace.

Puddly (pud'li), *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.

> Limy or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

Puddock (pud'ok), *n.* [For *paddock.*] A small inclosure; a paddock. [Provincial English.] Written also *Purrock.*

Puddy (pud'i), *a.* Same as *Pudgy.* 'Their little *puddy* fingers.' *Albert Smith.*

Pudency† (pū'den-si), *n.* [L. *pudens, pudentis;* ppr. of *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

> Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties. *W. Montague.*

Pudenda (pū-den'da), *n. pl.* [L., lit. things to be ashamed of.] The parts of generation.

Pudendal (pū-den'dal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the pudenda or private parts. *Owen.*

Pudendous (pū-den'dus), *a.* [L. *pudendus*, shameful, *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Fit and proper to be ashamed of; shameful; disgraceful. *Sidney Smith.* [Rare.]

Pudgy (puj'i), *a.* [As other forms are *podgy, pudsy*, the word is probably from *pod*, meaning lit. baggy.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. Spelled also *Podgy, Pudsy.* [Colloq.]

> A *pudgy* hand was laid on his shoulder. *Thackeray.*
>
> The vestry-clerk, as every body knows, is a short, *pudgy* little man. *Dickens.*

Pudic, Pudical (pū'dik, pū-dī'kal), *a.* [L. *pudicus* (*i* long), modest.] Pertaining to the pudenda; as, the *pudic* artery.

Pudicity (pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*, L. *pudicitia.*] Modesty; chastity. 'The sacred fire of *pudicity* and continence.' *Howell.*

Pudsy (pud'si), *a.* See PUDGY.

Pue† (pū), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pued;* ppr. *puing.* To chirp or cry like a bird; to make a low, whistling sound. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Pue† (pū), *n.* A pew.

Puer (pū'ėr), *n.* Dog's dung used in tanning. *Simmonds.* See PURE.

Puerile (pū'ėr-īl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.] 1. Boyish; childish; trifling; as, a *puerile* amusement.

> The French have been notorious through generations for their *puerile* affectation of Roman forms, models, and historic precedents. *De Quincey.*

2. In *med.* applied to an unnaturally loud kind of breathing, from the fact that respiration is much more loud and distinct in children than in grown persons. *Sir T. Watson.*—SYN. Boyish, youthful, juvenile, childish, trifling, weak.

Puerilely (pū'ėr-īl-li), *adv.* In a puerile manner; boyishly; triflingly.

Puerileness (pū'ėr-īl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being puerile; puerility.

Puerility (pū-ėr-il'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*, L. *puerilitas*, from *puer*, a boy.] 1. The state of being puerile; boyishness. 'A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. That which is puerile or childish; a childish or silly act, thought, or expression.

> Of the learned *puerilities* of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was not only written, but printed in his thirteenth year. *Johnson.*
>
> You will meet him, I doubt not, like a man of sense, . . . who is not prepared to sacrifice all the objects of life for the pursuit of some fantastical *puerilities.* *Disraeli.*

3. In *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

Puerperal (pū-ėr'pėr-al), *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in-woman—*puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

Puerperous (pū-ėr'pėr-us), *a.* Puerperal; lying-in.

Puet pū'et), *n.* The pewit. *Is. Walton.*

Puff (puf), *n.* [From the sound; comp. G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; Dan. *puf*, W. *pyf*, a puff.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff.

> With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
> Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden and short blast of wind. 'A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. A fungous ball filled with dust, sometimes called a *puff-ball.*—4. Anything light and porous, or something swelled and light: generally in composition; as, *puff*-paste.

> He had the same antipathy to a candied orange, or a piece of *puff*-paste, as some have to a Cheshire cheese. *Tatler.*

5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin.—6. An exaggerated or empty statement of commendation, especially a written commendation of a book, an actor's or singer's performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.—7. One who writes puffs; one who gives praise for hire.

> Such help the stage affords: a larger space
> Is filled by *puffs* and all the puffing race. *Crabbe.*

Puff (puf), *v.i.* 1. To blow with single and quick blasts. 'Like foggy south *puffing* with wind and rain.' *Shak.*—2. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt.

> As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them. Ps. x. 5.
>
> It is really to defy heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

3. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.

> The ass comes back again *puffing* and blowing from the chase. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. To act or move with hurry, agitation, and a swelling, bustling appearance; to assume importance.

> Then came brave glory *puffing* by
> In silks that whistled, who but he? *G. Herbert.*

5. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated. *Boyle.*

Puff (puf), *v.t.* 1. To drive with a blast of wind or air. 'When the clearing north will *puff* the clouds away.' *Dryden.*—2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as, a bladder *puffed* with air. 'The sea *puffed* up with winds.' *Shak.* 'The vessel *puffs* her sail.' *Tennyson.*—3. To swell or inflate, as with pride, vanity, conceit, or the like. 'Whose spirit with divine ambition *puffed.*' *Shak.*—4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt.

> I *puff* the prostitute away. *Dryden.*

5. To praise with exaggeration; as, to *puff* a pamphlet; to *puff* wares. '*Puffing* a court up beyond her bounds.' *Bacon.*

Puff-adder (puf'ad-ėr), *n.* A South African snake (*Clotho arietans*), of the family Viperidæ, and one of the most deadly in the world. It advances with its body partly immersed in the sand, its head only being clear, so that travellers are liable to tread on it. Luckily it is sluggish in its nature, and the Boshman will fearlessly put his foot on its neck, and then cut off its head for the sake of its venom, with which he poisons his arrows. It is, when full-grown, from 4 to 5 feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. It has its name from its habit of puffing up the upper part of its body when irritated.

Puff-ball (puf'bal), *n.* See LYCOPERDON.

Puff-bird (puf'bėrd), *n.* A barbet: so called from puffing out the feathers.

Puffer (puf'ėr), *n.* 1. One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.—2. One who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also *Bonnet* and *Whitebonnet.*—3. A name given to globe-fish (which see).

Puffery (puf'ėr-i), *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.

> To my friend Sauerteig this poor seven-feet Hat-manufacturer, as the topstone of English *Puffery*, was very notable. *Carlyle.*

Puffily (puf'i-li), *adv.* In a puffy manner.

Puffin (puf'in), *n.* [From *puff*, in allusion to its puffed-out beak.] The common name for the marine diving birds of the genus Fratercula, of the auk family, characterized by a bill much compressed and shorter than the head, having its sides transversely fur-

rowed, its height at the base equal to the length, and altogether resembling that of a parrot. The common puffin (*F. arctica*), also called the sea-parrot, is about 12 inches long. It has short legs placed far back, so

Common Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

that it sits upright like an auk. Though the wings are short it flies with great rapidity. It lives chiefly upon small crustacea and fishes, but from the great strength of the bill it is able to crush larger shell-fish. The female lays one egg in a burrow of its own formation, or in clefts in rocks, and sometimes in a rabbit's hole. It is a native of the arctic and northern temperate regions, and is met with in great numbers on the rocky cliffs of Great Britain and Ireland. Puffins are gregarious and migratory. There is also a genus Puffinus, but it contains birds very different from the puffin. See SHEARWATER.—3. A kind of fungus; a fuzzball; a puff-ball.

Puffin-apple† (puf'in-ap-l), *n.* A sort of apple so called. *B. Jonson.*

Puffiness (puf'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

Some of Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness*, that I was forced into abatements of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker. *Aaron Hill.*

Puffing (puf'ing), *a.* Given to puff or praise pompously and in exaggerated terms; given to praise anything above its due merits; bragging; boasting.

Supported by collections of moneys, by fomenting of vanities, by *puffing* intrigue and chicane. *Carlyle.*

Puffingly (puf'ing-li), *adv.* In a puffing manner.

Puff-paste (puf'pāst), *n.* In *cookery*, a rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, &c.

Puffy (puf'i), *a.* 1. Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as, a *puffy* tumour.—2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style.

Your *puffy* discourse is a heap of words without any weight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

As the first element of a compound. 'A *puffy*-faced young man, who filled the chair at the head of the table.' *Dickens.*

Pug (pug), *n.* [A form of *Puck* (which see); applied to a dog or monkey it means literally a goblin-like creature.] 1.† An elf; a hobgoblin: sometimes used as a proper name, Puck. 'Such as we *pugs* and hobgoblins call.' *Heywood.*—2. A monkey. *Gay.*—3. A dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

All at once a score of *pugs*
And poodles yell'd within. *Tennyson.*

4.† A familiar term of good fellowship or intimacy; an intimate; a crony.

Good *pug*, give me some capon. *Marston.*

5.† Chaff; refuse of grain. *Holland.*—6.† A punk; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Cotgrave.*

Pugaree, Puggerie (pug'ar-ē, pug'ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A piece of muslin cloth wound round a hat or helmet in warm climates or very warm weather to protect the head by warding off the rays of the sun. Written also *Pugree* and *Puggery.*

One (slug) struck the general's helmet and lodged in his *puggerie*. *Daily News.*

Pug-dog (pug'dog), *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bulldog. It is characterized by great timidity and gentleness, is often very affectionate and good-natured, and is only kept as a pet.

Pug-faced (pug'fāst), *a.* Having a monkey-like face.

Puggered† (pug'ėrd), *a.* Puckered. 'The red *puggered* attire of the turkey.' *Dr. H. More.*

Puggery (pug'ėr-i), *n.* See PUGAREE.

Puggi (pug'i), *n.* In India, a detective who follows up the *pug* or footmark; one whose business it is to trace thieves, &c., by their footsteps.

Pugging (pug'ing), *n.* 1. The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, &c.—2. In *arch.* any composition laid under the boards of a floor, or on partition walls, to prevent the transmission of sound.

Pugging† (pug'ing), *a.* Thieving.

A white sheet bleaching on a hedge . . .
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge. *Shak.*

Pugh (pö), *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugil† (pū'jil), *n.* [L. *pugillus, pugillum*, a handful.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.

Take violets and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon.*

Pugilism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* [From L. *pugil*, a boxer, pugilist; same stem as *pugnus*, a fist, *pugna*, a fight (whence *pugnacious*).] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

Pugilist (pū'jil-ist), *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

Pugilistic (pū-jil-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

Pug-mill (pug'mil), *n.* A machine for mixing and tempering clay. It consists of a hollow iron cylinder, generally set upright, with a revolving shaft in the line of its axis, carrying several knives projecting from it at right angles. These are arranged in a spiral manner round the shaft, and have their edges somewhat depressed. The clay is thrown in at the top of the cylinder, and by the revolution of the shaft it is brought within the action of the knives, by which it is cut and kneaded in its downward progress, and finally forced out through a hole in the bottom of the cylinder.

Pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *pugnax, pugnacis*, from *pugna*, a fight. See PUGILISM.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting; as, a very *pugnacious* fellow; a *pugnacious* disposition. 'A furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II.' *Barrow.*

Pugnaciously (pug-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

Pugnaciousness (pug-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Same as *Pugnacity.* [Rare.]

Pugnacity (pug-nas'i-ti), *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. 'Keeping alive a natural *pugnacity* of character.' *Motley.*

Pug-nose (pug'nōz), *n.* A snub-nose.

Pug-nosed (pug'nōzd), *a.* Having a short and thick nose.

Pug-piles (pug'pīlz), *n. pl.* Piles mortised into each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *Dove-tailed Piles.*

Pug-piling (pug'pil-ing), *n.* A mode of fixing piles by mortising them into each other by a dove-tail joint. Also termed *Dove-tailed Piling.*

Pugree (pug'rē), *n.* See PUGAREE.

Puh (pö), *interj.* Same as *Pugh. Shak.*

Puir (pūr), *a.* Poor. [Scotch.]

Puisne (pū'nē), *a.* [Same as *puny*; O.Fr. *puisné*, from *puis*, L. *post*, after, and *né*, L. *natus*, born.] 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank. The several judges and barons of the divisions of the high court of justice, other than the chiefs, are called puisne judges.—2.† Later in time and the like. 'A *puisne* date.' *Sir M. Hale.*—3.† Same as *Puny.* 'A *puisne* tilter.' *Shak.*

Puisne (pū'nē), *n.* A junior; an inferior; specifically, in *law*, a judge of inferior rank.

Puisny (pū'ni), *a.* Younger; inferior; puisne. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Puissance (pū'is-ans), *n.* [From *puissant.*] 1. Power; strength; might; force. 'Arrived to pith and *puissance*.' *Shak.*

And after these King Arthur for a space,
And thro' the *puissance* of his table round,
Drew all their petty princes under him. *Tennyson.*

2.† An armed force. 'Draw our *puissance* together.' *Shak.*

Puissant (pū'is-ant), *a.* [Fr. *puissant*, powerful: formed as if from a participle *possens*, from L. *posse*, to be able. See POTENT.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. 'These *puissant* legions.' *Milton.*

Puissantly (pū'is-ant-li), *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully; with great strength.

Puissantness (pū'is-ant-nes), *n.* Puissance.

Puist, Puistie (pūst, pūs'ti), *a.* [O.Fr. *poest*, the rank of yeoman.] In easy circumstances; snug: applied to persons in the lower ranks who have made money. [Scotch.]

Puit† (pūt), *n.* [Fr. *puits*, a well.] A spring; a well; a fountain; a streamlet. 'The *puits* flowing from the fountains of life.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Puke (pūk), *v.i.* pret. *puked*; ppr. *puking.* [Akin G. *spucken*, to spit.] 1. To vomit: to eject the contents of the stomach. 'The infant, mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms.' *Shak.*—2. To sicken; to be disgusted.

He sure is greasy-stomached, that must pet, and *puke*, at such a trivial circumstance. *Feltham.*

Puke (pūk), *v.t.* To vomit; to throw up; to eject from the stomach.

Puke (pūk), *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

Puke† (pūk), *a.* Of a dark colour, said to be between black and russet.

Puker (pūk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who pukes or vomits.—2. A medicine causing vomiting.

Puke-stocking (pūk'stok-ing), *a.* Having stockings of the colour puke. *Shak.* See PUKE, *a.*

Pulchritude (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness.

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outer senses unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it. *Dr. H. More.*

Pule (pūl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *puled*; ppr. *puling.* [Fr. *piauler*, to make the cry represented by the syllable *piau*, to pule; an imitative word. Comp. Fr. *miauler*, to mewl, to mew.] 1. To cry like a chicken.—2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

Puler (pūl'ėr), *n.* One that pules or whines; a weak person.

Pulex (pū'leks), *n.* [L., a flea.] A genus of apterous insects, consisting of the various species of fleas. See FLEA and PULICIDÆ.

Pulic (pū'lik), *n.* In *bot.* a plant of the genus Pulicaria; fleabane.

Pulicaria (pū-li-kā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.] Fleabane, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Corymbiferæ. *P. dysenterica* (common fleabane) has its generic and its popular name from the supposed virtue of its smoke in driving away fleas, and its trivial name from its efficacy in curing dysentery, the Russian soldiers in the expedition to Persia under Marshal Keith having been cured by it.

Pulicene (pū'li-sēn), *a.* Relating to fleas; pulicous.

Pulicidæ (pū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *pulex, pulicis*, a flea, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] The fleas, a family of insects coextensive with the order Aphaniptera, parasitic upon different animals. The wings are rudimentary and in the form of scales. The larva of the common flea is an apodal (footless) grub, which spins a cocoon for itself, whence the imago emerges in about a fortnight. The genus Pulex is the type, *P. irritans* being the common flea. The genus Sarcopsylla contains the chigoe.

Anterior portion of Common Flea. *a a*, Scales representing wings.

Pulicose,† Pulicous† (pū'li-kōz, pū'li-kus), *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

Puling (pūl'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Crying like a chicken; whining. 'A wretched *puling* fool.' *Shak.*—2. Infantine; childish; trifling.

There is no room in this heart for *puling* love-tales. *Coleridge.*

Puling (pūl'ing), *n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*. *Bacon.*

Pulingly (pūl'ing-li), *adv.* In a puling manner; with whining or complaint. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pulkha (pul'ka), *n.* A Laplander's travelling

Laplander in his Pulkha.

sledge. It is somewhat like a boat, made of light materials, and is covered with reindeer

skin. It is dragged by a single reindeer, and is used for journeying over the snow in winter.

Pull (pụl), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *pullian*, to pull; L.G. *pulen*, to pick, to pluck, to pull. Connections doubtful.] 1. To draw; to draw toward one or make an effort to draw; to draw forcibly; to tug; to haul: opposed to *push*. 'So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so hales, and *pulls* me.' *Shak.*

Then he put forth his hand and took her and *pulled* her in unto him into the ark. Gen. viii. 9.

2. To pluck; to gather by the hand; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flax.

He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

3. To tear; to rend; to draw apart; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to *pull in pieces*; to *pull asunder* or apart. 'Fearing lest Paul should have been *pulled in pieces*.' Acts xxiii. 10.—4. To impress by a printing-press.—5. To move by drawing or pulling; as, to *pull* a bell; to *pull* a boat. 'To *pull* Lady Cramly and her daughter down the river.' *T. Hook.*—*To pull down*, (*a*) to demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to *pull down* a house.

Pull not *down* my palace-towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up. *Howell.*

(*c*) To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

—*To pull down a side*, to cause the loss or hazard of the party or side with which a person plays.

If I hold your card I shall *pull down the side*,
I am not good at the game. *Massinger.*

—*To pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to *pull off* a coat or hat.

Pull off, pull off, the broach of gold,
And fling the diamond necklace by. *Tennyson.*

—*To pull on*, to draw on; as, to *pull on* boots.—*To pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—*To pull up*, (*a*) to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

They shall no more be *pulled up* out of their land which I have given them. Am. ix. 15.

(*b*) To stimulate; to rouse or induce to make greater exertion. (*c*) To administer a severe reproof or admonition to. [Colloq.] (*d*) To apprehend or cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice. [Colloq.] (*e*) To stop by means of the reins; as, to *pull up* a horse when driving or riding. Hence, (*f*) to stop in any course of conduct, especially in a bad course.—*To pull the long bow*, to exaggerate; to lie boastingly. [This phrase probably had its origin when our forefathers used bows in war, in persons vaunting the length and strength of the bows they had pulled.]—*To pull one through*, to help through a difficulty or extricate from a difficulty.

The client, shaking hands, beseeches Mr. V. to do his utmost to *pull him through* the Court of Chancery. *Dickens.*

Pull (pụl), *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug; to exert strength in drawing; as, to *pull* at a rope.—*To pull apart*, to separate or break by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart*.—*To pull through*, to get through any undertaking with difficulty; just to manage.

I shall be all right, I shall *pull through*, my dear. *Dickens.*

—*To pull up*, to draw the reins; to stop in riding or driving; to halt.

Pull (pụl), *n.* 1. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a pluck; a shake; a twitch.—2. A contest; a struggle. 'This wrestling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog.' *Carew.* 3. That which is pulled; specifically, (*a*) the lever of a counter pump or beer-pull; (*b*) the knob and stem of a door-bell; (*c*) in *printing*, a single impression.—4. A hap; a venture; a chance; hence, an advantage; as, to have the *pull* over one. 'What a *pull*, that it's lie-in-bed.' *T. Hughes.* [Colloq.]

He is in the habit of passing a night in Jermyn Street—more or less to his advantage, according to the *pull* of the table. *W. Collins.*

5. The act of rowing a boat; an excursion in a boat with oars.

Pullaile, † *n.* [Fr. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Pullback (pụl'bak), *n.* That which keeps one back or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

We find so many *pullbacks* within us, so many strong and stubborn aversions to our good inclinations. *Dr. J. Scott.*

Pullen † (pụl'en), *n.* [See PULLET.] Poultry.

What have you to do with *pullen* or partridge? *Beau. & Fl.*

Puller (pụl'ėr), *n.* One who or that which pulls.

Pullet (pụl'et), *n.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, L.L. *pulla*, fem., from L. *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl, a word cog. with E. *foal*. Of same origin are *poult*, *poultry*.] A young hen or chicken.

Pullet-sperm (pụl'et-spėrm), *n.* The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white; treadle.

I'll no *pullet-sperm* in my brewage. *Shak.*

Pulley (pụl'i), *n.* pl. **Pulleys** (pụl'iz). [In form from Fr. *poulie*, a pulley, which itself is from L.G. *pulen*, to pull, or E. *pull;* but really rather from O.E. *poleyne*, a pulley, from Fr. *poulain*, a foal or colt, then a slide or other contrivance for letting down casks into a cellar, then the rope by which the casks were lowered, and finally a pulley rope, *poulain* being from L.L. *pullanus*, from L. *pullus*, the young of an animal. Cog. with E. *foal*. The names of the horse, ass, goat, and other animals are given in different languages to various mechanical contrivances. Comp. *horse*, a kind of frame, Gr. *onos*, an ass, a crane, a pulley, and E. *crane*, L. *grus*, Gr. *geranos*, with the double sense of bird and mechanical contrivance in all the three languages.] 1. A small wheel movable about an axle, and having a groove cut in its circumference over which a cord passes. The axle is supported by a kind of case or box called the block, which may either be movable or fixed to a firm support. The pulley is one of the six simple machines or mechanical powers, and is used for raising weights. A single pulley serves merely to change the direction of motion, but several of them may be combined in various ways, by which a mechanical advantage or purchase is gained, greater or less according to their number and the mode of combination. The advantage gained by any combination or system of pulleys is readily computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. The friction, however, in the pulley is great, particularly when many of them are combined together. A pulley is said to be fixed when the block in which it turns is fixed, and it is said to be movable when the block is movable. In the single fixed pulley (fig. 1) there is no mechanical advantage, the power and weight being equal. It may be considered as a lever of the first kind with equal arms. In the single movable pulley (fig. 2) where the cords are parallel there is a mechanical advantage, there being an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to 2. It may be considered as a lever of the second kind, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum. In a system of pulleys (figs. 3, 4) in which the same string passes round any number of pulleys, and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to the number of strings at the lower block. In a system in which each pulley hangs by a separate cord (fig. 5) and the strings are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to that power of 2 whose index is the number of movable pulleys. Whatever be the mechanical arrangement of the pulleys and of the ropes the principle of all pulleys is the same, namely, the transmission of the tension of a rope without sensible diminution so as to obviate the loss of force consequent on rigidity. This term is used indifferently to denote either a single sheave or the complete block and its sheaves. See BLOCK.—2. In *mach.* a wheel, generally with a nearly flat face, which being placed upon a shaft transmits power to or from the different parts of machinery, or changes the direction of motion by means of a belt or band which runs over it.—*Fast pulley*, one firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.—*Loose pulley*, one running free on the shaft to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by or affecting the motion of the shafting.—*Speed pulley*, one communicating varying speeds with a given rate of motion of the belt or cord; a cone-pulley (which see).—*Sliding pulley*, one placed upon a shaft so as to slide backwards and forwards upon it: used for coupling and disengaging machinery.

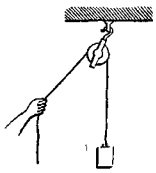


Fig. 1.

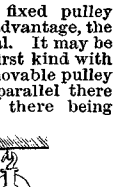


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

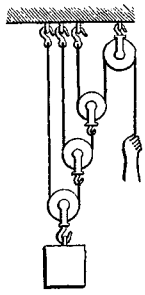


Fig. 5.

Pulley (pụl'i), *v. t.* To raise or hoist with a pulley. 'Being *pulleyed* up.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Pulley-mortise (pụl'i-mor-tis), *n.* The same as *Chase-mortise* (which see).

Pulley-stone (pụl'i-stōn), *n.* In *geol.* a name familiarly given to the siliceous pulley like casts or moulds of the joints and stems of encrinites. They occur in the coal-measures.

Pullicat, Pulicat (pul'i-kat), *n.* A kind of coloured, chequered, silk handkerchief.

Pullman-car (pụl'man-kär), *n.* A luxuriously fitted up railway carriage of a particular build, for the use of which an extra charge is made, and which is specially adapted for sleeping in.

Pullulate (pul'lū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *pullulo*, from *pullus*, a shoot.] To germinate; to bud. 'The *pullulating* evil.' *Warburton.* [Rare.]

Pullulation (pul-lū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of germinating or budding. [Rare.]

These were the generations or *pullulations* of the heavenly and earthly nature. *Dr. H. More.*

Pulmobranchiata (pul-mō-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and Gr. *branchia*, a gill.] An order of gasteropod molluscs in which the respiratory organ is a cavity formed by the adhesion of the mantle by its margin to the neck of the animal. The walls of this cavity, which has one opening to the right, are ridged, the blood-vessels whose contents are to be aerated being freely distributed beneath the delicate membrane: it is a lung adapted for aerial respiration. The greater part of them are terrestrial; some live on the banks of fresh waters, and some on the sea-banks. The genera Limnæa, Planorbis, Auricula, Helix, Limax, &c., belong to this order.

Pulmobranchiate (pul'mō-brang"ki-āt), *n.* and *a.* One of or pertaining to the Pulmobranchiata.

Pulmogasteropoda (pul'mō-gas-tėr-op"oda), *n. pl.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, Gr. *gastėr*, *gasteros*, the belly, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Same as *Pulmobranchiata*.

Pulmograda (pul-mō-grā'da), *n. pl.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *gradior*, to advance.] A name which used to be given to a tribe of acalephans, including those gelatinous species which swim by the contraction of the vascular margin of the disc-shaped body, the latter being regarded as performing the functions of a kind of lung. The term included those animals commonly known as Medusæ.

Pulmograde (pul'mō-grād), *n.* A member of the Pulmograda.

Pulmograde (pul'mō-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pulmograda; moving like a pulmograde by the alternate expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the disc.

Pulmonaria (pul-mō-nā'ri-a), *n.* [So named from its supposed medicinal properties in diseases of the lungs; L. *pulmo*, a lung.] 1. A genus of North American and European perennial plants. See LUNGWORT.—2. An order of arachnidans, including those which breathe by pulmonary sacs or lungs, as spiders, crab-spiders, &c.

Pulmonary (pul'mon-a-ri), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung.] 1. Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonary* disease or consumption; the *pulmonary* artery. *Arbuthnot.*—2. Belonging or pertaining to the arachnidan order Pulmonaria. 'Pulmonary arachnidans.' *Pop. Ency.*

Pulmonary (pul'mon-a-ri), *n.* Lungwort (which see).

Pulmonata (pul-mo-nā'ta), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmobranchiata*.

Pulmonate (pul'mon-āt), *a.* Possessing lungs; having organs that act as lungs; as, the *pulmonate* molluscs.

Pulmonibranchiata (pul'mon-i-brang'ki-ā"tā), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmobranchiata*.

Pulmonibranchiate (pul'mon-i-brang"ki-āt), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Pulmobranchiate*.

Pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from L. *pulmo*, a lung.] Same as *Pulmonary*. *Harvey.*

Pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. *Dunglison.*—2. One affected by a disease of the lungs.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulmonifer (pul'mon-i-fėr), *n.* [L. *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, and *fero*, to bear.] An animal having lungs; specifically, a member of the Pulmonifera.

Pulmonifera (pul-mo-nif'ėr-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmobranchiata*.

Pulmoniferous (pul-mo-nif'ėr-us), *a.* Possessing lungs, or organs which act as such; belonging to the Pulmonifera.

Pulmonigrada (pul'mo-ni-grā"da), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmograda*.

Pulp (pulp), *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from L. *pulpa*, fleshy substance, pulp.] A moist slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter; specifically, (*a*) the soft, succulent part of fruit; as, the *pulp* of an orange.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
Milton.

(*b*) The material from which paper is manufactured after it is reduced to a soft uniform mass. (*c*) The soft vascular substance richly supplied with nerves in the interior of a tooth.

Pulp (pulp), *v.t.* 1. To make into pulp.—2. To deprive of the pulp or pulpy substance.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Bryan Edwards.*

Pulp (pulp), *v.i.* To be or to become ripe and juicy like the pulp of fruit.

A kiss should bud upon the tree of love,
And *pulp* and ripen richer every hour. *Keats.*

Pulpatoon† (pul-pa-tōn'), *n.* A kind of delicate confectionery or cake, probably made from the pulp of fruits. *Nares.*

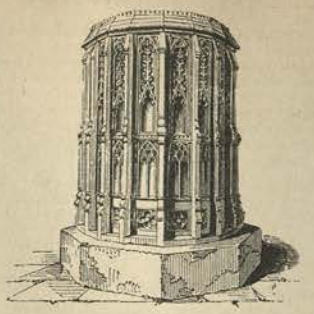
Pulper (pulp'ėr), *n.* A machine for reducing roots, as turnips, mangel-wurzel, &c., to a pulp; a root-pulper.

Pulpiness (pul'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being pulpy.

Pulpit (pul'pit), *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage, desk.] 1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. Pulpits in modern churches are generally of wood, but in ancient times they were often made of stone, and richly carved. Pulpits were also sometimes erected on the outside of churches as well as within.—2. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shak.*

Pulpit is frequently used adjectively, and signifying belonging, pertaining, or suitable to the pulpit; as, *pulpit* eloquence; *pulpit* oratory.—*The pulpit*, preachers generally; the public teaching in churches; as, the influence of *the pulpit* contrasted with that of the press.



Stone Pulpit, Buckenham, Norfolk.

Pulpit (pul'pit), *v.t.* To place in or supply with a pulpit. [Rare.]

Certainly it is not necessary to the attainment of Christian knowledge, that men should sit all their life long at the feet of a *pulpited* divine. *Milton.*

Pulpiteer (pul-pit-ėr'), *n.* A preacher: used with contemptuous force.

To chapel; where a heated *pulpiteer*,
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom, and fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson.

Pulpiter† (pul'pit-ėr), *n.* One who preaches from a pulpit; a preacher.

O most gentle *pulpiter!* what tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal. *Shak.*

I have many thanks to give you, that you so quaintly acquaint me how variously the pulse of the *pulpiters* beat in your town. *Howell.*

Pulpitical (pul-pit'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit; suited to the pulpit. [Rare.]

Pulpitically (pul-pit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner suited to the pulpit. *Chesterfield.* [Rare.]

Pulpitish (pul'pit-ish), *a.* Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

Pulpitry (pul'pit-ri), *n.* Teaching such as that from the pulpit; preaching. 'Mere *pulpitry.*' *Milton.*

Pulpous (pulp'us), *a.* [L. *pulposus*. See PULP.] Consisting of pulp or resembling it; pulpy.

The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines.
J. Philips.

Pulpousness (pulp'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pulpous; softness and moistness.

Pulp-strainer (pulp'strān-ėr), *n.* A sieve for straining pulp; specifically, a sieve for this purpose used in paper-making.

Pulpy (pulp'i), *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulque (pul'kā), *n.* [Sp.] A vinous Mexican beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has an odour similar to putrid meat.

Pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pulsated*; ppr. *pulsating*. [L. *pulso*, *pulsatum*, to beat, from *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive (whence *expel*, *compel*, *impulse*, &c.).] To beat or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

Pulsatile (pul'sa-til), *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*, from *pulso*, to beat.] 1. Played on by beating; intended to be played on by beating; as, a *pulsatile* instrument of music, such as the drum or tabor.—2. In *med.* beating as a pulse; throbbing: applied to tumours.

Pulsatilla (pul-sa-til'la), *n.* The pasque-flower (which see).

Pulsation (pul-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *pulsatio*. See PULSATE.] 1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood; a beat of the pulse; a throb.

This *pulsation* involves an augmentation of the capacity of that portion of the artery in which it is observed, and it would seem to the touch as if this were chiefly effected by an increase of diameter. It seems fully proved, however, that the increased capacity is chiefly given by the elongation of the artery, which is lifted from its bed at each *pulsation*, and when previously straight becomes curved; the impression made upon the finger by such displacement not being distinguishable from that which results from the dilatation of the tube in diameter. *Dr. Carpenter.*

2. A beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound. 3. In *civil law*, a beating without pain.

The Cornelian law, 'de injuriis,' prohibited *pulsation* as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation* which was attended with none. *Blackstone.*

Pulsative (pul'sa-tiv), *a.* Beating; throbbing.

Pulsator (pul'sāt-ėr), *n.* A beater; a striker.

Pulsatory (pul'sa-to-ri), *a.* Capable of pulsating or beating; throbbing, as the heart and arteries. 'An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull.' *Wotton.*

Pulse (puls), *n.* [Fr. *pouls*, L. *pulsus*, a beating, from *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.] 1. In *physiol.* the beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries. (See extract under PULSATION, 1.) In childhood the healthy pulse registers 100 to 110 beats a minute; in youth about 90; in maturity about 75; while in old age it sinks to about 60 and even less. In females it is somewhat higher, and during certain fevers it sometimes reaches 140 beats per minute. This motion is strongest in the heart, and from it is propagated through all the minutest branches of the arteries. In those which lie immediately under the skin it can be felt with the finger, as is the case with the radial artery, the pulsation of which is very perceptible at the wrist. The state of the pulse is therefore an indication of the action of the heart and the whole arterial system, and of the condition of the blood and the physical functions in general.—2. Any measured, regular, or rhythmical beat; any short, quick motion regularly repeated, as a medium in the transmission of light, sound, &c.; pulsation; vibration. 'The measured *pulse* of racing oars.' *Tennyson.*

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above 700,000 times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

—*To feel one's pulse* (*fig.*), to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

Pulse (puls), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pulsed*; ppr. *pulsing*. To beat, as the arteries or heart.

The heart when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray.*

Pulse (puls), *v.t.* To drive by a pulsation of the heart. [Rare.]

Pulse (puls), *n.* [From L. *puls*, pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel, at his *pulse*. *Milton.*

Pulse-glass (puls'glas), *n.* An instrument intended to exhibit the ebullition of liquid at low temperatures, constructed like a *cryophorus* (which see). The bulbs are connected by a slender stem, and partially charged with water, ether, or alcohol; the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapour and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter. *E. H. Knight.*

Pulseless (puls'les), *a.* Having no pulsation.

He lay a full half-hour on the sofa, death-cold, and almost *pulseless*. *Kingsley.*

Pulselessness (puls'les-nes), *n.* Failure or cessation of the pulse.

Pulsific (pul-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *pulsus*, a beating, and *facio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. [Rare.]

Pulsimeter (pul-sim'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *pulsus*, pulse, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

Pulsion (pul'shon), *n.* [From L. *pulsus*, a driving, from *pello*, to drive.] The act of driving forward: in opposition to *suction* or *traction*. [Rare.]

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *Dr. H. More.*

Pulsive (pul'siv), *a.* Constraining; compulsory. 'The *pulsive* strain of conscience.' *Marston.* [Rare.]

Pulsometer (pul-som'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *pulsus*, pulse, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for raising water, especially when that liquid is mixed with solid matter. It acts by the condensation of waste steam sent into a reservoir, the water rushing up into the vacuum formed by the condensation.

Pultaceous (pul-tā'shus), *a.* [From L. *puls, pultis*, pottage.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

Pultesse,† Pultise† (pul'tes, pul'tis), *n.* Poultice. *Holland.*

Pulu (pū'lu), *n.* The native Hawaii name for the fine silky fibres of one or more species of tree-fern. It is exported and used for the stuffing of mattresses, &c. It is largely employed by the surgeons of Holland as a styptic, acting mechanically by its great absorbent powers, and has been introduced into this country for the same purpose.

Pulverable (pul'vėr-a-bl), *a.* [See PULVERIZE.] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to fine powder. [Rare.]

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle.*

Pulveraceous (pul-vėr-ā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* having a dusty or powdery surface; pulverulent.

Pulverate (pul'vėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pulverated;* ppr. *pulverating.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize. [Rare.]

Pulverin, Pulverine (pul'vėr-in), *n.* Ashes of barilla.

Pulverizable (pul'vėr-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pulverized.

Pulverization (pul'vėr-īz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of pulverizing or reducing to dust or powder.

Pulverize (pul'vėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pulverized;* ppr. *pulverizing.* [Fr. *pulveriser*, from L. *pulvis, pulveris*, powder.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

The whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle.*

Pulverize (pul'vėr-īz), *v.i.* To become reduced to fine powder; to fall to dust.

Pulverizer (pul'vėr-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which pulverizes.

Pulverous (pul'vėr-us), *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder. *Smart.*

Pulverulence (pul-ver'ū-lens), *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

Pulverulent (pul-ver'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis, pulveris*, dust.] 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery; as, calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form.—2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls. [Rare.]

Pulvil (pul'vil), *n.* [See PULVILLO.] A sweet-scented powder formerly used.

The toilette, nursery of charms
Completely furnished with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes.
Gay.

Pulvil (pul'vil), *v.t.* To sprinkle with pulvil or a perfumed powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable. *Congreve.*

Pulvilio (pul-vil'i-ō), *n.* See PULVILLO.

Pulvilli, *n.* See PULVINULI.

Pulvillo (pul-vil'lo), *n.* [L. *pulvillus*, a light cushion filled with perfumes, contr. from *pulvinulus*, a dim. of *pulvinus*, a cushion, a sand-bank, from *pulvis*, powder.] A sweet-scented powder formerly much used as a perfume, often contained in a little bag. Written also *Pulvilio.* 'Smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvilios.*' *Addison.*

Pulvinar (pul-vī'nėr), *n.* [L.] A pillow or cushion; a medicated cushion.

Pulvinate (pul'vin-āt), *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, bolstered.] In *bot.* cushion-shaped. See PULVINIFORM.

Pulvinated (pul'vin-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, a pillow.] In *arch.* a term used to express a swelling in any portion of an order, such, for instance, as that of the frieze in the modern Ionic order. Called also *Pillowed.*

Pulviniform (pul-vin'i-form), *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, a cushion, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* cushion-shaped; specifically, noting a cushion-like enlargement at the base of some leaves, or at the apex of some petioles; pulvinate.

Pulvinite (pul'vin-īt), *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A fossil bivalve found in the baculite limestone of Normandy.

Pulvinuli, Pulvilli (pul-vin'ū-lī, pul-vil'lī), *n.* [L., little cushions.] In *entom.* the cushion-like masses on the feet of dipterous insects.

Pulvinus (pul-vī'nus), *n.* [L., a cushion.] In *bot.* the cushion-like swelling sometimes occurring at the base of petioles or leaf-stalks.

Pulwar (pul'wär), *n.* A light, keelless, neatly built boat used on the Ganges.

Puma (pū'ma), *n.* [Peruv.] The cougar, American lion, or red tiger (*Felis concolor*). See COUGAR.

Pumicate (pū'mi-kāt), *v.t.* To make smooth with pumice. [Rare.]

Pumice (pū'mis), *n.* [L. *pumex, pumicis*, originally *spumex*, from *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit. *Pounce* (powder) is another form of the same word.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colours, gray, white, reddish brown or black; hard, rough, and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It is composed of 75 parts silica and 17 alumina, and, the pores being generally in parallel rows, seems to have a fibrous structure. Pumice is of three kinds, glassy, common, and porphyritic. It is used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.; as also for smoothing the surfaces of skins and parchment.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Pumiceous (pū-mish'us), *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

Pumice-stone (pū'mis-stōn), *n.* The same as *Pumice.*

Pumiciform (pū-mis'i-form), *a.* Resembling pumice; specifically, in *geol.* applied to certain light spongy rocks apparently produced by igneous and gaseous action.

Pumicose (pū'mi-kōs), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pumice.

The cavity of the sinus was almost entirely occupied by a *pumicose* deposit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

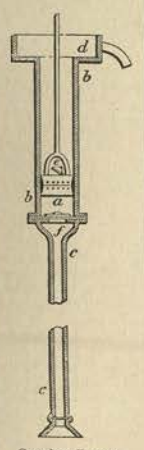
Pumie† (pū'mi), *a.* Same as *Pumy.*

Pumie stones I hastly hent and threwe. *Spenser.*

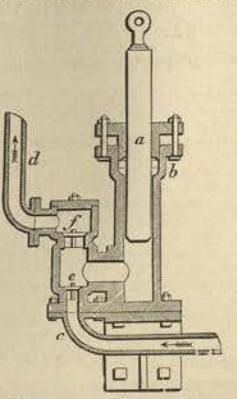
Pummace (pum'mās), *n.* Apples ground for cider; pomace.

Pummel (pum'mel). See POMMEL.

Pump (pump), *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump. 'Of Teutonic origin, from G. *pumpe*, a pump, of which a fuller form is *plumpe*, showing that an *l* has been lost. Comp. Prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. The G. *plumpen* also means to plump, to fall plump, . . . so that the sense of pumping arose from the plunging action of the piston, or as it is sometimes called the *plunger*, especially when made solid, as in the force-pump.' *Skeat. Plump,* Skeat farther derives from L. *plumbum*, lead.] An instrument, apparatus, or machine, consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, employed for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for exhausting or compressing air or other gases. (See AIR-PUMP.) Though the forms under which the hydraulic pump is constructed, and the mode in which the power is applied, may be modified in a great variety of ways, there are only three or four which can be considered as differing from each other in principle. These are the *sucking* or *suction pump*, the *lift-pump*, the *force-pump*, and the *rotary* or *centrifugal pump*. Of these the suction or common household pump is most in use, and for ordinary purposes the most convenient. The usual form and construction of this pump are shown in the annexed engraving. A piston *a*, is fitted to work air-tight within a hollow cylinder or barrel *b b*; it is moved up and down by a handle connected with the piston-rod, and is provided with a valve *e*, opening upwards. At the bottom of the barrel is another valve *f*, also opening upwards, and which covers the orifice of a tube *c c*, called the suction-tube, &c., fixed to the bottom of the barrel, and reaching to the well from which the water is to be raised. When the piston is drawn up from the bottom of the barrel the air below is rarefied, and the pressure of the external air acting on the surface of the water in the well, causes the water to rise in the suction-tube until the equilibrium is restored. After a few strokes the water will get into the barrel, the air below the piston having escaped through the piston-valve *e*. By continuing the strokes the water will get above the piston, and be raised along with it to the cistern *d*, at the top of the barrel, where it is discharged by a spout. In this pump the water should rise after the piston to the height of about 33 feet above the level of the water in the well, a column of about 33 feet of water being a balance for the pressure of the atmosphere, but practically there is great difficulty in making the apparatus perfectly air-tight, and with pumps of the ordinary construction a height above 28 feet is seldom reached. The water which gets above the piston may be raised to any convenient height. The *lift-pump* has also two valves and a piston, both opening upwards; but the valve in the cylinder, instead of being placed at the bottom of the barrel, is placed in the body of it, and at the height where the water is intended to be delivered. The bottom of the pump is thrust into the well a considerable way, and if the piston is supposed to be at the bottom, it is plain that as its valve opens upwards, there will be no obstruction to the water rising in the cylinder to its height in the well. When, therefore, the piston is raised, its valve will shut, and the water in the cylinder will be lifted up; the valve in the barrel will be opened, and the water will pass through it, and cannot return, as the valve opens upwards; another stroke of the piston repeats the same process, and in this way the water is raised from the well. The *force-pump* differs from both these in having its piston solid, or without a valve, and also in having a side pipe with a valve opening outwards, through which the water is forced to any height required, or against any pressure that may oppose it. In such pumps the *plunger* is frequently employed instead of the ordinary piston; this arrangement is represented in the above engraving, which is a section of the feed-pump of a steam-engine. The plunger *a* works air-tight through a stuffing-box *b* at the top of the barrel, and on being raised produces a vacuum in the pump-barrel into which the water rushes by the pipe *c*, and is discharged, on the descent of the plunger through the pipe *d*, the valves *e* and *f* serving to intercept the return of the water at each stroke. The side pipe *d*, however, requires the addition of an air-vessel. The *chain-pump* is described under a separate heading. The *centrifugal* or *rotary pump* consists of a fan-shaped wheel having passages leading from its centre to its circumference, and a casing in which the wheel is made to move very rapidly. Its circumference communicates with a delivery pipe, and its centre with a pipe leading to the water which is to be pumped.



Suction Pump.



Force-pump of Steam-engine.

Pump (pump), *v.i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

Mariners . . . while they pour out their vows to their saviour gods, at the same time fall lustily to their tackle, and *pump* without intermission. *Warburton.*

Pump (pump), *v.t.* 1. To raise with a pump; as, to *pump* water.—2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump; as, to *pump* a ship.—3. To extract, procure, or obtain from; to draw out from.

Here—'tis too little, but 'tis all my store;
I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more.
Randolph.

4. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to *pump* out secrets.—5. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

But *pump* not me for politics. *Otway.*

He . . . finally made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle, thereby intimating that he (Mr. Trotter) considered himself as undergoing the process of being *pumped* by Mr. Samuel Weller. *Dickens.*

Pump (pump), *n.* [Probably from being worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A low shoe or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel: chiefly used in dancing.

Pump-barrel (pump'bar-el), *n.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube which forms the body of a pump, and in which the piston moves.

Pump-bit (pump'bit), *n.* A species of large auger with removable shank, such as is commonly used for boring wooden pump-barrels.

Pump-box (pump'boks), *n.* The piston of the common pump, having a valve opening upwards.

Pump-brake, Pump-break (pump'brāk), *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.

Pump-chain (pump'chān), *n.* The chain of the chain-pump. See CHAIN-PUMP.

Pump-cistern (pump'sis-tėrn), *n.* 1. A cistern over the head of a chain-pump to receive the water, whence it is conveyed through the ship's sides by the pump-dales. 2. The name given to a contrivance to prevent chips and other matters getting to and fouling the chain-pumps.

Pump-dale (pump'dāl), *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side. Called also *Pump-vale.*

Pumper (pump'ėr), *n.* One who or that which pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

Pumpernickel (pum'pėr-nik-el), *n.* [G.] A species of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used by the Westphalian peasantry. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, and very nourishing.

Pumpet-ball (pum'pet-bal), *n.* A ball formerly used in printing for laying ink on types. See POMPETTE.

Pump-handle (pump'han-dl), *n.* The handle or lever attached to the piston-rod of a pump for moving the piston up and down.

She's five and forty; she's red hair; she's a nose like a *pump-handle.* *Thackeray.*

Pump-hood (pump'hud), *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

Pumping-engine (pump'ing-en-jin), *n.* A pump worked by steam.

Pumpion (pum'pi-on), *n.* [See POMPION.] A pumpkin. 'This gross watery *pumpion.*' *Shak.*

Pumpkin (pump'kin), *n.* [Fr. *pompon*, from L. *pepo, peponis*, a pumpkin, from Gr. *pepōn*, a kind of melon, lit. one thoroughly ripened in the sun, from *pep*, root of *peptō*, to cook.] A climbing plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita, the *C. Pepo*, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The pumpkin is originally from India, but is at present cultivated in most parts of Europe. The fruit is red, and sometimes acquires a diameter of 2 feet. There are two varieties of the plant, one with roundish, the other with oblong fruit. The fruit is eaten in a cooked state, and combined with other substances of higher flavour.

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

Pump-room (pump'röm), *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.

Pump-spear (pump'spēr), *n.* The piston-rod of a pump.

Pump-stock (pump'stok), *n.* The solid body of a pump.

Pump-vale (pump'vāl), *n.* Same as *Pump-dale.*

Pump-well (pump'wel), *n.* *Naut.* a compartment formed by bulkheads round a vessel's pumps to keep them clear of obstructions, to protect them from injury, and give ready admittance for examining the condition of the pumps at any time.

Pumy† (pū'mi), *a.* [See POMEY, POMMEE.] Large and rounded; pommel-shaped.

And in the midst a little river plaide
Emongst the *pumy* stones. *Spenser.*

Pun (pun), *n.* [From old and prov. *pun*, A.Sax. *punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to *pun* being lit. to *pound* words, to beat them into new senses; comp. such terms as *twist* or *wrest* words, and *clench* or *clinch*, an old name for a pun.] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble.

A *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

A better *pun* on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Pun (pun), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *punned;* ppr. *punning.* To play on words so as to make puns; to use the same word at once in different senses. 'Those who dealt in doggrel, or who *punned* in prose.' *Dryden.*

Pun (pun), *v.t.* To persuade by a pun.

The sermons of Bishop Andrews and the tragedies of Shakspeare are full of them (puns). The sinner was *punned* into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together. *Addison.*

Pun† (pun), *v.t.* To pound, as in a mortar.

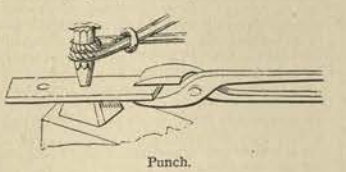
He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

Pun, Pund (pun, pund), *n.* A pound. [Scotch.]

Punatoo (pō'na-tō), *n.* The Ceylonese name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra palm. It is the chief food of the poorer classes of the peninsula of Jaffna for several months of the year, and is used in soups, &c.

Puna-wind (pū'na-wind), *n.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the table-land called *Puna*, to the east of Arequipa in Peru.

Punch (punsh), *n.* [A shortened form of old *punchon*, a dagger, from O.Fr. *poinson*, a bodkin, from L. *punctio*, a puncturing, from *pungo, punctum*, to prick (whence *point, puncture, pungent*, &c.). See POUNCE, a claw.] 1. A tool operated by pressure or percussion, employed for making apertures, in cutting out shapes from sheets or plates of various materials, in impressing dies, &c. Punches are usually made of steel, and are variously shaped at one end for different uses. They are solid for stamping dies, &c., or for perforating holes in metallic plates, and hollow and sharp-edged for cutting out blanks, as for buttons, steel-pens, jewelry, and the like.—2. In *surg.* an instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth.—3. In the *fine arts*, an impression from the matrix of a hardened steel die, taken in soft metal, which condenses and hardens by the force used in obtaining it.—4. [See PUNCH, *v.t.* 2.] A blow, as with the fist, elbow, or knee; as, a *punch* on the head. [Colloq.]



Punch.

Punch (punsh), *v.t.* 1. To perforate or make a hole in, as with a punch; as, to *punch* a hole in a plate of metal.

When I was mortal my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shak.*

2. To give a blow or stunning knock to, as with the fist, elbow, or knee; to thrust against. '*Punch* his head—'cod I would.' *Dickens.* [Skeat says the word in this sense is a mere abbreviation of *punish.*]

Punch (punsh), *n.* [Connected with *paunch* or with *bunch.*] 1. A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, of an English draught breed; as, a Suffolk *punch.*—2. A short fat fellow.

I . . . did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short. *Pepys.*

Punch (punsh), *a.* [See the noun.] Short; thick; fat. [Vulgar.]

Punch (punsh), *n.* [Contr. from *punchinello* (which see).] The chief character in a popular comic exhibition performed by means of puppets, who strangles his child, beats to death Judy his wife, belabours a police-officer, &c.

Punch (punsh), *n.* [From Hind. *panch*, Skr. *panchan*, five: five ingredients being used by the Orientals.] A beverage introduced from India, and so called from its being composed of the five ingredients, arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon-juice. As prepared in this country it is generally a composition of spirits (brandy, wine, whisky, &c.), water, for which may be substituted milk, tea, or the like, sweetened and flavoured with sugar and lemon-juice.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his score
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door;
Where, tippling *punch*, grave Cato's self you see,
And *Amor Patriæ* vending smuggled tea. *Crabbe.*

Punchayet (pun'cha-yet), *n.* [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan.

In the village communities of India the *punchayet* is still used by Hindoos in investigating offences against caste . . . and should they for instance sentence a man who had lost a cow by accident, not to be shaved by the village barber, even a judge's order would not be sufficient to get a hair taken from his chin. *Cyc. of India.*

Punch-bowl (punsh'bōl), *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served to be drunk.

Seeing a *punch-bowl* painted upon a sign near Charing Cross, and very curiously garnished, with a couple of angels hovering over it, and squeezing a lemon into it. *Addison.*

Puncheon, Punchion (punsh'on), *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a punch, from L. *punctio, punctionis*, from *punctum*, supine of *pungo*, to prick, to puncture. Also O.Fr. *poinson*, Fr. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel, which may be a different word altogether.] 1. A perforating or stamping tool; a punch.—2. In *carp.* a short, upright piece of timber in framing; a dwarf-post, stud, or quarter.—3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Puncher (punsh'ėr), *n.* One who or that which punches, perforates, or stamps.

Punchin (pun'shin), *n.* Same as *Puncheon.*

Punchinello (punsh-i-nel'lo), *n.* [Corrupted from It. *pulcinello.* Origin doubtful. Some authorities believe the It. *pulcinello* to be a dim. from L. *pullus*, a chicken, because the nose of the figure resembles the disproportioned beak of a young pullet; or as Littré suggests, it may be merely a term of endearment = my chicken.] A punch; a buffoon.

Being told that Gilbert Cowper called him (Johnson) the Caliban of literature: Well, said he, I must dub him the *punchinello.* *Boswell.*

Punch-ladle (punsh'lā-dl), *n.* A small ladle made of silver, wood, or other material, for lifting punch from a bowl or tumbler into a glass.

Punchy (punsh'i), *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

Punctariaceæ (pungk-tā'ri-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *punctum*, a point, a dot.] A family of fucoid algæ. The root is a minute naked disc. The frond is cylindrical or flat, unbranched, and cellular. The fructification consists of sori scattered all over the fronds in minute distinct dots, composed of roundish sporanges, producing zoospores.

Punctate, Punctated (pungk'tāt, pungk'tāt-ed), *a.* [From L. *punctum*, a point.] 1. Ended in a point or points; pointed.—2. In *bot.* having dots scattered over the surface.

Punctator (pungk'tāt-ėr), *n.* One who marks with dots: specifically applied to the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew points. See MASORETIC.

Puncticular (pungk-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *punctum*, a point.] Comprised in a point; a mere point as to size. 'The *puncticular* originals of periwinkles and gnats.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Punctiform (pungk'ti-form), *a.* [L. *punctum*, a point, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a point.

Punctilio (pungk-til'i-o), *n.* [From Sp. *puntillo* or It. *puntiglio*, a small point, a punctilio (both pron. pun-tēl'yō), dims. from L. *punctum*, a point.] 1.† A point. *B. Jonson.*—2. A nice point of exactness, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms. 'The *punctilios* of a public ceremony.' *Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Richardson.*

Punctilious (pungk-til'i-us), *a.* Attentive to punctilios; very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess.

Fletcher's whole soul was possessed by a sore, jealous, *punctilious* patriotism. *Macaulay.*

Punctiliously (pungk-til'i-us-li), *adv.* In a punctilious manner; with exactness or great nicety.

I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition. *Johnson.*

Punctiliousness (pungk-til'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being punctilious; exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behaviour or ceremony.

Punction (pungk'shon), *n.* [L. *punctio*, from *pungo*, to prick.] In *surg.* a puncture.

Punctist (pungk'tist), *n.* Same as *Punctator*.

Puncto (pungk'tō), *n.* [Sp. and It. *punto*; L. *punctum*, a point.] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 'All particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies.' *Bacon.* — 2. The point in fencing.

Punctual (pungk'tū-al), *n.* [Fr. *ponctuel*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] 1.† Consisting in a point. 'This *punctual* spot.' *Milton.* [Rare.]—2.† Observant of nice points; punctilious; exact.

He keeps an exact journal of all that passes, and is *punctual* to tediousness in all he relates. *Shak.*

Truly I thought I could not be too *punctual* in describing the animal life, it being so serviceable for our better understanding the divine. *H. More.*

3. Especially exact in keeping an appointment; observant of the time in keeping engagements; as, he was there *punctual* to the minute.—4. Done, made, or occurring at the exact time; as, *punctual* payment.

Punctualist† (pungk'tū-al-ist), *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore, and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualists* of Castile, Naples, or Fontainbleau could have done. *Milton.*

Punctuality (pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being punctual: (*a*) scrupulous exactness with regard to matters of fact or detail; exactness; nicety: hardly used in this sense now, the common sense being— (*b*) Adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment; as, he observed great *punctuality* in his engagements; a man remarkable for his *punctuality*.

Punctually (pungk'tū-al-li), *adv.* In a punctual manner: (*a*) with attention to minute points or particulars; nicely; exactly. [Now rare.]

Every one is to give a reason of his faith; but priests or ministers more *punctually* than any. *Dr. H. More.*

(*b*) With scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, &c.; as, to attend a meeting *punctually*; to pay debts or rent *punctually*; to observe *punctually* one's engagements.

Punctualness (pungk'tū-al-nes), *n.* Exactness; punctuality.

The same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Felton.*

Punctuate (pungk'tū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *punctuated*; ppr. *punctuating*. [Fr. *ponctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To mark with points; to separate into sentences, clauses, or other divisions by points, which mark the proper pauses; as, to *punctuate* a letter.

Punctuation (pungk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points: the period (.), the colon (:), the semicolon (;), and the comma (,). Besides these may be enumerated the note of interrogation (?) or inquiry, of exclamation (!), expressing admiration, astonishment, or any considerable emotion. Our present system of punctuation came very gradually into use after the invention of printing.

Punctuative (pungk'tū-āt-iv), *a.* Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

Punctuator (pungk'tū-āt-ėr), *n.* One who punctuates; a punctuist.

Punctuist (pungk'tū-ist), *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

Punctulate† (pungk'tū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *punctulated*; ppr. *punctulating*. [From L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum*, a point.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

Punctum (pungk'tum), *n.* [L.] A point.—*Punctum cæcum*, the blind point of the eye; a small spot on the retina situated at the entrance of the optic nerve, and which, being insensible to the action of light, conveys no impression of vision to the brain from the rays of light which fall upon it.

Puncturation (pungk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* In *surg.* same as *Acupuncture*, 1.

Puncture (pungk'tūr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick (whence *pungent*, *point*, and a *punch*).] The act of perforating or pricking with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; a small wound, as one made by a needle, prickle, or sting; as, the *puncture* of a lancet, nail, or pin.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Rambler.*

Puncture (pungk'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *punctured*; ppr. *puncturing*. To make a puncture in; to prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument; as, to *puncture* the skin.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage
To *puncture* the still supplicating sage. *Garth.*

Pundib (pun'dib), *n.* The local name in Oxfordshire and the adjacent counties for an oolite fossil belonging to the genus Terebratula.

Pundit (pun'dit), *n.* [Skr. *pandita*, a learned man, from *pand*, to heap up or collect.] 1. A learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

The *pundits* of Bengal had always looked with great jealousy on the attempts of foreigners to pry into those mysteries which were locked up in the sacred dialect. *Macaulay.*

2. Any one who makes a vast show of learning without possessing it.

Pundle† (pun'dl), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *bundle*.] A short and fat woman.

Pundum (pun'dum), *n.* Same as *Piney-varnish*.

Punese† (pū'nēz), *n.* Same as *Punice*. *Hudibras.*

Pung (pung), *n.* A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards, and placed on runners; used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. *Bartlett.*

Pungence (pun'jens), *n.* Pungency.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far
Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar. *Crabbe.*

Pungency (pun'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being pungent; the power of sharply affecting the taste or smell; keenness; sharpness; tartness; causticity.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbuthnot.*

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of the expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

Pungent (pun'jent), *a.* [L. *pungens*, ppr. of *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, whence also *point*, *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, &c.] 1. Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; biting; acrid; as, the sharp and *pungent* taste of acids.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*, there are some which are intrinsically grateful. *D. Stewart.*

2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell; as, *pungent* snuff. 'The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.' *Pope.*—3. Affecting the mind similarly; curt and expressive; caustic; racy; biting. 'A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech.' *Dryden.*—4.† Piercing; sharp; painful; severe; poignant.

His passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. In *bot.* terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the holly-leaf.—SYN. Acrid, piercing, sharp, penetrating, acute, keen, acrimonious, biting, stinging.

Pungently (pun'jent-li), *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.

Pungled (pung'gld), *a.* Shrivelled; shrunk: applied specifically to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*.

Pungy (pung'i), *a.* A large boat with sails; a small sloop; a shallop.

Punic (pū'nik), *a.* [L. *punicus*, Carthaginian, from *Puni*, *Pœni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians, who were characterized by the Romans as being unworthy of trust; hence, faithless; treacherous; deceitful.

Yes, yes; his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known. *H. Brooke.*

Punic (pū'nik), *n.* The language of the Carthaginians, which belongs to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues, and is an offshoot of Phœnician, and allied to Hebrew.

Punica (pū'ni-ka), *n.* [From L. *punicus*, belonging to Carthage, the city of the Pœni, near which it is said to have been first found; or from *puniceus*, scarlet, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It consists only of a single species, the pomegranate (*P. granatum*), with a dwarf variety, which is sometimes considered a distinct species. The pomegranate has from the earliest periods formed an object of attraction in the countries from Syria to the north of India, where it grows in perfection, as well as in the north of Africa; and this, as well from its shining dark-green foliage as from its conspicuous flowers, of which the flower cup and petals are both of a crimson colour, and its large red-coloured fruit, filled with juicy pleasant-flavoured pulp. See POMEGRANATE.

Punice,† *v.t.* To punish. 'To forthern trouth, and wronges to *punice*.' *Chaucer.*

Punice,† *n.* [Fr. *punaise*.] A bed-bug.

Puniceous (pū-nish'us), *a.* [L. *puniceus*. See PUNICA.] Of a bright red or purple colour. [Rare.]

Punicin (pū'ni-sin), *n.* A peculiar principle, having the appearance of an oleo-resin, obtained from the root of the pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

Puniness (pū'ni-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

Punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*, from L. *punio*, to punish, from *pœna*, punishment, penalty (whence E. *pain*).] 1. To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty; to castigate; to chastise.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or *punish* mortals. *Milton.*

2. To reward or visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; applied to the crime; as, to *punish* murder or theft.

Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit
His anger; and perhaps thus far removed
Not mind us not offending; satisfied
With what is *punished*. *Milton.*

3. To inflict pain or injury on generally; as, to *punish* an opponent in a boxing-match; to *punish*, that is, to stimulate by whip or spur, a horse in running a race, and the like. [Colloq.]

A boxing-match came off, but neither of the men were very game or severely *punished*. *Thackeray.*

Three or four of the bloodthirsty little beasts (mosquitoes) managed to get into bed with me, and *punished* me greatly. *W. H. Russell.*

4. To make a considerable inroad on; to make away with a good quantity of. 'He *punished* my champagne.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]—SYN. To chastise, castigate, scourge, whip, lash, correct, discipline.

Punishable (pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by right or law: applied to persons or things.

The time was when to be a Protestant . . . was by law as *punishable* as to be a traitor. *Milton.*

Punishableness (pun'ish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being punishable.

Punisher (pun'ish-ėr), *n.* One that punishes; one that inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offence.

So should I purchase dear
Short intermission bought with double smart.
This knows my *Punisher*. *Milton.*

Punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of punishing.—2. Any pain, suffering, loss, confinement, or other penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offence, by the authority to which the offender is subject; a penalty imposed in the enforcement or application of law.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show. *Locke.*

Crime and *punishment* grow out of one stem. *Punishment* is a fruit that, unsuspected, ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it. *Emerson.*

3. Pain or injury inflicted, in a general sense; especially, the pain inflicted by one pugilist on another in a boxing-match. [Colloq.]

Tom Sayers could not take *punishment* more gaily. *Cornhill Mag.*

Punition† (pū-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *punitio, punitionis*, from *punio*, to punish.] Punishment.

Let our just *punition*
Teach you to shake off bribes. *Mir. for Mags.*

Punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *a.* [L. *punio, punitum*, to punish.] Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment; as, *punitive* law or justice.

Repentance is a duty full of fears, and sorrow, and labour; a vexation to the spirit, an afflictive, penal, or *punitive* duty; a duty which suffers for sin and labours for grace. *Jer. Taylor.*

Punitory (pū'ni-to-ri), *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment. *Bentham.*

Punjum (pun'jum), *n.* An unbleached, strong, fine cotton long cloth made in India. *Simmonds.*

Punk (pungk), *n.* [Contr. from *spunk.*] 1. Tinder made from a fungus (*Boletus igniarius*); decayed or rotten wood used for the same purpose; touchwood; spunk.—2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Shak.*

Punka, Punkah (pung'ka), *n.* [Hind. *pankhā*, a fan.] A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce an artificial current of air. See extract.

A *punka* is a sort of fan on a gigantic scale, consisting of a light parallelogram of wood covered with calico, from which depends a short curtain. The machine is slung from the ceiling by ropes, and from the centre a rope is passed over a pulley in the wall, and descends to the cooly who pulls it, and thus flapping the frame and curtain to and fro, causes a constant current of the air in the room. *W. H. Russell.*

Punkling (pungk'ling), *n.* A little or young punk. *Beau. & Fl.*

Punner (pun'ėr), *n.* A punster. *Swift.*

Punnet (pun'et), *n.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

Punning (pun'ing), *p.* and *a.* Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play on words; as, a *punning* reply. —*Punning arms.* See CANTING.

Punnology (pun-ol'o-ji), *n.* The art of punning. *Pope.* [Rare.]

Punster (pun'stėr), *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler on words.

Punt (punt), *v.i.* [Fr. *punter*, It. *puntare*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To play at basset or ombre.

When a duke to Jansen *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

Punt (punt), *n.* [A. Sax. *punt*, from L. *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, from *pons, pontis*, a bridge.] 1. A large square built, flat-bottomed vessel without masts, propelled by poles, and used as a lighter for conveying goods, receiving the mud, &c., from dredging-machines, and the like.—2. A small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing and in wild fowl shooting.

Punt (punt), *v.t.* 1. To propel by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; to force along by pushing.—2. To convey in a punt.

He was *punted* across the river.
Macmillan's Mag.

Punter (punt'ėr), *n.* One that punts; one that plays in basset or other games of chance against the banker or dealer.

He was not permitted to gamble . . . (he) hankered round the tables, where the croupiers and the *punters* were at work. *Thackeray.*

Punter (punt'ėr), *n.* One who punts a boat.

He caught more fish in an hour than all the rest of the *punters* did in three. *T. Hook.*

Puntil (pun'til), *n.* Same as *Pontee* or *Fascet.* See PONTEE.

Punto (pun'tō), *n.* [It., from L. *punctum*, a point.] 1. In *music*, a dot or point.—2. A thrust or pass in fencing.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, &c. *B. Jonson.*

—*Punto dritto*, a direct point or hit.—*Punto reverso, riverso*, a back-handed stroke.

Ah! the immortal passado, the *punto-riverso.* *Shak.*

Punty (pun'ti), *n.* Same as *Pontee.*

Puny (pū'ni), *a.* [Contr. from Fr. *puisné.* See PUISNE.] 1.† Properly, young or younger; puisne.—2. Imperfectly developed in size and vigour; small and weak; inferior in size or strength; small and feeble; petty; insignificant. 'His *puny* sword.' *Shak.* 'In *puny* battle slay me.' *Shak.* 'Such *puny* mortals as themselves.' *South.* 'This pretty, *puny*, weakly little one.' *Tennyson.*

Puny (pū'ni), *n.* A young inexperienced person; a novice. *Milton.*

Pup (pup), *n.* [Abbrev. of *puppy.*] 1. A puppy.—2. A young seal.

Pup (pup), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pupped;* ppr. *pupping.* To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Pupa (pū'pa), *n.* pl. **Pupæ** (pū'pē). [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, a puppet, fem. of *pupus*, a boy.] 1. In *entom.* same as *Chrysalis.*—2. A genus of land-snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

Pupal (pū'pal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a pupa; as, the *pupal* state; *pupal* skin.

Puparial (pū-pā'ri-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a pupa; as, *puparial* metamorphosis; a *puparial* case.

Pupate (pū'pāt), *v.i.* To assume the form of a pupa.

Pupe (pūp), *n.* Same as *Pupa. Wright.*

Pupelo (pū-pē'lō or pū'pē-lō), *n.* Cider brandy. [New England.]

Pupil (pū'pil), *n.* [L. *pupilla*, a little girl, the apple of the eye, dim. of *pupa.* See next article.] The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina. See EYE.—*Pin-hole pupil*, in *med.* the pupil when so contracted, as it sometimes is in typhus, as to resemble a pin-hole. *Dunglison.*

Pupil (pū'pil), *n.* [L. *pupillus, pupilla*, dims. of *pupus*, a boy, and *pupa*, a girl.] 1. A young person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; a scholar; a disciple.

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils.*
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

What, shall King Henry be a *pupil* still,
Under the surly Gloucester's governance? *Shak.*

3. In *Scots* and *civil law*, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female.

Pupilage (pū'pil-āj), *n.* 1. The state of being a pupil or scholar, or period during which one is a pupil. *Locke.*—2. The state or period of being a ward or minor.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Usurped the crown during their *pupilage.* *Spenser.*

Pupilarity (pū-pi-lar'i-ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the interval between the birth and the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females; pupilage.

Pupilary (pū'pil-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*, L. *pupillaris.*] 1. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.—2. Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Pupil-teacher (pū'pil-tēch'ėr), *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster. The subsequent training is usually finished at the normal schools and training colleges situated at various centres throughout the country.

Pupipara (pū-pip'a-ra), *n. pl.* [L. *pupa*, a pupa, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Insects whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become pupæ, as the forest-fly (*Hippobosca equina*).

Pupiparous (pū-pip'a-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the Pupipara; producing a pupa.

Pupivora (pū-piv'o-ra), *n. pl.* [See PUPIVOROUS.] A tribe of hymenopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvæ live parasitically in the interior of the larvæ and pupæ of other insects, as the Ichneumonidæ.

Pupivorous (pū-piv'o-rus), *a.* [*Pupa*, and L. *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on the pupæ and larvæ of other insects.

Puppet (pup'et), *n.* [O.E. *popet*, O.Fr. *poupette*, dim. from L. *pupa*, a doll, a puppet. See PUPIL.] 1. A small image, generally in the human form, moved by the fingers, cords, or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette.

As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

2. A doll.—3. One who is actuated by the will of another; a tool: used in contempt.

We are *puppets*, Man in his pride, and Beauty fair in her flower. *Tennyson.*

4. A standard rising from the bed of a turning-lathe, and helping to support the work to be turned.

Puppetish (pup'et-ish), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a puppet. '*Puppetish* gauds.' *Bale.*

Puppetly (pup'et-li), *a.* Like a puppet. '*Puppetly* idols, lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.' *Bp. Gauden.* [Rare.]

Puppetman (pup'et-man), *n.* Same as *Puppet-player.*

From yonder *puppet-man* enquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

Puppet-master (pup'et-mas-tėr), *n.* The master or manager of a puppet-show. *B. Jonson.*

Puppet-play (pup'et-plā), *n.* A play with puppets; a mock drama.

Puppet-player (pup'et-plā'ėr), *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets.

Puppetry (pup'et-ri), *n.* Finery, as that of a doll or puppet; outward show; affectation. 'Adorning female painted *puppetry.*' *Marston.*

Puppet-show (pup'et-shō), *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets.

Puppet-valve (pup'et-valv), *n.* A valve in the form of a pot-lid attached to a rod, and employed in steam-engines for covering and uncovering an opening.

Puppy (pup'i), *n.* [From Fr. *poupée*, a doll, a puppet.] 1. A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species. 'A bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' the litter.' *Shak.*—2. A term of contempt, generally applied to such male persons as are conceited and insignificant or frivolous; a conceited, insignificant fellow; a silly fop or coxcomb. 'An ill-bred, awkward *puppy*, with a money-bag under each arm.' *Addison.*

You despise me, and think me a vain frivolous *puppy.* *Kingsley.*

Puppy (pup'i), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *puppied;* ppr. *puppying.* To bring forth whelps.

Puppy-headed (pup'i-hed-ed), *a.* Stupid. 'This *puppy-headed* monster.' *Shak.*

Puppyism (pup'i-izm), *n.* What causes a person to be stigmatized as a puppy; empty conceit or affectation; silly foppery or coxcombry.

Pur (pėr), *v.* and *n.* Same as *Purr.*

Purâna (pū-rā'na), *n.* [Lit. *ancient*, from Skr. *purā*, before, past.] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in the Sanskrit tongue, which treat chiefly of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods, heroes, and princes, the reigns of the Manus, &c. The number of the actual Purânas is stated to be eighteen, and together with the Tantras they form the main foundation of the actual popular creed of the Brahminical Hindus.

Puranic (pū-ran'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Purânas.

Purbeck (pėr'bek), *a.* Belonging to the peninsula of Purbeck in Dorsetshire.—*Purbeck beds*, in *geol.* the uppermost members of the oolite proper, or according to other writers, the basis of the Wealden formation; deriving their name from the peninsula of Purbeck on the coast of Dorsetshire, where they are typically displayed. They consist of argillaceous and calcareous shales, and fresh-water limestones and marbles. They are noted for their layers of fossil vegetable earth (dirt-beds) inclosing roots, trunks, and branches of cycads and conifers.—*Purbeck marble*, an impure fresh-water limestone obtained from the Purbeck beds. It takes on a good polish, but is deficient in durability under exposure to the air, and has hence lost much of its favour as a building-stone. Called also *Purbeck Stone.*

Purblind (pėr'blīnd), *a.* [From *pure* in sense of altogether, quite, and *blind.*] 1.† Quite blind. 'A gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or *purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight.' *Shak.*—2. Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole.

Purblindly (pėr'blīnd-li), *adv.* In a purblind manner.

Purblindness (pėr'blīnd-nes), *n.* The state of being purblind; shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

Purchasable (pėr'chās-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration. 'Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it.' *Locke.*

Purchase (pėr'chās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purchased;* ppr. *purchasing.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue—*pour*, for, and *chasser*, to chase. (See CHASE.) *Pourchasser* is to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain.] 1. To gain, obtain, or acquire by any means; to procure: now hardly so used except in the legal sense of to obtain otherwise than hereditarily. 'Lest it make you choleric and *purchase* me another dry basting.' *Shak.*

His faults in him seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness; hereditary
Rather than *purchased.* *Shak.*

2. To obtain by payment of money or its

equivalent; to buy; as, to *purchase* provisions, lands, or houses. 'The *cave* which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth.' Gen. xxv. 10.—3. To obtain by an expense of labour, danger, or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favour with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton.*

4.† To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleadings and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses. *Shak.*

5. *Naut.* to apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power; as, to *purchase* an anchor.—6.† To steal.

Purchase (pėr'chās), *v.i.* 1.† To put forth efforts to obtain anything; to strive.

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. *Berners.*

2. *Naut.* to draw in; as, the capstan *purchases* apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it.

Purchase (pėr'chās), *n.* [See the verb.] 1.† The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement; that which is obtained in any way, as by labour, danger, art, &c.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye. *Shak.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell and takes possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. The acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance. *Franklin.*

3. That which is purchased; anything the ownership of which is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

4. In *law*, (*a*) the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement. (*b*) The suing out and obtaining a writ.—5.† An attempt to acquire; an endeavour.

I'll . . . get meat to save thee
Or lose my life in the *purchase.* *Beau. & Fl.*

6.† Robbery, as well as the produce of robbery; pillage; plunder.

For on his back a heavy load he bare,
Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall. *Spenser.*

7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; also, the mechanical advantage which is gained by the application of any power.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the end of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*) and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck. *Paley.*

—*To be worth so many years' purchase*, is said of property that would bring in, in the specified time, an amount equal to the sum paid. Thus to buy an estate at *twenty years' purchase* is to buy it for a sum equivalent to the total return from it for twenty years. Hence similar phrases have come to be used in a figurative sense. Thus we speak of one's life *not* being worth *an hour's purchase*, that is, in extreme peril.

One report affirmed that M. dared not come to Yorkshire: he knew that his life was not worth *an hour's purchase* if he did. *Charlotte Bronte.*

Purchase-block (pėr'chās-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block used in moving very heavy weights.

Purchase-money (pėr'chās-mun-i), *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought. *Berkeley.*

Purchaser (pėr'chās-ėr), *n.* 1. One who obtains or acquires the property of anything by paying an equivalent in money; a buyer.

What supports and employs productive labour, is the capital expended in setting it to work, and not the demand of *purchasers* for the produce of the labour when completed. *J. S. Mill.*

2. In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense the word is by some authors written *purchasor.*

Purchase-system (pėr'chās-sis-tem), *n.* An arrangement by which commissions in the British army could be obtained for money. By this system more than half the first appointments and subsequent promotion of officers used to be effected. The regulation prices of commissions varied from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, the highest commission purchasable. The system was abolished in 1871.

Purcon (pėr'kon), *n.* The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

Purdah (pur'dä), *n.* [Hind.] A curtain.

There were *purdahs* of fine matting, and doors, and flaps to pass, ere one could get inside. *W. H. Russell.*

Pure (pūr), *a.* [Fr. *pur*, from L. *purus*, pure; from root *pu* seen also in Skr. *pû*, to purify; also in *compute, dispute*, &c., and (modified in accordance with Grimm's law) in *fire.* From L. *purus* comes *purgo*, E. to *purge.*] 1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture; unmixed, especially with anything that impairs or pollutes; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* sand; *pure* air; *pure* silver or gold; *pure* wine; a *pure*, fresh voice. 'In *pure* white robes.' *Shak.* 'Purest snow.' *Shak.*—2. Free from that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes; as, (*a*) free from moral defilement or guilt; innocent; guileless; spotless; chaste: applied to persons. 'All men true and leal, all women *pure.*' *Tennyson.*

Unto the *pure* all things are pure. Tit. *i.* 15.

(*b*) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless: said of thoughts, actions, motives, and the like. 'Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, severe and *pure.*' *Milton.* 'Pure religion, and undefiled.' Jam. i. 27. 'A friendship as warm and as *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records.' *Macaulay.*—3. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

All were *pure*, and killed the passover. Ezra vi. 20.

4. Mere; sheer; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with anything else; as, a *pure* villain. 'Blush for *pure* shame.' *Shak.* 'We did it for *pure* need.' *Shak.*

Hence the *pure* hatred with which such princes regard the freedom of discussion enjoyed by our writers and orators. *Brougham.*

—*Pure mathematics*, that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, the science as dealing with abstract magnitudes, as distinguished from *applied mathematics*, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life.—*Pure obligation*, in *Scots law*, an unconditional obligation. A condition is said to be *purified* when it is fulfilled.—*Pure villenage*, in *feudal law*, a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him. It is opposed to *privileged villenage.*—SYN. Unmixed, clear, simple, real, true, genuine, unadulterated, uncorrupted, unsullied, untarnished, unstained, stainless, clean, fair, unspotted, spotless, incorrupt, chaste, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, innocent, guiltless, guileless, holy.

Pure (pūr), *adv.* Very. [Old and provincial.]

Mrs. Talbot is *pure* well, and really bears up surprisingly. *Miss Jeffries, quoted by Fitzedward Hall.*

Pure† (pūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pured*; ppr. *puring.* To purify: to cleanse. *Chaucer.*

Pure (pūr), *n.* A tanner's term for dogs' dung, which is used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing.

Dog's dung is called '*Pure*' from its cleansing and purifying properties. *Mayhew.*

Purée (pū'rā), *n.* [Fr. *purée*, from L. *porrum*, a leek.] A dish of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp.

Purely (pūr'li), *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter; genuinely. Is. i. 25.—2. Innocently; without guilt or sin; chastely.—3. Merely; absolutely; without connection with anything else; completely; totally; as, the meeting was *purely* accidental.

In the *purely* herbivorous kinds, the flat grinding surface of the teeth is complicated by folds and ridges of the enamel entering the substance of the teeth. *Owen.*

4. Very; wonderfully; remarkably; as, *purely* well. [Old and provincial.]

Pureness (pūr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity; as, (*a*) an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of air. (*b*) Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt; moral cleanness; innocence.

That we may evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Common Prayer.*

(*c*) Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases, or modes of speech; as, *pureness* of style. *Ascham.*

Purfile† (pėr'fil), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Purfle.*

Purfle (pėr'fl), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *pourfiler—pour*, L. *pro*, for, before, and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread. See PROFILE.] 1. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider. 'Flowers *purfled* blue and white, like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery.' *Shak.*

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

2. In *arch.* to decorate richly, as with sculpture.—3. In *her.* to border, as with ermines, &c.

Purfle, Purflew (pėr'fl, pėr'flū), *n.* 1. A border of embroidered work.—2. In *her.* a border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair. When of one row it is termed *purflewed*; when of two, *counter-purflewed*; and when of three, *vair.*

Purfled (pėr'fld), *a.* 1. Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.—2. In *her.* trimmed or garnished: applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold; as, a leg in armour proper, *purfled*, or.—3. In *arch.* ornamented with crockets.

Purgament† (pėr'ga-ment), *n.* [L. *purgamentum.* See PURGE.] 1. A cathartic; a purge. *Bacon.*—2. That which is excreted from anything; excretion.

Purgation (pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *purgatio.* See PURGE.] 1. The act of purging; the act of evacuating the intestines by purgatives.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

2. The act of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying away impurities or whatever is extraneous or superfluous; purification.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before the *purgation* of the air began. *T. Burnet.*

3. The act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; specifically, in *law*, the clearing of one's self from a crime of which the party was publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical*, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbours with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly; or *vulgar*, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat. See ORDEAL.

Purgative (pėr'ga-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *purgatif.*] Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirits. *Bacon.*

Purgative (pėr'ga-tiv), *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic that operates more strongly on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat. *Dunglison.*

Purgatively (pėr'ga-tiv-li), *adv.* In a purgative manner; cleansingly; cathartically.

Purgatorial, Purgatorian (pėr-ga-tō'ri-al, pėr-ga-tō'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

Purgatorian (pėr-ga-tō'ri-an), *n.* A believer in purgatory.

Purgatorious (pėr-ga-tō'ri-us), *a.* Having the nature of or connected with purgatory. '*Purgatorious* and superstitious uses.' *Milton.*

Purgatory (pėr'ga-to-ri), *a.* [L. *purgatorius*, from *purgo*, to purge.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

Purgatory (pėr'ga-to-ri), *n.* 1. According to the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. The ultimate eternal happiness of their souls is supposed to be secured, and they derive relief from the prayers of the faithful and from the sacrifice of the mass. The common belief in the Latin Church is that the purgatorial suffering is by fire; the Greek Church, however, does not determine its nature, but is content to regard it as through tribulation.—2. Any place or state of suffering, especially when not considered as final.

Purge (pėrj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purged*; ppr. *purging.* [L. *purgo*, to cleanse, from *purus*, clean, and *ago*, to do, to act. See PURE.] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogene-

ous, foreign, or superfluous. 'That labour of Hercules *in purging* the stable of Augeas.' *Bacon.*—2. To remove by cleansing or purifying; to wash away: often followed by *away* and *off*.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake.
Ps. lxxix. 9.

Th' ethereal mould
Incapable of stain would soon expel
Her mischief, and *purge off* the baser fire
Victorious. *Milton.*

Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built,
Perchance I may return with others there
When I have *purged* my guilt. *Tennyson.*

3. To clear from moral defilement or guilt: often followed by *of*, *off*, or *from*.

My soul is *purged from* grudging hate. *Shak.*

4. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon.*

5. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.—6. To operate on by means of a cathartic, or in a similar manner. 'He *purged* him with salt water.' *Arbuthnot.*—7. † To void. 'Their eyes *purging* thick amber.' *Shak.*

Purge (pėrj), *v.i.* 1. To become pure by clarification.—2. To produce evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

I'll *purge* and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*

Purge (pėrj), *n.* 1. The act of purging. 'The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdoms of Northumberland.' *Fuller.*—2. Anything that purges; specifically, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

Purger (pėrj'ėr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

We shall be called *purgers*, and not murderers. *Shak.*

2. A cathartic.

It is of good use in physic, if you can retain the purging virtue and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon.*

Purgery (pėrj'ėr-i), *n.* The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogsheads or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice. *E. H. Knight.*

Purging (pėrj'ing), *n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

Purging-flax (pėrj'ing-flaks), *n.* A plant of the genus Linum, the *L. catharticum*, a decoction of which is used as a cathartic and diuretic.

Purging-nut (pėrj'ing-nut), *n.* The seed of *Curcas purgans*, which affords an oil resembling castor-oil, employed in some places for the same purpose. Called also *Physic-nut*.

Purification (pū'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *purificatio*. See PURIFY.] The act of purifying; as, (*a*) the act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals. (*b*) The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement; lustration. *Purification* by washing or by other means was common to the Hebrews, Grecians, Romans, and other peoples. The Mohammedans use *purification* as a preparation for devotion.

When the days of her *purification*, according to the law of Moses, were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem. Luke ii. 22.

Whole cities and states often underwent *purifications* to expiate the crime or crimes committed by a member of the community. . . . *Purification* also took place when a sacred spot had been unhallowed by profane use, as by burying dead bodies in it. *Dr. W. Smith.*

(*c*) A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations. 'Water is the symbol of the *purification* of the soul from sin.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Purificative (pū-rif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. *Johnson.*

Purificator (pū'ri-fi-kā"tėr), *n.* A purifier.

Purificatory (pū-rif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Same as *Purificative*. *Johnson.*

Purifier (pū'ri-fi-ėr), *n.* One who or that which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. Mal. iii. 3.

Puriform (pū'ri-form), *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris*, pus, and *forma*, form.] In *med.* like pus; in the form of pus. *Dunglison.*

Purify (pū'ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purified*; ppr. *purifying*. [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico*—*purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.—2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Whosoever hath killed any person, and whosoever hath touched any slain, *purify* both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day. Num. xxxi. 19.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; to free from what is sinful, vile, or base. 'Whatever *purifies*, fortifies also the heart.' *Dr. Blair.*

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii. 14.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language.

Purify (pū'ri-fī), *v.i.* To grow or become pure or clear. *T. Burnet.*

Purim (pū'rim), *n.* [Heb. *pur*, pl. *purim*, lots.] An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman: probably so called by them in irony, as Haman appears to have been much given to casting lots. Est. ix. 26.

Purism (pūr'izm), *n.* Practice or affectation of rigid purity; specifically, excessive nicety as to the choice of words. 'His political *purism*.' *De Quincey.*

The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik.*

Purist (pūr'ist), *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.] 1. One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style. 'Purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist*.' *Macaulay.*—2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *Mos. Stuart.* [Rare.]

Puritan (pū'ri-tan), *n.* [From L. *purus*, pure, through the intermediate form *puritas*, purity.] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts. The name *Puritan* was given (probably in derision) to them on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which the more rigid reformers claimed as their own, maintaining that they followed the word of God alone in opposition to all human inventions and superstitions, of which they believed the English Church to retain a considerable share, notwithstanding its alleged reformation. Hume gives this name to three parties—the *political puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *puritans in discipline*, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church; and the *doctrinal puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers. The term was reproachfully or contemptuously applied, especially by the Elizabethan dramatists, to any one who was strict and serious in his religious life, whether he conformed to the Episcopal Church or not. 'Make a *puritan* of the devil.' *Shak.*

The *Puritans* hated bearbaiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Macaulay.*

The extreme *Puritan* was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect. *Macaulay.*

Puritan (pū'ri-tan), *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England. '*Puritan* principles and tenets.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

Puritanic, Puritanical (pū-ri-tan'ik, pū-ri-tan'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice. Hence—2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous; exact; rigid: often used in contempt or reproach. '*Puritanical* and superstitious principles.' *Iz. Walton.*

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *Mason.*

Puritanically (pū-ri-tan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

Puritanism (pū'ri-tan-izm), *n.* The doctrines, notions, or practice of Puritans.

Puritanize (pū'ri-tan-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *puritanized*; ppr. *puritanizing*. To conform to the notions of Puritans; to affect or to teach Puritanism.

Purity (pū'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *purité*; L. *puritas*, from *purus*. See PURE.] The condition or quality of being pure; as, (*a*) freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.—(*b*) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as, the *purity* of a garment. (*c*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as, *purity* of heart or life. 'A nature true to the general attributes of humanity, yet exempt in its colourless *purity* from the vulgarizing taint of passion.' *Dr. Caird.* (*d*) Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection.

'Tis said that a lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her *purity*. *Byron.*

(*e*) Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as, the *purity* of motives or designs. (*f*) Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style or language.

Purl (pėrl), *v.t.* [Contr. for *purfle* (which see).] To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

The officious wind her loose hayre curles,
The dew her happy linen *purles*. *Lovelace.*

Purl (pėrl), *n.* [For *purfle*.] 1. An embroidered puckered border; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

Purl (pėrl), *v.i.* [Sw. *porla*, to purl. Comp. D. *borrelen*, G. *perlen*, to bubble. From the sound; comp. *purr*.] 1. To murmur, as a shallow stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

2. To ripple; to run into eddies.

Around the adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

3. To curl; to rise or appear in undulations.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky. *Shak.*

Purl (pėrl), *n.* 1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple; an eddy.

Whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purls*,
As though the waves had been of silver curls. *Drayton.*

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; as, the *purl* of a brook.—3. Malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. The name is now given to hot beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

Purl (pėrl), *v.t.* [According to Skeat from old *pirle*, a whirligig, from *pirr*, to whirl.] To throw from horseback. [Hunting slang.]

Purlieue (pur'li-kū), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Parlecue*.

Purlieu (pėr'lū), *n.* [Norm. *purlieu*, *purraille*, O.Fr. *puralée*, perambulation, from *pur*, for L. *per*, through, *alée*, a going. (See ALLEY.) Both form and sense have been influenced by Fr. *lieu*, place.] 1. A piece of land added to an ancient royal forest by unlawful encroachment, and afterwards disafforested and the rights remitted to the former owners, its extent being settled by perambulation (hence the name). Hence—2. A part lying near to or adjacent; the outer portion of any place; the environs. 'The *purlieus* of this forest.' *Shak.* 'The *purlieus* of St. James.' *Swift.*—*Purlieu men*, in *old forest law*, those who had ground within the purlieu or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, were licensed to hunt within their own purlieus.

Purlin, Purline (pėr'lin), *n.* In *carp.* a piece of timber laid horizontally resting on the principals of a roof to support the common rafters.

Purloin (pėr'loin), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *porloignier*, *purloignier*, from L. *prolongare*, to prolong. See PROLONG.] 1. To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft; to filch. '*Purloined* the guarded gold.' *Milton.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. 'Perverts the prophets and *purloins* the psalms.' *Byron.*

Purloin (pėr-loin'), *v.i.* To practise theft. 'Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity.' Tit. ii. 10.

Purloiner (pėr-loin'ėr), *n.* One who purloins; a thief; a plagiary.

Purpart, Purparty (pėr'pärt, pėr'pär-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *part, partie*, part.] In *law*, a share, part, or portion of an estate which is allotted to a coparcener by partition. Written also *Pourparty.*

I am forced to eat all the game of your *purparties* as well as my own thirds. *H. Walpole.*

Purple (pėr'pl), *a.* [Old form *purpre*, from L. *purpura*, purple, from Gr. *porphyra*, the purple fish. Comp. *marble*, Fr. *marbre.*] 1. Of a hue or colour composed of red and blue blended. 'Purple grapes.' *Shak.* 'The *purple* violets.' *Shak.*—2. Imperial; regal—a sense derived from a purple dress or robe being formerly distinctive of imperial or regal personages. See the noun.—3. In *poetry*, red or livid; dyed with blood.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

—*Purple beech*, a variety of the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), with foliage of a deep brown or purplish hue.—*Purple clover*, red or broad-leaved clover (*Trifolium pratense*).—*Purple copper ore*, a species of sulphuret of copper, characterized by its lively and variegated colours, from which circumstance it is frequently called variegated pyritous copper. It occurs in metallic beds and veins, most commonly in primary rocks.—*Purple emperor*, the *Apatura* or *Nymphalis Iris*, one of the largest and most richly coloured of British butterflies.—*Purple lily*, the same as *Martagon.*—*Purple loosestrife*, the common name of *Lythrum Salicaria.* See LYTHRUM.

Purple (pėr'pl), *n.* 1. A secondary colour compounded by the union of the primaries *blue* and *red.* Of all the various kinds in use, the Tyrian dye was anciently the most celebrated. This colour was produced from an animal juice found in a shell-fish called *murex* or *conchylium* by the ancients. See PURPURA.—2. A purple cloth, robe, or dress; hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c., used typically of imperial or regal power.

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military *purple* flowed. *Milton.*

The claim of Demetrius to the vacant throne was justified by the trite and flimsy sophism—that he was born in the *purple*, and the eldest son of his father's reign. *Gibbon.*

This spectacle of the discrowned queen with her *purple* in the dust, and her sceptre fallen from her hand, was one that nearly broke his heart to see. *Cornhill Mag.*

3. A cardinalate, from the red or scarlet hat, cassock, and stockings worn officially by cardinals.

Cardinal de Tencin had been recommended to the *purple* by the Chevalier St. George. *Smollett.*

4. A species of Orchis, the *O. mascula*, or early purple, a flower common in England. 'Crow-flowers, daisies, and long *purples.*' *Shak.*—5. † A certain shell-fish. *Holland.*—6. *pl.* See PURPLES.—*Purple of Cassius.* See CASSIUS.—*Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor secreted by certain shell-fish, as the *Buccinum lapillus*, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple colour.

Purple (pėr'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purpled*; ppr. *purpling.* To make or dye purple; to clothe with purple; to stain a deep red, as with blood. 'Your *purpled* hands.' *Shak.* 'When morn *purples* the east.' *Milton.* 'The *purpled* coverlet.' *Tennyson.*

Purple-fish (pėr'pl-fish), *n.* A molluscous animal yielding a purple dye. See PURPURA.

Purple-heart (pėr'pl-härt), *n.* Same as *Purple-wood.*

Purples (pėr'plz), *n. pl.* 1. In *med.* petechiæ or spots of a livid red on the body; livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases; purpura.—2. A disease affecting the ears of wheat; ear-cockle (which see).

Purple-wood (pėr'pl-wụd), *n.* The heart-wood of *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*, imported from the Brazils. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum colour, possessing great strength, durability, and elasticity, and is well adapted for mortar-beds and gun-carriages. It is also used for ram-rods, buhl-work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also *Purple-heart.*

Purplish (pėr'plish), *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

Purport (pėr'pōrt), *n.* [O.Fr. *purport*, from *pur*, Mod.Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.] 1. Meaning; tenor; import; as, the *purport* of a letter. 'A look so piteous in *purport.*' *Shak.*

That Plato intended nothing less is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

2. † Disguise; covering.

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide. *Spenser.*

Purport (pėr'pōrt), *v.t.* To convey, as a certain meaning; to intend; to show; to design; to import; to mean; to signify; as, what do these words *purport?*

Purport (pėr'pōrt), *v.i.* To have a certain purport or tenor. *Bacon.*

Purportless (pėr'pōrt-les), *a.* Without purport, meaning, or design. *Southey.*

Purpose (pėr'pos), *n.* [O.Fr. *pourpos*, Fr. *propos*, L. *propositum*, from *propono—pro*, before, and *pono, positum*, to place. See POSITION.] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion.

To what *purpose* is this waste? Mat. xxvi. 8.
This shall make
Our *purpose* necessary and not envious. *Shak.*

2. That which a person intends to do; design; project; plan; intention. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former; as, *purpose* always includes the end in view. 'Infirm of *purpose.*' *Shak.*

Being predestinated according to the *purpose* of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. Eph. i. 11.

Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing *purpose* runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns. *Tennyson.*

3. That which is meant to be said or expressed; sense; meaning; purport. 'The intent and *purpose* of the law.' *Shak.* 'The speech we had to such a *purpose.*' *Shak.*—4. † That which a person demands; request; proposal.

And therefore have we
Our written *purposes* before us sent;
Which if thou hast considered, let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword. *Shak.*

5. Something spoken of or to be done; question; subject; matter in hand. 'To speak plain and to the *purpose.*' *Shak.*—6. † Instance; example. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—7. † Discourse; conversation. 'She in pleasant *purpose* did abound.' *Spenser.*—8. † An enigma; a riddle; a sort of conversational game; cross-purposes. See CROSS-PURPOSE. 'Cards, catches, *purposes*, questions, &c.' *Burton.*—*In purpose, of purpose, on purpose*, with previous design; designedly; expressly; intentionally. '*Of purpose* to obscure my noble birth.' *Shak.*

She sends him *on purpose*, that I may appear stub-born to him. *Shak.*

Tabor and pipe
In purpose join to hasten and reprove
The laggard rustic. *Wordsworth.*

—*To the purpose*, to the matter in question; conformably to the subject or object in view; as, to speak *to the purpose.* 'If thou answerest me not *to the purpose.*' *Shak.*

Purpose (pėr'pos), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *purposed*; ppr. *purposing.* 1. † To set forth; to bring forward. *Wickliffe.*—2. To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on something as an end or object to be accomplished.

I have *purposed* it, I will also do it. Is. xlvi. 11.

3. To mean; to wish.

I have possess'd your grace of what I *purpose.* *Shak.*

Purpose (pėr'pos), *v.i.* 1. To have intention or design; to intend; to mean.

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress. Ps. xvii. 3.

2. † To discourse. *Spenser.*

Purposedly † (pėr'post-li), *adv.* According to purpose; designedly; intentionally; purposely. *Holland.*

Purposeful (pėr'pos-fụl), *a.* Full of purpose or intention; designed.

The angles (were) all measured, and the *purposeful* variation of width in the border therefore admits of no dispute. *Ruskin.*

Purposefully (pėr'pos-fụl-li), *adv.* With full purpose or design; of set purpose; with a purpose or object.

You may indeed perhaps think . . . that the guilt is not so great when it is unapprehended, and that it is much more pardonable to slay needlessly than *purposefully.* *Ruskin.*

Purposeless (pėr'pos-les), *a.* Having no object or purpose. 'A vain and *purposeless* ceremony.' *Bp. Hall.*

Purpose-like (pėr'pos-līk), *a.* Having the appearance of being fit to answer any particular design: applied both to persons and things.

Cuddie soon returned assuring the stranger that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him. *Sir W. Scott.*

Purposely (pėr'pos-li), *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination.

So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

Purposer (pėr'pos-ėr), *n.* 1. One who purposes or intends.—2. † One who proposes or brings forth or forward anything; a setter-forth.

Purposive (pėr'pos-iv), *a.* Having an aim or purpose; having an end in view. 'The movement of the limbs is *purposive.*' *Huxley.* [Rare.]

Purposiveness (pėr'pos-iv-nes), *n.* State, condition, or quality of being designed for an end. [Rare.]

Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of *purposiveness.* *Contemp. Rev.*

Purpresture (pėr-pres'tūr), *n.* [From Fr. *pour*, and *prendre, pris*, to take.] In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to another man, or to the public. Three sorts of this offence are noted, one against the crown, a second against the lord of the fee, and a third against a neighbour by a neighbour. Written also *Pourpresture.*

Purprise (pėr'prīz), *n.* [Fr. *purpris.* See above.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

Purpura (pėr'pū-ra), *n.* [See PURPLE.] 1. A genus of gasteropod molluscs, of which the greater number of species is littoral. The shell is an ovate univalve, its surface being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The animal resembles that of a true Buccinum. Many of these molluscs secrete a fluid which is of a purplish colour, but one in particular furnished that celebrated and costly dye of antiquity called the Tyrian purple.—2. In *med.* an eruption of small purple specks and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle; the purples.

Purpura persica.

Purpurate (pėr'pū-rāt), *n.* A salt of purpuric acid.

Purpurate (pėr'pū-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

Purpure (pėr'pūr), *n.* In *her.* the term used for purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief.

Purpureal (pėr-pū'rē-al), *a.* Purple.

More pellucid streams,
An ampler ether, a diviner air,
And fields invested with *purpureal* gleams. *Wordsworth*

Purpuric (pėr-pū'rik), *a.* Having a purple colour; producing a purple colour; specifically, in *chem.* applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon lithic or uric acid. It forms deep red or purple compounds with most bases, whence the name.

Purpurifera (pėr-pėr-if'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *purpura*, purple, and *fero*, to bear.] A family of gasteropodous molluscs, including those species which secrete the purple substance forming the celebrated dye of the ancients.

Purpurin, Purpurine (pėr'pū-rin), *n.* ($C_{14}H_8O_5$.) The name of a red colouring matter extracted from madder.

Purpuro-galline (pėr'pėr-ō-gal'in), *n.* ($C_{40}H_{16}O_{18}$.) A red colouring matter obtained by the action of oxidizing agents upon pyrogallic acid. It forms deep red needles soluble in alcohol, ether, &c. It dyes cloth easily, but the colours are rather poor.

Purr (pėr), *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased. Written also *Pur.*

Purr (pėr), *v.t.* To signify by purring, or making a murmuring noise.

Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes
She saw, and *purr'd* applause. *Gray.*

Purr (pėr), *n.* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased. Written also *Pur.*

Purr, Purre (pėr), *n.* See DUNLIN.

Purre (pėr), *n.* Ciderkin or perkin (which see).

Purree (pur'rē), *n.* A yellow colouring matter. See EUXANTHINE.

Purreic Acid (pur-rē'ik as'id), *n.* See EUXANTHIC ACID.

Purrock (pėr'ok), *n.* Same as *Parrock, Paddock.*

Purse (pėrs), *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, L.L. *bursa, byrsa*, a purse, from Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.] 1. A

small bag or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

Who steals my *purse* steals trash. *Shak.*

2. A sum of money offered as a prize or collected as a present; as, to win the *purse* in a horse-race; to make up a *purse* as a present. 3. A specific sum of money; (*a*) in Turkey, the sum of 500 piastres, or £4, 10*s.* sterling. (*b*) in Persia, the sum of 50 tomans, or £23, 4*s.* 7*d.* sterling.—4. A treasury; finances; as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*. *Shak.*—*A long purse*, or *heavy purse*, wealth; riches.—*A light purse*, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources.—*Sword and purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation.

Purse (pėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pursed;* ppr. *pursing.* 1. To put in a purse.

I will go and *purse* the ducats. *Shak.*

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles; to knit; to pucker.

Thou criedst 'Indeed!'
And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together. *Shak.*

Purse† (pėrs), *v.i.* To take purses; to rob.

I'll *purse;* if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling alleys. *Beau. & Fl.*

Purse-bearer (pėrs'bār-ėr), *n.* One who carries the purse of another. *Shak.*

Purse-crab (pėrs'krab), *n.* A genus of decapodous crustaceans (Birgus), of the tribe Anomura, allied to the hermit-crabs. A species, *B. latro*, found in the Mauritius and the more eastern islands of the Indian Ocean, is one of the largest crustaceans, being sometimes 2 to 3 feet in length. It resides on land, often burrowing under the roots of trees, lining its hole with the fibres of the cocoa-nut husk and living on the nuts, which it climbs the trees to procure, and whose shells it breaks with great ingenuity.

Purseful (pėrs'fụl), *n.* As much as a purse will hold. *Dryden.*

Purse-mouth (pėrs'mouth), *n.* A pursed-up mouth. 'Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth.*' *Tennyson.*

Purse-net (pėrs'net), *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*

Purse-pride (pėrs'prīd), *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Bp. Hall.*

Purse-proud (pėrs'proud), *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

What is so hateful to a poor man as the *purse-proud* arrogance of a rich one? *Observer.*

Purser (pėrs'ėr), *n.* 1. In the *navy*, the officer who kept the accounts of the ship to which he belonged, and had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c.; now called a *paymaster.*—2. In *mining*, the paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

Purse-taking (pėrs'tāk-ing), *n.* The act of stealing a purse; robbing. *Shak.*

Pursiness (pėrs'i-nes), *n.* A state of being pursy; a state of being short-winded; shortness of breath.

Pursive† (pėrs'iv), *a.* Pursy. *Holland.*

Pursiveness† (pėrs'iv-nes), *n.* Pursiness. *Bailey.*

Purslain (pėrs'lān), *n.* Same as *Purslane.*

Purslane (pėrs'lān), *n.* [O.Fr. *porcelaine;* It. *porcellana*, from L. *porcilaca*, purslane.] A plant of the genus Portulaca (*P. oleracea*) belonging to the nat. order Portulaceæ. It is an annual, with fleshy succulent leaves, which is naturalized throughout the warmer parts of the world. Purslane was formerly more used than at present, at least in this country, in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, and for garnishing. The *sea purslane* is of the genus Atriplex. The *tree sea purslane* is *Atriplex halimus.* The *water purslane* is *Peplis Portula.*

Purslane-tree (pėrs'lān-trē), *n.* A popular name of *Portulacaria afra*, called also *Tree-purslane*, a fleshy shrub with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves. It is a native of Africa.

Pursuable (pėr-sū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

Pursual (pėr-sū'al), *n.* The act of pursuing; pursuit. 'Quick *pursual.*' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Pursuance (pėr-sū'ans), *n.* [From *pursuant.*] The act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after; prosecution or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something; as, *pursuance* of a design. 'He being in *pursuance* of the regular army.' *Howell.*

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new nothings, but *pursuances* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*In pursuance of*, in consequence of; in fulfilment or execution of; as, *in pursuance of* an order from the commander in chief.

Regretted that a prior engagement prevented their having the honour of dining with Mr. and Mrs. Podsnap *in pursuance of* their kind invitation. *Dickens.*

Pursuant (pėr-sū'ant), *a.* [O.Fr. *porsuiant, poursuiant.* See PURSUE.] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything; hence, agreeable; conformable; according: with *to.*

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant to* the query laid down, is, that the learned doctor, in condemning Arius, has implicitly condemned himself. *Waterland.*

Pursuant (pėr-sū'ant), *adv.* Conformably; in consequence of: with *to;* as, this measure was adopted *pursuant to* a former resolution.

Pursuantly (pėr-sū'ant-li), *adv.* Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.

Pursue (pėr-sū'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pursued;* ppr. *pursuing.* [O.Fr. *poursuir, porsuir,* Mod. Fr. *poursuivre*—*pour*=L. *pro*, forward, and *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor.* See SEEK.] 1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* an enemy.

Then they fled
Into this abbey, whither we *pursued* them. *Shak.*

2. To follow close; to attend; to be present with; to accompany. 'Fortune *pursue* thee.' *Shak.*

Both here and hence *pursue* me lasting strife,
If, once a widow, ever I be wife. *Shak.*

3. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

We happiness *pursue;* we fly from pain. *Prior*

4. To prosecute; to continue; to proceed in; to carry on; to follow up.

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. Prov. xi. 19.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath *pursued* the story. *Shak.*

5. To follow as an example; to imitate.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue.* *Dryden.*

6. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, what course shall we *pursue?* The new legislature *pursued* the course of their predecessors.—7.† To follow with enmity; to persecute; to treat with hostility; to seek to injure.

Will you the knights
Shall to the edge of all extremity
Pursue each other? *Shak.*

Pursue (pėr'sū), *v.i.* pret. *pursued;* ppr. *pursuing.* 1. To go on; to proceed; to continue in speaking or writing.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. . . . *Boyle.*

2. In *law*, to follow a matter judicially; to act as a prosecutor.

Pursuer (pėr-sū'ėr), *n.* 1. One who pursues or follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake.—2.† One who follows with enmity; a persecutor. '*Pursuers* of all grace, of Christ and Christians.' *Daniel Rogers.*—3. In *Scots law*, the party who institutes and insists in an ordinary action; the plaintiff.

Pursuit (pėr-sūt'), *n.* [Fr. *poursuite.* See PURSUE.] 1. The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy.—2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavour to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure. 'The *pursuit* of knowledge under difficulties.' *Brougham.*

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the *pursuit.* *Shak.*

3. Course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; occupation; employment; as, mercantile *pursuits;* literary *pursuits.*—4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour; as, the *pursuit* of a design.—5.† Persecution.

Pursuivant† (pėr'swi-vant), *v.t.* To pursue; to follow after. 'Their navy was *pursuivanted.*' *Fuller.*

Pursuivant (pėr'swi-vant), *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant.* See PURSUANT.] 1. A follower; an attendant. 'The sole *pursuivant* of this poor knight.' *Longfellow.*—2. A state messenger; an officer who executes warrants.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

3. An attendant on the heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants belonging to the English College of Arms, named *Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon*, and *Portcullis.* In the court of the Lyon King-of-Arms in Scotland, there were formerly six pursuivants, viz.:—*Unicorn, Carrick, Bute, Kintyre, Ormond*, and *Dingwall*, but the latter three have been abolished.

The *pursuivants* came next, in number more,
And like the heralds, each his scutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

Pursy (pėrs'i), *a.* [O.E. *purcyfe*, stuffed about the stomach, short-winded, from O.Fr. *pourcif*, also *poulsif*, from *pourcer, poulser*, Mod.Fr. *pousser*, to push, also to breathe or pant, from L. *pulso*, to beat. See PUSH.] Short-winded; fat and short-winded.

Pursy and important he sat him down at the table. *Sir W. Scott.*

Purtenance† (pėr'te-nans), *n.* [Shortened from *appurtenance.*] Appurtenance; that which belongs to anything; especially applied to the pluck of an animal, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

Roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof. Ex. xii. 9.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance.* *Hudibras.*

Purulence, Purulency (pū'rụ-lens, pū'rụ-len-si), *n.* The state of being purulent; the generation of pus or matter; pus.

Purulent (pū'rụ-lent), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, from *pus, puris*, matter.] Consisting of pus or matter; full of, resembling, or partaking of the nature of pus.

Purulently (pū'rụ-lent-li), *adv.* In a purulent manner.

Purvey (pėr-vā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*, O.Fr. *provcoir, porveoir*, from L. *provideo*, to foresee. See PROVIDE.] 1.† To foresee. *Chaucer.*—2. To provide; to supply; especially, to provide or supply provisions or other necessaries for a number of persons. '*Purvey* thee a better horse.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Purvey (pėr-vā'), *v.i.* 1. To provide; to purchase or supply provisions, especially for a number; as, he *purveyed* for the whole company.—2. To pander: with *to.*

Their turpitude *purveys to* their malice. *Burke.*

Purveyance (pėr-vā'ans), *n.* 1.† Providence; foresight.—2. Act of purveying, providing, furnishing, or procuring; specifically, procurement of provisions or victuals for a number of persons.—3. That which is purveyed; provisions or victuals provided. *Spenser.*—4. In *law*, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an apprised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c., for the use of the sovereign, a right abolished by 12 Chas. II. xxiv.

The two principal grievances were *purveyance* and the incidents of military tenure. *Hallam.*

Purveyor (pėr-vā'ėr), *n.* 1. One who purveys or provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer.—2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.—3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison.*—*Army purveyors*, officers charged with superintending the civil affairs of army hospitals, as the payment of men, procuring provisions, medical comforts, bedding, &c.

Purview (pėr'vū), *n.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *pourveu, purvieu*, Mod. Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *pourvoir.* See PURVEY.] 1.† Primarily, a condition or proviso. *Bacon.*—2. In *law*, the body of a statute or that part which begins with 'Be it enacted,' as distinguished from the *preamble.*—3. The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions.—4. Limit or sphere of authority; scope.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Madison.*

The amount of certainty itself must, if not capriciously assumed, be borrowed from evidence dependent on material conditions beyond the *purview* of formal science. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pus (pus), *n.* [L., from same root as in *putrid, putrefy.*] The white or yellowish matter found in abscesses, and formed upon the surfaces of what are termed healthy sores. It is specifically heavier than water, and when viewed by a microscope it appears composed of translucent globules, floating in a colourless fluid.

Pusane (pū'sān), *n.* In *anc. armour*, the gorget, or a substitute for it. *Fairholt.*

Puseyism (pū'zi-izm), *n.* The name given collectively to certain doctrines promulgated by Dr. *Pusey*, an eminent clergyman of the Church of England, in conjunction with other divines of Oxford, in a series of pamphlets, entitled 'Tracts for the Times.' See TRACTARIANISM.

Puseyistic, Puseyistical (pū-zi-ist'ik, pū-zi-ist'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism or Tractarianism (which see).

Puseyite (pū'zi-it), *n.* A person adhering to the opinions or doctrines specially maintained by Dr. Pusey and his coadjutors; a Tractarian.

Push (pŭsh), *v.t.* [O.E. *pusse*, from Fr. *pousser*, O.Fr. *poulser*, from L. *pulso*, to beat, a freq. from *pello*, *pulsum*, to beat, to drive, whence *expel*, and other verbs in *-pel*, *pulse*, *pulsate*.] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavour to drive by steady pressure, without striking: opposed to *draw*. 'Push him out of doors.' *Shak.* 'Sidelong had *pushed* a mountain from his seat.' *Milton.*—2. To butt; to strike with the head or horns.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant . . . the ox shall be stoned. Ex. xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward; to advance by exertions; as, to *push* on a work.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear.
Dryden.

4. To enforce or to press, as in argument; to drive to a conclusion; as, to *push* an argument to the farthest.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

5. To impel; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Spectator.*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease. *Johnson.*—7. To prosecute or follow closely and energetically; as, to *push* a trade.

Push (pŭsh), *v.i.* 1. To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword.

Lambs . . . *push* with their foreheads before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

At length
Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength.
Dryden.

3.† To make an attack.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him. Dan. xi. 40.

4. To burst out, as a bud or shoot.—5. To press one's self onward or forward; to force one's way, as in society or business.

A woman cannot *push* at the bar, or in the church, or in business. *Sat. Rev.*

—*To push on*, to drive or urge one's course forward; to hasten.

The rider *pushed on* at a rapid pace. *Sir W. Scott.*

Push (pŭsh), *n.* 1. The act of pushing or pressing against; a short pressure or force applied; a thrust, calculated either to overturn something or set it in motion. 'To give it the first *push*.' *Addison.*—2. An assault or attack; a forcible onset; a vigorous effort.

Exact reformation is not to be expected at the first *push*. *Milton.*

One vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

3. An emergency; a trial; an extremity.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. Persevering energy; the quality which enables one to force himself onward or forward; enterprise; as, he has plenty of *push*; he failed from want of *push*. [Colloq.]—5. A pustule; a pimple. *Bacon.* [Obsolete and provincial English.]—*Push of an arch.* See *Thrust of an Arch* under THRUST.

Pusher (pŭsh'ėr), *n.* One who pushes; one who drives forward.

Pushing (pŭsh'ing), *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; vigorous.

There are three periods in the career of a *pushing* woman. *Sat. Rev.*

Pushingly (pŭsh'ing-li), *adv.* In a pushing, vigorous, energetic manner.

Pushpin (pŭsh'pin), *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately; putpin.

Pushto, Pushtoo (push'tō, push'tō), *n.* The language of the Afghans.

Captain Raverty considers that although . . . the *Pushto* bears a great similarity to the Semitic and Iranian languages, it is totaliy different in construction, and in construction and in idiom also, from any of the Indu-Sanscrit dialects. *Cyc. of India.*

Pusil† (pū'sil), *a.* [L. *pusillus*, very little.] Very little. *Bacon.*

Pusillanimity (pū'sil-la-nim''i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L.L. *pusillanimitas*.] The quality of being pusillanimous; want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers; timidity. 'The liver white and pale, which is the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice.' *Shak.*

It is obvious to distinguish between . . . an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

Pusillanimous (pū-sil-lan'im-us), *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; L.L. *pusillanimis*—L. *pusillus*, very little, from *pusus*, little, same root as *puer*, a boy, and *animus*, the mind. See PUERILE and ANIMATE.] 1. Destitute of strength and firmness of mind; wanting in courage, bravery, and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; cowardly: applied to persons.

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within. *Woodward.*

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; timid. 'Fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.' *Bacon.*—SYN. Cowardly, dastardly, mean-spirited, faint-hearted, timid, weak, feeble.

Pusillanimously (pū-sil-lan'im-us-li), *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner; mean-spiritedly; with want of courage.

Pusillanimousness (pū-sil-lan'im-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pusillanimous; pusillanimity.

Puss (pŭs), *n.* [A widely spread name for the cat. D. *poes*, L.G. *puus*, Gael. and Ir. *pus*. Wedgwood thinks that it is imitative of the spitting of a cat. The hare is so called from resembling a cat.] 1. The fondling name of a cat.—2. A hare.

Thou shalt not give *puss* a hint to steal away—we must catch her in her form. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A sort of pet name sometimes applied to a child or young woman.

Puss-moth (pŭs'moth), *n.* *Cerura vinula*, a handsome, large-bodied British moth, which is best known by its beautiful cocoon. The mouth of this habitation is guarded by stiff hairs, which converge to a point, so as to allow the inclosed moth to escape, but to prevent any other creature from gaining admission.

Pussy (pŭs'i), *n.* Diminutive of *Puss*.

Pustular (pus'tū-lėr), *a.* Having the character of, constituted by, or proceeding from a pustule or pustules; accompanied by pustules. 'A very teasing *pustular* disease of the skin, usually called a boil.' *Sir T. Watson.*

Pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pustulated*; ppr. *pustulating*. [L. *pustulatus*. See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules or blisters. 'The blains *pustulated* to afflict his body.' *Stackhouse.*

Pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* covered with glandular excrescences like pustules.

Pustulation (pus-tū-lā'shon), *n.* The formation or breaking out of pustules. *Dunglison.*

Pustule (pus'tūl), *n.* [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*, a form of *pusula*, a blister or pimple.] 1. In *med.* an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. *Dunglison.*—2. In *bot.* a pimple or little blister.—*Malignant pustule*, a pustule resulting from blood poisoning.

Pustulopora (pus-tū-lop'o-ra), *n.* [L. *pustula*, a blister, and *porus*, a passage or channel.] In *geol.* a common tubular branched polyzoon of the chalk formation.

Pustulous (pus'tū-lus), *a.* [L. *pustulosus*.] Full of or covered with pustules.

Put (pŭt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *put*; ppr. *putting*. [Of Celtic origin: W. *gwtio*, Armor. *pouta*, Gael. *put*, to poke or thrust.] 1. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation.

You *put* sharp weapons in a madman's hands. *Shak.*

And the Lord God planted a garden eastwards in Eden; and there he *put* the man whom he had formed. Gen. ii. 8.

2. To bring to, or place in any state or condition; as, to *put* to shame; to *put* to silence; to *put* to death.

Put me in a surety with thee. Job xvii. 3.

But as we were allowed of God to be *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak. 1 Thes. ii. 4.

This question asked
Puts me in doubt. *Milton.*

3. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use.

The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

4. To oblige; to force; to constrain; to push to action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

5. To incite; to entice; to urge.

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances. *Swift.*

6. To set before one for consideration, deliberation, judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to propose; to offer; as, to *put* a case; to *put* a question.

The question originally *put* and disputed in public schools was, whether under any pretext whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate. *Swift.*

7. To state or express in language; to utter.

These verses, originally Greek, were *put* in Latin. *Milton.*

8.† To lay down; to give up; to surrender.

No man hath more love than this, that a man *put* his life for his friends. *Wicklife.*

9. To cast or throw, as a heavy stone, with an upward and forward motion of the arm. [Scotch.]—10. To push with the head or horns; to butt; to push or thrust generally. [Scotch.] [In these two senses pronounced put.]—*To put about*, (*a*) *naut.* to change the course of. (*b*) To put to inconvenience; as, he was much *put about* by that occurrence.—*To put an end to*, to stop; to bring to a conclusion.

This war was *put an end to* by the intervention of England and Prussia. *Brougham.*

—*To put away*, (*a*) to renounce; to discard; to expel.

Put away the strange gods which your fathers served. Josh. xxiv. 14.

(*b*) To divorce.

Is it lawful for a man to *put away* his wife? . . . Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and *put* her *away*. Mark x. 2, 4.

—*To put back*, (*a*) to hinder; to delay. (*b*) To restore to the original place. (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier hour.

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock *back*. *Swift.*

(*d*) To refuse; to say nay to.

Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back*. *Shak.*

—*To put by*, (*a*) to turn away; to divert. 'Smiling *put* the question *by*.' *Tennyson.*

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit. *Grew.*

(*b*) To thrust aside.

Just God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

(*c*) To place in safe keeping; to save or store up; as, to *put by* something for a rainy day.—*To put down*, (*a*) to repress; to crush; as, to *put down* a party. (*b*) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place. (*c*)† To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

(*d*) To confute; to silence.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*. *Shak.*

(*e*) To write; to subscribe; as, to *put* one's name *down* for a handsome sum.—*To put forth*, (*a*) to propose; to offer to notice.

Samson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle to you. Judg. xiv. 12.

(*b*) To stretch out; to reach.

He *put forth* his hand, and took her. Gen. viii. 9

(*c*) To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout 'They yearly *put forth* new leaves.' *Bacon.*

(*d*) To exert; to bring into action.

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*e*) To publish, as a book.—*To put in*, (*a*) to introduce among others; to interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Jeremy Collier.*

(*b*) To insert; as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a scion. (*c*) To conduct into a harbour.—*To put in mind*, to remind; to call to remembrance.

His highness *put* him *in mind* of the promise he had made the day before. *Clarendon.*

—*To put in practice*, to apply; to make use of; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent,
To *put in practice* your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

—*To put in the pin*, to give over; to cease continuing a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. [Vulgar or colloq.]

He had two or three times resolved to better himself and to *put in the pin*. *Mayhew.*

—*To put off*, (*a*) to take from one's person; to lay aside.

None of us *put off* our clothes. Neh. iv. 23.

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods. *Milton.*

(*b*) To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so? or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*

(*c*) To delay; to defer; to postpone; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*d*) To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to *put off* a counterfeit coin or note; to *put off* some plausible reports or ingenious theory. *Swift.* (*e*) To discard; to dismiss.

The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak.*

(*f*) To push from land; as, to *put off* the boat.—*To put on* or *upon*, (*a*) to invest with, as clothes or covering. 'Bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*.' Gen. xxviii. 20. (*b*) To impute; to charge with; as, to *put* the blame *on* another. (*c*) To assume; as, to *put on* a grave countenance; to *put on* a counterfeit appearance.

Mercury . . . *put on* the shape of a man. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To put on airs*, to assume airs of importance. (*d*)† To forward; to promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace. *Bacon.*

(*e*) To impose; to inflict.

That which thou *puttest on* me, I will bear. 2 Ki. xviii. 14.

(*f*) To turn or let on; to bring into action or use; as, to *put on* water or steam; to *put* more men *on* a job. (*g*) In *law*, to rest on; to submit to; to challenge the verdict of; as, the defendant *puts* himself *upon* the country, that is, will plead not guilty and go to trial. (*h*) To instigate; to incite.

You protect this course, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shak.*

(*i*) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face, however, upon his entertainment. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To put out*, (*a*) to eject: to drive out; to expel; as, to *put out* an intruder. (*b*) To place at interest; to lend at usury.

He called his money in,
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shelf;
He *put* it *out* again. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To extinguish; as, to *put out* a candle, lamp, or fire.

Put out the light, and then *put out* the light. *Shak.*

(*d*) To shoot forth, as a bud or sprout; as, to *put out* leaves. (*e*) To extend; to reach out; to protrude.

It came to pass, when she travailed, that the one *put out* his hand. Gen. xxxviii. 28.

(*f*) To publish; to make public; as, to *put out* a pamphlet.

They were *putting out* curious stamps of the several edifices most famous for their beauty. *Addison.*

(*g*) To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to *put* one *out* in reading or speaking. (*h*) To dislocate; as, *put out* one's ankle.—*To put over*, (*a*) to place in authority over. (*b*) To refer; to send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother. *Shak.*

(*c*) To defer; to postpone; as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term.—*To put to* (or *unto*), (*a*) to add; to unite.

Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be *put to* it, nor any thing taken from it. Eccl. iii. 14.

(*b*) To refer to; to expose. 'When our universal state was *put to* hazard.' *Dryden.*

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea. *Bacon.*

(*c*) To kill by; to punish by; to distress by.

Such as were taken on either side were *put to* the sword or *to* the halter. *Clarendon.*

They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

—*To put to it*, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.

O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't*. *Shak.*

I shall be hard *put to it* to bring myself off. *Addison.*

—*To put the hand to* (or *unto*), (*a*) to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake.

Ye shall rejoice in all that you *put your hand unto*. Deut. xii. 7.

(*b*) To take or seize as in theft; to steal.

If the thief be not found, then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

—*To put to a stand*, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—*To put to rights*, to arrange in an orderly condition; to bring into its normal state; to set in proper order. '*Putting* things *to rights*—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a week.' *Ld. Lytton.*—*To put this and that together*, or *to put two and two together*, to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to think of two related facts and form an opinion thereon; to infer from given premises.

Putting this and that together—combining under the head 'this' present appearances . . . and ranging under the head 'that' the visit to his sister, the watch reported to Miss Peecher his strong suspicions. *Dickens.*

—*To put to trial* or *on trial*, (*a*) to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. (*b*) To bring to a test; to try.—*To put together*, to unite; to place in juxtaposition or combination.—*To put up*, (*a*)† to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent.

How many assaults does he *put up* at our hands, because his love is invincible? *South.*

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

The present form of expression is, *to put up with*. (*b*)† To send forth or shoot up, as plants.

Hartshorn . . . mixed with dung and watered *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

(*c*) To expose; to offer publicly; as, to *put up* goods to sale at auction. (*d*) To start from a cover; as, to *put up* a hare. *Addison.* (*e*) To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

(*f*) To pack; to store up, as for preservation; as, to *put up* beef or pork in casks. (*g*) To hide or lay aside; to place out of sight or away.

Why so earnestly seek you to *put up* that letter? *Shak.*

(*h*) To put into its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword in its scabbard, a purse in the pocket. '*Put* thy sword *up*.' *Shak.* '*Put up* thy gold.' *Shak.* 'We may *put up* our pipes.' *Shak.* (*i*) To give entertainment to; to accommodate with lodging; as, I can *put* you *up* for a night.

I'se warrant ye'll be weel *put up*; for they never turn awa' naebody frae the door. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To put up to*, to give information respecting; to make acquainted with; to explain; to teach; as, he *put* me *up* to a thing or two; we were *put up* to the trick or dodge. [Slang.]—*Put case*, an old elliptical phrase signifying, suppose the case to be.

When an indulgence is given, *put case* to abide forty days on certain conditions; whether these forty days are to be taken collectively or distributively. *Jer. Taylor.*

Put (pụt), *v. i.* 1.† To go or move.

The sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct the course of a vessel.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

—*To put forth*, (*a*) to shoot; to bud; to germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To leave a port or haven. 'They have *put forth* the haven.' *Shak.*—*To put in*, (*a*) to enter a harbour; to sail into port. 'The ship *put in* at Samos.' *Pope.* (*b*) To offer a claim.—*To put in for*, to put in a claim for; to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting in* for that place. *Bp. Usher.*

—*To put off*, to leave land.

Let me cut the cable,
And when we are *put off*, fall to their throats. *Shak.*

—*To put on*, to hasten motion; to drive vehemently.—*To put over*, to sail over or across. —*To put to sea*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. 'Not *put to sea*, but safe on shore abide.' *Dryden.*—*To put up*, (*a*) to take lodgings; to lodge; as, we *put up* at the Golden Ball. (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

The beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To put up to*, to advance to; to approach. [Rare.]

With this he *put up to* my lord;
The courtiers kept their distance due. *Swift.*

—*To put up with*, (*a*) to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; to pocket; to swallow; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront. (*b*) To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; to endure with or without murmuring or grumbling; to tolerate; as, to *put up with* bad fare.

Put (pụt), *n.* 1.† A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

The stag's was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A game at cards, played generally by two people, but sometimes by three, and often four. The whole pack is played with, but only three cards are dealt out at a time. Whoever gains all the tricks, or two out of three, counts five points, which are game.

Put (pụt), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The act of throwing a stone above-hand; a thrust; a push. 2. In *golf*, a short careful stroke with the view of driving the ball into the hole.

Put, Putt (pụt), *n.* [W. *pwt*, a short thick person.] A rustic; a clown; a silly fellow; a simpleton; an oddity. *Thackeray.*

Put (pụt), *n.* [O.Fr. *pute*, *putain*, a strumpet.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Putage (pū'tāj), *n.* [See PUT, a prostitute.] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.

If any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs. *Jacob.*

Putamen (pū-tā'men), *n.* [L., a shell.] In *bot.* the inner coat or shell, or stone of a fruit: commonly called the endocarp.

Putanism (pū'tan-izm), *n.* [O.Fr. *putanisme*. See PUT, a strumpet.] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female. *Bailey.*

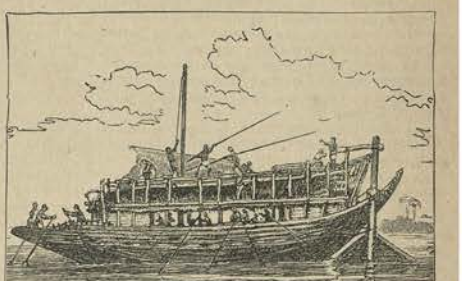
Putative (pū'ta-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *putatif*, L. *putativus*, from L. *puto*, to suppose (whence *compute*).] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as, the *putative* father of a child.

Thus things indifferent, being esteemed useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurped authority. *Jer. Taylor.*

Putchock, Putchuk (pụt-chok', pụt-chuk'), *n.* A fragrant root used in China for burning as incense. It is produced by a species of Aristolochia (*A. recurvilabra*), a native of Ningpo and other parts of China.

Puteal (pū'tē-al), *n.* [L. *puteal*, from *puteus*, a well.] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons falling into it; a well-curb. There is a round one in the British Museum, made of marble, which was found among the ruins of Tiberius' villas in Capreæ. Around the edge at the top may be seen the marks of the ropes used in drawing up water from the well.

Puteli (pụt'e-li), *n.* A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting the products of Upper Bengal down the Ganges. It is from 40 to 65 feet long, lightly made, and capable of conveying a heavy cargo. The puteli is surmounted by a large flat-topped shed, nearly as long as the boat, and carries a single large square sail.



Puteli of the Ganges.

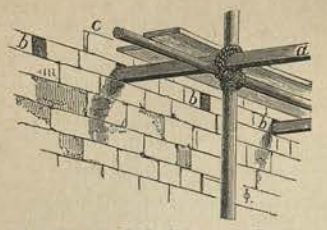
Puterie,† *n.* [Fr.] Harlotry; whoredom. *Chaucer.*

Putid (pū'tid), *a.* [L. *putidus*, from *puteo*, to have an ill smell; root *pu*, whence *putrid*, *pus*.] 1. Mean; low; worthless. '*Putid* fables and ridiculous fictions.' *Jer. Taylor.* 2. Foul; dirty; disgusting.

Putidity, Putidness (pū-tid'i-ti, pū'tid-nes), *n.* Meanness; vileness.

Putlog (put'log), *n.* In *carp.* one of a number of short pieces of timber used in build-

ing to carry the floor of a scaffold. They are placed at right angles to the wall, one end resting on the ledgers of the scaffold, and



a, Putlog. *b b*, Putlog-holes. *c*, Ledger.

the other in holes left in the wall, called *putlog-holes*.

Putlog-hole (put'log-hōl), *n.* One of a series of small holes left in a wall to admit the ends of the putlogs. See PUTLOG.

Put-off (pụt-of'), *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

The fox's *put-off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, providing his fooling be made our earnest. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Putoo (put'ō), *n.* A dish made from flour or meal from the germinal shoots of the palmyra-nut, scraped coco-nut, and jack-fruit, much esteemed by the Singhalese.

Putorius (pū-tō'ri-us), *n.* [L. *putor*, a stench, from *puteo*, to stink.] A genus of carnivorous mammals, nearly allied to the martens. The polecat is *P. fœtidus*, the weasel *P. vulgaris*, the stoat or ermine *P. herminea*. This genus is more commonly known as *Mustela* (which see).

Putour,† *n.* [From *put*, a whore.] A whoremaster. *Chaucer.*

Put-pin (pụt'pin), *n.* The childish game more commonly called *Push-pin*. 'Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.' *Marston.*

Putredinous (pū-tred'in-us), *a.* [From L. *putredo*, from *putris*, rotten.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

Putrefaction (pū-trē-fak'shon), *n.* [See PUTREFY.] 1. The act or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fœtid gases. By this process such substances are reduced either to much more simple compounds, or to their original separate elements. The putrefaction, or putrefactive fermentation of animal substances, is usually attended by more fœtid and noxious exhalations than those arising from vegetable products, arising chiefly from the more abundant presence of nitrogen in the former. The formation of ammonia, or of ammoniacal compounds, is a characteristic of most cases of animal putrefaction, while other combinations of hydrogen are also formed, especially carburetted hydrogen, together with complicated and often highly infectious vapours or gases, in which sulphur and phosphorus are frequently discerned. These putrefactive effluvia are for the most part easily decomposed or rendered innocuous by the agency of chlorine: hence the importance of that substance as a powerful and rapidly acting disinfectant. The rapidity of putrefaction and the nature of its products are to a great extent influenced by temperature, moisture, and access of air. A temperature between 60° and 80°, a due degree of humidity and free access of air, are the circumstances under which it proceeds most rapidly. Hence the abstraction of the air and moisture, or the influence of cold, salt, sugar, spices, &c., will counteract the process of putrefaction by keeping away or preventing the development of the germs floating in the air which seem the most efficient agents of decomposition. See FERMENTATION, GERM THEORY.—2. That which is putrefied.

Putrefactive (pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process, or the *putrefactive* fermentation.

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman.*

2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

Putrefactiveness (pū-trē-fak'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being putrefactive.

Putrefy (pū'trē-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *putrefied;* ppr. *putrefying.* [Fr. *putrefier*, L. *putrefacio—putris*, putrid, and *facio*, to make. See PUTRID.] 1. To render putrid; to cause to decay with an offensive odour; to cause to rot. See PUTREFACTION.—2. To make carious or gangrenous.

A wound was so *putrefied* as to endanger the bone. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To corrupt; to make foul. [Rare.]

They would but stink and *putrefy* the air. *Shak.*

Putrefy (pū'trē-fi), *v.i.* To become putrid; to decay with a fœtid smell; to rot. 'Wounds and bruises, and *putrefying* sores.' Is. i. 6. See PUTREFACTION.

Watery substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon.*

Putrescence (pū-tres'ens), *n.* The state of being putrescent or of decomposing, as in an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state. *Sir T. Browne.*

Putrescent (pū-tres'ent), *a.* [From L. *putrescens*, ppr. of *putresco*, to rot. See PUTRID.] 1. Becoming putrid; growing rotten; as, *putrescent* flesh.—2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

Putrescible (pū-tres'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being putrefied; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances.

Putrid (pū'trid), *a.* [Fr. *putride*, L. *putridus*, from *putris*, rotten, *putreo*, to rot, decay, from *puteo*, to stink (whence also *putid*), from a root *pu*, seen also in L. *pus*, Gr. *pyon*, matter; Ir. *putar*, stinking; Skr. *puy*, to rot; the same root producing also E. *foul*.] 1. In a state of decay or putrefaction; exhibiting putrefaction: said of animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten; as, *putrid* flesh.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*

2. Indicating a state of putrefaction; proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it; as, a *putrid* scent.—*Putrid fever*, typhus or spotted fever.—*Putrid sore throat*, a gangrenous inflammation of the throat, pharynx, &c.

Putridity (pū-trid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption; rottenness; that which is putrid.

A hundred and thirty corps of men, nay of women, and even of children . . . lie heaped in that glacière; putrid under *putridities*. *Carlyle.*

Putridness (pū'trid-nes), *n.* Same as *Putridity*. 'The *putridness* of the meat.' *Floyer.*

Putrification (pū'tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* Putrefaction.

Putry† (pū'tri), *a.* Rotten. *Marston.*

Putt (put), *n.* A clown; an odd person; a put.

Putter (pụt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who puts or places. 2. One who pushes the small wagons in a coal-mine and the like.—3. (put'ėr). One of the clubs used in playing golf. It is that used for making short strokes with the object of holing the ball.

Putter-on (pụt-ėr-on'), *n.* An inciter or instigator.

You are abused, and by some *putter-on*
That will be damned for't. *Shak.*

Putter-out (pụt'ėr-out), *n.* One who formerly deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a very much larger sum on his return, the money being forfeited in case of his non-return. This mode of gambling was practised in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. On dangerous expeditions the money received was sometimes as much as five pounds for every pound deposited.

Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
Each *putter-out* on five for one, will bring us
Good warrant of. *Shak.*

Putting-stone (put'ing-stōn), *n.* In Scotland, a heavy stone to be thrown with the hand, raised and thrust forward from the shoulder: chiefly used in gymnastic exercises or athletic sports.

Puttock (put'tok), *n.* [According to Skeat from *pout*, *poult*, and *hawk*, the chicken hawk.] 1. The common kite; the glead or gled.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
But may imagine how the bird was dead
Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak? *Shak.*

2. The common buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*). [Provincial.]

Puttock-shrouds (put'tok-shroudz), *n. pl.* Probably a mistake for *Futtock-shrouds*. *Smollett.* See FUTTOCK.

Putty (put'ti), *n.* [Fr. *potée*, calcined tin, brass, &c., putty powder, from *pot*, a pot, because putty powder was made of old pots.] 1. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel.—2. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting or soft carbonate of lime and linseed-oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough. In this state it is used by glaziers for fixing in the squares of glass in window frames, &c., and also by house-painters to stop up holes and cavities in wood work before painting. 3. A very fine cement, used by plasterers and stone masons, made of lime only.—4. The mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.—5. The mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds in foundries.

Putty (put'ti), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *puttied;* ppr. *puttying.* To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.

Putty-eye (put'ti-ī), *n.* A name given by pigeon-fanciers to the eyes of pigeons which have a thick orbit of a fleshy character.

Putty-faced (put'ti-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling the pastiness or colour of putty.

Putty-knife (put'ti-nīf), *n.* A knife with a blunt, flexible, lanceolate blade used by glaziers for laying on putty.

Putty-powder (put'ti-pou-dėr), *n.* A pulverized oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead, used for polishing glass, marble, plate, &c. *Weale.*

Putty-root (put'ti-rōt), *n. Aplectrum hyemale*, a low plant common in the United States, having a globular corm filled with a glutinous starch, whence the name.

Put-up (pụt-up'), *a.* Concocted or planned in an underhand manner. [Colloq.]

Puture (pū'tūr), *n.* [Also written *pulture;* L.L. *pultura*, from L. *puls*, *pultis*, pottage.] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c.

Putwary (put'wā-ri), *n.* A register. [India.]

Puzzel† (puz'zel), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of Fr. *pucelle*, a maid, or from the It. *puzzolente*, filthy.] A dirty drab. *Shak.*

Puzzle (puz'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *puzzled;* ppr. *puzzling.* [Freq. from *pose*, or as Skeat thinks for *opposal*, old *opposaile*, which meant often a question.] 1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel.

A shrewd disputant in those points, is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H. More.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle. 'The *puzzled* skein.' *Cowper.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

3. With *out*, to discover or resolve by long cogitation; to make out by mental labour; to cogitate.

He endeavoured to *puzzle* its principle *out* for himself. *Gladstone.*

—*Embarrass, Puzzle, Perplex.* See EMBARRASS.—SYN. To pose, nonplus, embarrass, gravel, bewilder, confuse, perplex.

Puzzle (puz'l), *v.i.* pret. *puzzled;* ppr. *puzzling.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

'And now,' he cried, 'I shall be pleased to get
Beyond the Bible—there I *puzzle* yet.' *Crabbe.*

Puzzle (puz'l), *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment; a kind of riddle; a toy or contrivance which puzzles, or tries the ingenuity.

Puzzle-headed (puz'l-hed-ed), *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

He (Maittaire) seems to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius. *Johnson.*

Puzzlement (puz'l-ment), *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment. 'With a pretty look of *puzzlement* and doubt.' *Lord Lytton.*

Puzzle-monkey (puz'l-mung-ki), *n.* A popular name of the *Araucaria imbricata*. See ARAUCARIA.

Puzzler (puz'l-ėr), *n.* One who or that which puzzles or confuses. 'Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads.' *Brome.*

Puzzling (puz'ling), *p.* and *a.* 1. Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—2. Evidencing bewilderment or perplexity; easily bewildered or perplexed.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Puzzolana, Puzzuolana (puz'zō-lä-na, puz'-zū-ō lä''na). Same as *Pozzolana*.

Puzzolite (puz'zo-līt), *n.* Same as *Puzzolana.*

Pyæmia (pī-ē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood.] In *pathol.* blood-poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, or other unhealthy secretion into the system. Such matter may be introduced through an ulcer, wound, an imperfectly closed vein, or mucous membrane, as that of the nose. This disease is common after severe operations in crowded hospitals, whose atmosphere is loaded with purulent or contaminated matter.

Pyat (pī'at), *n.* [From *pie*, a magpie.] A magpie. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Pycnidium (pik-nid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Pycnidia** (pik-nid'i-a). [Gr. *pyknos*, thick, dense.] The name given to a second kind of fruit in many species of Sphæria and allied genera of fungi, resembling in some measure the perithecia, but, instead of producing asci, generating naked spores. *Treas. of Bot.*

Pycnite (pik'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *pyknos*, compact.] A mineral, the schorlite of Kirwan, or schorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles.

Pycnodont (pik'no-dont), *n.* A fossil fish of the family Pycnodontidæ.

Pycnodontidæ (pik-no-don'ti-dē), *n.pl.* [Gr. *pycnos*, thick, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] An extensive family of extinct fossil fishes consisting of several genera. Their leading character consists in a peculiar armature of all parts of the mouth, with a pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth. Their remains, under the name of Bufonites, occur most abundantly throughout the oolite formation.

Pycnogonidæ (pik-nō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* A very remarkable family of crustaceans, forming the order Araneiformia (spider-forms) of some writers. The genus Pycnogonum is the type. See PYCNOGONUM.

Pycnogonum (pik-nog'on-um), *n.* [Gr. *pyknos*, thick, and *gonos*, offspring, race.] A genus of Arachnida belonging to the group Podosomata or Pantopoda; sea-spiders. Some species are parasitic upon fishes and other marine animals, but the common British species, *P. littorale*, is free when adult, and does not appear to be parasitic during any period of its existence. There are four pairs of legs, sometimes greatly exceeding the body in length, and containing cæcal prolongations of the digestive cavity for a certain part of their length. The abdomen is rudimentary, and though there are no respiratory organs, there is a distinct heart.

Pycnostyle (pik'nō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *pyknos*, thick, and *stylos*, a column.] In *anc. arch.* a colonnade where the columns stand very close to each other. To this intercolumniation one diameter and a half is assigned.

Pye (pī), *n.* A magpie. See PIE.

Pyebald (pī'bạld), *a.* Same as *Piebald.*

Pyelitis (pī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *pyelos*, the pelvis, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

Pyet (pī'et), *n.* A magpie. [Scotch.]

> Here cometh the worthy prelate, as pert as a *pyet.*
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Pygæra (pī-jē'ra), *n.* See BUFF-TIP.

Pygarg† (pī'gärg), *n.* [Gr. *pygargos*, lit. white-rump—*pygē*, a rump, and *argos*, white.] 1. A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible, probably the addax. Deut. xiv. 5.—2. The sea-eagle or osprey.

Pygathrix (pī'ga-thriks), *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, posteriors, and *thrix*, hair.] The Cochin-China monkey (*Simia nemæus*).

Pygidium (pī-jid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, the posteriors.] 1. The ninth and last ring or segment of the abdomen of a flea. It is somewhat kidney-shaped, and exhibits twenty-five to twenty-eight longish bristles implanted in the centre of so many disc-like areolæ.—2. The terminal division of the body of a trilobite.

Pygmean (pig-mē'an), *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. 'That *Pygmean* race beyond the Indian mount.' *Milton.*

Pygmy (pig'mi), *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; L. *pygmæus*; Gr. *pygmaios*, from *pygmē*, the distance from elbow to knuckles, about 13½ inches.] 1. One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer as dwelling on the shores of Ocean, and who had to sustain a war against the cranes every spring.—2. A little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything little.

> *Pygmies* are *pygmies* still, though perched on Alps;
> And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Young.*

3. A species of ape; the chimpanzee. *Brande & Cox.*

Pygmy (pig'mi), *a.* Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; small; little.

Pygmy (pig'mi), *v.t.* To dwarf; to make little.

> Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
> Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse.
> *Wood.*

Pygopus (pig'ō-pus), *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of Australian lacertilian reptiles, family Scincidæ, which, with the genus Pseudopus, formerly constituted the genus Bipes. On the discovery by Cuvier that, in addition to rudimentary posterior legs, there were indications of anterior feet, the members were constituted into a distinct genus under the above name.

Pyin, Pyine (pī'in), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus.] A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found in solution in pus.

Pyk, Pike (pīk), *v.t.* To make bare; to pick. [Scotch.]

Pyke (pīk), *n.* In India, a foot messenger; a night watchman. *Stocqueler.*

Pylagoras (pī-lag'or-as), *n.* [Gr.] In *anc. Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

Pyle (pīl), *n.* A single grain of chaff. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Pylon (pī'lon), *n.* [Gr. *pylōn*, from *pylē*, a gate.] In *arch.* the mass of building on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple.

Pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.

Pyloridea, Pylorideans (pil-o-rid'ē-a, pil-o-rid'ē-anz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pylōros*, a gatekeeper, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The gapers, a tribe of lamellibranchiate bivalves, comprehending those which have the shell nearly always equivalve, and gaping at the two extremities.

Pylorus (pi-lō'rus), *n.* [Gr. *pylōros*, from *pylē*, a gate.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes on to the intestine.

Pyogenesis, Pyogenia (pī-ō-jen'e-sis, pī-ō-jē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *genesis*, generation.] The generation of pus; the theory or process of the formation of pus.

Pyogenic (pī-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [See PYOGENESIS.] Having relation to the formation of pus; producing or generating pus.

Pyoid (pī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *eidos*, likeness.] Partaking of the nature of, or resembling pus.—*Pyoid corpuscles*, in *pathol.* a larger variety of pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the ordinary corpuscles.

Pyoning† (pī'on-ing), *n.* Work of pioneers; military works raised by pioneers. *Spenser.*

Pyot (pī'ot), *n.* Same as *Pyet.*

Pyracanth (pir'a-kanth), *n.* [Gr. *pyrakantha*, fiery thorn—*pyr*, fire, and *akantha*, a thorn.] A thorn found in the south of Europe, *Cratægus Pyracantha.*

Pyracid (pir-as'id), *n.* See PYRO-ACID.

Pyral (pī'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyre. *Sir T. Browne.*

Pyralidæ (pi-ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pyralis*, a kind of pigeon, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of nocturnal Lepidoptera, belonging to the general section Heterocera. Many of the species are gay-coloured, and fly in the daytime.

Pyralis (pir'a-lis), *n.* A genus of nocturnal Lepidoptera, the type of the family Pyralidæ. One species (*P. forficalis*), the cabbage-garden pebble-moth, is very destructive in kitchen-gardens.

Pyrallolite (pi-ral'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *allos*, other, and *lithos*, a stone, alluding to its changes of colour before the blow-pipe.] A mineral found in Finland, massive and in crystals, friable and yielding to the knife. It is a white or greenish variety of pyroxene.

Pyrame (pē-ram'), *n.* A small water-spaniel. [French name.]

Pyramid (pir'a-mid), *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; L. *pyramis*, from Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*, a pyramid. Probably an Egyptian word.] 1. A solid structure of a well-known shape, erected in different parts of the world, the most noted being those of Egypt and Mexico, the name being more exclusively and properly adopted for the former. The pyramids of Egypt commence immediately south of Cairo, continuing southwards at varying intervals for nearly 70 miles. The four largest are near Ghizeh, a village about 4 miles south-west of Cairo. As the pyramids are all built on the same principle, a description of the principal one, named the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, may serve for all. Its base forms a square, each side of which was originally 764 feet, though now, by the removal of a coating, only 746 feet long, occupying 13 acres. It is built in platforms successively diminishing till that at the top contains only 1067 square feet. The height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 feet 9 inches, present height 460 feet, and the series of platforms present a succession of 203 steps, up which the ascent is made. The interior, entered 49 feet above the base of the north face, contains numerous chambers, one of which, called the King's Chamber, is 34½ feet long, 17 wide, and 19 high, and contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The whole structure, unquestionably the most stupendous stone building ever put together by the hand of man, is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years, and its solid contents have been computed at 82,111,000 cubic feet. The pyramids are supposed to have been raised over the sepulchral chambers of the ancient Egyptian kings, the first act of a monarch being to prepare his 'eternal abode.'

> The *Pyramids* themselves, doting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. *Fuller.*

2. In *geom.* a solid body of a similar shape, or strictly a solid contained by a plane, triangular, square, or polygonal base, and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Every pyramid is one-third of a prism that has the same base and altitude as the pyramid. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, &c.—3. In *anat.* a conical bony eminence, situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the oval aperture (fenestra ovalis) of the ear.—4. *pl.* In *billiards*, a game played with fifteen red balls and one white, the red balls being placed together in the form of a triangle or pyramid at spot, the object of the players being to try who will pocket or 'pot' the greatest number of balls. 5. The American calumba or Indian lettuce (*Frasera carolinensis*). *Dunglison.*

Pyramidal (pi-ram'id-al), *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale.*] 1. Pertaining to a pyramid; having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical. 'Would compound the earth of cubical and fire of *pyramidal* atoms.' *Cudworth.* 'The *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Sestius.' *Eustace.*

> The mystic obelisks stand up
> Triangular, *pyramidal*, each based
> On a single trine of brazen tortoises. *E. B. Browning.*

2. In *bot.* having the figure of an angular cone, but more frequently used as an equivalent for conical, as the prickles of some roses, the root of the carrot, and the heads of many trees. *Treas. of Bot.*—*Pyramidal bell-flower*, a plant of the genus Campanula, the *C. pyramidalis*, a native of Istria and Savoy. It used to be a fashionable ornament in halls and staircases, and for being placed before fireplaces in summer.—*Pyramidal muscle*, in *anat.* a muscle in the front of the belly, so named from its shape. It arises from the pubes, and assists the rectus.—*Pyramidal numbers*, the third order of figurate numbers. See under FIGURATE.

Pyramidally (pi-ram'id-al-li), *adv.* 1. In the form of a pyramid; as, shaped *pyramidally.* 2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Pyramidella (pi-ram'i-del"a), *n.* In *conch.* a genus of marine univalves found on coral reefs, sand, and sandy mud.

Pyramidellidæ (pi-ram'i-del"li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, belonging to the section Holostomata. The characteristics are, shell spiral, turreted; aperture channelled in front, with a less distinct posterior canal; lip generally expanded in the adult; operculum horny and spiral.

Pyramidic, Pyramidical (pir-a-mid'ik, pir-a-mid'ik-al), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. '*Pyramidical* figures.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled.' *Shenstone.*

> This bounding line (of a building) from top to bottom may either be inclined inwards, and the mass,

therefore, *pyramidical;* or vertical, and the mass form one grand cliff; or inclined outwards, as in the advancing fronts of old houses. *Ruskin.*

Pyramidically (pir-a-mid'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

Pyramidicalness (pir-a-mid'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being pyramidical.

Pyramidion (pir-a-mid'i-on), *n.* In *arch.* the small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

Pyramidoid (pi-ram'id-oid), *n.* [*Pyramid,* and Gr. *eidos,* form.] A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also *Pyramoid.*

Pyramidon (pi-ram'i-don), *n.* An organ stop of 16 or 32 feet tone on the pedals, invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart. The pipes are of peculiar shape, being four times larger at the top than at the mouth, and for the size the tone is of remarkable gravity, resembling that of a stopped pipe in quality.

Pyramis (pir'a-mis), *n.* pl. **Pyramides** and **Pyramises** (pir-am'i-dēz, pir'a-mis-ez). [L.] A pyramid. 'Searching the inside of the greatest Egyptian *pyramis.*' *Hakewill.* 'My country's high *pyramides.*' *Shak.*

I have heard the Ptolemies' *pyramises* are very goodly things. *Shak.*

Pyramoid (pir'am-oid), *n.* Same as *Pyramidoid.*

Pyrargillite (pir-är'jil-īt), *n.* A hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, soda, and potash, found in granite in Finland. *Brande & Cox.*

Pyrargyrite (pir-ar'ji-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *argyros,* silver.] An important ore of silver, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony, with hexagonal crystallization, widely diffused both in the Old and in the New World.

Pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra,* from Gr. *pyra,* a pyre, from *pyr,* fire. See FIRE.] A heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned; a funeral pile.

The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare. *Pope.*
Apollo's upward fire
Made every eastern cloud a silvery *pyre*
Of brightness. *Keats.*

Pyrene (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire.] ($C_{15}H_{12}$.) A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

Pyrene (pī-rēn'), *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn,* the stone of a fruit.] In *bot.* the stone found in the interior of drupes and of similar fruits, caused by the hardening of the endocarp.

Pyrenean (pir-e-nē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
Beyond the *Pyrenean* pines. *Tennyson.*

Pyreneite (pir-e-nē'īt), *n.* A mineral of a grayish-black colour, found in the Pyrenees, and considered as a variety of garnet. It occurs in minute rhombic dodecahedrons.

Pyrenomycetes (pī-rē'nō-mī-sē"tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *pyrēn,* the stone of a fruit, and *mykēs, mykētos,* a mushroom.] That portion of the ascomycetous and coniomycetous fungi having a closed nuclear fruit.

Pyrethrum (pī-rē'thrum), *n.* [Gr. *pyrethron.*] A genus of plants. See FEVERFEW.

Pyretic (pi-ret'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pyretos,* burning heat, fever, from *pyr,* fire.] A medicine for the cure of fever.

Pyretology (pir-ē-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pyretos,* fever, from *pyr,* fire, and *logos,* discourse.] The branch of medical science that treats of fevers.

Pyrexia, Pyrexy (pi-rek'si-a, pi-rek'si), *n.* [Fr. *pyrexie,* from Gr. *pyressō,* to be feverish, from *pyretos,* fever, from *pyr,* fire.] Fever.

Pyrexial, Pyrexical (pi-rek'si-al, pi-rek'sik-al), *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

Pyrheliometer (pir-hē'li-om"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, *hēlios,* the sun, and *metron,* a measure.] An instrument devised by M. Pouillet for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun. It consists of a shallow cylindrical vessel of thin silver or copper, containing water or mercury in which a thermometer is plunged. The upper surface of the vessel is covered with lamp-black, so as to make it absorb as much heat as possible, and the vessel is attached to a support in such a way that the upper surface can be always made to receive the rays of the sun perpendicularly. The actual amount of heat absorbed by the instrument is calculated by ordinary calorimetrical means; the area of the exposed blackened surface is known, and the amount of water or mercury which has been raised through a certain number of thermometric degrees is known, and thus the absolute heating effect of the sun, acting upon a given area under the conditions of the experiment, can be readily found.

Pyridium (pi-rid'i-um), *n.* [L. *pyrum,* a pear, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] In *bot.* same as *Pome.*

Pyriform (pir'i-form), *a.* [L. *pyrum,* a pear, and *forma,* shape.] Obconical; having the form of a pear.

Pyritaceous (pir-i-tā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. See PYRITIC.

Pyrite (pir'īt), *n.* Same as *Pyrites.*

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends.
Dr. E. Darwin.

Pyrites (pi-rī'tēz or pir'its), *n.* [Gr. *pyritēs,* from *pyr,* fire.] A term originally applied to yellow sulphide of iron, because it struck fire with steel. It is in strictness still confined to this mineral; but where sulphur exists in combination with copper, cobalt, nickel, &c., the minerals are also called pyrites.—*Arsenical pyrites.* See MISPIKEL and LEUCOPYRITE.—*Magnetic pyrites,* pyrrholite. See under MAGNETIC.—*White iron pyrites.* Same as *Marcasite.*—*Yellow* or *copper pyrites,* the sulphuret of copper and iron, being the most common ore of copper.

Pyritic, Pyritical, Pyritous (pi-rit'ik, pi-rit'ik-al, pir'it-us), *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

Pyritiferous (pir-i-tif'ėr-us), *a.* Containing or producing pyrites.

Pyritize (pir'it-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pyritized;* ppr. *pyritizing.* To convert into pyrites.

Pyritology (pir-i-tol'o-ji), *n.* [*Pyrite,* and Gr. *logos,* discourse.] Facts or information on pyrites.

Pyritous (pir'it-us), *a.* Same as *Pyritic.*

Pyroacetic (pir'ō-a-set"ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and E. *acetic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid, when subjected to the action of heat.—*Pyroacetic spirit.* Same as *Acetone.*

Pyro-acid (pir'ō-as-id), *n.* A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat.

Pyroballogy (pir-ō-bal'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, *ballō,* to throw, and *logos,* discourse, account.] The art or science of artillery. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

Pyrochlore (pir'ō-klōr), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *chlōros,* green.] A mineral consisting of columbic and titanic acid, with lanthanum, potash, soda, calcium, cerium, &c.: so named from the colour it assumes under the blow-pipe. Called also *Microlite.*

Pyrochroa (pir-ō-krō'a), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *chroa,* colour.] A genus of coleopterous insects, distinguished by its pure red colour; cardinal beetle. It is the only British genus of Pyrochroidæ.

Pyrochroidæ (pir-ō-krō'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of small coleopterous insects, found in the spring and early part of the summer. They frequent leaves and flowers, and the larvæ are found under the bark of trees and in rotten wood.

Pyrocitric (pir-ō-sit'rik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and E. *citric.*] Applied to an acid obtained by subjecting citric acid to the action of heat.

Pyro-electric (pir'ō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and E. *electric.*] Relating to pyro-electricity; having the property of becoming electro-polar when heated, as certain crystals; thermo-electric.

Pyro-electric (pir'ō-ē-lek"trik), *n.* That which becomes electrified when heated.

Pyro-electricity (pir'ō-ē-lek-tris"i-ti), *n.* A name given to electricity produced by heat, as when tourmaline becomes electric by being heated between 10° and 100° Cent.; the science which treats of electricity so produced; thermo-electricity.

Pyrogallate (pir-ō-gal'lāt), *n.* A salt of pyrogallic acid.

Pyrogallic (pir-ō-gal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and E. *gallic.*] Applied to an acid ($C_6H_6O_3$) obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat.

Pyrogenic (pir-ō-jen'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *genein,* to produce.] Producing or that which tends to produce feverishness.

Pyrogenous (pi-roj'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *genein,* to generate.] Produced by fire, igneous.

Pyrognomic (pir-og-nom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *gnōmōn,* an index, a mark.] Applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules.

Pyrognostic (pir-og-nos'tik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *gignōskō,* to know.] In *mineral.* pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blow-pipe.

Pyro-heliometer (pir'ō-hē-li-om"et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Pyrheliometer.*

Pyrola (pir'o-la), *n.* [L. *pyrus,* a pear-tree, from the resemblance of its leaves.] A genus of perennial plants with slender creeping root-stocks, short, almost woody stems, broad evergreen, chiefly radical leaves, and usually racemose white or pink flowers. Several species are natives of Britain, and are known by the common name of winter-green. *P. rotundifolia,* or round-leaved winter-green, possesses astringent properties, and was formerly used in medicine.

Pyrolaceæ (pir-o-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group of Ericaceæ of which the genus Pyrola is the type. The species are herbaceous plants, with leaves either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; flowers monopetalous, stamens hypogynous, ovary superior.

Pyrolatry (pi-rol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *latreia,* worship.] The worship of fire.

Pyroleter (pi-rol'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *ollymi,* to destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, especially on board ships, by which hydrochloric acid and bicarbonate of soda, partly dissolved and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid there generated is projected on the fire.

Pyroligneous, Pyrolignic (pir-ō-lig'nē-us, pir-ō-lig'nik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and L. *ligneus,* from *lignum,* wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.—*Pyroligneous acid,* impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

Pyrolignite (pir-ō-lig'nīt), *n.* [See above.] A salt of pyroligneous acid.

Pyrolignous (pir-ō-lig'nus), *a.* Same as *Pyroligneous.*

Pyrolithic (pir-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *lithos,* a stone.] Same as *Cyanuric* (which see). Called also *Pyro-uric* and *Pyruric.*

Pyrologist (pi-rol'o-jist), *n.* [See PYROLOGY.] One who is versed in the doctrines of heat; an investigator of the laws of heat.

Pyrology (pi-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *logos,* discourse.] The science of heat, latent and sensible.

Pyrolusite (pir-ō-lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *lyō,* to wash.] A black ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive in Devonshire, Warwickshire, Thuringia, Brazil, and other places. It is the binoxide or peroxide of manganese, and is much used in chemical processes.

Pyromancy (pir'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *manteia,* divination.] Divination by fire.

Pyromania (pir-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *mania,* madness.] Insanity marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

Pyromantic (pir-ō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

Pyromantic (pir-ō-man'tik), *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire.

Pyrometer (pi-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *metron,* a measure.] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a simple metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek about 1730, for measuring the changes produced in the dimensions of solid bodies by the application of heat. It is now applied, however, to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. Wedgwood's pyrometer, the first which came into extensive use, was used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns, and depended on the property of clay to contract on exposure to heat. Many different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures; as, (*a*) by contraction, as in Wedgwood's; (*b*) by the expansion of bars of different metals; (*c*) by change of pressure in confined gases, as in M. Lamy's instrument; (*d*) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass, Siemens's instrument; (*e*) by the fusing-point of solids; (*f*) by conduction and radiation of heat (see PYROSCOPE); (*g*) by colour, as red and white heat; (*h*) by change in velocity of sound; (*i*) by resolution of chemical compounds; (*j*) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (*k*) by change in resistance to electricity, as the instrument invented

by Siemens, which may be adapted to measuring either high or low temperatures.

Pyrometric, Pyrometrical (pir-ō-met'rik, pir-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use.

Pyrometry (pi-rom'et-ri), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat; the act or art of measuring degrees of heat.

Pyromorphite (pir-ō-mor'fīt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *morphē,* form.] Native phosphate of lead.

Pyromorphous (pir-ō-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *morphē,* form.] In *mineral.* having the property of crystallization by fire.

Pyronomics (pir-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *nomos,* a rule, a law.] The science of heat.

Pyrope (pir'ōp), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *ops,* the face.] Fire-garnet or Bohemian garnet, a dark red variety of garnet, found embedded in trap tufa in the mountains of Bohemia. It occurs also, in Saxony, in serpentine.

Pyrophanous (pi-rof'an-us), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* heat, and *phainō,* to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

Pyrophone (pir'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *phonē,* sound.] A musical instrument, in which the various notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes of various sizes and lengths.

Pyrophoric (pir-ō-for'ik), *a.* Same as *Pyrophorous.*

Pyrophorous (pi-rof'or-us), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

Pyrophorus (pi-rof'or-us), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *phoros,* bearing.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air. Many metals (iron, lead, &c.) when exposed to the air, in a very finely divided condition, combine so rapidly with oxygen as to cause an evolution of light.

Pyrophosphate (pir-ō-fos'fāt), *n.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyrophosphoric (pir'ō-fos-for"ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr; pyros,* fire, and E. *phosphoric.*] Applied to an acid ($H_4P_2O_7$) formed by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a temperature of 415° F. It resembles phosphoric acid in its general characters, but it is tetrabasic, that is, capable of forming four distinct classes or salts according as 1, 2, 3 parts, or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by metals.

Pyro-photography (pir'ō-fō-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and E. *photography.*] A term applied to those processes in photography in which heat is used to fix the picture.

Pyrophyllite (pir-ō-fil'līt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] A hydrated aluminic silicate occurring in foliated, talc-like, subtransparent masses, having a white, green, or yellow colour and pearly lustre. It forms glass with borax and also with soda.

Pyrophysalite (pir-ō-fī'sa-līt). See PHYSALITE.

Pyroracemate (pir'ō-ra-sem"āt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of pyroracemic acid with a base.

Pyroracemic (pir'ō-ra-sem"ik), *a.* Applied to an acid ($C_3H_4O_3$), one of the products of the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids.

Pyrorthite (pir-or'thīt), *n.* An impure variety of orthite containing bitumen.

Pyroscope (pir'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *skopeō,* to view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body, or the frigorific influence of a cold body.

Pyrosis (pi-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *pyrōsis,* a burning, from *pyr,* fire.] In *med.* a disease of the stomach attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid. It is commonly called *Water-brash.*

Pyrosmalite (pi-roz'ma-līt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, *osmē,* smell, and *lithos,* a stone.] A mineral of a liver-brown colour, or pistachio green, occurring in six-sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, containing chlorine, of which when heated it exhales the odour.

Pyrosoma (pir-ō-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *sōma,* a body.] A genus of phosphorescent molluscoida, of the group Tunicata, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder, open at one end and closed at the other, swimming in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals.

Pyrosome (pir'ō-sōm), *n.* A molluscous animal of the genus Pyrosoma.

Pyrosomidæ (pir-ō-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marine molluscoida, of the group Tunicata, constituting the order Dactylobranchia of Owen. The genus Pyrosoma is the type (which see).

Pyrotartaric (pir'ō-tär-tar"ik), *a.* Applied to an acid obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel.

Pyrotartrate (pir-ō-tär'trāt), *n.* A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

Pyrotechnian (pir-ō-tek'ni-an), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnic, Pyrotechnical (pir-ō-tek'nik, pir-ō-tek'nik-al), *a.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *technē,* art.] Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.

Pyrotechnician (pir'ō-tek-ni"shan), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnics (pir-ō-tek'niks), *n.* [See PYROTECHNIC.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks. See FIREWORK.

Pyrotechnist (pir-ō-tek'nist), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks.

Pyrotechny (pir-ō-tek'ni), *n.* The science which relates to the management and application of fire in its various operations; pyrotechnics.

Pyrothonide (pi-roth'on-īd), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *othonē,* linen.] A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, formerly used in medicine. *Dunglison.*

Pyrotic (pi-rot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyrōtikos,* from *pyr,* fire.] Caustic. See CAUSTIC.

Pyrotic (pi-rot'ik), *n.* A caustic medicine.

Pyrouric (pir-ō-ū'rik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *ouron,* urine.] Same as *Pyrolithic.*

Pyroxanthin, Pyroxanthine (pir-ok-san'thin), *n.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *xanthos,* golden yellow.] (Probably $C_5H_8O_2$.) A volatile crystalline solid obtained from crude pyroligneous spirit. The crystals are of an intense yellow colour.

Pyroxene (pir'ok-sēn), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *xenos,* a stranger.] Another name for the mineral augite, from its occurring usually in igneous rocks.

Pyroxenic (pir-ok-sen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing pyroxene.

Pyroxyle (pi-rok'sil). Same as *Pyroxyline.*

Pyroxylic (pir-ok-sil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *xylon,* wood.] Applied to the crude liquid obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels. It contains acetic acid, hydrocarbons, tarry matter, &c. Called *Pyroxylic Spirit* or *Pyroxylic Acid.*

Pyroxyline (pi-rok'sil-in), *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *xylon,* wood.] A term embracing guncotton and all other explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry. These substances are nitroderivatives of cellulose.

Pyrrhic (pir'ik), *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē,* a warlike dance, whence *pyrrhichios (pous),* a pyrrhic foot.] 1. An ancient Grecian warlike dance, which consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for the field of battle. 2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyrrhic (pir'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance of this name.

> Ye have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
> Where is the *Pyrrhic* phalanx gone? *Byron.*

2. In *pros.* consisting of two short syllables, or of pyrrhics, or feet of two short syllables; as, a *pyrrhic* foot or verse.

Pyrrhicist (pir'i-sist), *n.* One who danced in the pyrrhic.

Pyrrholite, Pyrrhotine (pir'o-līt, pir'o-tin), *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhos,* reddish, *lithos,* a stone; *pyrrhotēs,* redness.] Magnetic pyrites. See under MAGNETIC.

Pyrrhonean (pi-rō'nē-an), *a.* Pyrrhonic.

Pyrrhonic (pi-ron'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pyrrhonism.

Pyrrhonism (pir'on-izm), *n.* [From *Pyrrho,* the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist, Pyrrhonian (pir'on-ist, pi-rō'ni-an), *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of everything.

Pyrrhotine. See PYRRHOLITE.

Pyrrhula (pir-ū'la), *n.* [From Gr. *pyrrhos,* fire-red.] The bullfinches, a genus of conirostral passerine birds of the family Fringillidæ.

Pyrula (pir-ū'la), *n.* A genus of mollusca belonging to the sub-family Pyrulinæ, so called from the pyriform shell.

Pyrulinæ (pir-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *pyrum,* a pear.] Pear-shells, a sub-family of the Turbinellidæ or turnip-shells, characterized by the shortness of the spire, the smoothness and convexity of the pillar, and the moderate length of the canal. Typical genus, Pyrula.

Pyruric (pir-ū'rik), *a.* See PYROLITHIC.

Pyrus (pī'rus), *n.* [L., a pear.] A genus of ornamental and fruit trees, the latter forming the chief of our orchard fruit, and belonging to the pomeous section of the nat. order Rosaceæ. They have deciduous simple or pinnate leaves, and white or pink flowers in terminal cymes or corymbs; there are about forty species, natives of the north temperate and cold regions. The pear (*P. communis*), the apple or crab (*P. Malus*), service-tree (*P. torminalis* and *domestica*), mountain-ash or rowan-tree (*P. Aucuparia*), beam-tree (*P. Aria*), &c., all belong to this genus.

Pythagorean (pi-thag'ō-rē"an), *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers. The Pythagoreans believed in the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls, through different orders of animal existence.

Pythagorean (pī-thag'ō-rē"an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy.—*Pythagorean bean,* the *Nelumbium speciosum.* See NELUMBIUM.—*Pythagorean letter,* the letter Y, so called from its Greek original representing the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad.—*Pythagorean lyre,* a musical instrument said to have been invented by Pythagoras (octochordum Pythagoræ), after his death preserved in the temple of Hera at Samos.—*Pythagorean system,* in *astron.* the system taught by Pythagoras, which was afterwards revived by Copernicus.—*Pythagorean table,* the abacus (which see).—*Pythagorean theorem,* the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of *Euclid's Elements.*

Pythagoreanism (pi-thag'ō-rē"an-izm), *n.* Same as *Pythagorism.*

Pythagoric, Pythagorical (pith-a-gor'ik, pith-a-gor'ik-al), *a.* Pythagorean.

Pythagorism (pi-thag'or-izm), *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras.

Pythagorize (pi-thag'or-īz), *v.i.* pret. *pythagorized;* ppr. *pythagorizing.* To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

Pythiad (pith'i-ad), *n.* The period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the succeeding.

Pythian (pith'i-an), *a.* [L. *Pythius,* Gr. *Pythios,* from *Pythō,* the older name of Delphi and its environs.] Pertaining to Delphi or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who anciently delivered oracles.—*Pythian games,* one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo near Delphi.

Pythogenesis (pī-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Generation by means of filth. See PYTHOGENIC.

Pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pythō,* to make to rot, from *pythomai,* to rot, and *genein,* to produce.] Filth-begotten; engendered from filth; specifically, applied to a class of diseases, as typhus, produced by filth, especially by a vitiated atmosphere.

> Cause and effect were for the first time connected in the public mind, which was thus enlightened for the first time as to the nature of what we now call *pythogenic,* or filth-born maladies.
> *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Python (pī'thon), *n.* [Gr. *pythōn,* a great serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo. See PYTHIAN.] A genus of large serpents, fa-

Doubly-striped Python (*Python bivittatus*).

mily Boidæ, nearly allied to the boa, from which they differ in having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. They are natives of the Old World, and are found in the East Indies, South Africa, and elsewhere. They sometimes attain a length of 30 feet. They are not venomous, but kill their prey by compression.

Pythoness (pī'thon-es), *n.* [Fr. *pythonisse*, from Gr. *Pythō*. See PYTHIAN.] The priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch. 'Like Saul, to run to a *pythonesse*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

> She stood a moment as a *pythoness*
> Stands on her tripod. *Byron.*

Pythonic (pī-thon'ik), *a.* [See PYTHONESS.] Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

Pythonism (pī'thon-izm), *n.* The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

Pythonist (pī'thon-ist), *n.* A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

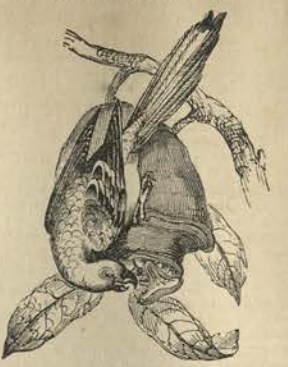
Pyx (piks), *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.] 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a covered vessel used for holding the consecrated host.—2. In *anat.* a name for the acetabulum of the hip-bone; the cotyloid cavity; pyxis.—3. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the Mint.—*Trial of the pyx*, the final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint. The trial takes place periodically by a jury of goldsmiths summoned by the lord-chancellor, and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. The term is

Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host (twelfth century).

also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate, which takes place at the different assay-offices.—4. *Naut.* the box in which the nautical compass is suspended. *Weale.* Written also *Pix*.

Pyx (piks), *v.t.* To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the pyx.

Pyxidium (pik-sid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* a capsule with a lid, as seen in henbane and in the fruit of *Lecythis Ollaria*, the monkey-pot tree, one of the largest trees in the virgin forests of Brazil. Also applied to the theca of mosses. See LECYTHIS.



Yellow Parrot on a Pyxidium of *Lecythis Ollaria*.

Pyxinei, Pyxineæ (pik-sin'ē-ī, pik-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of lichens, comprising those known in the arctic regions as *tripe de roche*. The order is characterized by a horizontal foliaceous thallus, mostly fixed by the centre, an orbicular disc, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

Pyxis (pik'sis), *n.* [See PYX.] 1. A box; a pyx.—2. In *anat.* the cotyloid cavity.—3. In *bot.* a pyxidium.—*Pyxis Nautica*, the Mariner's Compass, a southern constellation.

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *k* or hard *c*. It is a superfluous letter in English, as the combination *qu*, in which it always occurs, could be equally well expressed by *kw*, or *k* alone when the *u* is silent. It did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, the sound *qu* in Anglo-Saxon words being regularly written *cw* or *cu*, but was borrowed from the French-Latin alphabet. In Latin, as in English, this letter never occurred unless followed by *u*. It is now used in purely English words as well as in those derived from the French or taken directly from the Latin. It is most common as an initial letter; it never stands alone as a final, though in such words as *pique*, *oblique* it is really final, the following vowels being then silent. In *queen*, *quench*, *qu* corresponds to the A. Sax. *cw*; in *quadrangle*, &c., to the Latin *qu*; in *squire* it represents a former *cu*, while *quire* is a much modified form of *choir*. The name of the letter is said to be from the Fr. *queue*, a tail, the form being that of an O with a tail added.—Among *mathematicians*, Q. E. D. stand for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.—In *Rom. literature* and *inscriptions*, Q stands for *Quintus*.

Qua (kwā), *adv.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; in that; as; as, an executor *qua* next of kin to a deceased person; he spoke not *qua* a public official, but *qua* a private person.

Quab (kwob), *n.* 1. [Comp. D. *kwab*, *kwabbe*, Dan. *qvabbe*, an eel-pout; G. *quappe*, *quabbe*, a tadpole, an eel-pout.] An old name for some kind of fish; an eel-pout, or the bull-head or miller's thumb. *Minshew.*—2. [Probably for *squab*.] A squab or young unfledged bird; hence, anything immature, unfinished, or crude. 'A scholar's fancy, a *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*.' *Ford.*

Qua-bird (kwā'bėrd), *n.* A kind of heron occurring in the Southern States of America; the night-heron.

Quacha (kwä'cha), *n.* In *zool.* same as *Quagga*.

Quack (kwak), *v.i.* [A word formed from the sound, like D. *kwaaken*, *kwakken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvække*, to croak, to quack. Comp. Gr. *koax*, the croak of a frog.] 1. To cry like the common domestic duck.—2. To make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously. 'To *quack* of universal cures.' *Hudibras.*—3. To play the quack; to practise arts of quackery, as a boastful pretender to medical skill.

> Hitherto I had only *quacked* with myself and the highest I consulted was our apothecary. *B. de Mandeville.*

Quack (kwak), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The cry of a duck.—2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender: a charlatan.

> Physic had once alone the lofty style,
> The well-known boast that ceased to raise a smile;
> Now all the province of that tribe invade,
> And we abound in *quacks* of every trade. *Crabbe.*
>
> Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academic. *Carlyle.*

Specifically—3. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a mountebank; a mere empiric; a tricking practitioner in physic.—SYN. Empiric, mountebank, charlatan.

Quack (kwak), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery; falsely pretending or falsely alleged to cure diseases; as, *quack* medicines; a *quack* doctor.

> If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine. *Whately.*

Quackened (kwak'nd), *p.* and *a.* Almost choked. [Provincial.]

Quackery (kwak'ėr-i), *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; humbug; imposture.

> Such *quackery* is unworthy of any person who pretends to learning. *Porson.*

Quackhood (kwak'hụd), *n.* Quackery. [Rare.]

> Else England will continue to worship new and ever new forms of *Quackhood*, and so, with what resiliences and reboundings matters little, go down to the Father of Quacks. *Carlyle.*

Quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* Like a quack or charlatan; boasting of skill not possessed; exhibiting quackery; humbugging. 'The last *quackish* address of the National Assembly.' *Burke.*

Quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* The practice of quackery.

> In that same French Revolution alone, which burnt up so much, what unmeasured masses of *quackism* were set fire to. *Carlyle.*

Quackle (kwak'l), *v.t.* or *i.* [From sound made in choking.] To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. [Provincial.]

Quacksalver (kwak'sal-vėr), *n.* [D. *kwaksalver*, L.G. *quaksalver*, G. *quacksalber*, lit. a quack that deals in salves.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; a quack. 'Mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empiricks.' *Burton.*

Quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *a.* Quack.

> Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton.*

Quad (kwod), *n.* In *printing*, a colloquial contraction of *Quadrat*.

Quad (kwod), *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a prison; a jail; quod.

> The *quad*, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Trollope.*

Quad,† Quade,† *a.* [D. and L.G. *kwaad*.] Evil; bad. *Chaucer; Gower.*

Quader† (kwod'ėr), *v.i.* [L. *quadro*, to square.] To quadrate; to square; to suit; to match.

> The *x* doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675.

Quader-sandstone, Quader-sandstein (kwä'dėr-sand-stōn, kwä'dėr-sand-stīn), *n.* [G. *quader-sandstein*, lit. square-sandstone.] A name given by the Germans to the principal rocks of their cretaceous system. The upper quader corresponds to our upper white chalk, and the lower to our upper greensand. The rock is soft, but well adapted for building purposes.

Quadra (kwod'ra), *n.* pl. **Quadræ** (kwod'rē). [L., a square or plinth, a fillet.] In *arch.* (*a*) a square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief, but sometimes used to signify any frame or border. (*b*) The plinth of a podium. (*c*) One of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

Quadragenarious (kwod'ra-jē-nā"ri-us), *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, from *quadrageni*, forty each, from *quadraginta*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

Quadragene (kwod'ra-jēn), *n.* [L. *quadrageni*, by forties.] A papal indulgence for forty days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance.

> You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes* or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days! *Jer. Taylor.*

Quadragesima (kwod-ra-jes'i-ma), *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quadraginta*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] Lent: so called because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent, and about the fortieth day before Easter.

Quadragesimal (kwod-ra-jes'i-mal), *a.* [See above.] Connected with the number forty; especially with reference to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *South.*

Quadragesimals (kwod-ra-jes'i-malz), *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

Quadrangle (kwod-rang'gl), *n.* [L. *quadrangulum*, from prefix *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] 1. In *geom.* a quadrilateral figure; a plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles.—2. A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, or the like; a quadrilateral area surrounded by buildings. 'The smooth green *quadrangle* and lofty turrets of King Henry's College.' *Farrar.*

Quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lėr), *a.* Having the character of a quadrangle or four-angled figure; of a square shape; having four sides and four angles. 'A *quadrangular* table.' *Spectator.*

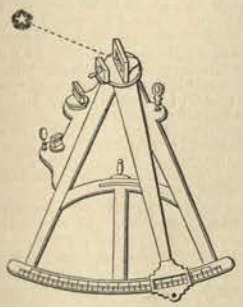
Quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* With four sides and four angles; in the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrans (kwod'rans), *n.* [L.] One fourth part of the Roman *as;* when the *as* was of full weight the quadrans was 3 ounces.

Quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, a fourth.] 1.† The fourth part; the quarter.

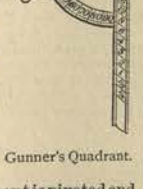
In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity.—3. An instrument for measuring angular al-



Hadley's Quadrant.

titudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, navigation, surveying, &c., consisting originally of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, along with a plumb-line or spirit-level for fixing the vertical or horizonal direction. Its principle and application is the same as that of the sextant, by which it is superseded. See SEXTANT.—4. An instrument used by artillerymen for giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to attain the desired range. In the older forms, illustrated in the cut, it has a graduated arc and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc when one arm is placed within the bore, or the other is placed against the face of a piece in a perpendicular position. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Called also *Gunner's Square.* —*Quadrant of altitude*, an appendage of the



Gunner's Quadrant.

artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.—*Quadrant electrometer*, an electrometer invented by Sir W. Thomson, which enables small degrees of electricity to be measured with great precision.

Quadrantal (kwod-rant'al), *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle; as, a *quadrantal* space.—*Quadrantal triangle*, in *trigon.* a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant or 90°.

Quadrantal (kwod-rant'al), *n.* 1. A cube. [Rare.]—2. A cubical vessel used by the Romans, which contained the same quantity as the amphora (which see).

Quadrat (kwod'rat), *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared. See QUADRATE.] 1. In *printing*, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c., so as to leave a blank space on the sheet over which it is placed. Quadrats are of different sizes; as, m-*quadrats*, n-*quadrats*, &c.—2. An instrument, called also a *Geometrical Square*, and *Line of Shadows*, furnished with sights, a plummet, and index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use.

Quadrate (kwod'rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadro*, *quadratum*, to make square, from *quadrus*, square, *quatuor*, four.] 1. Having four equal and parallel sides; square.

And searching his books (he) found a book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*. *Foxe.*

2. Square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself. '*Quadrate* and cubical numbers.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3.† Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete; even-balanced. 'A *quadrate*, solid, wise man.' *Howell.*—4.† Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a generical description *quadrate* to both. *Harvey.*

—*Quadrate bone*, in *zool.* a name given to the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds and reptiles articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in whom the lower jaw articulates directly. Called also *Os Quadratum.*

Quadrate (kwod'rāt), *n.* 1. A square; a surface or figure with four equal and parallel sides. 'A *quadrate* was the base.' *Spenser.* 'The powers militant . . . in mighty *quadrate* joined.' *Milton.*—2. In *astrol.* an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile.

Quadrate† (kwod'rāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quadrated;* ppr. *quadrating.* [L. *quadro*, *quadratum*, to square. See the adjective.] To square; to suit; to correspond; to agree; to be accommodated: followed by *with.*

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry . . . cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly *with* the heroic poems which have been made since his time. *Addison.*

Quadrate (kwod'rāt), *v.t.* To trim a ship's gun on its carriage and its trucks; to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

Quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* [Fr. *quadratique*. See QUADRATE, *a.*] 1. In *alg.* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity; as, a *quadratic* equation, that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.—2. In *crystal.* dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. *Dana.*

Quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *n.* 1. A quadratic equation.—2. *pl.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. 'First simple *quadraticks* . . . secondly, affected *quadraticks.*' *Harris.*

Quadratrix (kwod-rā'triks), *n.* [L. *quadro*, to square.] In *geom.* a curve by means of which we can find straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves; as, the *quadratrix* of Dinostratus, or of Tschirnhausen.

Quadrature (kwod'ra-tūr), *n.* [L. *quadratura*, from *quadro*, *quadratum*, to square.] 1. In *geom.* the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle or a triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle. The quadrature of the circle is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. The whole circular area being equal to the rectangle under the radius and a straight line equal to half the circumference, the quadrature would be obtained if the length of the circumference were assigned; and hence the particular object aimed at in attempting to square the circle is the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. This ratio can only be expressed by an infinite series, and the squaring of the circle is still an unsolved problem. 2. A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

And henceforth monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature*, from thy orbicular world.
Milton.

3. In *astron.* the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°, as the position of the moon when distant from the sun 90° or a quarter of the circle; or when the moon is at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrel (kwod'rel), *n.* [L.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, a square, from *quatuor*, four. *Quarrel* is another form.] 1. In *arch.* a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form and dried in the shade for two years.—2. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Provincial.]

Quadrelle (kwod-rel'), *n.* [Fr. See above.] An iron mace with a head of four projec-

Quadrelle.

tions, carried at the saddle-bow, in the fifteenth century. The figure represents a quadrelle of the time of Edward IV.

Quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-al), *a.* [L. *quadriennium*—*quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] 1. Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.—2. Occurring once in four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

Quadrennially (kwod-ren'i-al-li), *adv.* Once in four years.

Quadribasic (kwod-ri-bā'sik), *a.* [Prefix *quadrus*=L. *quatuor*, four, and E. *basic.*] In *chem.* having four parts of base to one of acid.

Quadrible† (kwod'ri-bl), *a.* [L. *quadro*, to square.] Capable of being squared. *Derham.*

Quadric (kwod'rik), *n.* [L. *quadrus*, square.] In *alg.* a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or facients. *Ternary* and *quaternary quadrics*, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, and to which the name quadric is also applied. *Plane quadrics*, therefore, are identical with the conic sections, and admit of three principal forms, the ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola; sub-forms of which are the circle, a pair of intersecting, and a pair of coincident lines. *Brande & Cox.*

Quadricapsular (kwod-ri-kap'sū-lėr), *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a capsule.] In *bot.* having four capsules.

Quadricorn (kwod'ri-korn), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] A term applied to any animal having four horns or antennæ.

Quadricornous (kwod-ri-kor'nus), *a.* In *zool.* having four horns or antennæ.

Quadricostate (kwod'ri-kos-tāt), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *costa*, a rib.] Having four ribs.

Quadridecimal (kwod-ri-de'si-mal), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*=four, and *decem*, ten.] In *crystal.* designating a crystal whose prism or the middle part has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces.

Quadridentate (kwod-ri-den'tāt), *a.* [From L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] In *bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

Quadriennial† (kwod-ri-en'i-al), *a.* [L. *quadriennis.*] Quadrennial.

Quadriennially† (kwod-ri-en'i-al-li), *adv.* Quadrennially.

Quadriennium utile (kwod-ri-en'i-um ū'ti-lē), *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, the four years

allowed after majority, within which an action of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

Quadrifarious (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, from *quatuor*, four.] In *bot.* arranged in four rows or ranks.

Quadrifid (kwod'ri-fid), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus—quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *findo, fidi*, to cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts; specifically, in *bot.* four-cleft, *i.e.* divided about half-way from the margin to the base: as, a *quadrifid* perianth; cut about half-way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *quadrifid* leaf.

Quadrifoil (kwod'ri-foil), *a.* Same as *Quadrifoliate.*

Quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrifurcated, Quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fėr'kāt-ed, kwod-ri-fėr'kāt), *a.* [L. *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *furca*, a fork.] Having four forks or branches.

Quadriga (kwod-rī'ga), *n.* [L., contr. from *quadrijuga*—prefix *quadrus*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast, and not in pairs. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with on the reverse of medals.

Quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem'in-us), *a.* [L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold—prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *geminus*, born with another.] Fourfold; having four similar parts. In *anat.* a term specifically applied to four tubercles situated on the upper part of the posterior surface of the brain.

Quadrigenarious (kwod'ri-je-nā''ri-us), *a.* [L. *quadrigeni*, contr. from *quadringeni*, four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

Quadriglandular (kwod-ri-gland'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and E. *glandular.*] Having four glands.

Quadrihilate (kwod-ri-hī'lāt), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *hilum.*] In *bot.* having four apertures, as is the case in certain kinds of pollen.

Quadrijugate, Quadrijugous (kwod-rij'ū-gāt, kwod-rij'ū-gus), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.] In *bot.* pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as, a *quadrijugous* leaf.

Quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam'i-nėr), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and E. *laminar.*] Having or consisting of four laminæ.

Quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *latus, lateris*, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al), *n.* A figure having four sides and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure. Specifically (*milit.*), the space inclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses. The Quadrilateral in Venetia, famous in Austro-Italian history, is formed by Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, and Verona and Legnago on the Adige.

Quadrilateralness (kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

Quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Quadrille (ka-dril'), *n.* [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrillo*, a small square, from L. *quadra, quadrum*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded.—2. A dance consisting generally of five figures or movements executed by four sets of couples each forming the side of a square. 3. The music composed for such a dance.

Quadrille (ka-dril'), *v.i.* 1. To play at quadrille.—2. To dance quadrilles.

> While thus, like motes that dance away
> Existence in a summer ray,
> These gay things, born but to *quadrille*,
> The circle of their doom fulfil. *Moore.*

Quadrillion (kwod-ril'li-on), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and E. *million.*] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed, according to English arithmeticians; but according to the French, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed.

Quadrilobate, Quadrilobed (kwod-ri-lōb'-āt, kwod'ri-lōbd), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *lobus*, Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.] In *bot.* having four lobes; as, a *quadrilobed* leaf.

Quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] In *bot.* having four cells or compartments; four-celled; as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.

Quadriloge (kwod'ri-loj), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] 1. A book written in four parts, as *Childe Harold.*—2. Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.—3. Any work compiled by four authors, as the Life of Thomas-à-Becket. *Brewer.* [Rare in all senses.]

Quadrimembral (kwod-ri-mem'bral), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *membrum*, a member.] Having four members or parts.

Quadrin,† Quadrine,† *n.* [From L. *quatuor*, four.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

> One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver. *North.*

Quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō'mi-al), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] In *alg.* consisting of four denominations or terms.

Quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō'mi-al), *n.* In *alg.* a quantity consisting of four terms.

Quadrinomical (kwod-ri-nom'ik-al), *a.* Quadrinomial.

Quadrinominal (kwod-ri-nom'in-al), *a.* Havfour terms; quadrinomial.

Quadripartite (kwod-ri-pärt'īt), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; specifically, in *bot.* divided to the base into four parts; as, a *quadripartite* leaf; in *arch.* divided, as a vault, by the arching into four parts.

Quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pärt'īt-li), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

Quadripartition (kwod'ri-pär-ti''shon), *n.* A division by four or into four parts.

Quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen'āt), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *penna*, a wing.] In *entom.* having four wings.

Quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen'āt), *n.* One of a section of insects destitute of elytra and having four wings.

Quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil'lus), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, and Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having four leaves; four-leaved.

Quadriplicated, Quadriplicate (kwod-rip'li-kāt-ed, kwod-rip'li-kāt), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *plica*, a fold.] Having four plaits or folds.

Quadrireme (kwod'ri-rēm), *n.* [L. *quadriremis—quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. *Mitford.*

Quadrisacramentalist (kwod'ri-sak-ra-men''tal-ist), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and E. *sacramental.*] *Eccles.* a disciple of Melanchthon, who allowed the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, penance, and holy order.

Quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek'shon), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *seco*, to cut.] A subdivision into four parts.

Quadrisulcate (kwod-ri-sul'kāt), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having four furrows or clefts; in *zool.* having the hoof divided into four.

Quadrisyllabic (kwod'ri-sil-lab''ik), *a.* Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

Quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'la-bl), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and E. *syllable.*] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quadrivalve, Quadrivalvular (kwod'ri-valv, kwod-ri-val'vū-lėr), *a.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *valva*, a valve.] In *bot.* having four valves; four-valved; as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp.

Quadrivalve (kwod'ri-valv), *n.* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

Quadrivial (kwod-riv'i-al), *a.* [L. *quadrivium*—prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way.] Having four ways meeting in a point. 'A forum, with *quadrivial* streets.' *B. Jonson.*

Quadrivial (kwod-riv'i-al), *n.* One of the four lesser arts constituting the quadrivium.

Quadrivium (kwod-riv'i-um), *n.* [L. L., from L. prefix *quadrus*, four, and *via*, a way.] A collective term in the middle ages for the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Quadroon (kwod-rön'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from L. *quartus*, fourth, *quatuor*, four.] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person; a person quarter-blooded. Written sometimes *Quarteron* and *Quarteroon.*

Quadroxide (kwod-roks'id), *n.* [L. prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and E. *oxide.*] In *chem.* a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element.

Quadrum (kwod'rum), *n.* [L., something square.] In *music*, same as *Natural.*

Quadruman, Quadrumane (kwod'rö-man, kwod'rö-mān), *n.* One of the Quadrumana; an animal having four limbs or extremities terminated by hands, as monkeys, apes, baboons, lemurs, &c.

Quadrumana (kwod-rö'ma-na), *n. pl.* [From L. *quadrus*, in composition=*quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals comprising the apes, monkeys, baboons, lemurs, &c., characterized by the following points:—The hallux (innermost toe of the hind-limb) is separated from the other toes, and is opposable to them, so that the hind-feet become prehensile hands. The pollex (innermost toe of the fore-limbs) may be wanting, but when present it also is usually opposable to the other digits, so that the animal becomes truly quadrumanous, or four-handed. The teats are two in number, and the mammary glands are on the chest, as in man. Owen divides the Quadrumana into three groups, separated from each other by anatomical structure and geographical distribution; viz. (*a*) Strepsirhina, with curved nostrils, second digit of the hind limb having a claw; (*b*) Platyrhina, broad-nosed monkeys, thumbs not opposable, tails prehensile, confined to America; (*c*) Catarrhina, with oblique nostrils, thumb opposable, tail not prehensile, often absent, inhabit the Old World. See under these separate headings.

Quadrumana.
Head and hands of Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*). *a*, Anterior hand. *b*, Posterior.

Quadrumane (kwod'rö-mān), *a.* and *n.* Quadrumanous; a quadrumanous animal.

Quadrumanous (kwod-rö'man-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the order Quadrumana; having four hands; four-handed.

Quadruped (kwod'rö-ped), *n.* [L. *quadrupes, quadrupedis*—prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal having four legs and feet, usually restricted to all four-footed mammals, though many reptiles have four legs.

Quadruped (kwod'rö-ped), *a.* Having four legs and feet.

Quadrupedal (kwod-rö'pe-dal), *a.* Of or belonging to a quadruped; having or walking on four feet.

Quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *a.* [L. *quadruplus*—prefix *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and term. *-plus*, in Gr. *ploos.*] Fourfold; four times told; as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft. *Hooker.—Quadruple counterpoint*, in *music*, the construction of four melodies, as parts to be performed together, in such a manner that they can be interchanged without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar.

Quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *n.* Four times the sum or number; as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.

Quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quadrupled*; ppr. *quadrupling.* To make four times as much or as many; to multiply by four.

> The trade of Scotland has been more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two public banks. *Adam Smith.*

Quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *v.i.* To become four times as much or as many.

Quadruplicate (kwod-rö'pli-kāt), *a.* [See below.] Fourfold; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion.

Quadruplicate (kwod-rö'pli-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *quadruplico, quadruplicatum*—prefix

quadrus, from *quatuor*, four, and *plico*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.

Quadruplication (kwod-rö'pli-kā"shon), *n.* The act of making fourfold; taking four times the simple sum or amount.

Quadruply (kwod'rö-pli), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold quantity.

> If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed. *Swift.*

Quære (kwē'rē). [L. imper. of *quæro*, to seek, to question, to inquire.] Inquire; question. This word, when placed before or after a proposition, implies a doubt of its truth, or the desirableness of inquiry. When so used it is generally contracted into *Qu.* See QUERY.

Quæstor (kwēs'tor), *n.* [L. from *quæro*, to seek or inquire. See QUEST.] A name of certain ancient Roman officials who had the management of public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

Quæstus (kwēs'tus), *n.* In *law*, see QUESTUS.

Quaff (kwäf), *v.t.* [There has been a change in this word from a guttural to a labial (as in *laugh*, now = *laff*), the origin being no doubt Ir. and Gael. *cuach*, a drinking-cup, Sc. *quaich*, *queff*.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink of copiously and with relish or gusto. '*Quaff'd* off the muscadel.' *Shak.*

> They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
> *Quaff* immortality and joy. *Milton.*

Quaff (kwäf), *v.i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

> Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
> Pelted with flowers as he on did pass,
> Tipsily *quaffing*. *Keats.*

Quaffer (kwäf'ėr), *n.* One who quaffs or drinks largely.

Quag (kwag), *n.* [Short for *quagmire*.] A shaking wet soil; a quagmire. '*Quags* or thorny dells.' *Cowper.*

Quagga (kwag'a), *n.* [Hottentot *quagga*, a name derived from the cry.] An animal of the genus Equus (*E. Quagga*), closely allied to the zebra, and formerly found on the plains of South Africa. The head, neck, and part of the body were striped like the zebra. The ears were short, the head comparatively small, the tail tufted, and the colour was a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind-quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet gray, and the under parts white. It could be bred with the horse, and a mixed race of

Quagga (*Equus Quagga*).

this kind once existed in England. By the natives the flesh was esteemed a palatable article of food.

Quaggy (kwag'i), *a.* [From *quag* in *quagmire*.] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy. 'The watery strath or *quaggy* moss.' *Collins.*

Quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* [*Quag* for *quake*, and *mire*; lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foot; a shaking marsh; a bog; a fen. 'Bog and *quagmire*.' *Shak.*

Quahaug (kwą'hog), *n.* [From Indian name.] In New England, the popular name of a large species of clams or bivalvular shells.

Quaich, Quaigh (kwāch), *n.* [Ir. *cuach*, a cup or bowl. Comp. *quaff*.] A small drinking cup or vessel. [Scotch.]

Quaid† (kwād), *a.* or *pp.* [For *quailed*.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed. *Spenser.*

Quail (kwāl), *v.i.* [O.E. *queal*, *quail*, to faint, to shrink, from A.Sax. *cwelan*, to die; cog. D. *quelen*, to pine away; O.H.G. *quelan*, to suffer torment.] 1. To have the spirits sink or give way, as before danger or difficulty; to shrink; to lose heart; to cower; as, to *quail* before danger. 'Plant courage in their *quailing* breasts.' *Shak.* —2.† To slacken. 'And let not search and inquisition *quail*.' *Shak.* —3.† To fade; to wither. 'The *quailing* and withering of all things.' *Hakewill.*

> For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
> So virtue *quailed*, and vice began to grow.
> *Tancred & Gismunda, old play*, 1568.

Quail† (kwāl), *v.t.* To quell; to crush; to depress; to subdue.

> My great heart
> Was never *quailed* before. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quail† (kwāl), *v.i.* [Fr. *cailler*, It. *quagliare*, L. *coagulare*, to curdle.] To curdle; to coagulate, as milk.

> Being put into milk, . . . it keeps it from *quailing* and curding. *Holland.*

Quail (kwāl), *n.* [From O.Fr. *quaille*, Fr. *caille*, It. *quaglia*, a quail,—names derived from the sound of its cry. Comp D. *kwakkel*, G. *wachtel*, and Armor. *coaill*, a quail.] A common name of certain birds, of the genus Coturnix, nearly allied to the partridges, from which they differ in being

Common Quail (*Coturnix vulgaris*).

smaller, in having a more delicate beak, shorter tail, no red space above the eye, longer wings, and no spur on the legs. The common quail (*C. vulgaris*) is a migratory bird, and is found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. Its flesh is deemed excellent food. There are several other species, in appearance and habits not greatly differing from the common quail, as the Coromandel quail (*C. textilis*), the Australian quail (*C. australis*), the white-throated quail (*C. torquata*), the Chinese quail (*C. excalfactoria*), an elegant little species measuring only 4 inches in length, &c. The name quail is also given to some birds of other genera, as the Maryland quail (Ortyx), the tufted quail (Lophortyx), &c. —2.† A prostitute. [This sense arises from quails being supposed to be very amorous.]

> Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Shak.*

Quail-call (kwāl'kąl), *n.* Same as *Quail-pipe*.

Quail-pipe (kwāl'pīp), *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net. Called also *Quail-call*.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* [O.E. *queint*, *coint*, *coynt*, from O.Fr. *coint*, neat, fine, trim, dainty; comp. Pr. *cointe*, *conte*, agreeable, pretty; from L. *cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L. *comptus*, trimmed, adorned. Wedgwood remarks, 'The transference to the later signification arises from the amenities which grow out of civilized intercourse. So from the equivalent A.S. *cûth*, known, we have Sc. *couth*, *couthy*, familiar, agreeable in conversation, pleasant, loving, affectionate, giving satisfaction.' Comp. *acquaint*, and see COGNITION, COGNIZANCE.] 1.† Artificially elegant; nice; neat; pretty; pleasant. 'Ringlets *quaint*.' *Milton.* 'To show how *quaint* an orator you are.' *Shak.* —2. Affected; odd; far-fetched; whimsical; as, a *quaint* phrase. '*Quaint* fopperies.' *Swift.* 'Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry.' *Macaulay.* 3. Odd and antique; singular; unusual; curious; fanciful. 'An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in *quaint* livery.' *W. Irving.* 'Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery, wilder and *quainter* than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream.' *Ruskin.* —4.† Subtle; artful; wily. *Chaucer.* —5.† Prim; shy; affectedly nice. *Spenser.*

Quaintly (kwānt'li), *adv.* In a quaint manner; as, (*a*) oddly; fancifully; singularly; whimsically; as, to be *quaintly* dressed; *quaintly* expressed. (*b*)† Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness. 'Hair more *quaintly* curled.' *B. Jonson.* (*c*)† Artfully. 'Breathe his faults so *quaintly*.' *Shak.* (*d*)† Ingeniously; with dexterity.

> I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

Quaintness (kwānt'nes), *n.* The quality of being quaint; oddity and antiqueness.

> The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable *quaintness*. *Lamb.*

Quair,† **Quaire**† (kwār), *n.* [O.Fr. *quaier*, Mod.Fr. *cahier*, from L.L. *quaternum*, from L. *quatuor*, four.] A book. *Chaucer.* 'Thou litill *quair* of mater miserabill.' *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

Quake (kwāk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quaked;* ppr. *quaking*. [A. Sax. *cwacian*. Same root as *quick;* comp. Prov. G. *quacken*, to joggle, to waggle, to shake. See QUICK.] 1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder; as, to *quake* with fear or terror or with cold. Heb. xii. 21. —2. To be shaken with more or less violent convulsions; as, the earth *quakes;* the mountains *quake*. Nah. i. 5.—3. To shake, tremble, or move, as the earth under the feet, through want of solidity or firmness. 'Over *quaking* bogs and up precipitous ascents.' *Macaulay.*

> Next Smedley div'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
> The *quaking* mud that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

SYN. To shake, vibrate, tremble, quiver, shudder.

Quake† (kwāk), *v.t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation.

> Where ladies shall be frighted,
> And, gladly *quak'd*, hear more. *Shak.*

Quake (kwāk), *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation.

> Winds shut up will cause a *quake*. *Suckling.*

Quake-breech† (kwāk'brēch), *n.* A coward.

> *Excors*, a heartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnesse, spirit, wit; a sot. *Withal.*

Quake-grass (kwāk'gras), *n.* Same as *Quaking-grass*.

Quaker (kwāk'ėr), *n.* 1. One that quakes; but usually applied to one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends*. The name *Quakers* was given in reproach, but it was never adopted by the Society. See *Society of Friends* under FRIEND.

> *Quakers* (that like lanterns bear
> Their lights within them) will not swear. *Hudibras.*

2. A quaker-gun.

Quakeress (kwāk'ėr-es), *n.* A female Quaker. *Marryat.*

Quaker-gun (kwāk'ėr-gun), *n.* An imitation of a gun fashioned in wood placed in the port-hole of a ship or embrasure of a fortress for the purpose of deceiving the enemy: so called from its inoffensive character and its silence.

Quakeringly† (kwāk'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quaking manner; quakingly. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Quakerish (kwāk'ėr-ish), *a.* Relating to or resembling Quakers.

Quakerism (kwāk'ėr-izm), *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

> As a system *Quakerism* must be regarded as essentially defective. It mutilates life instead of consecrating it as a whole. Poetry, art, music, all the changeful lesser lights of life, are blotted out in its soft drab shadow. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Quakerly (kwāk'ėr-li), *a.* Resembling or characteristic of Quakers.

Quakers-and-Shakers (kwāk'ėrz-and-shāk-ėrz), *n.* A British quaking-grass, *Briza media*. It is a prevailing grass on some good permanent pastures. See BRIZA.

Quakery† (kwāk'ėr-i), *n.* Quakerism. *Hallywell.*

Quake-tail (kwāk'tāl), *n.* The yellow wagtail: so named from its habit of constantly moving its tail. [Local.]

Quakiness (kwāk'i-nes), *n.* The state of quaking or shaking; as, the *quakiness* of a bog.

Quaking-grass (kwāk'ing-gras), *n.* A genus of grasses (Briza): so named from their spikelets being always in a state of tremulous motion, in consequence of the weakness of the footstalks by which they are supported. See BRIZA.

Quakingly (kwāk'ing-li), *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.

> But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Quaky (kwāk'i), *a.* Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky; as, a *quaky* bog.

Qualifiable (kwol'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being qualified; that may be abated or modified.

Qualification (kwol'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr. See QUALIFY.] 1. The act of qualifying, or

the state of being qualified; adaptation; fitness.—2. That which qualifies or fits any person or thing for any use or purpose, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, &c.; legal power; ability; as, the *qualification* of an elector. 'Necessary *qualifications* for preferment.' *Swift.*

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

In many cases, too, the choice of the government is practically limited to persons having the requisite professional *qualifications.* *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

3. A qualifying or extenuating circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; hence, an abatement; a diminution; as, to assert something without any *qualification.* 'A *qualification* of a statement.' *Raleigh.*—4.† Appeasement.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. *Shak.*

Qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kāt-iv), *a.* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify.

Qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kāt-iv), *n.* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

Adjectives or *qualificatives* disappear last, and everything disappears with them, because we cannot have an idea of a thing independently of its qualities. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

Qualificator (kwol'i-fi-kāt-ėr), *n.* In *Rom. Cath. eccles. courts,* an officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

Qualified (kwol'i-fīd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with any legal power or capacity; as, a person sufficiently *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

That which ordinary men are fit for I am *qualified* in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shak.*

2. Accompanied with some limitation or modification; modified; limited; as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.—3. *Eccles.* applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.—*Qualified fee,* in *law,* a base fee. See under BASE.—*Qualified oath,* in *Scots law,* the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and which therefore qualify the admission or denial.—*Qualified property,* a limited right of ownership; as, (*a*) such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed. (*b*) Such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

Qualifiedly (kwol'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

Qualifiedness (kwol'i-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

Qualifier (kwol'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.

Qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *qualified;* ppr. *qualifying.* [Fr. *qualifier;* L.L. *qualificare*—L. *qualis,* such, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To make such as is required; to fit for any place, office, or occupation; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to *qualify* a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral.

I bequeath Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*

2. To make legally capable; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, to *qualify* persons for exercising the elective franchise.

He had *qualified* himself for municipal office by taking the oaths. *Macaulay.*

3. To narrow, limit, or modify; to restrict; to limit by exceptions; as, to *qualify* a statement or expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.—4. To moderate; to abate; to soften; to diminish; to assuage; as, to *qualify* the rigour of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

5. To modify the quality or strength of; to dilute or otherwise fit for taste; as, to *qualify* liquors.

(They) contrived to drink twopenny, *qualified* with brandy or whiskey. *Sir W. Scott.*

'You don't take water, of course?' said Bob Sawyer.—'Thank you,' replied Mr. Winkle. 'It's rather early: I should like to *qualify* it.' *Dickens.*

6. To temper; to regulate; to vary.

It hath no larynx nor throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne.*

SYN. To fit, equip, prepare, adapt, capacitate, modify, restrict, restrain, abate, soften, diminish, moderate, assuage, temper, reduce.

Qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.i.* 1. To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a claim or right to exercise any function: followed by *for;* as, to *qualify for* a juror or for a justice of the peace; to *qualify for* a parliamentary elector.—2. In the United States, to swear to discharge the duties of an office; and hence, to make oath to any fact; as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. *Bartlett.*

Qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.—*Qualitative analysis,* in *chem.* see ANALYSIS.

Qualitied (kwol'i-tid), *a.* Disposed as to qualities or passions; furnished with qualities; endowed. 'He was well *qualitied.*' *Chapman.*

Quality (kwol'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *qualité,* from L. *qualitas,* a quality or property, from *qualis,* of what sort, such.] 1. The condition of being such or such; nature, relatively considered; as, the *quality* of an action, in regard to right and wrong.

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them. *Hooker.*

2. That which makes or helps to make anything such as it is; what is characteristic of a thing or person; a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; a property; a trait. 'All the *qualities* that man loves woman for.' *Shak.* Qualities in metaphysics are often spoken of as *natural* or *accidental;* thus, figure and dimension are the *natural qualities* of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square, or a sphere, is an *accidental* or *adventitious quality. Primary* or *essential qualities* are such as are inseparable from the substance, as thought from mind, or extension from matter. *Secondary* or *non-essential qualities* are such as we can separate in conception from the substance, as passionateness or mildness from mind, or heat or cold from matter. *Sensible qualities* are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the colour of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, &c.—*Occult qualities.* See OCCULT.—3. Specifically, virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as, the *qualities* of plants or medicines. 'The burning *quality* of that fell poison.' *Shak.* 4. Particular condition; disposition; temper; moral characteristic, good or bad.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair;
Which swims against your stream of *quality.* *Shak.*

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*

5. Special or temporary character or part; assumed rank or position. 'In the *quality* of standers-by.' *Swift.* 'In *quality* of an antiquary.' *Gray.*—6. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as, people of every *quality.* 'Where *qualities* were level.' *Shak.*

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens not of the meanest *quality.* *Bacon.*

7. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; high rank; as, persons of *quality;* ladies of *quality.* 'Gentlemen of blood and *quality.*' *Shak.*—*The quality,* persons of high rank, collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

8.† A state of affairs producing certain effects; occasion; cause.

Know you the *quality* of Lord Timon's fury? *Shak.*

9.† Acquirement; accomplishment. 'Those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing.' *Clarendon.*

She hath more *qualities* than a water spaniel. *Shak.*

10.† Profession; occupation; hence, fraternity.

A man of such perfection
As we in our *quality* much want. *Shak.*

He is a gentleman,
For so his *quality* (of a musician) speaks him.
Massinger.

—*Quality of estate,* in *law,* the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time which the right of enjoyment continues.

Quality-binding (kwol'i-ti-bīnd-ing), *n.* A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpets and the like. *Simmonds.*

Qualm (kwäm), *n.* [A. Sax. *cwealm,* pestilence, destruction, death; cog. D. *kwalm,* Dan. *qvalm,* qualm, vapour, smoke; O.H.G. *qualm,* death, ruin; from root of *quell, quail.*] 1. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throe or throb of pain. '*Qualms* of heart-sick agony.' *Milton.*

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me at the heart
And dimm'd mine eyes. *Shak.*

2. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

For who, without a *qualm,* have ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon.

3. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

A *qualm* of conscience brings me back again. *Dryden.*
Many a *qualm* of care his rising hopes destroy. *Beattie.*

Qualme,† *n.* The cry of a raven. *Chaucer.*

Qualmire † (kwal'mīr), *n.* Quagmire; quavemire. 'Puddels and *qualmires.*' *Ep. Gardner.*

Qualmish (kwäm'ish), *a.* [See QUALM.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shak.*

Qualmishly (kwäm'ish-li), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

Qualmishness (kwäm'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being qualmish; nausea.

Quamash (kwąm'ash), *n.* The North American name of an eatable bulb (*Camassia esculenta*). These bulbs are much eaten by the Indians, and are prepared by baking in a hole dug in the ground, then pounding and drying them into cakes for future use. The plant from which they are derived belongs to the nat. order Liliaceæ, and is nearly allied to the European squill. Written also *Cammas.*

Quamoclit (kwā'mō-klit), *n.* [Gr. *kyamos,* a kidney, and *klitos,* climbing, sloping, low, from *klinō,* to bend, to slope.] A genus of climbing ornamental plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ, chiefly found in the hot parts of America, but some species are indigenous both in India and China.

Quandang (kwan'dang), *n.* The edible fruit of *Santalum acuminatum,* a species of sandalwort. *Treas. of Bot.*

Quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *n.* [Usually derived from Fr. *Qu'en dirai-je?* what can I say of it? Skeat, however, thinks that it is almost certainly a corruption of old *wandreth,* an evil plight, peril, adversity; but the change of form and sound required seems too violent, especially in view of the fact that the original pronunciation would appear to have been with the accent on the second and not on the first syllable.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty or hesitation; a pickle; a predicament.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*
I shall bid all adieu. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quandaried;* ppr. *quandarying.* To put into a quandary; to bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd,* like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Otway.*

Quannet (kwan'et), *n.* A kind of file, especially used for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing. *Ure.*

Quant (kwant), *n.* [Probably same as *kent,* a pole for leaping.] A pole, used by bargemen, with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent penetration of the mud; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in fenny places. The name is also given to the cap.

Quantic (kwon'tik), *n.* [L. *quantus,* how much.] In *math.* a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic,* &c., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary, ternary, quaternary,* &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables.

Quantification (kwon'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act or process of quantifying; the process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount: more especially a term in logic; as, the *quantification* of the predicate.

Both of these words (*quantification* and *quantify*) have of late taken prominence in logic, it having been proposed to *quantify* the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllogism, *i.e.* instead of writing as at present

All A is B,
Some A is B,

to write

All (*or some*) A is all (*or some*) B. *Latham.*

The *quantification* of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton; viz., in its extension to negative propositions. *De Quincey.*

Quantify (kwon'ti-fī), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *quantified;* ppr. *quantifying.* [L. *quantus,* how much, and *facio,* to make.] To determine the quantity of; to modify or qualify with regard to quantity; to mark with the sign of quantity: more especially a term *in* logic.

Quantitative (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [See QUANTITY.] 1. Estimable according to quantity. *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Relating or having regard to quantity. '*Quantitative* correlations.' *H. Spencer.*—*Quantitative analysis,* in *chem.* see ANALYSIS.

Quantitatively (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a quantitative manner.

Quantitive (kwon'ti-tiv), *a.* Estimable according to quantity; quantitative. *Sir K. Digby.*

Quantitively (kwon'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

Quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.* [Fr. *quantité,* L. *quantitas,* quantity, extent, from *quantus,* how great, from *quam,* to what a degree.] 1. That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; greatness; extent; measure; size.

Quantity ought to be defined, *what may be measured.* Those who have defined *quantity* to be *whatever is capable of more or less,* have given too wide a notion of it, which, it is apprehended, has led some persons to apply mathematical reasoning to subjects that do not admit of it. Pain and pleasure admit of various degrees, but who can pretend to measure them? . . . There are some *quantities* which may be called *proper,* and others *improper.* . . . That *properly* is *quantity* which is *measured by its own kind,* or which, of its own nature, is capable of being doubled or tripled, without taking in any *quantity* of a different kind as a measure of it. *Improper quantity* is that which *cannot be measured by its own kind,* but to which we assign a measure by the means of some proper *quantity* that is related to it. Thus velocity of motion, when we consider it by itself, cannot be measured (we measure it by the space passed in a given time). *Reid.*

Quantity is distinguished into *continued* and *discrete.* See under DISCRETE.—2. Any amount, bulk, or aggregate in a concrete sense; as, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water, a *quantity* of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a *quantity* of men, or of horses, or of houses; for as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them, a *number* or *multitude.* Hence, often a large or considerable amount; a large bulk or sum. 'Warm antiscorbutical plants taken in *quantities.*' *Arbuthnot.* 'The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he had picked up during many months of desultory but not unprofitable study.' *Macaulay.*—3.† A portion or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away thou rag, thou *quantity,* thou remnant. *Shak.*

Have I not hideous death within my view,
Retaining but a *quantity* of life? *Shak.*

4.† Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no *quantity.*
Love can transpose to form and dignity. *Shak.*

5. In *math.* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable. In algebra, quantities are *known* and *unknown. Known quantities* are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as *a, b, c,* and *unknown quantities* are expressed by the last letters. *x, y, z,* &c. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called quantities. A simple quantity is expressed by one term, as $+a$, or $-abc$; a compound is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs + plus, or − minus, as $a+b$, or $a-b+c$. Quantities which have the sign + prefixed are called *positive* or *affirmative;* those which have the sign − prefixed are called *negative. Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as abc, $-3abc$, $+6abc$, $-9abc$. *Unlike* or *dissimilar quantities* are those which consist of different combinations of letters, as ab, ab^2, $3abc$, $4xy$, &c.—*Constant* and *variable quantities.* See under CONSTANT, *a.*, and also *Variation of constants* under CONSTANT, *n.*—*Real quantities,* those which do not involve any operation impossible to be performed, such as the extraction of an even root of a negative quantity.—*Imaginary quantity.* See under IMAGINARY.—*Rational* and *irrational quantities.* See under RATIONAL.—6. In *gram.* the measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation; as, in Latin poetry *quantity* and not accent regulates the measure.

All composed in a metre of Catullus,
All in *quantity* careful of my motion. *Tennyson.*

7. In *logic,* a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception; also, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken, whether to stand for the whole, or only a part of its significates.

Another division of propositions is according to their *quantity* [or extent]. If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is *universal.* If of part of it only, the proposition is *particular* (or partial); *e.g.* 'Britain is an island;' 'all tyrants are miserable:' 'no miser is rich,' are *universal* propositions, and their subjects are therefore said to be *distributed,* being understood to stand, each for the whole of its significates; but 'some islands are fertile;' 'all tyrants are not assassinated,' are *particular,* and their subjects consequently not *distributed,* being taken to stand for a *part* only of their significates. *Whately.*

—*Quantity of estate,* in *law,* the time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.—*Quantity of matter,* in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density. Or the quantity of matter in a body is proportional to the magnitude and density of the body conjointly, and is measured by its absolute weight. See MASS.—*Quantity of motion,* in a body, is used synonymously with *momentum* to denote the product of the quantity of matter in the moving body by its velocity.—*Quantity and tantity,* terms employed by Mr. James Mill in his *Elements of the Human Mind,* as correlative; the Latin term, *quantus,* how much, being answered by *tantus,* so much.

Quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [L. *quantus,* how much, and *valeo,* to have power, to be strong.] In *chem.* the combination of elements in multiple proportions. See extract.

The doctrine of *quantivalence* is, in strictness, only applicable in the case of gaseous elements and compounds, bodies whose molecular weight can be estimated by their vapours obeying Avogadro's law of volumes, viz., that the molecule of an element or compound is that weight of the body which occupies in the gaseous state the volume of hydrogen gas weighing 2, the *quantivalence* of an element being determined by the number of atoms of hydrogen or of chlorine, or other distinctly monad element or radical, which it may be able to take up in this molecular volume. By an extension of this reasoning, we term potassium a monad and barium a dyad metal, because we find that they each form only one compound with chlorine, potassium combining with one atom and barium with two. *Nature.*

Quantum (kwan'tum), *n.* [L.] A quantity; an amount. 'Without authenticating the value or the *quantum* of the charges.' *Burke.*—*Quantum meruit,* as much as he has deserved. In *law,* an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.—*Quantum sufficit* or *quantum suff.,* sufficient; as much as is needed.—*Quantum valebat,* as much as it was worth. In *law,* a phrase applied to an action now abolished on an implied promise to pay for goods sold as much as they were worth.

Quap,† Quappe,† *v. i.* [See QUOB.] To quaver; to shake; to tremble. *Chaucer.*

Quaquaversal (kwā-kwa-vėr'sal), *a.* [L. *quaquâ,* on every side, and *versus,* inclined, from *verto,* to turn.] Inclined towards every side; facing all ways: in *geol.* a term applied to strata (or their inclination) inclined so as to face all sides.

Quar† (kwor). *n.* A quarry. *B. Jonson.*

Quarantine (kwor'an-tin), *n.* [O. Fr. *quarantaine,* It. *quarantana,* a space of forty days, from *quaranta,* contr. from L. *quadraginta,* forty, from *quatuor,* four.] 1. Properly, the space of forty days: applied to the season of Lent.—2. The term, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. Hence—3. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term; as, to undergo *quarantine.*—4. In *law,* the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned.

Quarantine (kwor'an-tin), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *quarantined;* ppr. *quarantining.* To put under quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection: applied to ships or to persons and goods.

Quarel,† *n.* A kind of arrow. *Chaucer.* See QUARREL.

Quarelet, Quarrelet (kwor'el-et), *n.* [Dim. of *quarrel,* a bolt, &c.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some asked how pearls did grow and where?
Then spoke I to my girl,
To part her lips, and showed them there
The *quarelets* of pearl. *Herrick.*

Quarrel (kwor'el), *n.* [O.E. *querele,* from O.Fr. *querele,* Fr. *querelle,* a quarrel, wrangling, from L. *querela,* a complaint, from *queror,* to complain (whence *querulous*). The root is the same as in *cry.*] 1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; an angry dispute; a wrangle; an altercation; a feud.

Let no *quarrel* nor no brawl to come
Taint the condition of this present hour. *Shak.*
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

2. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties.—3. Cause, occasion, or motive of dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance. 'To fight in *quarrel* of the house of Lancaster.' *Shak.*

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.
Holingshed.
The king's *quarrel* is honourable. *Shak.*
Thrice is he armed that hath his *quarrel* just.
Shak.

4. Objection; ill-will, or reason to complain; ground of objection.

I have no *quarrel* to the practice. *Felton.*
Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. Mark vi. 19.

5.† Earnest desire or longing. *Holland.*—6.† In *law,* an action real or personal.—SYN. Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, dispute, altercation, contention.

Quarrel (kwor'el), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *quarrelled;* ppr. *quarrelling.* [Fr. *quereller.* See the noun.] 1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble: used of two persons or of a small number.—2. To fall out; to pick a quarrel; to get into hostilities; to come to loggerheads.

O sir, we *quarrel* in print, by the book. *Shak.*
Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust.
Sir W. Temple.

3. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon.

4.† To disagree; to be incongruous or incompatible; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and *quarr'lling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

Quarrel (kwor'el), *v. t.* 1.† To quarrel with. 'How that I had *quarrell'd* my brother purposely.' *B. Jonson.*—2. To find fault with; to challenge; to reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

I hope you will not *quarrel* the words, for they are all Virgil's. *Ruddiman.*

3. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

Quarrel (kwor'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarrel,* later *quarreau,* Mod. Fr. *carreau,* a bolt or quarrel, dim. of L. *quadrum,* something square, from *quatuor,* four.] 1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a cross-bow, or thrown from an engine or catapult, especially one with a square head and pyramidal point. 'Twang'd the string, outflew the *quarrel* long.' *Fairfax.*—2. A pane of glass, or a lozenge-shaped pane of glass placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also, the opening in the window in which the pane is set.—3. A small paving stone or tile of the square or lozenge form.—4. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the cross-bow bolt; as, (*a*) a glazier's diamond; (*b*) a kind of graver; (*c*) a stone-mason's chisel.

Quarrel.

Quarrellingly (kwor'el-ing-li), *adv.* In a quarrelling manner; contentiously.

Quarreller (kwor'el-ėr), *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights. 'He's a great *quarreller.*' *Shak.*

Quarrellous,† Quarrelous† (kwor'el-us), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. 'As *quarrelous* as the weasel.' *Shak.*

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

Quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being quarried. 'The arable soil, the *quarriable* rock.' *Emerson.*

Quarrier (kwor'i-ér), *n.* One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarre*, from O.Fr. *quarré*, Mod. Fr. *carré*, from L. *quadrum*, something square, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A pane of glass.—2.† An arrow with a square head. See QUARREL.—3. A small square paving flag or brick.

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*. *George Eliot.*

Quarry† (kwor'i), *a.* Quadrate; square.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.E. *quarrere, quarere*, from O.Fr. *quarriere*, Mod. Fr. *carrière*, a place where stones are hewn for building, lit. a place where they are squared, from L.L. *quadraria*, from L. *quadro*, to square. See QUADRANT, &c.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rocks. The word *mine* is generally applied to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

Quarry (kwor'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quarried*; ppr. *quarrying*. To dig or take from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.

Quarry (kwor'i), *n.* [O.Fr. *corée*, Fr. *curée*, the portion of the beast given to the dogs, from L.L. *corata*, the heart and connected parts, the pluck, from L. *cor*, the heart.] 1. In *hunting*, (*a*) a part of the entrails of the beast taken given to the dogs. (*b*) A heap of game killed.—2. Any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; game; prey; object of chase or pursuit in general.

The day was now well advanced, and the Flemish captain had some fears, that notwithstanding his speed, the *quarry* had escaped him. *Prescott.*

Quarry† (kwor'i), *v.i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.

Like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

Quarry† (kwor'i), *v.t.* To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

Quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the *quarry-slave* at night, Scourged to his dungeon. *Bryant.*

Quarry-water (kwor'i-wą-tèr), *n.* The water contained in the substance of a stone newly quarried, but which becomes evaporated as the stone is exposed to the air, leaving in the minute pores the mineral matter it held in solution. Owing to the presence of this water, stones, whether stratified or unstratified, are more easily wrought when newly raised.

Quart (kwąrt), *n.* [Fr. *quarte;* lit. a fourth part, from L. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1.† The fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possesse the westerne *quart*. *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints, equal to 69·3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57·75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale, 70·5 cubic inches; and that for dry measure, 67·2 cubic inches nearly.—3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.—4. (pron. kärt.) A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

Quartan (kwąr'tan), *a.* [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague or fever.

Quartan (kwąr'tan), *n.* 1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours.—2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

Quartation (kwąr-tā'shon), *n.* In *chem.* and *metal.* the alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined with three parts of silver, so that the gold shall constitute one *quarter* of the whole, and thereby have its particles so far separated as to be able to protect the other metals originally associated with it, such as silver, copper, lead, tin, &c., from the action of the nitric or sulphuric acid employed in the parting process. *Ure.*

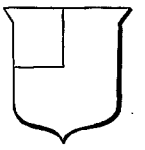
Quart-bottle (kwąrt-bot-l), *n.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, that is, two pints, but the ordinary *quart-bottle* of the shops seldom contains more than the sixth part of a gallon, and often even less.

Quart-d'ecu,† **Quardecu**† (kär-de-kü), *n.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *Shak.*

Quarte (kärt), *n.* One of the four guards in fencing; a corresponding position of the body.

Quarter (kwąr'tèr), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarter, quartier*, Mod. Fr. *quartier*, a quarter, from L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. One of four parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of an hour; a *quarter* of a mile. Hence, in specific uses, (*a*) the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is, 28 lbs., the hundredweight being equal to 112 lbs. (*b*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (*c*) In *astron.* the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (*d*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points; as, the four *quarters* of the sky: but more widely, any region or point of the compass; as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow? people thronged into the Continent from all *quarters*. (*e*) A particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality; as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Florence. (*f*) In *navig.* the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′, that is, about 2° 49′. Called also *Quarter-point*. (*g*) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, which is generally ten or eleven weeks. (*h*) One-fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb. (*i*) In *her.* one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut. (*j*) The piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp. (*k*) *Naut.* the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces. (*l*) In *farriery*, that part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin; a *false-quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut the horse is said to be *quarter-cast*. (*m*) In *arch.* a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed.—2. Proper position; specific place; assigned or allotted position; special location.


Quarter.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) *naut.* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement: generally in the plural. (*b*) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

It was high time to shift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*

(*c*) A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural; as, they went into winter *quarters*. See also HEADQUARTERS.

Thou canst defend as well as get, And never had one *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the several chiefs they show'd. *Dryden.*

(*d*) In *war*, the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, in a wider sense, a refraining from pushing one's advantage to the destruction of the weaker party; merciful treatment by the conquerors or stronger party. [*Note.* The expression seems to be derived from the use of the word to designate the lodging of the victorious warrior, *to give* or *show quarter* to the vanquished being to send him to his captor's *quarter* for liberation, ransom, or slavery. Some authorities say, however, that the term originated from a custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period.]

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better *quarter*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*On the quarter* (*naut.*), in the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter (kwąr'tèr), *v.t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts.

A thought which, *quartered*, hath but one part wisdom, And ever three parts coward. *Shak.*

2. To divide; to separate into parts; to cut to pieces. *Shak.*—3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven and found a name For every fixed and every wandering star. *Dryden.*

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; to supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for; as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

There came a young noble, a warrior who had never seen war, glittering with gewgaws. He was *quartered* in the town where the mistress of my heart, and who was soon to share my life and my fortunes, resided. *Disraeli.*

5.† To diet; to feed.

Scrimansky was his cousin-german, With whom he served and fed on vermin; And when these fail'd he'd suck his claws, And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

6. To furnish as portion; to deal out; to allot; to share.

But this isle, The greatest and the best of all the main, He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities. *Milton.*

7. In *her.* to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to add to other arms on the shield. See QUARTERING.

Quarter (kwąr'tèr), *v.i.* 1. To be stationed; to remain in quarters; to lodge; to have a temporary residence; as, the army *quartered* in the city; to *quarter* on the enemy. *Swift.*—2. [As to this sense comp. Fr. *cartayer*, to drive so that one of the two chief ruts is between the wheels, from *quatre*, four, the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four sections.] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for *quartering*. *De Quincey.*

Quarterage (kwąr'tèr-āj), *n.* A quarterly allowance or payment. *Hudibras.*

Quarter-aspect (kwąr'tér-as-pekt), *n.* In *astrol.* the aspect of two planets whose positions are at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

Quarter-badge (kwąr'tér-baj), *n.* *Naut.* an artificial gallery in a ship; a carved ornament near the stern containing a window for the cabin, or the representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery.

Quarter-bill (kwąr'tèr-bil), *n.* *Naut.* a list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are quartered in time of action, with their names.

Quarter-block (kwąr'tèr-blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarters of a yard, on each side of the slings, for the topsail-sheets, topsail-cluelines, and topgallant-sheets to reeve through.

Quarter-board (kwąr'tèr-bōrd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. They are also called *Topgallant Bulwarks*.

Quarter-boat (kwąr'tèr-bōt), *n.* *Naut.* any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

Quarter-bred (kwąr'tèr-bred), *a.* Having only one-fourth good blood: said of horses, cattle, &c.

Quarter-cleft (kwąr'tèr-kleft), *a.* Said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel

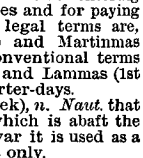
to the medullary plates or 'silver grain,' shows the wood to great advantage, particularly oak.

Quarter-cloth (kwąr'tėr-kloth), *n. Naut.* one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-day (kwąr'tėr-dā), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady-day (25th March), Midsummer-day (24th June), Michaelmas-day (29th September), Christmas-day (25th December). These days have been adopted between landlord and tenant for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are, Whitsunday (15th May) and Martinmas (11th November); the conventional terms Candlemas (2d February) and Lammas (1st August) make up the quarter-days.

Quarter-deck (kwąr'tėr-dek), *n. Naut.* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast. In ships of war it is used as a promenade by the officers only.

Quarter-decker (kwąr'tėr-dek-ėr), *n. Naut.* a sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.



A cross quartered.

Quartered (kwąr'tėrd), *pp.* 1. Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts. — 2. Lodged; stationed for lodging. —3. In *her.* a term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre; as, a cross *quartered.*

Quarter-evil (kwąr'tėr-ē-vil), *n.* A disease of cattle; black-quarter.

Quarter-face (kwąr'tėr-fās), *n.* A countenance three-parts averted.

> But let the dross carry what price it will,
> With noble ignorants, and let them still
> Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face.*
> *B. Jonson.*

Quarter-foil (kwąr'tėr-foil), *n.* See QUATREFOIL.

Quarter-gallery (kwąr'tėr-gal-ėr-i), *n. Naut.* a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship. It is often decorated with ornamental devices.

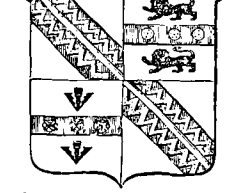
Quarter-guard (kwąr'tėr-gärd), *n. Milit.* a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

Quarter-gunner (kwąr'tėr-gun-ėr), *n. Naut.* a term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

Quarter-ill (kwąr'tėr-il), *n.* See BLACK-QUARTER. [Scotch.]

Quartering (kwąr'tėr-ing), *p.* and *a. Naut.* (*a*) sailing large, but not before the wind. *Totten.* (*b*) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter; as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana.*

Quartering (kwąr'tėr-ing), *n.* 1.† A station. 'Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there.' *R. Mountagu.* — 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. — 3. Quarters; lodging. — 4. In *her.* the marshalling or disposal of various coats of arms in one shield, thereby to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than



Quarterings—Arms quartered.

three other arms are to be quartered with those of the family it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; but still the arms are said to be quartered, however many compartments there may be.—5. In *carp.* a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about 12 inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded. *Gwilt.*— 6. In *gun.* a term applied when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

Quartering-block (kwąr'tėr-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

Quarter-look† (kwąr'tėr-lųk), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

Quarterly (kwąr'tėr-li), *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

> The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder.*

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.

Quarterly (kwąr'tėr-li), *adv.* 1. Once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made *quarterly.*—2. In *her.* arranged according to the four quarters of the shield.—*Quarterly pierced,* in *her.* perforated of a square form in a saltier, cross, moline, &c., through which aperture the field is seen.

Quarterly (kwąr'tėr-li), *n.* A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months; as, the new *quarterlies* are very dull.

Quarter-man (kwąr'tėr-man), *n.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

Quarter-master (kwąr'tėr-mas-tėr), *n.* 1. *Milit.* an officer whose duties are to superintend, assign to their respective occupants, and have charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores. There is a quarter-master on the staff of each regiment, in which he holds the relative rank of lieutenant. The office is almost always given to an old experienced sergeant.—2. *Naut.* a petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

Quartermaster-general (kwąr'tėr-mas-tėr-jen-ėr-al), *n. Milit.* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage. The quartermaster-general is attached to a whole army under a commander-in-chief, while to each brigade a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general is assigned.

Quartermaster-sergeant (kwąr'tėr-mas-tėr-sär-jent), *n. Milit.* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

Quartern (kwąr'tėrn), *n.* [O.Fr. *quarteron,* from a L.L. *quartero, quarteronis,* from L. *quartus,* fourth.] A name sometimes applied to the fourth part of certain British measures, as (*a*) in *liquid measure,* the fourth of a pint, and therefore equal to the imperial gill. (*b*) In *dry measure,* the fourth of a peck, or of a stone.

Quarter-netting (kwąr'tėr-net-ing), *n. Naut.* netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which, in action, serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

Quartern-loaf (kwąr'tėrn-lōf), *n.* A loaf which, as its name would imply, would be made of a quarter of a stone of flour; but the quartern-loaf is generally of the weight of 4 lbs.

> Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise?
> *H. Smith.*

Quarteron, Quarteroon (kwąr-tėr-on', kwąr-tėr-ōn'), *n.* Same as *Quadroon.*

Quarter-pace (kwąr'tėr-pās), *n.* The name given to the foot-pace of a staircase, when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

Quarter-partition (kwąr'tėr-par-ti-shon), *n.* In *carp.* a partition consisting of quarters. See QUARTERING, 5.

Quarter-piece (kwąr'tėr-pēs), *n. Naut.* one of a set of pieces of timber on the quarter of a vessel.

Quarter-rail (kwąr'tėr-rāl), *n. Naut.* one of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

Quarter-round (kwąr'tėr-round), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant; an ovolo; an echinus.

Quarter-seal (kwąr'tėr-sēl), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal.* Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

Quarter-sessions (kwąr'tėr-sesh'onz), *n.pl.* 1. In England, a general court of criminal jurisprudence held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs. The jurisdiction of these courts, originally confined to matters touching breaches of the peace, has been gradually extended to the smaller misdemeanours and felonies, but with many exceptions. There is also an extensive jurisdiction in matters relating to the settlement of the poor, highways, vagrancy, bastardy, &c., in most of which cases an appeal lies to the higher courts.—2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reviewing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

Quarter-staff (kwąr'tėr-staf), *n.* pl. **Quarter-staves** (kwąr'tėr-stāvz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long, generally loaded with iron at both ends. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

> They had short swords by their sides, and *quarter-staves* in their hands . . . The miller, on the other hand, holding his quarter-staff by the middle, and making it flourish round his head . . . exclaimed boastfully, 'Come on, churl, an thou darest!'
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Quarter-stanchion (kwąr'tėr-stan-shon), *n. Naut.* a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the extreme boundary of the stern on either side.

Quarter-timber (kwąr'tėr-tim-bėr), *n. Naut.* one of the framing timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut COUNTER.

Quarter-wind (kwąr'tėr-wind), *n. Naut.* a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

Quartette, Quartet (kwąr-tet'), *n.* [It. *quartetto,* from L. *quartus,* fourth.] 1. A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments.—2. A set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party.—3. In *poetry,* a stanza of four lines.

Quartetto (kwąr-tet'tō), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quartette.*

Quartic (kwąr'tik), *n.* [From L. *quartus,* fourth.] In *alg.* a homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, facients. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection, respectively, with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. *Brande and Cox.*

Quartile, Quartile Aspect (kwąr'tīl, kwąr'tīl as'pekt), *n.* In *astrol.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. See ASPECT.

Quartine (kwąr'tīn), *n.* [L. *quartus, fourth.*] In *bot.* the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments. *Lindley.*

Quartisternal (kwąr-ti-stėr'nal), *n.* [L. *quartus,* fourth, and *sternum.*] In *anat.* the fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. *Dunglison.*

Quarto (kwąr'tō), *n.* [L. *quartus,* fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. It is abbreviated thus, 4*to.*

Quarto (kwąr'tō), *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves; as, a *quarto* volume.

Quarto-deciman (kwąr-tō-dē'si-man), *n.* One of the Quarto-decimani.

Quarto-decimani (kwąr'tō-dē-si-mā"nī), *n. pl.* [L. *quartus,* fourth, and *decimus,* tenth.] A name given in the second century to cer-

tain Christians who, in accordance with the custom of the Jews, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, whether that day fell on a sabbath or not. This practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325. Called also *Quatrodecimani* and *Paschites.*

Quart-pot (kwart'pot), *n.* A pot or drinking vessel containing a quart.

Many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it (a helmet) hath served me instead of a *quart-pot* to drink in. *Shak.*

Quartrain (kwar'trān), *n.* Same as *Quatrain.*

Quartridge (kwart'rij), *n.* Quarterly allowance; quarterage. *Swift.*

Quartz (kwarts), *n.* [From G. *quarz, quartz,* quartz.] A name given to numerous varieties of the native oxide of silicon, called also silicic acid. Quartz embraces a large number of varieties. When pure its composition is expressed by the formula SiO_2. It occurs both crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused throughout nature, and is especially one of the constituents of granite and the older rocks. When crystallized it generally occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It scratches glass readily, gives fire with steel, becomes positively electrical by friction, and two pieces when rubbed together become luminous in the dark. The colours are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish or brownish, purple, blue, green. When pure and crystalline in appearance it is known as rock-crystal. Hornstone, amethyst, siderite, agate, avanturine, flint, opal, chalcedony, onyx, sardonyx, and jasper, are all varieties of this mineral. Quartz veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold.

Quartz-crusher (kwarts'krush-ėr), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz, so as to facilitate the extraction of gold.

Quartziferous (kwart-sif'ėr-us), *n.* [*Quartz,* and L. *fero,* to bear.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz.

There we have the well-known quartz porphyry of Botzen, and there, too, we have *quartziferous* lavas peculiarly interesting to the petrologist as examples of rocks which exhibit the very rare association of a plagioclastic felspar with free quartz.
Nineteenth Century.

Quartzite (kwarts'īt), *n.* A rock formed of granular quartz; quartz-rock.

Quartz-mill (kwarts'mil), *n.* A mill for crushing quartz.

Quartzoid (kwarts'oid), *n.* [*Quartz,* and Gr. *eidos,* likeness.] In *crystal.* a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

Quartzose (kwarts'ōs), *a.* Containing quartz; composed of quartz; resembling quartz, or having the properties of quartz. Written also *Quartzous.*

Quartz-rock (kwarts'rok), *n.* A stratified granular-crystalline, metamorphic rock, consisting entirely, or almost entirely, of quartz. It is generally of a grayish, or pinkish-gray, colour from a slight trace of iron.

Quartz-sinter (kwarts'sin-tėr), *n.* Siliceous sinter. See SINTER.

Quartzy (kwarts'i), *a.* Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

Quas (kwas), *n.* See QUASS.

Quaschi (kwas'chi), *n.* See QUASJE.

Quash (kwosh), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *quasser,* Fr. *casser,* from L. *quassare,* to shake, shatter, shiver; intens. from *quatio, quassum,* to shake, to break.] 1. To beat down or beat in pieces; to crush.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd,*
Though huge as mountains are in pieces dash'd.
Waller.

2. To crush; to subdue; to put down summarily; to quell; to extinguish; to put an end to; as, to *quash* a rebellion.

Our joys are *quashed,* our hopes are blasted.
Cotton.

Contrition is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief.
Barrow.

3. In *law,* to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void from insufficiency, or for other cause; as, to *quash* an indictment.

Quash (kwosh), *v.i.* To be shaken with a noise; to make the noise of water when pressed or shaken; to squash. '*Quashing* and shaking.' *Ray.*

Quash (kwosh), *n.* A species of Cucurbita; a squash. See SQUASH.

Quasi (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; in a manner. This word is sometimes used before English words to express resemblance. It generally implies that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or only has certain features of what it professes to be; as, a *quasi-argument,* that which resembles or is used as an argument; a *quasi-historical* account.—*Quasi contract,* in *law,* an act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has yet the effect of it.—*Quasi crime,* or *Quasi delict,* the action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.—*Quasi entail,* an estate *pur autre vie* granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body; the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

Quasi-fee (kwā'sī-fē), *n.* In *law,* an estate gained by wrong. *Wharton.*

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō). [L.] In *Rom. Cath. calendar,* a name applied to the first Sunday after Easter: so called because the introit for that day begins with the words '*Quasi modo,* geniti infantes.'

Quasi-radiate (kwā-sī-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *bot.* slightly radiate: a term applied to the heads of some composites, whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

Quasi-realty (kwā-sī-rē'al-ti), *n.* In *law,* things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty but movable in themselves, as heir-looms, title-deeds, court-rolls, &c. *Wharton.*

Quasi-tenant (kwā-sī-ten'ant), *n.* In *law,* an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. *Wharton.*

Quasi-trustee (kwā'sī-trus-tē"), *n.* In *law,* a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust and so becomes answerable as a trustee. *Wharton.*

Quasje (kwas'jē), *n.* The native name of the brown coati or coatimondi (*Nasua narica*), called also *Narica.* It is a very amusing little animal, and possesses singular powers of nose and limb. Called also *Quaschi.* See COATI, NASUA. *J. G. Wood.*

Quass (kwas), *n.* A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal, and drunk by the peasantry of Russia. Written also *Quas.*

Quassation (kwas-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *quassatio, quassationis,* from *quasso,* to shake. See QUASH.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. 'Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations.*' *Gayton.*

Quassia (kwas'i-a), *n.* [From *Quassy,* the name of a negro who first made known the medicinal virtues of one of the species.] A genus of South American tropical plants, consisting of trees, nat. order Simarubaceæ. The wood of two species is known in commerce by the name of Quassia; *Q. amara,* a native of Panama, Venezuela, Guiana, and Northern Brazil, a small tree with handsome crimson flowers; and *Q. excelsa* (*Picræna excelsa,* Lindley), a native of Jamaica. The latter furnishes the *lignum quassiæ* of the British Pharmacopœia: it is a tree 50 to 60 feet high, something like an ash, having inconspicuous greenish flowers, and black shining drupes the size of a pea. Both kinds are imported in billets, and are inodorous, but intensely bitter, especially the Jamaica quassia. The active principle has been termed quassin or quassite, a neutral body readily soluble in alcohol. Quassia is a pure and simple bitter, possessing marked tonic properties. It is generally given in the form of infusion. An infusion of quassia sweetened with sugar is useful to destroy flies. *Q. excelsa* was formerly substituted by some brewers for hops, but is now prohibited under severe penalties.

Quassia amara.

Quassin, Quassine (kwas'in), *n.* (Probably $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$.) The bitter principle of quassia (*Quassia* or *Picræna excelsa*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of smell. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Written also *Quassiin.*

Quassite (kwas'it), *n.* Same as *Quassin.*

Quat† (kwot), *n.* A pustule or pimple.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense, and he grows angry. *Shak.*

Quat† (kwot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quatted;* ppr. *quatting.* [A form of *quit, quite, quiet.*] To satiate.

To the stomach *quatted* with dainties all delicates seeme queasie. *Lyly.*

Quat (kwat), *a.* Quit; free; released from. Also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

Quata (kwā'ta), *n.* Same as *Coaita* (which see).

Quatch† (kwach), *a.* Squat; flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *Shak.*

Quater-cousin,† Quatre-cousin† (kwā'tėr-kuz-n, kwā'tr-kuz-n), *n.* [Fr. *quatre,* four, and *cousin.*] A cousin within the first four degrees of kindred.

Quaterfoil (kwā'tėr-foil). Same as *Quatrefoil.*

Quatern (kwa'tėrn), *a.* [L. *quaterni,* four each, from *quatuor,* four.] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours; as, *quatern* leaves.

Quaternary (kwa-tėr'na-ri), *n.* [L. *quaternarius,* from *quatuor,* four.] The number four.

The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*

Quaternary (kwa-tėr'na-ri), *a.* 1. Consisting of four.—2. In *geol.* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary. Called also *Post-tertiary* (which see).

The contemporaneity of man with those species of animals which last became extinct, his contemporaneity with the reindeer as an indigenous animal in France is amply, positively, and irrevocably proved by the discovery of the products of human industry abundantly mixed with the remains of these animals, which have now become extinct or have emigrated, in undisturbed *quaternary* beds and in the midst of cave deposits which have never been disturbed.
Büchner, translated by *Dallas.*

3. In *chem.* a term applied to those compounds which contain four elements, as gum, fibrin, &c.

Quaternate (kwa-tėr'nāt), *a.* Consisting of four.—*Quaternate leaf,* one that consists of four leaflets.

Quaternate-pinnate (kwa-tėr'nāt-pin'āt), *a.* In *bot.* pinnate, with the pinnæ arranged in fours.

Quaternion (kwa-tėr'ni-on), *n.* [L. *quaternio,* from *quatuor,* four.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things. *Milton.*

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable. 'The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his speech.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. A term for a quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation discovered and developed by Sir W. R. Hamilton. See extract.

A *Quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of *Four Geometrical Elements;* and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of *Quadrinomial Form.* The science, or *Calculus,* of *Quaternions,* is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded, and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems.
Sir W. R. Hamilton.

Quaternion (kwa-tėr'ni-on), *v.t.* To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

The angels themselves are distinguished and *quaternioned* into their celestial princedoms and satrapies. *Milton.*

Quaternity (kwa-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* 1. The condition of making up the number four. 'The *quaternity* of the elements.' *Sir T. Browne.* 2. A set or aggregate of four.

Quatorze (ka-torz'), *n.* [Fr., fourteen.] In the game of *piquet,* the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because each quatorze counts fourteen points.

Quatrain (kwot'rān), *n.* [Fr. *quatrain,* from *quatre,* L. *quatuor,* four.] A stanza of four lines, often rhyming alternately.

I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrains,* or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in use. *Dryden.*

Quatre-cousin† (kwā'tėr-kuz-n), *n.* See QUATER-COUSIN.

Quatrefoil (kă'tėr-foil or kwą'tėr-foil), *n.* [Fr. *quatre-feuille—quatre* (L. *quatuor*), four, and *feuille* (L. *folium*), a leaf.] 1. In *arch.* a piercing or panel divided by cusps or foliations into four leaves, or more correctly the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps. It

Quatrefoils.

is an ornament which has been supposed to represent the four leaves of a cruciform flower. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as ornaments in the perpendicular style, and sometimes in the decorated. The same name is also given to flowers and leaves of similar form carved as ornaments on mouldings, &c. Called also *Quarter-foil.*—2. In *her.* four-leaved grass; a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

Quatro-decimani (kwat'rō-dē-si-mā"ni), *n. pl.* See QUARTO-DECIMANI.

Quattrocento (kwä-trō-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *quatro*, four, and *cento*, a hundred. Lit. four-hundredth, but used for fourteen-hundredth.] In the *fine arts*, a term applied to the style of art which prevailed in Italy in the fifteenth century, characterized by hardness and rigidity in manner, and positiveness in colouring, but also by richness of sentiment.

Quatuor (kwat'ō-or), *n.* [L., four.] In *music*, a quartet (which see).

Quave† (kwāv), *v.i.* [A word allied to *quake;* L.G. *quabbeln*, to quiver, to tremble, and to *quiver.*] To quiver; to shake. *Piers Plowman.*

Quavemire† (kwāv'mīr), *n.* [*Quave* and *mire.*] The same as *Quagmire.* 'A muddie *quavemire.*' *Mir. for Mags.*

Quaver (kwā'vėr), *v.i.* [From *quave*, to shake: a dim. or freq. form.] 1. To have a tremulous motion; to tremble; to vibrate. 'To vibrate, or *quaver.*' *Ray.*

The finger . . . moved with a *quavering* motion. *Newton.*

2. To shake in vocal utterance; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument. 'Again was *quavering* to the country swains.' *Dryden.*

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *J. Philips.*

Quaver (kwā'vėr), *v.t.* To utter with a tremulous sound; as, to *quaver* out a few words.—*To quaver away*, to dispel by singing or playing: used contemptuously.

With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quavering and semi-quavering care *away.*
Cowper.

Quaver (kwā'vėr), *n.* 1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. 'Several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it.' *Addison.*—2. A note and measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

Quaver.

Quaverer (kwā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One that quavers; a warbler.

Quay (kē), *n.* [Formerly written also *kay*, *keye*, from Fr. *quai*, a Celtic word; Bret. *cae*, W. *cae*, an inclosure.] A landing-place, usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, &c., along a line of coast or a river bank or round a harbour or dock, at which vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf. Written also *Key.*

Quay (kē), *v.t.* To furnish with quays.

Quayage (kē'āj), *n.* Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

Quay-berth (kē'bėrth), *n.* A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock. *Simmonds.*

Quayed† (kwād), *pp.* Quailed; subdued. *Spenser.*

Queach† (kwēch), *n.* [Same as *quitch, couch*, in *quitch*-grass, *couch*-grass, or *quick* in *quick*set.] A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket. *Chapman.*

Queach† (kwēch), *v.i.* [From *quick*, as in *quickmire, quicksand.*] To stir; to move. See QUICH.

Queachy (kwēch'i), *a.* [See QUEACH, *n.* and *v.i.*] 1. Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground. 'The *queachy* fens.' 'Godwin's *queachy* sands.' *Drayton.*—2.† Thick; bushy.

The owl . . . hath *queachie* bushes to defend
Him from Apollo's sight. *Turberville.*

Quean (kwēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *cwene*, woman, female serf, strumpet; akin to *queen.* See QUEEN.] A woman, especially a young or unmarried woman; generally implying more or less disrespect, and equivalent to wench, jade, hussy, slut, formerly also to strumpet, 'An old cozening *quean.*' *Shak.* 'A scolding *quean.*' *Shak.* 'The flaunting extravagant *quean.*' *Sheridan.*

Such is that sprinkling which some careless *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

The form *quine* is also common in Scotland.

Queasily (kwē'zi-li), *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

Queasiness (kwē'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

They did fight with *queasiness*, constrain'd,
As men drink potions. *Shak.*

Queasy (kwē'zi), *a.* [Allied to Icel. *kveisa*, pain in the stomach; N. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch.] 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.—2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. 'That *queasy* temper of lukewarmness.' *Milton.*—3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncomfortable feelings; hence, requiring to be delicately handled; ticklish; nice. 'A *queasy* question. *Shak.*

Quebec-oak (kwē-bek'ōk), *n. Quercus alba*, an oak used for ship-building and for other purposes.

Quech† (kwēch), *v.i.* [A form of *queach*, to stir.] To shrink; to flinch; to wince.

The lads of Sparta, of ancient times, were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *quetching.* *Bacon.*

Queen (kwēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *cwēn*, a queen, cog. Goth. *qvens, qveins*, a woman; Icel. *kván*, a wife, *kona*, a woman, Dan. *qvinde*, a woman, *kone*, a wife; O.H.G. *quena*, a woman; Ir. and Gael. *coinne*, Gr. *gynē*, Skr. *jani*, a woman. From the root *gan* (Gr. and L. *gen*), to produce. See KIN.] 1. The consort of a king.—2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king.—*Queen dowager*, the widow of a deceased king.—*Queen mother*, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—*Queen's English.* See under KING.—*Queen's evidence.* See under EVIDENCE.—*Queen's messenger.* See under MESSENGER.—3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive. See QUEEN-BEE.—4. *Fig.* a female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides; as, *queen* of beauty; *queen* of love; *queen* of May (see MAY-QUEEN).—5. A card on which a queen is depicted.—6. In *chess*, the most powerful of all the pieces in a set of chess-men, and, after the king, the most important.—7. In *slating*, a slate 3 feet long and 2 feet wide.—*Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet, a plant of the genus Spiræa, the *S. Ulmaria*, Linn.—*Queen of the prairies, Spiræa lobata.*

Queen (kwēn), *v.i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen: with *it.*

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen it.* *Shak.*

Queen (kwēn), *v.t.* In *chess*, to make a queen of, as a pawn when moved to the eighth square.

Queen-apple (kwēn'ap-l), *n.* A species of apple, probably so distinguished in compliment to Queen Elizabeth.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Queen-bee (kwēn'bē), *n.* The sovereign of a swarm of bees, the only fully-developed and prolific female insect in the hive, all the other inhabitants being either males or drones and neuters. (See BEE.) The queen is the parent of the hive, and her sole occupation consists in laying the eggs for the increase of the population of the hive—this increase going on at a rapid rate, as the queen not unfrequently lays 300 eggs in a day, and during the later spring months it is considered that as many as 1000, or even 2000, are deposited daily.

Queen-bee.

Queen-cake (kwēn'kāk), *n.* A kind of cake.

Queen-closer (kwēn'klōz-ėr), *n.* In *brick-laying*, see under CLOSER.

Queen-consort (kwēn-kon'sort), *n.* See under QUEEN.

Queencraft (kwēn'kraft), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen-dowager (kwēn-dou'a-jėr), *n.* See under QUEEN.

Queen-gold (kwēn'gōld), *n.* A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

Queenhood (kwēn'hụd), *n.* The state or rank of a queen; the quality or character becoming a queen. 'And with all grace of womanhood and *queenhood* answer'd him.' *Tennyson.*

Queening (kwēn'ing), *n.* A species of winter apple.

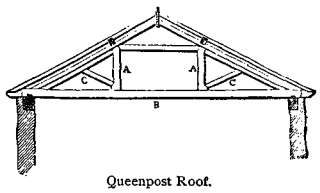
The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

Queenlike (kwēn'līk), *a.* Resembling a queen. 'The *queenlike* Cluyd.' *Drayton.*

Queenly (kwēn'li), *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

Queen-mother (kwēn-muᴚH'ėr), *n.* See under QUEEN.

Queenpost (kwēn'pōst), *n.* In *carp.* one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or



Queenpost Roof.

A A, Queenposts. B, Tiebeam. C C, Struts or braces.

other truss where there are two. Called also *Prick-post.* When there is only one post it is called a *kingpost* or *crown-post.*

Queen-regent, Queen-regnant (kwēn-rē'jent, kwēn-reg'nant), *n.* A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

Queen's-bench (kwēnz-bensh). See under BENCH.

Queen's-counsel (kwēnz-koun'sel), *n.* See under COUNSEL.

Queenship (kwēn'ship), *n.* The state, dignity, or condition of a queen.

Queen's-metal (kwēnz'met-al), *n.* An alloy composed of nine parts of tin, one of bismuth, one of antimony, and one of lead, used for making teapots, spoons, &c.

Queen's-pigeon (kwēnz-pij'on), *n.* A magnificent ground-pigeon inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean. It is one of two species constituting the genus Goura (*G. Victoriæ*), sub-family Gourinæ, family Columbidæ, and order Columbæ, and is the largest and most beautiful species of the order. It is named after Queen Victoria. See GOURINÆ.

Queen's-ware (kwēnz'wār), *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour.

Queen's-yellow (kwēnz'yel-lō), *n.* The yellow sub-sulphate of mercury; the turbith mineral.

Queen-truss (kwēn'trus), *n.* A truss framed with queenposts.

Queen-wood (kwēn'wụd), *n.* A name sometimes given to woods of the greenheart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils. *Weale.*

Queer (kwēr), *a.* [Probably from L.G. *quer, queer*, across; G. *queer, quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querkopf*, a queer fellow.] Behaving or appearing otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint. In colloquial use it has often the sense of suspicious, doubtful in point of honesty. 'A *queer* fellow.' *Spectator.* 'Gave a *queer* look about the room.' *Irving.*

You drive a *queer* bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you. *Thackeray.*

Queerish (kwēr'ish), *a.* Somewhat queer; rather singular or odd.

Queerity (kwēr'i-ti), *n.* [Formed on type of *oddity.*] Queerness. [Rare.]

No person whatsoever shall be admitted without a visible *queerity* in his aspect, or peculiar cast of countenance. *Steele.*

Queerly (kwēr'li), *adv.* In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

Queerness (kwēr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being queer; oddity; singularity; particularity.

Queest (kwēst), *n.* [Corruption of *cushat.*] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon; the cushat.

Queez-maddam (kwēz'mad-am), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse-madame.*] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear. *Sir W. Scott.*

Queint† (kwent), pp. of *quench.* Quenched; extinguished. *Spenser.*

Queint,† **Queinte,**† *a.* Same as *Quaint. Chaucer.*—*Queint elect,* quaintly or oddly chosen. *Spenser.*

Queintise,† *n.* Quaintness. *Chaucer.*

Quell (kwel), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cwellan,* to kill; cog. Dan. *qvæle,* to stifle, suffocate, choke, torment, vex; Icel. *kvelja,* Sw. *qvälja,* G. *quälen,* to torment. From same root comes to *quail.*] 1.† To kill.

And plungde in depth of death and dolour's strife,
Had *quelde* himself, had not his friendes withstoode.
Mir. for Mags.

2. To subdue; to cause to cease; to crush; as, to *quell* an insurrection or sedition. 'Appointed . . . to *quell* seditions and tumults.' *Atterbury.*—3. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace or inaction; to subdue; as, to *quell* the tumult of the soul.

Dreams that the soul of youth engage
Ere fancy has been *quelled.* *Longfellow.*

SYN. To subdue, crush, overpower, put down, quiet, allay, calm.

Quell (kwel), *n.* 1.† Murder. 'The guilt of our great *quell.*' *Shak.*—2. Power or means of quelling or subduing. [Rare and poetical.]

Awfully he (Love) stands,
A sovereign *quell* is in his hands. *Keats.*

Quell† (kwel), *v.i.* 1. To die; to perish.

Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell. Spenser.*

2. To be subdued; to abate. 'Winter's wrath begins to *quell.*' *Spenser.*

Queller (kwel'ėr), *n.* One that quells; one that crushes or subdues. '*Queller* of Satan.' *Milton.*

Quellio† (kwel'i-ō), *n.* [Sp. *cuello* (pron. kwel'yo); L. *collum,* a neck.] A ruff for the neck. *B. Jonson.*

Quelque-chose (kelk'shōz), *n.* [Fr., something.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

Queme† (kwēm), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cwēman,* from *cwīman,* to come.] To please; to suit; to fit. 'Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme.*' *Spenser.*

Quemeful† (kwēm'fụl), *a.* Capable of being pleased; placable. *Wickliffe.*

Quench (kwensh), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cwencan, acwencan,* to quench, to extinguish.] 1. To extinguish; to put out; as, to *quench* flame. 'Ere our blood shall *quench* that fire.' *Shak.* 2. To allay or extinguish; to slake; as, to *quench* thirst.—3. To suppress; to stifle; to check; to repress; as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shak.*

Quench (kwensh), *v.i.* 1. To be extinguished; to go out. 'In never *quenching* fire.' *Shak.* 2. To lose zeal; to cool; to become cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench?* *Shak.*

Quenchable (kwensh'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

Quench-coal (kwensh'kōl), *n.* That which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.

You are *quench-coal;* no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth. *Daniel Rogers.*

Quencher (kwensh'ėr), *n.* One who or that which quenches or extinguishes; specifically and colloquially, that which allays thirst. 'A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit.' *Hammond.*

A pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest *quencher.* *T. Hughes.*

Quenchless (kwensh'les), *a.* That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as, *quenchless* fire or fury. 'Once kindled, *quenchless* evermore.' *Byron.*

Quenchlessly (kwensh'les-li), *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

Quenchlessness (kwensh'les-nes), *n.* State of being quenchless.

Quenouille-training (ke-nö-ye-trān'ing), *n.* [Fr. *quenouille,* a distaff.] In *hort.* a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff.

Quercetic (kwėr-set'ik), *a.* Produced from quercetin; as, *quercetic* acid.

Quercetin (kwėr'set-in), *n.* A substance derived from quercitrin (which see) by the action of mineral acids.

Quercitannic (kwėr-si-tan'ik), *a.* Same as *Tannic.*

Quercite (kwėr'sīt), *n.* ($C_6H_{10}O_5$.) A saccharine substance derived from acorns. It belongs to the group of the starches.

Quercitrin (kwėr'sit-rin), *n.* ($C_{33}H_{30}O_{17}$.) The colouring principle of quercitron bark.

Quercitron (kwėr'sit-ron), *n.* [L. *quercus,* an oak, and *citrus,* the citron-tree.] 1. The *Quercus coccinea,* var. *tinctoria* (black oak or dyer's oak), which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. It frequently attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, and is one of the largest trees of the American forests.—2. The bark of the above-named American oak, a highly valuable dye-stuff. The name is also given to the colouring principle of this dye-stuff. It forms small pale yellow spangles, has a faint acid reaction, is pretty soluble in alcohol, hardly in ether, and little in water. Solution of alum develops from it, by degrees, a beautiful yellow dye. *Ure.*

Quercus (kwėr'kus), *n.* [L., an oak.] A genus of trees including many species, and producing the various kinds of timber called oak. See OAK.

Querela,† **Querele**† (kwe-rē'la, kwē'rēl), *n.* [L. *querela;* Fr. *querelle,* a complaint. See QUARREL.] A complaint to a court. See AUDITA QUERELA, and *Duplex querella* under DUPLEX.

Querent (kwē'rent), *n.* [L. *querens, querentis,* ppr. of *queror,* to complain.] A complainant; a plaintiff. [Rare.]

Querent (kwē'rent), *n.* [L. *quærens, quærentis,* ppr. of *quæro,* to inquire.] An inquirer. *Aubrey.* [Rare.]

Querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [L. *querimonia,* complaint, from *queror,* to complain. See QUARREL.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Querimoniously (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously. 'Most *querimoniously* confessing.' *Sir J. Denham.*

Querimoniousness (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

Querimony† (kwer'i-mo-ni), *n.* [See QUERIMONIOUS.] A complaint; a complaining. 'His brother's daily *querimony.*' *Hall.*

Querist (kwēr'ist), *n.* [Lit. one who puts a *query.*] One who inquires or asks questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist.* *Spectator.*

Querk† (kwėrk), *n.* A quirk.

Querken† (kwėr'ken), *v.t.* [Icel. *kverk, kverkar,* the throat; O.Sw. *quarka,* to throttle.] To stifle or choke. 'Ready to *querken* and stifle us.' *Optick Glasse of Humours,* 1639.

Querl (kwėrl), *v.t.* [A form of *twirl;* G. *querlen,* to twirl.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [American.]

Quern (kwėrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *cwyrn, cweorn;* cog. D. *kweern,* Icel. *kvern,* Dan. *qværn,* Goth. *qvairnus,* a millstone, a quern. From

Grinding with the Quern.

root meaning to grind, same as in *corn.*] A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the centre, and revolving on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small opening near the edge.

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern.* *Boswell.*

The old hand-mill, or *quern,* such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still

'The music for a hungry wame
Is grinding o' the *quernie.*'
E. B. Tylor (in *Academy,* Sept. 18, 1880).

Querpo (kwėr'pō), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo,* the body; L. *corpus;* Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa,* half dressed, having on a shirt only.] A waistcoat or garment close to the body: used only in the phrase *in querpo* or *in cuerpo,* signifying in a close dress without a cloak; when said of a woman it meant without a scarf. Sometimes written *Quirpo.*

Boy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets *in querpo. Beau. & Fl.*

Querquedula (kwėr-kwē'dū-la), *n.* [L., a kind of duck.] The teals, a genus of ducks (Anatidæ), containing the common teal (*Q. crecca*), the garganey (*Q. circia*), and other species. The blue-winged teal of America is the *Q. discors.*

Querquedule (kwėr'kwē-dūl), *n.* [L. *querquedula.*] A water-bird of the genus Querquedula: sometimes specifically applied to the pin-tailed duck (*Q.* or *Dafila acuta*).

Querrour,† *n.* A quarrier; one who works in a stone-quarry. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Querry† (kwer'i), *n.* A groom; an equerry. *Bp. Hall.*

Querulential (kwer-ū-len'shal), *a.* Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.]

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential,* for he was a martyr to the gout. *Cumberland.*

Querulous (kwer'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *querulus,* from *queror,* to complain. See QUARREL.] 1.† Quarrelsome. 'Warlike, ready to fight, *querulous,* and mischievous.' *Holland.*—2. Complaining or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur or express dissatisfaction; querimonious; as, a *querulous* man. 'The complaints of the *querulous.*' *Locke.* 'A *querulous,* jealous, exacting fondness.' *Macaulay.*—3. Expressing complaint; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.—SYN. Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, mourning, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied.

Querulously (kwer'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner. *Young.*

Querulousness (kwer'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

Query (kwē'ri), *n.* [A modified form of L. *quære,* imper. of *quæro,* to ask, to inquire, to seek.] 1. A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved. Abbreviated into *Qy.* or *Qu.*

I will conclude by proposing some *queries. Newton.*
Answer'd all *queries* touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile. *Tennyson.*

2. The mark or sign of interrogation (?), used to indicate that the sentence preceding it is a question; used also to express a doubt.

Query (kwē'ri), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *queried;* ppr. *querying.* 1. To ask a question or questions.

Three Cambridge sophs . . .
Each prompt to *query,* answer, and debate. *Pope.*

2. To express doubts.

He *queried,* and reasoned thus within himself. *Sam. Parker.*

Query (kwē'ri), *v.t.* 1. To seek by questioning; to inquire or ask; as, to *query* the sum or amount; to *query* the motive or the fact. 2. To examine by questions; as, to *query* a person. *Gayton.*—3. To doubt of; to express a desire to examine as to the truth of; to mark with a query.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a 'sed de hoc quære'—*query* this. *I. D'Israeli.*

Quese† (kwēz), *v.t.* To search after; to look for. *Milton.*

Quest (kwest), *n.* [O.Fr. *queste,* Mod. Fr. *quête,* from L. *quæsitus,* from *quæro,* to seek (whence *question, query, inquest,* &c.] 1. The act of seeking; search; as, to rove in *quest* of game; to go in *quest* of a lost child, in *quest* of property, &c. Hence—2. Pursuit; suit. 'Cease your *quest* of love.' *Shak.* 'Cease not from your *quest* until you find.' *Tennyson.*—3. Searchers, collectively.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shak.*

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

God not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrain'd hope or passion. *G. Herbert.*

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

What lawful *quest* have giv'n their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*

7. In *romance*, the expedition in which a knight was engaged, and which he was obliged to perform. *Spenser.*

Quest (kwest), *v.i.* 1. To go in search; to make search or inquiry. 'Would he had *quested* first for me.' *B. Jonson.*—2. To go begging. [Rare.]

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, *questing* from shop to shop, who always amused me. *Fraser's Mag.*

Quest (kwest), *v.t.* To search or seek for; to inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme. *Byrom.*

Questant† (kwes'tant), *n.* [See QUEST.] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest *questant* shrinks find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shak.*

Quester (kwes'tẽr), *n.* 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The *quester* only to the wood they lose,
Who silently the tainted track pursues. *Rowe.*

Question (kwest'yun), *n.* [Fr. *question;* L. *quæstio*, an inquiry, an investigation. See QUEST.] 1. An interrogation; the putting of inquiries; as, to examine by *question* and answer.—2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; as, what *question* did you ask?—3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is to be put to *question* whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition. 'Anything, however foreign to the *question*.' *Waterland.*—5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute; as, the story is true beyond all *question*.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all other planets. *Bentley.*

7. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry. 'He that was in *question* for the robbery.' *Shak.*—8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, . . . and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe.*

9.† Conversation; speech; talk.

We will have some *question* with the shepherd. *Shak.*

10. In *logic*, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—*Question!* an exclamation used in Parliament or other assemblies, meaning that the person speaking is wandering away from the subject under consideration or discussion, and recalling him to it. It is also used to express doubt as to the correctness of what a speaker is saying.—*Begging the question*, assuming without proof; taking for granted.—*In question*, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; being at present dealt with; as, the matter or point *in question*.—*To call in question*, to doubt; to challenge.

You *call in question* the continuance of his love. *Shak.*

—*Out of question*, doubtless.

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour. *Shak.*

—*Out of the question*, not worthy of or requiring consideration; not to be thought of.—*Leading question*, one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to *lead* and prepare the way for its being given.—*Previous question*, in *parliamentary practice*, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, 'that the question be now put,' and the mover and seconder vote against it.

Question (kwest'yun), *v.i.* 1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire or seek to know; to examine.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To debate; to reason; to consider.

Nor dare I *question* with my jealous thought
Where you may be. *Shak.*

3. To dispute; to doubt; as, I *question* not but the intelligence is correct. *Addison.*—4.† To talk; to converse.

Stay not to *question*, for the watch is coming. *Shak.*

Question (kwest'yun), *v.t.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.—2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention or treat as not to be trusted. 'His counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised.' *South.*—4. To call in question; to challenge; to take exception to; as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative.

Power and right
To *question* thy bold entrance on this place. *Milton.*

SYN. To ask, interrogate, catechise, doubt, controvert, dispute.

Questionable (kwest'yun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being questioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation.

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable; as, the deed is of *questionable* authority; his veracity is *questionable*.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

SYN. Disputable, controvertible, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, suspicious.

Questionableness (kwest'yun-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Questionably (kwest'yun-a-bli), *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully; as, this is but *questionably* accurate.

Questionary (kwest'yun-a-ri), *a.* Inquiring; asking questions. '*Questionary* epistles.' *Pope.*

Questionary (kwest'yun-a-ri), *n.* [See QUÆSTA.] An itinerant pedler of indulgences or relics. *Sir W. Scott.*

Questioner (kwest'yun-ẽr), *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer. 'Has little time for idle *questioners*.' *Tennyson.*

Questionist (kwest'yun-ist), *n.* 1. A questioner; an inquirer.

At his being a school-boy he was an early *questionist*. *Iz. Walton.*

2. Formerly a candidate for honours or degrees at certain universities, as at Cambridge, before proceeding to the degree.

Questionless (kwest'yun-les), *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly.

Questionless (kwest'yun-les), *a.* 1. Unquestionable; admitting of no doubt; indubitable.—2. Not putting questions.

Questman † (kwest'man), *n.* One having power to make legal inquiry; as, specifically, in *old law*, (*a*) a person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially those relating to weights and measures. (*b*) A collector of parish rates. (*c*) A churchwarden or assistant to a churchwarden; a sidesman. (*d*) A juryman; a person impanelled to try a cause.

Questmonger † (kwest'mun-gẽr), *n.* One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits; a common informer. *Bacon.*

Questor (kwes'tor), *n.* [L. *quæstor*. See QUEST.] 1. The name of certain magistrates of ancient Rome; a quæstor.—2. A pardoner, or official of the Roman Catholic Church that has power to grant indulgences.—3. One who carries on a quest or search; a seeker or searcher.

Questorship (kwes'tor-ship), *n.* The office of a questor, or the term of his office.

Questrist† (kwest'rist), *n.* [*Quester*, with term. *-ist.*] A person who goes in quest of another. 'Peculiar,' says Nares, 'I believe, to the following passage:

'Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.'
Shak. Lear, iii. 7.

Questuary (kwes'tū-a-ri), *a.* [L. *quæstuarius*, from *quæstus*, gain, profit, from *quæro, quæsitum*, to seek.] Studious of profit. *Sir T. Browne.*

Questuary (kwes'tū-a-ri), *n.* One employed to collect profits. *Jer. Taylor.*

Questus (kwes'tus), *n.* [L. *quæstus*, gain, profit.] In *law*, land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and industry.

Queue (kū), *n.* [Fr., tail, from L. *cauda*, a tail. See CUE.] 1. In *her.* the tail of a beast. 2. The tail on a wig behind, or formed by a person's back hair; a pigtail.—3. A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

Queued (kūd), *a.* In *her.* tailed.—*Double queued*, having a double tail, as a lion.

Quey (kwā or kwỹ), *n.* [Icel. *kviga*, Sw. *quiga*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]

Quib (kwib), *n.* [W. *chwip*, a flirt, a quirk, *gwib*, a quick course or turn; a form of *quip*.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

He was fond of joke and jest,
But all his merry *quibs* are o'er. *Tennyson.*

Quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [A freq. of *quib*, *quip*.] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication; as, to answer a sound argument by *quibbles*.

Quirks and *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit. 'Puns and *quibbles*.' *Addison.*

Quibble (kwib'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quibbled;* ppr. *quibbling*. 1. To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse; to prevaricate.—2. To pun.

Quibbler (kwib'lẽr), *n.* 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A punster.

Quibblingly (kwib'ling-li) *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively.

Quice† (kwēs), *n.* The wood-pigeon; queest. *Cudworth.*

Quich† (kwich), *v.i.* To stir; to move; to queach. *Spenser.*

Quick (kwik), *a.* [A. Sax. *cwic, cuc*, living, lively; cog. D. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr, kykr*, Dan. *qvik*, Sw. *qvick*, L.G. *queck, quick*, Goth. *qvius*, all with similar meanings. The same root (the original form of which must have been something like *giv* or *giw*) is seen also in L. *vivus*, Lith. *gywas*, living; Gr. *bios, life*, and Skr. *jiv*, to live.] 1. Alive; living; live: opposed to *dead* or *inanimate*. '*Quick* raw flesh.' Lev. xiii. 10. 'Some *quick*, some dead.' *Sir J. Davies.* 'The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead.' 2 Tim. iv. 1. [In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds or in particular phrases.]—2. Characterized by liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; lively; sprightly; nimble; brisk. 'You have a *quick* wit.' *Shak.*

Mine eyes are gray and bright and *quick* in turning. *Shak.*

3. Speedy; hasty; swift; done or occurring in a short time; as, a *quick* return of profits. 'Give thee *quick* conduct.' *Shak.*

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him. *Shak.*

Quiet to *quick* bosoms is a hell. *Byron.*

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer.*

6. Pregnant; with child; specifically said of a pregnant woman when the motion of the fetus is felt. 'Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.' *Shak.*—7. Fresh; sharp; bracing.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. *Shak.*

SYN. Speedy, expeditious, swift, rapid, hasty, prompt, ready, active, brisk, nimble, agile, lively, sprightly.

Quick (kwik), *adv.* 1. In a *quick* manner; nimbly; *with celerity; rapidly; with haste;* speedily; *without delay;* as, *run quick; be quick.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay; as, go and return *quick*.

Quick (kwik), *n.* 1.† A living animal.

Peeping close into the thick
Might see the motion of some *quick*. *Spenser.*

2. With *the:* the living flesh; sensible parts; hence, *fig.* that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling; as, penetrating to *the quick;* stung to *the quick;* cut to *the quick.*

'Several incisions down to *the quick*.' *Sharpe.*
'I myself a Tory to *the quick*.' *Tennyson.*

This test nippeth, this pincheth, this touches *the quick*. *Latimer.*

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to *the quick* of the difference. *Fuller.*

3. A hedge formed of some growing plant; a hawthorn plant for hedges; quickset. 'The budded *quicks*.' *Tennyson.*

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quicks*. *Mortimer.*

Quick† (kwik), *v.t.* To revive; to make alive. *Chaucer.*

Quick† (kwik), *v.i.* To become alive. *Chaucer.*

Quick-answered (kwik'an-sêrd), *a.* Quick in reply; ready at repartee. 'Ready in gibes, *quick-answer'd*, saucy.' *Shak.*

Quick-beam, Quicken-tree (kwik'bēm, kwik'n-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). See MOUNTAIN-ASH.

Quicken (kwik'n), *v.t.* [From *quick*, A.Sax. *cwic*, alive.] 1. Primarily, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls,
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh.

Music and poesy used to *quicken* you. *Shak.*

3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

The advance of society in all valuable acquirements and in all useful changes, has been proceeding with a speed greatly *quickened* during the last fifty years. *Brougham.*

4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you. *Swift.*

SYN. To hasten, accelerate, expedite, despatch, speed.

Quicken (kwik'n), *v.i.* 1. To become alive; to receive life. 'Summer flies . . . that *quicken* even with blowing.' *Shak.*

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with rapidity or activity. 'And keener lightning *quickens* in her eye.' *Pope.* 3. To be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to begin to give signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is usually first felt about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

Quickener (kwik'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; that which accelerates motion or increases activity.

Quickens (kwik'enz), *n.* Same as *Couch-grass, Quick-grass, Quitch-grass.* See COUCH-GRASS.

Quick-eyed (kwik'īd), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception. '*Quick-eyed* experience.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Quick-grass (kwik'gras). See QUITCH.

Quick-hatch (kwik'hach), *n.* A name of the wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).

Quick-hedge (kwik'hej), *n.* A live fence or hedge; a quick.

Quicklime (kwik'līm), *n.* [So called because of its active, burning properties.] Calcium oxide (CaO); burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subjecting chalk, limestone, or other natural carbonate of calcium to an intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off.

Quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.—2. Soon; without delay.

Quick-march (kwik'märch), *n. Milit.* a march at the rate of 3¼ miles an hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) a minute. Called also *Quick-step.*

Quick-match (kwik'mach), *n.* See under MATCH.

Quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* 1. State of being quick or alive; vital power or principle. 'Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*.' *Herbert.*—2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as, the *quickness* of motion.—3. Activity; briskness; promptness; as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.—4. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. '*Quickness* of sensation.' *Locke.*—5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

A few drops tinge, and add a proper *quickness*. *Mortimer.*

SYN. Velocity, celerity, rapidity, haste, expedition, promptness, despatch, swiftness, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness, liveliness, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness, penetration, keenness.

Quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* A movable sand-bank in the sea, a lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many sea-coasts, and at the mouths of rivers, dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it and find it unable to support their weight. 'When the vessel is on *quicksands* cast.' *Dryden.*

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* (they) strake sail and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit? *Shak.*

Quick-scented (kwik'sent-ed), *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell. *Hales.*

Quickset (kwik'set), *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

Quickset (kwik'set), *a.* Made of quickset.

I could find dates and pomegranates on the *quick-set* hedges. *H. Walpole.*

Quickset (kwik'set), *v.t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to *quickset* a ditch.

Quick-sighted (kwik'sīt-ed), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

Quick-sightedness (kwik'sīt-ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

Quicksilver (kwik'sil-vėr), *n.* [Living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore in mines in various parts of the world. Mercury is liquid at all ordinary temperatures, only becoming solid at about 40° below the zero of Fahrenheit. See MERCURY.

Quicksilvered (kwik'sil-vėrd), *a.* 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tin-foil; as, *quicksilvered* glass.—2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. 'Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Quicksilvering (kwik'sil-vėr-ing), *n.* The amalgam of tin-foil and mercury on the back of a mirror.

Quick-step (kwik'step), *n.* 1. Quick-march (which see).—2. A lively, spirited style of dancing.

Quick-witted (kwik'wit-ed), *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

Quick-wittedness (kwik'wit-ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

Quid (kwid), *n.* 1. A cud.—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth. 'The beggar who chews his *quid*, as he sweeps his crossing.' *Disraeli.*

Quid (kwid), *v.t.* and *i.* To drop food from the mouth, when partly masticated: said of horses.

Quidam (kwī'dam), *n.* [L.] Somebody; one unknown. 'So many worthy *quidams*.' *Spenser.*

Quiddany (kwid'a-ni), *n.* [L. *cydonium*, quince-juice, from *cydonium* (*malum*, an apple, understood), a quince; Gr. *kydōnion*, a quince, from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

Quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), *a.* [See QUIDDITY.] Constituting the essence of a thing; quidditative.

Quiddit (kwid'it), *n.* [A contr. of *quiddity*.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guiltie of the breach of laws. *Drayton.*

Quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Same as *Quiddative.*

Quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *quiddité*, from L. L. *quidditas*, from L. *quid*, what.] 1. A term used in scholastic philosophy denoting what was subsequently called the *substantial form*; that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another. It is synonymous with essence, and comprehends both the substance and qualities. *Fleming.* 'The *quiddity* and essence of the incomprehensible Creator.' *Howell.* 'The *quiddity* or characteristic difference of poetry as distinguished from prose.' *De Quincey.*—2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble. 'Such quirks and *quiddities*.' *Burton.* 'The *quiddities* of those writers.' *Coleridge.*

Quiddle (kwid'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *quiddled*; ppr. *quiddling*. [From L. *quid*, what. (See QUIDDITY.) The form may have been suggested by *quibble*.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling superficial manner.

Quiddle, Quiddler (kwid'l, kwid'lėr), *n.* One who quiddles or busies himself about trifles.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodations at inns and on the road, a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson.*

Quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* [L., what now?] One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking, 'What now?' or 'What news?' one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences; a news gossiper. 'The idle stories of *quidnuncs*.' *Motley.*

The Florentine *Quidnuncs* seem to lose sight of the fact that none of these gentlemen now hold office. *Times newspaper.*

Quid-pro-quo (kwid-prō-kwō). [L.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat. In *law*, the giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent; also, the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

Quiesce (kwī-es'), *v.i.* [L. *quiesco*, to keep quiet. See QUIET.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *Mos. Stuart.*

Quiescence, Quiescency (kwī-es'ens, kwī-es'en-si), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose; state of a thing without motion; as, the *quiescence* of a volcano.—2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.—3. In *gram.* silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation; as, the *quiescence* of a letter.

Quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *a.* [L. *quiescens, quiescentis*, ppr. of *quiesco*, to keep quiet. See QUIET.] 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*. *Glanville.*

2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; not excited; tranquil.

In times of national security the feeling of patriotism among the masses is so *quiescent* that it seems hardly to exist. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. In *gram.* silent; not sounded; having no sound; as, a *quiescent* letter.

Quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *n.* In *gram.* a silent letter. *Mos. Stuart.*

Quiescently (kwī-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

Quiet (kwī'et), *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, from *quiesco*, to keep quiet, from *quies, quietis*, rest. *Coy* has the same origin.] 1. Not in action or motion; still; being in a state of rest; not moving; as, he remained *quiet*; the sea was *quiet*. Judg. xvi. 2.—2. Free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; left at rest; tranquil. '*Quiet* days, fair issue, and long life.' *Shak.*

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. 2 Chr. xiv. 1.

And now, so you will let me *quiet* go,
To Athens will I bear my folly back. *Shak.*

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offence; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;
In short, my deary, kiss me, and be *quiet*. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

4. Free from emotion; calm; patient; contented. 'The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit.' 1 Pet. iii. 4.

A wretched soul, bruised with adversity,
We bid be *quiet* when we hear it cry. *Shak.*
Over all things brooding slept
The *quiet* sense of something lost. *Tennyson.*

5. Retired; secluded; as, a *quiet* corner. 'Seated on a *quiet* sofa.' *Macmillan's Mag.* 6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality. 'A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a *quiet* cup of tea.' *Dickens.*—7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; as, *quiet* colours; a *quiet* dress.—*Calm, Tranquil, Placid, Quiet.* See under CALM.—SYN. Still, tranquil, calm, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, placid, peaceful, mild, peaceable, meek, contented.

Quiet (kwī'et), *n.* 1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion. 'The noonday *quiet* holds the hill.' *Tennyson.*—2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; repose.

A dreadful *quiet* felt, and worser far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom from emotion of the mind; peace of the soul; patience; calmness.

Thy greatest help is *quiet*, gentle Nell. *Shak.*

—*At quiet*, still; peaceful. *Shak.*—*In quiet*, quietly. *Shak.*—*On the quiet*, clandestinely, so as to avoid observation. [Slang.]—*Out of quiet*,† disturbed; restless. *Shak.*

Quiet (kwī'et), *v.t.* 1. To make or cause to be quiet; to calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to allay; to tranquillize; as, to *quiet* the soul when agitated; to *quiet* the passions; to *quiet* the clamours of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city or town.—2. To bring to a state of rest; to stop. 'The ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion.' *Locke.*

Quiet (kwī'et), *v.i.* To become quiet or still; to abate; as, the sea *quieted.*

While astonishment
With deep-drawn sighs was *quieting*. *Keats.*

Quietage† (kwī'et-āj), *n.* Peace; quiet. *Spenser.*

Quieter (kwī'et-ėr), *n.* One who or that which quiets.

Quietism (kwī'et-izm), *n.* The practice of maintaining or striving after dispassion of mind or undisturbable tranquillity; the absorption of the feelings or faculties in religious contemplation; apathy; especially, the practice or system of a somewhat numerous class of mystical sects, who, in different ages, resigned themselves to a state of perfect mental inactivity, in order to bring the soul into direct and immediate union with the very nature of the Godhead, and receive the infused heavenly light, which, according to their view, accompanies this state of inactive contemplation.

He will confess that *quietism* is the safer extreme, if into one extreme or the other the religious instructor must run. *Brougham.*

Quietist (kwī'et-ist), *n.* One who believes in or practises quietism; especially applied to one of a sect of mystics, originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Other sects of quietists have appeared in different ages, such as the Messalians or Euchites in the fourth century, the Bogomili in the eleventh century, the Beghards, Beguines, and Hesychasts in the thirteenth century, the Brethren of the Free Spirit in the fourteenth century, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself: but all except monkish *quietists* have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material; the order of physical nature. *J. S. Mill.*

Quietistic (kwī-et-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a quietist or to quietism.

Quietly (kwī'et-li), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner: (*a*) without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly.* (*b*) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live *quietly.* (*c*) Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently. 'Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God.' *Jer. Taylor.* (*d*) In a manner to attract little or no observation; as, he *quietly* left the room.

Quietness (kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity; stillness; calmness. 'Peace and *quietness.*' *Milton.*

Quietous† (kwī'et-us), *a.* Quiet; peaceable. *Bale.*

Quietously† (kwī'et-us-li), *adv.* In a quietous manner; quietly. *Bale.*

Quietsome† (kwī'et-sum), *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser.*

Quietude (kwī'et-ūd), *n.* [Fr. *quiétude*, L. *quietudo.* See QUIET.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity. 'A future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections.' *Wotton.*

Quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* [L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged.] A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance. 'Till I had signed your *quietus.*' *Webster.* 'When he himself might his *quietus* make with a bare bodkin.' *Shak.*

Quight† (kwit), *v.t.* [An erroneous form of *quit.*] To release; to disengage. *Spenser.*

Qui-hi, Qui-hye (kwī-hī'), *n.* The sobriquet of the English stationed or resident in Bengal, the literal meaning being 'Who is there?' It is the customary call for a servant, one always being in attendance, though not in the room. The words are Hindi or Urdu.

Quill (kwil), *n.* [O.E. *quylle*, the stalk of a cane or reed; perhaps from Fr. *quille*, a pin, a skittle, from G. *kiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin, *kegel*, a cone, a nine-pin, a kayle; O.G. *kil*, a stalk; comp. Ir. *cuille*, a quill, *cuile*, a reed.] 1. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for writing pens, &c.

The pen wherewith thou dost so heavenly sing,
Made of a *quill* from an angel's wing.
Henry Constable.

Hence—2. The instrument of writing; as, the proper subject of his *quill.*

Thus his *quill*
Declares to her the absent lover's will. *Cowley.*

3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. *Shak.* 4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. 'Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill.*' *Spenser.* 5. In *music*, a small piece of quill attached to a slip of wood, by means of which certain stringed instruments, as the virginal, were played.

He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*,
With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay.
Milton.

6. The fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, from its being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.—7. In *seal-engraving*, the hollow mandrel of the seal-engraver's lathe or engine. *E. H. Knight.*—*To carry a good quill*, to write well.

Quill (kwil), *v.t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. 'White linen *quilled* with great exactness.' *Addison.*

Quillai-bark (kwil-ā'ē-bärk), *n.* The bark of a South American tree of the genus Quillaja (*Q. Saponaria*), belonging to the wing-seeded section of the Rosaceæ. It is used to make a lather instead of soap when washing silks, woollens, &c. Called also *Quillaja-bark.*

Quill-bit (kwil'bit), *n.* A kind of instrument for boring wood; a gouge-bit.

Quill-driver (kwil'drīv-ėr), *n.* One who works with a quill or pen; a scrivener; a clerk: contemptuous.

Quilled (kwild), *a.* 1. Furnished with quills: used in composition. 'A sharp-*quilled* porcupine.' *Shak.*—2. In *her.* applied in describing a feather when the quill differs in colour from the rest.

Quillet† (kwil'et), *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.] A nicety or subtlety; quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed;
Some tricks, some *quillets*, how to cheat the devil.
Shak.

Quilling (kwil'ing), *n.* A narrow bordering of net or lace, plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

Quill-nib (kwil'nib), *n.* A small pen made from a quill, to be used in a holder.

Quill-work (kwil'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work made of or with quills.

Quillwort (kwil'wėrt), *n.* A cryptogamic plant, *Isoetes lacustris.*

Quilt (kwilt), *n.* [O.Fr. *cuilte*, *coutre*, *coultre*, from L. *culcitra*, *culcita*, a bed, a mattress, a pillow. See COUNTERPANE.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet. 'The beds were covered with magnificent *quilts.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Quilt (kwilt), *v.t.* 1. To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with some soft substance between; as, to *quilt* a coat.—2. To stuff in the manner of a quilt.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon.*

Quilted (kwilt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them; as, a *quilted* bed-cover.—*Quilted armour.* See FOUR-POINT.

Quilter (kwilt'ėr), *n.* One who quilts; one who makes quiltings.

Quilting (kwilt'ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of forming a quilt.—2. The material used for making quilts; padding or lining. 3. Quilted work. 'Thick *quiltings* covered with elaborate broidery.' *Lord Lytton.*—4. In America, the act of making a quilt by a collection of females who bestow their labour gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.—5. *Naut.* braided or plaited sennit over a jar, bottle, &c.

Quina (kwī'na), *n.* Same as *Quinine.*

Quinary (kwī'na-rī), *a.* [L. *quinarius*, from *quini*, five each, from *quinque*, five.] Consisting of five or of a multiple of five; arranged by fives; as, a *quinary* number.

Quinate (kwī'nāt), *a.* [See above.] In *bot.* applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

Quinate (kwī'nāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of quinic acid.

Quince (kwins), *n.* [O.E. *coines*, from Fr. *coignasse*, a kind of quince, from *coing*, a quince, from L. *cotonium*, *cydonium*, Gr. *kydōnion* (*mēlon*), a quince, from *Cydonia*, a town on the north coast of Crete.] The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, nat. order Rosaceæ. The quince-tree, which is supposed to be a native of Western Asia, is now cultivated throughout Europe, and in many parts of the United States, for its handsome golden yellow fruit, which, though hard and austere when plucked from the tree, becomes excellent when boiled and eaten with sugar, or preserved in syrup, or made into marmalade. Quinces, when mixed with other fruit, in cookery, communicate a very pleasant flavour.—*Bengal quince.* See under ÆGLE.

Quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*).

Quince-seed (kwins'sēd), *n.* The seeds of the quince, used for making a gummy substance for imparting stiffness and gloss to the hair, as also a mucilage for chopped lips. *Simmonds.*

Quince-tree (kwins'trē), *n.* The *Cydonia vulgaris.* See QUINCE.

Quince-wine (kwins'wīn), *n.* A pleasant beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince.

Quinch† (kwinch), *v.i.* [Probably a nasalized form of *quich*, to stir. See QUEACH.] To move, stir, wince, or flounce.

No part of all that realme shall be able to dare to *quinch.* *Spenser.*

Quincuncial (kwin-kun'shal), *a.* [L. *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx.—*Quincuncial æstivation*, in *bot.* a term applied when there are five petals—two outer, two inner, and one covering the latter by one of its sides.

Quincuncially (kwin-kun'shal-li), *adv.* In a quincuncial manner or order. *Sir T. Browne.*

Quincunx (kwin'kungks), *n.* [L., compounded of *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce—a five-ounce weight being marked with five spots or balls.] 1. An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle; especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares, thus ⁘ continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position.—2. In *bot.* a quincuncial arrangement of the petals of a flower.—3. In *astrol.* the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

Quindecagon (kwin-dek'a-gon), *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, angle.] In *geom.* a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

Quindecemvir (kwin-dē-sem'vėr), *n.* pl. **Quindecemviri** (kwin-dē-sem'vi-rī). [L., from *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.] In *Rom. antiq.* one of a body of fifteen magistrates who had charge of the Sibylline books.

Quindecemvirate (kwin-dē-sem'vėr-āt), *n.* The body or office of the Quindecemviri.

Quindecim† (kwin'dē-sim), *n.* [L., fifteen.] A fifteenth part of anything. *Foxe.*

Quindem,† **Quindism**† (kwin'dem, kwin'dizm), *n.* Same as *Quindecim. Fabyan; Prynne.*

Quinia, Quinina (kwin'i-a, kwin'i-na), *n.* Older names for *Quinine.*

Quinic (kwin'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to quinine; specifically applied to an acid, called also *Kinic Acid* (which see under KINIC).

Quinicine (kwin'i-sīn), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$.) An alkaloid isomeric with quinine and quinidine, and produced by the molecular trans-

formation of either of these bases. It is very bitter, possesses febrifugal properties, and turns the plane of polarization to the right.

Quinidine (kwin'i-din), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$.) A base isomeric with quinine and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably so in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them, which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. The salts are febrifugal.

Quinine (kwin'īn), *n.* [Indian *kina, quina*, bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus Cinchona (which see). Its composition is expressed by the formula $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. It is colourless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, so extensively used in medicine, as a febrifuge and tonic.

Quininism (kwin'īn-izm), *n.* The same as *Cinchonism*.

Quinoa (kwi-nō'a), *n.* A South American plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), of which there are two cultivated varieties, one yielding white seeds, and sometimes called petty-rice, the other red. The white seeds under the same name (*quinoa*) are extensively used in Chili and Peru as an article of food in the form of porridge, cakes, &c. A preparation of them, under the name of *carapulque*, is a favourite dish with the ladies of Lima. The seeds of the other variety, *red quinoa*, are used medicinally as an application for sores and bruises.

Quinoline (kwin'ō-līn), *n.* (C_9H_7N.) A liquid volatile base, formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. It is very bitter, and strongly alkaline; and forms crystallizable salts with acids. Quinoline is present in coal-tar and may be treated so as to yield three colouring matters—a green, a blue, and a violet. Written also *Chinoline*.

Quinologist (kwi-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in quinology.

Quinology (kwi-nol'o-ji), *n.* The science which treats of quinine and other febrifuge alkaloids.

Quinone (kwin'ōn), *n.* See KINONE.

Quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma), *n.* [L.] Fiftieth.—*Quinquagesima Sunday*, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gū-lėr), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquarticular (kwin-kwär-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of five articles.—*Quinquarticular controversy*, the controversy between the Arminians and Calvinists on the 'five points'—viz. particular election, particular redemption, moral inability in a fallen state, irresistible grace, and final perseverance of the saints.

Including several tenets in the latter denomination (Puritan), besides those of the *quinquarticular controversy*. *Hallam.*

Quinque-angled (kwin-kwē-ang'gld), *a.* Quinquangular.

Quinquecapsular (kwin-kwē-kap'sū-lėr), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In *bot.* having five capsules.

Quinquecostate (kwin-kwē-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *costa*, a rib.] In *bot.* five-ribbed.

Quinquedentate, Quinquedentated (kwin-kwē-den'tāt, kwin-kwē-den'tāt-ed), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] In *zool.* or *bot.* having five teeth or indentations.

Quinquefarious (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [From L. *quinque*, five.] In *bot.* opening into five parts.

Quinquefid (kwin'kwē-fid), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *findo, fidi*, to split.] In *bot.* five-cleft; cut about half-way from the margin to the base into five segments with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a leaf.

Quinquefoliate, Quinquefoliated (kwin-kwē-fō'li-āt, kwin-kwē-fō'li-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves.

Quinqueliteral (kwin-kwē-lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of five letters.

Quinquelobate, Quinquelobed (kwin-kwē-lōb'āt, kwin'kwē-lōbd), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *lobus*, lobe.] In *bot.* five-lobed; divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts with convex margins.

Quinquelocular (kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a cell.] In *bot.* five-celled; having five cells, as a pericarp.

Quinquennalia (kwin-kwe-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L. *quinquennalis*. See QUINQUENNIAL.] In *Rom. antiq.* public games celebrated every five years.

Quinquenniad (kwin-kwen'i-ad), *n.* [L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years—*quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year.] A period of five years. *Tennyson.*

Quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-al), *a.* [L. *quinquennalis, quinquennis—quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

Quinquennium (kwin-kwen'i-um), *n.* [L.] The space of five years.

Quinquepartite (kwin-kwē-pärt'īt), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.] 1. In *bot.* divided into five parts almost to the base.—2. Consisting of five parts.

Quinquereme (kwin'kwē-rēm), *n.* [L. *quinqueremis*, from *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

Quinquesyllable (kwin-kwē-sil'la-bl), *n.* A word of five syllables.

Quinquevalve, Quinquevalvular (kwin'-kwē-valv, kwin-kwē-val'vū-lėr), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valve.] In *bot.* having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quinquevir (kwin'kwē-vėr), *n.* pl. **Quinqueviri** (kwin-kwev'i-rī). [L., from *quinque*, five, and *vir*, man.] In *Rom. antiq.* one of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect. *Dr. W. Smith.*

Quinquina (kwin'kwī-na), *n.* [Sp. *quina quina*, from Indian *quina*, bark.] Peruvian bark. The bark of various species of cinchona.

Quinquino (kwin'kwī-nō), *n.* A South American leguminous plant, the *Myrospermum peruiferum*, which yields the balsam of Peru. See MYROSPERMUM.

Quinquivalent (kwin-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valere*, to be worth.] In *chem.* capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

Quinsy (kwin'zi), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *esquinancie, squinancie*, from L. *cynanche*, Gr. *kynanchē*, a bad kind of sore throat—*kyōn*, a dog, and *angchō*, to throttle; lit. a dog-throttling—'dog' having a pejorative effect.] In *med.* (*a*) an inflammation of the tonsils. (*b*) Any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

Quinsy-berry (kwin'zi-be-ri), *n.* A name for the black-currant (*Ribes nigrum*), from its use in quinsy.

Quinsy-wort (kwin'zi-wėrt), *n.* A herbaceous plant of the genus Asperula (*A. cynanchica*), occurring on chalky downs in Britain. It owes its specific as well as its popular name to its supposed efficacy in curing quinsy.

Quint (kwint), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quinte.*] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quintain (kwin'tān), *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, L.L. *quintana*, a quintain. Brachet derives it from L. *quintana*, a street or broad way in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth, *quinque*, five), hence a public place and the exercise practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways; a common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, on the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

Ancient Quintain at Offham, Kent.

Quintal (kwin'tal), *n.* [Fr. *quintal*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, Ar. *kintār*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 lbs. avoirdupois. The *quintal métrique* or modern quintal is 100 kilogrammes, or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

Quintan (kwin'tan), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth, from *quinque*, five.] Occurring or recurring every fifth day; as, a *quintan* fever.

Quintan (kwin'tan), *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

Quintell † (kwin'tel), *n.* The quintain.

None crowns the cup
Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up. *Herrick.*

Quinteron (kwin'te-ron), *n.* Same as *Quintroon*.

Quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] 1. According to old notions, the fifth or highest essence or most ethereal element of natural bodies.

The ancient Greeks . . . said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist:—Fire, or the imponderable form; Air, or the gaseous form; Water, or the liquid form; and Earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, more subtile and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion. This element, which flew upwards at creation, and out of which the stars were made, was called the *fifth essence*; *quintessence* therefore means the most subtile extract of a body that can be procured. *Brewer.*

Hence—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing. 'Pure *quintessences* of precious oils.' *Tennyson.*

The *quintessence* of every sprite
Heaven would in little show. *Shak.*

3. In *old chem.* a term applied to alcoholic tinctures or essences made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat.

Quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *v.t.* To extract as a quintessence. [Rare.]

Now *quintessence* my soule, and now advance,
My care-free powers in some celestial transe. *Sylvester.*

Quintessential (kwin-tes-sen'shal), *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quintette, Quintet (kwin-tet'), *n.* [Fr. *quintette*, from It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] In *music*, (*a*) a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts, in which each part is obbligato, and performed by a single voice or instrument. (*b*) A set of five persons who perform a musical composition in five parts.

Quintetto (kwin-tet'to), *n.* [It.] Same as *Quintette*.

Quintic (kwin'tik), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, from *quinque*, five.] See QUANTIC.

Quintile (kwin'tīl), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

Quintilian, Quintillian (kwin-til'i-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from *Quintilia*, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, allowed women to be priests and bishops, and decried water baptism as useless, since faith alone was sufficient to save man as it did Abraham.

Quintillion (kwin-til'li-on), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and E. *million*.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in French and Italian notations, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

Quintin (kwin'tin). Same as *Quintain*.

Quintine (kwin'tin), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] In *bot.* a name given to the fifth or innermost envelope of the vegetable ovulum, the most external being the first or primine.

Quintisternal (kwin-ti-stėr'nal), *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *sternum*.] In *anat.* the

fifth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

Quintole (kwin'tōl), *n.* [It. *quinto;* L. *quintus,* fifth.] In *music,* a group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

Quintroon (kwin-trön'), *n.* [Sp. *quinteron,* from L. *quintus,* the fifth, from *quinque,* five. Comp. *quadroon.*] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood. Hence a quintroon has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood. Spelled also *Quinteron.*

Quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *a.* [L. *quintuplus,* fivefold—*quintus,* fifth, and term. *-plus,* Gr. *ploos.*] 1. Fivefold; containing five times the amount. — 2. In *music,* designating a species of time, now seldom used, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.—3. In *bot.* applied to an arrangement consisting of five parts or a multiple of five.

Quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quintupled;* ppr. *quintupling.* To make fivefold.

Quintuple-nerved, Quintuple-ribbed (kwin'tū-pl-nėrvd", kwin'tū-pl-ribd"), *a.* In *bot.* applied to leaves having five ribs or veins, the four lateral ones of which spring from the middle one, or midrib, above its base.

Quinzaine (kwin'zān), *n.* [Fr., from *quinze,* fifteen, from L. *quindecim,* fifteen.] 1. In *chron.* the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast be included. — 2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip (kwip), *n.* [W. *chwip,* a quick flirt or turn; *chwipiaw,* to move briskly, to whip, as we say, to *whip* round a corner in running.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a jibe. 'All his merry *quips* are o'er.' *Tennyson.*

If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the *quip* modest. *Shak.*

Why, what's a *quip?*—We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. *Lyly.*

Quip (kwip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quipped;* ppr. *quipping.* To utter quips or sarcasms on; to taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort; to sneer at.

The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*
To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.
Spenser.

Quip (kwip), *v.i.* To use quips or sarcasms; to jibe; to scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with such briefe girdes. *Greene.*

Quipo, Quipu (kwip'o, kwip'ö), *n.* [Peruvian *quipu,* a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously coloured threads, and to which a number of smaller threads were attached in the form of a fringe: used among the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans for recording events, &c. The fringe-like threads were also of different colours and were knotted. The colours denoted sensible objects, as white for silver, yellow for gold, and the like; and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace, red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, &c. Written also *Quippo, Quippu.*

The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott.*

Quire (kwīr), *n.* [A different spelling of *choir.* See CHOIR.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus. 'The *quire* of birds did sweetly sing.' *Spenser.*

And heavenly *quires* the hymenæan sung. *Milton.*

2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers or singers appointed to lead the congregational singing.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires.*
Pope.

3.† A company or assembly. *Spenser.*

Quire (kwīr), *v.i.* To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubim. *Shak.*

Quire (kwīr), *n.* [O.E. *quaire;* O.Fr. *quayer;* Fr. *cahier;* It. *quaderno,* a paper-book; from L.L. *quaternum,* from L. *quatuor,* four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size, and generally folded once. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and various other papers are not folded. Newspaper sheets have twenty-five to the quire.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L.] Annual feasts observed at Rome in honour of Romulus, who was also called *Quirinus.*

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus), *n.* An Italian warlike divinity, supposed to be the same as Mars.

Quirister† (kwir'is-tėr), *n.* One that sings in concert; a chorister.

The coy *quiristers* that lodge within
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson.*

Quiritation (kwir-i-tā'shon),† *n.* [L. *quiritatio,* from *quirito,* to raise a plaintive cry, from *queror,* to complain.] A crying for help. 'So woful a *quiritation.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Quirite (kwī'rit), *n.* One of the Quirites.

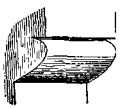
Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., from *Cures,* the ancient Sabine capital.] A designation of the citizens of ancient Rome as in their civil capacity. The name of Quirites belonged to them in addition to that of Romani, the latter designation applying to them in their political and military capacity.

Quirk (kwėrk), *n.* [Prov. E. *quirk,* to turn sharply; comp. W. *chwired,* a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit; *chwyrn,* a turn, a start.] 1. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger. 'Dark subtilties and intricate *quirks.*' *Barrow.*—2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm. 'I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief.' *Shak.*—3. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy. 'Conceits, puns, *quirks,* or quibbles.' *Watts.*

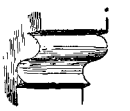
I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

Most fortunately he hath achieved a maid,
That paragons description and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens.
Shak.

4. An irregular air; a light fragmentary piece of music. 'Light *quirks* of music, broken and uneven.' *Pope.*—5. In *building,* a piece taken out of any regular groundplot or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c.; thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk.*—6. In *arch.* an acute channel or recess; a deep indentation; the hollow under the abacus.—*Quirk moulding* or *quirked moulding,* a



Quirked Ovolo—Grecian.



Quirked Ogee—Roman.

moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the re-entrant angle seems rather to partake of a straight line on the profile than of the curve. *Gwilt.*

Quirk (kwėrk), *v.t.* To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees are usually *quirked* at the top. *Weale.*

Quirkish (kwėrk'ish), *a.* Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions.

Sometimes it (facetiousness) is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason. *Barrow.*

Quirky (kwėr'ki), *a.* Full of quirks or subterfuges; shifty; quibbling; characterized by petty tricks; as, a *quirky* attorney; a *quirky* question.

Quish (kwish), *n.* Defensive armour for the thigh; a cuish. [Rare.]

Quishin,† *n.* A cushion. *Chaucer.*

Quisqualis (kwis-kwā'lis), *n.* [L. *quis,* who? and *qualis,* of what kind? When the genus was named it was uncertain to what class or order it belonged.] A genus of plants, nat. order Combretaceæ, indigenous to tropical Asia and Africa. There are three or four species, climbing shrubs, with opposite, rarely alternate leaves, and axillary or terminal spikes of white flowers, which become red after expansion. *Q. indica* is the most common; its fruit is reckoned a vermifuge.

Quistron,† *n.* A beggar; a scullion. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Quit (kwit), *a.* [From O.Fr. *quite,* Mod. Fr. *quitte,* discharged, released, freed, quits, from L. *quietus,* quiet, at rest, satisfied. *Quite* and *quiet* are slightly different forms of this word, and *coy* is also a form of it.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear: with *of* before an object.

The owner of the ox shall be *quit.* Ex. xxi. 28.

To John I owed great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation—
Now I and John are fairly *quit.* *Prior.*

Often used colloquially in the form *quits* as a kind of noun; as, to be *quits* with one; that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands with him; to be on even terms with him; hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* equivalent to, we are even. 'To cry *quits* with the commons in their complaints.' *Fuller.*—*Double or quits,* a term in gambling when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing in case of a certain chance being favourable or unfavourable.

Quit (kwit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quit* or *quitted;* ppr. *quitting.* [In part directly from the adjective, in part from the O.Fr. verb *quiter,* Fr. *quitter,* to leave, to abandon, to give up, which again is from Fr. *quite, quitte* (adj.). See above.] 1. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to make payment for or of; to repay; to requite.

Like doth *quit* like, and measure still for measure.
Shak.

One step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*

Full ill then should I *quit* your brother's love,
And you your good father's kindness. *Tennyson.*

2. To set free; to absolve; to acquit. 'God *quit* you in his mercy.' *Shak.*—3. To free, as from anything harmful or oppressing; to relieve; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. *Abp. Wake.*

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to acquit: used reflexively.

Be strong and *quit yourselves* like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton.*

5. To carry through; to do or perform to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.
Daniel.

6. To depart from; to go away from; to leave. 'Avaunt! and *quit* my sight!' *Shak.*

Men like soldiers may not *quit* the post
Allotted by the gods. *Tennyson.*

7. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renowned in bounty as in arms, . . .
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms. *Prior.*

8. To forsake; to abandon.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

—*To quit cost,* to pay expenses; to be remunerative; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always *quit cost.*

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost!
And to instruct them, 'twill not *quit the cost.*
G. Herbert.

—*To quit scores,* to make even; to choose mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in her noble fruits? *South.*

Quit (kwit), *n.* A name given to many small passerine birds by the inhabitants of Jamaica and other West India islands, probably from their note.

Qui tam (kwī tam). [L., who as well, or equally.] In *law,* an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the king, and partly at that of an informer; so called from the words *Qui tam* pro domino rege, quam pro se ipso, &c., *who* sues *as well* for himself as for our lord the king. Qui tam as a noun means an informer.

Quitch, Quitch-grass (kwich, kwich'gras), *n.* [A form of *quick-grass,* so called no doubt from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass which roots deeply and spreads rapidly in arable fields, and is not easily eradicated; couch-grass; but the word is applied to some other grasses besides the couch-grass proper (*Triticum repens*). Written also *Queach, Squitch.*

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson.

Quitclaim (kwit'klām), *n.* In *law,* a deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right or title, real or supposed, to an estate

is relinquished to another without any covenant or warrantry, express or implied.

Quitclaim (kwit'klām), *v.t.* In *law*, to quit or abandon a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to, by deed, without covenants of warrantry against adverse and paramount titles.

Quite (kwīt), *adv.* [From *quit*, that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly.

He hath sold us, and hath *quite* devoured also our money. Gen. xxxi. 15.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*

2. To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite* warm; *quite* young; *quite* recent; *quite* extraordinary. 'Quite a young lad.' *Thackeray.* [According to Fitzedward Hall, 'Addison and his friends knew nothing of *quite* in the sense which it has here; nor, except when the word was preceded by a negative, did they put *a* after it.']

Quite,† **Quyte,**† *a.* Quit; free. *Chaucer.*

Quite,† **Quyte,**† *v.t.* To quit; to requite; to pay for; to acquit. *Chaucer.*

Quitely,† **Quytely,**† *adv.* Freely; at liberty. *Chaucer.*

Quit-rent (kwit'rent), *n.* Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services.

Quits (kwits). See under QUIT, *a.*

Quittable (kwit'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated.

Quittal† (kwit'al), *n.* Return; repayment; requital. 'As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.' *Shak.*

Quittance (kwit'ans), *n.* [Fr. See QUIT.] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; a receipt. 'Omittance is no *quittance*.' *Shak.*

Gurth folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment.

We . . . shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shak.*

Quittance† (kwit'ans), *v.t.* To repay.

Embrace we then this opportunity,
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shak.*

Quitter (kwit'ėr), *n.* [In senses 3, 4, and 5, probably for *quitture*.] 1. One who quits.—2.† A deliverer.—3.† Scoria of tin.—4. Matter flowing from a sore or wound.—5. In *farriery*, an ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's foot. Written also *Quittor*.

Quitter-bone (kwit'ėr-bōn), *n.* In *farriery*, a hard round swelling on the coronet between the heel and the quarter, usually on the inside of the foot. Written also *Quittor-bone*.

Quittor (kwit'ėr), *n.* See QUITTER.

Quitture† (kwit'ūr), *n.* A discharge of matter from a sore; an issue. 'To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.' *Chapman.*

Quiver (kwiv'ėr), *v.i.* [Possibly borrowed from D. *quiveren*, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver*, and with the old adjective *quiver*, active, nimble, A. Sax. *cwifer*, in *cwiferlice*, anxiously, and probably also with *quick*; comp. also W. *chwyp*, a quick turn or movement, a quip.] 1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. 'And left the limbs still *quiv'ring* on the ground.' *Addison.*

Why dost thou *quiver*, man?—The palsy, and not fear, provokes me. *Shak.*

His heart was cleft with pain and rage,
His cheeks they *quivered*, his eyes were wild.
Coleridge.

2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*

A thousand suns will stream on thee,
A thousand moons will *quiver*. *Tennyson.*

Quiver (kwiv'ėr), *n.* The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shake; a shudder; a shiver. 'One *quiver* of that mocking lip.' *Lord Lytton.*

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a *quiver*, and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. *Thackeray.*

Quiver† (kwiv'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *cwifer*. See QUIVER, *v.i.*] Nimble; active.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shak.*

Quiver (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *quivre, cuivre*, from O.H.G. *kohhar, kochar*, Mod. G. *köcher*, a quiver; cog. Dan. *koger*, D. *koker*, A. Sax. *cocer*—a case, a quiver.] A case or sheath for arrows.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy *quiver* and thy bow. Gen. xxvii. 3.

Quivered (kwiv'ėrd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a quiver; as, the *quivered* nymph.

Just beyond, on light tiptoe divine,
A *quivered* Dian. *Keats.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

Quiveringly (kwiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

Qui vive (kē vēv). [Fr., lit. who lives?] The challenge of the French sentries to those who approach their posts; equivalent to the English 'Who goes there?' Hence, *to be on the qui vive*, is to be on the alert; to be all vigilance or watchfulness, as a sentinel is.

Quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), *a.* [From Don *Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes' romance of that name, and who is painted as a half-crazy reformer, a champion of the supposed distressed, and a caricature of the ancient knights of chivalry.] Romantic to extravagance; aiming at an extravagantly ideal standard; visionary; as, a *quixotic* personage; *quixotic* schemes. 'Feats of *quixotic* gallantry.' *Prescott.*

Of Raleigh's other enterprises, more especially of his *quixotic* ascent of the Orinoco for four hundred miles in small open boats, no local name remains as a memorial. *Is. Taylor.*

Quixotically (kwik-sot'ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of Don Quixote; in a mad or absurdly romantic manner.

Quixotism (kwik'sot-izm), *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote.

Quixotry (kwik'sot-ri), *n.* Quixotism; visionary schemes.

Quiz (kwiz), *n.* [This word is said to have originated in a joke. Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, wagered that he would make a word of no meaning to be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours; in the course of that time the letters *q u i z* were chalked or pasted on all the walls of Dublin, with such an effect that the wager was won.] 1. An obscure question; something designed to puzzle or turn one into ridicule; a hoax; a jest.—2. One who quizzes.—3. One liable to be quizzed; an odd fellow.

Look at that old putt in the chair; did you ever see such a *quiz*? *Thackeray.*

4. A toy in vogue about the beginning of the century, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel with a deeply grooved circumference. To this a cord or string was attached, and the point of the game was to keep the toy rolling backwards and forwards by making it unwind and then wind the string on itself. Called also *Bandelore*.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quizzed;* ppr. *quizzing*. 1. To puzzle; to banter; to examine narrowly with an air of mockery; to ridicule or make sport of by means of obscure questions, hints, and the like; to hoax.

For then the chief and only satisfaction
Will be much *quizzing* on the whole transaction.
Byron.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; to peer at; to look at suspiciously.

Quizzer (kwiz'ėr), *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of sport by deceiving them.

Quizzical (kwiz'ik-al), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.

Quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glas), *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quizzism (kwiz'izm), *n.* The habit or practice of quizzing.

Quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'kra). [L.] So far as regards sacred matters; as, a *quoad sacra* parish. See under PARISH.

Quob (kwob), *v.i.* [Comp. G. *quobbeln, quabbeln*, to shake; D. *kwabbig*, waddling.] To move, as the fœtus in utero; to throb, as the heart; to quiver. [Local and vulgar.]

Quod,† Quoth; said. *Chaucer.*

Quod (kwod), *n.* [A form of *quad*, a contr. of *quadrangle*.] A quadrangle, as of a prison, where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod!* Fiddle-dedee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it. *Disraeli.*

Quod (kwod), *v.t.* To put in prison. *Mayhew.* [Slang.]

Quoddy (kwod'i), *n.* A kind of scaled herrings, which are smoked or salted in the North American provinces. *Simmonds.*

Quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [L., what you please.] 1. A nice point; a subtlety. 'All his *quodlibets* of art.' *Prior.*—2. In *music*, (*a*) a sort of fantasia. (*b*). A pot-pourri. (*c*) Music improvised and executed by a number of performers; a Dutch concert.

Quodlibetarian (kwod'li-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

Quodlibetic, Quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'-ik, kwod-li-bet'ik-al), *a.* Not restricted to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; specifically, in the schools, a term applied to theses or problems proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and like a Delphian blade will cut on both sides.
Sir T. Browne.

Quodling† (kwod'ling), *n.* A codlin. *B. Jonson.*

Quoif (koif), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Coif*.

Hence thou sickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head. *Shak.*

Quoiffure† (koif'fūr), *n.* Same as *Coiffure*.

Quoil† (koil). A coil.

Quoin (koin), *n.* [A slightly different spelling of *coin;* Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin. See COIN.] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch.* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The term is generally applied to the stones of which the angle is formed, and when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins*.—2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes; as, (*a*) in *masonry*, to support and steady a stone. (*b*) In *printing*, to wedge the types up within a chase. (*c*) In *gun.* to raise a cannon or mortar to the desired elevation.

Quoit (koit), *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *coit, quoit*, to throw; also O.D. *koot*, a die.] 1. A flattish ring of iron, generally from 8¼ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth. It is convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downwards, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground.—2. *pl.* The game played with such rings, in the following manner. Two pins, called hobs, are driven part of their length into the ground from 18 to 24 yards apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can, giving the quoit an upward and forward pitch with the hand and arm, and at same time giving it a whirling motion so as to make it cut into the ground. The side who has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point towards game, or if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient one of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

Quoit (koit), *v.t.* and *i.* 1.† To throw. '*Quoit* him down, Bardolph.' *Shak.*—2. To throw quoits; to play at quoits. In the extract the allusion is to the discus throwing of the ancients.

Noble youths for mastership should strive
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden.

Quo jure (kwō jū'rē). [L., by what right or title?] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind, and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton.*

Quoke† (kwōk), pret. of *quake*. Trembled; shook. '*Chaucer.*

Quoll (kwol), *n.* The *Dasyurus macrourus*, a marsupial animal of Australia, called also *Spotted Marten*. It is nearly the size of a cat, and somewhat resembles the polecat.

Quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster. 'This is the *quondam* king.' *Shak.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now.
Dryden.

Quondam (kwon'dam), *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or position.

Make them *quondams;* out with them; cast them out of their office. *Latimer.*

Quook,† **Quooke,**† pret. & pp. of *quake.*

Quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* [Lit. 'of whom,' being the genit. pl. of L. *qui*, who. In commissions, &c., written in Latin it was common after mentioning certain persons generally to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unum A.B. esse volumus* (of whom we will that A.B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. Those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the *quorum;* but all justices are now generally of the *quorum.*—2. Such a number of officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, five out of a committee of twelve shall constitute a *quorum.*

Quot (kwot), *n.* [See QUOTA.] One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese where he resided.

Quota (kwō'ta), *n.* [L. *quotus*, which number in the series? from *quot*, how many?] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; the part which each member of a society has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

Under the present arrangements, the product pays its *quota* towards the same protection, and notwithstanding the waste and prodigality incident to government expenditure, obtains it of better quality at a much smaller cost. *J. S. Mill.*

Quotable (kwōt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Quotation (kwō-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of quoting or citing.—2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.

He ranged his tropes and preached up patience,
Backed his opinion with *quotations.* *Prior.*

3. In *com.* the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, &c.—4.† Quota; share.

Quotationist (kwō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes quotations. *Milton.*

Quote (kwōt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *quoted;* ppr. *quoting.* [O.Fr. *quoter*, Mod. Fr. *coter*, to mark according to the order of the numbers or letters; L.L. *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for, from L. *quotus*, which number in the series?] 1. To adduce from some author or speaker; to cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce by way of authority or illustration; to cite the words of; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspere or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

2. In *com.* to name, as the price of an article; to name the current price of; as, what can you *quote* sugar at?—3.† To mark; to observe; to note.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgment,
I had not *quoted* him. *Shak.*

Quote† (kwōt), *n.* A note upon an author. *Cotgrave.*

Quoteless (kwōt'les), *a.* Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable. *Wright.*

Quoter (kwōt'ėr), *n.* One that quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

Quoth (kwōth), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *quæth*, pret. of *cwethan*, to speak, to say, whence, with prefix *be*, the verb *bequeathe;* cog. Icel. *kvetha* (pret. *kvath*), O. Sax. *quethan*, O.H.G. *quethan*, Goth. *qiithan*, to say, to speak.] Said; spoke: used generally in the first and third persons preterit tense, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative. 'How now, Sir John, *quoth I.*' *Shak.* 'Enjoying, *quoth you.*' *Sir P. Sidney.* 'Did they, *quoth* you.' *Shak.* '*Quoth she;* here's but two.' *Shak.* '*Quoth* the raven, 'Nevermore.'' *E. A. Poe.* [It is sometimes said to be used also as a present, but an unimpeachable example of this usage seems difficult to find.]

Quotha (kwōth'a), *interj.* [For *quoth a*, and that for *quoth I* or *quoth he, a* being a corruption of *I* and *he.*] Forsooth! indeed!

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha.* *Sir W. Scott.*

To affront the blessed hillside drabs and thieves
With mended morals, *quotha,*—fine new lives! *E. B. Browning.*

Quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an), *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie—quot*, how many? every, and *dies*, a day.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*

Quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an), *n.* Anything that returns every day; specifically, in *med.* a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him. *Shak.*

A disposition which to this he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house. *Milton.*

Quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* [Fr., from L. *quoties*, how often?] In *arith.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 3)12(4. Here 4 is the *quotient,* showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. See DIVISION, 12.

Quotquean (kwot'kwēn), *n.* A corruption of *Cotquean.*

Don Lucio? Don *Quotquean,* don Spinster, wear a petticoat still. *Beau. & Fl.*

Quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* [Neut. of L. *quotus*, how much?] A quota; a share; a proportion.

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist. *Max Müller.*

Quo warranto (kwō war-ran'tō). [L. *quo*, ablative of *qui*, who, which, and L.L. *warrantus*, a guarantee, E. *warrant.*] In *law*, a writ formerly issued from the Court of Queen's Bench which called upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercised any public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. The writ itself is fallen into disuse, but the same end is attained by the attorney-general filing an information in the nature of a *quo warranto.*

It was the knowledge of this that produced the Corporation Act soon after the Restoration, to exclude the Presbyterians, and the more violent measures of *quo warranto* at the end of Charles's reign. *Hallam.*

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, classed as a liquid and semi-vowel. In the pronunciation of Englishmen generally it represents two somewhat different sounds. The one heard at the beginning of words and syllables, and when it is preceded by a consonant, is produced by an expulsion of vocalized breath, the tongue almost touching the palate behind the front teeth, with a slightly tremulous motion; the other, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the soft palate. In the pronunciation of many English speakers, *r*, followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable, is scarcely heard as a separate sound, having merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel; when it is itself final, as in *bear, door, their,* &c., it becomes a vowel rather than a consonant. In some of the dialects, and notably in Scotch, no such pronunciations of *r* are heard, the letter having always the same sound, and being uttered with a very strong vibration of the point of the tongue, much as in French or German, though less guttural. Among the Romans *r* was called 'the dog's letter' (*litera canina*), from its sound being compared to the snarling of a dog; as Ben Jonson says, '*R* is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sound.' *R* has very close affinities with *l*, and its interchange with that consonant is common. (See L.) It is also closely allied to *s* (with the z-sound); and thus we find the latter changing to *r*, as exemplified by A. Sax. *ísen*, E. *iron*, A. Sax. *freósan*, E. *freeze* and adjective *frore*, A. Sax. *ceósan*, to choose, *coren*, chosen, Goth. *auso* =E. *ear* (L. *auris*). It has intruded itself into some words to which it does not properly belong, as into *hoarse, cartridge, partridge, corporal, culprit.* In *celery* it represents an original *n* (Gr. *selinon*). It is a common sound at the beginning of syllables preceded by *b, c, d, f, g, p,* and *t*, and at the end of syllables followed by these letters, as also by *l, m, n, s.* In words which we have received from the Greek language we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. But as the letter is not aspirated in English *h* is entirely superfluous, *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric* being pronounced as if written *rapsody, reum, retoric.*—As an abbreviation R in English stands for *rex*, king; as, George R.; or for *regina*, queen; as, Victoria R.; also for *royal;* as, R.N., Royal Navy; R.A., Royal Academy or Academician.—Among *physicians* R or ℞ stands for *recipe*, take.—*The three Rs*, a humorous and familiar designation for *Reading, Writing*, and *Arithmetic.* It originated with Sir William Curtis, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, 'I will give you *the three Rs, Writing, Reading*, and *Arithmetic.*'

Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined to *the three Rs.* *Times newspaper.*

Ra,† *n.* [A. Sax. *rá*, a roe.] A roebuck. *Chaucer.*

Raab (räb), *n.* A kind of jaggery or coarse Indian sugar.

Raasch (räsh), *n.* A fish. See THUNDERFISH.

Rab (rab), *n.* [Short for *rabbit*, a wooden implement.] A rod used by masons to mix hair with mortar.

Rabate (ra-bāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rabated;* ppr. *rabating.* [Fr. *rabattre*, to beat down —*re*, and *abattre*, to beat down—*a*=L. *ad*, and Fr. *battre*, L. *batuere*, to beat. See ABATE, BEAT.] In *falconry*, to bring down or recover a hawk to the fist.

Rabatine (rab'a-tin), *n.* A diminutive of *rabato.*

And against we meet again reform me that precise ruff of thine for an open *rabatine* of lace and cut work that will let men see thou hast a fair neck. *Sir W. Scott.*

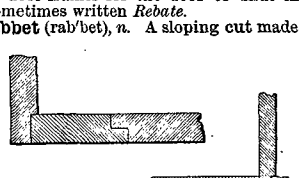
Rabato (ra-bā'tō), *n.* [Fr. *rabat*, from *rabattre.* See RABATE.] A turned-down neck-band or ruff. 'The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.' *B. Jonson.*

Rabban (rab'ban), *n.* [Heb.] A rabbi of the highest rank; a patriarch.

Rabbanist (rab'ban-ist), *n.* Same as *Rabbinist.*

Rabbet (rab'bet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rabbetted;* ppr. *rabbetting.* [Formerly *rabet, rabbot*, from Fr. *raboter*, to plane, for *rabouter*—prefix *re*, and *abouter*=E. *abut.*] To cut the edge of, as of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may join by lapping with another board cut in a similar manner; also, to cut a rectangular channel or groove along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection on the edge of another: common in panelling, and in door-frames for the door to shut into. Sometimes written *Rebate.*

Rabbet (rab'bet), *n.* A sloping cut made on



Rabbets.

the edge of a board so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess; channel, or groove

cut along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, &c., required to fit into it. Sometimes written *Rebate*.

Rabbet-joint (rab'bet-joint), *n.* A joint formed by rabbetting the edges of a board or piece of timber; a rabbet.

Rabbet-plane (rab'bet-plān), *n.* A plane for ploughing a groove along the edge of a board. According to their shape, which is such as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work, they are known as follows: (*a*) *square rabbet-plane*, which has its cutting edge square across the sole; (*b*) *skew rabbet-plane*, in which the bit is obliquely across the sole; (*c*) *side rabbet-plane*, which has the cutter on the side, not on the sole.

Rabbi (rab'bi or rab'bī), *n.* pl. **Rabbis, Rabbies** (rab'biz, rab'biz). [Heb. *rabi*, my master, from *rab*, master, teacher.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. The rabbi of the present day is simply one who teaches the young, delivers sermons, assists at marriages and divorces, and has to decide on some questions of ritual.

Be not ye called *Rabbi*, for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. Mat. xxiii. 8.

There wast found
Among the gravest *rabbies*, disputant
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*

Rabbin (rab'bin), *n.* [A French form.] Same as *Rabbi*.

Rabbinic, Rabbinical (rab-bin'ik, rab-bin'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been given to all the Jewish writings composed after the Christian era.

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire. *Milton.*

Rabbinic (rab-bin'ik), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

Rabbinism (rab'bin-izm), *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins.

Rabbinist (rab'bin-ist), *n.* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists*. *Stackhouse.*

Rabbinite (rab'bin-īt), *n.* The same as *Rabbinist*.

Rabbit (rab'bit), *n.* [O.E. *robbet*, O.D. *robbe*, *robbeken*, a rabbit. Connections doubtful.] A small rodent mammal, of the family Leporidæ (hares and rabbits), the *Lepus cuniculus*, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is of smaller size than the hare, and has shorter ears and hinder legs. In its wild state the fur is of a brown colour; but when domesticated the colours vary much, being white, pied, ash-coloured, black, &c. Rabbits, when wild, are reared in warrens, and when tame in hutches. They are extremely prolific, producing young seven times a year, the litter usually being eight. Their fur is used in the manufacture of hats, and their flesh is more juicy than that of the hare.—*Welsh rabbit*, cheese melted by the action of heat and mixed with a little cream, or toasted and laid in thin slices on slices of bread which have been toasted and buttered. Popularly supposed to be a corruption of *Welsh rarebit*, but see extract.

Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples: . . . an *Essex lion* is a calf; a *Field-lane duck* is a baked sheep's head; *Glasgow magistrates* or *Norfolk capons* are red herrings; *Irish apricots* or *Munster plums* are potatoes; *Gravesend sweetmeats* are shrimps. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Rabbit (rab'bit), *n.* [Fr. *rabot*, a plane, *raboter*, to plane. See RABBET.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

Rabbit (rab'bit), *v.t.* [Fr. *rabattre*, O.Fr. also *rabbatre*, to beat down, to humble. See RABATE.] The imper. of a verb occurring only in this mood, and used as an interjection equal to *confound!* 'Rabbit the fellow.' *Fielding.* 'Rabbit me, I am no soldier.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Rabbit-fish (rab'bit-fish), *n.* A local name for the northern Chimæra, or king of the herrings (*Chimæra monstrosa* or *borealis*). It generally remains in the deepest parts of the sea, and is supposed to feed on small fishes, mollusca, and testacea. This fish belongs to the order Elasmobranchii, and is nearly related to the sharks and rays. See under CHIMÆRA.

Rabbit-hutch (rab'bit-huch), *n.* A box or cage for keeping tame rabbits in. *Simmonds.*

Rabbitry (rab'bit-ri), *n.* A place for rabbits; a rabbit-warren.

Rabbit-sucker† (rab'bit-suk-ėr), *n.* A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbit-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper. *Lyly.*

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*. *Shak.*

Rabbit-warren (rab'bit-wor-en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

Rabble (rab'l), *n.* [From a root imitative of noise. Comp. D. *rabbelen*, to gabble; G. *rabbeln*, *robbeln*, to prattle, to chatter.] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; a confused disorderly crowd.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rabble* of mean and light persons. *Ascham.*

2. With *the:* the lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people.

In change of government
The *rabble* rule their great oppressors' fate. *Dryden.*

3. A rhapsody; idle, incoherent discourse; a confused medley.

'These old Italian tales,' he said,
'From the much-praised Decameron down
Through all the *rabble* of the rest,
Are either trifling, dull, or lewd.' *Longfellow.*

Rabble (rab'l), *v.t.* To assault in a violent and disorderly manner; to mob.

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbled*. *Macaulay.*

It was Sunday; but to *rabble* a congregation of prelatists was held to be a work of necessity and mercy. *Macaulay.*

Rabble (rab'l), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly. 'A short *rabble* scene.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Rabble (rab'l), *v.i.* [Scotch.] To talk incoherently; to utter nonsense.

Rabble (rab'l), *n.* In *metal.* the stirring tool used in the process of puddling to stir the melted iron and skim off the slag; the puddling-tool.

Rabblement† (rab'l-ment), *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people. *Shak.*

Rabble-rout (rab'l-rout), *n.* A tumultuous assembly. 'A *rabble-rout* of scribblers.' *Ayre.*

Rabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* See RHABDOIDAL.

Rabdology (rab-dol'o-ji), *n.* See RHABDOLOGY.

Rabdomancy (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* Same as *Rhabdomancy*.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), *a.* Resembling or suggestive of *Rabelais* and his style; supremely or extravagantly grotesque; riotously humorous; as, *Rabelaisian* license.

Rabi (rab'ē), *n.* [Hind., the spring, the crop then gathered.] The name given to the great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millets. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadoee or earliest crop. It furnishes about five-sixteenths of the food supply in a normal year. Written also *Rubbee*.

Rabiator (rā'bi-ā-tėr), *n.* [Probably formed from L. *rabies*, madness.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

Rabid (rab'id), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, madness, from *rabo*, to rave.] 1. Furious; raging; mad; as, a *rabid* dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia. 'With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.' *Dryden.* '*Rabid* snakes that sting some gentle child who brings them food.' *Shelley.*—2. Pertaining to hydrophobia. '*Rabid* virus.' *Dunglison.*—3. Excessively or foolishly enthusiastic; rampant; intolerant; as, a *rabid* Tory; a *rabid* teetotaller.

Rabidity (ra-bid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being rabid; rabies.

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally referred to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of rabies, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it in both man and the lower animals. *Copland.*

Rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.

Rabidness (rab'id-nes), *n.* The state of being rabid; furiousness; madness.

Rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [L.] 1. A disease, probably a kind of blood-poisoning, affecting certain animals, especially those of the dog tribe; madness, as of dogs. The bite of an affected animal communicates hydrophobia. 2. Hydrophobia; madness.

Rabinet† (rab'i-net), *n.* A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 lbs. and carrying a ball of about 1½ inch in diameter.

Raca (rā'kä), *a.* A Syriac word signifying worthless, dissolute, empty, beggarly, foolish: a term of extreme contempt. Mat. v. 22.

Raccahout (rak'ka-hōt), *n.* [Fr. *racahout*, Ar. *rāgaut*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary oak (*Quercus Ballota*), sometimes recommended as food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. The so-called *raccahout* of the Arabs, sold in Paris, is said to be a mixture of potato-starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

Raccoon (rak-kön'), *n.* [Corruption of the American Indian name, *arrathkune*, *arathcone*, formerly in use.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal, the common raccoon being the *Procyon lotor*. It is about the size of a small fox, and its grayish-brown fur

Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

is deemed valuable, being principally used in the manufacture of hats. This animal lodges in hollow trees, feeds occasionally on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits North America from Canada to the tropics. The black-footed raccoon of Texas and California is *P. Hermandezii*. Written also *Racoon*.

Race (rās), *n.* [Fr. *race*, It. *razza*, race, lineage, family; not, according to Diez, Littré, &c., from L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root (which would not have given the Romance forms, but Fr. *rais*, It. *raccia*), but from O.H.G. *reiza*, a line. Comp. Fr. *ligne*, E. *line*, lineage as well as a line.] 1. A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; the descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation believed or presumed to belong to the same stock. For the classification of mankind into races see MAN, 3. 'A happy *race* of kings.' *Shak.* 'The whole *race* of mankind.' *Shak.* 'Make conceive a bark of baser kind by bud of nobler *race*.' *Shak.*

He lives to build, not boast a generous *race*;
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face. *Savage.*

2. A breed or stock; a perpetuated variety of animals or plants. When the species varies, and the varying members become numerous enough to form a distinct and perpetuated group, that group is named a *race*.—3. A particular strength or taste indicating the origin of some natural production; as, the *race* of wine, which implies a distinguishing flavour by which its sort is known.

There came not six days since from Hull a pipe
Of rich canary.
Is it of the right *race*? *Massinger.*

4. A strong flavour, as of wine, with a degree of tartness.—5. † Inherent quality: natural disposition. 'Some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance.' *Temple.*

Now I give my sensual *race* the rein. *Shak.*

SYN. Lineage, line, family, house, breed, offspring, progeny, issue.

Race (rās), *n.* [O.Fr. *rais*, from L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] A root; as, a *race* of ginger; hence, *race-ginger* is ginger in the root or not pulverized.

Race (rās), *n.* [A. Sax. *ræs*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream; Icel. *rás*, a race, a running.] 1. A rapid course; a course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; a swift onward movement or progression; career. 'My *race* of glory run and *race* of shame.' *Milton.* 'Her onward *race* for power.' *Tennyson.*

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the *race* of time,
Till time stand fixed! *Milton.*

My Arthur, whom I shall not see
Till all my widow'd *race* be run. *Tennyson.*

2. A contest of speed, especially a trial of speed in running, but also applied to riding, driving, sailing, rowing, &c., in competition; a trial of speed to win a prize, honour, or the like. In the plural *races* mean usually horse-races; as, to go to the *races;* Doncaster *races.*

Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing, or in swift *race* contend,
As at the Olympian games. *Milton.*

3.† Speed attained by running.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beast. *Bacon.*

4.† Course taken by events. 'The prosecution and *race* of the war.' *Bacon.* — 5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; as, the *race* of Alderney; Portland *Race.* — 6. A canal or water-course from a dam to a mill or water wheel; a head-race; also, the water-course which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel; the tail-race. — 7. In *weaving,* same as *Lay-race.*

Race (rās), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *raced;* ppr. *racing.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

But I began
To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
And double in and out the boles, and *race*
By all the fountains: fleet I was of foot. *Tennyson.*

Race (rās), *v.t.* To cause to run; to cause to contend in running; to cause to progress swiftly, or to drive quickly, in a trial of speed; as, to *race* a horse; to *race* steamers.

Race-course (rās'kōrs), *n.* 1. The ground or path, generally circular or elliptical, on which races are run. — 2. The canal along which water is conveyed to and from a water-weeel.

Race-cup (rās'kup), *n.* A cup or piece of plate given as a prize at a race.

Race-ginger (rās'jin-jėr), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

Race-ground (rās'ground), *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

Race-horse (rās'hors), *n.* 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. Called also a *Blood-horse* and a *Thorough-bred Horse.* The English race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on the common race-grounds in this country. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by the influence of the climate, and by careful crossing. See extract under RACER, 2. — 2. A species of duck (*Micropterus brachypterus*) which moves very quickly through the water; the steamer-duck.

Racemation (ras-ē-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *racemus,* a cluster.] 1. A cluster, as of grapes. 'The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs.' *Sir T. Browne.* — 2. The trimming or gathering of clusters of grapes. [Rare in both senses.]

Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation,* engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them. *Burnet.*

Raceme (ras'ēm), *n.* [L. *racemus,* a cluster of grapes.] In *bot.* a species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common slender axis, as in the currant. The *raceme* differs from the *spike* only in having the flowers pediculate, and the pedicels of nearly equal length.

a, Pendulous Raceme (Red Currant). *b*, Upright Raceme (Lily of the Valley).

Racemed (ras'ēmd), *a.* Having a raceme.

Racemic (ra-sē'mik), *a.* A term applied to an acid ($C_4H_6O_6$) isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is also called *Paratartaric Acid.*

Racemiferous (ras-ē-mif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *racemus,* a cluster, and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Racemose, Racemous (ras'ē-mōs, ras'ē-mus), *a.* [L. *racemosus.*] In *bot.* (*a*) resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme. (*b*) Bearing flowers in the form of racemes.

Racemule (ras'ē-mūl), *n.* In *bot.* a small raceme.

Racemulose (ra-sem'ū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* bearing racemules or small racemes.

Racer (rās'ėr), *n.* 1. One who races; a runner; one who contends in a race. 'And bade the nimbler *racer* seize the prize.' *Pope.* — 2. A race-horse.

The *racer* is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set-on neck, his oblique lengthened shoulders; well bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern. *Thos. Bell.*

3. A name applied to an American species of snake, *Coluber getulus,* from the slenderness of its body and swiftness of its movements.

Rach,† **Rache**† (rach), *n.* [A. Sax. *rœcc,* Icel. *rakki,* a setting-dog.] A setting-dog.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs; the first is called a *rache;* and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks: the female hereof is called in England a brache. *Gentleman's Recreation.*

Rachialgia (rā-ki-al'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *rachis,* the spine, and *algos,* pain.] Spine-ache, a designation of painter's colic, from the pains striking through the back.

Rachidian (ra-kid'i-an), *a.* [From Gr. *rachis,* the spine.] Pertaining to a rachis or backbone; spinal; vertebral; as, the *rachidian* arteries; the *rachidian* canal. *Dunglison.*

Rachilla (ra-kil'la), *n.* [Gr. *rachis,* a spine.] In *bot.* a branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

a, Rachis—*Lolium perenne* (Rye-grass).

Rachis (rā'kis), *n.* [Gr. *rachis,* the spine.] 1. In *bot.* a branch which proceeds nearly in a straight line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence of a plant. It is also applied to the stalk of the frond in ferns, and to the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses. — 2. In *zool.* the vertebral column of mammals and birds; a corresponding structure.

Rachitic (ra-kit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to rachitis; rickety.

Rachitis (ra-kī'tis), *n.* [From Gr. *rachis,* the backbone, and term. *-itis,* signifying inflammation.] This term properly implies inflammation of the spine, but it is applied to the disease called *Rickets,* which term suggested this as the scientific name. The term is also applied to a disease of plants which produces abortion of the fruit.

Rachitome (rā'ki-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *rachis,* the spine, and *tomos,* a cutting, from *temnō,* to cut.] In *anat.* an anatomical instrument for opening the medullæ spinalis, or spinal cord, without injuring the medulla.

Racial (rā'si-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to race or lineage; of or pertaining to the races of mankind.

Considerable space is devoted to prove that savages think much of personal appearance, admire certain types of form and complexion, and that probably selection of wives and husbands has been an important agent in determining both the *racial* and the sexual differences of mankind. *A. R. Wallace.*

Racily (rā'si-li), *adv.* In a racy manner.

Racine,† *n.* [Fr.] A root. *Chaucer.*

Raciness (rā'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavour.

The general characteristics of his (Cobbett's) style were perspicuity, unequalled and inimitable; a homely, muscular vigour; a purity always simple, and *raciness* often elegant. *Times newspaper.*

Racing-calendar (rās'ing-kal-en-dėr), *n.* A yearly list of races, race-horses, &c.

Rack (rak), *n.* [It is doubtful if the instrument of torture received its name from being used to rack or torture (that is, from the verb), or because it was a framework. Comp. D. *rak, schotelrak,* a cupboard for dishes; G. *rack,* a rail, *recke,* a trestle, a frame, a rack for supporting things. The root is no doubt that of *reach.* See RACK, *v.t.*] 1. An appliance for straining or stretching; as, (*a*) an appliance for bending a bow.

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*b*) An instrument for the judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons. It is a large open wooden frame within which the prisoner was laid on his back upon the floor, with his wrists and ankles attached by cords to two rollers at the end of the frame. These rollers were moved in opposite directions by levers till the body rose to a level with the frame; questions were then put, and if the answers were not deemed satisfactory, the sufferer was gradually stretched till the bones started from their sockets. It was formerly much used by civil authorities in cases of traitors and conspirators; and by the members of the Inquisition, for extorting a recantation from imputed heretical opinions. The rack was introduced into England in the reign of Henry VI., and although declared by competent judges to be contrary to English law, there are many instances of its use as late as the time of Charles I. Hence, torture; extreme pain; anguish.

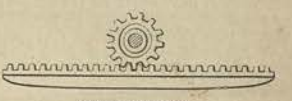
Tortured on the Rack.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack,* and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A grating or open framework of various kinds, as (*a*) a grating on which bacon is laid. (*b*) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, and in which hay, grass, straw, &c., are laid as fodder for horses and cattle.

From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire. *Addison.*

(*c*) A framework on or in which articles are arranged and deposited: much used in composition; as, a bottle-*rack,* a card-*rack,* a clothes-*rack,* a hat-*rack,* a letter-*rack,* &c. (*d*) *Naut.* a frame of timber containing several sheaves, acting as a fair-leader for the running rigging. (*e*) In *mining,* an inclined frame or table, open at the foot, and upon which metalliferous slimes are placed and exposed to a stream of water, which washes away the lighter portions. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. In *mach.* a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or pinion, for the purpose of converting a circular into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. — 4.† That which is extorted; exaction. 'The great rents and *racks* would be insupportable.' *Sir E. Sandys.* — 5.† [This meaning probably arises through confusion with *rock.*] A distaff; a rock (which see).



Rack and Pinion.

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack,* and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

Rack (rak), *v.t.* [Closely allied to *reach,* Sc. *rax,* to reach, to extend; D. *rekken,* Dan. *ræk̈ke,* to stretch; G. *recken, racken,* to stretch, to torture, *reck-bank,* a rack.] 1. To stretch; to strain vehemently; hence, with figurative applications, to wrest; to distort; to put a false meaning on; as, to *rack* one's invention.

Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. *Fuller.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits and cast about every way. *Tillotson.*

2. To stretch or strain on the rack; as, to *rack* a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices.—3. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish. 'Racked with deep despair.' *Milton.* 'Rack'd with pangs that conquer trust.' *Tennyson.*—4. To raise to the utmost point, as rent; hence, to harass by exacting excessive rents.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

5. To heighten; to exaggerate.

For so it falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value. *Shak.*

6. In *min.* to wash on the rack. See RACK, 2 (*e*).—7. To place on or in a rack or frame, as, to *rack* bottles.—*To rack a tackle*, to fasten the two opposite parts of it together with a seizing, so that any weighty body suspended thereby shall not fall down, though the rope which forms the tackle should be loosened by accident or neglect.

Rack (rak), *n.* [A. Sax. *hracca*, O.E. and Sc. *crag*, the neck.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton. *Burton.*

Rack (rak), *n.* [Icel. *rek*, *skýrek*, drift, cloud motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack* . . . pass without noise. *Bacon.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shak.*

Rack (rak), *v.i.* [See the above noun.] To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun. *B. Jonson.*

Rack (rak), *n.* Same as *Arrack.*—*Rack punch*, punch made with arrack.

He insisted upon having a bowl of *rack punch*. *Thackeray.*

Rack (rak), *n.* [Form of *rock.*] In the *manege*, a quick amble; a racking pace (which see).

Rack (rak), *v.i.* In the *manege*, to amble, but with a thicker and shorter tread than in ordinary ambling, as a horse.

Rack (rak), *v.t.* [Fr. *raqué*, or *vin raqué*, wine squeezed from the dregs of grapes, *raque*, dirt, filth, mud, dregs.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

Rack (rak), *n.* Wreck; ruin; destruction: used now chiefly or exclusively in the phrases *to go to rack, to go to rack and ruin.*

We fell to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all *goes to rack*. *Pepys.*

Rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.* a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope, called a swifter, in order to bind a rope firmly together.

Rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running ropes to lead through.

Racker (rak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who racks; as, (*a*) one who tortures or torments. (*b*) One who wrests, twists, or distorts. 'Such *rackers* of orthography.' *Shak.* (*c*) One that harasses by exactions; as, a *racker* of tenants. *Swift.*—2. A horse that moves with a racking pace.

Racket (rak'et), *n.* [Probably onomatopoetic. Sc. *rack*, crash; Gael. *racaid*, noise, a blow on the ear.] 1. A confused, clattering noise; noisy talk; clamour; din.

Pray, what's all that *racket* over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak. *Sterne.*

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

Racket (rak'et), *v.i.* To make a racket or confused noise or clamour; to frolic; to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.

Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and what they call 'doing something,' that is, *racketing* about from morning to night, are occupations I find that wear out my spirits. *Gray.*

Racket (rak'et), *n.* [Fr. *raquette*, a racket; O.Fr. *rachete*, *rasquete*, the palm of the hand, dim. from L.L. *racha*, the wrist, and that from an Arabic word.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; a bat, usually consisting of a thin strip of wood, &c., having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat elliptical hoop, across which a net-work of cord is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.—2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.—3. A snow-shoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood used in Canada.—4. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground. *Goodrich.*

Racket (rak'et), *v.t.* To strike as with a racket; to toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another till at last he hazard eternal ruin. *Hewyt.*

Racket-court, Racket-ground (rak'et-kört, rak'et-ground), *a.* An area or court in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the *racket-ground*. *Dickens.*

Racketer (rak'et-ėr), *n.* A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; a person given to a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night, and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a *racketer*. *Richardson.*

Rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* Making a racket or tumultuous noise.

Racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* 1. A metal vessel containing sour beer, in which iron wire is steeped for wire-drawing.—2. A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.

Racking-pace (rak'ing-pās), *n.* In the *manege*, an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

Rackoon (rak-kön'). See RACCOON. *Bailey.*

Rack-rail (rak'rāl), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing rails of a railway, and having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now only to be met with in some forms of inclined-plane railways.

Rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* A rent raised to the uttermost; a rent greater than any tenant can be reasonably expected to pay.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents* paid for the lands of the church? *Swift.*

Rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.t.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent; as, to *rack-rent* a farm; to *rack-rent* a tenant. *Franklin.*

Rack-renter (rak'rent-ėr), *n.* 1. One who rack-rents his tenants.—2. One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. 'The yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under tenant pays.' *Locke.*

Rack-saw (rak'są), *n.* [*Rack*, a framework, and *saw*.] A wide-toothed saw.

Rack-vintage (rak-vin'tāj), *n.* Wines drawn from the lees.

Rack-work (rak'wėrk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. For illustration, see under RACK.

Racodium (ra-kō'di-um), *n.* [From Gr. *rakos*, a torn garment, in allusion to the appearance of the plants.] A genus of fungi, some of the species of which are found in old wine-cellars. One is called *Racodium cellare.*

Racoon (ra-kön'). See RACCOON.

Racoonda (ra-kön'da), *n.* The coypu (which see).

Racovian (rā-kō'vi-an), *n.* A member of a Polish sect of Unitarians: so called from *Racow*, where they have a public seminary for the teaching of their doctrines.

Racovian (rā-kō'vi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Racovians; as, the *Racovian* catechism.

Racquet (rak'et), *n.* Same as *Racket.*

Racy (rā'si), *a.* [See RACE, lineage, also a particular flavour; but comp. O.H.G. *räzer*, racy, *räzer win*, racy wine; Swiss *rüss*, sharp, cutting, astringent.] 1. Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* cider; *racy* wine.

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mixed the *racy* wine. *Pope.*

2. Having a strong distinctive character of thought or language; spirited; pungent; piquant; as, a *racy* style; a *racy* anecdote.

Rich *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

Burns' English, though not so *racy* as his Scotch, is generally correct; perhaps the more so, because he was obliged to ponder upon it a little. *H. Coleridge.*

Rad,† pret. of *ride.* Rode. *Spenser.*

Rad,† **Radde,**† pret. of *read* and *rede.* Advised; explained. *Chaucer.*

Rad (rad), *n.* A contraction for *Radical* (reformer). [Colloq.]

He's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the *Rads* shut up the church. *Trollope.*

Rad (rad), *a.* [Icel. *hræddr*, afraid.] Afraid. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Raddle (rad'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *raddled;* ppr. *raddling.* [Other forms are *redle*, *ruddle*, and the word is perhaps a corruption from *hurdle* or *riddle.*] To interweave; to twist; to wind together; to interlace, as branches, so as to make a fence. '*Raddling* or working it up like basket work.' *De Foe.*

Raddle (rad'l), *n.* 1. A branch or supple piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence; also a piece of lath or similar slip of wood. [Provincial.] 2. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Provincial.]—3. A wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some parts to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.

Raddle (rad'l), *n.* A red pigment, chiefly used for marking sheep. See REDDLE, RUDDLE.

Raddle (rad'l), *v.t.* 1. To paint, as with ruddle.—2. To get over work in a careless slovenly manner.

Raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), *n.* A hedge formed by interweaving the branches or twigs together. *Horne Tooke.*

Raddock (rad'ok), *n.* The robin-redbreast or ruddock.

Rade (rād), *pp.* Rode. [Scotch.]

Rade (rād), *n.* Same as *Raid.*

Radeau (rā-dō), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratis*, a raft.] A number of pieces bound together so as to form a float; a raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer. *W. Irving.*

Radevore,† *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Tapestry. *Chaucer.*

Radial (rā'di-al), *a.* [From L. *radius*, a ray, a spoke. See RADIUS and RAY.] 1. Having the quality or appearance of a ray, or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a centre.—2. Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm of the human body; as, the *radial* artery or nerve.—3. In *bot.* growing on the circumference of a circle.—*Radial curves*, in *geom.* curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters.—*Radial symmetry*, in animals, the particular disposition of parts (seen in starfishes, &c.) in which the elements of form are developed around a central point.

Radially (rā'di-al-li), *adv.* In a radial manner; in the manner of radii or rays; as, lines diverging *radially.*

Radiance (rā'di-ans), *n.* [From *radiant.*] Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness. 'The sacred *radiance* of the sun.' *Shak.*

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

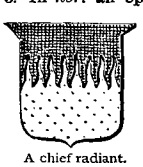
Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white *radiance* of eternity. *Shelley.*

SYN. Lustre, brilliancy, splendour, glare, glitter.

Radiancy (rā'di-an-si), *n.* Same as *Radiance.* 'A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest *radiancy*.' *Bp. Burnet.*

Radiant (rā'di-ant), *a.* [L. *radians*, *radiantis*, ppr. of *radio*, to beam or shoot rays, from *radius*, a ray.] 1. Radiating; giving out rays; proceeding in the form of or resembling rays; radiated; radiate.—2. Especially, darting, shooting or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendour; as, the *radiant* sun. '*Radiant* in glittering arms and beamy pride.' *Milton.*

3. In *her.* an epithet for any ordinary or charge when it is represented edged with rays or beams; rayonnant or rayonnée.—*Radiant heat*, heat proceeding in straight lines or directly from a heated body, after the manner of light, in distinction from heat conducted or carried by intervening media.—*Radiant point*, in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed: also called the *Radiating Point.*—*Radiant flower*, in *bot.* see RADIATE.



A chief radiant.

Radiant (rā'di-ant), *n.* 1. In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.—2. In *astron.* the point in the heavens from which

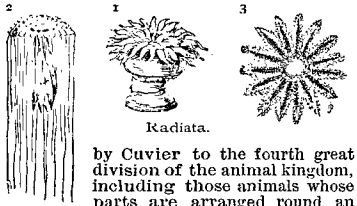
a star-shower seems to proceed; thus, γ Andromedæ in the constellation Leo is the *radiant* of the November star-showers, known as Leonides.—3. In *geom.* a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

Radiantly (rā'di-ant-li), *adv.* With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendour.

Thirteen hundred years ago, the grey moorland showed as it does this day and the purple mountains stood as *radiantly* in the deep distances of evening. *Ruskin.*

Radiary (rā'di-a-ri), *n.* One of the Radiata. [Rare and obsolete.]

Radiata (rā-di-ā'ta), *n. pl.* [Lit. rayed animals, from L. *radius*, a ray.] The name given



Radiata.

by Cuvier to the fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. In modern zoology Cuvier's division has been abolished, and the Radiata have been divided into the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, and Annuloida or Echinozoa. The cut shows (1) the sea-anemone, (2) jelly-fish, (3) star-fish.

Radiate (rā'di-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *radiated;* ppr. *radiating.* [L. *radio, radiatum*, to beam or shoot rays. See RAY.] 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; especially, to proceed or issue in rays or beams of light; to shine.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

2. To emit rays; to be radiant; as, the sun or other luminous body *radiates.*—3. To proceed as from a centre.

O tell me where the passions meet
Whence *radiate.* *Tennyson.*

Radiate (rā'di-āt), *v.t.* 1. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface; as, a body *radiates* heat.—2. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on; to irradiate. [Rare.]

Radiate (rā'di-āt), *a.* 1. Having rays; adorned with rays; having lines proceeding as from a centre.—2. In *mineral.* having crystals or fibres diverging as from a centre. 3. In *zool.* belonging to the division Radiata. 4. In *bot.* rayed; having a ray: said of a compound flower consisting of a disc, in which the corollets or florets are tubular, and of a ray, in which the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped, as the daisy, marigold, &c.; or a flower with several semi-flosculous florets, set round a disc in form of a radiant star.

Radiate (rā'di-āt), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the Cuvierian division Radiata.

Radiated (rā'di-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Adorned with rays; having rays; radiate.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a passage in Ausonius. *Addison.*

—*Radiated iron pyrites*, a variety of sulphide of iron of a pale bronze yellow. It occurs, regularly crystallized, in radiated, granular, and lamellar concretions. But more frequently its form is globular, botryoidal, reniform, tuberose, &c.

Radiately (rā'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation from a centre.

Radiatingly (rā'di-āt-ing-li), *adv.* In a radiating manner.

Radiation (rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *radiatio, radiationis.*] 1. The act of radiating or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light.—2. The divergence or shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light; as, the *radiation* of heat, of sound, &c. The intensity of the radiation of heat varies with the nature of the radiating body, and the state of its surface with regard to polish, colour, source of heat, &c. Its intensity in a vacuum is inversely as the square of the distance from the radiating point.—*Solar radiation*, the heat which the earth receives from the sun.—*Terrestrial radiation*, the heat which escapes from the earth into the regions of space.

Radiative (rā'di-āt-iv), *a.* Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation. 'Gas whose *radiative* power was to be determined.' *Hirst.*

Radiator (rā'di-āt-ėr), *n.* That which radiates; a body or substance from which rays emanate or radiate; specifically, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

Radical (rad'i-kal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *radicalis*, from *radix, radicis*, a root (whence *radish, eradicate*).] 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; reaching to the principles; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme; as, a *radical* truth or error; a *radical* evil; a *radical* difference of opinions or systems; a *radical* cure or reform. 'Such a *radical* truth, that God is.' *Bentley.*

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* independence. *Burke.*

2. Implanted by nature; innate; native; constitutional.—3. In *philol.* belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; of the character of a root; primitive; original; underived; as, a *radical* word; the *radical* signification of a word.—4. In *bot.* proceeding immediately from the root or from a stem and close to the root; as, a *radical* leaf or peduncle.—*Radical leaves*, leaves close to the ground, clustered at the base of a stem, as in the cowslip and dandelion.—*Radical peduncle*, one that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip.—*Radical bass*, in *music*, the same as *Fundamental Bass.*—*Radical pitch*, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.—*Radical stress*, in *elocution*, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.—*Radical quantities*, in *alg.* quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.—*Radical sign*, the sign $\surd$ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of L. *radix*, root) placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\surd a$ or $\surd a+b$. To distinguish the particular root a number is written over the sign; thus, $\sqrt[2]{}$, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, &c., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, &c. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written.

Radical (rad'i-kal), *n.* 1. In *philol.* (*a*) a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple underived uncompounded word. (*b*) A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root.—2. In *politics*, a member of the party which desires to have the abuses which, from the lapse of time or any other cause, may have crept into the government completely rooted out, and a larger portion of the democratic spirit infused into the constitution. The term was first applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same clique, who wished to introduce radical reform in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or town.

In politics they (the Independents) were, to use the phrase of their own time, 'Root-and-Branch men,' or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals.* *Macaulay.*

3. In *chem.* a term used in its broadest sense to designate all substances, simple or compound, which combine with any of the more electro-negative elements to form compounds either acid, neutral, or basic; but more generally and narrowly, applied only to compounds of elements, as ammonium and cyanogen, which have themselves an elementoid nature, and perform elemental functions. The alcohols and ethers and other important classes of organic compounds were at one time almost universally regarded as containing certain compound elementoid groups of carbon and hydrogen atoms called methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, &c. At present another radical is supposed by many to be contained in the alcohols, called hydroxyl (HO), and many do not regard the existence of the former series as essential.

Radicalism (rad'i-kal-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of making a radical or thorough and searching reform, as in government or other existing institutions, by the uprooting of all real or supposed abuses connected therewith.

Radicalism means root-work; the uprooting of all falsehoods and abuses. *F. W. Robertson.*

Radicality (rad-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being radical; relation to a root in essential nature or principle.—2.† Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. *Sir T. Browne.*

Radically (rad'i-kal-li), *adv.* 1. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.—2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation. 'These great orbs thus *radically* bright.' *Prior.*

Radicalness (rad'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

Radicant (rad'i-kant), *a.* [L. *radicans, radicantis*, ppr. of *radicor*, to take root.] In *bot.* producing roots from any part other than the radicle.

Radicate (rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *radicated;* ppr. *radicating.* [L. *radicor, radicatus*, from *radix, radicis*, a root.] To root; to cause to take root; to plant deeply and firmly. '*Radicate* in us the remembrance of God's goodness.' *Barrow.*

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds. *Hammond.*

Radicate (rad'i-kāt), *a.* Same as *Radicated.*

Radicate (rad'i-kāt), *v.i.* To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate.* *Evelyn.*

Radicated (rad'i-kāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deeply planted or rooted; firmly established.—2. In *bot.* rooted, or having taken root; as, a *radicated* stem.—*Radicated shell*, in *conch.* a shell fixed by the base or by a byssus to some other body.

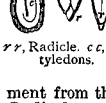
Radicating (rad'i-kāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* In *bot.* the same as *Radicant.*

Radication (rad-i-kā'shon), *n.* [From *radicate.*] 1. The process of taking root deeply. 'Different habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those habits.' *Hammond.*—2. In *bot.* the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

Radicel (rad'i-sel), *n.* Same as *Radicle.*

Radiciform (ra-dis'i-form), *a.* [L. *radix, radicis*, a root, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* being of the nature of a root.

Radicle (rad'i-kl), *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) that part of the embryo or seed of a plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the descending axis or root. (*b*) The fibrous parts of a root, which are renewed every year, and which absorb the nutriment from the earth.—2. In *chem.* same as *Radical.*


r r, Radicle. *c c*, Cotyledons.

Radicose (rad'i-kōs), *a.* In *bot.* having a large root.

Radicular (ra-dik'ū-lėr), *n.* In *bot.* pertaining to the radicle.

As the first leaves produced are the cotyledons, this stem is called the cotyledonary extremity of the embryo, while the other is the *radicular.* *Balfour.*

Radicule (rad'i-kūl), *n.* In *bot.* the same as *Radicle.*

Radiola (ra-dī'o-la), *n.* [From *radiolus*, a little ray, dim. of L. *radius*, a ray—in allusion to the capsule being rayed.] A genus of plants, nat. order Linaceæ. The *R. millegrana*, or all-seed, is a minute much-branched British plant, growing on moist, gravelly, and boggy soils.

Radiolaria (rā'di-ō-lā''ri-a), *n. pl.* An order of Protozoa of the class Rhizopoda, characterized by possessing a siliceous or flinty test or siliceous spicules, and being provided with *pseudopodia*, or prolongations of their soft protoplasmic bodies, which stand out like radiating filaments, and occasionally run into one another. The marine Radiolaria all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons at the expense of the infinitesimally small proportion of silex which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, forming geological strata. Extensive masses of tertiary rock, such as that which is found at Oran, and that which occurs at Bissex Hill in Barbadoes, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of Radiolaria, which are erroneously named 'fossil Infusoria.' But though there can be little doubt that Radiolaria abounded in the cretaceous sea, none are found in the chalk, their siliceous skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint.

Radiolarian (rā′di-o-lā″ri-an), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the order Radiolaria.

Radiolite (rā′di-ō-līt), *n.* [Fr. *radiolite*, from L. *radius*, a ray, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] 1. A fossil lamellibranchiate mollusc from the cretaceous rocks, with the inferior valve in the form of a reversed cone, the superior convex.—2. A variety of natrolite.

Radiometer (rā-di-om′et-ėr), *n.* [L. *radius*, a rod, a ray, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] 1. The forestaff (which see).—2. An instrument for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass supported in the centre by a needle-point, having at the extreme ends thin discs of pith, blackened on one side. When placed in a glass vessel exhausted of air, and exposed to rays of light or heat, the wheel moves more or less rapidly in proportion to the strength of the rays.

Radio-muscular (rā′di-ō-mus″kū-lėr), *a.* *anat.* pertaining to the radial artery or radial nerve and the muscles of the forearm. *Dunglison.*

Radious † (rā′di-us), *a.* 1. Consisting of rays, as light. *Berkeley.*—2. Radiating; radiant.

His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear. *G. Fletcher.*

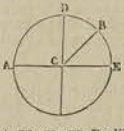
Radish (rad′ish), *n.* [Fr. *radis*, a radish, from L. *radix*, a root.] The popular name of *Raphanus sativus*, the roots of which are eaten raw. See RAPHANUS.

When he was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked *radish*, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shak.*

Horse-radish is *Armoracia rusticana*. *Water-radish* is *Nasturtium amphibium*.

Radium (rā′di-um), *n.* [From L. *radius*, a ray.] An elementary substance which has the remarkable property among others of giving out heat apparently for any length of time without combustion, and without chemical or other change. As yet it has been obtained only in very small quantities from certain uranium minerals.

Radius (rā′di-us), *n.* pl. **Radii, Radiuses** (rā′di-ī, rā′di-us-ez). [L., a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke. Hence *ray.*] 1. In *geom.* a straight line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the semi-diameter of the circle or sphere. In *trigon.* the whole sine, or sine of 90°.—2. In *compar. anat.* the bone of the forelimb of vertebrate animals, which, as in man, when the arm is laid flat with the palm upwards, lies to the thumb side of the limb.—3. In *bot.* a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower.—4. In *fort.* a line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—*Radius of curvature* of a curve at any point; the radius of the circle, which has the same curvature as the curve at that point.—*Radius vector*, pl. *radii vectores*, (*a*) in *astron.* an imaginary straight line joining the centre of an attracting body, as the sun, with that of a body, as a planet, describing an orbit round it. (*b*) In *geom.* a straight line, or the length of such line, connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or pole, round which it revolves, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve in a system of polar co-ordinates. See *Analytical geometry* under ANALYTIC.—*Radius bars, radius rods*, the guide-bars of the parallel motion of a steam-engine.



CA, CD, CB, CE, Radii.

Radix (rā′diks), *n.* [L., a root.] 1. In *etym.* a primitive word from which spring other words; a radical; a root.—2. In *math.* any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration; also in Briggs', or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's it is 2·7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.—3. In *alg.* the root of a finite expression from which a series is derived. [Rare.]—4. In *bot.* the root of a plant. In the *materia medica* the term is employed to designate the roots of medicinal plants, or certain preparations of them.—5. In *anat.* a term applied to some parts which are inserted into others, or spring from them, as a root from the earth; as the fangs, the origin of some of the nerves, &c.

Radoub (ra-dōb), *n.* [Fr.] In *mercantile law*, the repairs made to a ship, and a fresh supply of furniture and victuals, munitions and other provisions required for a voyage. *Wharton.*

Radula (rad′ū-la), *n.* [L., a scraper, from *rado*, to scrape.] In *zool.* the file or rasp-like organ in the mouth of the gasteropodous molluscs.

Raduliform (ra-dū′li-form), *a.* [L. *radula*, a scraper, and *forma*, shape.] Rasp-shaped; specifically, said of the teeth of certain fishes, resembling villiform teeth in being conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set, but of larger size.

Rae (rā), *n.* Roe. [Scotch.]

Raff † (raf), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rafer*, *raffer*, to snatch, to seize, from G. *raffen*, to sweep, seize, snatch; allied to A. Sax. *reáfian*, to seize; Dan. *raffle*, to raffle. Root perhaps allied to L. *rapio*, to seize.] To sweep; to snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. 'Their causes and effects, which I thus *raff* up together.' *Rich. Carew.*

Raff (raf), *n.* 1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow.*

2. Lumber; sweepings; refuse; scum.—Hence—3. A person of worthless character; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble: used chiefly in the compound or duplicated form *riff-raff.*

Raffaelle-ware (räf-fā-el′le-wār), *n.* A fine kind of Majolica ware, which took its name from the supposition that the designs were painted by *Raffaelle.*

Raffish (raf′ish), *a.* Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; villainous; scampish; worthless; refuse. 'Five or six *raffish*-looking men.' *Lord Lytton.*

Raffle (raf′l), *n.* [Fr. *rafle*, O.Fr. *raffle*, a kind of game at dice; *rafler*, to snatch. See RAFF.] A game of chance or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise, the money deposited going to the first owner of the article.

Now cometh hasardrie with its apertenantes, as tables and *raffles*, of which cometh deceit, false othes, chidings, and all raving. *Chaucer.*

Raffle (raf′l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *raffled*; ppr. *raffling.* To try the chance of a raffle; to engage in a raffle; as, to *raffle* for a watch. 'They were *raffling* for his coat.' *Dryden.*

Raffle (raf′l), *v.t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle; as, to *raffle* a watch.

Raffle-net (raf′l-net), *n.* A sort of fishing-net.

Raffler (raf′l-ėr), *n.* One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lē′si-a), *n.* [After Sir Stamford *Raffles*, the discoverer of the first known species.] A genus of parasitical plants, the type of the nat. order Rafflesiaceæ, natives of Sumatra and Java, having scales in place of leaves, and exhibiting in some degree the structure both of flowering and flowerless plants. *R. Arnoldi* is found in the hot damp jungle of Sumatra, growing parasitically on a kind of vine. It seems to consist of little else beyond the flower and root. This flower,

Bud and Expanded Flower of *Rafflesia Arnoldi.*

however, is of gigantic size, measuring 3 feet in diameter. It is used in Java as a powerful astringent and styptic.

Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē′si-ā″sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of rhizogens, the species of which are found in the East Indies, Java, Sumatra, &c., and in South America. The genus Rafflesia is the type. See RAFFLESIA.

Raffling-net (raf′l-ing-net), *n.* The same as *Raffle-net.*

Raff-merchant (raf′mėr-chant), *n.* A dealer in lumber or old articles. [Provincial.]

Raft (räft), *n.* [Properly a float made of beams or rafters; Icel. *raptr*, Dan. *raft*, a rafter. See RAFTER.] 1. A sort of float or framework formed by various logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened together side by side, for the convenience of transporting them down rivers, across harbours, &c.—2. A floating structure used in cases of shipwreck, often roughly formed of barrels, planks, spars, &c., hurriedly lashed together. In well-appointed vessels life-rafts form a part of the equipment, and are frequently constructed in pontoon-form with stanchions and ropes, to protect the passengers from falling or being washed off, and with a frame for supporting a mast. Such rafts are generally carried in collapsed form for convenient stowage, and in this condition they are more easily launched.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*? *Shak.*

3. A floating mass of trees, branches, or other vegetation, obstructing the course of a river; a large collection of timber and fallen trees, such as, floating down the great rivers of the Western United States, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallows, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

Numbers of these drift trees got entangled in the channel (of the Mississippi), so that they no longer passed freely down. Eventually they formed a mass, termed the *raft*, distributed irregularly . . . for a distance of twenty miles, closely matted together in some localities. *Sir H. De la Beche.*

Raft (räft), *v.t.* To transport on a raft.

Raft (räft), *pp.* Reft; torn; rent; severed. [Archaic and poetical.]

The feathery whizzing of the shaft
And the dull twanging bowstring, and the *raft*
Branch down sweeping from a tall ash top. *Keats.*

Raft-bridge (räft′brij), *n.* A bridge supported on rafts.

Raft-dog (räft′dog), *n.* An iron bar with bent over and pointed ends for securing logs together in a raft.

Rafte † (räft), pret. & pp. of *reve*, *reave.* Took or taken away; bereft; deprived. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Rafter (räf′tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *rafter*; Icel. *raptr* (pron. *raftr*, *r* being merely the sign of the nom.), Dan. *raft*, a rafter, a beam; O.G. *râfo*, *râvo*, a beam, a rafter.] In *building*, one of the pieces of timber which follows the slope of the roof, and to which is secured the lath into which the slates or other outer covering matter is nailed. The rafter extends from the eave to the ridge of the roof, at its upper end abutting on a corresponding rafter rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown or ridge plate as the case may be. 'In lowly sheds with smoky *rafters*.' *Milton.* See ROOF.

Rafter (räf′tėr), *v.t.* 1. To form into or like rafters; as, to *rafter* timber.—2. To furnish or build with rafters; as, to *rafter* a house. 2. In *agri.* to plough up one-half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

Rafter (räft′ėr), *n.* A labourer who brings logs of wood from the ship in which they are imported in rafts to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and *rafters* live during six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive. *Mayhew.*

Raft-merchant (räft′mėr-chant), *n.* Same as *Raff-merchant.*

Raft-port (räft′pōrt), *n.* *Naut.* a large square hole, framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow of some ships, to load or unload timber.

Raftsman (räfts′man), *n.* A man who manages a raft.

Rafty (raf′ti), *a.* [Perhaps for *raffy*, from *raff*, lumber, trumpery.] 1. Musty; stale. 2. Damp; misty. [Provincial.]

Rag (rag), *n.* [The original meaning was apparently a tuft of rough hair; comp. Sw. Dan. dial. *ragg*, rough hair; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, a tuft; allied also to E. *rug.*] 1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed; a fragment of dress; a shred; a tatter; as, linen and cotton *rags* are the chief materials of the finest paper. Woollen *rags* are used for 'shoddy,' of which cheap woollen goods are made.—2. *pl.* Tattered garments; garments worn out; proverbially, mean dress.

And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A jagged or sharp point or piece rising from a surface or edge; as, a *rag* on a metal plate.—4. A ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion; a shabby, beggarly fellow.

Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shak.

5. A geological term for a rock consisting of hard irregular masses; as, coral-*rag*; Kentish-*rag*, &c.; especially ragstone (which see). 'Hornblende, *rag*, and trap, and tuff.' *Tennyson.*

Rag (rag), *vt.* pret. & pp. *ragged*; ppr. *ragging*. [Comp. Icel. *raga*, to excite, *rægja*, to calumniate.] 1. To tease; to torment; to banter. [Colloq.]—2. To subject to physical annoyance; to maltreat in a petty way; to subject to indignities, as done in the army.

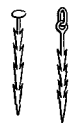
Ragabash, † **Ragabrash** † (rag'a-bash, rag'a-brash), *n.* [Comp. *ragamuffin.*] A mean, paltry fellow; a ragamuffin. *Nares.*

Ragamuffin (rag-a-muf'in), *n.* [*Ragamofin* was a demon in old mystery-plays; perhaps from *rag* and old *mof*, *muff*, a long sleeve.] A tatterdemalion; a paltry or mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were peppered. *Shak.*

That paltry ass
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*
Ralpho. *Hudibras.*

Rag-bolt (rag'bōlt), *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. It is also called *Barb-bolt* and *Sprig-bolt.*



Rag-bolts.

Rag-carpet (rag'kär-pet), *n.* A carpet with a cotton or hempen warp and a weft of strips of rags or cloth.

Rag-dust (rag'dust), *n.* The refuse of woollen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed various colours to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock papers.

Rage (rāj), *n.* [Fr. *rage*, from L. *rabies*, rage, madness, by a change similar to that seen in *abridge*; from *rabo*, to rave, to be mad; cog. Skr. *rabh*, to desire eagerly.] 1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury. 'Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage.*' *Milton.*—2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of anything painful; as, the *rage* of pain; the *rage* of a fever; the *rage* of hunger or thirst.

He appeased the *rage* of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. *Macaulay.*

3. Fury; extreme violence; as, the *rage* of a tempest. Sometimes used in the plural.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages.* *Shak.*

4. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage.* *Cowley.*

5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object; violent desire; as, the *rage* for money.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

What *rage* for fame attends both great and small!
Better be d——d than mentioned not at all. *Wolcot.*

6. Something eagerly sought after or desired by a great number of people; an object of popular and eager desire; fashion; vogue; as, it is all the *rage.* [Colloq.]

Rage (rāj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *raged*; ppr. *raging.* 1. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion. 'At this he inly *raged.*' *Milton.*—2. To be violent and tumultuous.

Why do the heathen *rage*? Ps. ii. 1.

3. To be violently driven or agitated; to act or move furiously, or with mischievous impetuosity; as, the sea *rages.*

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *raged.*
Milton.

4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; as, the plague *rages* in Cairo.

Let her tongue
Rage like a fire among the noblest names.
Tennyson.

5. † To toy wantonly; to sport. *Gower.*—SYN. To storm, fret, chafe, fume.

Ragee, Raggee (rag'ē), *n.* An Indian grain (*Eleusine coracana*), very prolific, but probably the least nutritious of all grains. In the form of cake or porridge it is the staple food of the poorer classes in Mysore and on the Neilgherries. See ELEUSINE.

Rageful (rāj'fuł), *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious.

With *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it.
Sir P. Sidney.

Ragerie, † *n.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.*

Rag-fair (rag'fār), *n.* A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.

Ragg (rag), *n.* Ragstone (which see).

Ragged (rag'ed), *a.* 1. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail.—2. Having broken or rough edges; uneven; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points. 'The tops of the *ragged* rocks.' Is. ii. 21.—3. Harsh to the ear; inharmonious: discordant.

My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.
Shak.

4. Wearing tattered clothes; contemptible; poor; mean; shabby; as, a *ragged* fellow.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden.

5. Rough; shaggy.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?
Dryden.

6. In *her.* irregularly indented. See RAGULY.

The Earl of Warwick's *ragged* staff is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple.
Rich. Carew.

—*Ragged school*, a school supported by voluntary contributions, which provides free education, and in many cases food, lodging, and clothing for destitute children, and so aids in preventing them from falling into vagrancy and crime. These schools differ from certified industrial schools in that the latter are for the reception of vagrant children and those guilty of slight offences; but the two institutions are frequently combined.

Raggedly (rag'ed-li), *adv.* In a ragged condition. '*Raggedly* and meanly apparelled.' *Bp. Hacket.*

Raggedness (rag'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being ragged or dressed in tattered clothes. 2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly; as, the *raggedness* of a cliff.

He cut off difficulties smoothly, leaving no *raggedness* to be seen in the cleft of his distinctions.
Bp. Hacket.

Ragged-robin (rag'ed-rob'in), *n.* A British plant (*Lychnis flos Cuculi*), called also cuckoo-flower. It grows in moist meadows. See LYCHNIS.

Raggee. See RAGEE.

Ragging (rag'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who rags, teases, or banters.—2. The subjecting of a person to a series of petty annoyances or indignities, as is not uncommon in the British army.—3. In *mining*, the first separation of ore from worthless matter.

Raggle (rag'l), *v.t.* [A freq. from *rag* the noun.] To notch or groove irregularly.

Raggy (rag'i), *a.* Ragged; rugged; rough; craggy. 'A stony and *raggy* hill.' *Holland.*

Ragingly (rāj'ing-li), *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury; with violent impetuosity.

We see one so *ragingly* furious, as if he had newly torn off his chains and escaped. *Bp. Hall.*

Ragious† (rā'jus), *a.* Full of rage; furious. *Fisher.*

Ragiousness† (rā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ragious; fury. *Vives.*

Raglan (rag'lan), *n.* [After Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, having very loose sleeves.

Ragman (rag'man), *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

Ragman† (rag'man), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A roll or important document, as a papal bull or a list of persons; a document with seals attached.

Ragman-roll (rag'man-rōl), *n.* [From *ragman* and *roll.* From this word comes *rigmarole.*] The name of the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces sewed together, kept in the Tower of London. Also written *Ragman's Roll.*

Ragnarök (rāg'nä-rēk), *n.* [Icel.] In *Scand. myth. lit.* twilight of the gods; the day of doom when the present world will be annihilated to be reconstructed on an imperishable basis.

Ragoo† (ra-gō'), *n.* A ragout.

Ragounce, † *n.* The precious stone called jacinth or hyacinth. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Ragout (ra-gō'), *n.* [Fr. *ragoût*, from L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *gustus* (comp. *gout*, taste, *disgust*), a tasting, akin to Gr. *geuō*, to give one a taste; Skr. *ghas*, to eat.] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats and highly-spiced *ragouts*,
To live for forty days on ill-dressed fishes. *Byron.*

Spelled also *Ragou.* 'Intent upon nothing but their cooks and their *ragous.*' *South.*

Rag-picker (rag'pik-ėr), *n.* A collector of rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from the streets, ash-pits, dunghills, &c.

Rag-shop (rag'shop), *n.* A shop where rags, bones, kitchen grease, scrap-metal, and other refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.

Ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture. It is also called *Rag*, *Ragg*, *Rowley Ragg*, and *Dudley Basalt.* It is of a gray colour, the texture obscurely laminar or rather fibrous, the laminæ consisting of a congeries of grains of a quartzy appearance, coarse and rough. It effervesces with acids, and gives fire with steel. It is used for a whetstone without oil or water for sharpening coarse cutting tools. It is abundant in Kent, at Newcastle in Northumberland, and at Rowley in Staffordshire.

Rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* The lowest portion of the population; tag-rag; the residuum; the sediment; the scum of the people.

Rag-turnsole (rag'tėrn-sōl), *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crozophora tinctoria*, the dye being soaked out when to be used.

A cross raguly.

Raguly, Raguled (ra-gū'li, ra-gūld'), *a.* [From *rag.*] In *her.* terms used of any charge or ordinary that is jagged or notched in an irregular manner. Other forms are *Ragged* and *Ragulated.*

Ragweed (rag'wēd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Ambrosia (*A. artemisiæfolia*), called also *Hogweed.* The great ragweed is *A. trifida.*—2. Same as *Ragwort.*

Rag-wheel (rag'whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—*Ragwheel and chain*, a contrivance consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch; used instead of a band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome.

Ragwool (rag'wuł), *n.* The inferior sort of wool obtained by tearing up woollen rags in a machine called the tearing-machine; shoddy.

Ragwork (rag'wėrk), *n.* Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and leaving a rough exterior: hence the name.

Ragwort (rag'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of various species of the genus Senecio, found in Britain. They have received this name from the ragged appearance of the leaves. The common ragwort (*S. Jacobæa*) is a perennial composite plant with golden yellow flowers, growing by the sides of roads and in pastures. It is a coarse weed, refused or disliked by horses, oxen, and sheep, but eaten by hogs and goats. Called also *Ragweed.*

Râhu (rä'hų), *n.* In *Indian myth.* the demon who is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Raia, Raiidæ (rā'i-a, rā'i-dē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A remarkable genus and family of cartilaginous fishes, resembling in their physiology the shark family; the rays. See RAY.

Raible (rā'bl), *v.t.* To ravel; to entangle; to complicate or confuse by talking nonsense about. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Raible (rā'bl), *v.i.* To talk confused nonsense. [Scotch.]

Raid (rād), *n.* [A Scotch and perhaps originally a Scandinavian word; Icel. *reith*, a riding, a raid. It is from the verb to *ride*, and is the same word as *road* in a slightly different form.] A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a foray; an attack by violence.

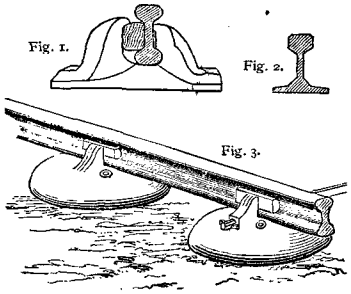
So the ruffians growl'd,
Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man,
Their chance of booty from the morning's *raid.*
Tennyson.

Raied† (rād), *a.* Disfigured; befouled. 'His horse, . . . full of wind-gall, sped with spavins, *raied* with the yellows.' *Shak.* See RAY, *v.t.*

Raiidæ. See RAIA.

Rail (rāl), *n.* [L.G. and Sw. *regel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, a rail; akin G. *reihe*, a row. As to disappearance of *g*, comp. *hail*, *rain.*] 1. A

bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.—2. In *joinery*, the horizontal timbers in any piece of framing or panelling; as, (*a*) in a door, sash, or any panelled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie are called *rails*, the vertical pieces between which the panels are inserted being called *styles*. The same name is given to (*b*) the upper pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised. (*c*) One of the pieces connecting the posts of a bedstead, and known as *head-rail*, *foot-rail*, and *side-rail*, according to position.—3. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure, &c. More usually termed a *Railing*.—4. *Naut.* (*a*) the moulded planks mortised into the heads of the stanchions, and in some cases into the timber-heads forming the upper fence of the bulwarks; the part continued round the stern is the *taffrail*. (*b*) A curved piece of timber from the bow to support the knee of the head.—*Forecastle rail*, the rail extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle-deck.—*Poop rail*, a rail across the forepart of the poop or quarter-deck.—*Top rail*, a rail extended on stanchions across the after part of each of the tops.—5. One of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive and its associated carriages, wagons,



Sections of Rails, and Rail resting on Bowl Sleepers.

&c., or for a tramway car. They are laid in continuous lines and carried at short intervals upon cast-iron supports or chairs, resting either upon transverse or upon longitudinal sleepers of timber. Wrought-iron sleepers are also coming into use, and cast-iron sleepers of a bowl shape are used in hot climates. Fig. 1 shows the form of what is known as the double-headed rail, the cast-iron chair supporting it, and the wooden wedge by which it is kept in place. Fig 2 is the Vignoles or flange-foot rail, which rests directly on the sleepers. Fig. 3 shows a rail resting on two of the bowl-shaped sleepers. The rails shown are the most common types in use.—6. The railway itself; as, to travel or send goods by *rail*.

Rail (rāl), *v.t.* 1. To inclose with rails.

It ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe*.

2.† To range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London. *Bacon*.

3. To send by rail, as goods, &c.—*To rail it*, to travel by railway. [Colloq.]

Rail (rāl), *v.i.* To ride or travel on a railway. *Hood*.

Rail (rāl), *n.* [*O.Fr. rasle*, *raale*, a rail; same origin as *rattle*, being so called from its noisy cry.] A grallatorial or wading bird, belonging to the family Rallidæ. The European species comprise the land-rail or corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*) and the water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). See CRAKE, WATER-RAIL, RALLUS.

Rail (rāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrægl*, a garment; O.H.G. *hregil*.] A woman's upper garment; a cloak or loose gown: retained in the word *nightrail*.

Rail (rāl), *v.i.* [Fr. *railler*, to banter; according to Brachet from hypothetical L.L. *radiculare*, from L. *radere*, to scrape, to rase; comp. Sp. *rallar*, to scrape, to vex or torment, from L. *rallum* (from *radere*), a scraping instrument.] To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms.

Let it not be said that they are men of depraved understanding and depraved morals. This is to *rail*, not to argue. *Bolingbroke*.

Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail* at arts he did not understand? *Dryden*.

Lesbia for ever on me *rails*. *Swift*.

Rail (rāl), *v.t.* To bring into some state by railing or scolding; to affect or influence by railing.

I shall sooner *rail* thee into wit. *Shak*.

Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shak*.

Rail,† Railet (rāl), *v.i.* [Probably Fr. *rouler*, to roll.] To run, gush, flow. *Chaucer*.

Light was the wound, but through her amber haire
The purple drops downe *railed*, bloudy red. *Fairfax*.

Rail-car (rāl'kär), *n.* A railway carriage. [American.]

Railer (rāl'ėr), *n.* One who makes or furnishes with rails.

Railer (rāl'ėr), *n.* One who rails, scoffs, insults, or assails with opprobrium.

Let no presuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson*.

Rail-fence (rāl'fens), *n.* A fence made of wooden rails.

Railhead (rāl'hed), *n.* The most advanced point of an uncompleted railway; the point to which rails are laid.

Railing (rāl'ing), *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting.

Angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not *railing* accusation against them. 2 Pet. ii. 11.

Railing (rāl'ing), *n.* A fence or barrier of wood or iron constructed of posts and rails; rails in general, or the materials for rails.

Railingly (rāl'ing-li), *adv.* In a railing manner; with scoffing or insulting language.

Rail-joint (rāl'joint), *n.* A mode of uniting the ends of two rails by a splice or splices instead of by a chair. Of all rail-joints the fish-joint is the most common.

Raillery (rāl'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*. See RAIL, *v.i.*] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson*.

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addison*.

Railleur (rä-yėr), *n.* [Fr.] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

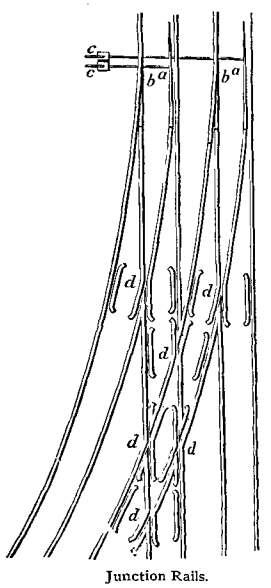
The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony. *Bp. Sprat*.

Railly (rāl'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrægl*, a garment, clothing.] An upper garment worn by women.

And is she weel favoured?—and what's the colour o' her hair?—and does she wear a habit or a *railly*? *Sir W. Scott*.

Railroad (rāl'rōd), *n.* See RAILWAY. [This word is less common in England than *railway*, but is the term generally used in America.]

Railway (rāl'wā), *n.* [*Rail* and *way*.] 1. A road or way having parallel iron or steel rails along it, on which the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction. These rails were originally formed of wooden beams, and the wheels of the wagons had flanges on one side of the periphery, which confined them to the tracks. The wooden rails were succeeded by iron plates, called *plate-rails*, with flanges or upturned ledges along one side, to prevent the wheels leaving them. The modern railway consists of one or more series of pairs of iron or steel bars, called *edge-rails*, laid parallel to each other, and several feet apart. The width between the rails is called the *gauge*. The *narrow gauge* measures 4 feet 8½ inches between the rails; the *broad gauge* (now given up) 7 feet. The narrow is the national gauge of Great Britain, and over the greater part of Europe. A pair of parallel rails constitutes a *single line* of railway, two pairs a *double line*, and so on. The rails are supported at a little height above the general surface by iron pedestals called *chairs*, which again are firmly fixed to wooden or iron supports called *sleepers*, placed at intervals and embedded in the material of the roadway. (See RAIL, CHAIR, SLEEPER.) A railway, in general, approaches as nearly to a straight line between its two extremes as the nature of the country and the necessities of the intermediate traffic will permit. It is carried over valleys, either by *embankments* or *viaducts*, and through hills or elevated ground by deep trenches called *cuttings*, or by tunnels. In favourable cases the surface line of the railway is so adjusted that the materials excavated from the cuttings will just serve to form the embankments. Such a line is termed a *balancing* line. Should the excavated material be in excess it is termed *spoil*, and deposited in a convenient place, where it forms a *spoil bank*; but should it be in too small quantity to form the embankment, recourse is had to an excavation along the sides of the site of the latter to supply the deficiency. This is termed *side cutting*. The balancing line or surface line of the railway may or may not be level, and its various slopes are termed *gradients*, and the arrangement of the rises and falls is termed the *grading* of the line. A more or less steep ascent is termed an *incline*. When the line is formed its surface is covered with broken stones or clean gravel called *ballasting*, and in this the wooden *sleepers*, or stone blocks for sustaining the rails, are embedded. The sleepers are laid across the roadway about 3 feet apart from centre to centre, and to them the chairs which sustain the rails are spiked. Sometimes longitudinal wooden sleepers are used along with the transverse sleepers. These consist of beams laid under the rails and secured to the transverse sleepers. When such are used chairs are frequently dispensed with, the rails being formed with a flange at bottom which is fastened directly to the wooden beam. When the railway is thus completed, the work is called the *permanent way*. In the railway of a single line of rail, it is necessary to make provision for permitting meeting carriages to pass each other by means of *sidings*, which are short additional railways laid at the side of the main line, and so connected with it at each extremity that a carriage can pass into the siding in place of proceeding along the main line. In double lines, in addition to sidings, which are in them also required, it is necessary to provide for carriages crossing from one line to another. The change in the direction of the carriage, in both cases, is effected by switches and turn-tables. The annexed cut shows a system of rails arranged for the junction of one double line of rails with another, and known as a *main-line junction*. The various places along the line



Junction Rails.

a a, *b b*, Switches or movable rails connected by rods to the reversing handles *c c*; *a a*, single crossings, the extremities of the rails being formed so as to clear and guide the flanges of the wheels; *d d*, double crossings, for the same purpose, with guard or cheek rails, to assist in guiding the wheels by their flanges through the crossings. See SWITCH.

of railway, where carriages stop for taking up or depositing goods or passengers, are termed *stations*, with the prefix of *goods* or *passenger*, as they are allotted to the one or the other; the stations at the extremities of a railway are called *termini*. Steam

power is usually employed in moving the carriages or wagons by means of a *locomotive engine*, that is, a steam-engine mounted on a framework, with wheels made to run upon the rails. By its weight and the friction of its wheels on the rails a tractive force is provided by which it is enabled to move at a high rate of velocity, and to drag great loads after it. In some particular cases a fixed engine is employed to give motion to a rope by which the carriages are dragged along, the rope being either an endless rope stretched over pulleys, or one which winds and unwinds on a cylinder. Such engines are termed *stationary* engines, and are used chiefly on inclined planes, where the ascent is too steep for the locomotive engine. In some cases the carriages are impelled by atmospheric pressure. See *Atmospheric Railway* under ATMOSPHERIC. 2. In an extended sense, all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.

Railway-carriage (rāl'wā-kar-rij), *n.* A passenger carriage on a railway.

Railway-crossing (rāl'wā-kros-ing), *n.* The place where a road crosses a railway.

Railway-slide (rāl'wā-slīd), *n.* A turn-table (which see).

Railway-whistle (rāl'wā-whis-l), *n.* A whistle connected with a locomotive engine, which is made to sound by steam, in order to give warning of the approach of a train.

Raiment (rā'ment), *n.* [Contracted from obsolete *arrayment*. See ARRAY.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments.

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me *raiment*, bed and food.
Shak.

The word has now no plural, though formerly the plural was sometimes used.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handsomeness by the grace of the wearer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rain (rān), *n.* [A. Sax. *regn, rēn;* cog. Icel. Dan. and Sw. *regn;* D. and G. *regen;* Goth. *rign;* same root as L. *rigare*, whence *irrigate*. As to the disappearance of *g* compare *rail, hail, flail.*] 1. The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling. Rain depends upon the formation and dissolution of clouds. The invisible aqueous vapour suspended in the atmosphere, which forms clouds, and is deposited in rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature the atmosphere is capable of containing no more than a certain quantity of aqueous vapour, and when this quantity is present the air is said to be saturated. Air may at any time be brought to a state of saturation by a reduction of its temperature, and if cooled below a certain point the whole of the vapour can no longer be held in suspension, but a part of it condensed from the gaseous to the liquid state will be deposited in dew or float about in the form of clouds. If the temperature continues to decrease, the vesicles of vapour composing the cloud will increase in number and begin to descend by their own weight. The largest of these falling fastest will unite with the smaller ones they encounter during their descent, and thus drops of rain will be formed of a size that depends on the thickness, density, and elevation of the cloud. The point to which the temperature of the air must be reduced in order to cause a portion of its vapour to form clouds or dew is called the dew-point. It is considered that an inch of rain on an acre gives above 101 tons of water. The average rainfall in a year at any given place depends on a great variety of circumstances, as latitude, proximity to the sea, elevation of the region, configuration of the country and mountain ranges, exposure to the prevailing winds, &c. Various prefixes applied to the name rain indicate the nature of various substances which fall on the earth's surface. Thus *blood-rain* is formed by a shower of lower plants or algæ of red colour, and *sulphur-rain* or *yellow-rain* results from the pollen of fir-trees being blown in immense showers by the wind.—2. A shower or pouring down of anything.

The fair from high the passing pomp behold;
A *rain* of flowers is from the windows roll'd.
Dryden.

Rain (rān), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *regnian, rēnian*, from the noun.] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water: used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, *it rains; it* will *rain; it rained*, or *it* has *rained.*

The rain *it raineth* every day. *Shak.*

2. To fall or drop like rain; as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

They reel, they roll in clanging lists,
And when the tide of combat stands,
Perfume and flowers fall in showers,
That lightly *rain* from ladies' hands. *Tennyson.*

Rain (rān), *v.t.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you.
Ex. xvi. 4.

God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall *rain* it upon him while he is eating. Job xx. 23.

Rainbeat (rān'bēt), *a.* Beaten or injured by rain. 'Figures half obliterate in *rain-beat* marble.' *Bp. Hall.*

Rain-bird (rān'bėrd), *n.* A name given in the West Indies to a species of scansorial or climbing birds, the ground cuckoo, the *Cuculus vetula* of Linnæus, *Saurothera vetula* of modern naturalists. Its colour is soft brown-gray upon the back, dullish yellow on the under part of the body, and rusty red upon the wings. The tail is beautifully barred with black and white. Its wings are rather short and weak, so that it does not fly to any great distance when alarmed, but flits to a branch a few yards in advance and turns round to look at the intruder. It feeds on large caterpillars, locusts, spiders, mice, and lizards. It is sometimes called *Tom Fool*, because, in order to gratify its curiosity, it will sit still and allow itself to be struck from its perch.

Rainbow (rān'bō), *n.* A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapour, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon the rainbow is a semicircle. When perfect the rainbow presents the appearance of two concentric arches; the inner being called the *primary*, and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colours of the solar spectrum, but the colours are arranged in the reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow, and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by the sun's rays entering the upper part of the falling drops of rain, and undergoing two refractions and one reflection; and the secondary, by the sun's rays entering the under part of the drops, and undergoing two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colours of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow.—Spurious* or *supernumerary rainbow*, a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colours are fainter and more impure, as they proceed from the principal bow, and finally merge into the diffused white light of the primary bow, and outside the secondary.

Rainbowed (rān'bōd), *a.* Formed with or like a rainbow.

Rainbow-hued, Rainbow-tinted (rān'bō-hūd, rān'bō-tint-ed), *a.* Having hues or tints like those of a rainbow.

Rainbow-worm (rān'bō-wėrm), *n.* A species of tetter, the *herpes iris* of Bateman.

Rain-cloud (rān'kloud), *n.* A ragged and hanging cloud which resolves itself into rain: known also as *Nimbus* and *Cumulo-cirro-stratus.*

Raindeer (rān'dēr). See REINDEER.

Rain-drop (rān'drop), *n.* A drop of rain.

Raine† (rān), *n.* [Fr. *règne.*] Region; kingdom.

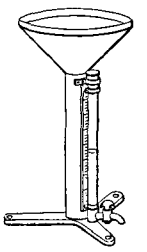
Like as a fearefull dove, which through the *raine*
Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine.
Spenser.

Rainfall (rān'fạl), *n.* A fall of rain; the water that falls in rain; the amount of water that falls as rain; as, the average *rainfall* of a district.

A considerable *rainfall* during harvest-time has ever been considered, and justly considered, to be a national calamity. *Saturday Rev.*

Heavy *rainfalls*, half a year apart, beginning in March and September, characterize the climate of all places near the equinoctial line. *W. D. Cooley.*

Rain-gauge (rān'gāj), *n.* An instrument for measuring or *gauging* the quantity of rain which falls at a given place. Rain-gauges are variously constructed. One convenient form consists of a cylindrical tube of copper, with a funnel at the top where the rain enters. Connected with the cylinder at the lower part is a glass tube with an attached scale. The water which enters the funnel stands at the same height in the cylinder and glass tube, and being visible in the latter the height is read immediately on the scale, and the cylinder and tube being constructed so that the sum of the areas of their sections is a given part, for instance a tenth of the area of the funnel at its orifice, each inch of water in the tube is equivalent to the tenth of an inch of water entering the mouth of the funnel. A stop-cock is added for drawing off the water. As, however, the glass tube frequently gets broken, or bursts during frost, a still simpler gauge has been proposed. This consists of a funnel having a diameter of 4·697 inches, or an area of 17·33 inches. Now as a fluid ounce contains 1·733 cubic inches, it follows that for every fluid ounce collected by this gauge the tenth of an inch of rain has fallen.


Rain-gauge.

Raininess (rān'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rainy.

Rainless (rān'les), *a.* Without rain; as, a *rainless* region; a *rainless* zone.

Rain-line (rān'līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small rope or line sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

Rainment† (rān'ment), *n.* Arraignment (which see).

Rain-print (rān'print), *n.* In *geol.* the name given to certain marks found in aqueous rocks, and resulting from the action of raindrops which were blown against the deposit when in a soft state. The prints of raindrops may be well seen on a muddy or sandy sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by scrutinizing the prints from what direction the old wind was blowing when it blew the rain-drops against the then soft clay.

Rain-tight (rān'tīt), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

Rain-water (rān'wạ-tėr), *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the *rain-water* to fall over his neighbour's land, unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription. *Bouvier.*

—*Rain-water pipe*, a pipe usually placed against the exterior of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof.

Rainy (rān'i), *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; moist; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

Why drop thy *rainie* eyes
And sullen clouds hang on thy heavie brow?
Ph. Fletcher.

—*A rainy day (fig.)*, evil or less fortunate times; as, to lay by something for *a rainy day, i.e.* to provide for days of ill fortune. 'To save an odd pound now and then against *rainy days.*' *C. Brontë.*

I am nothing but a Cheap Jack, but of late years I have laid by for *a rainy day* notwithstanding. *Dickens.*

Raip (rāp), *n.* A rope; a rood, or 6 ells in length. [Scotch.]

Rair (rār), *v.i.* To roar. [Scotch.]

Rair (rār), *n.* A roar; an outcry. [Scotch.]

Rais (rā'is), *n.* Same as *Reis.*

Raisable (rāz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being raised or produced.

Raise (rāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *raised;* ppr. *raising.* [A caus. of *rise*, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source; Icel. *reisa*, to raise, caus. of *rísa*, to rise. See RISE and REAR.] 1. To cause to rise; to take or bring from a lower place to a higher; to put, place, or remove higher; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; as, to *raise* a weight; a foot-pound is the work done against gravity in *raising* a pound one foot. Hence, in derived or specific senses, (*a*) to bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in social position, rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to exalt; to enhance; to promote; to advance.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

Satan exalted sat, by merit *raised*
To that bad eminence. *Milton.*

The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three pence in the piece. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) To increase the energy, strength, power, or vigour of; to intensify the vehemence or ardour of; to invigorate; to excite; to heighten; as, to *raise* the pulse by stimulants; to *raise* the courage or spirits; to *raise* the temperature of a room. (*c*) To bring, call up, or summon from the lower regions; to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to restore to life; to give life to.

If the dead rise not, then is not Christ *raised*.
1 Cor. xv. 16.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should *raise* the dead? Acts xxvi. 8.

These are the spectres the understanding *raises* to itself, t. flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. To cause to rise up or assume an erect position or posture; to set upright; to lift up from a horizontal to a vertical position; as, to *raise* a mast or a pole. Hence, (*a*) to cause to stand or spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, sleep, or the like; to awaken.

When Annie would have *raised* him Enoch said
Wake him not; let him sleep. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To rouse to action; to incite, as to tumult, struggle, or war; to stir up; to excite; as, to *raise* the populace; to *raise* the country; to *raise* a mutiny.

He sowed a slander in the common ear, . . .
Raised my own town against me in the night.
Tennyson.

(*c*) To set into commotion; to bring into an active state; as, to *raise* the sea.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind.
Ps. cvii. 25.

3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; to give rise to; to originate; to produce; as, (*a*) to form by the accumulation or heaping up of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect; to construct. 'Raise thereon a great heap of stones.' Josh. viii. 29.

In that day will I *raise* up the tabernacle of David that is fallen. . . . I will *raise* up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old. Amos ix. 11.

(*b*) To bring together; to get together or obtain for use or service; to gather; to collect; to levy; as, to *raise* money; to *raise* an army.

I should not thus be bound
If I had means, and could but *raise* five pound.
Gay.

Who out of smallest things could, without end,
Have *raised* incessant armies. *Milton.*

(*c*) To cause to grow; to cause to be produced, bred, or propagated; to rear; to grow; as, to *raise* wheat, oats, turnips, &c.; to *raise* cattle, pigs, sheep, &c. In the United States of America *raise* is often applied to the rearing and bringing up of men; as, I was *raised* in Kentucky. (*d*) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to come forth.

I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee. Deut. xviii. 18.

God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him, and all his anger to forget. *Milton.*

(*e*) To give rise to; to set agoing; to occasion; to originate; to start.

Thou shalt not *raise* a false report. Ex. xxiii. 1.

No unbounded hope
Had *raised* ambition! *Milton.*

(*f*) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up; as, to *raise* the song of victory.

Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry.
Dryden.

(*g*) To cause to appear; to call up; as, to *raise* a smile. 'Would *raise* a blush where secret vice he found.' *Dryden.* — 4. To heighten or elevate in pitch; as, a sharp *raises* a note half a tone. — 5. To increase the loudness of; as, the speaker must *raise* his voice if he wishes to be heard. — 6. *Naut.* to cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it; as, to *raise* the land. 7. In *law*, to create, originate, or constitute; as, to *raise* an action or a use. — *To raise paste*, to make paste for the covering of pies or other purposes.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise* paste.
Spectator.

— *To raise steam*, to produce steam enough to drive an engine. — *To raise a blockade*, to terminate or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or forces enforcing it, or by driving them off or dispersing them. — *To raise a purchase* (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power. — *To raise a siege*, to relinquish the attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished. — *To raise one's bristles*, to excite one's anger; to irritate one. [Low.] — *To raise the market on one*, to charge one a higher than the current or regular price.

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in *raising the market upon* Mr. Mertoun. *Sir W. Scott.*

— *To raise the wind* (*fig.*), to obtain ready money by some shift or other, as pawning or selling property, by accommodation bills, and the like.

Raise (rāz), pret. from *rise*. Rose; arose. [Scotch.]

Raise, Raize (rāz), *v.t.* [Comp. G. *rasen*, to rave, to rage.] To excite; to madden; to inflame. [Scotch.]

He should been tight that daur'd to *raize* thee
Ance in a day. *Burns.*

Raised-beach (rāzd'bēch), *n.* In *geol.* see under BEACH.

Raiser (rāz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces, or propagates. 'A *raiser* of huge melons and of pine.' *Tennyson.*

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and *raisers* of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *arch.* the same as *Riser*.

Raisin (rā'zn), *n.* [Fr. *raisin*, a grape; Pr. *rasim*, It. *racemo*; from L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] A dried grape; the dried fruit of various species of vines. They are dried by natural or artificial heat. The natural and best method of drying is by cutting the stalks bearing the finest grapes half through when ripe, and allowing them to shrink and dry on the vine by the heat of the sun. Another method consists of plucking the grapes from the stalks, drying them, and dipping them in a boiling lye of wood-ashes and quicklime, after which they are exposed to the sun upon hurdles of basket-work. Those dried by the first method are called raisins of the sun or sun-raisins, muscatels, or *blooms*; those by the second, *lexias*. The inferior sorts of grapes are dried in ovens. Raisins are imported in large quantities from the south of Europe (as Valencia and Malaga raisins), and from Egypt, Smyrna, and Damascus. A kind without seeds, from Turkey, are called sultanas. The Corinthian raisin, or currant, is obtained from a small variety of grape peculiar to the Greek islands.

Raisinée (rā-zē-nā), *n.* A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider.

Raising-bee (rāz'ing-bē), *n.* An assemblage of farmers, &c., to lend assistance to a neighbour in raising the framework of a house, barn, or other building. [American.]

Raising-bees were frequent, where houses sprang up at the wagging of the fiddle-stick, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion. *W. Irving.*

Raising-piece (rāz'ing-pēs), *n.* In *carp.* a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet.

Raising-plate (rāz'ing-plāt), *n.* In *carp.* the plate or longitudinal timber on which the roof stands or is raised or placed. Called also *Upper Plate*.

Raisonné (rā-zo-nā), *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically. 'A catalogue *raisonné*.' *Coleridge.*

Raithe (rāth), *n.* Same as *Raivel*. [Scotch.]

Raivel (rā'vel), *n.* [A form of *ravel*.] An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out to the proper breadth the yarn that is to be put on the beam of the loom before it is wrought; an evener. [Scotch.]

Rāj (rāj), *n.* [See RAJAH.] Rule; dominion. [Indian.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *rāj*. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

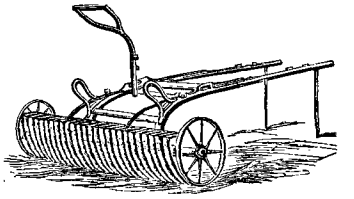
Rajah (rā'jä or rä'jä), *n.* [Skr. and Hind. *rājā*, a rajah; root Skr. *rāj*, to rule; cog. L. *rex* (for *regs*), a king, *rego*, to rule; Gael. and Ir. *righ*, a king; A. Sax. *rîce*, dominion.] In India, originally a title which belonged to those princes of Hindu race who, either as independent rulers or as feudatories, governed a territory; subsequently, a title given by the native governments, and in later times by the British government, to Hindus of rank. It is now not unfrequently assumed by the zemindars or landholders, the title *Mahārājah* (great rajah) being in our days generally reserved to the more or less powerful native princes. Formerly the rajah belonged to the Kshatriya or military caste, but now the title is given to or assumed by members of a lower caste. Also written *Raja*.

Rajahship (rā'jä-ship or rä'jä-ship), *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

Rajpoot (rāj-pụt'), *n.* Same as *Rajput*.

Rajput (rāj'pụt), *n.* [Skr. *rājan*, king, and *putra*, son.] A member of various tribes of India of Aryan origin, and either descended from the royal races of the Hindus or from the Kshatriya or military caste. At present they chiefly occupy the province of Rajputana, but all over India there are many families who claim, rightly or wrongly, the title of rajputs.

Rake (rāk), *n.* [A. Sax. *raca*, a rake; cog. Icel. *reka*, a shovel or spade; Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake; G. *rechen*, a rake.] 1. An implement which in its simplest form consists merely of a wooden or iron bar furnished with wooden or iron teeth, and firmly fixed at right angles to a long handle. In farming it is used for collecting hay, straw, or the like after mowing or reaping; and in gardening it is used for smoothing the soil, covering the seed, &c. Large rakes for farm work are adapted for being drawn by horses; and there are many modifications



Horse-rake.

both of the hand-rake and the horse-rake, among which is the ell-rake, which has curved teeth and a triangular framework in place of a handle. — 2. A small implement with a turned-down blade set at right angles to a handle, like a hoe, used for collecting the stakes on a gambling table.

Rake (rāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *raked*; ppr. *raking*. [From the noun: A. Sax. *racian*, to rake.] 1. To apply a rake to, or something that serves the same purpose; to gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to *rake* a bed in a garden.

Foure times in the yeare are they to be lightly *raked* and cleansed from weeds. *Holland.*

He *rakes* hot embers, and renews the fires.
Dryden.

2. To collect or draw together; to gather with labour or difficulty; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* together slanderous tales.

A sport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras.*

3. To search with eagerness; to ransack.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

[This sense and the next may be partly due to prov. *rake*, *raik*, to rove, to ramble.] — 4. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour.

Thy thunder's roarings *rake* the skies;
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies. *Sandys.*

5. *Milit.* to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of anything; particularly, to cannonade a ship, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. — *To rake a horse*, in *farriery*, to draw the ordure from the rectum with the hand. — *To rake up*, (*a*) applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes. (*b*) To bring up or revive, as quarrels, grievances, &c. 'To *rake up* an old story.' *Lever.*

Rake (rāk), *v.i.* 1. To use a rake. — 2. To seek by raking; to scrape; to scratch for finding something; to search minutely; as, 'to *rake* into a dunghill.' *South.* — 3. To search with minute inspection into every part.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words.
Dryden.

4. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scour along. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rake (rāk), *n.* [From O.E. *rakel*, *rakil*, rash, rascally (afterwards corrupted into *rake-hell*), properly vagabond, wandering; from Prov. E. and Sc. *rake*, *raik*, to rove at large, to ramble idly; Sw. *raka*, Icel. *reika*, to wander, *reikall*, wandering; Dan. *räkel*, a gangrel.] A loose, disorderly, vicious person; one addicted to lewdness; a libertine; a roué.

Every woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*

To dance at public places that fops and *rakes* might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motion. *Law.*

Rake (rāk), *v.i.* [In sense 1, directly from above noun; in 2 and 3, the same as Sw. *raka*, Icel. *reika*. See above.] 1. To play the part of a rake; to lead a dissolute debauched life.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *raked*, nor stared at public places.
Shenstone.

2. To range; to wander; to ramble idly. [Scotch and provincial English.]—3. To fly wide of game: said of a hawk. *Halliwell.*

Rake (rāk), *v.i.* [Sw. *raka*, Dan. *rage*, to project — Scandinavian verb = E. *reach*.] 1. *Naut.* to incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast *rakes* aft. It is applied to the masts, stem, and stern-post, &c.; the bowsprit, instead of *raking*, is said to *steeve*. Masts generally rake aft, and in peculiar rig only forward. — 2. In *arch.* to incline from the horizontal, as the two sides of a pediment or the rafters of a roof; to slope.

Rake (rāk), *n.* [From the above verb.] 1. *Naut.* a slope or inclination; specifically, (*a*) the projection of the upper parts of a ship, at both ends, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance between a perpendicular line from the extremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the *fore-rake*, the other the *rake aft*. (*b*) The inclination of a mast, funnel, &c., from a perpendicular direction. — 2. The forward inclination of a mill-saw. —3. The pitch of a roof. —4. In *mining*, a rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined. Called also *Rake-vein*.

Rake (rāk), *v.t.* To give a rake to; to cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Seats in the theatre so admirably *raked* and turned to the centre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being seen from thence. *Dickens.*

Rakee (ra-kē'), *n.* A coarse spirit made chiefly in Russia from grain; common Russian brandy.

On inquiry (I) ascertained that . . . the hill-men . . . consume a sort of *rakee* made from corn, more than one bottle of which I had seen going the rounds among the people. *W. H. Russell.*

Rakehell (rāk'hel), *n.* [See RAKE, a dissolute person. The word, which properly should be *rakel*, has assumed this form from the influence of *rake*, to gather, and *hell*. Comp.: 'Such an ungracious couple (Domitian and Commodus) as a man shall not find again if he *raked all hell* for them.' *Ascham.*] A lewd dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

Rakehell, Rakehelly (rāk'hel, rāk'hel-i), *a.* [O.E. *rakil*, erratic. See the noun.] Dissolute; base; profligate.

Out of the fry of these *rakehell* horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied. *Spenser.*

No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,
And spoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank.
B. Jonson.

Rakel,† *a.* [See RAKEHELL.] Hasty; rash; reckless. *Chaucer.*

Rakelnesse,† *n.* Rashness; recklessness. *Chaucer.*

Raker (rāk'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which rakes; specifically, (*a*) a person who uses a rake. (*b*) A machine for raking hay, straw, &c., by horse or other power. (*c*) A self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate of a locomotive. (*d*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel. (*e*) In *bricklaying*, a piece of iron having two knees or angles dividing it into three parts at right angles to each other, the two end parts being pointed and equally long, and standing upon contrary sides of the middle part. Its use is to rake out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.—2. In *zool.* a rakelike organ, as the pharyngeal bones of some fishes. *Goodrich.*

Rakeshame† (rāk'shām), *n.* A vile dissolute wretch. 'Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre.' *Milton.*

Rakestale (rāk'stāl), *n.* [*Rake*, and A. Sax. *stele*, a stalk, handle.] The handle of a rake.

Rakestele,† *n.* The handle of a rake; a rakestale. *Chaucer.*

Rake-vein (rāk'vān), *n.* In *mining*, a fissure or gash, generally vertical or highly inclined, cutting through all the strata, sometimes associated with a fault. Called also *Rake.*

Raking (rāk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Enfilading; scouring with shot or shell in the direction of the length; as, a *raking* fire or shot.

And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send. *Dryden.*

Raking (rāk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of using a rake. — 2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected at once by the rake.

Raking (rāk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Inclining from the horizontal. —*Raking courses*, diagonal courses of brick laid in the heart of a thick wall between the external or face courses.

Rakish (rāk'ish), *a.* Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. 'The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover.' *Macaulay.*

Rakish (rāk'ish), *a.* *Naut.* having a rake or inclination of the masts forward or aft instead of being upright.

Rakishly (rāk'ish-li), *adv.* In a rakish or dissolute manner.

Rakishness (rāk'ish-nes), *n.* Dissolute practices; lewdness.

Rakshasa (rak'shas-a), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* one of a class of evil spirits or genii of Indian superstition. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Râle (räl), *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *rasle*, a rattling sound. See RATTLE.] In *pathol.* a noise or crepitation caused by the air passing through mucus in the bronchial tubes or lungs. There are various râles—the *crepitant*, the *gurgling*, the *sibilant*, the *sonorous*, &c. The râle or rattle which precedes death is caused by the air passing through the mucus, of which the lungs are unable to free themselves.

Rallentando (ral-len-tän'dō). [It.] In *music*, a term indicating that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

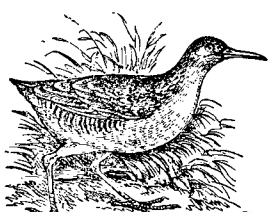
Ralliance (ral'li-ans), *n.* Act of rallying.

Rallidæ (ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Mod. L. *rallus*, a rail.] A family of grallatorial birds, comprehending the rails, coots, water-hens, and crakes, and characterized by possessing a long bill, which is more or less curved at the tip and compressed at the sides, by having the nostrils in a membranous groove, the wings of moderate length, the tail short, the legs and toes long and slender, the hind-toe placed on a level with the others. Most of the members of the family are aquatic or frequent marshes; but some, as the crakes, frequent dry situations. Called also *Macrodactyli*. See RALLUS.

Rallier (ral'li-ér), *n.* One who rallies; one who exercises satirical merriment.

Ralline (ral'in), *a.* In *ornith.* of or pertaining to the rails. *Goodrich.*

Rallus (ral'lus), *n.* [Mod. L. See RAIL.] The rails, a genus of birds belonging to the family Rallidæ. They inhabit sedgy places, the banks of streams, and the moist herbage of corn-fields and meadows. The principal species are the water-rail (*R. aquaticus*), the only one found in Europe, about 11 inches in length, of an olive-brown colour, marked with black above, and of a bluish-ash colour beneath, with white transverse markings on the belly, much esteemed for the table; the Virginian rail of America (*R. virginianus*), somewhat smaller than the water-rail of Europe; the great-breasted rail or fresh-water marsh-hen (*R. elegans*), about 20 inches long, which inhabits the marshes of the Southern States of America; the clapper rail or salt-water marsh-hen (*R. crepitans*), about 15 inches in length, also inhabiting the Southern States of America; and the mangrove hen (*R. longirostris*), found on the shores of the West Indies.



Rallus aquaticus (Water-rail).

Rally (ral'li), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rallied*; ppr. *rallying*. [Fr. *rallier*, to rally—prefix *re*, and *allier*, E. *ally*, from L. *alligo*, to bind to —*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.] 1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; as, he made a great effort to *rally* his men.—2. To collect; to bring together as for a fresh effort; to reunite. 'Prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry.' *Dr. H. More.*

Rally (ral'li), *v.i.* 1. To come back quickly to order; to reform themselves into an orderly body for a fresh effort.

The Grecians *rally* and their pow'rs unite. *Dryden.*

2. To assemble; to unite.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

3. To resume or recover vigour or strength; as, the patient begins to *rally*.

Rally (ral'li), *n.* 1. The act of collecting and reducing to order, as in bringing disordered troops to their ranks.—2. The act of recovering strength.—3. A renewed attack, as in boxing.

The two stand to one another like men; *rally* follows *rally* in quick succession. *T. Hughes.*

Rally (ral'li), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rallied*; ppr. *rallying*. [Fr. *railler*, to banter. See RAIL.] To attack with raillery; to treat with good-humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.

Honeycomb . . . *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*

Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with disdain. *Gay.*

SYN. To joke, banter, ridicule, satirize, deride, mock.

Rally (ral'li), *v.i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

They writ, and *rallied*, and rhymed, and sung, and said nothing. *Swift.*

Rally (ral'li), *n.* Exercise of good humour or satirical merriment.

Ram (ram), *n.* [A. Sax. *ram*, *ramm*, D. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram. Root uncertain.] 1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus. In some parts of England and Scotland called a *Tup*. — *The Ram*, Aries, one of the signs of the zodiac; also, the constellation Aries. See ARIES. —2. An engine of war, suspended by slings in a framework, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities, &c.; a battering-ram. See BATTERING-RAM.—3. A steam iron-clad ship-of-war, armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy iron or steel beak intended to destroy an enemy's ships by the force with which it is driven against them. The beak is an independent adjunct of the ship, so that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be either buried in the opposing vessel or carried away, leaving uninjured the vessel to which it is attached.—4. The loose hammer of a pile-driving machine.—5. The piston of a hydraulic press. —*Hydraulic ram*, or *water ram*, an automatic apparatus by which a descending stream of water is made to raise by its own momentum a portion of its mass to a required height. In the accompanying figure the water from the reservoir *o* flows down the pipe *a*, and acting on the valve *r* raises it and consequently the valve *s* also. At first a portion of the water escapes at *s*, but as the pressure increases *r* is quite closed, and the water receives a sudden check, causing it to raise a valve into the vessel *u*. A portion of water being admitted the impact is expended and the latter valve falls, when again a portion of water escapes at *s*, and the same action is repeated. The vessel *u* contains a certain quantity of air, which being compressed as the water increases in the vessel forces it up the pipe *t*.

Water Ram.

Ram (ram), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rammed*; ppr. *ramming*. [From the noun, like G. *rammen*, Dan. *ramme*, to strike, to hit. Comp.,

as also from the names of animals, the verbs to *crane*, to *dog*.] 1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; as, the two vessels tried to *ram* each other.—2. To force in; to drive down or together; as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* piles into the earth.—3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To stuff; to cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! *rammed* me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shak.*

Ram (ram), *v.i.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.

Finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon.*

Ram (ram), *a.* Strong-scented; stinking; rammish; as, *ram* as a fox. *Latham.*

Rama (rä'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the name common to three incarnations of Vishnu. They are all of surpassing beauty. One corresponds somewhat to the classical Bacchus, another to Mars, and the third is Vishnu in his sixth incarnation.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (rä'mä-dan), *n.* [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*, to be hot.] 1. The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. As the Mohammedans reckon by lunar time, it begins each year eleven days earlier than in the preceding year, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.—2. The great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month, from sunrise to sunset. Written also *Rhamazan* and *Ramadzan*.

Ramage† (ram'āj), *n.* [Fr., from a hypothetical L.L. noun *ramaticum*, from L. *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branches of trees.—2. The warbling of birds among branches.

When unmelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.
Drummond.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave.*

Ramaget (ram'āj), *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of young hawks. 'A brancher, a *ramage* hawke.' *Cotgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyess and *ramage* hawks. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Wild; untamed: originally applied to hawks. 'The falcon which fleeth *ramage*.' *Gower.*

Ramage† (ram'āj), *n.* Same as *Rummage*.

Ramagious† (ra-mā'jus), *a.* [See above.] Belonging to the branches; flying among the boughs; hence, not tame; wild.

Ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.* of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameous.

Rambade (ram'bād), *n.* [O.Fr.] *Naut.* the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, &c.

Rambeh (ram'bē), *n.* The Malayan name of the fruit of the *Pierardia dulcis*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, a tree common in the peninsula of Malacca.

Ramberge† (ram'bėrj), *n.* [Fr., *rame*, an oar, and *barge*.] A long, narrow form of war-ship, swift and easily managed.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c., launched from their stations. *Ozell.*

Ramble (ram'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rambled*; ppr. *rambling*. [A dim. and freq. from *roam*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble*, *nimble*, *number*, &c.] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any determinate object in view, or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

2. To think or talk in an incoherent manner; as, to *ramble* in thought or speech.—3. To move without certain direction; to grow or expand without constraint.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

SYN. To rove, roam, wander, range, stroll.

Ramble (ram'bl), *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble*
Down twenty little falls through reeds and bramble,
Tracing along, it brought me to a cave. *Keats.*

Rambler (ram'blėr), *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Rambling (ram'bling), *p.* and *a.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly; straggling; without method; irregular; as, a *rambling* story. 'A *rambling* letter.' *Dickens.*

Within, as without, it (the house) was antique, *rambling*, incommodious. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Rambling (ram'bling), *n.* A roving, irregular excursion. 'Oft in *ramblings* in the wold.' *Tennyson.*

Ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Rambootan, Rambutan (ram-bö'tan), *n.* [Malay *rambut*, hair, in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit.] The fruit of a tree of the genus Nephelium (*N. lappaceum*), nat. order Sapindaceæ, much prized in the Malayan Archipelago. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a red colour. It is said to be rich and of a pleasant acid.

Rambooze,† Rambuse† (ram'böz), *n.* [The last syllable is apparently *booze*, to drink, but the whole may be a mere fanciful coinage.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. *Blount.*

Rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant; rumbustious. [Colloq.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator . . . let me first get out of those *rambustious*, unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his. *Lord Lytton.*

Rameal (rā'mē-al), *a.* See RAMEOUS.

Ramean (rā'mē-an), *n.* A ramist. See RAMIST.

Ramed (ramd), *a.* Applied to a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramee (ra-mē'), *n.* [Malay.] See BOEHMERIA.

Ramekin (ram'ē-kin), *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*, from O.D. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] In *cookery*, a small slice of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. Written also *Ramequin*.

Rament (ram'ent), *n.* [L. *ramentum*, a chip, shaving, scale, from *rado*, to scrape.] 1.† A scraping; shaving.—2. *pl.* In *bot.* ramenta (which see).

Ramenta (ra-men'ta), *n. pl.* [See above.] In *bot.* thin brown foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly numerous and highly developed upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of ferns.

Ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* covered with ramenta.

Rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.* belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch; rameal; as, *rameous* leaves.

Ramequin (ram'ē-kin), *n.* See RAMEKIN.

Ramfeezled (ram-fēz'ld), *a.* Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.] The word was humorously borrowed from Burns by Cowper.

I lent him (Burns) to a very sensible neighbour of mine; but his uncouth dialect spoiled all; and, before he had half read him through, he was quite *ramfeezled*. *Cowper.*

Ramgunshoch (ram-gun'shoch), *a.* Rough; rugged. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2. *Naut.* an old term for a halliard block.—3.† A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

Ramification (ram'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr. *ramification*. See RAMIFY.] 1. The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.—2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; as, *the ramifications* of an artery.

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. *Is. Taylor.*

3. A division or subdivision in a classification, the exposition of a subject, or the like. 'To follow out that truth in all its *ramifications*.' *Buckle.*—4. In *bot.* the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches.

Ramiform (ram'i-form), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* resembling a branch. *Henslow.*

Ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ramified*; ppr. *ramifying*. [Fr. *ramifier*—L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson.*

Ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.i.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When they (asparagus plants) are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.

Ramilie (rä-mē-lyē'), *n.* A name given to various articles or modes of dress in commemoration of the battle of *Ramillies*, as (*a*) a cocked hat worn in the time of George I.; (*b*) a wig worn as late as the time of George III.; (*c*) a long, gradually diminishing plait to the wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

Ramiparous (rā-mip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing branches.

Ramist (rā'mist), *n.* A follower or disciple of Pierre La *Ramée*, better known as Ramus, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II. He taught a system of logic opposed to that of the Aristotelian party, and during the latter half of the sixteenth century a vehement contest was maintained between their respective adherents in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Ram-line (ram'līn), *n.* [D. *raam*, Dan. *ramme*, a frame.] In *ship-building*, a small rope used for setting the frames fair, for assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, &c.

Rammel† (ram'el), *n.* Refuse matter. 'Rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones.' *Holland.*

Rammer (ram'ėr), *n.* One who or that which rams or drives; specifically, (*a*) an instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (*b*) A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

Rammish (ram'ish), *a.* [From *ram*, a male sheep; comp. also Dan. *ram*, rank, strong-scented; Icel. *ramr*, strong, bitter.] Ramlike; hence, lascivious; rank; strong-scented.

Savonarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Bruerinus, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance. *Burton.*

Rammishness (ram'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rammish.

Rammy (ram'i), *a.* Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means the *rammy* mutton which is in Turkey and Asia Minor. *Burton.*

Ramollescence (ram-o-les'ens), *n.* [From Fr. *ramollir*, to make soft or softer—L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *mollio*, to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

Ramollissement (ra-mo-lis'moṅ), *n.* [Fr. See above.] In *pathol.* a morbid condition of a part of the body, such as the brain, in which it becomes softened.

Ramoon (ra-mön'), *n.* *Trophis americana*, a small milky drupaceous tree of the West Indies, the leaves and twigs of which are used as fodder for cattle.

Ramose, Ramous (rā'mōs, rā'mus), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.] 1. Branchy; ramifying; having divisions resembling branches; full of branches. 'A *ramous* efflorescence.' *Woodward.*—2. In *bot.* branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.

Ramp (ramp), *v.i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, formerly to climb; It. *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, *rampa*, a paw; from the German; comp. Bav. *rampfen*, to snatch, a nasalized form corresponding to L.G. *rappen*, Sw. *rappa*, to snatch.] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they (plants) catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

2. To rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude. 'A couching lion and a *ramping* cat.' *Shak.* See RAMPANT.

A lion *ramps* at the top,
He is clasp't by a passion-flower. *Tennyson.*

3. To spring or move with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly; to rage. 'A *ramping* and a roaring lion.' *Common Prayer.*

He *rampt* upon him with his ravenous pawes. *Spenser.*

4. To gambol; to spring; to bound; to sport; to play; to romp.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*. *Swift.*

Ramp (ramp), *n.* [Partly from the verb, partly from Fr. *rampe*, a slope, an acclivity,

a flight of steps.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton.*

2.† A romping woman; a harlot. 'A lusty bouncing *rampe*.' *G. Harvey.*

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all that take thy part. *Bp. Still.*

3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road between different levels of works.—4. In *masonry* and *carp.* a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.—5.† A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwell.*

Rampacious (ram-pā'shus), *a.* [For *rampageous*. See RAMPAGE.] Rampant; ramping; rearing on its hind legs. [Colloq.]

A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. *Dickens.*

Rampage (ram'pāj), *v.i.* [A colloquialism, connected with *ramp*. See RAMP.] 1. To romp or prance about; to gambol or frisk. —2. To rage and storm; to act with fury.

Rampage (ram'pāj), *n.* A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct; as, to be on the *rampage*. *Dickens.*

Rampalliant (ram-pal'li-an), *n.* A term of low abuse, applied to a man or a woman. Written also *Rampallion.*

Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian. *Shak.*

Rampancy (ram'pan-si), *n.* [From *rampant.*] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. 'This height and *rampancy* of vice.' *South.*

Rampant (ram'pant), *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, to clamber, to creep. See RAMP, *v.i.*] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant; as, *rampant* weeds. *Richardson.* — 2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; excessively and obtrusively prevalent; predominant; as, *rampant* vice. — 3. Lustful; salacious. *Pope.* [Rare.]—4. In *her.* standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking: said of a beast of prey, as the lion. It differs from *salient*, in the posture of springing forward.

The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

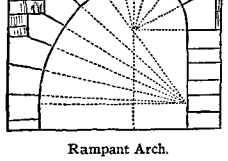
—*Rampant gardant*, same as *rampant*, but with the animal looking full-faced.—*Rampant passant*, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.—*Rampant regardant*, when the animal in a rampant position looks behind.—*Rampant sejant*, said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.—*Counter rampant*, said of an animal rampant towards the sinister. When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary ways in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.—*Rampant arch*, in *arch.* an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

Rampant.

Rampant gardant.

Rampant regardant.

Rampant sejant.



Rampant Arch.

Rampantly (ram'pant-li), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Rampart (ram'pärt), *n.* [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, from *remparer*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for L. *in*, in, and *parer*, to defend, from L. *parare*, to prepare; comp. It. *riparare*, to repair, protect, defend, from L. *reparare*, to restore, repair, renew. The *t* is an excrescence in the word, which was written *rempar* in old French, as we find in like manner *rampire*, *rampier* in old writers.] 1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety; a bulwark; a defence.—2. In *fort.* an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, though the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself. *Brande & Cox.*

—*Rampart gun*, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart and not for field purposes.

Rampart (ram'pärt), *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly *ramparted* with rocks. *Coleridge.*

Rampee, Ramped (ram'pē, rampd), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Rompu.*

Ramphastidæ (ram-fas'ti-dē), *n.pl.* A family of scansorial birds, comprising the typical genus Ramphastos, or true toucans, and the genus Pteroglossus or Araçaris. See RAMPHASTOS, ARAÇARI.

Ramphastos (ram-fas'tos), *n.* [Gr. *rhamphos*, a crooked beak.] The true toucans, a genus of scansorial birds, and type of the family Ramphastidæ. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species more than half as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be incommoded by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. It is cellular in structure, and much lighter than would be supposed. Their plumage is brilliant, the ground colour being usually black, while the throat, breast, and rump is often adorned with white, yellow, and red. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests, and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.

Ramphastos maximus.

Ramphorhynchus (ram-fō-ring'kus), *n.* [Gr. *rhamphos*, crooked, and *rhynchos*, a snout.] A genus of extinct reptiles placed by palæontologists in the order Pterosauria, along with the pterodactyls, &c. These reptiles possessed teeth, the front portion of each jaw being edentulous. The fossil remains of Ramphorhynchus occur in mesozoic rocks only, from the lower lias to the middle chalk inclusive.

Rampier† (ram'pēr), *n.* A rampart. *Pope.*

Rampion (ram'pi-on), *n.* [A nasalized form from L. *rapum*, a turnip, rape, through some Romance form, but its pedigree is not clear; comp. however, Fr. *raiponce*, It. *ramponzolo*.] A plant of the genus Campanula (*C. Rapunculus*), nat. order Campanulaceæ, or bellworts, indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves and root may also be cut into winter salads. Round-headed rampion (*Phyteuma orbiculare*) and spiked rampion (*P. spicatum*) are also British plants, the roots and young shoots of which are occasionally used as an article of food. See PHYTEUMA.

Rampire† (ram'pīr), *n.* [An older and, as wanting the *t*, more correct form of *rampart.* See RAMPART.] A rampart.

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast. *Dryden.*

Rampire† (ram'pīr), *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts. 'Our *rampired* gates.' *Shak.*

Remember how nature hath as it were *rampired* up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c. *Sir H. Sidney.*

Ramplor (ramp'lėr), *n.* [Connected with *ramp* or *ramble*.] A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me. *Galt.*

Ramplor, Rampler (ramp'lėr), *a.* Roving; unsettled. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm; a rammer.

Ram-sagul (ram'sa-gul), *n.* An Indian variety of goat, remarkable for being destitute of a beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its hair is white, mingled with reddish-brown.

Ramshackle (ram'shak-l), *a.* Loose; disjointed; in a crazy state. 'A squeezed house with a *ramshackle* bowed front.' *Dickens.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Then there were the *ramshackle* diligences rattling in from Trouville. *Fraser's Mag.*

Ramshackle (ram'shak-l), *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gin yon chield had shaved twa niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*. *Lockhart.*

Ramshackle (ram'shak-l), *v.t.* To search; to rummage; to ransack. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Ram's-horn (ramz'horn), *n.* 1. A popular name for the fossil shells properly called *Ammonites*.—2. In *fort.* a semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

Ramskin (ram'skin), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *ramekin.*] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sefton Cake*, because it is said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord *Sefton.*

Ramsons (ram'zonz), *n.* [A. Sax. *hramsa*, *hramse*, ramsons; G. *rams*, *ramsel*, *ramsen*, Sw. *rams*, ramsons. *Ramsons* is a double plural from Anglo-Saxon, pl. *hramsan*, with *s* added.] *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, though its use is now superseded by *Allium sativum*, which is the garlic now in cultivation. [The singular *ramson* is also used, as also the plural *ramsies.*]

Ram-stam (ram'stam), *a.* [From *ram*, to push, to thrust, and *stam*, root of *stamp*, *stumble.*] Forward; thoughtless. 'The hairum-scairum, *ram-stam* boys.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ram-stam (ram'stam), *adv.* Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ram-stam (ram'stam), *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ram-stam* like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie. *Galt.*

Ramtil (ram'til), *n.* The Indian name of the seed of a species of Guizotia (*G. oleifera*), nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Heliantheæ, cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil. The name *Ramtilla* has been sometimes given to the genus Guizotia.

Ramtilla (ram-til'la), *n.* See RAMTIL.

Ramuli (ram'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [L. *ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.* twigs or small branches. *Lindley.*

Ramulose, Ramulous (ram'ū-lōs, ram'ū-lus), *a.* In *bot.* having many small branches.

Ramus (rā'mus), *n.* [*L.*, a branch of a tree.] 1. In *anat.* a branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.—2. The male organ. *Dunglison.*

Ramuscule (ra-mus'kūl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch.] In *anat.* a division of a

ramus; a small branch, such as those of the pia-mater, which penetrates into the substance of the brain.

Ran (ran), *n.* In *rope-making*, a term used to imply twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

Ran† (ran), *n.* [A. Sax. *rán*, Icel. *rán*, plunder, rapine.] Open robbery and rapine; violence.

Rana (rā'na), *n.* [L., a frog.] A genus of amphibian vertebrates, including the various species of frogs, as distinguished from the toads (genus Bufo). See FROG.

Ranales (rā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* In *bot.* Lindley's name for his proposed alliance of hypogynous, polypetalous families having indefinite stamens and a minute embryo inclosed in a large quantity of albumen.

Ranarium (rā-nā'ri-um), *n.* [From L. *rana*, a frog.] A place where live frogs are kept.

Rance (rans), *n.* [Scotch; from Fr. *ranche*, a wooden pin, prop, &c.; said to be from L. *ramex*, a staff.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.—2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

Rance (rans), *v.t.* To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance,† **Raunce**† (rans, rāns), *n.* An unknown hard mineral: supposed to be some sort of marble. *Sylvester; Quarles.*

Rancescent (ran-ses'ent), *a.* [L. *rancescens, rancescentis*, ppr. of *rancesco*, incept. from *ranceo*, to be rank. See RANCID.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch† (ransh), *v.t.* [Corrupted from *wrench*.] To tear; to wrench; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden.

Ranch, Ranche (ranch), *n.* [See RANCHO.] A rancho; a farm. In many such places refreshments are to be procured for man and horse owing to the absence of proper inns. [Western United States.]

Ranchero (rän-cher'ō), *n.* [Sp.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho.

Rancho (rän'chō), *n.* [Sp., a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room.] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See RANCH, *n.*

Rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to be rank (whence *rancour*).] Having a rank smell; strong scented, from turning bad with keeping; musty, as oil or butter.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot.*

Rancidity (ran-*sid*'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals. *Ure.*

Rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

Rancidness (ran'sid-nes), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Ranck† (rank), *adv.* [See RANK.] Fiercely. *Spenser.*

Rancor (rang'kėr), *n.* American spelling of *Rancour.*

Rancorous (rang'kėr-us), *a.* Full of rancour; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *ranc'rous* ire.
Spenser.

He would, after having been the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Whigs, become, at no distant time, the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Tories. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Malignant, malicious, bitter, spiteful, malevolent, virulent.

Rancorously (rang'kėr-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with deep malignity or spiteful malice.

Rancour (rang'kėr), *n.* [L. *rancor*, an ill smell, rancour, from *ranceo*, to be rank or rancid (whence *rancid*).] 1. The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity.

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain. *Shak.*

Such ambush
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

2.† Virulence; poison; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shak.*

SYN. Malice, malignity, gall, bitterness, spite, hate, hatred, malevolence, ill-will.

Rand (rand), *n.* [A. Sax. G. D. and Dan. *rand*, a border, edge, brink.] 1.† A border, edge, margin.—2.† A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and the buttock.

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. In *shoemaking*, (*a*) a thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (*b*) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel. *E. H. Knight.*

Rand† (rand), *v.i.* [A form of *rant*.] To storm; to rant. 'Raved, and *randed* and railed.' *Webster.*

Randan (ran'dan), *n.* [In meanings 2 and 3 probably a form of *random*, Fr. *randon*, an impetuous course. See RANDOM.] 1. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal.—2. A boat impelled by three rowers, using four oars, the midship rower having two sculls, the bowman and strokesman one oar each.—3. [Slang.] A drinking fit; a spree: used only in the phrase *on the randan*, on the spree, engaged in tippling.

Randanite (ran'dan-it), *n.* [From *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, France, where it is found.] A form of gelatinous soluble silica, in fine, earthy compact masses. It consists of the casts of fossil radiolarians, erroneously named infusoria.

Randia (ran'di-a), *n.* [After Isaac *Rand*, an eighteenth century London botanist.] A large genus of erect or climbing, sometimes spiny trees and shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, with opposite entire, often leathery leaves, and white or yellow, usually axillary, often large flowers. They are natives of the tropics of both worlds, especially of Asia and Africa. The powdered fruit of *R. dumetorum* is a powerful emetic, and an infusion of the bark of the root is also used medicinally.

Randle-tree (ran'dl-trē), *n.* See RANTLE-TREE.

Random (ran'dum), *n.* [O.E. *randon, randun, randown*, &c.; O.Fr. *à randon*, at random, *randon*, an impetuous course or efflux, vivacity, violence; *randoner, randir*, to run rapidly. Diez suggests as the origin G. *rand*, border, edge, brim, so that the word would originally have referred to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim.] 1.† Violence; energy; force.

Coragiously the two kings newly fought with great *random* and force. *Hall.*

2. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance: used only in the phrase, *at random*, that is, in a hap-hazard, aimless, or fortuitous manner. 'Like orient pearls *at random* strung.' *Sir W. Jones.*

O, many a shaft *at random* sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. In *mining*, the distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. *Goodrich.*

Random (ran'dum), *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; not guided by calculation; chance; fortuitous; casual; as, a *random* blow; a *random* guess. 'A pair of *random* travellers.' *Wordsworth.* 'Some *random* truths he can impart.' *Wordsworth.*—*Random courses*, in *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—*Random tooling*, forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland.—*Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point; also a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

Random† (ran'dom), *n.* Random. *Spenser.*

Random† (ran'don), *v.i.* [Fr. *randoner*, to run rapidly. See RANDOM.] To stray in a wild manner or at random. 'Shall leave them free to *random* of their will.' *Sackville.*

Randy, Randie (ran'di), *n.* [From *rand*, to rant, to storm.] 1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; called also a *Randie-beggar*; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language.—2. A scold: appropriated to a female, and often applied to an indelicate, romping maiden. [Scotch.]

Randy, Randie (ran'di), *a.* Disorderly; riotous. 'A merry core o' *randie*, gangrel bodies.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Rane,† **Ranedeer**† (rān, rān'dēr). Same as REINDEER.

Ranforce (ran'fōrs), *n.* Same as *Reinforce. Bailey.*

Rang (rang), pret. of *ring*. 'The bridle bells *rang* merrily.' *Tennyson.*

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth *rang* again. 1 Sam. iv. 5.

Rangant (rang'gant), *a.* See FURIOSANT.

Range (rānj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ranged*; ppr. *ranging*. [From Fr. *ranger*, to range, *rang*, O.Fr. *reng*, a rank; from the German. See RANK.] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range* troops in a body; to *range* men or ships in the order of battle.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Burke.*

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; to arrange in a systematic, methodical, or regular manner; to classify; to class; as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species; to *range* the pigeons with the gallinaceous birds.

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain order and form, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Watts.*

3. To rove through or over; to pass over. 'Did *range* the town to seek me out.' *Shak.* 'To *range* the woods, to roam the park.' *Tennyson.*

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

4. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast, that is, to sail along the coast.—5. To sift; to pass through a range or bolting sieve. *Holland.* [Obsolete or local.]

Range (rānj), *v.i.* 1. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of classification or arrangement; to rank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak.*

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the gods
Ranged in the halls of Pallas. *Tennyson.*

2. To lie in a particular direction; to correspond in direction; to lie alongside of; as, the front of the house *ranges* with the line of the street.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*. *Drayton.*

3. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction. 'A roaring lion and *ranging* bear.' Prov. xxviii. 15.

I saw him in the battle *range* about. *Shak.*

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.—5. To pass from one point to another; as, the price of wheat *ranges* between 50*s.* and 60*s.*—6. In *gun.* to have range or horizontal direction: said of shot or shell, and sometimes of the firearm.—SYN. To rove, roam, ramble, wander, stroll.

Range (rānj), *n.* [In part from Fr. *rangée*, range, tier, in part directly from the verb.] 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of buildings. 'So many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous.' *Newton.* 'A full view of a huge *range* of mountains.' *Addison.*—2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion; compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by anything extended or ranked in order; discursive power; command; scope; as, the *range* of Newton's thought. 'Far as creation's ample *range* extends.' *Pope.*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Bp. Fell.*

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. In *music*, the whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; compass; register. 'A lyre of widest *range*.' *Tennyson.*—6. The step of a ladder; a round; a rung. 'The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.' *Clarendon.*—7. Same as *Kitchen-*

range.—8. A bolting-sieve to sift meal.—9. In *gun.* (*a*) the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; sometimes applied to the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges. When a cannon lies horizontally it is called the right level or point-blank range; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees it is called the utmost range. To this may be added the ricochet, the skipping or bounding shot, with the piece elevated from 3 to 6 degrees. (*b*) A place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.—*To find* or *get the range of an object*, to ascertain the angle at which to elevate the firearm so as to hit an object.

Again the enemy have *got the range* of our camp, and our tents are to be once more removed and pitched further back. *W. H. Russell.*

10. *Naut.* (*a*) a certain quantity of cable drawn in upon the deck, equal in length to the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. (*b*) A name given to a large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to.—11. The extent of country over which a plant or animal is naturally spread. The *range in time* of a species or group is its distribution through successive fossiliferous beds of the earth's crust.—12. A row of townships lying between two consecutive meridian lines which are six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the 'principal meridian' of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north and south from the 'base line,' which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian. *Goodrich.* [United States.]

Rangé (räñ-zhā), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* arranged in order.

Rangement† (rānj'ment), *n.* The act of ranging; arrangement. 'Lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas.' *Waterland.*

Ranger (rānj'ėr), *n.* 1. One who ranges, or roams, or roves about. 'The *rangers* of the western world.' *Cowper.*—2. One that roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.]—3. A dog that beats the ground.—4. In England, formerly a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, &c.; but now merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.—5. The keeper of or an official superintending a public park.—6. A name given formerly to mounted troops armed with short muskets, who ranged the country, and often fought on foot. The name of 'Connaught *Rangers*' is given to a British regiment representing the old 88th and 94th foot.—7. † A sieve. *Holland.*

Rangership (rānj'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Todd.*

Rangle† (rang'gl), *v.i.* [Freq. and dim. from *range.*] To range and move about.

Rani. See RANNEE.

Raniceps (ran'i-seps), *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog, *caput*, the head.] A genus of extinct amphibians belonging to the order Labyrinthodontia. The species are found as fossils in the carboniferous rocks.

Ranidæ (ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From the genus *Rana*, L. *rana*, a frog.] The family of amphibian vertebrates having as the type the frog.

Ranine (rā'nin), *a.* Relating to a frog or to frogs.—*Ranine artery*, in *anat.* that portion of the lingual artery which runs in a serpentine direction along the surface of the tongue to its tip. The *ranine vein* follows the same course as the artery.

Rank (rangk), *n.* [O.E. *ranc*, *renk*, from Fr. *rang*, O.Fr. *reng*, *renc*, a rank, row, range (whence also *range*), from O.H.G. *hring*, *hrinc*, a ring, a circle. (See RING.) The original meaning was therefore a circle, then a number of individuals in a circle, then any row of individuals.] 1. A row; a line; a range; an order; a tier. 'The *rank* of osiers by the murmuring stream.' *Shak.*

Many a mountain high,
Rising in loftier *ranks*, and loftier still. *Byron.*

2. *Milit.* a line of soldiers; a line of men standing abreast or side by side: often used along with *file*, which is a line running from the front to the rear of a company, battalion, or regiment, the term *rank and file* comprising the whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals and bombardiers. In a wider sense it also includes sergeants, except those on the non-commissioned staff.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In *ranks* and squadrons and right form of war. *Shak.*

Hence in *pl.* the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the *ranks.*—3. An aggregate of individuals together; a social class; a class; a series; an order; a division.

All *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

4. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; position in civil, military, or social life; comparative station; relative place; as, a writer of the first *rank*; a lawyer of high *rank.* Specifically, degree or grade in the military or naval service; as, the *rank* of captain, colonel, or general; the *rank* of vice-admiral.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank.* *Addison.*

5. High social position; elevated station in life; distinction; high degree; eminence; as, a man of *rank.*—6. A row of organ-pipes belonging to one stop. A stop is said to be of one, two, three, four, or five *ranks* according to the number of the rows of pipes under the control of its one register.—*To fill the ranks*, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—*To take rank of*, to enjoy precedence over, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In Great Britain the sovereign's sons *take rank of* all the other nobles.

Rank (rangk), *v.t.* 1. To place abreast in a rank or line. 'Horse and chariots *rank'd* in loose array.' *Milton.*—2. To place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Dr. H. More.*

How shall we *rank* thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage. *Moore.*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* your tribes? *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found, when we see in what rank of beings it lies. *Watts.*

Rank (rangk), *v.i.* 1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular class, order, or division.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks; to be arranged in a row.

Your cattle too,—Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; . . . they come *ranking* home at evening time. *Carlyle.*

3. To have a certain rank; to occupy a certain position as compared with others; to be esteemed as equal, or deserving equal consideration; as, he *ranks* with a major; he *ranks* with the first class of poets.

He still outstript me in the race;
It was but unity of place
That made me dream I *rank'd* with him. *Tennyson.*

4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person; as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

Rank (rangk), *a.* [A. Sax. *ranc*, fruitful, rank, proud; cog. Icel. *rakkr*, straight, slender, upright, bold; Dan. *rank*, upright, erect; D. *rank*, slender, graceful; Prov. G. *rank*, slender, upright—all nasalized forms from same root as *rack*, *right.*] 1. Luxuriant in growth; high-growing; exuberant; of strong or vigorous growth; as, *rank* grass; *rank* weeds.

Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. Gen. xli. 5.

2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile.

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

3. Strong-scented; rancid; musty; as, oil of a *rank* smell. '*Rank*-smelling rue.' *Spenser.* 'The *rank* smell of weeds.' *Shak.*—4. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

5. Inflamed with venereal appetite.

The ewes, being *rank*, in the end, turned to the rams. *Shak.*

6. Raised to a high degree; excessive; violent; rampant; sheer; utter; as, *rank* nonsense. 'I do forgive thy *rankest* fault.' *Shak.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul. *Addison.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Gross; coarse; foul; disgusting.

My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax-wench. *Shak.*

8. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a *rank* modus in law.—9. Projecting so as to cut deeply; as, to set the iron of a plane *rank*, that is, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

Rank† (rangk), *adv.* Strongly; fiercely.

Say who is he shews so great worthiness,
That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance so fell? *Fairfax.*

Ranker (rangk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who ranks or disposes in ranks; one who arranges.—2. One who belongs or has belonged to the ranks in the army; an officer who has risen from the ranks.

Ranking (rangk'ing), *n.* The act of one who ranks.—*Ranking and sale*, in *Scots law*, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person was judicially sold and the price duly apportioned amongst his creditors.

Rankle (rang'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rankled*; ppr. *rankling.* [A freq. from *rank*, luxuriant, but the meaning may have been influenced by *rancour.*] 1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester, as a sore or wound. 'A malady that burns and *rankles* inward.' *Rowe.*

This would have left a *rankling* wound in the hearts of the people. *Burke.*

2. *Fig.* to be inflamed, bitter, or malignant; as, *rankling* malice; *rankling* envy.—3. To produce an inflamed, irritated, or painful sensation; as, the poisoned arrow *rankles* in the wound.

Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shak.*

Rankle (rang'kl), *v.t.* To make sore; to irritate; to inflame. *Hume.*

Rankly (rangk'li), *adv.* In a rank manner: (*a*) with vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow *rankly.* (*b*) Rancidly; with strong scent.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough in all conscience of idolatry. *Dr. H. More.*

(*c*) Coarsely; grossly.

The whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shak.*

Rankness (rangk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rank; as, (*a*) vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance; as, the *rankness* of vegetation. Specifically, a condition often assumed by fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the moving causes. (*b*) Excess; superfluity; great strength; extravagance. (*c*) Strength and coarseness in smell or taste; rancidness. 'The native *rankness* or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Rank-riding† (rangk'rīd-ing), *a.* Riding fiercely or furiously; hard riding.

And on his match as much the western horseman lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their galloways. *Drayton.*

Rank-scented (rangk'sent-ed), *a.* Strong-scented; having a coarse powerful odour. 'The mutable, *rank-scented* many.' *Shak.*

Rann (ran), *n.* A song. [Irish.]

Rannee, Rani (rän'ē), *n.* [Hind.] The wife of a rajah; an Indian queen or princess.

Rannel† (ran'el), *n.* A strumpet; a prostitute. 'Such a roynish *rannel*, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.' *G. Harvey.*

Rannen,† pret. pl. of *renne*, to run. *Chaucer.*

Ranny (ran'ni), *n.* [L. *araneus* (*mus*), the shrew-mouse.] The shrew-mouse.

Ranpike, Ranpick (ran'pīk, ran'pik), *n.* A tree, particularly an ash-tree, in which a *ranny*, that is, a shrew-mouse, has been plugged. Nares, however, explains it as a tree beginning to decay at top from age. See SHREW-ASH.

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpike* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he. *Drayton.*

Or the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree. *Drayton.*

Ransack (ran'sak), *v.t.* [A Scand. word. Icel. *rannsaka*, Sw. *ransaka*, to search, as for stolen goods—Icel. *rann* (Goth. *razns*), a house, and *sækja*, to seek.] 1. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. 'To *ransack* every corner of their shifting and fallacious hearts.' *South.*

Both sea and land are *ransacked* for the feast. *Dryden.*

2. To plunder; to pillage completely; to

strip by plundering. 'Robbed and *ransacked* by injurious theft.' *Shak.*

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

3.† To violate; to ravish; to deflower. '*Ransackt* chastity.' *Spenser.*

Ransack (ran'sak), *n.* A ransacking; pillage. [Rare.]

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack*. *J. Webster.*

Ransom (ran'sum), *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O.Fr. *raenson*, *raanson*, &c., from L. *redemptio*, *redemptionis*, a redeeming, redemption, from *redimo—re*, back, and *emo*, to buy. The word is therefore *redemption* in another form.] 1. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; as, they were unable to procure the *ransom* of the prisoners.—2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property, and restores the one to liberty and the other to the original owner; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi. 30.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. In *law*, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offence and the discharge of the offender, or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.—4. The price paid or offering given for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a *ransom* for many. Mark x. 45.

5.† Atonement; expiation. 'If hearty sorrow be a sufficient *ransom* for offence.' *Shak.*

Ransom (ran'sum), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying an equivalent; to buy out of servitude or penalty; to regain by paying what is deemed an equivalent.

For him was I exchanged and *ransomed*. *Shak.*

2. To redeem from the bondage of sin and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in his eyes
Who *ransom'd* us, and haler too than I. *Tennyson.*

3. To redeem; to rescue; to deliver.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. Hos. xiii. 14.

4.† To hold at ransom; to demand or accept a ransom for; to exact payment on.

All such lands as he had rule of he *ransomed* them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times a year. *Berners.*

5.† To atone for. *Shak.*

Ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), *n.* A war-contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port. Such a contract is valid by the law of nations.

Ransomer (ran'sum-ėr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Ransom-free (ran'sum-frē), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be rendered to her sire,
And *ransom-free* restored to his abode. *Dryden.*

Ransomless (ran'sum-les), *a.* Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Deliver him
Up to his pleasure *ransomless* and free. *Shak.*

Rant (rant), *v.i.* [Closely allied to O.D. *ranten*, to be enraged, G. *ranten*, *ranzen*, to make a noise, to move noisily, South G. *rant*, noisy mirth; comp. also Gael. and Ir. *ràn*, to make a noise.] 1. To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shak.*

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; to make noisy mirth. [Scotch.]

Rant (rant), *n.* 1. High-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

2. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merry-meeting, generally accompanied with dancing. [Scotch.]

I hae a good conscience, except it be about a *rant* amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. An old kind of country-dance, and the tune to which the dance was performed. [Scotch.]

Ran-tan (ran'tan), *n.* Same as *Ran-dan*, a drinking fit.

Ranter (rant'ėr), *n.* 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.—2. A name given by way of reproach to one of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1645. They called themselves *Seekers*, their members maintaining that they were seeking for the true church and its ordinances, and the Scriptures, which were lost. The name *Ranters* is also vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body was in favour of street preaching, camp-meetings for religious purposes, as also of females being permitted to preach.—3. A merry, roving fellow. 'Rob the *Ranter*.' *Scotch song.* [Scotch.]

Ranterism (rant'ėr-izm), *n.* The practice or tenets of Ranters.

Rantingly (rant'ing-li), *adv.* In a ranting manner; as, (*a*) with sounding empty speech; bombastically. (*b*) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomely. *Burns.*

Rantipole (rant'i-pōl), *a.* [From *rant*, *ranty*, and *pole*, *poll*, the head.] Wild; roving; rakish.

What! at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate. *Congreve.*

Rantipole (rant'i-pōl), *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl.

What strange, awkward *rantipole* was that I saw thee speaking to? *J. Baillie.*

Rantipole (rant'i-pōl), *v.i.* To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant, imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

Rantism (rant'izm), *n.* [Gr. *rantismos*, a sprinkling, from *rainō*, to sprinkle.] A sprinkling; a small number; a handful. 'We, but a handful to their heap, a *rantism* to their baptism.' *Bp. Andrews.* [Rare.]

Rantism (rant'izm), *n.* The practice or tenets of Ranters. *Johnson.*

Rantle-tree, Randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, ran'dl-trē), *n.* [Scotch.] [Perhaps from Icel. *rann*, a house, and *tjdlgr*, a prong, a fork.] 1. The beam running from back to front of the chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—2. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.—3. *Fig.* A tall, rawboned person.

If ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again I'll gie her something to buy tobacco. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rantree, Rantry-tree (rän'trē, rän'tri-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash. Also called *Rowan-tree*. [Scotch.]

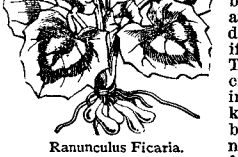
Ranty (rant'i), *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

Ranula (ran'ū-la), *n.* [L., from *rana*, a frog, to which it has been said to bear some resemblance.] A small, soft, fluctuating, and semi-transparent humour which forms under the tongue owing to the accumulation of saliva in the duct of the sub-maxillary gland. *Dunglison.*

Ranunculaceæ (ra-nun'kū-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Ranunculus*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of exogenous polypetalous plants, in almost all cases herbaceous, inhabiting the colder parts of the world, and unknown in hot countries except at considerable elevations. They have radical or alternate leaves (opposite in Clematis), regular or irregular, often large and handsome flowers, and fruits consisting of one-seeded achenes or many-seeded follicles. There are about thirty genera and 500 species. They have usually poisonous qualities, as evinced by aconite and hellebore in particular, the roots of several species of which are drastic purgatives. Some of them are objects of beauty, as the larkspurs, ranunculus, anemone, and pæony.

Ranunculaceous (ra-nun'kū-lā"shus), *a.* Belonging to the ranunculus or its allied genera.

Ranunculus (ra-nun'kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *rana*, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus because it floats in marshes, ditches, borders of rivers, &c., and thence extended to the whole genus.] A genus of herbaceous plants, the type of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. They have entire, lobed, or compound leaves, and usually panicled, white or yellow flowers. The species are numerous, and almost exclusively inhabit the northern hemisphere. Almost all the species are acrid and caustic, and poisonous when taken internally, and, when externally applied, will raise blisters, which are followed by deep ulcerations if left too long. The various species found wild in Britain are known chiefly by the common names of crowfoot and spearwort. *R. flammula* and *sceleratus* are powerful epispastics, and are used as such in the Hebrides, producing a blister in about an hour and a half. Beggars use them for the purpose of forming artificial ulcers to excite the compassion of the public. *R. Ficaria* (also called *Ficaria ranunculoides*) is the lesser celandine. *R. aquatilis* is the water crowfoot, a nutritive food for cattle. *R. asiaticus* yields numerous cultivated varieties. The white flowers of *R. aconitifolius* have gained it the name of white bachelors' buttons; while yellow bachelors' buttons is a name for a double variety of *R. acris*.



Ranunculus Ficaria.

Ranz-des-vaches (ränz-dā-väsh). [Fr., lit. the ranks or rows of the cows, because on hearing the musical call of their keeper they move towards him in a row.] The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *alpine horn*. They consist of a few simple intervals, and have a beautiful effect in the echoes of the mountains. It is said that when the natives of Switzerland hear the ranz-des-vaches played in a foreign land, they are seized with an irresistible longing to return to their native country.

Rap (rap), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rapped*; ppr. *rapping*. [Sw. *rapp*, a blow, a stroke; Dan. *rap*, a rap. Imitative of sound made by a blow; comp. *pat*, *tap*.] To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.

Comes a dun in the morning and *raps* at the door. *Shenstone.*

Rap (rap), *v.t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock; as, to *rap* one's knuckles.

She *rapp'd* 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick. *Shak.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

—*To rap out*, to utter with sudden violence; as, to *rap out* a secret.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy upon discovering a judge who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

Rap (rap), *n.* A quick smart blow; a knock; as, a *rap* on the knuckles.

Bolus arrived, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double *rap*.
Colman the younger.

Rap (rap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rapped* or *rapt*; ppr. *rapping*. [A Scandinavian word; Sw. *rappa*, Dan. *rappe*, to snatch away; Prov. G. *rappen*, to snatch; Dan. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, quick, brisk. The participle *rapt* was no doubt often confounded with L. *raptus*, from *rapio*, to seize; comp. *rapture*. *Rape* is closely allied.] 1. To transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; to carry away; to absorb.

What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you? Are you well? *Shak.*

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

Rapt into future times the bard begun. *Pope.*

2. To snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence. '*Rapt* in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.' *Milton.*

Adult'rous Jour, the king of Mambrant, *rapp'd*
Fair Josian his dear love. *Drayton.*

3. To exchange; to truck. [Low and obsolete.]—*To rap and rend* (more properly *rape and ren*), to seize and strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts
To administer unto their gifts,
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

Rap (rap), *n.* [A contr. for *rapparee*, an Irish plunderer.] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I., which, from the scarcity of small coin in Ireland for change, passed current for a halfpenny, although intrinsically worth not more than half a farthing. Hence the phrase, *not worth a rap*, of no value, worthless, when applied to things; moneyless, extremely poor, when applied to persons.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*. *Swift.*

Rapaces (ra-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* In *zool.* same as *Raptores.*

Rapacious (ra-pā'shus), *a.* [L. *rapax, rapacis*, from *rapio*, to seize (whence also *rapine, rapture*).] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. 'The brutal soldier's rude *rapacious* hand.' *Rowe.*

Well may then thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim.
Milton.

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, a *rapacious* animal; *rapacious* birds.—3. Avaricious; grasping; excessively greedy.

There are two sorts of avarice; the one is but of a bastard kind and that is the *rapacious* appetite of gain. *Cowley.*

SYN. Greedy, ravenous, voracious.

Rapaciously (ra-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

Rapaciousness (ra-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

One day they plundered, and the next they founded monasteries, as their *rapaciousness* or their scruples chanced to predominate. *Burke.*

Rapacity (ra-pas'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax, rapacis*. See RAPACIOUS.] The quality of being rapacious; as, (*a*) addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as, the *rapacity* of a conquering army; the *rapacity* of pirates. (*b*) Ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of animals. (*c*) The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain; as, the *rapacity* of a Turkish pasha; the *rapacity* of extortioners. 'Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*.' *Bolingbroke.*

Rapadura (rap-a-dö'ra), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of coarse unclarified sugar, made in some parts of South America, and cast into moulds.

Raparee (rap-a-rē'), *n.* Same as *Rapparee.*

Rape (rāp), *n.* [From *rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. *rapio, raptum*, to seize. See RAP, to seize.] 1. The act of snatching by force; seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether persons or things; as, the *rape* of Proserpine; the *rape* of the Sabine women.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman.*

2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. By the English law this crime is felony, and is punishable with penal servitude for life. Carnal connection with a girl under the age of ten years is felony and punishable like rape; with a girl between the age of ten and twelve years it is a misdemeanour, and punishable with penal servitude for three years. Consent in these last two cases is not material. By the law of Scotland rape may still be punished with death.—3. Something taken or seized and carried away.

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor death her *rapes* restore.
Sandys.

4. † Haste. *Chaucer.*—*Rape of the forest*, in *law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

Rape (rāp), *v.i.* To commit rape. *Heywood.*

Rape† (rāp), *v.t.* [See RAPE and RAP.] 1. To take captive; to affect with rapture; to carry away.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson.

—*To rape and renne*, to seize and plunder. *Chaucer.* See under RAP, to snatch.—2. To commit rape upon.

Rape,† *adv.* Quickly; speedily. *Chaucer.*

Rape (rāp), *n.* [Fr. *râpe.*] 1. Grapes in the cluster or plucked from the cluster. 'The *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster.' *Ray.*—2. The refuse raisin stalks and skins after making British wines, used by vinegar makers. *Simmonds.*

Rape (rāp), *n.* [Icel. *hreppr*, a district, from *hreppa*, to catch, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex; an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. Sussex is divided into six rapes, every one of which, besides its hundreds, has a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. The like parts in other counties are called tithings, lathes, or wapentakes.

Rape (rāp), *n.* [From L. *rapa, rapum*, a turnip, whence also *rampion.*] *Brassica Napus*, a plant of the cabbage family, cultivated like cole or colza for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure. It is also extensively cultivated in England for the succulent food which its thick and fleshy stem and leaves supply to sheep when other fodder is scarce. The oil obtained from the seed is used for various economical purposes, for making *green soap*, for burning in lamps, for lubricating machinery, by clothiers and others; also in medicine, &c. The broom-rape is of the genus Orobanche.

Rape-cake (rāp'kāk), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. This is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but it is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used as a rich manure, and for this purpose it is imported in large quantities.

Rapeful† (rāp'fụl), *a.* Given to the violent indulgence of lust. *Chapman.*

Rape-oil (rāp'oil), *n.* A thick yellow oil expressed from rape-seeds.

Rape-root (rāp'röt), *n.* The root of the rape plant or the plant itself.

Rape-seed (rāp'sēd), *n.* The seed of the *Brassica Napus*, or the rape from which oil is expressed. See RAPE.

Rape-wine (rāp'wīn), *n.* [See RAPE, fruit.] A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. *Simmonds.*

Raphaelism (raf'a-el-izm), *n.* In the *fine arts*, those principles of art introduced by *Raphael* (Raffaelle), the celebrated Italian painter (1483–1520). Raphael was the first great painter to idealize art.

Raphaelite (raf'a-el-īt), *n.* In the *fine arts*, one who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphania (ra-fā'ni-a), *n.* A disease attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c., not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and said to arise from eating the seeds of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, or field radish, which often get mixed up with corn.

Raphanus (raf'ā-nus), *n.* [Gr. *raphanos*, radish.] A genus of cruciferous plants, only remarkable for containing the common radish (*R. sativus*). This plant is unknown in a wild state, but has been cultivated in this country since 1548. The tender leaves are used as a salad in early spring, the green pods are used as a pickle, and the succulent roots are much esteemed. Sea radish (*R. maritimus*) and field radish (*R. Raphanistrum*) are British plants.

Raphe (rā'fē), *n.* [Gr. *raphē*, a seam or suture, also a needle or pin.] 1. In *bot.* the vascular cord communicating between the nucleus of an ovule and the placenta, when the base of the former is removed from the base of the ovulum. Spelled also *Rhaphe.*—2. In *anat.* a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; specifically, the superficial line or seam extending from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. *Dunglison.*

Raphides (raf'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *raphis*, a needle.] In *bot.* a word originally used to designate crystals of an acicular or needle-like form, collected in bundles in the cells of plants. The term is now extended to all crystalline formations occurring in plant-cells. They consist of oxalate, carbonate, sulphate, or phosphate of lime.

Raphidia (ra-fid'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *raphis, raphidos*, a needle.] A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to Latreille's section Planipennes, and popularly known by the name of snake-fly. This genus is the type of a family, Raphidiidæ. See SNAKE-FLY.

Raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'ér-us), *a.* In *bot.* containing raphides.

Raphilite (raf'i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, a needle, and *lithos*, a stone.] An asbestiform variety of tremolite. It is a silicate of magnesia and lime, and occurs at Perth, Upper Canada.

Raphiosaurus (raf'i-ō-sạ''rus), *n.* [Gr. *raphion*, dim. of *raphis*, a needle, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards, occurring in the lower cretaceous system: so called from the acicular form of the teeth.

Rapid (rap'id), *a.* [Fr. *rapide*, from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*, to seize and carry, or hurry away. *Rapine, rapacious, ravish, rapture*, &c., are from the same L. stem. The word does not occur in Shakspere, but appears to have been introduced about his time.] 1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement. 'The *rapid* decline which is now wasting my powers.' *Farrar.*—3. Quick or swift in performance; as, a *rapid* speaker or writer.—SYN. Swift, quick, fast, fleet, expeditious, speedy, hasty, hurried.

Rapid (rap'id), *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; the part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual cataract or cascade. 'As the *rapid* of life shoots to the fall.' *Tennyson.*

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The *rapids* are near, and the daylight's past.
Moore.

Rapidity (ra-pid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rapidité*, L. *rapiditas.* See RAPID.] The state or quality of being rapid; as, (*a*) swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; the *rapidity* of motion of any kind. (*b*) Haste in utterance; as, the *rapidity* of speech.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addison.*

(*c*) Quickness of progression or advance; as, *rapidity* of growth or improvement.—SYN. Rapidness, haste, speed, celerity, velocity, swiftness, fleetness, agility.

Rapidly (rap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner; as, (*a*) with great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression; as, to run *rapidly*; to grow or improve *rapidly.*

They were sold so *rapidly* that the printers could not supply the public with copies. *T. Warton.*

(*b*) With quick utterance; as, to speak *rapidly.*

Rapidness (rap'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

Rapier (rā'pi-ér), *n.* [Fr. *rapière*, supposed to have come from Spain, and to mean lit. a rasper, from Sp. *raspar*, to rasp, to scrape.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
Shak.

Rapier-fish (rā'pi-ér-fish), *n.* The sword-fish.

Rapil, Rapillo (rap'il, ra-pil'lō), *n.* [It. *rapillo.*] Pulverized volcanic substances.

Rapine (rap'in), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rapina*, from *rapio*, to seize.] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force. 'Blood and *rapine*.' *Dr. H. More.* 'Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of *rapine* as by the desire of glory.' *Macaulay.*—2. † Violence; force. *Milton.*

Rapine† (rap'in), *v.t.* To plunder. *Sir G. Buck.*

Raping (rap'ing), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to any ravenous animal borne devouring its prey.

Rapinous† (rap'in-us), *a.* Rapacious. *Chapman.*

Raplach (rap'laċh), *n.* Same as *Raploch.*

Raploch, Raplock (rap'loċh, rap'lok), *n.* [Perhaps from *rap*, to snatch, and *lock*; made of wool not selected.] Coarse woollen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, home-spun, and not dyed.

Raploch (rap'loċh), *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Rapp† (rap), *v.t.* To transport. See RAP. *B. Jonson.*

Rapparee (rap-a-rē'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, *rapach*, noisy, slovenly.] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless runagate. *Sir W. Scott.* Spelled also *Raparee.*

Rappe (rap), *n.* A Swiss denomination of money equivalent to the French centime, 100 of which make a franc.

Rappee (rap-pē'), *n.* [Fr. *râpé*, pp. of *râper*, to rasp: people were formerly in the habit of making their own snuff by means of a kind of rasp.] A strong kind

of snuff, of either a black or brown colour, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Rappel (rap-el), *n.* [Fr., recall, from L. *re*, back, and *appello*, to call.] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.—*Rappel of a medal*, a decision declaring an exhibitioner to be worthy of the medal though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior reward in a former exhibition.

Rapper (rap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who raps or knocks.—2. The knocker of a door.—3.† An oath or a lie (lit. what is rapped out).

Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*. *Bp. Parker.*

Rappite, Rappist (rap'īt, rap'ist), *n.* [From George *Rapp*, the founder of the sect.] The same as *Harmonist*. See HARMONIST, 2.

Rapport (rap-pōrt'), *n.* [Fr., from *rapporter*, to bring back, to refer—*re*, again, and *apporter*, L. *apportare*—*ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry.] A resemblance; a correspondence; an accord or agreement; harmony; affinity. *Sir W. Temple.*

It did not then occur to me that perhaps our idiosyncracies were such as not to require even the music of the ballad to produce *rapport* between our minds, and generate in the brain of the one the vision present in the brain of the other.
Cornhill Mag.

Rapscallion (rap-skal'yun), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascal; a rascallion. *Howitt.*

Rapscallionry (rap-skal'yun-ri), *n.* Rascals collectively. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rapt (rapt), *p.* and *a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, there being a certain confusion with L. *raptus*, seized, from *rapio*. See RAPTURE.] 1. Transported; enraptured; entirely absorbed. *Shak.* 'Sometimes so *rapt* as he would answer me quite from the purpose.' *B. Jonson.* 'So tranced, so *rapt* in ecstasies.' *Tennyson.*—2. Snatched or carried away. '*Rapt* from the fickle and the frail.' *Tennyson.*

Rapt† (rapt), *v.t.* [See above.] 1. To transport or ravish. '*Rapted* with my wealth and beauties.' *Drayton.*—2. To carry away by violence. *Chapman.*

The Libyan lion . . .
Out-rushing from his den *rapts* all away.
Daniel.

Rapt† (rapt), *n.* 1. An ecstasy; a trance. 'An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.' *Bp. Morton.*—2. Rapidity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rapter,† Raptor† (rap'tėr, rap'tor), *n.* [L. *raptor*.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *raptor*, a robber.] Birds of prey; an order of birds called *Accipitres* by Linnæus and Cuvier, including those which live on other

Raptores.

a, Head and Foot of Gerfalcon. *b*, Head and Foot of Orange-legged Falcon.

birds and animals, and are characterized by a strong, curved, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed beak, and robust short legs, with three toes before and one behind, armed with long, strong, and crooked talons. The eagles, vultures, and falcons are examples.

Raptorial (rap-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey.—2. Adapted to the seizing of prey, as the legs of certain insects. 'The Mantides, with their great *raptorial* front legs.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Raptorial (rap-tō'ri-al), *n.* A bird of prey; one of the Raptores.

Raptorious (rap-tō'ri-us), *a.* Raptorial. *Kirby.*

Rapture (rap'tūr), *n.* [From L. *rapio*, *raptum*, to seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c.] 1.† A seizing by violence. [Rare.]

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm. *Shak.*

2.† A hurrying along with velocity; rapidity with violence.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep with torrent *rapture*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton.*

3. Transport of delight; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

That vision blest . . .
Had put a *rapture* in her breast,
And on her lips and o'er her eyes
Spread smiles like light. *Coleridge.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope.

5.† A fit; a syncope.

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry. *Shak.*

6.† Delirium; disorder of mind. 'Brain-sick *raptures*.' *Shak.*—SYN. Bliss, ecstasy, transport, delight, exultation.

Rapture (rap'tūr), *v.t.* To inspire with rapture; to transport; to enrapture. '*Raptured* I stood.' *Pope.* 'His *raptured* thought.' *Thomson.*

Rapturist (rap'tūr-ist), *n.* An enthusiast. 'Swarms of prophets and *rapturists*.' *Dr. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'tūr-īz), *v.t.* To put into a state of rapture; to enrapture. [Rare.]

Rapturize (rap'tūr-īz), *v.i.* To become enraptured; to be transported. [Rare.]

Rapturous (rap'tūr-us), *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight. '*Rapturous* exultation.' *Young.*

Rapturously (rap'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner; with rapture; ecstatically.

Rara avis (rā'ra ā'vis), *n.* [L.] A rare bird; a prodigy; an unusual person; an uncommon object.

Rare (rār), *a.* [Fr. *rare*, from L. *rarus*, thin, rare, whence also G. Dan. and Sw. *rar*, D. *raar*, rare.] 1. Thinly scattered; sparse. 'Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks.' *Milton.*

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare.
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot.
Tennyson.

2. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance. *Rare*, in *physics*, is a relative term, the reverse of *dense;* being used to denote a considerable porosity or vacuity between the particles of a body, as the word *dense* implies a contiguity or closeness of the particles.

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton.*

3. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me,
Were man as *rare* as phœnix. *Shak.*

4. Possessing qualities seldom to be met with; especially excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found: said of persons or things. 'O *rare* Ben Jonson!' *Epitaph on Jonson's Tomb.* '*Rare* work, all fill'd with terror and delight.' *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

SYN. Scarce, infrequent, unusual, uncommon, singular, extraordinary, incomparable.

Rare (rār), *a.* [A. Sax. *hrêr*, raw.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton. Written also *Rear*.

New-laid eggs . . .
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Dryden.

Rarebit (rār'bit), *n.* [A word made by etymologists to account for the expression '*Welsh rabbit*.' See under RABBIT.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

Rareeshow (rā'rē-shō), *n.* [*Rare* and *show*.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. As these shows were chiefly exhibited by foreigners, they received the name *raree* from the mode in which the exhibitors pronounced the word *rare*.

The fashions of the town affect us like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Rarefaction (rā-rē-fak'shon or rar-e-fak'-shon), *n.* [Fr. See RAREFY.] The act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the constituent particles, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; or rarefaction is an augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space. The term is chiefly used in speaking of the aëriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. Rarefaction is opposed to *condensation*.

Rarefiable (rā-rē-fī'a-bl or rar-e-fī'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

Rarefy (rā'rē-fī or rar'e-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rarefied*; ppr. *rarefying*. [Fr. *raréfier*; L. *rarefacio—rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter: opposed to *condense*.

Rarefy (rā'rē-fī or rar'e-fī), *v.i.* To become rare, that is not dense or less dense.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

Rarely (rār'li), *adv.* In a rare degree or manner: (*a*) seldom; not often: as, things *rarely* seen; (*b*) finely; excellently. 'The person who played so *rarely* on the flageolet.' *Sir W. Scott.*

I could play Ercles *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*

Rareness (rār'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being rare; (*a*) the state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

My state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast
And won by *rareness* such solemnity. *Shak.*
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend.
Dryden.

(*b*) Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapour.—2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

Rareripe (rār'rīp), *a.* [Probably a form of *rathripe*.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rareripe (rār'rīp), *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rarity (ra'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; L. *raritas*. See RARE.] 1. The state or quality of being rare: (*a*) uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun! *Hood.*

(*b*) Thinness; tenuity; rareness: opposed to *density;* as, the *rarity* of air.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.
Bentley.

2. That which is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence.

But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit—As many vouched *rarities* are. *Shak.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place.
Addison.

Ras (ras), *n.* 1. An Arabic word signifying head, prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, &c.—2. Same as *Reis*.

Rasant, Rasante (rā-zoṅ, rā-zoṅt), *a.* [Fr., ppr. of *raser*, to shave.] Applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may scour or sweep the ground with more effect.

Rascal (ras'kal), *n.* [Lit., scrapings or refuse of anything; O.E. *rascall*, *rascayle*, the rabble, also refuse beasts, especially a worthless lean deer; from a L.L. *rasicare*, from L. *rado*, *rasum*, to shave or scrape, whence also Sp. *rascar*, It. *rascare*, to scrape. Fr. *racaille*, the rascality or rascal sort, seems in like manner to come from Fr. *racler* (for *rascler*), to scrape.] 1. A lean beast; especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns? even so; poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak.

2.† A plebeian; one of the common people.

3. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue: particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the minor offences, and sometimes used in pretended displeasure merely. 'Coney-catching *rascals*.' *Shak.* 'Cowardly *rascals*.' *Shak.*

Hang him, dishonest *rascal!* *Shak.*
I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more.
Dryden.
Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cibber.*

Rascal (ras'kal), *a.* 1. Worthless; lean; as, a *rascal* deer.—2. Mean; low; pitiful; paltry; base.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends.
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts.
Shak.

Rascaldom (ras'kal-dum), *n.* The state of being a rascal; the dominion of rascals; the rascality. *Emerson.*

Rascality (ras-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1.† The low mean part of the populace.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville.*

2. Such qualities as make a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud; the act or acts of a rascal.

Rascal-like (ras'kal-lik), *a.* Like a lean deer. *Shak.*

Rascallion (ras-kal'yun), *n.* [From *rascal.* See RASCAL.] A low mean wretch. 'A base *rascallion.*' *Hudibras.*

Rascally (ras'kal-li), *a.* Like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; base; worthless. 'Our *rascally* porter.' *Swift.*

Rase (rāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rased;* ppr. *rasing.* [Fr. *raser,* from L.L. *rasare,* freq. of L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape (whence *razor,* and also *rascal*).] 1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze.

Might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head? *South.*

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel. 'To *rase* quite out their native language.' *Milton.* [In this sense *erase* is generally used.]—3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy. 'Battering engines bent to *rase* some capital city.' *Milton.* [In this sense *raze* is generally used; *rase* may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete.]—SYN. To erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel, raze, level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

Rase† (rāz), *n.* 1. A cancel; erasure.—2. A slight wound. 'The least *rase* of a needle point.' *Hooker.*

Rased (rāzd). See RAZED.

Rash (rash), *a.* [From a Scandinavian or Low German source; L.G. Dan. and Sw. *rask,* Icel. *röskr,* D. and G. *rasch,* rash.] 1. Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

For though I am not splenetive and *rash,*
Yet have I in me something dangerous. *Shak.*

2. Uttered, formed, or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures. '*Rash* were my judgment then.' *Tennyson.*—3.† Requiring haste; urgent.

I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash.* *Shak.*

4.† Quick; sudden; hasty. 'Aconitum or *rash* gunpowder.' *Shak.* 'The reason of this *rash* alarm to know.' *Shak.* Used adverbially.

Why do you speak so startingly and *rash?* *Shak.*

—*Rash, Foolhardy, Reckless.* A *rash* man is one who undergoes risk from natural impulsiveness and without counting the cost. A *rash* man may be, and often is, a coward when confronted with the consequences of his rashness. A *foolhardy* man incurs danger out of mere wantonness and in defiance of all consequences. *Reckless* is nearly allied to *rash,* but more directly indicates absence of care for, or regard to consequences. The *reckless* man is generally bold enough, but often with a kind of insensate boldness.—SYN. Precipitate, headlong, headstrong, foolhardy, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, inconsiderate, careless, incautious, unwary.

Rash† (rash), *v.t.* To put together hurriedly; to prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastely *rashed* up at that present, in such shortness of time. *Foxe.*

Rash (rash), *n.* [Icel. *röskr,* ripe, mature.] Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local.]

Rash (rash), *n.* [It. *rascia,* with same sense.] A kind of inferior silk or silk and stuff manufacture.

Rash (rash), *n.* [O.Fr. *rasche,* rash, scurf, itch; same origin as *rascal* (which see).] An eruption or efflorescence on the skin. It consists of red patches on the skin, diffused irregularly over the body.

Rash† (rash), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *esracer,* Mod. Fr. *arracher,* to tear up or away, from L. *exradicare—ex,* out, and *radix,* a root.] 1. To tear or pull violently; to tear asunder.—2. To slice; to cut into pieces; to hack; to divide. [Said by Mr. Steevens to be particularly applied to the stroke made by the wild boar with his tusks.]

Sir, I miss'd my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair. *B. Jonson.*

Rasher (rash'ér), *n.* [Either a piece hastily cooked, from *rash, a.*; or rather a piece sliced off, from above verb.] In *cookery,* a slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

Rashful† (rash'fụl), *a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate. *Turberville.*

Rashling† (rash'ling), *n.* A rash person.

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise. *Sylvester.*

Rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; with precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation; inconsiderately; at a venture.

He that doth any thing *rashly,* must do it willingly. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rashness (rash'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being rash; too much haste in resolving on or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger.

We offend by *rashness,* which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do
This *rashness,* that which might ensue
With this old soul in organs new. *Tennyson.*

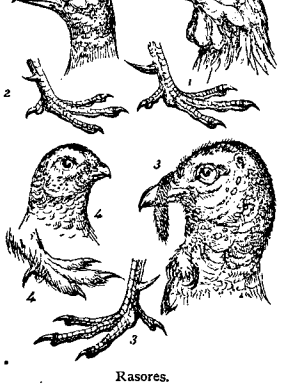
Rasing (rāz'ing), *n.* In *ship-building,* the act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, &c., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.—*Rasing-iron,* a kind of caulking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, in order that they may be caulked afresh.—*Rasing-knife,* a small edge-tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c.

Raskaile,† *n.* [No doubt from an O. Fr. *rascaille.* See RASCAL.] A pack of rascals. *Chaucer.*

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Rus., from *raskolo,* a division.] The name given to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions.

Rasoo (ra-sö'), *n.* The native Indian name of a flying squirrel of India.

Rasores (ra-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [From L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds comprising the sub-orders Gallinacei and Columbacei. The common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type of the order. They are characterized by the toes terminating in strong claws, for scratching up seeds, &c., and



Rasores.

1, Head and Foot of Jungle-fowl. 2, Do. of Common Pheasant. 3, Do. of Wild Turkey. 4, Do. of Common Grouse.

by the upper mandible being vaulted, with the nostrils pierced in a membranous space at its base, and covered by a cartilaginous scale. The rasorial birds are, as a rule, polygamous in habits; the pigeons (Columbacei), however, present an exception to this rule. The common domestic fowl is supposed to be a descendant of the Bankiva jungle-fowl (*Gallus Bankiva*) of Eastern Asia. See GALLINACEÆ, GALLINÆ.

Rasorial (ra-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the rasores. See RASORES.

Rasp (rasp), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rasper,* Mod. Fr. *râper,* to scrape or rasp, like Sp. *raspar,* It. *raspare,* to scrape, grate, rasp, from O.H.G. *raspôn,* to scrape together (D. *raspen,* Dan. *raspe,* Sw. *raspa*).] 1. To rub against with some rough implement; to file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder. Hence—2. To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language. *Goodrich.*

Rasp (rasp), *n.* [O.Fr. *raspe,* Mod. Fr. *râpe,* a rasp or file; from the verb. The fruit no doubt received its name from its rough outside.] 1. A coarse species of file, but having, instead of chisel-cut teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch.—2. A raspberry (which see). 'Figs in fruit, *rasps,* vines.' *Bacon.* [Old and provincial.]

Now will the Corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts. *J. Philips.*

Rasp (rasp), *v.i.* 1. To rub or grate; as, the vessel *rasped* against the quay.—2. [As to this meaning comp. G. *räuspern,* to hawk or clear the throat.] To belch; to eject wind from the stomach. *Bp. Hall.* [Old and provincial.]

Raspatory (ras'pa-to-ri), *n.* A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for scraping bones. *Wiseman.*

Raspberry (raz'be-ri), *n.* [*Rasp* and *berry:* so named from the roughness of the fruit. Comp. G. *kratzbeere — kratzen,* to scratch, and *beere.*] The well-known fruit of a plant of the genus Rubus, the *R. Idœus,* a native of Britain, and also of various other parts of Europe. The fruit of the raspberry is extensively used in a variety of ways both by the cook and the confectioner, and also in the preparation of cordial spirituous liquors.

Raspberry-bush (raz'be-ri-bụsh), *n. Rubus Idœus,* the bramble producing raspberries.

Raspberry-vinegar (raz'be-ri-vin'e-gér), *n.* A pleasant acidulous drink made from the juice of raspberries.

Rasper (rasp'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which rasps; a scraper.—2. In *fox-hunting,* a difficult fence, probably from its rasping the horse as it leaps over it. *Lever.*

Rasping (rasp'ing), *a.* 1. Characterized by grating or scraping; as, a *rasping* sound.—2. In *fox-hunting,* said of a fence difficult to take. 'A *rasping* fence.' *Lever.*

Rasping-mill (rasp'ing-mil), *n.* A kind of saw-mill.

Raspis† (ras'pis), *n.* The raspberry. *Gerarde.*

Rasse (ras), *n.* [Javanese *rasa,* a sensation of the palate or nostrils.] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus Viverra (*V. Malaccensis*), closely allied to the civet, spread over a great extent in Asia, including Java, various parts of India, Singapore, Nepâl, and other localities. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes,* which is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet, is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and on account of its long teeth can inflict a very severe bite. The *dedes* is removed by putting the animal into a long and very narrow box, so that it cannot turn, when it is scooped out with a spoon with impunity.

Rastrites (ras-trī'tēz), *n.* [L. *rastrum,* a rake.] A genus of extinct Silurian zoophytes, otherwise named *Graptolites.*

Rasure (rā'zhūr), *n.* [L. *rasura,* from *rado, rasum,* to scrape. See RASE.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing. 2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure.

Rat (rat), *n.* [A word common to the Teutonic and Celtic families; A. Sax. *ræt,* D. *rat,* G. *ratte, ratze,* O.H.G. *rato,* L.G. and Dan. *rotte,* Gael. *radan,* Armor. *raz,* rat. The Fr. *rat,* Sp. and Pg. *rato,* are derived forms from Teutonic. The root is probably in L. *rodo,* to gnaw.] 1. A genus of rodent mammalia (*Mus,* Linn.), one or other of the species of which is familiar to every one, and they are among the greatest animal pests in dwellings, ships, storehouses, and magazines of provisions. Two species are found in habitations in Britain and in most temperate countries, the black rat (*M. rattus*) and the brown rat (*M. decumanus*). The first is the oldest inhabitant of this country; the other, which was intro-

duced from Asia, and not, as is commonly supposed, from Norway, is amazingly prolific, and has multiplied at the expense of the black rat. — *Kangaroo-rat.* See BETTONG. — *Mole-rat.* See SLEPEZ. — *Musk-rat.* See MUSK-RAT. — *Russian musk-rat.* See MYGALE. — *Water-rat.* See ARVICOLA. — 2. One who deserts his political party from some interested motive. — 3. A workman who takes employment in an establishment while the regular workmen have struck work; also, a workman who works under the regular wages current in the trade. — *To smell a rat,* to be suspicious that all is not right; to have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.

Quoth Hudibras, 'I *smell a rat;*
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate.' *Hudibras.*

Rat (rat), *v.i.* 1. To catch or kill rats. — 2. To forsake one's associates; to desert a falling party or cause; especially, to desert one's party from selfish or dishonourable motives: from the idea that rats leave a sinking ship or falling house.

Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having *ratted,* solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. *De Quincey.*

He now changed his party; but, I must say, without being at all liable to the imputation of a change from mercenary motives, which is conveyed by the modern word *ratting.* *Lord Campbell.*

3. Among workmen, to take employment in an establishment while the regular workmen have struck; or, to work at less wages than the general body of the workmen is willing to accept.

Rata (rä'ta), *n.* [New Zealand.] A New Zealand tree, *Metrosideros robusta.* See METROSIDEROS.

Ratability (rāt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being ratable.

Ratable (rāt'a-bl), *a.* [From *rate.*] 1. Capable of being rated or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbey book of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Camden.*

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportioned.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree is clearly the most equitable method. *Blackstone.*

3. Liable or subjected by law to taxation.

Ratableness (rāt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Ratability.

Ratably (rāt'a-bli), *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

Ratafia (rat-a-fē'a), *n.* [Sp., from Malay *arak,* arrack, and *tafia,* a spirit distilled from molasses.] A fine spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots, and peaches. *Ratafia,* in France, is the generic name of liqueurs compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous and flavouring principles of plants. Written also *Ratifia, Ratifie.*

Ratan (ra-tan'), *n.* See RATTAN.

Ratany (rat'a-ni), *n.* [Peruv. *ratana.*] *Krameria triandra,* a shrubby plant found in Peru and Bolivia, having an excessively astringent root. It is sometimes used in this

Ratany (*Krameria triandra*).

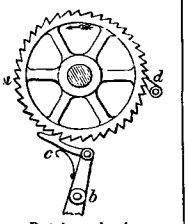
country as an astringent medicine in passive bloody or mucous discharges, weakness of the digestive organs, and even in putrid fevers. It has silver-gray foliage and pretty red starlike flowers. Written also *Rhatany.*

Rat-catcher (rat'kach-ėr), *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

Ratch (rach), *n.* [A softened form of *rack.*] 1. In *clock-work,* a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike. — 2. In *mach.* a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent machines from being reversed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel.*

Ratchet (rach'et), *n.* [Dim. of *ratch.*] An arm or piece of mechanism one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. Called also a *Click, Pawl,* or *Detent.* If employed to move the wheel it is called a *Pallet.* See RATCHET-WHEEL.

Ratchet-brace, Ratchet-drill (rach'et-brās, rach'et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes in a narrow plane where the room is insufficient for the common brace. The ratchet-wheel is fixed in the drill-socket and turned by a handle.



Ratchet-wheel.

Ratchet-wheel (rach'et-whēl), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both of these purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the engraving is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel; *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pallet *c,* furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, and which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The other ratchet, *d,* which may either be used separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction.

Ratchil (rach'il), *n.* In *mining,* fragments of stone.

Ratchment (rach'ment), *n.* In *arch.* a kind of flying buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and meets against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary.*

Rate (rāt), *n.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *rate,* from L. *rata* (*pars,* part, understood), from *ratus,* reckoned, ppr. of *reor,* to reckon, to calculate (whence *ratio, reason*).] 1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days. *South.*

2. Price or amount stated or fixed on anything with relation to a standard; settled sum or amount; a settled proportion; as, the *rate* of interest. 'Brings down the *rate* of usance.' *Shak.*

How many things do we value, because they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China! *Locke.*

They obliged themselves to remit, after the *rate* of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison.*

3. Settled and regular allowance; as, a daily *rate* of provisions. 2 Ki. xxv. 3. 'Right feeble through the evil *rate* of food.' *Spenser.* — 4. Degree; comparative height or value; valuation; rank; estimate.

I am a spirit of no common *rate.* *Shak.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

5. Degree or particular style in which anything is done; manner of doing anything, especially as regards speed; as, to move at a certain *rate.* 'If he talked at this *rate.*' *Addison.*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate,* nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

6. † Order; state.

Thus sate they all around in seemly *rate.* *Spenser*

7. † Ratification; approval; consent. *Chapman.* — 8. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use according to its income or value; a local tax. See POOR-RATE, CHURCH-RATE.

They paid the church and parish *rate,*
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

9. In the *navy,* the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force. Ships of war were formerly divided into six classes, but this has been altered since the introduction of iron-clad vessels, which are rated according to strength of armour and armament and mode of construction. — 10. In *horology,* the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece in seconds and fractions of a second.

Rate (rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rated;* ppr. *rating.* 1. To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to estimate; to value; to appraise; to set a certain value on; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate.* *Dryden.*

Instead of *rating* the man by his performances, we too frequently *rate* the performance by the man. *Johnson.*

All men grew to *rate* us at our worth. *Tennyson.*

2. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of; as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman. — 3. To determine the rate of in respect to a variation from a standard; as, to *rate* a chronometer, that is, to determine the rate of its daily gain or loss. — 4. † To ratify. 'To *rate* the truce they swore.' *Chapman.* — SYN. To value, appraise, estimate, compute, reckon.

Rate (rāt), *v.i.* 1. To be set or considered in a class; as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line. — 2. To make an estimate.

Rate (rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rated;* ppr. *rating.* [Perhaps from the above, but more probably same word as Sw. *rata,* to find fault, to blame; N. *rata,* to reject.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy. *Shak.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir. *Shak.*

Rateable (rāt'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Ratable.*

Rate-book (rāt'bụk), *n.* A book in which the account of the rates is kept.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound. *Dryden.*

Ratel (rat-el'), *n.* [Fr. *ratel,* from *rat,* a rat.] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus Mellivora, and of the badger family Melidæ, natives of India and the Cape of Good Hope.

Honey-ratel (*Mellivora ratel*).

The honey-ratel (*M. ratel*) of the Cape is celebrated for the destruction it makes among the nests of the wild bee, to the honey of which it is very partial.

Ratepayer (rāt'pā-ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

Rater (rāt'ėr), *n.* One who rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

Rate-tithe (rāt'tīтн), *n.* Tithe paid for sheep or other cattle which are kept in a parish for less time than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro ratâ, according to the custom of the place.

Rath (rath), *n.* [Ir. *rath.*] 1. A kind of prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound artificially raised in the centre. — 2. † A hill. *Spenser.*

Rath, Rathe (räth, rāth), *a.* [A. Sax. *hræth, hræd,* quick, hasty, *hrathe,* quickly; Icel. *hrathr,* O.H.G. *hrad,* quick; comp. Goth. *raths,* easy.] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time. 'A single anemone trembling and *rathe.*' *Lowell.*

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

Rath, Rathe (räth, rāth), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hrathe,* quickly. See the adjective.] Soon; betimes; early; speedily.

Rathe she rose, half-cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine. *Tennyson.*

— *Rath ripe,* early ripe. See RATHRIPE.

Rather (rä'тнėr), *adv.* [Compar. of *rath,* quickly; A. Sax. *hrathe,* compar. *hrathor.* So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense. I would *rather* go, or *sooner* go.] 1. † Sooner; earlier; before.

If the world hatith you, wite (know) ye that it hadde me in hate *rather* than you. *Wickliffe.*

2. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice.

My soul chooseth strangling, and death *rather* than my life. Job vii. 15.

Men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

3. In preference; preferably; with better reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought that an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it undetermined who such heir is. *Locke.*

4. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.
Dryden.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*

6. On the contrary indeed; to the contrary of what has been just stated. 'Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse.' Mark v. 26.—7. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately; as, she is *rather* pretty. 8. Used ironically as a strong affirmative. [Slang.]

'Do you know the mayor's house?' '*Rather*,' replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it. *Dickens.*

—*The rather*, especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

—*Had rather.* See under HAVE.—*Rather of the ratherest*, a phrase colloquially applied to anything slightly in excess or defect.

The women would find it *rather of the ratherest* for heat coming across the lake. *Mrs. H. Wood.*

Rather† (räth'ėr), *a.*, compar. of *rath*, early. Former; earlier.

The *rather* lambs been starved with cold. *Spenser.*

Ratholite (rath'ō-līt), *n.* See PECTOLITE.

Rathripe (räth'rīp), *n.* A rareripe.

Rathripe (rath'rīp), *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the season; rareripe. 'Such as delight in *rathripe* fruits.' *Fuller.* [This is really two words, and is sometimes so written.]—*Rathripe barley*, barley that has been long cultivated upon warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under different circumstances. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ratifia, Ratifie (rat-i-fē'a, rat'i-fē), *n.* Ratafia (which see). 'Mirth and opium, *ratifie* and tears.' *Pope.*

Ratification (rat'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; the state of being ratified; confirmation; as, the *ratification* by a government of a treaty contracted by its representatives.—2. In *law*, the confirmation or approval given by a person arrived at majority to acts done by him during minority, and which has the effect of establishing the validity of the act which would otherwise have been voidable.—*Ratification by a wife*, in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of peace (her husband being absent), that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

Ratifier (rat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known,
The *ratifiers* and props of every word. *Shak.*

Ratify (rat'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ratified*; ppr. *ratifying*. [Fr. *ratifier*—*ratus*, fixed by calculation, valid, firm (see RATE), and *facio*, to make.] 1. To confirm; to establish; to settle authoritatively.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea.
1 Macc. xi. 34.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; especially, to sanction and render valid, as something done by a representative, agent, or servant; as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

The Lateran Council *ratified* this momentous treaty, which became thereby the law of Christendom. *Milman.*

Ratihabition† (rat'i-ha-bi"shon), *n.* [L. *ratihabitio, ratihabitionis*—*ratus*, fixed by calculation, and *habeo, habitum*, to have, to hold.] Confirmation; approval; consent.

In matters criminal *ratihabition*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty. *Jer. Taylor.*

Rating (rāt'ing), *n.* [From *rate*, to estimate.] The act of estimating or fixing the rank of; hence, rank. The *rating* of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The *rating* of ships is the division into grades by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

Ratio (rā'shi-ō), *n.* [L. *ratio, rationis*, a reckoning, calculation, from *reor, ratus*, to think or suppose, to set, confirm, or establish. *Reason, ration* are the same word under different forms. See REASON.] 1. †*Lit.* reason; cause.—2. Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity; or, in a narrower sense, the numerical measure which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, expressed by the number found by dividing the one by the other. The ratio of one quantity to another is by some mathematicians regarded as the quotient obtained by dividing the second quantity by the first; by others, as the quotient obtained by dividing the first by the second; thus the ratio of 2 to 4 or a to b may be called either $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{a}{b}$ or $\frac{4}{2}$ and $\frac{b}{a}$. Proportion, in the mathematical sense, has to do with the comparison of ratios. Thus 3 has to 4 a certain ratio, and so has 6 to 8; and the expression 3 is to 4 in the same proportion as 6 to 8, denotes that the ratios of 3 to 4 and 6 to 8 are equal, 3 being the same proportion of 4 as 6 is of 8, that is, three-fourths. Ratio in the above sense is sometimes called *geometrical ratio*, in opposition to *arithmetical ratio* or the difference between two quantities.—*Compound ratio.* When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first be increased or diminished the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the *compound ratio* of the other two. Thus the momentum of a moving body is in the *compound ratio* of the quantity of matter and the velocity.—*Direct ratio.* When two quantities or magnitudes have a certain ratio to each other, and are at the same time subject to increase or diminution, if while one increases the other increases in the same ratio, or if while one diminishes the other diminishes in the same ratio, the proportions or comparisons of ratios remain unaltered, and those quantities or magnitudes are said to be in a *direct ratio* or proportion to each other. Thus in uniform motion the space is in the *direct ratio* of the time.—*Inverse ratio.* When two quantities or magnitudes are such that when one increases the other necessarily diminishes, and vice versa when the one diminishes the other increases, the ratio or proportion is said to be *inverse.* Thus in uniform motion the time is in the *inverse ratio* of the velocity.—*Duplicate ratio.* When three quantities are in continued proportion the first is said to have to the third the *duplicate ratio* of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third as the square of the first to the square of the second. Also, when any number of quantities are in continued proportion the ratio of the first to the last is said to be compounded of the several intermediate ratios.—*Mixed ratio.* See under MIXED.—*Prime and ultimate ratios*, terms first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained:—Let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity, the *ultimate ratio* of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or *limits* to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's *Principia* contains the development of *prime and ultimate ratios*, with various propositions.—*Extreme and mean ratio.* See under EXTREME.—*Composition of ratios*, the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents.—3. In *law*, an account; a cause, or the giving judgment therein.

Ratiocinate (rash'i-os"i-nāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ratiocinated*; ppr. *ratiocinating*. [L. *ratiocinor, ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason.] To reason; to argue.

Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate*, will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon. *Sir W. Petty.*

Ratiocination (rash-i-os'i-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio, ratiocinationis.* See RATIOCINATE.] The act or process of reasoning, especially of reasoning deductively; the act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*

Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds; reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars; the former being called induction, the latter *ratiocination* or syllogism. *J. S. Mill.*

Ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Characterized by or addicted to ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; argumentative; as, a *ratiocinative* process. 'The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character.' *Coleridge.*

Ratiocinatory (rash-i-os'i-na-to-ri), *a.* Same as *Ratiocinative.*

Ration (rā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *ration*, from L. *ratio, rationis*, proportion. See RATIO.] 1. In the army and navy, the daily allowance of provisions for each person, as settled by regulation. Hence—2. A stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; allowance.

Ration (rā'shon), *v.t.* To supply with rations. 'Regularly *rationed*.' *Blackwood's Mag.*

Rational (rash'on-al), *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*; L. *rationalis*, from *ratio, rationis*, proportion. See RATIO.] 1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason: opposed to *irrational*; as, man is a *rational* being; brutes are not *rational* animals.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, preposterous, or the like; as, a *rational* conclusion or inference; *rational* conduct.—3. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.—4. In *arith.* and *alg.* a term applied to an expression in finite terms; or, one on which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 9, $12\frac{1}{2}$ are rational quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, &c., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. See SURD.—*Rational dress*, a dress for women regarded as more suitable than that of the ordinary type, especially one in some respects resembling male attire.—*Rational horizon.* See HORIZON.—SYN. Sane, sound, intelligent, reasonable, sensible, wise, discreet, judicious.

Rational (rash'on-al), *n.* 1. A rational being. 2. The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, or a similar ecclesiastical ornament.—3. *pl.* Rational dress; a woman's knickerbockers or knickerbocker suit.

Rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* [The neut. sing. of L. *rationalis*, from *ratio, rationis*, in sense of reason, account, plan.] 1. A statement of reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as, Dr. Sparrow's *rationale* of the Common Prayer.—2. An account or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.

Rationalism (rash'on-al-izm), *n.* 1. Adherence to the dictates of reason; acceptance of one's own reason as guide.—2. In *metaph.* the doctrine which affirms that reason furnishes certain elements without which experience teaches nothing, as opposed to *empiricism*, which refers all our knowledge to sensation and reflection, or experience.—3. In *theol.* a system of opinions deduced from reason, and borrowing nothing from *revelation* or *inspiration*, or opposed to it; the system which subjects all religious doctrines or teachings to the test of reason and rejects supernaturalism; the interpretation of Scripture upon principles of human reason alone. From the middle of the eighteenth century German and other writers have endeavoured either to affix

a lower and more human character to the invisible operations of God upon men through Christianity, or to reduce the accounts which we have of the foundation of our religion to the mixture of truth and error natural to fallible men. They have questioned the genuineness of almost all the separate parts of Scripture, and the accuracy of all their supernatural narratives. Various writers of the later rationalistic school, sometimes known as the mythical school, regard the gospel records as assertions of floating myth round a nucleus of historical fact.

This principle, which vindicates the prerogative of reason to apply itself to the interior, as well as to the exterior, of revelation, is properly described by the word *Rationalism:* and constitutes *the only essential feature* of the German system. The other chief peculiarity of the Rationalist interpreters—by which almost exclusively, from its startling character, they are known in this country—their antisupernaturalism, is no necessary part of their system, but an accidental accretion, hastily attached to it in the exaggerating spirit of a new theory. It is an illogical and mischievous application of the principle of *rationalism*, for which that principle itself refuses to be responsible. That no external testimony can establish a fact or a doctrine intrinsically absurd and incredible, is a sound canon of evidence: that a miracle is a thing thus absurd and incredible is a false and rash assumption—an assumption for which no ingenuity has ever been able to procure the sanction of philosophy. Were it true, *Rationalism* and *Deism* would mean the same thing. *James Martineau.*

Rationalist (rash'on-al-ist), *n.* 1. An adherent of rationalism; one who is guided in belief and practice wholly by reason.

The empirical philosophers are like pismires: they also lay up and use their store. The *rationalists* are like the spiders: they spin all out of their own bowels. But give me a philosopher who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

2. In *theol.* one who considers the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments as events happening in the ordinary course of nature, but described by the writers, without any real ground, as supernatural; and who considers the morality of the Scriptures as subject to the test of human reason. Sometimes used adjectively. '*Rationalist* interpreters.' *James Martineau.*

Rationalistic, Rationalistical (rash'on-al-ist'ik, rash'on-al-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or accordant with rationalism.

If we believe that God rules, if we believe that Christ rose, if we have reason to hold among the deepest convictions of our being the certainty that God has not delegated His sovereignty or His providence to the final, unintelligent, pitiless, inevitable working of material forces, . . . then we shall neither clutch at *rationalistic* interpretations nor be much troubled if others adopt them. *Farrar.*

Rationalistically (rash'on-al-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

Rationality (rash'on-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being rational; as, (*a*) power of reasoning; possession of reason.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

(*b*) Reasonableness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rationalize (rash'on-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rationalized;* ppr. *rationalizing.* 1. To convert to rationalism.—2. To interpret as a rationalist; to bring to the test of pure reason.—3. To perceive or understand the reason of.

Children can with difficulty *rationalise* vulgar and decimal fractions, and hardly at all the rule of three. *Prof. Bain.*

Rationalize, Rationalise (rash'on-al-īz), *v.i.* To act or interpret as a rationalist; to be guided by or conform to the principles of rationalism; to judge or estimate matters in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

To *rationalize* is to ask improperly how we are to account for certain things, to be unwilling to believe them unless they can be accounted for, that is, referred to something else as a cause, to some existing system, as harmonizing with them or taking them up into itself. . . . Rationalism is characterized by two peculiarities, its love of systematising, and its basing its system upon personal experience or the evidence of sense. *J. H. Newman.*

Rationally (rash'on-al-li), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably; as, to speak *rationally;* to behave *rationally.* 'May *rationally* be conjectured.' *South.*

Rationalness (rash'on-al-nes), *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

Rationary (rash'on-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to accounts. [Rare.]

Ratitæ (ra-tī'tē), *n. pl.* [L. *rates,* a raft.] Huxley's second division of the class Aves, the other two being the Saururæ and Carinatæ. This order comprises all the birds that cannot fly, such as the ostriches, emus, and cassowaries. It is characterized by the fact that the sternum or breast-bone has no median ridge or keel for the attachment of the great pectoral or wing muscles. The breast-bone is therefore *raft-like,* hence the name of the order.

Ratitate (rat'i-tāt), *a.* Belonging to the Ratitæ.

Ratline, Ratlin (rat'lin), *n.* [Probably from *rat* and *line,* though the reason for the name is not very obvious. It may be from the line being of the thickness of a rat's tail.] *Naut.* one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally from the deck upwards, thus forming the steps of ladders for going aloft.

Ratling (rat'ling), *n.* Same as *Ratlin.*

Ratmara (rat'ma-ra), *n.* The Indian name for one of the dyeing lichens.

Ratoon, (ra-tön'), *n.* [Sp. *retoño,* a sprout or shoot, from *retoñar,* to sprout again.] 1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane which has been cut.—2. A rattan-cane.—3. The heart-leaves in a tobacco plant.

Ratoon (ra-tön'), *v.i.* To sprout or spring up from the root, as in the sugar-cane.

Ratoun,† *n.* [Fr. *raton.*] A rat. *Chaucer.*

Rat-pit (rat'pit), *n.* An inclosure into which a number of rats are thrown to ascertain how many a dog can kill in a given time, or to see which of two or more dogs will kill the most.

Ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* [*Rat* and *bane.*] Poison for rats; arsenious acid.

He would throw *ratsbane* up and down a house Where children might come at it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ratsbane (rats'bān), *v.t.* To kill or poison by ratsbane.

Rat-snake (rat'snāk), *n.* A snake destitute of poison-fangs (*Coryphodon Blumenbachii*) domesticated in Ceylon on account of its usefulness in killing rats. It is intelligent, and can be made very tame.

Rat-tail, Rat's-tail (rat'tāl, rats'tāl), *n.* 1. In *farriery,* an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.—2. A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.

Rat-tail (rat'tāl), *a.* Resembling a rat's tail in shape.—*Rat-tail file,* a round file tapering to a point.

Rat-tailed (rat'tāld), *p.* and *a.* Having a tail like a rat's.—*Rat-tailed larva* or *rat-tail maggot,* the grub of a common dipterous insect, the *Eristalis tenax,* family Muscidæ; the drone-fly. It inhabits filthy stagnant water, and breathes by means of tubes attached in telescopic fashion to the tail. The perfect insect is somewhat like a bee.

Rattan (rat'an), *n.* [Fr. *raton,* a dim. of *rat,* a rat.] A rat. Spelled also *Ratten, Ratton.* [Scotch.]

Rattan (rat-tan'), *n.* [Imitative.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum.

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were saluted with the loud *rattan* of a drum. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

Rattan (rat'an or rat-tan'), *n.* [Malay *rotan.*] 1. The commercial name for the long trailing stems of various species of Calamus, which form a considerable article of import from India and the Eastern Archipelago. They have all perennial, long, round, solid, jointed, unbranching stems, extremely tough and pliable. They grow in profusion along the southern foot of the Himalaya, in Chittagong, Assam, the south-east of Asia, and many of the islands of that region. All the species are very useful, and are employed for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking-sticks, thongs, ropes, cables, &c.—2. A small cane or walking-stick made of rattan.

Rattany (rat'a-ni). See RATANY.

Ratteen (ra-tēn'), *n.* [Fr. *ratine,* ratteen.] A thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

Ratten (rat'n), *v.t.* [Lit. to play a rat's trick upon, from prov. *ratten,* a rat.] To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, a mischievous trick perpetrated upon workmen who work in defiance of the trades' union; as, to *ratten* a man. Rattening is one of the most common forms of organized terrorism of trades' unions.

There are many persons . . . who object to any interference with the practice of *rattening,* and there are many more who are willing to risk the abuses of Trades' Unions for the sake of the power which the working-classes derive from unrestricted association. *Sat. Rev.*

Ratter (rat'ėr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to catch rats.—2. An animal, especially a terrier, which kills rats; as, he's a capital *ratter.*

Rattinet (rat-i-net'), *n.* [Dim. of *ratteen,* Fr. *ratine.*] A woollen stuff thinner than ratteen.

Rattle (rat'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rattled;* ppr. *rattling.* [From an A. Sax. verb seen in *hrœtele,* rattlewort; cog. L.G. *ratteln,* D. *ratelen,* G. *rasseln,* Dan. *rasle,* to rattle; all from a root (probably onomatopoetic) seen also in Gr. *krotalon,* a rattle.] 1. To make, give out, or utter a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter. 'Dead men's *rattling* bones.' *Shak.* 'The *rattling* thunder.' *Shak.* 'And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms.' *Addison.*

Far along
From peak to peak, the *rattling* crags among
Leaps the live thunder. *Byron.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner; to talk rapidly without restraint or consideration; as, hear how she *rattles* on.

Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

Rattle (rat'l), *v.t.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of sharp sounds.

Her chain she *rattles,* and her whip she shakes. *Dryden.*

2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. To scold; to rail at clamorously.

He sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rattle (rat'l), *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds. 'The *rattle* of those confounded drums.' *Prior.*—2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud rapid talk.

My companions seemed to form a very happy mixture of good breeding and liberal information, with a disposition to lively *rattle,* fun and jest. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made; an instrument consisting of a vibrating tongue and a rotating ratchet-wheel, by which a sharp rattling sound is made to give an alarm: formerly used by watchmen; also, a child's toy constructed on the same principle, or a case of wicker-work or other material inclosing pebbles or other small objects which produce a rattling sound.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh.*

Farewell then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy. *Pope.*

4. One who talks rapidly and without constraint or consideration; a noisy person without sense or consequence; a jabberer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace, should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering *rattle.* *Macaulay.*

5. The extremity of the tail of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other. See RATTLESNAKE.—6. The peculiar rattling sound heard in the throat which immediately precedes and prognosticates death: commonly called the *Death-rattle.* It is produced by the air in passing through the mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves.—7. In *bot.* the common name of two agricultural weeds found in Britain, belonging to the genus Pedicularis or lousewort. See LOUSEWORT.—*Yellow rattle,* a plant, *Rhinanthus crista-galli.*

Rattle (rat'l), *v.t.* [From *ratling, ratline,* as if *ratling* were a pres. part.] *Naut.* to furnish with ratlines.—*To rattle down the shrouds,* to fix ratlines in the shrouds.

Rattle-box (rat'l-boks), *n.* 1. A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—2. In *bot.* the popular name of a species of Crotalaria, from its seeds rattling in the pod when shaken.

Rattle-brained (rat'l-brānd), *a.* Giddy; wild; rattle-headed.

Rattle-cap (rat'l-kap), *n.* An unsteady volatile person; a mad-cap: generally said of girls. [Colloq.]

Rattle-head (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy person; a rattle-pate. [Colloq.]

Rattle-headed, Rattle-pated (rat'l-hed-ed, rat'l-pāt-ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Rattle-mouse† (rat'l-mous), *n.* One of the names for the bat. 'Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse.*' *Puttenham.*

Rattle-pate, Rattle-skull (rat'l-pāt, rat'l-skul), *n.* A noisy empty fellow. [Colloq.]

Rattler (rat'l-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who rattles or talks away without thought; a giddy noisy person.—2. A smart or heavy blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a *rattler* for himself, if Mrs. Boffin had not thrown herself betwixt us. *Dickens.*

Rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* A venomous snake of the genus Crotalus, family Crotalidæ, distinguished from the other members of the family by the tail terminating in a series of articulated horny pieces, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. The function of

Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*).

the 'rattle' is dubious. The rattlesnake is one of the most deadly of poisonous serpents, but hogs and peccaries kill and eat it, finding protection in the thickness of their hides and the depth of their layers of fat. There are several species. Besides the *C. horridus*, which is the best known and most dreaded species, there is the *C. durissus*, or striped rattlesnake; the *C. dryinus*, or wood rattlesnake; and the *C. miliarius*, or ground rattlesnake. All these species inhabit America. The *C. horridus* sometimes attains the length of 8 feet.

Rattlesnake-root (rat'l-snāk-röt), *n.* A name common to one plant or root of the genus Polygala, and another of the genus Prenanthes: so named because they are used to cure the bite of the rattlesnake.

Rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snāk-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium (*E. virginicum*), so named because used as a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake.

Rattle-trap (rat'l-trap), *n.* A shaky rickety object. [Colloq.]

'He'd destroy himself and me, too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that.' A *rattle-trap!* The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care. *Trollope.*

Hang me if I'd ha' been at the trouble of conveying her and her *rattle-traps* last year across the channel. *Mrs. Gore.*

Rattlewort (rat'l-wort), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Crotalaria (which see).

Rattling (rat'ling), *p.* and *a.* 1. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds. 'The rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms.' *Addison.*—2. Lively; quick; witty; as, a *rattling* girl; a *rattling* pace. [Colloq.]—3. Large; great; as, a *rattling* stake. [Slang.]

Rattling† (rat'ling), *n.* Same as *Ratline.*

Ratton (rat'on), *n.* A rat. [Scotch.]

Rat-trap (rat'trap), *n.* A trap for catching rats.

Rauchwacke (rouch'väk-e), *n.* [G. *rauch*, smoke, and *wacke*, a miner's term for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock—in allusion to its dark-gray colour.] In *geol.* one of the calcareous members of the zechstein formation of Germany, the equivalent of the magnesian limestone formation in England.

Raucid (rạ'sid), *a.* Same as *Raucous. Lamb.*

Raucity (rạ'si-ti), *n.* [L. *raucitas*, from *raucus*, hoarse.] Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness; as, the *raucity* of a coarse voice. 'The *raucity* of a trumpet.' *Bacon.*

Raucle (rạ'kl), *a.* [O.E. *rakel*, hasty, rash. See RAKEHELL.] Rash, stout, fearless. 'Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Raucous (rạ'kus), *a.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh. 'A *raucous* voice.' *Dunglison.*

Raught (rạt), old pret. or pp. of *reach.*

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score. *Shak.*

Raught (rạt), old pret. of *reck.* Cared; recked. *Chaucer.*

Raunch (rānch), *v.t.* To wrench; to sprain. [Obsolete and provincial.]

Raunson,† *n.* [Fr. *rançon.*] Ransom. *Chaucer.*

Ravage (rav'āj), *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, from *ravir*, to carry off, to ravish (which see).] Desolation or destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an army.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

SYN. Despoilment, devastation, desolation, havoc, pillage, plunder, spoil, waste, ruin.

Ravage (rav'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ravaged;* ppr. *ravaging.* [Fr. *ravager.* See the noun.] To desolate violently; to lay waste by force; to commit havoc on; to devastate; to pillage; to spoil; to consume. 'The shattered forest and the *ravaged* vale.' *Thomson.*

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe. *Addison.*

SYN. To despoil, pillage, plunder, sack, spoil, devastate, desolate, destroy, waste, ruin.

Ravager (rav'āj-ẽr), *n.* One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; he who or that which lays waste.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers.* *Swift.*

Rave (rāv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *raved;* ppr. *raving.* [O.Fr. *raver*, to be delirious, from L. *rabies*, madness (whence *rabid, rage*).] 1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild, furious, or raging, as a madman; to rage.

When men thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned. *Dr. H. More.*

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? *Addison.*

My father *raves* of death and wreck. *Tennyson.*

2. To rush wildly and noisily.

The mingled torrent of red coats and tartans went *raving* down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie. *Macaulay.*

3. To talk with false enthusiasm; to be excited about. 'The hallowed scene which others *rave* of though they know it not.' *Byron.*

Rave (rāv), *v.t.* To utter in a raving manner or frenziedly; to say wildly and excitedly.

Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell
Raved nonsense, destined to be future sense. *Young.*

Rave (rāv), pret. of the verb *to rive.* Did rive or tear; tore. [Scotch.]

Rave-hook (rāv'hụk), *n.* In *ship-carp.* a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for receiving a sufficient quantity of oakum.

Ravel (rav'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ravelled;* ppr. *ravelling.* [O.D. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen, uitrafelen*, to ravel, to disentangle; connections uncertain.] 1. To untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle; as, to *ravel* a cord; to *ravel* out a stocking.

Must I do so? and must I *ravel* out
My weaved-up folly? *Shak.*

2. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. 'Sleep, that knits up the *ravel'd* sleave of care.' *Shak.*

What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot untied? *Waller.*

3.† To hurry or run over in confusion. 'They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Ravel (rav'el), *v.i.* 1. To become entangled; to fall into perplexity and confusion.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel* and be good to none
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shak.*

Till by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

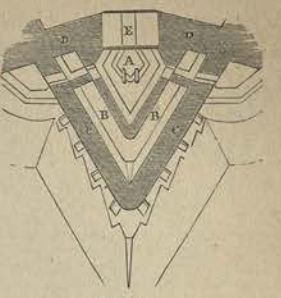
2. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Dr. H. More.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters . . . produced infinite disputes. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To become untwisted; to be disentangled.

Ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* [Fr. *ravelin*, from It. *ravellino, revellino;* probably from L. *re*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart set with palisades.] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle. In the figure, BB is the ravelin, with A its redout, and CC its ditch. DD is the main ditch of the fortress, and E the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.



Ravelin.

Ravelling (rav'el-ing), *n.* 1. Act of untwisting.—2. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.

Raven (rā'vn), *n.* [A. Sax. *hræfn, hrefn;* Icel. *hrafn*, D. *raaf*, Dan. *ravn*, G. *rabe*, O.H.G. *hraban.* The word, like *crow*, is ultimately from the cry of the bird.] A large bird of a black colour, of the crow family and genus Corvus (*C. corax*). Its plumage is entirely black, the tail is rounded, and the back of the upper mandible arcuated near the point. It is above 2 feet in length from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and about 52 inches from tip to tip of the extended wings. It possesses to some extent the power of imitating human speech, and in a domestic state is remarkable for its destructiveness, thievishness, and love of glittering things. It flies high, and scents carrion, which is its favourite food, at the distance of several miles; it feeds also on fruit and small animals. It is found in every part of the globe. Ravens are popularly believed to forebode death and bring infection.

Raven (*Corvus corax*).

Like the sad-presaging *raven* that tolls
The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
And, in the shadow of the silent night,
Does shake contagion from her sable wing. *Marlowe.*

Raven (rā'vn), *a.* Resembling a raven, especially in colour; black; as, *raven* locks. 'Smoothing the *raven* down of darkness till it smiled.' *Milton.*

Raven (rav'en), *v.i.* [From the noun, *raven, ravin*, plunder.] To prey with rapacity; to show rapacity. Written also *Ravin.*

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

Raven (rav'en), *v.t.* 1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity. Written also *Ravin.*

There is a conspiracy of her prophets . . . like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. Ezek. xxii. 25.

2. To obtain or take possession of by violence. *Hakewill.*

Raven, Ravin (rav'en, rav'in), *n.* [O.Fr. *ravine*, L. *rapina*, plunder, rapine. See RAPINE.] 1. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence. Nah. ii. 12.—2. Rapine; rapacity. *Ray.*

Ravenala, Ravinala (rav-e-nā'la, rav-i-nā'la), *n.* [Native name.] A fine large palm-like musaceous tree of Madagascar, with leaves 6 to 8 feet long. It is called *travellers' tree*, because of the refreshing water found in the cup-like sheaths of the leaf-stalks. Its leaves are used for thatch and the leaf-stalks for partitions. The seeds are edible and the blue pulpy fibre surrounding them yields an essential oil.

Ravener (rav'en-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who ravens or plunders. *Gower.*—2.† A bird of prey. *Holland.*

Ravening (rav'en-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder; rapacity.

Your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness. Luke xi. 39.

Raveningly (rav'en-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily. *J. Udall.*

Ravennese (rav'en-ēz), *a.* and *n.* Belonging to *Ravenna;* an inhabitant or inhabitants of Ravenna.

Ravenous (rav'en-us), *a.* [From *raven*, prey, rapine.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture; to be *ravenous* with hunger. '*Ravenous* birds.' Ezek. xxxix. 4. 'Starved and *ravenous.*' *Shak.*—2. Eager for gratification; as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

If, in any part of any great example, there be anything unsound, these flesh-flies detect it with an unerring instinct, and dart upon it with a *ravenous* delight. *Macaulay.*

Ravenously (rav'en-us-li), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

Ravenousness (rav'en-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ravenous; extreme voracity; rage for prey; as, the *ravenousness* of one's hunger.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are (is) natural to them. *Sir M. Hale.*

Raven's-duck (rā'vnz-duk), *n.* [G. *ravenstuch.*] A species of sailcloth.

Ravenstone (rā'vn-stōn), *n.* [Translation of G. *rabenstein.*] Place of execution; gallows. [Rare.]

Do not think I shall honour you so much as to save your throat from the *ravenstone* by choking you myself. *Byron.*

Raver (rāv'ėr), *n.* One that raves or is furious.

Ravin (rav'in), *n.* Prey; food got by violence. See RAVEN, prey.

Ravin† (rav'in), *a.* Ravenous.

I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd
With sharp constraint of hunger. *Shak.*

Ravin (rav'in), *v.t.* To eat ravenously; to devour greedily. 'Rats that *ravin* down their proper bane.' *Shak.* Written also *Raven.*

Thriftless ambition, that will *ravin* up
Thine own life's means! *Shak.*

Ravin (rav'in), *v.i.* To show ravenousness. Written also *Raven.*

Ravinala, *n.* See RAVENALA.

Ravine (rav'in), *n.* [Fr.] Rapine; prey. *Chaucer.*

Tho' Nature, red in tooth and claw
With *ravine*, shriek'd against his creed.
Tennyson.

Ravine (ra-vēn'), *n.* [Fr. *ravine*, a ravine, a hollow worn by floods; from L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, from *rapio*, to seize or carry away.] 1.† A great flood. 'A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way.' *Cotgrave.*—2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge in a mountain, &c.; a gully.

Ravined† (rav'ind), *a.* Ravenous. 'The *ravined* salt-sea shark.' *Shak.*

Raviney (ra-vēn'i), *a.* Full of ravines. *Capt. M. Thomson.* [Rare.]

Raving (rāv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted: used adverbially in the phrase *raving* mad.

Raving (rāv'ing), *n.* Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

The very feeling which would have restrained us from committing the act would have led us, after it had been committed, to defend it against the *ravings* of servility and superstition. *Macaulay.*

Ravingly (rāv'ing-li), *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ravisable,† *a.* [Fr.] Ravenous. *Chaucer.*

Ravish (rav'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *ravir, ravissant*, from L. *rapio, rapere*, to seize, to snatch. For *-ish* from French verbs in *-ir*, see -ISH. From same Latin stem come *rapid, ravine, ravage.* See RAPID.] 1. To seize and carry away by violence.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right.
Dryden.

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; to violate; to commit a rape upon.

Their houses shall be spoiled and their wives *ravished.* Is. xiii. 16.

3. To transport with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to enrapture; to enchant.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. Can. iv. 9.

With *ravished* ears,
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

SYN. To violate, deflower, constuprate, force, transport, entrance, overjoy, enrapture, delight.

Ravisher (rav'ish-ėr), *n.* 1. One that takes by violence. *Pope.*—2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.—3. One who or that which transports with delight.

Ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Snatching or taking by violence.—2. Compelling to submit to carnal intercourse.—3. Delighting to rapture; transporting.—4.† Rapid. *Chaucer.*

Ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who ravishes.—2. Ecstatic delight; transport. *Feltham.*

Ravishingly (rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravishing manner; to extremity of delight; as, *ravishingly* beautiful.

Ravishment (rav'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of carrying away; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband.—2. The act of ravishing a woman; forcible violation of chastity. 'Ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy.

All things joy with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

Raw (rą), *a.* [A. Sax. *hreáw, hræw;* cog. D. *raauw*, Dan. *raa*, Icel. *hrár*, O.H.G. *rão*, G. *roh*, raw. Same root as L. *crudus*, raw, having originally had an initial guttural.] 1. Not altered from its natural state by cooking; not roasted, boiled, or the like; not subdued by heat; as, *raw* meat.—2.† Not distilled.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

3. Not subjected to some industrial or manufacturing process; as, (*a*) not spun or twisted; not worked up; not manufactured; as, *raw* silk, *raw* cotton, *raw* material. (*b*) Not tried or melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow. (*c*) Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.—4. Not mixed or diluted; as, *raw* spirits. 'Swallowed some *raw* brandy.' *Farrar.*—5. Not covered with skin or other natural covering; having the flesh exposed. 'With skull all *raw.*' *Spenser.* 'Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red after the Danish sword.' *Shak.*—6. Sore, as if galled; sensitive.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

7. Immature; unripe; hence, unseasoned; untutored; inexperienced; unripe in skill; untried; as, *raw* soldiers or sailors. '*Raw* tricks.' *Shak.* 'The *raw* judgment of the multitude.' *De Quincey.* 'One they knew —*raw* from the nursery.' *Tennyson.*

I tender you my service,
Such as it is, being tender, *raw* and young. *Shak.*

8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp; as, a *raw* day; a *raw* cold climate. 'A *raw* and gusty day.' *Shak.*

Raw (rą), *n.* 1. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; as, he struck him on the *raw.*—2. A tender point; a foible. [Colloq.]

It's a tender subject and every one has a *raw* on it. *Lever.*

—*To touch a person upon the raw*, to irritate a person by alluding to, or joking him on, any matter about which he is especially sensitive.

Rawbone† (rą'bōn), *a.* Raw-boned. 'His *rawbone* cheeks.' *Spenser.*

Raw-boned (rą'bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt; lean and large-boned. '*Raw-boned* rascals.' *Shak.*

Rawhead (rą'hed), *n.* A spectre, mentioned to frighten children.

Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

Rawhide (rą'hīd), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

Rawish (rą'ish), *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. *Marston.* [Rare.]

Rawly (rą'li), *adv.* 1. In a raw manner; especially, in an ignorant or inexperienced manner; without experience.—2.† Hastily; without preparation and provision.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shak.*

Rawness (rą'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being raw: (*a*) want of cooking; as, the *rawness* of meat. (*b*) State of being inexperienced; as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops. (*c*) State of being uncovered with skin; as, the *rawness* of a wound. (*d*) Chilliness with dampness; bleakness.—2.† Hasty manner; lack of preparation.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking. *Shak.*

Raw-port (rą'pōrt), *n.* A port-hole in small vessels for working an oar in a calm.

Rax (raks), *v.i.* [A form allied to *reach.* See REACH.] To extend the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking; to stretch, to admit of extension; to make efforts to attain. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

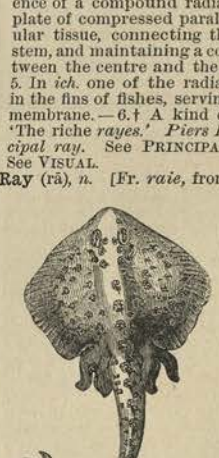
Rax (raks), *v.t.* To stretch; to extend; to reach; as, to *rax* a person something from a shelf. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ray (rā), *n.* [O.Fr. *ray*, a sunbeam, from L. *radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*).] 1. A line of light, or the straight line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam;* a collection of diverging or converging rays, a *pencil.* The mixed solar beam contains, 1st, Herschelian *calorific rays*, producing heat and expansion, but not vision and colour; 2d, *colorific rays*, producing vision and colour, but not heat or expansion; 3d, *chemical* or *actinic rays*, producing certain effects on the composition of bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision, nor colour. 2. A beam of intellectual light; perception; apprehension; sight. *Pope.*—3. One of a number of lines or radii diverging from a centre.

The significance of the term (*ray*) has lately been extended. In its most general sense, any group of straight lines drawn from a fixed centre, whether they are contained within the same plane or otherwise. In this very general meaning, it is now frequently employed in geometry. *Prof. Nichol.*

4. In *bot.* the radiating part of a flower or plant; as, (*a*) the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. (*b*) A plate of compressed parallelograms of cellular tissue, connecting the texture of the stem, and maintaining a communication between the centre and the circumference.—5. In *ich.* one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.—6.† A kind of striped cloth. 'The riche *rayes.*' *Piers Plowman.*—*Principal ray.* See PRINCIPAL.—*Visual rays.* See VISUAL.

Ray (rā), *n.* [Fr. *raie*, from L. *raia*, a ray.]



Starry Ray (*Raia radiata*).

Raia, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, recognized by the flattened body, which resembles a broad disk from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or to the snout, and which extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan. In the various subdivisions of this genus we find the sting-ray, spotted torpedo, thornback, skate, &c.

Ray (rā), *v.t.* 1. To streak; to mark with long lines; to form rays.

Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
(Shall) *ray* round with flames her disk of seed.
Tennyson.

2. To shoot forth or emit; to cause to shine out.

Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king.
Thomson.

Ray (rā), *v.i.* To shine forth or out, as in rays.

In a molten glory shrined
That *rays* off into gloom. *E. B. Browning.*

Ray† (rā), *v.t.* To discolour; to defile or disfigure; to foul; to soil. *Shak.*

Ray† (rā), *n.* Array; order; arrangement; dress. 'And spoiling all her goodly *ray.*' *Spenser.*

Ray† (rā), *v.t.* To array.

Ray (rā), *n.* A disease of sheep. Called also *Scab, Shab,* or *Rubbers.*

Rayah (rā'yä), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyah*, a flock or herd, a tenant, a peasant, from *ra'a*, to pasture.] In Turkey, a person not a Mohammedan who pays the capitation tax.

Rayed (rād), *a.* Having rays; adorned with rays; radiated.

The third is an octagonal chapel, of which we can see but little more than the roof with its *rayed* tiling. *Ruskin.*

—*Rayed* or *radiated animals*, Radiata (which see).

Ray-grass (rā'gras), *n.* Same as *Rye-grass* (which see).

Rayle† (rāl), *v.i.* To gush; to flow. *Spenser.* See RAIL.

Rayless (rā'les), *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated. '*Rayless* majesty.' *Young.*

Rayne† (rān), *n.* Empire; realm; region; reign. *Spenser.*

Rayon† (rā'on), *n.* [Fr. *rayon.*] A beam or ray. *Spenser.*

Rayonnant, Rayonned, Rayonee (rā'on-nant, rā'ond, rā-on-ē'), *a.* In *her.* the same as *Radiant* (which see).

Raze (rāz), *n.* A root. See RACE, a root; RACE-GINGER. [In the following passage this word seems to signify a package or bale; it may be loosely used for a package of race-ginger:—

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. *Shak.*]

Raze (rāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *razed;* ppr. *razing.* [Fr. *raser,* from L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape, whence also *razor.* See RASE.] 1. To strike on the surface; to glance along the surface of; to graze; to rase.

He dreamt to-night the boar had *razed* his helm. *Shak.*

To pass there was such scanty room,
The bars descending *razed* his plume. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to demolish; as, to *raze* a city to the ground. 'The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy.' *Dryden.*—3. To erase; to efface; to obliterate. '*Razing* the characters of your renown.' *Shak.*

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shak.*

4. To extirpate; to destroy; to make away with.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shak.*

Razed (rāzd), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* same as *Erased* (which see).

Razee (ra-zē'), *n.* [Fr. *rasé,* from *raser,* to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE.] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size, as a seventy-four to a frigate, &c.

Razee (ra-zē'), *v.t.* To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts; as, to *razee* a book or an article.

Razor (rā'zor), *n.* [Fr. *rasoir,* from *raser,* from L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape. See RAZE, RASE.] 1. A keen-edged knife used for shaving.—2. A tusk; as, the *razors* of a boar. *Johnson.*

Razorable† (rā'zor-a-bl), *a.* Fit to be shaved.

Till new-born chins
Be rough and *razorable.* *Shak.*

Razor-back, Razor-backed Whale (rā'zor-bak, rā'zor-bakt-whāl), *n.* One of the largest species of the whale tribe, the *Balænoptera* or *Rorqualus borealis,* the great northern rorqual. See RORQUAL.

Razor-bill (rā'zor-bil), *n.* An aquatic bird, the *Alca torda* or common auk. See AUK.

Razor-fish (rā'zor-fish), *n.* 1. A species of fish with a compressed body, much prized for the table. It is the *Coryphæna novacula.* 2. The razor-shell (which see).

Razor-shell (rā'zor-shel), *n.* The vernacular name for the shell of some species of the genus Solen. See SOLEN.

Razor-stone (rā'zor-stōn), *n.* See NOVACULITE.

Razor-strop (rā'zor-strop), *n.* A strop for sharpening razors. Written also *Razor-strap.*

Razure (rā'zhūr), *n.* [Fr. *rasure;* L. *rasura,* from *rado, rasum,* to scrape. See RASE.] 1. The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. 'The tooth of time, and *razure* of oblivion.' *Shak.* See RASURE.—2. That which is razed; an erasure.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury. *Burnet.*

Razzia (rä'zi-a), *n.* [Ar. *ragazia.*] An incursion made by military into an enemy's country for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops. It always conveys the idea of pillage. Its meaning is sometimes extended to other sorts of incursions.

Re-. A prefix from the Latin, denoting iteration, return, repetition, retrogression, &c. The form *red* also occurs in words beginning with a vowel, as in *red*olent, *red*eem. In some words it has lost its special signification, as in *re*joice, *re*commend, *re*ceive.

Re (rā), *n.* In *music,* the name given by the Italians and French to the second note of the diatonic scale, and generally throughout Europe to the second of the syllables used in *solmization.*

Re (rē), *n.* In *Egypt. myth.* same as *Rhe.*

Re-absorb (rē-ab-sorb'), *v.t.* 1. To absorb or imbibe again. *Kirwan.*—2. To swallow up again.

The Thing, in philosophical uncommercial language, is still a no-thing, mostly semblance, and deception of the sight;—benign oblivion incessantly gnawing at it, impatient till Chaos to which it belongs do *re-absorb* it. *Carlyle.*

Re-absorption (rē-ab-sorp'shon), *n.* The act of re-absorbing, or the state of being re-absorbed.

Re-access (rē-ak'ses), *n.* A new or fresh access or approach; a visit renewed. 'The *re-aocess* of the sun.' *Hakewill.*

Re-accuse (rē-ak-kūz'), *v.t.* To accuse again or afresh. 'Who *re-accused* Norfolk for words of treason he had used.' *Daniel.*

Reach (rēch), *v.t.* *Raught,* the ancient pret., is obsolete. The verb is now regular; pret. & pp. *reached;* ppr. *reaching.* [A. Sax. *ræcan* (æ long), O.Fris. *rēka,* G. *reichen,* to reach, to extend, to hold out. From same root as *rich, right,* and L. *rego,* to govern, *rex,* a king, E. *regal.*] 1. To extend; to stretch; to hold or put forth; to spread abroad: often followed by *out* and *forth.*

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand and thrust it into my side. Jn. xx. 27.

Fruit-trees over-woody *reach'd* too far
Their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*

But who shall so forecast the years
And find in loss a gain to match?
Or *reach* a hand thro' time to catch
The far-off interest of tears? *Tennyson.*

2. To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone or with an instrument in the hand; to strike from a distance; as, to *reach* a book on the shelf; I cannot *reach* the object with my cane.

O patron power, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

3. To extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to touch in extent.

Wilt thou *reach* stars because they shine on thee? *Shak.*

When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature *reaches* the sky. *Carlyle.*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to give with the hand.

Reach a chair;
So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease. *Shak.*

5. To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as; as, the ship *reached* her port in safety.

The coast so long desired
Thy troops shall *reach,* but, having *reached,* repent. *Dryden.*

6. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labour, or study; hence, to gain or obtain.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach,* come short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

7. To extend an action or influence to; to penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

8.† To understand; to comprehend.

Do what, sir? I *reach* you not. *Beau. & Fl.*

9.† To overreach; to deceive. '*Reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern.' *South.*

Reach (rēch), *v.i.* 1. To stretch out the hand in order to touch or attain a thing; hence, to make efforts at attainment.

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet
Find little. *Shak.*

2. To be extended enough in dimension, time, action, influence, &c., to have the power of touching, attaining, or equalling something.

And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

To me you cannot *reach,* you play the spaniel,
And think with wagging of your tongue to win me. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* to stand off and on; also, to sail by the wind upon any tack.—*To reach after* or *at,* to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

He would be in a posture of mind, *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach*
At things which, but for thee, O Latmian,
Had been my dreary death. *Keats.*

Reach (rēch), *n.* 1. The act of reaching; the power of touching or taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand; distance to which one can reach; as, to make a *reach* for something; the book is not within my *reach.*

High from ground, the branches would require
Thy utmost *reach,* or Adam's. *Milton.*

2. Power of attainment or management; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; often the extent or limit of human faculties or attainments. 'With thought beyond the *reaches* of our souls.' *Shak.* 'Beyond the infinite and boundless *reach* of mercy.' *Shak.* 'Beyond the *reach* of art.' *Pope.*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope.*

3. A scheme; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon*

4. Extent; expanse; stretch.

And on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton.*

5. A stretch of water: (*a*) that portion of a canal between two locks having a uniform level. (*b*) A strait or channel; an arm of the sea. 'The rocky *reaches.*' *Pope.* (*c*) The course of a river, between any two bendings, in which the stream preserves a straight direction.

In walking as of old we walk'd
Beside the river's wooded *reach.* *Tennyson.*

6. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle.

Reach (rēch), *v.i.* To make efforts to vomit; to retch. [Provincial.]

Reach (rēch), *n.* An effort to vomit. [Provincial.]

Reachable (rēch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reached; within reach. *H. Martineau.*

Reacher (rēch'ėr), *n.* One who reaches; one who fetches from some distant place and gives.

He . . . spoke to Jennings the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record. *Life of A. Wood.*

Reaching-post (rēch'ing-pōst), *n.* A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

Reachless (rēch'les), *a.* Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty. 'Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises hight.' *Bp. Hall.*

Reach-me-down (rēch-mē-doun'), *a.* Ready-made; cast-off. [Colloq.]

You know in the Palais Royal they hang out the most splendid *reach-me-down* dressing-gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. *Thackeray.*

React (rē-akt'), *v.t.* To act or perform anew; as, to *react* a play; the same scenes were *reacted* at Rome.

React (rē-akt'), *v.i.* 1. To return an impulse or impression; to respond to an impulse by some action; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force.

Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t'other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts.* *Swift.*

2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.—3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

Reaction (rē-ak'shon), *n.* 1. Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; the reciprocal action which two bodies or two minds exert on each other.—2. Action in a contrary direction to that in which an advance has already been made; action or tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition; specifically, in *politics,* a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy.

The violent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent *reaction* in the opposite direction. *Macaulay.*

3. In *physics,* counteraction, the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which endeavours to change its state, either of motion or rest. It is an axiom in mechanics that 'action and reaction are always equal and contrary,' or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal, and exerted in opposite directions.—4. In *chem.* the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. 5. In *pathol.* (*a*) the action of an organ which reflects upon another the irritation previously transmitted to itself; a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external influence; the cause of the irritation is termed the *stimulus* or *irritant.* (*b*) Depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive excitement or stimulation. (*c*) The increased impetus which succeeds asphyxia or torpor, &c.—*Reaction wheel,* a wheel to which a rotary motion is imparted by the action of streams of water issuing tangentially from its sides under the pressure of a head of water entering it from above. See TURBINE.

Reactionary (rē-ak'shon-a-ri), *a.* Proceeding from, constituted by, implying, tending towards, or favouring reaction; as, *reactionary* movements.

At present it is enough to say, that the *reactionary* party, though led by an overwhelming majority of the clergy, was defeated. *Buckle.*

Reactionary, Reactionist (rē-ak'shon-a-ri, rē-ak'shon-ist), *n.* A favourer or promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

Reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

Reactively (rē-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By reaction.

Reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

Read (rēd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *read* (red); ppr. *reading.* [A. Sax. *rædan*, to discern, to advise, to read: cog. Icel. *rátha*, to advise, to explain, to read; G. *rathen*, to advise, and *reden*, to speak; Goth. *rodjan*, to speak, discourse, reason. The A. Sax. pret. & pp. were *rædde* and *geræd* respectively, later *redde* and *red*. It would have been better to have retained the spelling *red;* comp. *lead* and *led*.] 1. To peruse; to take in the sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of; as, to *read* a book or newspaper; to *read* a Latin author.—2. To utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; as, to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music. 3. To be able to discern the thoughts or feelings of; to see through; to understand from superficial indications.

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

She scarcely finds it necessary to look at Twemlow while he speaks, so easily does she *read* him. *Dickens.*

You may search my countenance, but you cannot *read* it. *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.

An armed corse did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity.
Spenser.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
Shak.

5. To study by reading; as, to *read* law.—*To read up*, to make a special study of.—6. To explain; to interpret.

I can *read* my uncle's riddle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Read my little fable:
He that runs may read. *Tennyson.*

7.† To declare; to tell; to rehearse. *Spenser.*—8.† To suppose; to guess; to imagine; to fancy. *Spenser.*—9.† To advise; to rede.

My ladye *reads* you swith return. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To read one's self in*, in the *Church of England*, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was *to read himself in* at his new church. *Trollope.*

—*To read music*, to be acquainted with musical notation so as to be able to sing or play at sight.

Read (rēd), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of reading.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. Neh. viii. 8.

2. To be studious; to practise much reading; to study for a specific object, as for university honours, a fellowship, the bar, &c. 3. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

I have *read* of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.—5. To have a certain effect when read.

Vows, love, promises, confidences, gratitude, how queerly they *read* after a while. *Thackeray.*

6.† To tell; to declare. *Spenser.*—*To read between the lines*, to perceive and appreciate the real motive or meaning of a writing or work, as distinguished from what is openly professed or patent; to ascertain the amount of real truth contained in a writing which is partly true and partly fabulous.

He feels himself therefore obliged to treat the book with distrust, and in reading the narrative to *read between the lines*, and see there the purpose of the writer, as other critics have been obliged to do. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Read (red), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading: hardly used except with the adverb *well;* as, *well read* in history; *well read* in the classics. 'A poet . . . *well read* in Longinus.' *Addison.*

Read (rēd), *n.* Reading; perusal. 'My first *read* of the newspaper.' *Thackeray.*

It is sufficient to run over Cowley once; but Parnell, after the fiftieth *read*, is as fresh as at the first. *Hume.*

Read† (rēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *ræd*, counsel. See the verb.] Saying; advice; counsel; rede.

Who dares dissent from this my *read*. *Spenser.*

Readability (rēd-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Readableness. 'The *readability* of a story.' *Trollope.*

Readable (rēd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being read; legible; fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

Readableness (rēd'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being readable.

Readably (rēd'a-bli), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

Re-address (rē-ad-dres'), *v.t.* To address or direct again. 'He *re-addressed* himself to her.' *Boyle.*

Re-adept† (rē-a-dept'), *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *adipiscor, adeptus*, to obtain.] To regain; to recover.

Re-adeption† (rē-a-dep'shon), *n.* [See above.] A regaining; recovery of something lost. *Bacon.*

Reader (rēd'ér), *n.* 1. One who reads; any person who pronounces written or printed words; one who peruses or studies what is written; specifically, one whose office it is to read prayers, lessons, lectures, and the like to others; as, (*a*) in *R. Cath. Ch.* one of the five inferior orders of the priesthood; (*b*) In *Eng. Church*, a deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels, of which no one has the cure. There are also readers (priests) attached to various eleemosynary and other foundations. (*c*) One who reads or delivers lectures in connection with certain institutions, as the University of Oxford and the English Inns of Court; a lecturer.—2. In *typography*, a corrector of the press; as, a printer's *reader*.—3. By way of distinction, one that reads much; one studious in books.—4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises for reading.

Readership (rēd'ér-ship), *n.* The office of a reader.

Readily (red'i-li), *adv.* In a ready manner; (*a*) quickly; promptly; easily; as, I *readily* perceive the distinction you make. (*b*) Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Readiness (red'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ready; as, (*a*) a state of due preparation for what is to be done.

I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*, and am the man, I think, that shall set them in present action. *Shak.*

(*b*) Quickness; facility; aptitude; as, *readiness* of speech; *readiness* of thought; *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time. *Shak.*

(*c*) Cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. Acts xvii. 11.

SYN. Quickness, expedition, promptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, promptness, facility, aptitude, dexterity, ease, cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity, alertness, preparation.

Reading (rēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who reads; perusal.—2. Study of books; as, a man of extensive *reading*.—3. A lecture or prelection; a public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

4. The particular way in which a word or passage is written or printed considered with reference to its textual correctness; a particular version of a passage; a lection.

There are in this manuscript some *readings* different from the common copies. *Waterland.*

5. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed from study, reading, or observation; hence, reproduction in accordance with one's interpretation of an author's intention; delineation; representation; rendering.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By the by that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chambermaid, a dancer's *reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phases ever youthful and delightful. *Dickens.*

6. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it; as, the bill passed the second *reading*.

Reading (rēd'ing), *a.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.—A *reading man*, in universities, a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies.

Reading-book (rēd'ing-buk), *n.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

Reading-boy (rēd'ing-boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant.

Reading-desk (rēd'ing-desk), *n.* A desk at which reading is performed; a desk for supporting a book, so that the hands of the reader are not engaged or fatigued by holding it.

Reading-glass (rēd'ing-glas), *n.* A large magnifying lens, set in a frame furnished with a handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

Reading-room (rēd'ing-röm), *n.* A room or apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Reading-stand (rēd'ing-stand), *n.* A kind of stand or desk at which reading is performed.

Readjourn (rē-ad-jèrn'), *v.t.* To adjourn again or anew.

Readjournment (rē-ad-jèrn'ment), *n.* A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

Readjust (rē-ad-just'), *v.t.* To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair. *Fielding.*

Readjustment (rē-ad-just'ment), *n.* The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

Readmission (rē-ad-mi'shon), *n.* The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; as, the *readmission* of a student into a seminary.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

Readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *v.t.* To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

Readmittance (rē-ad-mit'ans), *n.* Allowance to enter again; readmission. 'Humbly petitioning *readmittance* into his college.' *T. Warton.*

Readopt (rē-a-dopt'), *v.t.* To adopt again. *Young.*

Readorn (rē-a-dorn'), *v.t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. 'With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Readvance (rē-ad-vans'), *v.i.* To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*
To former height. *B. Jonson.*

Readvertency (rē-ad-vèrt'en-si), *n.* The act of reviewing or again adverting to. [Rare.]

Memory . . . he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *readvertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to. *Norris.*

Ready (red'i), *a.* [O.E. *redi, readi*, A. Sax. *ræde*, ready; Dan. *rede*, Sw. *reda*, Icel. *reithr*, G. *(be)reit*. From the root of *ride*. *Array* is from this stem through the French.] 1. Prepared at the moment; fitted or furnished with what is necessary; disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; fit for immediate use; causing no delay from want of preparation; as, the troops were now *ready* to march. 'Be *ready* for your death.' *Shak.*

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*. Mat. xxii. 4.

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating; as, a *ready* apprehension. 'A *Ready* in gibes, quick-answered.' *Shak.* 'A lively genius and a *ready* memory.' *Watts.* 'A *Ready* in devising expedients.' *Macaulay.*—3. Quick in action or execution; prompt; nimble; dexterous.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. Ps. xlv. 1.

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak. Mark xiv. 38.

Singing of men that in battle array,
Ready in heart and *ready* in hand,
March with banner and bugle and fife
To the death, for their native land. *Tennyson.*

5. Occasioning no delay; offering itself at

once; at hand; opportune; near; easy; convenient.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to flee. *Hooker.*

6. On the point of; about to; on the eve or brink; not distant.

The blessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon me. Job xxix. 13.

Our king, being *ready* to leap out of himself with joy of his found daughter . . . cries 'O thy mother.' *Shak.*

—*Ready money*, means of immediate payment; cash. 'Five marks *ready money*.' *Shak.* Hence—*the ready*, ready money. [Colloq.]

Lord Strut was not very flush in *the ready*. *Arbuthnot.*

—*To make ready*, to make preparation; to get things in readiness.

He will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared; there *make ready* for us. Mark xiv. 15.

SYN. Prepared, quick, prompt, unhesitating, dexterous, apt, skilful, handy, expert, facile, easy, opportune, disposed, willing, free, cheerful.

Ready (red'i), *adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel. Num. xxxii. 17.

Ready (red'i), *v.t.* To dispose in order; to prepare; to make ready. 'Having *readied* all those costly things.' *Heywood.*

Ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* 1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept on hand to answer demands; kept in stock ready for use or sale; as, *ready-made* clothes or shoes.—2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand; as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business.

Ready-money (red'i-mun-i), *a.* Paid or payable at the time of sale or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid on sale or delivery; as, a *ready-money* transaction; a *ready-money* business or system.

Ready-reckoner (red-i-rek'n-ėr), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from a farthing each upwards, as also the interest of any sum of money for any period from a day upward, and the like; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner;* he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carlyle.*

Ready-witted (red'i-wit-ed), *a.* Having ready wit.

Reaffirm (rē-af-fėrm'), *v.t.* To affirm again.

Reaffirmance (rē-af-fėrm'ans), *n.* A second affirmation or confirmation. 'A *reaffirmance* after such revocation.' *Ayliffe.*

Reafforest (rē-af-for'est), *v.t.* To convert anew into a forest.

Reagent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* Generally, anything that produces reaction; specifically, in *chem.* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies. In chemical analysis, the component parts of bodies may be ascertained in quantity as well as in quality by the operations of the laboratory, or their quality alone may be detected by the operations of reagents. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which detects iron by a dark purple precipitate; the prussiate of potash is a reagent which exhibits a blue with the same metal, &c.

Reaggravation (rē-ag'gra-vā''shon), *n.* In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Reagree (rē-a-grē'), *v.i.* To agree again; to become reconciled.

Reagree (rē-a-grē'), *v.t.* To cause to agree again; to reconcile. [Rare.]

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *reagreed*. *Daniel.*

Reak† (rēk), *n.* An aquatic plant which it is now impossible to identify; rush and seaweed have been suggested. *Drant.*

Reak† (rēk), *n.* A freak; a prank; a trick. 'To play *reaks*.' *Cotgrave.* 'That play such *reaks*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Real (rē'al), *a.* [O.Fr. *real* (Mod.Fr. *réel*), or directly from L.L. *realis*, from L. *res*, a thing.] 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadowed. *Milton.*

2. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; as, *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger.

3. Not affected; not assumed; as, now he appears in his *real* character.

There are persons of higher title, as princes and nobles, who are descended from a long line of noble ancestors, and some are described as the '*real* nobility,' who can trace the possession of arms, seal, and title for one hundred years in their family. *Brougham.*

4.† Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

5. In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property; chattels *real*. —*Real action*, in *law*, an action which concerns real property; an action brought for the specific recovery of lands, tenements, and hereditaments.—*Real assets*, assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.—*Real burden*, in *Scots law*, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal burden*, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right. —*Real composition*, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.—*Real definition*, in *logic*. See DEFINITION.—*Real estate*, landed property, including all estates and interest in lands which are held for life or for some greater estate, and whether such lands be of freehold or copyhold tenure.—*Real laws*, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without intermeddling with or changing the state of the person.—*Real presence*, in *theol.* the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, by the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.—*Real property*. Same as *Real estate*.—*Real right*, in *law*, a right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject.—*Real things*, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—*Real warrandice*. See WARRANDICE.—SYN. Actual, true, genuine, authentic.

Real (rē'al), *adv.* Really; very; truly; eminently. [Provincial and American.]

Real† (rē'al), *n.* A realist. 'Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.' *Burton.*

Real (rā'al), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish silver coin worth nearly 2½*d.* English. In the course of exchange 100 reals are rated at £1 sterling.

Real,† *a.* [O.Fr. *real*, L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Royal. *Chaucer.*

Realgar (rē-al'gar), *n.* [Fr. *realgar*, from Sp. *rejalgar*, from Ar. *rahj*, powder, *al*, the, and *ghâr*, a mine.] A combination of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native. Realgar differs from orpiment in the circumstance that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur.

Realism (rē'al-izm), *n.* 1. In *metaph.* as opposed to *idealism*, the doctrine that there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of external objects, while according to idealism all we are conscious of is our ideas. According to realism external objects exist independently of our sensations or conceptions; according to idealism they have no such independent existence. The Scotch school of philosophy, the common sense school as it has been called, has been most consistent in maintaining the doctrine of realism. See IDEALISM.—2. In *scholastic philos.* the doctrine which maintains that genus and species exist independently of our conceptions and expressions, and that there is something corresponding to each conception or expression which is the object of our thoughts when we employ the term. See REALIST, 2.—3. In the *fine arts*, the representation of nature as it actually appears. See REALIST, 3.

Realist (rē'al-ist), *n.* 1. In *metaph.* one who holds the doctrine of *realism* as opposed to that of *idealism*. See REALISM, IDEALISM. 2. In *scholastic philos.* one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics: opposed to *nominalist*. Under the denomination of *realists* were comprehended the Scotists and Thomists, and all other sects of schoolmen, except the followers of Occam and Abelard, who were nominalists. The term has been also used to distinguish the orthodox Trinitarians from the Socinians and Sabellians.—3. In the *fine arts* and *literature*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him: opposed to an *idealist*, who idealizes, refines, and endeavours to elevate nature to a type of his own conception.

The practical result of their several theories being that the Idealists are always producing more or less formal conditions of art, and the *Realists* striving to produce in all their art either some image of nature or record of nature. *Ruskin.*

Realistic (rē-al-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism; as, the *realistic* schools of philosophy or painting.

Reality (rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *réalité*. See REAL.] 1. The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth; fact, in distinction from mere appearance.

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

Its (art's) power to evoke *reality* is akin to that which Shakspeare ascribes to memory, when in pensive retrospection we recall the image of a dear face and form that are seen no more. *Dr. Caird.*

2. That which is real as opposed to that which is imagination or pretence; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. 'To *realities* yield all her shows.' *Milton.*

Only shadows are dispersed below,
And earth has no *reality* but woe. *Cowper.*

3. In *scholastic philos.* that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of anything else.—4. In *law*, same as *Realty*.—5.† [See REALTY, loyalty.] Devotion; attachment. 'Our *reality* to the emperor.' *Fuller.*—*Reality of laws*, a legal term for all laws concerning property and things.—SYN. Truth, fact, verity, actuality.

Realizable (rē'al-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being realized.

Realization (rē'al-īz-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of realizing or making real, or state of being realized.—2. The act of converting money into land.—3. The act of converting property, as railway stocks, into money.—4. The act of believing or considering as real.—5. The act of bringing into being or act.

Realize (rē'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *realized;* ppr. *realizing*. [Fr. *réaliser*, from L.L. *realis*, from L. *res*, a thing.] 1. To bring into being or act; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

2. To convert into real estate; to make real property of.—3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel vividly or strongly; to bring home to one's own case or experience. 'Using words without fully *realizing* their meanings.' *H. Spencer.*

Yet, even these are much concerned to *realize* the brevity and uncertainty of their present state, that they may be stimulated to make the most and best of it. *Rev. J. Newton.*

She did not *realize* the fact that such a communication should not have been made. *Trollope.*

4. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective; to acquire as the result of labour or pains; to gain; as, to *realize* profit from trade or speculation. '*Realize* a maintenance.' *Southey.*

The dignity of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate. *Macaulay.*

5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money; as, to *realize* one's stock in a railway; to *realize* securities and the like.

Realize (rē'al-īz), *v.i.* To turn any kind of property into money; as, before the shares fell he *realized*.

Realizer (rē'al-īz-ėr), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

Realizingly (rē'al-īz-ing-li), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

Reallege (rē-al-lej'), *v.t.* To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

Realliance (rē-al-lī'ans), *n.* A renewed alliance.

Reallich,† *adv.* Royally. *Chaucer.*

Reallie,† *v.t.* [*Re* and *ally.*] To get in order; to compose or form anew. *Spenser.*

Really (rē'al-li), *adv.* 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually.

The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

2. Indeed; to tell the truth: often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Realm (relm), *n.* [O.Fr. *realme* (Mod. Fr. *royaume*), from hypothetical L.L. *regalimen*, from L. *regalis*, from *rex, regis*, a king. See REGAL.] A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as, the *realm* of England. 'The *realm* of France.' *Shak.* 'Would set whole *realms* on fire.' *Shak.*

And after these King Arthur for a space
Drew all their petty princedoms under him,
Their king and head, and made a *realm*, and reigned. *Tennyson.*

Hence, generally, province; department; region; sphere; domain. 'The *realms* of light and song.' *Tennyson.*

Realmless (relm'les), *a.* Destitute or deprived of a realm.

His old right hand lay nerveless, listless, dead,
Unsceptred, and his *realmless* eyes were closed. *Keats.*

Realness (rē'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being real; reality.

Realtee† (rē'al-te), *n.* Royalty. *Chaucer.*

Realty (rē'al-ti), *n.* [A contr. of *reality.*] 1.† Reality.—2. In *law*, (*a*) immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real.* (*b*) Real property. See PERSONALTY.

Realty† (rē'al-ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *réalté*, from L. *regalitas*, from *regalis*, regal. See REGAL.] 1. Royalty.—2. Loyalty; faithfulness, in the Italian sense of *realtà.*

O heaven! that such resemblance of the highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not. *Milton.*

Ream (rēm), *n.* [O.Fr. *raime*, It. *risma*, Sp. *resma*, a ream of paper, from Ar. *rizmat*, a bale, a packet, especially a ream of paper, from *razama*, to pack together. Paper from cotton preceded paper from rags, and the Moors had many renowned manufactories of it in Spain. This accounts for the Arabic origin of the word.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each; the *printer's ream* contains 21½ quires, or 516 sheets.

Ream (rēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *ream*, G. *rahm*, cream.] Cream; the cream-like froth on ale. [Scotch.]

Ream (rēm), *v.i.* To cream; to mantle; to foam; to froth. '*Reaming* swats (ale) that drank divinely.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ream (rēm), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rȳman*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rûm*, space, room.] 1. To bevel out, as a hole in metal; to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon, by means of a special tool.—2. *Naut.* to open for caulking.

Reame,† *n.* Realm.

Reamer (rēm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which reams; specifically, an instrument for enlarging a hole, as the bore of a cannon.

Reanimate (rē-an'i-māt), *v.t.* 1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person.

We are our *reanimated* ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville.*

2. To revive when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Reanimation (rē-an'i-mā"shon), *n.* The act or operation of reanimating or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigour; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Reannex (rē-an-neks'), *v.t.* To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that duchy. *Bacon.*

Reannexation (rē-an'nek-sā"shon), *n.* The act of annexing again.

Reanoint (rē-a-noint'), *v.t.* To anoint again or anew.

And Edward . . .
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And *reanointed*, mounts th' imperial chair. *Drayton.*

Reanswer (rē-an'sėr), *v.t.* To answer again; to correspond to; to be equivalent to; to repay; to compensate. *Shak.*

Reap (rēp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ripan*, to reap; closely allied to Goth. *raupjan*, to pluck, as also to D. *rapen*, to glean, to gather; L.G. *repen*, to pluck. *Ripe* is no doubt from the same stem.] 1. To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine, as a grain crop; to cut down and gather; to gather when ripe or ready; as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When you *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

2. To cut down the crop on; to clear of a crop, especially of a grain crop; as, to *reap* a field; hence, to shave. 'His chin new *reaped.*' *Shak.*—3. To obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works: in a good or bad sense; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions. 'Shalt *reap* the gain.' *Shak.*

He that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh *reap* corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit *reap* life everlasting. Gal. vi. 8.

Reap (rēp), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping.

Only reapers, *reaping* early
In among the bearded barley
Hear a song that echoes cheerly. *Tennyson.*

2. To receive the fruit of labour or works.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Reaper (rēp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle, scythe, or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his labours or works.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable *reapers* have already put their sickles. *Macaulay.*

2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.

Reaping-hook (rēp'ing-hȯk), *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle (which see).

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops: and 'fill their hand' with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves, their 'bosom.' Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. *Dr. Kitto.*

Reaping-machine (rēp'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn, &c. The usual construction now consists of a drawing-wheel fixed to one side of the frame, to which is attached a spur-wheel gearing into a series of small toothed wheels which increase the slow speed of the periphery of the main wheel to the fast motion necessary for driving the cutting knives. These knives generally consist of triangular pieces of steel riveted to an iron bar, and are sometimes smooth and sometimes toothedged. The knife-bar is attached to a crank by a connecting-rod, and this crank, which makes about 700 revolutions per minute, receives its accelerated motion through a train of wheels in direct communication with the large driving-wheel, which moves as the machine is drawn over the field by horse-power. The knife-bar moves backwards and forwards on guides fixed at the back of a number of pointed fingers, which enter the standing grain and guide the straw to the edges of the knives. A platform is fixed behind the cutter bar, which receives the corn as it falls from the knives. In most cases a revolving rake with four inclined arms is attached to such machines, and set in motion by the driving-wheel. Two of the arms bring the corn well on to the knife, and the others deliver the corn cut at the back of the machine. Many of the recent machines are also fitted with a binding apparatus. An endless apron receives the grain as it is cut, and deposits it in a trough on the outer side of the machine. By an ingenious mechanical arrangement the loose straw is caught and compressed by two iron arms; wire from a reel is passed round the sheaf, fastened by twisting, cut away, and the bound sheaf is tossed out of the trough by one of the arms by which it was compressed. Other apparatus are constructed so as to bind with cord, straw rope, &c.

Reapparel† (rē-ap-par'el), *v.t.* To clothe again.

Then (at the resurrection) we shall all be invested, *reapparelled*, in our own bodies. *Donne.*

Reappear (rē-ap-pēr'), *v.i.* To appear again or anew.

To mute and to material things
New life revolving summer brings;
The genial call dead nature hears,
And in her glory *reappears.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Reappearance (rē-ap-pēr'ans), *n.* A second or new appearance.

Reapplication (rē-ap'pli-kā"shon), *n.* The act of applying again; the state of being reapplied. *Norris.*

Reapply (rē-ap-plī'), *v.t.* or *i.* To apply again.

Reappoint (rē-ap-point'), *v.t.* To appoint again.

Reappointment (rē-ap-point'ment), *n.* A renewed or second appointment.

Reapportion (rē-ap-pōr'shon), *v.t.* To apportion again. *Wright.*

Reapportionment (rē-ap-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* A renewed or second apportionment.

Reapproach (rē-ap-prōch'), *v.i.* or *t.* To approach again or anew.

Rear (rēr), *n.* [O.Fr. *riere*, Pr. *reire*, from L. *retro*, behind—*re*, back, and suffix *tro*, direction or motion, from root corresponding to Skr. *tar*, to move. So *arrear*, from *ad*, to, and *retro.*] 1. That which is behind or at the back; the last in order; the hind part; the background: generally with the definite article; as, a river in front, a wood in the *rear.*

The ruddy square of comfortable light
Far-blazing from the *rear* of Philip's house
Allured him. *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. The part of an army which is behind the rest, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the rest. It is opposed to *front* or *van.* 'When the fierce foe hung on our broken *rear.*' *Milton.*

Rear† (rēr), *v.t.* To place in the rear.

Rear (rēr), *a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hindermost; last; as, the *rear* rank; *rear* guard.

Rear (rēr), *a.* [A. Sax. *hrêr*, half cooked. Also written *rare.*] Little cooked; raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled. 'Eggs meane between *reare* and hard.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Rear (rēr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rœran*, to rear, for *ræsan*, being a caus. form from *risan*, to *rise.*] 1. To cause to rise, become erect, &c.; to lift up; to elevate; to raise. '*Reared* aloft the bloody battle-axe.' *Shak.* 'The babe who *reared* his creasy arms.' *Tennyson.*

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

2. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; to foster; to cherish; to nurse; to educate; to instruct; as, to *rear* a numerous offspring. 'I'll not *rear* another's issue.' *Shak.*

Delightful task! to *rear* the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson.*

3. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

4. To rouse; to stir up. 'And seeks the tusky boar to *rear.*' *Dryden.*—5. To raise; to breed, as cattle.—6. To build up; to construct. 'One *reared* a font of stone.' *Tennyson.*

A statelier pyramis to her I'll *rear.* *Shak.*

7.† To achieve; to obtain. *Spenser.*—*To rear one's steps*, to ascend; to move upward.

Up to a hill anon *his steps* he *rear'd.* *Milton.*

Rear (rēr), *v.i.* To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture; as, in the pathway *rears* the speckled snake. *Gay.*

Rear (rēr), *adv.* Early; soon. [Provincial English.]

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*? *Gay.*

Rear-admiral (rēr-ad'mi-ral). See ADMIRAL.

Reardorse, Reardoss (rēr'dors, rēr'dos), *n.* An open hearth for fire, without a grate. *Calthrop.*

Rearer (rēr'ėr), *n.* One who rears.

Rear-front (rēr'frunt), *n.* *Milit.* the rear-rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.

Rear-guard (rēr'gärd), *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it, and to bring up stragglers.

Reargue (rē-är'gū), *v.t.* To argue over again.

Rearing-bit (rēr'ing-bit), *n.* A bit having a curved mouth-piece, which forms the flattened side of a ring, to each side of which are attached driving-rein rings, while on the lower side is another ring of the same size, into which the martingale-strap is buckled, to prevent the horse lifting his head when rearing.

Rear-line (rēr'līn), *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

Rearly† (rēr'li), *adv.* Early.

I'll bring it to-morrow.
Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else,
To call the maids. *Fletcher.*

Rearmost (rēr'mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.

Rear-mouse (rēr'mous), *n.* Same as *Reremouse.*

Rearrange (rē'a-rānj), *v.t.* To arrange a second time or again; to put in proper order again.

Rearrangement (rē-a-rānj'ment), *n.* A second or repeated arrangement.

Rear-rank (rēr'rangk), *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

Rear-vault (rēr'vâlt), *n.* In *arch.* a small vault which is interposed between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

Rearward (rēr'wȧrd), *n.* [From *rear.* See REREWARD.] 1. That part of an army that marches in the rear; the last troop; the rear-guard.

I brought a squadron of our readiest shot
From out our *rearward*, to begin the fight. *Kyd.*

2. The end; the tail; the train behind; the latter part; the end of anything. 'Came ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.' *Shak.*

But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Shak.*

Ah, do not, when my heart hath 'scap'd this sorrow,
Come in the *rearward* of a conquered woe.
Tennyson.

Rearward (rēr'wȧrd), *a.* At or towards the rear.

Reascend (rē-as-send'), *v.i.* and *t.* To rise, mount, or climb again. *Milton.*

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

Reascension (rē-as-sen'shon), *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

Reascent (rē-as-sent'), *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *reascent.* *Cowper.*

Reason (rē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, O.Fr. *reson, raisun*, from L. *ratio, rationis*, reason, plan, account, from *reor, ratus*, to think, to calculate (whence *rate*).] 1. A motive, ground, or cause acting on the mind; that which is or is alleged to be one's ground or motive; the basis for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; a ground or a principle; as, to give one's *reasons* for acting in a certain manner or for a certain belief; the judge assigned good *reasons* for his decision.

And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a *reason* of the hope that is in you. 1 Pet. iii. 15.

Give you a *reason* on compulsion! If *reasons* were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a *reason* upon compulsion, I. *Shak.*

2. What accounts for or explains a fact or phenomenon; an efficient cause; a final cause; explanation.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of its sterility of soil. *Bacon.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel. *Sir M. Hale.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

Not even the tenderest heart and next our own,
Knows half the *reason* why we smile or sigh. *Keble.*

3. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions, and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. Reason is the highest faculty of the human mind, by which man is distinguished from brutes, and which enables him to contemplate things spiritual as well as material, to weigh all that can be said or thought for and against them, and hence to draw conclusions and to act accordingly. A man may therefore be said to possess reason in proportion as he actually exercises that power, that is, reasons and acts according to the conclusions or results at which he has arrived. In the language of English philosophy the terms reason and understanding are sometimes nearly identical, and are so used by Stewart; but in the critical philosophy of Kant a broad distinction is drawn between them.

Reason has been employed to denote our intelligent nature in general, as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, as sense, imagination, and memory; and in contrast to the feelings and desires, including (1) Conception; (2) Judgment; (3) Reasoning; (4) Intelligence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The faculty of thought manifests itself both as *understanding* and *reason.* By the *understanding* we inquire after and investigate the grounds, causes, and conditions of our representations, feelings, and desires, and of those objects standing in immediate connection with them; by *reason* we inquire after ultimate grounds, causes, and conditions. By the *understanding* we evolve rules for the regulation of our desiring faculty; by *reason* we subordinate these rules to a higher law, to a law which determines the unconditioned form, the highest end of acting. Through the power of thought, therefore, our knowledge, both theoretical and practical, is comprehended in unity, connection, and in being.
Trans. of Tenneman.

In the philosophy of Kant the *understanding* is distinguished from the *reason*:—1. By the sphere of their action. The sphere of the *understanding* is coincident with the *sensible* world, and cannot transcend it; but the *reason* ascends to the *supersensuous.*—2. By the objects and result of their exercise. The *understanding* deals with *conceptions*, the *reason* with *ideas.* The knowledge obtained by the *understanding* is particular and contingent, the product of the *reason* is necessary and universal knowledge or truth. *Fleming.*

4. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; right judgment; the act of deducing consequences from premises; ratiocination. 'When by *reason* she the truth has found.' *Sir J. Davies.*

Law in a free nation hath ever been public *reason;* the enacted *reason* of a parliament, which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law; interposing his own private *reason*, which to us is no law. *Milton.*

5. In *logic*, the premiss or premises of an argument, especially the minor premiss; and it is from reason in this latter sense that the word *reasoning* is derived. *Whately.* — 6. What is conformable to or in accordance with the rational faculty duly exercised; what men in general would say was right; as, to listen to *reason. Shak.* Hence, specifically, (*a*) right; justice; equity; fairness; that which is dictated or supported by reason.

Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart.
Dryden.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

7.† Ratio; proportion; relation between quantities. *Barrow.—In reason, in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground. 'His unjust unkindness, that *in all reason* should have quenched her love.' *Shak.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not *in reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

SYN. Ground, consideration, motive, principle, sake, account, object, purpose, design.

Reason (rē'zn), *v.i.* [From the noun.] 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to argue; to ratiocinate.

It must be so—Plato, thou *reasonest* well—
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality? *Addison.*

2. To discuss, in order to make something understood, by adducing premises and deducing their consequences; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons.

Hear him but *reason* in divinity,
And all-admiring with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shak.

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord.
1 Sam. xii. 7.

3.† To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

I *reasoned* with a Frenchman yesterday. *Shak.*

Reason (rē'zn), *v.t.* 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I *reasoned* the matter with my friend. 'Condescends, even, to *reason* this point.' *Brougham.*

When they are clearly discovered, well digested and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *T. Burnet.*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. To support with reasons or arguments; to plead for.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels, and holds up hands, for fellowship,
Does *reason* our petition with more strength
Than thou hast to deny't. *Shak.*

Reason† (rē'zn), *a.* Reasonable. *Bacon.*

Reasonable (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being.—2. Governed by reason; amenable to reason or common sense; not given to extravagant notions or expectations; as, the measure must satisfy all *reasonable* men.—3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; rational.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which does not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting.
Bp. Wilkins.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; within due limits; fair; equitable. 'Any *reasonable* demands.' *Shak.*

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shak.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

5. Tolerable; considerable; being in mediocrity; moderate.

I have a *reasonable* good ear in music. *Shak.*

SYN. Rational, just, honest, equitable, fair, suitable, moderate, tolerable.

Reasonableness (rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of reason; rationality. [Rare.]—2. The quality of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; conformity to rational principles. 'The *reasonableness* and excellency of charity.' *Law.*

For argument alone, although it might indeed evince the consistency and *reasonableness* of the doctrine, could never amount to a proof of its heavenly origin. *Horsley.*

Reasonably (rē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a reasonable manner; in a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason.

A poem with so bold a title, and a name prefixed from which the handling of so serious a subject would not be expected, may *reasonably* oblige the author to say somewhat in defence both of himself and of his undertaking. *Dryden.*

2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; tolerably. 'Some man *reasonably* studied in the law.' *Bacon.*

Reasoner (rē'zn-ėr), *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair *reasoner;* a close *reasoner;* a logical *reasoner.*

Reasoning (rē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; the power of employing arguments to convince or refute; argumentation; ratiocination; as, fair *reasoning;* false *reasoning.*

Your *reasonings* therefore, on this head, amount only to what the schools call 'ignoratio elenchi;' proving before the question, or talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland.*

2. The arguments employed; the proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.

His *reasoning* was sufficiently profound.
Macaulay.

Reasonist† (rē'zn-ist), *n.* A follower of reason; a rationalist.

Can those then be enthusiasts who profess to follow reason? Yes, undoubtedly, if by reason they mean only conceits. Therefore such persons are now commonly called *reasonists* and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers. *Waterland.*

Reasonless (rē'zn-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of reason; irrational. 'That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind.' *Raleigh.* — 2. Unreasonable; not warranted or supported by reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless.* *Shak.*

Reassemblage (rē-as-sem'blāj), *n.* A renewed assemblage. 'The *reassemblage* of the scattered parts.' *Harris.*

Reassemble (rē-as-sem'bl), *v.t.* To collect or assemble again. '*Reassembling* our afflicted powers.' *Milton.*

Reassemble (rē-as-sem'bl), *v.i.* To assemble or meet together again.

Reassert (rē-as-sėrt'), *v.t.* To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Let us hope . . . we may have a body of authors who will *reassert* our claim to respectability in literature. *R. Walsh.*

Reassertion (rē-as-sėr'shon), *n.* A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

Reassessment (rē-as-ses'ment), *n.* A renewed or repeated assessment.

Reassign (rē-as-sīn'), *v.t.* To assign again; to transfer back or to another what has been assigned.

Reassignment (rē-as-sīn'ment), *n.* A renewed or repeated assignment.

Reassimilate (rē-as-sim'i-lāt), *v.t.* To assimilate anew.

Reassimilation (rē-as-sim'i-lā"shon), *n.* A second or renewed assimilation.

Reassociate (rē-as-sō'shi-āt), *v.i.* To associate again. *Fabyan.*

Reassume (rē-as-sūm'), *v.t.* To resume; to take again.

Never till substantial night
Shall *reassume* her ancient right. *Gray.*

Reassumption (rē-as-sum'shon), *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

Reassurance (rē-a-shör'ans), *n.* 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated. 'A *reassurance* of his tributary subjection.' *Prynne.* 2. Same as *Reinsurance.*

Reassure (rē-a-shör'), *v.t.* 1. To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear, and left th' unfinished feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassured* the rest. *Dryden.*

2. Same as *Reinsure.*

Reassurer (rē-a-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reassures, or assures or insures anew.

Reastiness (rēs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reasty; rancidness. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Reasty (rēs'ti), *a.* [Probably akin to *rusty.*] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste: applied to dry meat. [Obsolete or provincial English.]

Through folly too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty.* *Tusser.*

Reata (re-ä'ta), *n.* [Sp.] A rawhide rope, used in Mexico and California for lassoing horses or mules; a lariat.

Reate (rēt), *n.* A term applied to the floating water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus fluitans*), and probably also to various water weeds. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Reattach (rē-at-tach'), *v.t.* To attach again.

Reattachment (rē-at-tach'ment), *n.* A second or repeated attachment.

Reattain (rē'at-tān), *v.t.* To attain again.

Reattempt (rē-at-temt'), *v.t.* To attempt again. '*Reattempt* a perfect mortification of the old man throughout.' *Dr. H. More.*

Reaumuria (rē-a-mū'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of *Réaumur*, a famous French naturalist and physicist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Tamariscineæ, the species of which are small shrubs, with fleshy scale-like leaves, overspread by resinous sunk glands. They are natives of the Mediterranean and the milder parts of Northern Asia. *R. vermiculata* is a native of Sicily and Egypt, and is used at Alexandria as a cure for the itch.

Reave (rēv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reft, reaved;* ppr. *reaving.* [A. Sax. *redfian*, to seize, to rob, from *redf*, clothing, spoil; akin to Icel. *raufa*, G. *rauben*, E. to *rob.*] 1. To take away by stealth or violence. *Shak.*—2. To bereave; to deprive: with *of.* 'To *reave* the orphan *of* his patrimony.' *Shak.* [Now hardly used except in poetry.]—3.† To take away (in a good sense). *Spenser.*

Reaver (rēv'ėr), *n.* One who reaves or robs; a robber. 'The footsteps of the literary *reaver.*' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reavow (rē-a-vou'), *v.t.* To avow again.

Reawake (rē-a-wāk'), *v.i.* To awake again.

Rebab,† Rebeb† (rē'bab, rē'beb), *n.* Same as *Rebec.*

Rebaptism (rē-bap'tizm), *n.* A second baptism.

Rebaptization (rē-bap'ti-zā"shon), *n.* A second baptism. *Hooker.*

Rebaptize (rē-bap-tīz'), *v.t.* To baptize a second time.

Rebaptizer (rē-bap-tīz'ėr), *n.* One who rebaptizes. *Howell.*

Rebarbarization (rē-bär'bär-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of rebarbarizing, or the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

Rebarbarize (rē-bär'bär-īz), *v.t.* To reduce again to a state of barbarism; to make barbarous a second time.

They succeeded in rapidly elevating Germany to a higher European rank in letters, than (*rebarbarized* by polemical theology and religious wars) she was again able to reach for almost three centuries thereafter. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Rebate (rē-bāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rebated;* ppr. *rebating.* [O.Fr. *rebatre*, Mod. Fr. *rebattre—re*, back, and *battre*, to beat, from L.L. *batere*, a form of L. *batuere*, to beat (whence also *abate*).] 1. To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. 'But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge.' *Shak.* 'The keener edge of battle to *rebate.*' *Dryden.*—2. To make less; to diminish; to reduce; to abate; to deduct or make a discount from. *Chillingworth; Blount.*

Rebate (rē-bāt'), *n.* See RABBET.

Rebate (rē-bāt'), *n.* 1. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements.—2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle for beating mortar.

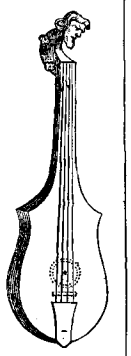
Rebate, Rebatement (rē-bāt', rē-bāt'ment), *n.* 1. Diminution.—2. In *com.* abatement in price; deduction.—3. In *her.* a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms, as when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or part of a cross cut off. —*Rebate and discount*, in *arith.* a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

Rebated (rē-bāt'ed), *a.* In *her.* having the points broken off or cut short.

Rebato (rē-bä'tō), *n.* A sort of ruff. See RABATO.

That *rebato* becomes thee singularly. *B. Jonson.*

Rebec, Rebeck (rē'bek), *n.* [Fr. *rebec, rebebe*, from Ar. *rabāb*, a kind of musical instrument.] A stringed instrument somewhat similar to the violin, having properly three strings tuned in fifths, and played with a bow. It was introduced by the Moors into Spain. 'The jocund *rebecks.*' *Milton.*



Rebec of the sixteenth century.

Rebecca (rē-bek'ka), *n.* A title given to the leader of an anti-turnpike conspiracy which was commenced in Wales, in 1839, by breaking down the turnpike-gates. The leader and his followers, who were generally dressed in women's clothes, were called 'Rebecca and her daughters,' and made their attacks by night on horseback. The name was derived from a strange application of a passage in Genesis xxiv. 60.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek'a-izm), *n.* The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek'a-īt), *n.* A member of the Rebecca association. See REBECCA.

Rebekke,† *n.* A rebec. *Chaucer.* See REBEC.

Rebel (reb'el), *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from L. *rebellis*, making war again—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war.] 1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are *rebels* from principle. *Burke.*

2. One who refuses to obey any superior; one who sets at nought the command of a court. *Bouvier.—Insurgent, Rebel.* See INSURGENT.

Rebel (reb'el), *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt. '*Rebel* angels.' *Milton.*

Rebel (rē-bel'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rebelled;* ppr. *rebelling.* [See the noun.] 1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance; to take up arms against the government of constituted authorities.

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

2. To refuse to obey a superior; to shake off subjection.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason?
Dryden.

And there he set himself to play upon her
With sallying wit, free flashes from a height
Above her . . . till the maid
Rebell'd. *Tennyson.*

3. To turn with disgust or nausea; to conceive a loathing; as, his stomach *rebelled* at such food.

Rebeldom (reb'el-dum), *n.* Rebellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his *rebeldom* of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned. *Thackeray.*

Rebeller (rē-bel'ėr), *n.* One that rebels. 'A continual *rebeller* against God.' *J. Udall.*

Rebellion (rē-bel'yon), *n.* [L. *rebellio, rebellionis.* (See REBEL, *n.*) Among the Romans, rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war; a renewed war.] 1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt. 'Gross *rebellion* and detested treason.' *Shak.*

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shak.

2. Open resistance to, or refusal to obey, lawful authority.—*Civil rebellion*, in *Scots law*, disobedience to letters of horning. See HORNING.—*Commission of rebellion*, in *law*, one of the abolished processes of contempt in the High Court of Chancery.—*Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny.* See INSURRECTION.—SYN. Sedition, revolt, insurrection, mutiny, resistance.

Rebellious (rē-bel'yus), *a.* Engaged in, or characterized by, rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; resisting government or lawful authority; spurning due control; mutinous. '*Rebellious* subjects enemies to peace.' *Shak.* 'Your *rebellious* necks.' *Shak.* 'Thoughts, like himself, *rebellious.*' *Milton.—Rebellious assembly*, in *law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.

Rebelliously (rē-bel'yus-li), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority. 'Had *rebelliously* borne arms against him.' *Camden.*

Rebelliousness (rē-bel'yus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious. 'Solid proofs of Romish *rebelliousness.*' *Bp. Morton.*

Rebellow (rē-bel'lō), *v.i.* To bellow in return; to echo back a loud roaring noise.

The cave *rebellow'd* and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

Rebending (rē-bend'ing), *ppr.* In *her.* bent first one way and then another, like the letter S: the same as *Boxed-imbowed.* See ANNODATED.

Rebiting (rē-bīt'ing), *n.* In *engr.* the act or process of deepening or restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid.

Rebloom (rē-blöm'), *v.i.* To bloom or blossom again.

Health again resumed
Its former seat, I must not say *rebloomed.* *Crabbe.*

Reblossom (rē-blos'som), *v.i.* To blossom again; to rebloom.

Reboant (rē-bō'ant), *a.* [L. *reboans, reboantis*, ppr. of *reboo—re*, again, and *boo*, to cry aloud, to bellow.] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. 'Their echoes *reboant.*' *E. B. Browning.*

Reboation (rē-bō-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *reboo, reboatum—re*, again, and *boo*, to bellow.] The return of a loud bellowing sound. 'The *reboation* of an universal groan.' *Bp. Patrick.*

Reboil (rē-boil'), *v.i.* 1. To boil again.—2. To take fire; to be hot. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Reboil (rē-boil'), *v.t.* To boil again.

Rebound (rē-bound'), *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *bound;* Fr. *rebondir*, to rebound.] 1. To spring back; to start back; to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Newton.*

2. To re-echo. 'Where the long roofs *rebounded* to the din.' *T. Warton.*—3. To take bounds or leaps.

Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound.* *Pope.*

Rebound (rē-bound'), *v.t.* To drive back; to cause to echo; to reverberate.

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound.* *Dryden.*

Rebound (rē-bound'), *n.* The act of flying back on collision with another body; resilience.

The weapon with unerring fury flew, . . .
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy, as if in sudden *rebound.* *G. H. Lewes.*

Rebrace (rē-brās'), *v.t.* To brace again. '*Rebrace* the slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.' *Gray.*

Rebreathe (rē-brēᵀᴴ'), *v.t.* To breathe again. 'To *rebreathe* that air you tasted first.' *Heywood.*

Rebucous† (rē-bū'kus), *a.* Rebuking; reproving.

She gave unto him many *rebucous* words. *Fabyan.*

Rebuff (rē-buf'), *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *buff;* comp. Fr. *rebuffade*, It. *ribuffo*, a check, a chiding. See BUFF, BUFFET.] 1. A beating, forcing, or driving back; a repercussion.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; defeat. 'The *rebuffs* we received in the progress of that experiment.' *Burke.*—3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

Who listens once will listen twice;
That heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff.* *Byron.*

Rebuff (rē-buf'), *v.t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check. 'He who had never heard such speeches from a knight . . . thus *rebuffed* by a woman.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Re-buffet (rē-buf'fet), *v.t.* To buffet again; to beat back.

Rebuild (rē-bild'), *v.t.* To build again; to build or construct after having been demolished; to renew; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city. 'Rebuild fallen empires, and old times renew.' *Tickell.*

Rebuilder (rē-bild'ėr), *n.* One who reconstructs or builds again. 'The *rebuilders* of Jerusalem after the captivity.' *Bp. Bull.*

Rebuilt (rē-bilt'), *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

Rebukable (rē-būk'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension. 'Rebukable and worthy shameful check.' *Shak.*

Rebuke (rē-būk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rebuked;* ppr. *rebuking.* [O.Fr. *rebouguer*, to dull, to blunt, to rebuff; Fr. *reboucher*, to stop up again—*re*, and *bouque*, an old and dialectic form of *bouche*, the mouth, from L. *bucca*, the mouth.] 1. To check with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; to reprimand; to reprove. 'Rate, *rebuke*, and roughly send to prison the heir of England.' *Shak.*

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

2.† To buffet; to beat down; to bruise. 'A head *rebuked* with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves.' *Beau. & Fl.*—3.† To restrain; to quell; to check. 'To *rebuke* the usurpation of thy unnatural uncle.' *Shak.*

Thou God of this great vast, *rebuke* these surges. *Shak.*

4.† To chastise; to punish.—*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under CENSURE.

Rebuke (rē-būk'), *n.* 1. A direct and severe reprimand; reproof for faults; reprehension; a chiding.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

2. Chastisement; punishment; affliction.

Ephraim shall be desolate in the day of *rebuke.* Hos. v. 9.

3.† A check of any kind; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rebukeful (rē-būk'fụl), *a.* Containing or abounding in rebukes.

Rebukefully (rē-būk'fụl-li), *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

Peradventure he will give to thee a fayned thanke, and after report *rebukefully* of thee. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Rebuker (rē-būk'ėr), *n.* One that rebukes.

Remember the rebukes wherewith we are scorned all the day long of foolish *rebukers.* *Foxe.*

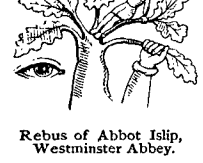
Rebukingly (rē-būk'ing-li), *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

Rebullition (rē-bul-li'shon), *n.* [See EBULLITION and BOIL.] Act of boiling or effervescing. *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Re-buoy (rē-boi'), *v.t.* To buoy, raise, or sustain again.

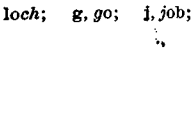
Rebury (rē-be'ri), *v.t.* To bury again.

Rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [L., ablative plural of *res*, a thing—lit. by things, because the meaning is indicated by things. Comp. *omnibus.*] 1. Words or phrases written by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed; an enigmatical representation of words by using figures or pictures instead of words; thus, 'I can see you' might be expressed by figures or pictures of an eye, a can, the sea, and a ewe; hence, a kind of riddle or puzzle made up of such figures or pictures.



Rebus of Bishop Oldham, Exeter Cathedral.

2. In *her.* a device intended to represent a personal name; a bearing or bearings on a coat of arms conveying an allusion to the name of the person, as castles for Castleton, three cups for Butler. The first cut is a rebus on the name *Oldham(Owledom)*, from the chantry of Bishop Oldham (A.D. 1519) in Exeter Cathedral; the second cut is a rebus on the name of Abbot *Islip* from the chapel bearing his name. 'I slip' may be obtained several ways, as from the human 'eye' and the 'slip' of a tree, or the figure may be supposed to say 'I slip,' or the hand to belong to one slipping.



Rebus of Abbot Islip, Westminster Abbey.

Rebus (rē'bus), *v.t.* To mark with a rebus; to indicate by a rebus.

He (John Morton) had a fair library *rebused* with More in text and a Tun under it. *Fuller.*

Rebut (rē-but'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rebutted;* ppr. *rebutting.* [Fr. *rebuter, rebouter*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust. See BUTT.] 1. To repel by force; to rebuff; to drive back. *Spenser.*—2. To repel, as by counter evidence; to refute; specifically, in *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

Rebut (rē-but'), *v.i.* 1.† To retire. *Spenser.* 2. In *law*, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder, on which the defendant may *rebut.* *Blackstone.*

3. In *curling*, to drive a stone at hazard and with great force towards the tee in the hope of some benefit turning up for the player's side in hitting the other stones at or about the tee.

Rebuttal (rē-but'al), *n.* The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sensation. *Warren.*

Rebutter (rē-but'ėr), *n.* In *law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. See PLEADING.

Recadency (rē-kā'den-si), *n.* [L. *re*, back, and *cado*, to fall.] The act of falling back or descending a second time; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor, suspected of unsoundness or *recadency.* *W. Montague.*

Recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant), *a.* [See below.] Kicking back; hence, exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive; refractory.

If any man neglected the cultivation of his farm or the prosecution of his business, he was liable to be publicly reproved, as a *recalcitrant* Irish elector is sometimes cursed from the altar. *Sat. Rev.*

Recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.i.* [L. *recalcitro*, to kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, to kick, from *calx, calcis*, the heel.] *Lit.* to kick back; hence, to show repugnance or resistance to something; to be refractory.

Recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.t.* To kick against; to show repugnance or opposition to. 'The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks.' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

Recalcitration (rē-kal'si-trā"shon), *n.* Act of recalcitrating or kicking back or again; opposition; repugnance. *Sir W. Scott.*

Recall (rē-kạl'), *v.t.* 1. To call back; to take back. 'If Henry were *recalled* to life again.' *Shak.*

The gods themselves cannot *recall* their gifts. *Tennyson.*

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to *recall* a decree.—3. To call back to mind; to revive in memory.

How soon
Would highth *recall* high thoughts! *Milton.*

It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind the desire Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Broome.*

4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to *recall* a minister from a foreign court; to *recall* troops from India. Spelled also *Recal.*

Recall (rē-kạl'), *n.* 1. A calling back; revocation.—2. The power of calling back or revoking.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall.* *Dryden.*

Recallable (rē-kạl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being recalled. 'Delegates *recallable* at pleasure.' *Madison.*

Recallment† (rē-kạl'ment), *n.* Recall.

Recant (rē-kant'), *v.t.* [L. *recanto*, to recant, to recall—*re*, back or again, and *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.] To retract; to unsay; to make formal contradiction of something which one had previously asserted; to recall.

Ease would *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void. *Milton.*

—*Renounce, Recant, Abjure.* See RENOUNCE.—SYN. To retract, recall, revoke, abjure, disown, disavow.

Recant (rē-kant'), *v.i.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; to renounce or disavow publicly an opinion or dogma formerly maintained.

If it be thought that the praise of a translation consists in adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant.* *Dryden.*

Recantation (rē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* The act of recanting; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Shak.*

She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Recanter (rē-kant'ėr), *n.* One who recants. *Shak.*

Recapacitate (rē-ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. 'Persons *recapacitating* themselves by taking the oaths.' *Atterbury.*

Recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recapitulated;* ppr. *recapitulating.* [*Re* and *capitulate;* Fr. *recapituler*, L.L. *recapitulo, recapitulatum.*] To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to mention or relate in brief.

I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden.*

SYN. To reiterate, repeat, rehearse, recite.

Recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To repeat in brief what has been said before.

Recapitulation (rē-kā-pit'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of recapitulating.—2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

Recapitulator (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who recapitulates.

Recapitulatory (rē-ka-pit'ū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. 'Recapitulatory moral reflections.' *T. Warton.*

Reception (rē-kap'shon), *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *captio*, caption, from *capio*, to take.] The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking, without force or violence, of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them: a legal term.—*Writ of reception*, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

Recaptor (rē-kap'tor), *n.* One who recaptures; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

Recapture (rē-kap'tûr), *n.* 1. The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.—2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

Recapture (rē-kap'tûr), *v.t.* To capture back or again; to retake; particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

Recarbonize (rē-kär'bon-īz), *v.t.* To reintroduce carbon into after it has been extracted; as, in the Bessemer process, to *recarbonize* steel.

Recarnify (rē-kär'ni-fī), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *carnify*—L. *caro, carnis*, flesh, and *facio*, to make.] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon a herd of kine quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the flesh that is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass, which is *recarnified* in our stomachs and transmuted to another flesh. *Howell.*

Recarry (rē-kar'ri), *v.t.* To carry back. 'Pigeons carried and *recarried* letters.' *Iz. Walton.*

Recast (rē-kast'), *v.t.* 1. To cast or found again; as, to *recast* cannon.—2. To throw again.

In the midst of their running race they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse. *Florio.*

3. To mould anew; to remould.

The advocates of free inquiry have *recast* the annals of Christian antiquity. *Bp. Burgess.*

4. To compute a second time.

Recche,† *v.i.* [Softened form of *reck* (which see).] To care; to reck. *Chaucer.*

Reccheles,† *a.* Careless; reckless. *Chaucer.*

Recchelesnesse,† *n.* Carelessness; recklessness. *Chaucer.*

Recede (rē-sēd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *receded;* ppr. *receding.* [L. *recedo*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, to walk (whence *cede, concede, excess*, &c.).] 1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

All bodies moved circularly have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the centre. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand; to *recede* from terms or propositions.

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands, but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon.*

SYN. To retire, retreat, return, retrograde, withdraw, desist.

Recede (rē-sēd'), *v.t.* To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

Receipt (rē-sēt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *recete, recepte,* Mod. Fr. *recette,* from L. *receptus,* pp. of *recipio,* to receive—*re,* back or again, and *capio,* to take.] 1. The act of receiving; as, the *receipt* of a letter or of news.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's *receipt*. *Shak.*

2. Generally in plural, that which is received; drawings; as, his *receipts* were £20 a day. 3. The place of receiving. 'Matthew sitting at the *receipt* of custom.' Mat. ix. 9.—4. Reception; admission; a taking in. 'The most convenient place . . . for such *receipt* of learning.' *Shak.*—5.† A place into which something is admitted; a recess; a retired place.—6.† Reception; welcome. 'Jove requite . . . thy kind *receite* of me.' *Chapman.*—7. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c.; hence, *fig.* any plan or scheme by which anything may be effected or brought about.

A more certain *receipt* for producing misgovernment of every kind, and national calamities of all descriptions, it would be difficult to devise. *Brougham.*

8.† Power or capability of receiving; capacity. 'A place of great *receipt*.' *Evelyn.*—9. A written acknowledgment or account of something received, as money, goods, &c. A receipt of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. If a receipt for a sum of £2 or upwards does not bear the penny government stamp it is inadmissible as evidence of payment. A receipt, though evidence of payment, is not absolute proof, and this evidence may be rebutted by showing that it has been given under mistake or obtained by fraud.—*Receipt stamp,* a penny government stamp affixed to a written acknowledgment of the receipt of any sum amounting to £2 or upwards. The stamp may be either adhesive or impressed on the paper. When an adhesive stamp is used it must be cancelled by the signature or initials of the party receiving the money being written across it.

Receipt (rē-sēt'), *v.t.* To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.

Receiptable (rē-sēt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

Receipt-book (rē-sēt'bụk), *n.* A book containing receipts.

Receiptment (rē-sēt'ment), *n.* In *old Eng. law,* the receiving or harbouring of a felon knowingly after the commission of a felony. *Burrill.*

Receiptor (rē-sēt'or), *n.* One who receipts; one who gives a receipt; specifically, in *law,* a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ, and satisfy the judgment, the understanding being to have it forthcoming on demand. *Wharton.*

Receivability (rē-sēv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being receivable.

Receivable (rē-sēv'a-bl), *a.* Such as may be received. 'His own single denial not being *receivable* against two agreeing informers.' *Wotton.*

Receivableness (rē-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being received. *Whitlock.*

Receive (rē-sēv'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *recevoir, recever, receveir,* Mod. Fr. *recevoir,* from L. *recipio—re,* again, and *capio,* to take.] 1. To get or obtain; to take, as a thing offered, given, sent, committed, paid, communicated, or the like; to accept; as, to *receive* a reward, to *receive* a letter, to *receive* payment, to *receive* news.

Shall we *receive* good at the hand of God, and shall we not *receive* evil? Job ii. 10.

2. To take or obtain intellectually; to gain the knowledge of; to take into the mind; to embrace.

Our hearts *receive* your warnings. *Shak.*

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

3. To allow or hold, as a belief, custom, tradition, or the like; to give acceptance or credence to. 'A *received* belief.' *Shak.*

Will it not be *received*,
When we have marked with blood those sleepy two, . . .
That they have done't. *Shak.*

Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act. *Hooker.*

4. To give admittance to; to allow to enter in an official capacity, as an ambassador, or as an associate, guest, or the like; to welcome; to entertain.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. Acts xxviii. 2.

Him that is weak in the faith, *receive* ye. Rom. xiv. 1.

The great Intelligences fair,
That range above our mortal state
In circle round the blessed gate,
Received and gave him welcome there. *Tennyson.*

5. To take in or on; to hold; to admit; to contain; to have capacity for; as, a box to *receive* contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt-offerings. 1 Ki. viii. 64.

6. To be the object of; to be affected injuriously by; to suffer; as, to *receive* an injury; to *receive* damage.

His violence thou fear'st not, being such,
As we, not capable of death or pain,
Can either not *receive* or can repel. *Milton.*

Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung;
Received, but reck'd not of a wound.
Sir W. Scott.

7. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

Receivedness (rē-sēv'ed-nes), *n.* State of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

Receiver (rē-sēv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who receives in any manner.

In all works of liberality something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the *receivers*. *Bp. Sprat.*

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, (*a*) a person appointed by the Court of Chancery to receive the rents and profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a cause in that court. (*b*) A person appointed in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners in some business for the purpose of winding up the concern.—3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. Receivers of property when the theft amounts to felony are liable to penal servitude from three to fourteen years, or imprisonment for two years; if the stealing is only a misdemeanour, the receiver is subject to penal servitude from three to seven years, or to imprisonment for not above two years.

Were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves. *Spenser.*

4. In *chem.* (*a*) a vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. Called also a *Matrass* or *Bolt-head.* (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air, being so named from its being the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See AIR-PUMP.—*Receiver of the fines,* an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.—*Receivers of wreck,* officers appointed by the board of trade for the preservation of wreck, &c., for the benefit of the shipping interests. Called formerly *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty.*

Receiving (rē-sēv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Adapted to receive, take, hold, or contain.—*Receiving box,* a box for receiving letters.—*Receiving house,* a place where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a depôt; a store.—*Receiving office,* a branch post-office where letters, papers, parcels, &c., may be posted, but from which no letters, &c., are delivered to their owners.

Receiving-ship (rē-sēv'ing-ship), *n.* A vessel for receiving supernumeraries or entered men for the royal navy.

Recelebrate (rē-sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* To celebrate again. '*Recelebrates* the joyful match.' *B. Jonson.*

Recelebration (rē-sel'ē-brā"shon), *n.* The act of recelebrating; a renewed celebration.

Recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; recentness: (*a*) newness; new state; late origin; as, the *recency* of a wound or tumour. (*b*) Lateness in time; freshness; as, the *recency* of a transaction.

Recense (rē-sens'), *v.t.* [L. *recenseo—re,* again, and *censeo,* to count, to reckon.] To review; to revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expense, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate. *Bentley.*

Recension (rē-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *recensio, recensionis.* See RECENSE.] 1. Review; examination; enumeration.—2. A revision of the text of an ancient author by a critical editor; a revisal.—3. A text established by critical revision; an edited version.

Recensionist (rē-sen'shon-ist), *n.* One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

Recent (rē'sent), *a.* [Fr. *récent,* from L. *recens, recentis,* recent. Etym. unknown.] 1. Of late origin, occurrence, or existence; new.

The ancients were of opinion that those parts where Egypt now is were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Not of remote date, antiquated style, and the like; modern.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Only made known or spoken of lately; fresh; as, *recent* intelligence.—4. In *geol.* the term applied to the present epoch and what belongs to it—the epoch marked specially by the presence of man, extending back to a period of immense remoteness chronologically. In the recent formations the animals and plants are identical with species now existing, and the remains are only partially fossilized or sub-fossil. This group includes all superficial accumulations, as sand, gravel, silt, marl, peat-moss, coral reefs, &c., from the close of the glacial or boulder-drift period down to and comprising those still in process of being formed. Such formations are marine, fresh-water, or volcanic.—*Recent period* or *epoch,* the period or epoch during which recent formations have been deposited.

Recently (rē'sent-li), *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

Recentness (rē'sent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events. 'The *recentness* of mankind.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Recentre (rē-sen'tėr), *v.t.* To restore or return to the centre. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Receptacle (rē-sep'ta-kl or res'ep-ta-kl), *n.* [Fr. *réceptacle,* from L. *receptaculum,* from *recipio, receptum,* to receive. See RECEIVE.] 1. That which receives, admits, or contains things; a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained; a repository. 'A vault, an ancient *receptacle*.' *Shak.* 'Lest Paradise a *receptacle* prove to spirits foul.' *Milton.*—2. In *bot.* the name usually given to that part of a flower upon which the carpels are situated; or, in other words, the apex of the peduncle, or summit of the floral branch,

Receptacle.

a a a, Receptacle. 1, Hollow Receptacle of Matricaria. 2, Dry Receptacle of the Raspberry, bearing fleshy ovaria. 3, Succulent Receptacle of the Strawberry, bearing dry ovaria.

which generally expands in some degree so as to form a kind of disc from which the floral verticels proceed. But the term *receptacle* is used by botanists in different senses. Thus, it is used to signify the axis of the theca among ferns; that part of the ovarium from which the ovula arise, commonly called the *placenta;* and also that part of the axis of a plant which bears the flowers when it is depressed in its development, so that it forms a flattened area over which the flowers are arranged, as in Compositæ; this is called the *chinanthium.* A *proper receptacle* belongs only to one set of parts of fructification; a *common receptacle* bears several florets or distinct sets of parts of fructification. Among the coarser algæ, a term applied to those pod-like bodies which contain spores.

Receptacular (rē-sep-tak'ū-lėr), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

Receptary† (rē'sep-ta-ri), *n.* That which is received; receptacle. '*Receptaries* of philosophy.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Receptibility (rē-sep'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being receptible; receivableness. 2. The thing that may be received or believed in. 'This conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*.' *Glanville.*

Receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [L. *receptibilis*, from *recipio*, *receptum*, to receive. See RECEIVE.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable.

Reception (rē-sep'shon), *n.* [L. *receptio*, from *recipio*. See RECEIVE.] 1. The act or manner of receiving, or state of being received; as, (*a*) a getting of that which is given, sent, or communicated; as, the *reception* of a letter.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton.*

(*b*) A receiving or manner of receiving; treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment; hence, a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c.

Pretending to consult
About the great *reception* of the king
Thither to come. *Milton.*

(*c*) Admission or credence, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance or allowance.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions as ever common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

(*d*) A taking in or admitting; admission; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach, or of air into the lungs.—2.† Recovery.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon.*

3.† Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptivity.

That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law,
By which all causes else, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to the extent of their own sphere. *Milton.*

Receptive (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting; taking in; able to take in, hold, or contain. '*Receptive* of the good he meant them.' *Bp. Fell.*

The imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

Receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.

With regard to sensation, we can have but little difficulty in perceiving that he (Locke) included under it simply that state of passive *receptivity* in which the mind exists when brought, by means of the senses, into contact with the material world. *T. D. Morell.*

Receptory† (rē-sep'to-ri), *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. *Sir T. Browne.*

Receptory† (rē-sep'to-ri), *n.* That which receives; a receptacle. *Holland.*

Recess (rē-ses'), *n.* [L. *recessus*, from *recedo*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] 1. A withdrawing, receding, or retiring; a moving back; as, the *recess* of the tides.—2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how, . . . and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess*. *Glanville.*

3. A withdrawing from public business or notice; withdrawal.

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. State of being withdrawn or in retirement; seclusion; privacy.

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Sir M. Hale.*

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighbouring grove
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

5. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode. 'This happy place, our sweet *recess*.' *Milton.*—6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; the time or period during which public or other business is suspended; as, the Christmas *recess* of a school.

The *recess* of the English parliament lasted six weeks. *Macaulay.*

7. Secret or abstruse part; as, 'the difficulties and *recesses* of science.' *Watts.*—8.† An abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet of Germany; also, the result of the deliberations of the imperial diet; its finding or resolution come to; the decree; as, the *recess* of the diet of Worms, of Spires, or of Augsburg.—9. A cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove or similar portion of a room. 'A bed which stood in a deep *recess*.' *W. Irving.*—10. In *bot.* the bay or sinus of a lobed leaf.—*Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution.* See ADJOURNMENT.

Recess (rē-ses'), *v.t.* To make into a recess; to make a recess in; as, to *recess* a cavern; to *recess* a wall. [Rare.]

Recessed (rē-sest'), *a.* Having a recess or recesses.—*Recessed arch*, one arch within another; such arches are sometimes called double, triple, &c., and sometimes compound arches.

Recession (rē-se'shon), *n.* [L. *recessio*, *recessionis*, from *recedo*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] 1. The act of receding; retirement; withdrawal; especially, the act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand.

Mercy may rejoice upon the *recession* of justice. *Jer. Taylor.*

The conduct of France at the period of the Greek emancipation did indeed entitle her to contest it (the championship of Greece) with us in a friendly and honourable rivalry. But her partial *recession* from questions of European interest since the German war made it peculiarly our duty at Constantinople and elsewhere to assume the office. *Gladstone.*

2. The state of being put back or withdrawn; position relatively withdrawn.

But the error is, of course, more fatal when much of the building is also concealed, as in the well-known case of the *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's. *Ruskin.*

3. [Prefix *re*, and *cession*.] A cession or granting back; retrocession; as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign. *Recession of the equinoxes*, the same as *Precession* (which see).

Recessive (rē-ses'iv), *a.* Receding; going back. [Rare.]

Rechabite (rek'a-bīt), *n.* 1 Among the ancient Jews, one of a family or tribe of Kenites whom Jonadab the son of *Rechab* bound to the continuance of the nomadic life, and with this view prescribed to them several rules, the chief of which were—to abstain from wine, from building houses, from sowing seed, and from planting vines. These rules were observed by the Rechabites with great strictness. See Jer. xxxv. 6, 7.—2. A member of a secret benefit society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Rechange (rē-chānj'), *v.t.* To change again. 'Perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work.' *Dryden.*

Recharge (rē-chārj'), *v.t.* 1. To charge or accuse again or in return. *Hooker.*—2. To attack again; to attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

Recharter (rē-chär'tėr), *v.t.* To charter again; to grant a second or another charter to.

Recharter (rē-chär'tėr), *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter. *D. Webster.*

Rechase† (rē-chās'), *v.t.* [Fr. *rechasser*.] To chase or drive back: a term in hunting.

Rechasten (rē-chās'n), *v.t.* To chasten again.

Rechate, Recheat† (rē-chāt', re-chēt'), *v.i.* In *hunting*, to play the recheat on the horn. *Drayton.*

Rechate (rē-chāt'), *n.* Same as *Recheat. Drayton.*

Recheat (rē-chēt'), *n.* [Fr. *requête*, older *requeste*, a note on the horn to recall the dogs. See REQUEST.] In *hunting*, a call which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent.

Recherché (re-sher'shā), *a.* [Fr.] Much sought after; out of the common; rare; exquisite; as, the book is very *recherché*.

We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

Rechoose (rē-chōz'), *v.t.* To choose again.

Recidivate† (rē-sid'i-vāt), *v.i.* [See RECIDIVATION.] To backslide; to fall again. 'To *recidivate*, and to go against her own act.' *Bp. Andrews.*

Recidivation† (rē-sid'i-vā"shon), *n.* [L. *recidivus*, falling back, from *recido*, to fall back—*re*, back, and *cado*, to fall.] A falling back; a backsliding. 'This *recidivation* is desperate.' *Bp. Hall.*

Recidivous† (rē-sid'i-vus), *a.* [See RECIDIVATION.] Liable to backslide.

Recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [L. *recipe*, take, receive, imper. of *recipio*, to take, to receive. See RECEIVE.] The first word of a physician's prescription; hence, the prescription itself. Its abbreviation is ℞ or Ŗ, which is a relic of the astrological symbol of Jupiter. The word is now applied to a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

Recipiangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl), *n.* [L. *recipio*, to take, and *angulus*, an angle.] In *engin.* an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. *Buchanan.*

Recipience, Recipiency (rē-sip'i-ens, rē-sip'i-en-si), *n.* A receiving; act or capacity of receiving; reception. [Rare.]

Recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *recipientis*, ppr. of *recipio*. See RECEIVE.] 1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which anything is communicated; as, the *recipient* of one's bounty. 'The first *recipients* of the revelation.' *J. H. Newman.*—2. The receiver of a still. *Dr. H. More.*

Recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *a.* Receiving.

Recipio-motor (rē-sip'i-o-mō-tėr), *a.* Receptive of a nervous stimulus, and giving rise to motion.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent. *H. Spencer.*

Reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, Fr. *réciproque*, alternating, reciprocal, going backwards and forwards. Corssen explains L. *reciprocus* as compounded of two fictive adjectives, *recus* and *procus*, backwards and forwards, from *re*, back, and *pro*, forward.] 1. Acting with a backward and forward motion; moving backwards and forwards; reciprocating; alternate.

But had his doings lasted as they were,
He had been an immortal carrier.
Obedient to the moon he spent his date
In course *reciprocal*. *Milton.*

2. Done by each to the other; mutual; as, *reciprocal* benefits or favours; *reciprocal* duties; *reciprocal* aid.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered. *Shak.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

Life cannot subsist in society but by *reciprocal* concessions. *Johnson.*

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In *gram.* reflexive: applied to verbs which have as object a pronoun standing for the subject; as, *bethink yourself, he forswore himself*. The term is also applied to the pronouns of this class, but more properly to pronouns such as Gr. *allēlōn*, of one another.—*Reciprocal equations*, those which remain virtually unaltered when the unknown quantity is replaced by its reciprocal.—*Reciprocal figures*, in *geom.* two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, prisms, pyramids, &c.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the *means* are the two corresponding sides of the other.—*Reciprocal* or *inverse proportion*, the relation which exists between four magnitudes such that, taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third; or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth.—*Reciprocal quantities*, in *math.* those quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity.—*Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9, is that of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$.—*Reciprocal terms*, in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other.

Reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kal), *n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing.—*Reciprocal of a quantity*, in *math.* the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity; thus, the *reciprocal* of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$, and conversely the *reciprocal* of $\frac{1}{4}$ is 4; the *reciprocal* of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of $a+x$ is $\frac{1}{a+x}$. A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the *reciprocal* of that other fraction; thus, $\frac{3}{5}$ is the *reciprocal* of $\frac{5}{3}$.

Reciprocality (rē-sip'rō-kal"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being reciprocal. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Reciprocally (rē-sip'rō-kal-li), *adv.* 1. In a reciprocal manner; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it; mutually; interchangeably.

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force. *Bentley.*

2. In *math.* and *physics*, in a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely; thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is *reciprocally* as the magnitude; that is, the greater the magnitude the less the density, and the less the magnitude the greater the density. In *geom.* two magnitudes are said to be *reciprocally* proportional to two others, when one of the

first pairs is to one of the second as the remaining one of the first is to the remaining one of the second.

Reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being reciprocal.

Reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *reciprocated;* ppr. *reciprocating.* [L. *reciprocо, reciprocatum.* See RECIPROCAL.] To move backwards and forwards; to have an alternate movement; to act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

Reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.t.* To interchange; to give and return mutually; to give in requital; as, to *reciprocate* favours.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties. *Cowper.*

Reciprocating (rē-sip'rō-kāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Alternating; backwards and forwards alternately; reciprocal.

The duty of the cam-wheel is to give an intermittent *reciprocating* motion to the bar, which is returned by a spring after each impulse. *E. H. Knight.*

—*Reciprocating motion,* in *mach.* a mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a centre or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other.—*Reciprocating engine,* that form of engine in which the piston and piston rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely, or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating cylinder engines; in contradistinction to rotatory engine. See under ROTATORY.—*Reciprocating propeller,* one having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.

Reciprocation (rē-sip'rō-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *reciprocatio, reciprocationis,* from *reciproco.* See RECIPROCAL.] 1. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.—2. Alternation; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides.

Reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *réciprocité.* See RECIPROCAL.] The state or character of being reciprocal; specifically, reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed; as, the commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of *reciprocity.*

Reciprocity, in political science, the term usually applied to the principle of securing, in commercial treaties between nations, mutual advantages to the same extent, e.g. the admission, mutually, of certain goods, supposed to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free, or at equal duties on importation. *Brande & Cox.*

—*Law of reciprocity,* a term employed by Legendre in his *Théorie des Nombres* to denote a reciprocal law that has place between prime numbers of different forms, which is this, that m and n being prime odd numbers, the remainder of $m^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \div n$ = the remainder of $n^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \div m$. Known also as the *Law of Legendre.*—SYN. Reciprocation, interchange, exchange, mutuality.

Reciprocornous (rē-sip'rō-kor"nus), *a.* [L. *reciprocus,* backwards and forwards, and *cornu,* a horn.] Having horns turned backwards and forwards, as those of a ram. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Reciprocous† (rē-sip'rō-kus), *a.* Reciprocal.

Reciproque,† **Reciprok**† (res'i-prok), *a.* [Fr. *réciproque.*] Reciprocal. 'Except the love be *reciproque.*' *Bacon.* '*Reciprok* commerce.' *B. Jonson.*

Recision (rē-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *recisio,* from *recido,* to cut off—*re,* back, and *cædo,* to cut.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

Recital (rē-sīt'al), *n.* [From *recite.*] 1. The act of reciting; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing; as, the *recital* of a deed; the *recital* of evidence given.—2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure or of a series of events; as, occupied in the *recital* of his own adventures. 'Betrays him into vain and fantastic *recitals* of his own performances.' *Addison.*—3. That which is recited; a story; a narration; as, a harrowing *recital.*—4. In *law,* that part of a deed which recites the deeds, arguments, and other matters of fact, which may be necessary to explain the reasons upon which it is founded.—5. A musical entertainment given by a single performer; as, an organ *recital.*—*Account, Narrative, Recital.* See under ACCOUNT.—SYN. Rehearsal, recitation, narration, description, explanation, account, detail, narrative.

Recitation (res-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *recitatio, recitationis.* See RECITE.] 1. The act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words; specifically, (*a*) the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition. (*b*) In *colleges* and *schools,* the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.—2. The composition or matter delivered or recited.

Recitative (res'i-ta-tēv'), *a.* [Fr. *récitatif;* It. *recitativo.* See RECITE.] 1. Reciting; rehearsing.—2. Pertaining to, or intended for, musical recitation or declamation; in the style or manner of recitative. '*Recitative* music.' *Dryden.*

Recitative (res'i-ta-tēv"), *n.* A species of vocal composition which differs from an air in having no definite rhythmical arrangement, and no decided or strictly constructed melody, but approaches in tonal succession and rhythm to the declamatory accents of language. It is not governed by any principal or predominant key, though its close must be in some key of the air which follows, or, at least, in no very remote key. It is used in operas, oratorios, &c., to express some action or passion, or to relate a story or reveal a secret or design. There are two kinds of recitative, *unaccompanied* and *accompanied.* The first is when a few occasional chords are struck by an instrument or instruments to give the singer the pitch, and intimate to him the harmony. The second, which is now the more common, is when all, or a considerable portion, of the instruments of the orchestra accompany the singer, either in sustained chords or florid passages, in order to give the true expression or colouring to the passion or sentiment to be expressed.—2. A piece of music to be sung recitatively.

Recitatively (res'i-ta-tēv'li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

Recitativo (res'i-ta-tē"vō), *n.* [It.] Recitative (which see). 'Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.' *Pope.*

Recite (rē-sīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recited;* ppr. *reciting.* [Fr. *réciter,* from L. *recito—re,* again, and *cito,* to call or name, to cite. See CITE.] 1. To repeat, as something prepared, written down, or committed to memory beforehand; to deliver, from a written or printed document or from memory; specifically, to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience.—2. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; to go over in particulars; to recapitulate; as, to *recite* past events; to *recite* the particulars of a voyage. 'To *recite* what merit lived in me.' *Shak.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite.* *Pope.*

SYN. To rehearse, narrate, relate, describe, recapitulate, detail, number, count.

Recite (rē-sīt'), *v.i.* To rehearse before an audience compositions committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson; as, the class will *recite* at eleven o'clock.

Recite† (rē-sīt'), *n.* Recital. 'All former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Reciter (rē-sīt'ėr), *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator. 'Delivered down from one *reciter* to another.' *Bp. Percy.*

Reck (rek), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *récan, reccan,* to reck, care, regard, pret. *rohte* (original *o* seen in pret. being changed by a following *i,* as in *foot, feet*); cog. O. Sax. *rókian,* Icel. *rækja,* O.H.G. *róhhian,* to reck or care. Hence *reckless.*] To care; to mind; to heed; to regard.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day. *Shak.*
But little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him. *Wolfe.*

Often followed by *of.*

Of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

Reck (rek), *v.t.* To heed; to regard; to care for. 'This son of mine not *recking* danger.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

And may you better *reck* the rede,
Than ever did th' adviser. *Burns.*

—*It recks* (*impersonal*), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, *it recks* me not. *Milton.*

[This verb is obsolete unless in poetry.]

Reckless (rek'les), *a.* [From the verb; A. Sax. *réceleás.*] Not recking; careless; heedless of consequences; mindless. 'Careless, *reckless,* and fearless of what's past, present, or to come.' *Shak.*

The Saxon adjective *reckless,* formerly spelled *retchless,* was in constant use down to the middle of the sixteenth century, but when Hooker, writing fifty years later, employed the word, it had become so nearly obsolete, that he, or perhaps his editor, thought it necessary to explain its meaning in a marginal note. It has now been revived, and is perfectly familiar to every English-speaking person. *G. P. Marsh.*

—*Rash, Foolhardy, Reckless.* See under RASH.—SYN. Heedless, careless, mindless, thoughtless, negligent, indifferent, regardless, unconcerned, inattentive, remiss.

Recklessly (rek'les-li), *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.

Recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.

Reckling (rek'ling), *n.* [Probably from *reck,* lit. one that requires to be cared for.] The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals; hence, a helpless babe. *Halliwell.*

There lay the *reckling,* one
But one hour old. What said the happy sire? *Tennyson.*

Reckon (rek'n), *v.t.* [O.E. *reknen, rekenen,* A. Sax. *gerecnian, recenian;* cog. D. *rekenen,* Dan. *regne,* Icel. *reikna,* Sw. *räkna,* G. *rechnen,* to reckon, number, esteem. Perhaps from same root as *right.*] 1. To count; to number; to tell one by one; to compute; to calculate.

The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated from thy estimation. Lev. xxvii. 18.

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*

2. To estimate by rank or quality; to set in the number or rank of; to esteem; to account; to repute.

For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton.*
He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. Luke xxii. 37.

SYN. To number, enumerate, compute, calculate, estimate, value, esteem, account, repute.

Reckon (rek'n), *v.i.* 1. To make computation; to cast account; to compute; to calculate.

Be friends, you English fools, be friends; we have French quarrels enow, if you could tell how to *reckon.* *Shak.*

2. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.

I *reckoned* till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. Is. xxxviii. 13.

3. To make up or render an account; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert and penalty.

All flesh shall rise and *reckon.* *Abp. Sandys.*
We shall not spend a large expense of time
Before we *reckon* with your several loves. *Shak.*

4. To think; to suppose; to imagine; to conjecture; to conclude; as, I *reckon* he'll come. [This application of the word is provincial in England, and is extremely common in the middle and southern states of America, corresponding to the *I guess* of the northern states.]—*To reckon for,* to have to account or to give an account for; to be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Bp. Sanderson.*

—*To reckon on* or *upon,* to count or depend upon; to lay dependence or stress on; as, he *reckons upon* the support of his friends.

In the whole corporation, the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes. *Macaulay.*

—*To reckon with,* to call to account; to settle accounts with; to exact penalty of.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them. Mat. xxv. 19.

Reckoner (rek'n-ėr), *n.* 1. One who reckons or computes.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

2. Something that assists a person to reckon, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

Reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act of counting or computing; calculation.—2. An account of time.

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute? *Sandys.*

3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment.

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often. *South.*

4. The charges or account made by a host in a hotel, tavern, &c.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning.* *Addison.*
Till issuing arm'd he found the host and cried,
'Thy *reckoning,* friend?' *Tennyson.*

5. Esteem; account; estimation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it (beauty), than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. *Naut.* the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. *Dead-reckoning* means the same as *reckoning*, due allowance being made for drift, lee-way, currents, &c. — SYN. Calculation, computation, estimation, estimate, charge, bill.

Reckoning-book (rek'n-ing-bŭk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson.*

Reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.t.* [*Re* and *claim*; Fr. *reclamer*, to claim back, to reclaim a hawk, to protest; L. *reclamo—re*, back, and *clamo*, to call. See CLAIM.] 1. To claim back; to attempt to recover possession of; to demand to have returned. 'A tract of land (Holland) snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy.' *Coxe.*—2. To call back; specifically, in *falconry*, to bring a hawk to the wrist by a certain call. *Chaucer.*—3. To call out repeatedly to; to call on. [Rare.]

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

4. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; as, to *reclaim* a hawk. 'An eagle well *reclaimed.*' *Dryden.*—5. To rescue from being wild, desert, waste, or the like; to bring under cultivation; as, to *reclaim* land.—6. To bring back from error, wandering, or transgression to the observance of moral rectitude; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life; to reform; as, to *reclaim* a profligate.

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

7. To bring under restraint or close limits; to check; to restrain; to hold back.

By this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure. *Holland.*

Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaimed*,
By seas from Icarus' downfall named? *Prior.*

8.† To gainsay or contradict; to cry out against.

Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises. *Fuller.*

9.† To recover; to regain. *Spenser.*—*Reclaimed animals*, in *law*, those that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property may be acquired in them.—SYN. To reform, recover, restore, amend, correct.

Reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.i.* 1. To cry out; to exclaim against anything.

O tyrant Love! . . .
Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim;*
And arts but soften as to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

2. To effect reformation. *Milton.*—3.† To draw back; to give way. *Spenser.*—4. In *Scots law*, to appeal. See RECLAIMING.

Reclaim (rē-klām'), *n.* The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; reformation; reclamation. 'Free from all man's *reclaim.*' *Spenser.* 'The concealing of Solomon's *reclaim.*' *Hales.*

Reclaimable (rē-klām'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

Reclaimably (rē-klām'a-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

Reclaimant (rē-klām'ant), *n.* One that opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against. 'Unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants.*' *Waterland.*

Reclaimer (rē-klām'ėr), *n.* One that reclaims.

Reclaiming (rē-klām'ing), *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to reclaim; recalling to a regular course of life; reforming. In *Scots law*, appealing from a judgment of the lord-ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—*Reclaiming days*, the days allowed to a party dissatisfied with the judgment of the lord-ordinary to appeal therefrom to the inner house.—*Reclaiming note*, the petition of appeal to the inner house craving the alteration of the judgment reclaimed against.

Reclaimless (rē-klām'les), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.

Reclamation (rek-la-mā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réclamation.* See RECLAIM.] The act of reclaiming; as, (*a*) the act of bringing from a waste state into cultivation. (*b*) The bringing back of a person from evil courses; a turning from wrong or disreputable habits to a better way of life; as, his *reclamation* was now complete. '*Reclamation* from evil.' *Bp. Hall.* (*c*) A demand; a challenge of something to be restored; claim made. (*d*) A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; cry of opposition or disapprobation.

But now secret murmurs and even violent *reclamations* were heard that the Pope owed the people great sums for the losses sustained by his long absence. *Milman.*

Reclinant (rē-klīn'ant), *a.* In *her.* same as *Declinant.*

Reclinate (rē-klīn'āt), *a.* [L. *reclinatus*, pp. of *reclino*, to bend back. See RECLINE.] In *bot.* reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base; falling gradually back from the perpendicular, as the branches of many trees. *Lindley.*

Reclination (rek-li-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of leaning or reclining.—2. In *dialling*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane, which it intersects in a horizontal line.—3. In *surg.* one of the operations used for the cure of cataract. It consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract, and depressing it into the vitreous humour, in such a way that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one, and its back surface the lower one. *Dunglison.*

Recline (rē-klīn'), *v.t.* [L. *reclino*, to bend back—*re*, back, and *clino*, to bend (whence also *incline*, *decline*, the root being that which also gives E. *lean*).] To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

Recline (rē-klīn'), *v.i.* To lean; to rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; as, to *recline* on a couch. 'On silken cushions half *reclined.*' *Tennyson.*

Recline (rē-klīn'), *a.* [L. *reclinis.*] Leaning; being in a leaning posture. [Rare.]

They sat *recline*,
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton.

Reclined (rē-klīnd'), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Reclinate.*

Recliner (rē-klīn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; a reclining dial.

Reclining (rē-klīn'ing), *p.* and *a.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting; lying; in *bot.* same as *Reclinate.*—*Reclining board*, a board to which young persons are fastened, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*—*Reclining dial*, a dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. If, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points it is called a *reclining declining dial.*

Reclose (rē-klōz'), *v.t.* To close or shut again.

Reclothe (rē-klōŦH'), *v.t.* To clothe again. 'Clothes and *reclothes* the happy plains.' *Tennyson.*

Reclude (rē-klūd'), *v.t.* [L. *recludo—re*, back, and *claudo*, to shut.] To open; to unclose. [Rare.]

Recluse (rē-klūs'), *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, from L. *reclusus*, pp. of *recludo*, *reclusum*, to lay open, but in L.L. signifying to shut—*re*, again, back, and *claudo*, to shut.] Living shut up or apart from the world; retired from the world or from public notice; sequestered; solitary; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life. 'This *recluse*, passive condition.' *Howell.* 'This *recluse* period.' *Goldsmith.*

I all the live long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *J. Philips.*

Recluse (rē-klūs'), *n.* 1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk. 'A *recluse* who had never quitted his hermitage.' *Buckle.* Specifically—2. A religious devotee who lives in a single cell, usually attached to a monastery.

Recluse† (rē-klūz'), *v.t.* To shut up; to seclude.

She sees at once the virgin mother stay
Reclused at home. *Donne.*

Reclusely (rē-klūs'li), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society.

Recluseness (rē-klūs'nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society. 'The *recluseness* of a college life.' *Hazlitt.*

A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlaboured man. *Feltham.*

Reclusion (rē-klū'zhon), *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. *Johnson.*

Reclusive (rē-klū'siv), *a.* Affording retirement from society; recluse.

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her . . .
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Shak.*

Reclusory (rē-klū'so-ri), *n.* [L.L. *reclusorium.*] The abode of a recluse; a hermitage.

Recoagulation (rē-kō-ag'ū-lā"shon), *n.* A second coagulation. *Boyle.*

Recoast (rē-kōst'), *v.t.* To coast back; to sail again near or along the coast of.

Recoct (rē-kokt'), *v.t.* [L. *recoquo*, *recoctum*, to cook or boil over again—*re*, again, and *coquo*, to cook or boil.] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or anew.

Old women and men, too, . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Recoction (rē-kok'shon), *n.* A second coction or preparation.

Recognisable, Recognise. For these and their related words see RECOGNIZABLE, RECOGNIZE, &c.

Recognition (rek-og-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *recognitio*, *recognitionis*, from *recognosco*, *recognitum.* See RECOGNIZE.] 1. The act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; knowledge or acquaintance confessed or avowed; formal avowal; notice taken.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come. *N. Grew.*

But the view in which the state regards the practice of morality is evidently seen in its *recognition* of that famous maxim, by which penal laws in all communities are fashioned and directed, that the severity of the punishment must always rise in proportion to the propensity to the crime. *Warburton.*

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

2. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal, or generally any return of the feu to the superior from whatever ground of eviction.

Recognitor† (rē-kog'ni-tor), *n.* In *law*, one of a jury impannelled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict.

Recognitory (rē-kog'ni-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition. *Lamb.*

Recognizable, Recognisable (rek'og-nī"za-bl), *a.* Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged.

Recognizance, Recognisance (rē-kog'nizans or rē-kon'i-zans), *n.* [Fr. *reconnaissance*, O.Fr. *recognoissance.* See RECOGNIZE.] 1. Act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

So the unnumbered sounds that evening store;
The songs of birds—the whispering of the leaves—
The voice of waters—the great bell that heaves
With solemn sound,—and thousand others more,
That distance of *recognizance* bereaves,
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar. *Keats.*

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

And she did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. (*b*)† The verdict of a jury impannelled upon assize.

Recognization (rē'kog-ni-zā"shon), *n.* Act of recognizing.

Recognize, Recognise (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recognized*, *recognised*; ppr. *recognizing*, *recognising.* [Prefix *re*, and *cognize*, but directly from *recognisance* (which is older in English), O.Fr. *recognoissance*, from L. *recognosco—re*, and *cognosco*, from *con*, and *gnosco*, to know.] 1. To recall or recover the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing formerly known; to know again.

Then first he *recognized* the ethereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; as, he would not *recognize* him as ambassador.

He brought several of them . . . to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. *Bp. Fell.*

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with a person by a bow, nod, lifting the hat, and the like; as, he passed me without *recognizing* me.—4. To indicate appreciation of; as, his townsmen *recognized* his merit by electing

him their member.—5. To review; to re-examine; to take cognizance of anew. *South.*

Recognize, Recognise (rek'og-nīz or rek'on-īz), *v.i.* In *law*, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal; as, A. B. *recognized* in the sum of twenty pounds.

Recognizee, Recognisee (rē-kog'niz-ē or rē-kon'i-zē), *n.* In *law*, the person to whom a recognizance is made.

Recognizer, Recogniser (rek'og-nīz-ėr), *n.* One who recognizes.

Recognizor, Recognisor (rē-kog'niz-or or rē-kon'i-zor), *n.* In *law*, one who enters into a recognizance.

Recoil (rē-koil'), *v.i.* [Fr. *reculer*, from L. *re*, back, and *culus*, the posteriors. The same root is seen also in Gael. *cul*, W. *cil*, the back.] 1. To rebound; to bound, start, roll, rush, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to take a sudden backward motion after an advance; to be driven or forced to retreat; to return after a certain strain or impetus; as, a gun *recoils* when discharged. 'These dread curses, . . . like an overcharged gun, *recoil*.' *Shak.*

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*. *Milton.*

2. To start or draw back as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords, bewildered laid
And back *recoiled*, he knew not why,
Even at the sound himself had made. *Collins.*

3.† To go back in thought.

Looking on the lines
Of my boy's face, methought I did *recoil*
Twenty-three years. *Shak.*

4.† To fall off; to degenerate. *Shak.*

Recoil,† *v.t.* To drive back.

Recoil (rē-koil'), *n.* 1. A starting or falling back; a backward movement; rebound.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound,
The infernal doors. *Milton.*

The *recoil* from formalism is scepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. The rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged, arising from the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the ball.

Recoiler (rē-koil'ėr), *n.* One who recoils; one who falls back from his promise or profession. *Hacket.*

Recoilingly (rē-koil'ing-li), *adv.* In a recoiling manner; with starting back or retrocession. *Huloet.*

Recoilment (rē-koil'ment), *n.* The act of recoiling.

Recoin (rē-koin'), *v.t.* To coin again; as, to *recoin* gold or silver.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was very often *recoined* by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

Recoinage (rē-koin'āj), *n.* 1. The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

2. That which is coined anew.

Recoiner (rē-koin'ėr), *n.* One who recoins.

Recollect (rek'o-lekt'), *v.t.* 1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts.*

Perchance
We do but *recollect* the dreams that come
Just ere the waking. *Tennyson.*

2.† To gather; to pick up; to collect. *Shak.*

3. To recover resolution or composure of mind; to collect one's self: generally used reflexively or in pp.

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man,
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

—*Remember, Recollect.* See under REMEMBER.

Recollect (rē-kol-lekt'), *v.t.* To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to *recollect* routed troops.

God will one day raise the dead, *recollecting* our scattered ashes, and rearing our dissolved frame. *Barrow.*

Recollect (rek'ol-lekt), *n.* See RECOLLET.

Recollection (rek-ol-lek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance; as, the events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.—3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind. 'One of his earliest *recollections*.' *Macaulay.*—4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness; self-control. [Rare.]

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* which scarcely suited his time of life. *Principal Robertson.*

—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* See under MEMORY.—SYN. Reminiscence, remembrance, memory.

Recollective (rek'ol-lekt-iv), *a.* Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Recollet (rek'o-lā), *n.* [Fr. *récollet*, L. *recollectus*, so called because they *recollected* and strictly observed all the rules of their order.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. Called also *Recollect.*

Recolonization (rē-kol'on-iz-ā"shon), *n.* A second colonization.

Recolonize (rē-kol'on-īz), *v.t.* To colonize a second time.

Recombination (rē-kom'bi-nā"shon), *n.* Combination a second time.

Recombine (rē-kom-bīn'), *v.t.* To combine again. *Carew.*

Recomfort (rē-kum'fėrt), *v.t.* 1. To comfort again; to console anew. 'God, that can . . . *recomfort* folke disconsolate.' *Lydgate.* 'One from sad dismay *recomforted*.' *Milton.* 2. To give new strength to. 'To *recomfort* it (the ground) sometimes with muck put to the roots.' *Bacon.*

Recomfortless† (rē-kum'fėrt-les), *a.* Without comfort. *Spenser.*

Recomforture† (rē-kum'fėr-tūr), *n.* Renewal or restoration of comfort. *Shak.*

Recommence (rē-kom-mens'), *v.t.* and *i.* To commence again; to begin anew; as, to *recommence* work. 'Desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier.' *Johnson.*

The voice with which I fenced
A little ceased but *recommenced*. *Tennyson.*

Recommencement (rē-kom-mens'ment), *n.* A commencement anew.

Recommend (rek-om-mend'), *v.t.* [*Re*, and *commend*; Fr. *recommander*, to recommend, to commend, to intrust.] 1. To commend to another's notice; to put in a favourable light before another; to commend or give favourable representations of; to bring under one's notice as likely to be of service. 'Those who had no other design in all their actions than to *recommend* true piety and goodness to them.' *Stillingfleet.*

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable; to attract favour to.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and e'en a stranger *recommends*. *Pope.*

Hence, to *recommend itself*, to be agreeable; to make itself approved.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimbly and sweetly *recommends itself*
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God. Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; as, I would strongly *recommend* you to travel for your health.—5.† To give or commit in kindness. 'Mine own purse which I had *recommended* to his use.' *Shak.*

Recommendable (rek-om-mend'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

Recommendableness (rek-om-mend'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being recommendable.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the *recommendableness* of our religion to strangers. *Dr. H. More.*

Recommendably (rek-om-mend'a-bli), *adv.* In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

Recommendation (rek'om-mend-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another; as, we introduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments.—2. That which procures a kind or favourable reception; any thing, quality, attribute, &c., which produces or tends to produce a favourable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*. *Dryden.*

Recommendative† (rek-om-mend'a-tiv), *n.* That which recommends; a recommendation.

Recommendatory (rek-om-mend'a-to-ri), *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending.

He was received, on the presentation of *recommendatory* letters from his bishop, with condescending welcome. *Milman.*

Recommender (rek-om-mend'ėr), *n.* One who commends. 'St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the solitary state as he was.' *Atterbury.*

Recommission (rē-kom-mi'shon), *v.t.* To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired, were to be *recommissioned*. *Judge Marshall.*

Recommit (rē-kom-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recommitted;* ppr. *recommitting*. 1. To commit again; as, to *recommit* persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon.*

2. To refer again to a committee: as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee.

Recommitment (rē-kom-mit'ment), *n.* 1. A second or renewed commitment.—2. A renewed reference to a committee.

Recommittal (rē-kom-mit'al), *n.* Same as *Recommitment.*

Recommunicate (rē-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v.t.* and *i.* To communicate again.

Recompact (rē-kom-pakt'), *v.t.* To join anew. 'Repair and *recompact* my scatter'd body.' *Donne.*

Recompence (rek'om-pens), *n.* Same as *Recompense.*

To me belongeth vengeance, and *recompence*. Deut. xxxii. 35.

And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompence* of reward. Heb. ii. 2.

Recompensation (rē-kom'pen-sā"shon), *n.* 1.† Recompense.—2. In *Scots law*, a term applied to a case in which one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recompensed;* ppr. *recompensing*. [Fr. *récompenser*, L.L. *recompenso*—L. *re*, again, and *compenso*, *compensatum*, to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] 1. To make a return to; to give or render an equivalent to, as for services, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to compensate: with a person as object.

Yet fortune cannot *recompense* me better
Than to die well and not my master's debtor. *Shak.*

2. To return an equivalent for; to pay for; to reward; to requite: with a thing as object; as, to *recompense* services.—3. To pay or give as an equivalent; to pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii. 17.

4. To make amends for by anything equivalent; to make compensation for; to pay some forfeit for. 'If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto.' Num. v. 8.

He is a very licentious translator, and does not *recompense* his neglect of the author by beauties of his own. *Johnson.*

SYN. To repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate.

Recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

Those who inflict must suffer; for they see
The work of their own heart, and they must be
Our chastisement or our *recompense*. *Shelley.*

SYN. Compensation, remuneration, amends, satisfaction, reward, requital.

Recompense† (rek'om-pens), *v.i.* To make amends or return. *Chaucer.*

Recompensement† (rek'om-pens-ment), *n.* Recompense; requital. *Fabyan.*

Recompenser (rek'om-pens-ėr), *n.* One who recompenses. 'A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received.' *Foxe.*

Recompensive (rek'om-pens-iv), *a.* Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce the seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and *recompensive* justice in the next. *Sir T. Browne.*

Recompilation (rē-kom'pi-lā"shon), *n.* The compiling anew of what had been compiled before; a new compilation.

Recompile (rē-kom-pīl'), *v.t.* To compile again or anew.

Recompilement (rē-kom-pīl'ment), *n.* New compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*

Recompose (rē-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquillize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind. 'By music he was *recomposed*.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle.*

Recomposer (rē-kom-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which recomposes. *Dr. H. More.*

Recomposition (rē-kom'pō-zi"shon), *n.* The act of recomposing; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb.*

Reconcilable (rek'on-sīl-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reconciled; as, (*a*) capable of being again brought to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship; as, the parties are not *reconcilable*. (*b*) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; capable of being harmonized or made congruous.

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcilable* with solemn assemblies. *R. Nelson.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable* by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the transports. *Arbuthnot.*

Reconcilableness (rek'on-sīl-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable: (*a*) possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (*b*) Consistency; harmony.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover, not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony between texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

Reconcilably (rek'on-sīl-a-bli), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

Reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reconciled*; ppr. *reconciling*. [Fr. *réconcilier*, from L. *reconcilio—re*, again, and *concilio*, to bring together, to conciliate, from *concilium*, council.] 1. To conciliate anew; to restore to union and friendship after estrangement; to bring again to friendly or favourable feelings; as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance. 'Propitious now and *reconciled* by prayer.' *Dryden.*

First be *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

The gods are hard to *reconcile*. *Tennyson.*

2. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.—3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*; as, to *reconcile* one's self *to* afflictions. 'The treasurer's talent in removing prejudices, and *reconciling* himself *to* wavering affections.' *Clarendon.*—4. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness: followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour *with* affairs of state. *Locke.*

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear,
Consider'd singly or beheld too near;
Which, but proportion'd to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles to* form and grace. *Pope.*

5. To remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize; as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians.—6. In *ship-building*, to join one piece of work fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves.—Syn. To reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease.

Reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.i.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Reconcilement (rek'on-sīl-ment), *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
And *reconcilement*. *Milton.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

Reconciler (rek'on-sīl-ėr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

Reconciliation (rek'on-sil-i-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *reconciliatio, reconciliationis*. See Reconcile.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity. 'What means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to *reconciliation* again.' *North.*—2. In *Scrip.* atonement; expiation.

Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make *reconciliation* for the sins of the people. Heb. ii. 17.

3. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Syn. Reconcilement, reunion, pacification, appeasement, propitiation, atonement, expiation.

Reconciliatory (rek-on-sil'i-a-to-ri), *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*

Recondensation (rē-kon'den-sā"shon), *n.* The act of recondensing.

Recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recondensed*; ppr. *recondensing*. To condense again. 'Vapours . . . by a very little cold *recondensed* into water.' *Boyle.*

Recondite (rek'on-dīt or re-kon'dīt), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondo—re*, back, and *condo*, to conceal (whence *abscond*).] 1. Hidden from the view or mental perception; secret; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things. 'When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.' *Glanville.*—2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse. 'Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.' *Felton.*—3. In *bot.* concealed; not easily seen.

Reconditory (re-kon'di-to-ri), *n.* A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.]

Reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), *v.t.* To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To *reconduct* thy steps? *Dryden.*

Reconduction (rē-kon-duk'shon), *n.* In *law*, a relocation; a renewal of a lease.

Reconfirm (rē-kon-fėrm'), *v.t.* To confirm anew. *Clarendon.*

Reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), *v.t.* To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

Reconnaissance (re-kon'nās-sans), *n.* [Fr. See Reconnoitre.] The act or operation of reconnoitring; preliminary examination or survey; specifically, (*a*) an examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (*b*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (*c*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, a canal, and the like.—*Reconnaissance in force* (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

Reconning (rē-kon'ing), *n.* The act of conning again.

Reconnoissance† (re-kon'nois-sans), *n.* Same as *Reconnaissance*.

Reconnoitre, Reconnoiter (rek-on-noi'tėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reconnoitred*; ppr. *reconnoitring*. [O.Fr. *reconnoitre*, Fr. *reconnaître*, from L. *recognosco—re*, again, and *cognosco—con*, together, and *gnosco, nosco*, to know. The elements of the word are thus the same as in *recognize*.] 1. To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See Reconnaissance.—2.† To know again; to recognize.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and present uncouth appearance. *Rev. R. Graves.*

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoitre* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *H. Walpole.*

Reconquer (rē-kong'kėr), *v.t.* 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

Belisarius first *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals. *Brougham.*

2. To recover; to regain.

Reconquest (rē-kong'kwest), *n.* A conquest again or anew.

Reconsecrate (rē-kon'sē-krāt), *v.t.* To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe.*

Reconsecration (rē-kon'sē-krā"shon), *n.* A renewed consecration.

Reconsider (rē-kon-sid'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To consider again; to turn over in the mind again; to review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield.*

2. To take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding; as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

Reconsideration (rē'kon-sid-ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of reconsidering: (*a*) a renewed consideration or review in the mind. *J. S. Mill.* (*b*) A second consideration; specifically, in *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been previously passed or acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.

Reconsolate† (rē-kon-sō'lāt), *v.t.* To console or comfort again. 'That only God who can *reconsolate* us both.' *Wotton.*

Reconsolidate (rē-kon-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* To consolidate anew.

Reconsolidation (rē-kon-sol'id-ā"shon), *n.* The act of reconsolidating, or state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation. *Sir H. De la Beche.*

Reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt'), *v.t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

Reconstruction (rē-kon-struk'shon), *n.* Act of constructing again.

He had pulled a government down. The far harder task of *reconstruction* was now to be performed. *Macaulay.*

Reconstructive (rē-kon-strukt'iv), *a.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

Recontinuance (rē-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* The state of recontinuing; renewed continuance. 'Of which course some have wished a *recontinuance*.' *Drayton.*

Recontinue (rē-kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* and *i.* To continue again or anew.

Reconvene (rē-kon-vēn'), *v.t.* To convene or call together again.

Reconvene (rē-kon-vēn'), *v.i.* To assemble or come together again. 'About the time of the two houses *reconvening*.' *Clarendon.*

Reconvention (rē-kon-ven'shon), *n.* In *law*, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a cross-bill or litigation. In *Scots law*, when an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts of the country have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by *reconvention*, to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demand.

Reconversion (rē-kon-vėr'shon), *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

Reconvert (rē-kon-vėrt'), *v.t.* To convert again. *Milton.*

Reconvey (rē-kon-vā'), *v.t.* 1. To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

Reconveyance (rē-kon-vā'ans), *n.* The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

Record (rē-kord'), *v.t.* [Fr. *recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from L. *recordor*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor, cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial, concord, &c.*).] 1. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to take a note or memorial of; to register; to enrol; to chronicle; to note; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events. 'Those statutes that are *recorded* in this schedule.' *Shak.*—2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—3.† To see or know by personal presence; to bear witness to; to attest.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. Deut. xxx. 19.

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts
Rome shall *record*. *Shak.*

4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. [Rare.]

So even and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

5.† To recite; to repeat; to sing; to play. 'To see the lark *record* her hymns.' *Fairfax.*

And to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes. *Shak.*

6.† To call to mind; to remember. *Spenser.*

Record† (rē-kord'), *v.i.* 1. To reflect; to meditate; to ponder. 'Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read.' *Fuller.*—2. To sing or repeat a tune.

To the lute
She sung, and made the night-bird mute,
That still *records* with moan. *Shak.*

Record (rek'ord), *n.* 1. That which preserves memory; a memorial. *Shak.*—2. Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as, the *records* of statutes or of judicial courts; the *records* of a town or parish; the *records* of a family. In a popular sense the term *records* is applied to all public documents preserved in a recognized repository, but in the legal sense of the term *records* are (*a*) authentic testimonies in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record; (*b*) the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation. In England the parties come to an issue, which is either some short point of fact or of law, after mutually answering each other, without intervention of judge or court. In Scotland, however, the closing of the record is a formal step, sanctioned by the judge, after each party has said all he wishes to say by way of statement and answer.—*Conveyances by record*, conveyances evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of parliament or royal grant.—*Court of record*, one of the higher courts in which the records of the suits are preserved. These are called the records of the court, and are of such high authority that their truth cannot be called in question.—*Debt of record* is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record.—*Trial by record*, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. — 3. Memory; remembrance. 'That *record* is lively in my soul.' *Shak.*—4. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Though I bear *record* of myself, yet my *record* is true. John viii. 14.

Heaven be the *record* to my speech. *Shak.*

5. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history; as, to have a good or a bad *record* to fall back upon.—6. In *racing*, the time in which a race or heat is won.—*In record, upon record*, set down; registered. 'The faults whose fine stands *in record*.' *Shak.* 'My villany they have *upon record*.' *Shak.* [Old authors accent this noun as the verb, and this accentuation is sometimes still retained, as in the phrase, *a court of record.*]

Recordance † (rē-kord'ans), *n.* Remembrance; recollection. *Howell.*

Recordari facias loquelam (rek-or-dā'rī fā'shi-as lok-wē'lam). [L., that you cause the plaint to be recorded.] In *law*, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

Recordation † (rek-or-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *recordatio, recordationis*, from *recordor*. See RECORD.] 1. Remembrance. *Shak.* 'A due *recordation* of his virtues.' *Wotton.*—2. Record; register.

Recorder (rē-kord'ėr), *n.* 1. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions. 2. In England, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record, whence his title is derived. The appointment of recorders is vested in the crown, and the selection is confined to barristers of five years' standing. The recorder of London is appointed by the lord-mayor and aldermen. He is judge of the lord-mayor's court, and one of the commissioners of the central criminal court. The same name is given to similar legal functionaries elsewhere, as in certain colonial settlements. 3. The name of a musical instrument formerly in use in this country, somewhat like a flageolet.

The figures of *recorders*, flutes, and pipes are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

4. A registering apparatus.

Recordership (rē-kord'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a recorder.

Recording (rē-kord'ing), *p.* and *a.* Registering.—*Recording gauge*, a gauge provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.—*Recording telegraph*, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.

Record-office (rek'ord-of-fis), *n.* A place for keeping public records.

Recorporification (rē-kor-pō'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of embodying again or of being re-embodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Recouch (rē-kouch'), *v.t.* To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Recount (rē-kount'), *v.t.* [*Re* and *count*, but in meaning 1 directly from Fr. *reconter* —*re*, and *conter*, to tell=*compter*, to count, to tell, from L. *computo*, to sum up, to compute. See COUNT.] 1. To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse. 'Should *recount* our baleful news.' *Shak.* '*Recount* what thou hast been.' *Shak.*

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.
Dryden.

2. To count again.—SYN. To narrate, relate, repeat, recite, rehearse, enumerate, detail, tell, describe, particularize.

Recountment (rē-kount'ment), *n.* The act of recounting; relation in detail; recital. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Recoup (rē-köp'), *v.t.* [From noun *recoup*, which seems originally to have been a legal term for a sum kept back, a set-off or the like, from Fr. *recoupe*, cloth remaining over cutting out clothes, from *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut.] 1. In *law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.—2. (With the reflexive pronoun.) To reimburse or indemnify one's self for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage.

Elizabeth had lost her venture: but if she was bold, she might *recoup herself* at Philip's cost.
Froude.

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?
Sat. Rev.

Recoup (rē-köp'), *n.* The keeping back something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discount. *Wharton.*

Recoupe (rē-köp'), *n.* and *v.t.* Older spelling of *Recoup.*

Recouped (rē-köpt'), *a.* In *her.* same as *Couped.*

Recouper (rē-köp'ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*

Recoupment (rē-köp'ment), *n.* In *law*, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due.

Recourse (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [Fr. *recours;* L. *recursus*, a running back, a return, from *recurro*, to run back—*re*, back, and *curro, cursum*, to run.] 1.† Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.
Sir T. Browne.

2. A going to, as for help or protection; a recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; as, the general had *recourse* to stratagem to effect his purpose.

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

3.† Access; admittance. 'Give me *recourse* to him.' *Shak.*—4.† Repeated course; frequent flowing. 'Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.' *Shak.*—5. In *Scots law*, the right competent to an assignee or disponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice.—*Without recourse*, a method of discounting bills practised in America, but not much known in Britain. Instead of discounting in the usual form, the bills are sold to a broker, without a concurrent obligation by endorsement to make them good, the price depending on the state of the market and the credit of the acceptor. In such cases the purchaser stands in the place of the drawer, undertakes all risks, and has the power of legally exacting payment.

Recourse † (rē-kōrs'), *v.i.* To return; to recur. *Foxe.*

Recourseful † (rē-kōrs'ful), *a.* Moving alternately. 'That *recourseful* deep.' *Wotton.*

Recover (rē-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *recovrer*, Fr. *recouvrer*, from L. *recupero, recuperare*, which, according to Corssen, comes from a Latin or Sabine word *cuprus*, recorded by Varro as signifying good, *recuperare* signifying to make good again; perhaps from same root as *cupio*, to desire.] 1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* a town or territory which an enemy had taken; to *recover* health or strength after sickness. '*Recover'd* is the town of Orleans.' *Shak.* '*Having recovered* her breath.' *Fielding.*

David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx. 18.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to revive from apparent death; to cure; to heal. 'To *recover* a man of his leprosy.' 2 Ki. v. 7.

I heard of an Egyptian
That had nine hours lien dead,
Who was by good appliance *recovered*. *Shak.*

3. To repair the loss or injury of; to retrieve; to make up for; as, to *recover* lost time.

Yet this loss
Thus far at least *recover'd*, hath much more
Established in a safe unenvied throne. *Milton.*

4. To rescue; to save from danger. 'That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil.' 2 Tim. ii. 26.

If you will not undo what you have done, that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* (saved from drowning), desire it not. *Shak.*

5.† To reach by some effort; to get; to gain; to come to.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, (*a*) to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and cost in a suit at law. (*b*) To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery.

Recover (rē-kuv'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from.*

With the help of a surgeon he might yet *recover*. *Shak.*

The man *recover'd of* the bite,
The dog it was that died. *Goldsmith.*

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind; as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense sometimes used elliptically without *from.*

As soon as Jones had a little *recovered* his first surprise. *Fielding.*

He could scarcely *recover* his astonishment. *Mortier.*

3.† To come; to arrive; to make one's way.

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch.
Fuller.

4. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit; as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

Recover † (rē-kuv'ėr), *n.* Recovery.

I'le witness when I had recovered him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

Recover (rē-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* To cover again.

Recoverable (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.—2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.—3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's, but not like his *recoverable*. *Shak.*

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor; as, the debt is *recoverable.*

Recoverableness (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

Recoverance † (rē-kuv'ėr-ans), *n.* Recovery. *Berners.*

Recoveree (rē-kuv'ėr-ē), *n.* In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See under RECOVERY.

Recoverer (rē-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who recovers; a recoveror.

Recoveror (rē-kuv'ėr-or), *n.* In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in common recovery. See under RECOVERY.

Recovery (rē-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The act or power of regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining possession; as, to offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods. 'The *recovery* of the Holy Land.' *Arbuthnot.* 2. Restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast
And bear him home for his *recovery*. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of cost by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment.—*Common* or *feigned recovery*, in *law*, a fictitious real action, carried on to judgment, and founded on the supposition of an adverse claim, a proceeding

formerly resorted to by tenants in tail for the purpose of barring their entails, and all remainders and reversions consequent thereon, and making a conveyance in fee simple of the lands held in tail. Abolished in 1833.

Recreance (rek'rē-ans), *n.* Recreancy. *Chaucer.*

Recreancy (rek'rē-an-si), *n.* The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Recreandise,† *n.* Recreancy; cowardice; desertion of principle. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Recreant (rek'rē-ant), *a.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *recreant*, ppr. of *recroire*, from L.L. *recredere*, to give in, to give up, *recredere se*, to confess one's self vanquished in a fight or action at law—L. *re*, back, again, and *credo*, to believe (whence *creed*). In the middle ages those who delivered themselves up to an enemy were accounted infamous. See CRAVEN.] 1. Craven; yielding to an enemy; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited. 'A *recreant* and most degenerate traitor.' *Shak.* 'And hang a calf-skin on those *recreant* limbs.' *Shak.*—2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

Recreant (rek'rē-ant), *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. 'You are all *recreants* and dastards!' *Shak.*

Recreantly (rek'rē-ant-li), *adv.* In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

Recreate (rek'rē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recreated;* ppr. *recreating.* [L. *recreo, recreatum—re*, again, and *creo*, to create.] To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse; to divert; to gratify.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden.*

Necessity, and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us that it is lawful to relax our bow. *Jer. Taylor.*

These rine fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scr · *Dr. H. More.*

SYN. To reanimate, enliven, cheer, amuse, divert, entertain.

Recreate (rek'rē-āt), *v.i.* To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*. *L. Addison.*

Recreate (rē-krē-āt'), *v.t.* To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army. *Judge Marshall.*

Recreation (rek-rē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of recreating or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion.—SYN. Amusement, diversion, entertainment, pastime, sport.

Recreation (rē-krē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of creating or forming anew; a new creation.

Recreative (rek'rē-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigour or animation; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be *recreative*. *Bacon.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but chuse such as are healthful, *recreative*, and apt to refresh you. *Jer. Taylor.*

Recreatively (rek'rē-āt-iv-li), *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion.

Recreativeness (rek'rē-āt-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

Recrement (rek'rē-ment), *n.* [L. *recrementum*, from *recerno—re*, back, and *cerno, cretum*, to separate.] 1. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume; as, the *recrement* of ore.—2. In *med.* a humour, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it, as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, &c. *Dunglison.*

Recremental (rek-rē-men'tal), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to recrement; recrementitial.

Recrementitial, Recrementitious (rek'rē-men-tish"al, rek'rē-men-tish"us), *a.* Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

Recriminate (rē-krim'in-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recriminated;* ppr. *recriminating.* [L. *re*, again, and *criminor*, to accuse.] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge; to charge an accuser with a like accusation.

It is not my business to *recriminate*. *Stillingfleet.*

Recriminate (rē-krim'in-āt), *v.t.* To accuse in return.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet. *South.*

Recrimination (rē-krim'i-nā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of recriminating; the return of one accusation with another; as, to indulge in mutual *recriminations.*—2. In *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-accusation.

Recriminative (rē-krim'in-āt-iv), *a.* Recriminating or retorting accusation; recriminatory.

Recriminator (rē-krim'in-āt-ėr), *n.* One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

Recriminatory (rē-krim'in-ā-to-ri), *a.* Retorting accusation; recriminating.

Recross (rē-kros'), *v.t.* To cross again.

Recrudency (rē-krö'den-si). See RECRUDESCENCE.

Recrudescence, Recrudescency (rē-krö-des'sens, rē-krö-des'sen-si), *n.* 1. The state of being recrudescent or becoming sore again. 2. In *med.* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

Recrudescent (rē-krö-des'sent), *a.* [L. *recrudesco*, to become raw again—*re*, again, and *crudesco*, to become raw, from *crudus*, raw, crude.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

Recruit (rē-kröt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *recruter*, from *recrute*, a participial noun from O.Fr. *recroistre*, pp. *recrû*, from L. *recresco—re*, again, and *cresco, cretum*, to grow (whence *crescent, increase*, &c.).] 1. To repair by fresh supplies; to supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Glanville.*

2. To restore the wasted vigour of; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to refresh; as, to *recruit* one's health.

We toil till we are weary and have exhausted our strength and spirits, and then we think to refresh and *recruit* ourselves. *South.*

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men any deficiency of troops; to make up by enlistment; as, to *recruit* an army.—SYN. To repair, recover, regain, retrieve.

Recruit (rē-kröt'), *v.i.* 1. To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures; to go to the country to *recruit*.—2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Recruit (rē-kröt'), *n.* 1. The supply of anything wasted.

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. A soldier newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army. 'Fresh *recruits.*' *Dryden.*—3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

Recruiter (rē-kröt'ėr), *n.* One who recruits. 'A *recruiter* of the assembly of divines.' *Wood.*

Recruiting-sergeant (rē-kröt'ing-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits. *Simmonds.*

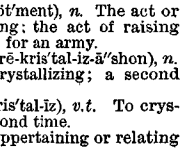
Recruitment (rē-kröt'ment), *n.* The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army.

Recrystallization (rē-kris'tal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The process of recrystallizing; a second crystallization.

Recrystallize (rē-kris'tal-īz), *v.t.* To crystallize anew or a second time.

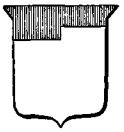
Rectal (rek'tal), *a.* Appertaining or relating to the rectum.

Rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rectangulus—rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.] A right-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides equal. When the adjacent sides are equal it becomes a square. Every rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its right angles; thus, if A and B represent the sides about one of the right angles, the figure is said to be contained by A and B; and sometimes it is said to be the rectangle *under* A and B. The area of a rectangle is numerically expressed by the product of the two numbers which express the lengths of its adjacent sides; thus, if the lengths of the two adjacent sides be expressed by 6 feet and 4 feet respectively, the area is equal to $6 \times 4 = 24$ square feet.



Rectangle† (rek'tang-gl), *a.* Rectangular. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rectangled (rek'tang-gld), *a.* Having right angles or angles of ninety degrees. In *her.* when the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed *rectangled.*


A chief rectangled.

Rectangular (rek-tang'-gū-lėr), *a.* Right angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—*Rectangular co-ordinates*, in *analytical geom.* co-ordinates at right angles to each other.—*Rectangular solid*, in *geom.* a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

Rectangularity (rek-tang'gū-lar"i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

Rectangularly (rek-tang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—*Rectangularly polarized*, in *optics*, oppositely polarized.

Rectangularness (rek-tang'gū-lėr-nes), *n.* Rectangularity.

Rectembryeæ (rek'tem-bri-ē"ē), *n. pl.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and E. *embryo.*] A suborder of Solanaceæ, having the embryo straight, as distinguished from *Curvembryeæ*, in which it is curved.

Rectifiable (rek'ti-fī-à-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right; as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—2. In *geom.* said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

Rectification (rek'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr. See RECTIFY.] The act or operation of rectifying; as, (*a*) the act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses. (*b*) The process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation in order to render it purer and finer, or freer from earthy matter and water; as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid. (*c*) In *geom.* the determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.—*Rectification of a globe*, in *astron.* or *geog.* the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

Rectifier (rek'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which rectifies; as, (*a*) one who corrects or amends. (*b*) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (*c*) In *distilling*, a second still for redistilling spirits, or a second chamber connected to the main or primary still. (*d*) *Naut.* an instrument that shows the variations of the compass.

Rectify (rek'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rectified;* ppr. *rectifying.* [Fr. *rectifier*, from L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make right; to correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons; as, to *rectify* the prejudiced. *Addison.* 'To *rectify* my conscience.' *Shak.*

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own. *Suckling.*

2. In *chem.* to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit or wine.—*To rectify liquors*, in *the spirit trade*, to convert the alcohol produced by the distiller into gin, brandy, &c., by adding flavouring materials to it. Thus in order to convert the spirit into London gin, juniper berries and coriander seeds are added previous to the last rectification. Œnanthic ether and other things give the flavour of brandy.—*To rectify the globe*, in *astron.* and *geog.* to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.—SYN. To correct, amend, emend, better, reform, redress, adjust, regulate, improve.

Rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* Same as *Rectilinear.*

Rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'ē-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Rectilinearly*..

Rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line.] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight; as, a *rectilinear* figure or course.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident. *Newton.*

Rectilinearity (rek'ti-lin'ē-ar''i-ti), *n.* State of being rectilinear. 'The *rectilinearity* or undulatory motion of light.' *Coleridge.*

Rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line.

Rectilineous† (rek-ti-lin'ē-us), *a.* Rectilinear. *Ray.*

Rectinervis (rek-ti-nėr'vis), *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *nervus*, a nerve.] In *bot.* same as *Parallelinerved.*

Rection (rek'shon), *n.* [L. *rectio, rectionis*, from *rego, rectum*, to rule or govern.] In *gram.* the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must be put in a certain case or mode; government. *Prof. Gibbs.*

Rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *rostrum*, a prow or beak.] Having a straight beak.

Rectiserial (rek-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row.] In *bot.* a term applied to leaves disposed in a straight or rectilinear series.

Rectitis (rek-tī'tis), *n.* [*Rectum*, and Gr. term. *-itis* signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the rectum.

Rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, pp. of *rego, rectum*, to keep or lead straight. See RECTOR.] 1.† Straightness; as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson.*—2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Calm the disorders of thy mind by reflecting on the wisdom, equity, and absolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

3. Correctness; freedom from error.

As the agreement in a scientific opinion among competent judges widens its area, the chances of *rectitude* increase and the chances of error diminish. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

SYN. Uprightness, integrity, honesty, probity.

Recto (rek'tō), *n.* 1. In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.—2. In *printing*, the right-hand page: opposed to *verso.*

Rector (rek'tėr), *n.* [L. *rector*, a ruler, from *rego, rectum*, to rule, whence *rectitude, correct, erect*, &c., the root being the same as in E. *right*, Indian *rajah.*] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In the *Eng. Ch.* a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; or the parson of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate: in the contrary case, the parson is a *vicar.*—3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland it is also the title of the head-master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford.—4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

Rectoral (rek'tėr-al), *a.* Same as *Rectorial. Blackstone.*

Rectorate (rek'tėr-āt), *n.* The office of rector.

Rectoress (rek'tėr-es), *n.* 1. A female rector or ruler; a rectress.

So can she rule the greatness of her mind,
As a most perfect *rectoress* of her will.
Drayton.

2. A rector's wife. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

Rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.—*Rectorial tithes*, great or predial tithes.

Rectorship (rek'tėr-ship), *n.* 1. The office or rank of a rector.—2.† Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgment? *Shak.*

Rectory (rek'to-ri), *n.* 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

Recto-vesical (rek-tō-ves'ik-al), *a.* [*Rectum*, from L. *rectus*, straight, and *vesica*, a bladder.] In *anat.* relating to the rectum and bladder; as, the *recto-vesical* fold or pouch of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the abdomen.

Rectress (rek'tres), *n.* [See RECTOR.] A female ruler; governess. [Rare.]

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate,
To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows.
B. Jonson.

Rectrix (rek'triks), *n.* pl. **Rectrices** (rek-trī'sēz). 1. Same as *Rectress. Sir T. Herbert.*—2. One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which like a rudder direct its flight.

Rectum (rek'tum), *n.* [L. *rectum*, straight, lit. the straight intestine.] In *anat.* the third and last part of the large intestine opening at the anus: so named from an erroneous notion of the old anatomists that it was straight.

Recubation (rek-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *recubo—re*, and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down or reclining. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Recuile,† **Recule,**† *v.i.* [See RECOIL.] To start back; to retire; to retreat; to recoil. 'And forced them back to *recule.*' *Spenser.*

Recule,† **Reculement,**† *n.* The act of recoiling; recoil.

Recultivate (rē-kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* To cultivate anew.

He had meant, if possible, to *recultivate* his friendship with Eleanor; and in his present frame of mind any such *recultivation* must have ended in a declaration of love. *Trollope.*

Recultivation (rē-kul'ti-vā''shon), *n.* The act of cultivating anew, or state of being cultivated anew. See RECULTIVATE.

Recumb (rē-kumb'), *v.i.* [L. *recumbo, recubare—re*, and *cumbo, cubo*, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumb*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son. *Barrow.*

Recumbence (rē-kum'bens), *n.* [See RECUMB.] The act of reposing or resting in confidence. 'A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation.' *Ld. North.*

Recumbency (rē-kum'ben-si), *n.* 1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of leaning, reclining, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Cowper.*

2. Rest; repose; idle state.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

Recumbent (rē-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *recumbens, recumbentis*, ppr. of *recumbo.* See RECUMB.] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology,
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors teach.
Young.

3. In *zool.* and *bot.* an epithet applied to a part that leans or reposes upon anything.

Recumbently (rē-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

Recuperable (rē-kū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* Recoverable. *Lydgate.*

Recuperate (rē-kū'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recuperated;* ppr. *recuperating.* [L. *recupero, recuperatum.* See RECOVER.] To recover; to regain; as, to *recuperate* health.

Recuperate (rē-kū'pėr-āt), *v.i.* To recover; as, he sat down to *recuperate.*

Recuperation (rē-kū'pėr-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *recuperatio, recuperationis*, from *recupero*, to obtain again. See RECOVER.] Recovery, as of anything lost. 'The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing.' *Dr. H. More.*

Recuperative, Recuperatory (rē-kū'pėr-a-tiv, rē-kū'pėr-a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

Recur (rē-kėr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *recurred;* ppr. *recurring.* [L. *recurro—re*, and *curro*, to run (whence *course, occur*, &c.).] 1. To return; to go or come back.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories *recurred* to their old principles. *Brougham.*

2. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

3. To resort; to have recourse; to turn for aid.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the 'punctum stans' of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

4. To occur again or be repeated at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

Recure† (rē-kūr'), *v.t.* To cure; to heal; to recover.

Which (ills) to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government of this your land.
Shak.

Recure† (rē-kūr'), *n.* Cure; recovery.

But whom he hits, without *recure* he dies.
Fairfax.

Recureful† (rē-kūr'fụl), *a.* Curing; curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty
With this *recureful* maske. *Chapman.*

Recureless† (rē-kūr'les), *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. 'My *recureless* sore.' *G. Ferrars.*

Recurelessly† (rē-kūr'les-li), *adv.* So as not to be cured. '*Recurelessly* wounded with his owne weapons.' *Greene.*

Recurrence, Recurrency (rē-kur'rens, rē-kur'ren-si), *n.* [See RECUR.] 1. The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; as, the *recurrence* of error.—2. Resort; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *Jer. Taylor.*

Recurrent (rē-kur'rent), *a.* [L. *recurrens, recurrentis*, ppr. of *recurro.* See RECUR.] 1. Returning from time to time; as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. 'Rhyme, that luxury of *recurrent* sound.' *Prof. Blackie.*—2. In *crystal.* a term applied to a crystal whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.—*Recurrent nerve*, in *anat.* a branch of the par vagum, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx.

Recurring (rē-kėr'ing), *a.* Returning again.—*Recurring* or *circulating decimals.* See under CIRCULATING.—*Recurring series*, in *alg.* a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + (a + 1)x + (2a + 2)x^2 + (3a + 3)x^3 + (5a + 5)x^4 +$ . . . is a recurring series.

Recursant (rē-kėr'sant), *a.* [L. *recursans, recursantis*, ppr. of *recurso*, to turn backward, freq. of *recurro.* See RECUR.] In *her.* said of an eagle, displayed, with the back toward the spectator's face.—*Recursant volant in pale*, said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, showing the back to the spectator.

Recursion (rē-kėr'shon), *n.* [L. *recursio, recursionis*, a return, from *re*, back, and *curro, cursum*, to run.] Return. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Recurvant (rē-kėrv'ant), *a.* In *her.* bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.

Recurvate (rē-kėrv'āt), *v.t.* [L. *recurvo, recurvatum—re*, back, and *curvo*, to bend.] To bend back.

Recurvate, Recurvated (rē-kėrv'āt, rē-kėrv'āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* bent, bowed, or curved backward or outward; recurved; as, a *recurvate* leaf, corolla, calyx, &c.

Recurvation (rē-kėr-vā'shon), *n.* A bending or flexure backward. 'A serpentine *recurvation.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Recurvature (rē-kėrv'a-tūr), *n.* Same as *Recurvation.*

Recurve (rē-kėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recurved;* ppr. *recurving.* To bend back.

Recurved (rē-kėrvd'), *p.* and *a.* Bent back or downward; as, a *recurved* leaf.

Recurviroster (rē-kėr'vi-ros''tėr), *n.* A bird of the genus Recurvirostra; an avoset.

Recurvirostra (rē-kėr'vi-ros''tra), *n.* [L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A Linnæan genus of birds belonging to the order Grallatores and family Longirostres or Scolopacidæ, characterized by having the beak recurved or bent upwards. The avoset (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) is the most characteristic species. See AVOSET.

Recurvirostral (rē-kėr'vi-ros''tral), *a.* In *ornith.* having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avoset; belonging to the genus Recurvirostra.

Recurvity (rē-kėrv'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Recurvation.*

Recurvo-patent (rē-kėr'vō-pā'tent), *a.* In *bot.* bent back and spreading.

Recurvous (rē-kėr'vus), *a.* [L. *recurvus*, bent back.] Bent backward.

Recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si), *n.* The state of being a recusant; the tenets of a recusant; nonconformity. See RECUSANT.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. *Hallam.*

Recusant (rek'ū-zant), *a.* [Fr. *récusant*, L. *recusans, recusantis*, ppr. of *recuso*. See RECUSE.] Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.* refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church. 'No *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.' *Clarendon.*

Recusant (rek'ū-zant), *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice. 'The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations.' *De Quincey.* Specifically—2. In *Eng. hist.* a person who refused or neglected to attend divine service on Sundays and holidays in the Established Church, or to worship according to its forms. Heavy penalties were formerly inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recusant or nonconformist than on the Popish recusant.

Recusation (rek-ū-zā'shon), *n.* [L. *recusatio, recusationis*, from *recuso*. See RECUSE.] Refusal; in *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause on account of his supposed partiality. *Blackstone.*

Recusative (rē-kū'zāt-iv), *a.* Tending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties. *Jer. Taylor.*

Recuse (rē-kūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *recused*; ppr. *recusing*. [L. *recuso*, to object, to refuse—*re*, back, against, in opposition, and *causa*, a cause (whence *recusant*).] To refuse or reject; especially, in *law*, to reject a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe.*

Recussion (rē-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *recutio, recussum*, to strike back or backwards—*re*, again, and *quatio, quassum*, to strike.] Act of beating back.

Red (red), *a.* [O.E. also *reed, rede*, Sc. *reed*, A. Sax. *rēad*; cog. Dan. and Sw. *röd*, Icel. *rauthr* (*raudr*), D. *rood*, G. *roth*, Goth. *rauds*; from same Indo-European root come also L. *rutilus, rufus, ruber*, Gr. *erythros*, W. *rhwdd*, Ir. and Gael. *ruadh*, Lith. *rudas*, red; also Skr. *rudhira*, blood. Akin are *ruddy, russet, ruby, rubric*, &c.] Of a bright, warm colour resembling blood; of the hue of that part of the rainbow or solar spectrum which is farthest from violet. Red is a general term, and is applied to many different shades or hues, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, orange red, &c.

Your colour, I warrant you, is as *red* as any rose. *Shak.*

Red is often used in forming compound words which are self-explanatory; as, *red-backed, red-berried, red-breasted, red-burning, red-cheeked, red-coated, red-coloured, red-eyed, red-faced, red-flecked, red-haired, red-headed, red-heeled, red-legged, red-lipped, red-skinned, red-streaked, red-tailed, red-tipped, red-topped, red-whiskered, red-winged*, &c.—*Red admiral*, the popular name of a common and very beautiful British butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*.—*Red ant*, a small species of British ant, *Formica rufa*. See ANT.—*Red antimony ore*, an oxysulphide of antimony.—*Red ash*, a species of ash (*Fraxinus pubescens*), an American tree, smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber.—*Red bay*, a species of laurel (*Laurus caroliniensis*) found in swamps in the Southern United States; the timber is employed in ship-building.—*Red beech*, a species of beech (*Fagus ferruginea*) found in several of the North American states.—*Red birch*, a species of birch (*Betula nigra*) found in the United States. The bark is reddish-brown, and the timber compact and light-coloured.—*Red cedar*, a species of juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) found in North America and the West Indies; the heartwood is of a bright red, smooth, and moderately soft, and is in much request for the outsides of black-lead pencils.—*Red chalk*. Same as *Reddle*.—*Red copper*, a native oxide of copper of various shades of red, sometimes occurring in octahedral crystals, and also granular and earthy.—*Red coral* (*Corallium rubrum*), an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order Alcyonaria, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean.—*Red crag*, the upper portion of the crag of Suffolk, the lower being the white crag. It consists chiefly of quartzose sand with an occasional mixture of shells, and is distinguished by the deep ferruginous or ochreous colour both of its sand and shells. The Suffolk crag is a member of the pliocene strata.—*Red cross*, the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—*Red currant* (*Ribes rubrum*), a deciduous shrub much cultivated for its fruit, indigenous in the northern portions of Europe and America. The juice of the fruit is refrigerant and grateful to persons suffering from fever. It is used for making jelly, and a well-known fermented liquor called currant wine. The white currant is merely a variety of the red.—*Red deal*, the wood of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), a highly valuable and durable timber.—*Red deer*, the common stag (*Cervus elaphus*), a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer parks throughout England. See STAG.—*Red grouse*. See GROUSE.—*Red gum*, (*a*) the popular name of a florid eruption usually occurring in infants before and during first dentition, and appearing on the most exposed parts, as the face, neck, arms, and hands, whence it sometimes spreads to other parts of the body. It occurs in minute red pimples (sometimes intermixed with white) irregularly arranged with occasional red patches, and sometimes a few interspersed vesicles. It is almost always an innocent disease, and seldom lasts over a month. (*b*) A disease of grain, a kind of blight.—*Red gum-tree*, a species of evergreen Australian tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*), which produces a gum resin valued for medicinal uses.—*Red hand*, in *her.* originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, open, erect, couped or, the wrist gules.—*Red herring*, the common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked so as to keep for a long time as an article of food.—*Red Indian*, or *Red man*, one of the copper-coloured aborigines of America. Called also *Red-skin*.—*Red iron ore*, a term applied to those varieties of hæmatite (native oxide of iron) which have a non-metallic or sub-metallic lustre.—*Red liquor*, a crude acetate of alumina prepared from pyroligneous acid, used as a mordant in calico-printing.—*Red manganese*, a mineral usually of a rose-red colour; diallogite (which see).—*Red maple*, a tree (*Acer rubrum*) remarkable for the beauty and variety of hue assumed by its leaves in summer and autumn.—*Red marl*, a geological term applied to the upper members of the new red sandstone.—*Red mulberry*, a species of North American tree (*Morus rubra*) producing a sweetish fruit resembling the blackberry.—*Red oak*, a species of North American oak (*Quercus rubra*) having a reddish, porous, and coarse-grained wood, and growing to the height of 80 feet.—*Red ochre*, a name common to a variety of pigments, rather than designating an individual colour, and comprehending Indian red, light red, Venetian red, scarlet ochre, Indian ochre, reddle, bole, and other oxides of iron. As a mineral it designates a soft earthy variety of hæmatite.—*Red orpiment*. Same as *Realgar*.—*Red oxide of copper*, or *cuprous oxide* (Cu_2O), a compound of copper and oxygen found of particular beauty in the mines of Cornwall, and similar in colour to copper.—*Red oxide of manganese* (Mn_3O_4), a compound of manganese and oxygen which may be formed by exposing the peroxide or sesquioxide to a white heat. It occurs native as hausmannite.—*Red pine*, a species of pine (*Pinus rubra*), also called *Scotch* or *Norway Pine*. Its wood is very resinous and durable, and is much used in house and ship building. It produces turpentine, tar, pitch, resin, and lampblack.—*Red precipitate*. See PRECIPITATE.—*Red republican*, an

Red Pine (*Pinus rubra*).

extreme republican; one ready to fight for republican opinions. The term originated during the first French revolution in the habit of the extreme republicans wearing a red cap. This they did to intimate their manumission from the tyranny of the aristocrats, in imitation of the ancient Romans, who, on the manumission of a slave, put a red Phrygian cap on his head. Often contracted into *red;* as, he is one of the *reds*.—*Red ribbon*, the ribbon of the order of the Bath.—*Red sandstone*. See SANDSTONE.—*Red snow*. See PROTOCOCCUS.—*Red tape*, a sarcastic name for excessive regard to formality and routine without corresponding attention to essential duties: so named from the red tape used in tying up papers in government offices.

Of tape—*red tape*—it (the Circumlocution Office) had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office. *Dickens.*

Could utmost ingenuity in the management of *red tape* avail anything to men lying gasping—we may say, all but dead? *Trollope.*

Red (red), *n.* 1. A colour resembling that of arterial blood; the colour of that part of the spectrum which is farthest from violet; one of the simple or primary colours of natural bodies or rather of the rays of light. The red rays are the least refrangible of all the rays of light, and hence Newton concluded that the red rays consisted of the largest luminous particles. (See RED, *a.*, and SPECTRUM.) 'Cliffs and peaked mountains of rich rufous and Vandyck brown, streaked with *reds* and blacks.' *W. H. Russell.*—2. A red pigment. The most useful reds for painting are carmine, obtained from the cochineal insect; the lakes and madders from the vegetable kingdom; vermilion, chrome-red, Indian red (carbonate of oxide of iron), burnt sienna (an ochreous earth), &c., all from the mineral world.—3. A contraction for *red republican*, which see under RED, *a.* 4. *pl.* The catamenial discharges; menses.

Red (red), *v.t.* [See REDE.] To counsel; to advise. [Scotch.]

I *red* ye weel, tak care o' skaith. *Burns.*

Red (red), *v.i.* To conjecture; to divine. [Scotch.]

Red† (red), pp. of *rede*. Esteemed; accounted. *Spenser.*

Red,† **Redd**† (red), *n.* Counsel; advice. See REDE.

Red, Redd (red), *v.t.* [A Scotch or provincial word of Scandinavian origin, from same root as *ready;* Sw. *reda*, to prepare, to put in order; *reda ut sit hår*, to comb the hair.] 1. To put in order; to tidy; to *red* the hair is specifically to comb it: often with *up;* as, to *redd up* a house or one's self.—2. To disentangle; to clear.—3. To interfere and separate, as in the case of two people fighting; as, to *red* a quarrel.—4. To take out of danger; to rescue from destruction.

He maun take part wi' hand and heart, and weel his part it is, for *redding* him might have cost you dearer. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To red one's feet*, to free one's self from entanglement.

Redact (rē-dakt'), *v.t.* [L. *redigo, redactum*, to bring into a certain condition, to reduce to order—*re*, again, and *ago*, to drive, to bring. In the modern sense, however, the verb is rather from the nouns *redacteur, redaction.*] 1.† To force or compel to assume a certain form. *Bp. Hall.*

He cursed Petrarch for *redacting* verses into sonnets which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, and others too long cut short. *Drummond.*

2. To give a presentable literary form to; to act as redactor of. *Carlyle.*

Redacteur, Redactor (re-dāk'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *redacteur*. See above.] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

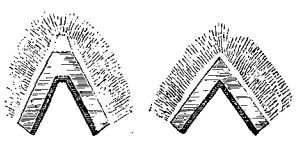
Each successive singer and *redactor* furnishes it with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience. *Carlyle.*

Redaction (rē-dak'shon), *n.* [Fr. See REDACT.] 1. The act of digesting or reducing to order; the act of preparing for publication.

To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form, is neither compiling nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*. *Fitzedward Hall.*

2. The work thus prepared.

Redan (rē-dan'), *n.* [Fr. *redan*, O.Fr. *redent*, from *re*, back, and *dent*, L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth: from its shape.] 1. In *field fort*, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form



Redans.

a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two *redans* connected form a *queue d'hyronde*, and three connected form a *bonnet de prêtre*. Several *redans* connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.—2. A projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.

Redargue (red'är-gū), *v.t.* [L. *redarguo*, to disprove, to refute—*red, re*, back, and *arguo*, to make clear, to prove, to argue.] To put down by argument; to disprove; to contradict; to refute.

How shall I be able to suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor.*

Consciousness cannot be explained nor *redargued* from without. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Redargution (red-är-gū'shon), *n.* [See above.] Refutation; conviction. 'A *redargution* and check to impudent and daring inquirers.' *Bp. Rust.* [Rare.]

Redargutory (red-är'gū-to-ri), *a.* Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory. [Rare.]

Red-belly (red'bel-li), *n.* See CHAR.

Red-bird (red'bėrd), *n.* The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the *Tanagra æstiva* or summer red-bird, the *Tanagra rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.

Red-book (red'bụk), *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.—*Red-book of the exchequer*, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II.

Redbreast (red'brest), *n.* 1. A bird so called from the colour of its breast, the *Erythacus rubecula*, of the family Sylviadæ, and suborder Dentirostres. The fame of this well-known bird has arisen from its habit of seeking the protection of man during the winter season, when it becomes so tame as to enter dwelling-houses without dread and pick up crumbs. It is also known as the *Robin-redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin*.—2. An American name for a singing bird of the genus Turdus (*T. migratorius*), having the breast of a dingy orange-red colour; migratory thrush.

Redbud (red'bud), *n.* A small ornamental North American tree, *Cercis canadensis*.

Red-cap (red'kap), *n.* 1. The popular name of many small species of insessorial birds with red crowns, such as some of the tanagers. 'The *red-cap* whistled, and the nightingale sang loud.' *Tennyson.*—2. A spectre having long teeth popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. *Jamieson.*

Redcoat (red'kōt), *n.* A familiar name given to a soldier, because in most British regiments red coats are worn. 'The fearful passenger . . . sees a *redcoat* rise from every bush.' *Dryden.*

Red-cross (red'kros), *a.* Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

A *red-cross* knight for ever kneel'd
To a lady in his shield. *Tennyson.*

Redcross-knight (red'kros-nīt), *n.* See RED-CROSS.

Redde,† pret. of *rede*. Advised; counselled; explained; read. *Chaucer.*

Red-deer (red'dēr), *n.* The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*). See STAG.

Redden (red'n), *v.t.* To make red.

And this was what *redden'd* her cheek
When I bow'd to her on the moor. *Tennyson.*

Redden (red'n), *v.i.* 1. To grow or become red. 'The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow.' *Pope.* Hence—2. To blush, to become flushed.

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*
He no sooner saw that her eye glistened and her cheek *reddened* than his obstinacy was at once subdued. *Sir W. Scott.*

Reddendo (red-den'dō), *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, the technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

Reddendum (red-den'dum), *n.* [L., to be returned.] In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

Reddidit se (red'di-dit se). [L., he has given himself up.] In *law*, a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

Redding-kame (red'ing-kām), *n.* [See RED, REDD.] A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. [Scotch.]

Redding-straik (red'ing-strāk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate (red) combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. [Scotch.]

Reddish (red'ish), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. 'A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish*.' Lev. xiii. 19.

Reddishness (red'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree. 'The *reddishness* of the copper.' *Boyle.*

Reddition (red-di'shon), *n.* [L. *redditio, redditionis*, from *reddo*, to return.] 1. A returning of anything; restitution; surrender. *Howell.*—2. Explanation; representation. 'The *reddition* or application of the comparison.' *Chapman.*—3. In *law*, a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.

Redditive (red'di-tiv), *a.* [L. *redditivus*, from *reddo*, to give up.] In *gram.* answering to an interrogative; conveying a reply; as, *redditive* words.

Reddle (red'l), *n.* [From *red*; comp. G. *röthel*, from *roth*, red.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous ironstone ore. It occurs in opaque masses having a compact texture. It is dry and rough to the touch, adhering to the tongue, and yielding an argillaceous odour. It is used as a pigment of a florid colour, but not of a deep red. Sheep are generally marked with it. Spelled also *Raddle, Ruddle.*

Reddour,† *n.* [Fr. *roidure*, from *roidir*, to stiffen.] Strength; vigour; power; violence. *Chaucer.*

Rede (rēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *ræd*, counsel. See READ. The word is now obsolete or Scotch.] 1.† A proverb; a motto. *Spenser.*—2. Counsel; advice.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear. Ps. i. (*Sternhold*).
And may you better reck the *rede*,
Than ever did th' adviser. *Burns.*

Rede (rēd), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rædan*, to give counsel. See READ.] 1. To counsel; to advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe close. *Gammer Gurton.*
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I *rede* ye tent it;
A chiel's amang ye takin notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it. *Burns.*

2. To explain; to unfold; to interpret.

Her mother Ute, to whom she relates the vision, soon *redes* it for her. *Carlyle.*

[Obsolete or Scotch in both senses.]

Rede,† *a.* Red. *Chaucer.*

Redecorate (rē-dek'o-rāt), *v.t.* To decorate or adorn again.

Rededicate (rē-ded'i-kāt), *v.t.* To dedicate again or anew.

Rededication (rē-ded'i-kā"shon), *n.* The act of rededicating; a dedication anew or again.

Redeem (rē-dēm'), *v.t.* [L. *redimo*, to buy back, to ransom—*red, re*, back, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.] 1. To buy or purchase back; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically, (*a*) in *law*, to recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by payment of what may be due according to the terms of the mortgage. (*b*) In *com.* to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt, given by the state, a corporation, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to pay ransom or equivalent for; as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, pledges, or the like. 'Wanting guilders to *redeem* their lives.' *Shak.* 'Whom he *redeemed* from prison.' *Shak.*

Alas, sweet wife my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it. *Shak.*

4. To rescue; to deliver; to save in general. 'Before the time that Romeo come to *redeem* me.' *Shak.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.
Ps. xxv. 22.
Perhaps some modern touches here and there
Redeem'd it from the charge of nothingness.
Tennyson.

5. In *theol.* to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. iii. 13.

6. To perform, as a promise; to make good by performance; as, to *redeem* an obligation.—7. To make amends for; to serve as an equivalent for; to atone for; to compensate. 'By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*.' *Dryden.*

This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shak.*
Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

8. To improve or employ to the best advantage. '*Redeeming* the time, because the days are evil.' Eph. v. 16.

Redeemability (rē-dēm'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Redeemableness*.

Redeemable (rē-dēm'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting redemption. 2. Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought into the possession of government, or the original promiser; as, a *redeemable* annuity.—*Redeemable rights*, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the granter, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

Redeemableness (rē-dēm'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being redeemable. *Johnson.*

Redeemer (rē-dēm'ėr), *n.* 1. One who redeems or ransoms.

And his *redeemer* challenged for his foe,
Because he had not well maintained his right.
Spenser.

Specifically—2. The Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

Redeemless (rē-dēm'les), *a.* Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; incurable; irrecoverable. 'Wretched and *redeemless* misery.' *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

Redeliberate (rē-dē-lib'ėr-āt), *v.i.* To deliberate again. *Cotgrave.*

Redeliberate (rē-dē-lib'ėr-āt), *v.t.* To reconsider. *Wright.*

Redeliver (rē-dē-liv'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To deliver back; to return to the sender.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shak.*

2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

Redeliverance (rē-dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* A second deliverance.

Redelivery (rē-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation. 'The *redelivery* of what had been taken from them.' *Clarendon.*

Redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *v.t.* To demand back; to demand again.

The duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to do himself justice. *Addison.*

Redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *n.* A repeated demand; a demanding back again.

Redemandable (rē-dē-mand'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being redemanded. *Wright.*

Redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *v.t.* To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

Redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

Redemonstrate (rē-dē-mon'strāt), *v.t.* To demonstrate again or afresh.

Every truth of morals must be *redemonstrated* in the experience of the individual man before he is capable of utilizing it as a constituent of character, or a guide in action. *J. R. Lowell.*

Redemptible (rē-dem'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

Redemption (rē-dem'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *redemptio, redemptionis.* See REDEEM.] The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; deliverance; rescue; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, &c.; hence, specifically, (*a*) in *law*, the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or, the repurchase of the right to enter upon it on performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering.—*Equity of redemption.* See under EQUITY. (*b*) In *com.* repurchase by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt by paying their value to their holders. (*c*) In *theol.* the purchase of God's favour by the sufferings and death of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. 'In whom we have *redemption* through his blood.' Eph. i. 7. 'Held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption*.' *Shak.*

Redemptionary (rē-dem'shon-a-ri), *n.* One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions. *Hacklayt.*

Redemptioner (rē-dem'shon-ėr), *n.* A name formerly given in the United States to one who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Redemptionist (rē-dem'shon-ist), *n.* A member of an order of monks who devoted themselves to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery. More frequently called *Trinitarians.*

Redemptive (rē-dem'tiv), *a.* Redeeming; serving to redeem.

Redemptorist (rē-dem'tor-ist), *n.* One of a religious congregation founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820. They devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism. They style themselves members of the congregation of the Holy Redeemer. Called also *Liguorists, Liguorians.*

Redemptory (rē-dem'to-ri), *a.* Paid for ransom. 'Hector's *redemptory* price.' *Chapman.*

Redempture† (rē-dem'tūr), *n.* Redemption. 'Sweet Jesus the world's *redempture*.' *Fabyan.*

Redented (rē-dent'ed), *a.* [O.Fr. *redent*, a double notching, like the teeth of a saw. See REDAN.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

Redeposit (rē-dē-poz'it), *v.t.* To deposit again or anew.

Redescend (rē-dē-send'), *v.i.* To descend again.

These bless'd notions of my brain
I now breathe up to thee again:
O let them *redescend* and still
My soul with holy raptures fill! *Howell.*

Re-descent (rē-dē-sent'), *n.* A descending or falling again.

It would be absurd hypothetically to call in the agency of a special force—a force apart from gravitation—to account for the phenomenon of *re-descent.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Red-eye (red'ī), *n.* A fish of the carp family (*Cyprinus erythrophthalmus*), so named from the colour of the iris. See RUDD.

Red-fire (red'fir), *n.* A pyrotechnical mixture, consisting of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash. It burns with a red flame.

Red-fish (red'fish), *n.* 1. A migratory fish of the Salmonidæ (*Oncorhynchus lycaodon*) which ascends the American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific.—2. A species of fish (*Sebastes viviparus*) found from the Polar regions to Cape Cod on the Atlantic coast. Called also *Red-perch, Rose-fish,* and *Bream.*

Red-game (red'gām), *n.* Same as *Red Grouse.* See GROUSE.

Red-hand, Red-handed (red'hand, red-hand'ed), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase to be taken *red-hand* or *red-handed.*

I was pushed over by Pumblechook exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I had been taken *red-handed*, for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, 'What's he done,' and others, 'He's a young 'un too.' *Dickens.*

Redhead (red'hed), *n.* 1. A head covered with red hair; hence, a person having such a head.—2. An American duck (*Aythea americana*) closely allied to the canvas-back.—3. A plant (*Asclepias curassavica*), the leaves of which are emetic.

Redhibition (red-hi-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *redhibitio, redhibitionis,* from *redhibeo*, to give or receive back—*red, re,* back, and *habeo,* to have.] In *law*, an action allowed to a buyer by which to annul the sale of some movable and oblige the seller to take it back again upon the buyer's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.

Redhibitory (red-hib'i-to-ri), *a.* In *law*, pertaining to redhibition.

Red-hot (red'hot), *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls.—*Red-hot shot,* cannon balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, &c., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

Redient (red'i-ent), *a.* [L. *rediens, redeo,* to return.] Returning. *E. H. Smith.* [Rare.]

Redigest (rē-di-jest'), *v.t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time.

Rediminish (rē-di-min'ish), *v.t.* To diminish again or anew.

Redingote (red-ing-gōt), *n.* [Fr., corrupted from E. *riding-coat.*] A long, plain, double-breasted outside cloak for ladies' wear.

Redintegrate (rē-din'tē-grāt), *v.t.* [L. *redintegro, redintegratum—red, re,* back, again, and *integro,* to renew, from *integer,* whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

The English nation seems obliterated. What could *redintegrate* us again? *Coleridge.*

Redintegrate (rē-din'tē-grāt), *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

Redintegration (rē-din'tē-grā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of redintegrating; renovation; restoring to a whole or sound state.

They . . . absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *chem.* the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.—3. In *psychol.* the law that objects which have been previously combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to explain the phenomena of the association of ideas.

Redisburse (rē-dis-bėrs'), *v.t.* To repay or refund.

Rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* To discover again or afresh.

Redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* To dispose or adjust again.

Redisseize (rē-dis-sēz'), *v.t.* In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

Redisseizin (rē-dis-sēz'in), *n.* In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

Redisseizor (rē-dis-sēz'or), *n.* A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

Redissolve (rē-diz-zolv'), *v.t.* To dissolve again.

Redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ūt), *v.t.* To distribute again; to deal back again; to apportion afresh.

Redistribution (rē-dis'tri-bū"shon), *n.* A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats formed an essential part of reform. *Gladstone.*

Redition (rē-di'shon), *n.* [L. *reditio, reditionis,* from *redeo, reditum,* to return—*re,* back, and *eo,* to go.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

Address suite to my mother; that her meane
May make the day of your *redition* seene. *Chapman.*

Redivide (rē-di-vīd'), *v.t.* To divide again.

Redivived† (rē-di-vīvd'), *a.* [L. *redivivus,* revived.] Made to live again; revived. 'New devised or *redivived* errors of opinion.' *Bp. Hall.*

Red-lac (red'lak), *n.* An evergreen shrub, a species of sumac (*Rhus succedanea*).

Red-lattice (red'lat-is), *n.* A lattice-window painted red, formerly the customary badge of an inn or ale-house.

No, I am not sir Jeffery Balurdo; I am not as well known by my wit as an ale-house by a *red-lattice.* *Marston.*

—*Red-lattice phrases,* pot-house talk.

And yet, you, rogue, will ensconce your rags,
your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice phrases,*
and your bold-beating oaths, under the shelter of
your honour. *Shak.*

Sometimes corrupted into *Red-lettice, Red-lettuce.*

That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lettice.* *Chapman.*

Red-lead (red'led), *n.* (Pb_3O_4.) An oxide of lead produced by heating the protoxide in contact with air. It is much used as a pigment, and is commonly known by the name of *Minium.—Red-lead ore.* Same as *Crocoisite.*

Red-letter (red'let-ėr), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—*Red-letter day,* a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

Red-looked (red'lukt), *a.* Having a red face; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

Let my tongue blister;
And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shak.*

Redly (red'li), *adv.* With redness.

Redness (red'nes), *n.* The quality of being red; red colour.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lip. *Shak.*

Red-nose (red'nōz), *a.* Having a red nose; having a nose reddened by drinking. 'The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.' *Shak.*

Redolence, Redolency (red'ō-lens, red'ō-len-si), *n.* The quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency.* *Mortimer.*

Redolent (red'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *redolens, redolentis,* ppr. of *redoleo,* to emit a scent—*red, re,* and *oleo,* to smell.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odour; odorous; smelling; fragrant: often with *of.* 'Honey *redolent of* spring.' *Dryden.* 'Gales . . . *redolent of* joy and youth.' *Gray.*

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent.* *Sandys.*

Redolently (red'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

Redondilla (red-on-dēl'ya), *n.* [Sp.] The name given to a species of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas,* whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

Redouble (rē-du'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *redoubled;* ppr. *redoubling.* 1.† To repeat in return. 'To her *redoubled* that her undersong.' *Spenser.*—2. To double again or repeatedly; to multiply; to repeat often.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shak.*

3. To increase by repeated or continued additions. 'And Etna rages with *redoubled* heat.' *Addison.*

Redouble (rē-du'bl), *v.i.* To become twice as much; to be repeated; to become greatly or repeatedly increased.

The argument *redoubles* upon us. *Spectator.*

Redoubt (rē-dout'), *n.* See REDOUT.

Redoubt (rē-dout'), *v.t.* [See below.] To fear; to dread; to revere; to stand in awe of. *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare, except in pp. See REDOUBTED.]

The kyng *redoubted* greatly the fortunes of the world. *Berners.*

Redoubtable (rē-dout'a-bl), *a.* [O.Fr. *redoubtable*, from *redoubter*, to fear or dread —L. *re*, again, and *dubito*, to doubt. See DOUBT.] Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes; as, a *redoubtable* hero; hence, valiant. Often used in irony or burlesque.

The queen growing more *redoubtable* and famous by the overthrow of the fleet of eighty-eight, the Easterlings fell to despair of doing any good. *Howell.*

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

Redoubted (rē-dout'ed), *p.* and *a.* Redoubtable; formidable; honoured or respected on account of prowess; valiant. 'Some such *redoubted* knight.' *Spenser.* 'Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy.' *Shak.*

Redound (rē-dound'), *v.i.* [Fr. *redonder*, L. *redundo*, to overflow—*red*, *re*, and *undo*, to surge, swell, from *unda*, a wave (whence also *redundant*, *undulate*, *abound*).] 1. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; to roll or flow back, as a wave by reaction.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton.*

2. To conduce; to contribute; to result; to turn out; to have effect.

I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall *redound* unto your good. *Shak.*

There will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

3.† To be redundant; to be in excess; to remain over and above. *Spenser; Milton.*

Redound (rē-dound'), *n.* 1. The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; reflection; return.

Not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The first-fruits of the stranger. *Tennyson.*

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.]

Redout, Redoubt (rē-dout'), *n.* [Fr. *redoute*, *redut*, from L.L. *reductus*, a retreat, a retired spot, from L. *reductus*, retired, withdrawn, from *reduco*, to lead back—*re*, back, and *duco*, to lead. The *b* has crept into the word through the influence of *redoubtable*, *doubt*.] In *fort.* a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by re-entering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular, and used mainly as a temporary field work. The name is also given to a central or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders: in this sense generally called a *reduit*.

Redowa (red'ō-a), *n.* A Bohemian dance, originally in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time alternately. The time was afterwards altered, and the dance was made a sort of polka.

Red-perch (red'perch), *n.* See RED-FISH.

Red-pole, Red-poll (red'pōl), *n.* [From the red colour on the head.] A name given to several species of linnets. The greater red-pole is the *Linota cannabina*; the mealy red-pole is the *L. borealis* or *canescens*; and the little red-pole is the *L. linaria*. The same name is given to the *Sylvicola petechia* of America; also called the *red-headed warbler* and *yellow red-pole*.

Redraft (rē-draft'), *v.t.* To draw or draft anew.

Redraft (rē-draft'), *n.* 1. A second draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

Redraw (rē-drą'), *v.t.* To draw again, as a second draft or copy.

Redraw (rē-drą'), *v.i.* In *com.* to draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

Redress (rē-dres'), *v.t.* [Fr. *redresser*. See DRESS.] 1.† To put in order again; to mend; to repair.

As broken glass no cement can *redress*,
So beauty blemish'd once 's for ever lost. *Shak.*

In yonder spring of roses intermixed
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.*

2. To remedy or put right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; as, to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. 'To ride abroad *redressing* human wrongs.' *Tennyson.*—3. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; to bestow relief upon; to compensate; to make amends to.

'Tis thine, O king! the afflicted to *redress*. *Dryden.*
Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye? *Byron.*

Redress (rē-dres'). *n.* 1.† A putting into proper order; reformation; amendment.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; removal of grievances or oppressive burdens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. '*Redress* of injustice.' *Shak.* '*Redress* of all these griefs.' *Shak.* 'Ring in *redress* to all mankind.' *Tennyson.*

There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3.† Help; succour; safety.

I defy all counsel, all *redress*,
But that which ends all counsel, true *redress*,
Death, death. *Shak.*

4. One who gives relief; a redresser.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

Redressal (rē-dres'al), *n.* The act of redressing.

Redresser (rē-dres'ėr), *n.* One who gives redress. 'The *redresser* of injuries.' *Shelton.*

Redressible (rē-dres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being redressed.

Redressive (rē-dres'iv), *a.* Affording redress; giving relief. *Thomson.*

Redressless (rē-dres'les), *a.* Without redress or amendment; without relief.

Redressment (rē-dres'ment), *n.* Redress; act of redressing.

Redriven (rē-driv'n), *p.* and *a.* Driven back or again. *Southey.*

Red-root (red'röt), *n.* A name given to several plants; as, (*a*) New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*); (*b*) stone-weed (*Lithospermum tinctorium*); (*c*) *Lachnanthes tinctoria*; (*d*) *Sanguinaria canadensis*. See BLOOD-ROOT.

Redsear (red'sēr), *v.i.* To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a term used by workmen.

Redshank (red'shangk), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus Totanus, the *T. calidris*, so called from its red legs. It is about 11 inches long,

Spotted Redshank (*Totanus fuscus*)

resides in Britain all the year, but is known also as a summer bird of passage in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, occurring in winter as far south as India. The spotted redshank (*T. fuscus*) visits Britain in spring and autumn on its migrations north and south.—2. A term applied to a Highlander with buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; applied also to a Highlander in derision of his bare legs. 'A generation of Highland thieves and *red-shanks*.' *Milton.*

Redshort (red'short), *a.* Brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, as a metal: a term used by workmen.

Red-silver (red-sil'vėr), *n.* A name given to the sulphide of silver and antimony, and also to the sulphide of silver and arsenic; the former is of a dark red, and the latter of a light red colour.

Red-skin (red'skin), *n.* See *Red Indian*, under RED.

Red-sorrel (red'sor-el), *n.* A name given in the West Indies to the *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, the calices and capsules of which are used in making tarts, cooling drinks, and the like.

Redstart, Redtail (red'stärt, red'tāl), *n.* [*Red*, and *start*, A. Sax. *steort*, a tail.] A bird (*Ruticilla phœnicura*) belonging to the family Sylviadæ, nearly allied to the redbreast, but having a more slender form and a more slender bill. It is widely diffused over Europe, Asia, and the north of Africa. It is found in almost all parts of Britain as a summer bird of passage. It has a soft and sweet song, which is continued during the breeding season far into the night. The black redstart (*Phœnicura tithys*) is distinguished from the common redstart by being sooty black on the breast and belly where the other is reddish brown, and is only an

Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).

occasional visitor to this country. The American redstart is a small bird of the family Muscicapidæ or fly-catchers, common in most parts of North America.

Redstreak (red'strēk), *n.* 1. A sort of apple, so called from its red-streaked skin.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak apples.

Red-tape (red'tāp), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality.

Red-tapery, Red-tapism (red-tāp'ri, red-tāp'izm), *n.* The system of red tape, or excessive official routine; strict adherence to official formalities. See *Red tape*, under RED.

Red-tapist (red-tāp'ist), *n.* 1. One employed in a public office who ties his papers with red tape; hence, a mere government clerk. *Quart. Rev.*—2. A term applied to one who adheres strictly to the forms and routine of office. 'Pompous *red-tapists*.' *Lord Lytton.*

Red-throat (red'thrōt), *n.* A fish of the West Indies, of the genus Hæmalon. It is so called from the portion of the under jaw which is covered by the upper when the mouth is closed being of a bright-red colour. It belongs to the family Sciænidæ.

Red-top (red'top), *n.* A well-known species of bent-grass, the *Agrostis vulgaris*, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle. Called also *English Grass* and *Herd's-grass*.

Redub† (rē-dub'), *v.t.* [Fr. *radouber*, to refit.] To repair or make reparation for; to repay; to requite. 'That you *redub* that negligence.' *Wyatt.* 'O Gods *redub* them vengeance just.' *Phaer.*

Redubber† (rē-dub'ėr), *n.* A person who bought stolen cloth and turned it into some other colour or fashion that it might not be known again. *Cowell.*

Reduce (rē-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reduced*; ppr. *reducing*. [L. *reduco*—*re*, back, and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.] 1.† *Lit.* to bring back. 'And to his brother's house *reduced* his wife.' *Chapman.*

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shak.*

2.† To atone for; to repair; to redress. 'Till they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father.' *Marlowe.*—3. To bring to a former state.

It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust. *Milton.*

4. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; as, to *reduce* civil or ecclesiastical affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty; to *reduce* a substance to powder; to *reduce* a person to despair.

The drift of the Roman armies and forces was not to bring free states into servitude, but contrariwise, to *reduce* those that were in bondage to liberty. *Holland.*

All ranks of society were *reduced* to desire any form of government which should maintain for them security and repose. *Brougham.*

5. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of anything; to *reduce* the intensity of heat; to *reduce* the brightness of colour or light; to *reduce* a sum or amount; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit.—6. To bring to an inferior condition; to lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence; to impoverish. 'The eldest son of an ancient but *reduced* family.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

7. To subdue; to bring into subjection; to

render submissive or subservient; as, the Romans *reduced* Spain, Gaul, and Britain by their arms.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princedoms, powers, dominions, I *reduce*.
Milton.

8. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to *reduce* men to tribes.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules.
Johnson.

9. To bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation; specifically, (*a*) in *arith.* to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* a shilling to forty-eight farthings, or forty-eight farthings to a shilling. (*b*) In *alg.* to bring to the simplest form with the unknown quantity of an equation by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side. (*c*) In *logic*, to bring a syllogism in an imperfect mood into some one of the four perfect moods in the first figure.—10. In *metal.* to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore.—11. In *surg.* to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone.—12. In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; to rescind or annul by legal means; as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, &c.—*To reduce a figure, design*, or *draught*, to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.—*To reduce to the ranks (milit.)*, to degrade for misconduct to the position of a private soldier. SYN. To diminish, lessen, decrease, abate, shorten, curtail, impair, lower, subject, subdue, subjugate, conquer.

Reducement (rē-dūs'ment), *n.* The act of reducing; reduction. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Reducent (rē-dūs'ent), *a.* [L. *reducens, reducentis*, ppr. of *reduco*, to reduce. See REDUCE.] Tending to reduce.

Reducent (rē-dūs'ent), *n.* That which reduces.

Reducer (rē-dūs'ėr), *n.* One that reduces.

Reducible (rē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being reduced: convertible.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

Reducibleness (rē-dūs'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

Reducibly (rē-dūs'i-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

Reduct† (rē-dukt'), *v. t.* [L. *reduco, reductum.* See REDUCE.] To reduce; to bring together. *Hall.*

Reduct (rē-dukt'), *n.* In *building*, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. *Gwilt.*

Reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being reducible; reducibleness.

Reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sėr'dum). [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it. It is much used in geometry. In this way the proposition is not proved in a direct manner by principles before laid down, but it is shown that the contrary is absurd or impossible; and thus the truth of the proposition is demonstrated indirectly. This method of demonstration is frequently termed *indirect*, in contradistinction to the ordinary or *direct* method.

Reduction (rē-duk'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réduction;* L. *reductio, reductionis.* See REDUCE.] The act of reducing, or state of being reduced: (*a*) conversion into another state or form; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order. (*b*) Diminution; as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt. (*c*) Conquest; subjugation; as, the *reduction* of a province under the power of a foreign nation. (*d*) In *arith.* (1) the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another; as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains to grains, or the *reduction* of grains to pounds; the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called *reduction descending;* the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of farthings and pence into pounds, is called *reduction ascending.* Hence the arithmetical rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination is called *reduction.* (2) The act or process of changing the form of a quantity or expression without changing its value; as, the *reduction* of fractions to lower or the lowest terms, to a common denominator, or the like. (*e*) In *alg.* the process of clearing equations of all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known ones on the other. (*f*) In *geom.* the process of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater or less, or of constructing a figure equivalent to a given figure in area, but having a different number of sides; as, the *reduction* of a polygon to an equivalent triangle. (*g*) In *logic*, the process of bringing a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure. (*h*) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draught, &c., on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions; also, the thing so reduced. (*i*) In *surg.* the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (*j*) In *metal.* the operation of obtaining pure metals from metallic ores. (*k*) In *astron.* (1) the correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c. (2) The collection of observations to obtain a general result. (*l*) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, &c.—*Reduction* and *reduction-improbation*, the action of simple reduction and the action of reduction-improbation are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. The object of this class of actions is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights, whether heritable or movable, against which the pursuer of the action can allege and instruct sufficient legal grounds of reduction. See IMPROBATION.—*Reduction reductive*, an action in which a decree of reduction, which has been erroneously or improperly obtained, is sought to be reduced.—SYN. Diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, subjugation, conquest, subjection.

Reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *réductif.*] Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act.
Jer. Taylor.

Reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability, than the wars that have happened in the world.
Sir M. Hale.

Reductively (rē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

Reduit (red-wē'), *n.* [Fr.] A redoubt.

Redundance, Redundancy (rē-dun'dans, rē-dun'dan-si), *n.* [L. *redundantia*, from *redundo.* See REDOUND.] 1. The quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

This has swollen our code to an enormous *redundance* till, in the labyrinth of written law, we almost feel again the uncertainty of arbitrary power.
Hallam.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies.*
Addison.

3. In *law*, impertinent or foreign matter inserted in a pleading.

Redundant (rē-dun'dant), *a.* [L. *redundans, redundantis*, ppr. of *redundo.* See REDOUND.] 1. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

Where an author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

—*Redundant hyperbola*, in *math.* a line of the third order, having three pairs of asymptotic branches.—SYN. Superfluous, superabundant, excessive, exuberant, overflowing, plentiful, copious.

Redundantly (rē-dun'dant-li), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

Reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *reduplico, reduplicatum*—*re* and *duplico.* See DUPLICATE.] 1. To double again; to multiply; to repeat. 'That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour.' *Bp. Pearson.*—2. In *philol.* to repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word, as for the purpose of marking past time. See REDUPLICATION.

Reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v. i.* In *philol.* to be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

Reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.—2. In *bot.* applied to a form of æstivation in which the edges of the sepals or petals are turned outwards.

Reduplication (rē-dū'pli-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of doubling.—2. In *rhet.* a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.—3. In *philol.* (*a*) the repetition of the root of a word, or of the initial syllable (more or less modified), as for the purpose of marking past time, as in Greek *pheugō*, to flee, perfect *pepheuga;* so *did* is a reduplicated past.

All strong verbs in the Aryan languages originally formed their perfect tense by *reduplication*, that is by the repetition of the root. . . . In the Latin, Gothic, and Old English forms, the vowel change shows that the initial letter of the root has gone, and the first consonant is the initial of the reduplicated syllable. . . . In languages belonging to the Teutonic group, we have even clearer examples of *reduplication*, as well as of the loss of it. *Dr. Morris.*

(*b*) The new syllable formed by reduplication.

Reduplicative (rē-dū'pli-kāt-iv), *a.* Double; reduplicate. *Watts.*

Red-ware (red'wār), *n.* A sea-weed, *Laminaria digitata.*

Red-wat (red'wat), *a.* Wetted by something red, as blood. [Scotch.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let bygones be bygones. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Red-water (red'wą-tėr), *n.* A disease of cattle, and occasionally of sheep, in which the appetite and rumination become irregular, the bowels speedily become constipated, and the urine reddened with broken-down red globules of blood. It is caused by eating coarse, indigestible, innutritive food, by continued exposure to inclement weather, and other causes which lead to a deteriorated state of the blood. Called also *Bloody Urine, Hæmaturia*, and *Moor-ill.*

Redwing (red'wing), *n.* A species of thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), well-known in Britain as a winter bird of passage. It spends the summer in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, its winter range extending to the Mediterranean. It is about equal to the song thrush in size, congregates in large flocks, and has an exquisite song.

Red-wood (red'wụd), *n.* The name of various sorts of wood of a red colour, as (*a*) an Indian dye-wood, the produce of *Pterocarpus santalinus;* (*b*) the wood of *Cornumascula*, the red-wood of the Turks; (*c*) that of Jamaica; (*d*) that of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, or Andaman wood; (*e*) that of *Ceanothus colubrinus*, the red-wood of the Bahamas: (*f*) that of *Sequoia sempervirens*, a coniferous tree of California, the red-wood of the timber-trade. This last tree attains gigantic dimensions, being frequently more than 300 feet high. It has long been an inmate of our gardens. The name of *red-wood tree* is further given to the *Soymida febrifuga.* See SOYMIDA.

Red-wud (red'wud), *a.* Stark mad. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ree (rē), *n.* [Sp. *rey*, a king, from L. *rex.*] A small Portuguese coin or money of account, about one-fifth of an English farthing. Spelled also *Rei.*

Ree† (rē), *v. t.* [This belongs to the root of *riddle* (which see).] To riddle; to sift; to separate or throw off.

Ree (rē), *a.* [Scotch.] [A. Sax. *rethe*, fierce.] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy.—2. Half-drunk; tipsy.

Reebok (rē'bok), *n.* [D., lit. *roe-buck.*] A species of South African antelope, the *Pelea capreola* or *Antilope capreolus.* The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2½ feet high at the shoulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than the generality of other antelopes, and extremely swift.

Re-echo (rē-e'kō), *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills *re-echo* the roar of cannon.

Re-echo (rē-e'kō), *v. i.* To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo. 'And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main.' *Pope.*

Re-echo (rē-e'kō), *n.* The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

Reechy (rēch'i), *a.* [A weakened form of *reeky*. See REEK.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.
Shak.

Reed (rēd), *n.* [O.E. *rede, reod*, A.Sax. *hreôd*; cog. O.Sax. *ried*, D. *riet, ried*, O.H.G. *hriot*, Mod.G. *riet, ried*; also Ir. *readan*, Gael. *ribhid* —reed.] 1. A name usually applied indiscriminately to all tall, broad-leaved grasses which grow along the banks of streams, and even to other plants with similar leaves, growing in such situations, as the bamboo. Strictly speaking, however, it is the name given to plants of the genera Arundo, Psamma, and Phragmites, and especially to *Phragmites communis* (the common reed). This is the largest of all the grasses of northern climates, and one of the most universally diffused. It is used for various economical purposes, as for thatching, for protecting embankments, for roofing for cottages, &c. The sea-reed or mat-grass (*Ammophila* (or *Psamma*) *arenaria*) is an important agent in binding together loose sandy sea-shores, and is manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes. The bur-reed is of the genus Sparganium; the Indian flowering reed of the genus Canna.—2. An instrument made from a reed, with holes to be stopped by the fingers; a rustic or pastoral pipe. 'Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed* of Hermes.' *Milton.* [Used by Shakspere, in this sense, adjectivally. 'And speak between the change of man and boy with a *reed* voice.' *Shak.*]—3. Part of a musical instrument: (*a*) a little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet is blown. (*b*) One of the thin plates of metal whose vibrations produce the notes of an accordion, harmonium, or seraphine, in which case it is called a *free reed;* attached, also, to certain sets or registers of pipes in an organ, when it is called a *beating* or *striking reed.*—4. An arrow, as made of a reed.

With cruel skill the backward *reed*
He sent; and as he fled, he slew. *Prior.*

5. Straw prepared for thatching; thatch. [Provincial English.]—6. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reeds, called dents, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.—7. In *anat.* the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants. 'The abomasum or fourth stomach, commonly called the *reed.*' *Dr. Carpenter.*—8. In *mining*, the tube conveying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. *E. H. Knight.*—9. A small round moulding set of such; reeding.

Reed-bird (rēd'bėrd). Same as *Rice-bird.*

Reed-buck (rēd'buk), *n.* Same as *Riet-bok.*

Reed-bunting (rēd'bunt-ing), *n.* One of the British buntings, *Emberiza schœniclus*, a small perching or insessorial bird that frequents reeds, fens, &c. It feeds on seeds and small molluscs. Called also *Reed-sparrow, Black-headed Bunting*, &c.

Reede† (rēd), *n.* Same as *Rede. Spenser.*

Reeded (rēd'ed), *a.* 1. Covered with reeds; abounding in reeds. 'Where houses be *reeded.*' *Tusser.*—2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

Reeden (rēd'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse
Through *reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

Reed-grass (rēd'gras), *n.* A name given to various large water-side grasses. The meadow reed-grass is *Glyceria aquatica*, the wood reed-grass of the United States *Cinna arundinacea.*

Re-edification† (rē-ed'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.

Re-edify† (rē-ed'i-fī), *v.t.* To rebuild; to build again after destruction.

Returned from Babylon by leave of kings
Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God
They first *re-edify. Milton.*

Reeding (rēd'ing), *n.* 1. In *arch.* a number of beaded mouldings united together, and designed for ornament.—2. A term applied to the milling on the edge of coins.

Reedless (rēd'les), *a.* Destitute of reeds; as, *reedless* banks. *May.*

Reedling (rēd'ling), *n.* [*Reed* and term. *-ling.*] A name given to the bearded titmouse (*Parus* or *Calamophilus biarmicus*), from reeds being its favourite resort.

Reed-mace (rēd'mās), *n.* A plant of the genus Typha, nat. order Typhaceæ. These plants are also known in Britain by the name of cat-tail, and grow in ditches and marshy places, and in the borders of ponds, lakes, and rivers. They are tall stout erect plants with creeping root-stocks, long flag-like leaves, and long dense cylindrical brown spikes of minute flowers. The great cat-tail or *T. latifolia* is a very handsome aquatic. On the Continent, the down of the flowers is used for stuffing pillows, &c.; cattle are fond of the leaves, and the roots are sometimes eaten as a salad. The leaves are used by coopers for filling up the interstices between the wood of their casks; also for making mats, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c. It is often called *Bulrush*, though that name belongs more properly to *Scirpus lacustris.*

Reed-organ (rēd'or-gan), *n.* See MELODEON.

Reed-pipe (rēd'pīp), *n.* 1. A musical pipe made of reed.—2. A pipe in an organ in which the vibration is produced by means of a reed.

Reed-plane (rēd'plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-soled plane used in making beads.

Reed-sparrow (rēd'spa-rō), *n.* Same as *Reed-bunting.*

Reed-stop (rēd'stop), *n.* In *music*, a set of pipes furnished with reeds, and associated with the flute-stops of an organ, to give variety to the effects.

Reed-warbler (rēd'war-blėr), *n.* A species of insessorial bird, the *Salicaria arundinacea* of the family Sylviadæ, frequenting marshy places and building its nest on reeds. It arrives in England in April and departs in September.

Reedy (rēd'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds; as, a *reedy* pool.

Beautiful Paris . . . . .
Came up from *reedy* Simois all alone. *Tennyson.*

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed. 'With the tip of her *reedy* wand, making the sign of the cross.' *Longfellow.*—3. Applied to a voice or a musical instrument characterized by a thin, harsh tone like the vibration of a reed.

Reef (rēf), *n.* [Same word as D. *rif*, a reef, a skeleton or carcass; Icel. *rif*, a rib, a reef; Dan. *rev, riv*, Sw. *rev*, G. *riff*, reef. Perhaps ultimately the same word as *rib*, or from root of *rive.*] A chain, mass, or range of rocks in various parts of the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water. 'The league-long roller thundering on the *reef.*' *Tennyson.* See CORAL.

Reef (rēf), *n.* [Probably directly from D. *reef*, the reef of a sail; L.G. *reff, riff*, Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev, reb*, Sw. *ref*, reef. Akin A. Sax. *reâf*, a garment, plunder. Comp. *robe.*] *Naut.* a certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet-holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail in proportion to the increase of the wind. There are several reefs parallel to

Wherry with fore-sail *reefed*, the main-sail showing *reef-bands* and *reef-ties.*

each other in the superior sails, and there are always three or four reefs parallel to the foot or bottom of those main-sails which are extended upon booms.—*Balance reef*, the fourth or closest reef, which, moving from the outer head-gearing (diagonally), makes the sail triangular.

Reef (rēf), *v.t.* *Naut.* to take in a reef or reefs in; to contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. As the operation is dangerous in stormy weather, many ships are now fitted up with apparatus by which sails may be reefed from the deck. *Close-reefed* denotes the position of the sails when all the reefs are taken in. —*To reef paddles*, in *steamships*, to disconnect the float-boards from the paddle arms and bolt them again nearer the centre of the wheel in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

Reefing a Sail.

Reef-band (rēf'band), *n.* *Naut.* a strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail at right angles to the lengths of cloth to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed. The reef-band is pierced with holes for the reef-points, by which it is tied to the yard in shortening sail. Fore-and-aft sails have also a reef-band extending diagonally upward from the outer leech, for balance reefing. See *Balance reef* under REEF, *n.*

Reef-cringle (rēf'kring-gl), *n.* *Naut.* the ring of a sail. See CRINGLE.

Reef-earings (rēf'ėr-ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* Certain small ropes used to reef the sail when the reef-tackles have stretched it to take off the strain.

Reefer (rēf'ėr), *n.* 1. One who reefs: a name familiarly applied to midshipmen because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth.*—2. A reefing-jacket.

Reefing-jacket (rēf'ing-jak-et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

Reef-knot (rēf'not), *n.* *Naut.* a knot in which the ends fall always in a line with the outer parts, formed by passing the ends of the two parts of one rope through the loop formed by another whose two ends are similarly passed through a loop on the first.

Reef-line (rēf'līn), *n.* *Naut.* a small rope formerly used in reefing. It passed spirally around the yard, and through the eyelets in the reef-band successively so as to draw the latter up to the yard when the line was hauled upon.

Reef-pendant (rēf'pen-dant), *n.* *Naut.* a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leach down to the boom while reefing.

Reef-point (rēf'point), *n.* *Naut.* one of the small pieces of line fastened by the middle in the eyelet-holes, for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it.

Reef-tackle (rēf'tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* a tackle by which the reef-cringles on the leeches of a sail are drawn up to the yard for reefing.

Reefy (rēf'i), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks; as, a *reefy* coast.

Reek (rēk), *n.* [A. Sax. *rêc*, smoke, vapour; O.Fris. *rêk*, Icel. *reykr*, D. and L.G. *rook*, Dan. *røg*, Sw. *rök*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapour; akin to Icel. *rök, rökr*, vapour, dusk; Lith. *rukis*, smoke. In the A. Sax. and several of the other forms the original vowel has been modified by *i* in the final syllable, now lost; comp. *reck.*] Vapour; steam; exhalation; fume; smoke. 'As hateful to me as the *reek* of a limekiln.' *Shak.* [Now mainly poetical, and used for steam or exhalation rather than smoke; in Scotland still the common word for smoke.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Shak.*

Reek (rēk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *récan, reócan.* From the noun.] To smoke; to steam; to exhale;

to emit vapour. [In usage corresponds to the noun (which see).]

Few chimnies *reeking* you shall espie. *Spenser.*

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.
Milton.

Reek† (rēk), *n.* A rick.

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn. *B. Jonson.*

Reek, Reik (rēk), *n.* A course; exploit; adventure; frolic. [Scotch.]

Reekie (rēk'i), *a.* Smoky. [Scotch.]—*Auld Reekie*, a familiar name of Edinburgh.

Reeky (rēk'i), *a.* 1. Smoky; soiled with smoke. 2. Giving out reek or vapour; giving out fumes or evil odours. See REEK.

Shut me in a charnel house
With *reeky* shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak.

Reel (rēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hreol*, *reol*, a reel; Icel. *hræll*, a weaver's rod or sley; comp. also Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on.] A frame or cylinder turning on an axis, on which lines, threads, &c., are wound; as, (*a*) a roller or bobbin of wood, ivory, &c., for thread used in sewing. (*b*) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, &c. (*c*) *Naut.* a revolving frame on which the log-line is wound. See LOG. (*d*) A skeleton barrel attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, around which the inner end of the line is wound, and from which it is paid out as the fish runs away when first hooked. The line is gradually wound in again as the struggles of the fish become less violent.

Reel (rēl), *v.t.* To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle.

Reel (rēl), *n.* [Gael. *righil*, a reel.] 1. A lively dance peculiar to Scotland, in one part of which the couples usually swing or whirl round, and in the other pass and repass each other, forming the figure 8.—2. The music for this dance, generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or daunce upon a small trump.
Newes from Scotland, 1591.

Reel (rēl), *v.i.* [O.E. *reile*, *rele*, to roll, to reel; perhaps from *reel*, an implement, or from Icel. *rithlask*, to reel to and fro, to waver; allied to *rítha*, to writhe.] 1. To stagger; to incline or sway in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. Ps. cvii. 27.

He with heavy fumes opprest,
Reel'd from the palace and retired to rest. *Pope.*

2. To whirl; to have a whirling or giddy sensation; as, my brain *reeled*. *Lord Lyttton.*—3. To perform the dance called a *reel;* to describe the figure 8 as the couples do in passing and repassing each other in the course of this dance.

The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They *reel'd*, they set, they crossed, they cleekit.
Burns.

Reel (rēl), *n.* A staggering motion, as that of a drunk man. 'Drink, then, increase the *reels.*' *Shak.*

Reel-cotton (rēl'kot-tn), *n.* Sewing cotton wound on reels, not made up into balls, skeins, or the like.

Re-elect (rē-ē-lekt'), *v.t.* To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be *re-elected* after a year's interval. *Brougham.*

Re-election (rē-ē-lek'shon), *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as, the *re-election* of a former representative. *Swift.*

Re-elevate (rē-el'ē-vāt), *v.t.* To elevate or raise again or anew. *Coleridge.*

Re-eligibility (rē-el'i-ji-bil''i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

Re-eligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* Capable of being elected again to the same office.

Reel-rall (rēl'ral), *adv.* In a confused manner; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

Reel-stand (rēl'stand), *n.* A holder for thread-reels for ladies' use, made of rosewood, ebony, &c.

Reem (rēm), *n.* The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in Job xxxix. 9, and translated as unicorn. There is little doubt that a two-horned animal was intended by the name, and the common belief now is that the reem was the aurochs or urus.

Will the tall *reem*, which knows no lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young.

Reem (rēm), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rȳman*, to enlarge, from *rūm*, room.] *Naut.* to widen the seams between a vessel's planks for the purpose of caulking them. Written also *Ream.*

Re-embark (rē-em-bärk'), *v.t.* To embark or put on board again. 'The whole army being *re-embarked.*' *W. Belsham.*

Re-embark (rē-em-bärk'), *v.i.* To embark or go on board again. 'We *re-embarked* in our boat.' *Cook.*

Re-embarkation (rē-em'bärk-ā''shon), *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again. 'Reviews, *re-embarkations*, and councils of war.' *Smollett.*

Re-embattle (rē-em-bat'l), *v.t.* To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.

They, harden'd more, . . .
Stood *re-embattel'd* fierce, by force or fraud
Weening to prosper. *Milton.*

Re-embody (rē-em-bo'di), *v.t.* To embody again.

Re-embrace (rē-em-brās'), *v.i.* To embrace again or anew. 'To *re-embrace* in ecstasies.' *Young.*

Re-emerge (rē-ē-mėrj'), *v.i.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

Re-emergence (rē-ē-mėrj'ens), *n.* The act of emerging again; a new emergence. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Reeming-iron (rēm'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* *Naut.* an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that the oakum may be more readily admitted.

Re-enact (rē-en-akt'), *v.t.* To enact again. *Arbuthnot.*

Re-enaction (rē-en-ak'shon), *n.* The passing into a law again. *Clarke.*

Re-enactment (rē-en-akt'ment), *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke.*

Re-encourage (rē-en-ku'rāj), *v.t.* To encourage again.

Re-encouragement (rē-en-ku'rāj-ment), *n.* Renewed or repeated encouragement.

Re-endow (rē-en-dou'), *v.t.* To endow again.

Re-enfierce† (rē-en-fērs'), *v.t.* To make fierce again; to make fiercer. *Spenser.*

Re-enforce (rē-en-fōrs'), *v.t.* To enforce anew; to strengthen with new assistance or support. Written also *Reinforce* (which see).

Re-enforcement (rē-en-fōrs'ment), *n.* Act of re-enforcing; supply of new force; fresh assistance; new help. See REINFORCEMENT.

Re-engage (rē-en-gāj') *v.t.* To engage a second time.

Re-engage (rē-en-gāj'), *v.i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again.

It put him in so fierce a rage
He once resolved to *re-engage*. *Hudibras.*

Re-engagement (rē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* Renewed engagement.

Re-engrave (rē-en-grāv'), *v.t.* To engrave again or afresh.

Re-enjoy (rē-en-joi'), *v.t.* To enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles *re-enjoyed* is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

Re-enjoyment (rē-en-joi'ment), *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.

Re-enkindle (rē-en-kin'dl), *v.t.* and *i.* To enkindle again; to rekindle. '*Re-enkindle* the higher life.' *Glanville.*

A taper, when its crown of flames is newly blown off, retains a nature so symbolical to light that it will with greediness *re-enkindle* and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire. *Jer. Taylor.*

Re-enlist (rē-en-list'), *v.t.* and *i.* To enlist a second time.

Re-enlistment (rē-en-list'ment), *n.* The act of re-enlisting; a second enlistment.

Re-enslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v.t.* To enslave again.

Re-enstamp (rē-en-stamp'), *v.t.* To enstamp again. *Bedell.*

Re-enter (rē-en'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To enter again or anew. 'That glory . . . into which He *re-entered* after His passion and ascension.' *Waterland.*—2. In *engr.* to cut deeper, as the incisions of a plate which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

Re-enter (rē-en'tėr), *v.i.* To enter again or anew.

Re-entering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Entering anew.—*Re-entering angle*, an angle pointing inwards; specifically, in *fort.* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

Re-enthrone (rē-en-thrōn'), *v.t.* To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. 'To *re-enthrone* the king.' *Southern.*

Re-enthronement (rē-en-thrōn'ment), *n.* The act of re-enthroning; a second enthroning.

Re-entrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *re-entrance* into life. *Hooker.*

Re-entrant (rē-en'trant), *a.* Same as *Re-entering* (which see).

Re-entry (rē-en'tri), *n.* 1. A new or second entry.

A right of *re-entry* was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted. *Brougham.*

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking the possession of lands lately lost.—*Proviso for re-entry*, a clause usually inserted in leases, that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.

Reeper (rēp'ėr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used for building purposes in the East.

Re-erect (rē-ē-rekt'), *v.t.* To erect again or anew. 'Marble mines to *re-erect* those walls.' *Drayton.*

Reermouse (rēr'mouse), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrēremūs*, from *hrēran*, to raise, to move.] A reremouse; a bat.

Reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Gael. *riasg*, strong mountain grass, a moor, a marsh.] 1. A kind of coarse grass.—2. Waste land which yields such grass; a marshy place. [A Scotch word.]

Reest (rēst), *v.i.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; to be restive. [Scotch.]

In cart or car thou never *reestit*,
The steyest brae thou wad hae face't it. *Burns.*

Reest (rēst), *v.t.* To arrest; to cause to stand suddenly still; to stop suddenly. [Scotch.]

Re-establish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v.t.* To establish anew; as, to *re-establish* a covenant; to *re-establish* health.

The French were *re-established* in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained. *Johnson.*

Re-establisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ėr), *n.* One who re-establishes. 'Restorers of virtue, and *re-establishers* of a happy world.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Re-establishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation, restoration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *re-establishment* under Barchocab in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*

Re-estate† (rē-es-tāt'), *v.t.* To re-establish.

Reested, Reestit (rēst'ed, rēst'it), *p.* and *a.* Dried in smoke or in the sun; singed; withered. [Scotch.] See REIST.

Reeve (rēv), *n.* [A. Sax. *gerēfa*, a steward, a person having a certain authority; whence Sc. *grieve*, a farm bailiff; origin doubtful.] 1.† A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer. This word enters into the composition of some titles yet in use. Hence *sheriff*, that is, shire-reeve, the governor of a shire or county, borough-*reeve*, port-*reeve*, &c.—2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edin. Rev.* [Local.]

Reeve (rēv), *n.* [Formed from *ruff*.] A bird, the female of the ruff.

Reeve (rēv), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *reeved* or *rove;* ppr. *reeving.* [From *reef*, the nautical term.] *Naut.* to pass the end of a rope through a block, thimble, cleat, &c.; to run or pass through such hole.

Reeve (rēv), *v.i.* See REIVE.

Re-examinable (rē-eg-zam'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being re-examined or reconsidered.

Re-examination (rē-eg-zam'in-ā''shon), *n.* A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

Re-examine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v.t.* To examine anew.

Spend the time in *re-examining* more duly your cause. *Hooker.*

Re-exchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *com.* the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton.*

Re-exchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v.t.* To exchange again or anew.

Re-exhibit (rē-egs-hib'it), *v.t.* To exhibit again or anew.

Re-expel (rē-eks-pel'), *v.t.* To expel again.

Re-experience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* A renewed or repeated experience.

Re-experience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ens), *v.t.* To experience again.

Re-export (rē-eks-pōrt'), *v.t.* To export again; to export after having been imported. *Adam Smith.*

Re-export (rē-eks'pōrt), *n.* Any commodity re-exported.

Re-exportation (rē-eks'pōrt-ā''shon), *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported. *Adam Smith.*

Re-expulsion (rē-eks-pul'shon), *n.* A renewed or repeated expulsion. 'The *re-expulsion* of the priests.' *Fuller.*

Re-extent (rē'eks-tent), *n.* In *law*, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. See EXTENT.

Reezed† (rēzd), *a.* Rusty; grown rank: said of bacon. *Bp. Hall.*

Refashion (rē-fa'shon), *v.t.* To fashion, form, or mould into shape a second time. *Wright.*

Refashionment (rē-fa'shon-ment), *n.* The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

Refasten (rē-fas'n), *v.t.* To fasten again. 'It was so negligently *refastened*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Refect† (rē-fekt'), *v.t.* [L. *reficio, refectum —re*, again, and *facio*, to make.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue; to repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Refect† (rē-fekt'), *pp.* Recovered; restored.

Refection (rē-fek'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *refectio, refectionis*, from *reficio*. See REFECT.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast. 'Those Attic nights and those *refections* of the Gods.' *Curran.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night
Demand *refection* and to rest invite. *Pope.*

2. In religious houses, a spare meal or repast; a meal sufficient only to maintain life.

Refective (rē-fek'tiv), *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

Refective (rē-fek'tiv), *n.* That which refreshes.

Refectorer (rē-fek'tor-ėr), *n.* The monk in charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Refectory (rē-fek'to-ri), *n.* [L.L. *refectorium*. See REFECT.] A room of refreshment; an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries where a moderate repast is taken.

Refel (rē-fel'), *v.t.* [L. *refello—re*, again, back, and *fallo*, to deceive.] To refute; to disprove; to overthrow by arguments. 'The various methods of discovering and *refelling* the subtile tricks of sophisters.' *Watts.*

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,
How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd. *Shak.*

Refer (rē-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *referred;* ppr. *referring*. [L. *refero, referre*, to bring back, to refer, &c.—*re*, back, and *fero*, to carry.] 1.† To bear or carry back; to bring back again. *Chaucer; Dryden.* [A Latinism.]—2. To trace back; to assign as the origin; to impute; to assign; to attribute to, as the cause, motive, or ground of explanation. '*Refers* all his successes to providence.' *Addison.*

I would have all the parodies *referred* to the authors they imitate. *Swift.*

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; to deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like; as, to *refer* a matter to a third party; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to another court; or the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report.—4. With reflexive pronouns, to betake one's self to; to appeal.

I do *refer me* to the oracle. *Shak.*

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

6. To assign, as to an order, genus, or class; as, naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be *referred*.—7. To defer; to put off; to postpone. [Rare.]

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift.*

—*Advert, Allude, Refer.* See under ADVERT.

Refer (rē-fėr'), *v.i.* 1. To respect; to have relation; as, many passages of Scripture *refer* to the peculiar customs of the orientals.—2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply; to consult; as, to *refer* to a cyclopædia; to *refer* to one's notes.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

3. To allude; to make allusion; to have respect by intimation without naming; as, I *refer* to a well-known fact.—4. To direct the attention; as, an asterisk *refers* to something in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.—SYN. To relate, respect, appeal, apply, allude, hint.

Referable (ref'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be referred or assigned; assignable; referrible.

Referee (ref-ėr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator.

He was the universal *referee;* a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli.*

Reference (ref'ėr-ens), *n.* 1. The act of referring; as, (*a*) the act of assigning; as, the *reference* of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (*b*) The act of alluding; allusion; as, in his observations he made no *reference* to the case which has been stated. (*c*) In *law*, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, or some particular point in a cause for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.

Every master in chancery has had a *reference* out of the case. *Dickens.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in* or *with reference to.*

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, *in reference to* our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say *in reference to* my translation. *Dryden.*

3. One who or that which is or may be referred to; as, (*a*) one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like. (*b*) A passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage.—*Book* or *work of reference*, a book, such as a dictionary or cyclopædia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.

Referendary (ref-ėr-en'da-ri), *n.* 1. One to whose decision anything is referred; a referee. 'Let him well chuse his *referendaries*.' *Bacon.*—2. An ancient officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.—3. An officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

Referendum (ref-ėr-en'dum), *n.* [From L. *referendus*, to be referred, gerundive of *refero*, to refer.] The referring or putting to public vote of measures already passed by the legislature, for final acceptance or rejection, as practised in Switzerland.

Referential (ref-ėr-en'shal), *a.* Relating to or having reference; containing a reference.

Referentially (ref-ėr-en'shal-li), *adv.* By way of reference.

Referment (rē-fėr'ment), *n.* Reference for decision. *Abp. Laud.*

Referment (rē-fėr-ment'), *v.i.* and *t.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

Referrer (rē-fėr'ėr), *n.* One who refers.

Referrible (rē-fėr'ri-bl), *a.* Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to. 'Some of which may be *referrible* to this period.' *Hallam.*

Refigure (rē-fig'ūr), *v.t.* To figure, fashion, form, or shape again. '*Refiguring* her shape and her womanhede within his herte.' *Chaucer.*

Refill (rē-fil'), *v.t.* To fill again. 'Ready to *refill* the bowl.' *W. Broome.*

Refind (rē-find'), *v.t.* To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys.*

Refine (rē-fin'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refined;* ppr. *refining*. [Fr. *raffiner*, to refine—*re*, and *affiner—af* (for L. *ad*), to, and *fin*, fine.] 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; to free from impurities; to free from sediment; to defecate; to clarify; to fine; as, to *refine* liquor, sugar, or the like. 'Wines on the lees well *refined*.' Is. xxv. 6.—2. To reduce from the ore; to free or separate from other metals or from dross or alloy; to bring to an uncompounded state.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined*. Zech. xiii. 9.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; to make elegant; to raise or educate, as the taste; to give culture to; to polish; as, to *refine* the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings. 'Love *refines* the thoughts.' *Milton.*

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children born from wealthy parents weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*

Refine (rē-fīn'), *v.i.* 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, *refines*. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style *refines!*
Pope.

3. To affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy. *Atterbury.*

Refinedly (rē-fīn'ed-li), *adv.* In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance. *Dryden.*

Refinedness (rē-fīn'ed-nes), *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity. *Barrow.*

Refinement (rē-fīn'ment), *n.* 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification; as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.—2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, or the like; elegance of manners, language, &c.; culture.

This refined mind is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement*, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society. *Bp. Reynolds.*

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; an over-nicety; an affected subtlety; as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning. SYN. Purification, clarification, defecation, polish, politeness, elegance, cultivation, civilization, culture, nicety, subtilty.

Refiner (rē-fīn'ėr), *n.* 1. One that refines liquors, sugar, metals, or other things.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. Mal. ii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison.*

Refinery (rē-fīn'ėr-i), *n.* A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

Refit (rē-fit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refitted;* ppr. *refitting*. 1. To fit or prepare again; to restore after damage or decay; to repair; as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

2. To fit out or provide anew.

Refit (rē-fit'), *v.i.* To repair damages, especially to ships; as, the admiral returned to Portsmouth to *refit*.

Refit (rē-fit'), *n.* The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship; as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

Refitment (rē-fit'ment), *n.* The act of refitting.

Refix (rē-fiks'), *v.t.* To fix again; to re-establish. *Wollaston.*

Reflect (rē-flekt'), *v.t.* [L. *reflecto—re*, back, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend (whence *flexure, deflect, inflect, inflection*, &c.).] 1. To bend back; to turn back; to cast back; to throw back.

Do you *reflect* that guilt upon me? *Congreve.*

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations. *Fuller.*

Especially—2. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws; as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; an incident and a *reflected* ray.

Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

3. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun. *Young.*

Reflect (rē-flekt'), *v. i.* 1. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams; as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.—2. To bend or turn back; to be reflected.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle. *Bentley.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think or consider seriously; to revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; to ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect.*
Sir J. Denham.

And as I much *reflected* much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

4. To pay attention to what passes in the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture.
Sir W. Hamilton.

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds at all times while they are awake, but there are few who *reflect* upon them, or make them objects of thought. *Reid.*

5. To bring reproach; to cast censure or blame.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*

I do not *reflect* in the least on the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

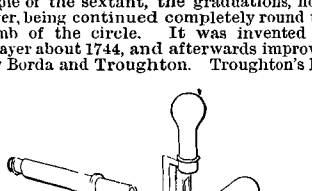
SYN. To consider, think, cogitate, meditate, contemplate, ponder, muse, ruminate.

Reflected (rē-flekt'ed), *pp.* 1. Cast or thrown back; as, *reflected* light.—2. In *her.* curved or turned round; thus the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back is termed *reflected.* See FLECTED.—*Reflected light,* in *painting,* the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms; it is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it.

Reflectent † (rē-flekt'ent), *a.* 1. Bending or flying back; reflected. 'The ray descendant, and ray *reflectent.*' *Sir K. Digby.*—2. Capable of reflecting. 'A *reflectent* body.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Reflectible (rē-flekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Reflecting (rē-flekt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other polished surface.—2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident; as, a *reflecting* mind.—*Reflecting circle,* an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle. It was invented by Mayer about 1744, and afterwards improved by Borda and Troughton. Troughton's has

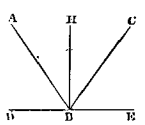


Troughton's Reflecting Circle.

three arms radiating from the centre at angular distances of 120° apart, each provided with a vernier, so that each angle measured is derived from the mean of three readings at opposite points of the arc. Notwithstanding the accuracy theoretically obtainable by this principle, the instrument has never come into extensive use. Also called a *Repeating Circle.*—*Reflecting galvanometer.* See *Thomson's mirror galvanometer* under GALVANOMETER.—*Reflecting goniometer.* See under GONIOMETER.—*Reflecting microscope,* a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former.—*Reflecting telescope.* See TELESCOPE.

Reflectingly (rē-flekt'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With reflection.—2. With censure; reproachfully; censoriously.

Reflection (rē-flek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics,* the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, sound, or other form of radiant energy, experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. When a perfectly elastic body strikes a hard and fixed plane obliquely it rebounds from it, making the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence. (See INCIDENCE.) In the annexed figure let D E represent a smooth polished surface or mirror, and suppose a ray of light proceeding in the direction A B to impinge on the surface at B, and to be reflected from it in the direction B C. From B draw B H perpendicular to D E, then the angle A B H is called the *angle of incidence,* and H B C the *angle of reflection.* Sometimes, however, the angle A B D is taken for the angle of incidence, and C B E for that of reflection. These two angles are in the same plane, and the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence, and on the opposite side of the perpendicular. This law holds true whatever be the nature of the reflecting surface, or the origin of the light which falls upon it.—*Plane of reflection,* the plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat.—*Total reflection,* when a ray of light traversing a refracting medium is totally reflected at the surface of the medium, so that it does not issue from it at all.—2. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.



As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection,* there. *Dryden.*

3. The turning of the mind to that which has already occupied it; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation; as, a man much given to *reflection.* 'But with the morning cool *reflection* came.' *Sir W. Scott.*

They only babble who practise not *reflection.*
Sheridan.

4. Result of attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.
5. The action of the mind by which it takes cognizance of its own operations.

By *reflection,* then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.
Locke.

When we make our own thoughts and passions, and the various operations of our minds, the objects of our attention, . . . this act of the mind is called *reflection.* *Reid*

6. Censure; reproach cast.

He died, and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its pois'nous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

7. In *anat.* the folding of a membrane upon itself; duplicature. *Dunglison.*—SYN. Meditation, contemplation, rumination, cogitation, consideration, musing, thinking, censure, reproach.

Reflective (rē-flekt'iv), *a.* 1. Throwing back rays or images; reflecting; as, a *reflective* mirror.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride
Viewing her charms impair'd. *Prior.*

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment; as, *reflective* reason.

His perceptive and *reflective* faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development. *Motley.*

3. In *gram.* reflexive; reciprocal.—*Reflective faculties,* in *phren.* a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of *comparison* and *causality* (which see).

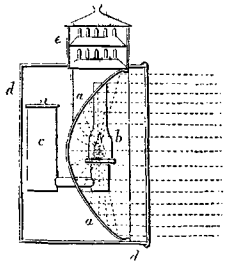
Reflectively (rē-flekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a reflective manner; by reflection.

Reflectiveness (rē-flekt'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

Reflector (rē-flekt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle.*

2. That which reflects; specifically, (*a*) a polished surface of metal, or any other suitable material, applied for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed; they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, &c. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in a parallel stream and to a great distance, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship lantern fitted with an argand lamp and parabolic reflector. *a a* is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil cistern, *d* the outer



Parabolic Reflector.

frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of the combustion. (*b*) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See under TELESCOPE.

Reflex (rē'fleks), *a.* [L. *reflexus,* ppr. of *reflecto.* See REFLECT.] 1. Thrown or turned backwards; having a backward direction; reflective; introspective. 'A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.' *Sir M. Hale.* 'A *reflex* argument.' *Bentley.*—2. In *painting,* illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture: said of parts of a painting.—3. In *bot.* bent back; reflexed.—*Reflex actions,* in *physiol.* those actions of the nervous system whereby an impression is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve centre, from which again it is reflected to a motor nerve, and so calls into play some muscle whereby movements are produced. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.—*Reflex vision,* vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.

Reflex (rē'fleks), *n.* 1. Reflection; image produced by reflection. 'The mellowed *reflex* of a winter moon.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]

Yon grey is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

On the depths of death there swims
The *reflex* of a human face. *Tennyson.*

2. Light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting,* the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece.

Reflex (rē-fleks'), *v.t.* 1. † To reflect; to cast or throw, as light; to let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode. *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. 'A dog lay . . . his head *reflext* upon his tail.' *John Gregory.*

Reflexed (rē-flekst'), *a.* In *bot.* turned back; curved backward to a great degree; as, a *reflexed* petal.

Reflexibility (rē-flek'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being

reflected; as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. *Newton.*

Reflexible (rē-flek'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible.* *Cheyne.*

Reflexion (rē-flek'shon). Same as *Reflection.*

Reflexity (rē-flek'si-ti), *n.* Capacity of being reflected; reflexibility. [Rare.]

Reflexive (rē-flek'siv), *a.* Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

—*Reflexive verb,* in *gram.* a verb which has for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject of the verb; as, I *bethought myself*; the witness *forswore himself.* Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns,* and in English are generally compounds with *self*; as, to deny *one's self*; though such examples also occur, as: he bethought *him* how he should act. 'I do repent *me.*' *Shak.* Pronouns compounded with *self* or *selves* (as *myself, yourself, yourselves*), though usually called *reflexive* or *reflective,* are as often emphatic as reflexive.

Reflexively (rē-flek'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward.—2. In *gram.* after the manner of a reflexive verb.

Reflexiveness (rē-flek'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

Reflexly (rē-fleks'li), *adv.* In a reflex manner.

Refloat† (rē'flōt), *n.* Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. 'Float and *refloat* of the sea.' *Bacon.*

Reflorescence (rē-flō-res'ens), *n.* A blossoming anew.

Reflourish (rē-flu'rish), *v.i.* To flourish anew.

Reflow (rē-flō'), *v.i.* To flow back; to ebb.

Reflower (rē-flou'ėr), *v.i.* To flower again.

Refluctuation (rē-fluk'tū-ā"shon), *n.* A flowing back.

Refluence, Refluency (ref'lū-ens, ref'lū-en-si), *n.* [From *refluent.*] A flowing back.

Refluent (ref'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *refluens, refluentis,* ppr. of *refluo*—*re,* back, and *fluo,* to flow.] Flowing back; surging or rushing back; ebbing; as, the *refluent* tide. 'The *refluent* billows.' *Fawkes.*

And in haste the *refluent* ocean
Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-beach
Covered with waifs of the tide. *Longfellow.*

Reflux (rē'fluks), *n.* [Prefix *re,* back, and *flux* (which see).] A flowing back; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

All from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me rebound. *Milton.*

Reflux (rē'fluks), *a.* Returning or flowing back.

Refocillate† (rē-fos'il-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *refocillo, refocillatum*—*re,* again, and *focillo,* to refresh by warmth, from *focus,* a hearth, a fireplace.] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigour to.

His man was to bring him a pot of ale to *refocillate* his wasted spirits. *Aubrey.*

Refocillation† (rē-fos'il-lā"shon), *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigour; restoration of strength by refreshment.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation.* *T. Middleton.*

Refold (rē-fōld'), *v.t.* To fold again.

Refoment (rē-fō-ment'), *v.t.* 1. To foment anew; to warm or cherish again.—2. To excite anew; as, to *refoment* sedition.

Reforestization (rē-for'est-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of replanting with trees. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Reforge (rē-fōrj'), *v.t.* To forge again or anew; hence, to fashion or fabricate anew; to make over again.

Reforger (rē-fōrj'ėr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over again.

Reform (rē-form'), *v.t.* [Fr. *réformer,* to reform or amend, to reform troops, from L. *reformo*—*re,* again, and *formo,* to form, from *forma,* form.] 1. To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals. 'When we hear you do *reform* yourselves.' *Shak.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

2. To remove or abolish for something better. 'Takes on him to *reform* some certain edicts.' *Shak.*—3. To form again or anew: in this sense better written *Re-form.*—SYN. To amend, correct, emend, rectify, mend, repair, better, improve, restore, reclaim.

Reform (rē-form'), *v.i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to a good state; to pass by change from worse to better; to be amended or corrected; as, a man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform.*

Re-form (rē-form'), *v.t.* To form again or anew; to give the same or another disposition or arrangement to; as, to *re-form* troops that have been scattered or broken.

Reform (rē-form'), *n.* Any rearrangement which either brings back a better order of things which has been fallen away from or reconstructs the present order in an entirely new form; reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; a change from worse to better; specifically, a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation; as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform.*—*Reform acts,* a term especially applied to the well-known acts which passed the British legislature in 1832, by which a great change was made in the parliamentary representation of the people. They were modified and extended by acts passed in 1867 and 1868, and in 1884 and 1885, also known as *reform acts.*—*Reform school,* in America, a reformatory.—SYN. Reformation, amendment, rectification, correction.

Reformable (rē-form'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reformed.

Reformado† (rē-for-mā'dō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever.*—2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay. *B. Jonson.*

Reformado† (rē-for-mā'dō), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, degraded; inferior. 'You are a *reformado* saint.' *Hudibras.*—2. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation. *Fenton.*

Reformalize† (rē-form'al-īz), *v.i.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. 'The *reformalizing* Pharisees.' *Loe.*

Reformation (ref-or-mā'shon), *n.* The act of reforming or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything objectionable or bad; the redress of grievances or abuses; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of abuses; his *reformation* is long delayed.

Your captain is brave, and vows *reformation.* *Shak.*
'Tis the talent of our English nation
Still to be plotting some new *reformation.* *Chapman.*
Satire lashes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

—*The Reformation,* the name usually given to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century, begun by Luther and others about 1517, and which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.—SYN. Reform, amendment, correction, rectification.

Re-formation (rē-for-mā'shon), *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *re-formation* of a column of troops into a hollow square.

Reformative (rē-for'ma-tiv), *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

Reformatory (rē-for'ma-to-ri), *a.* Tending to produce reformation; reformative.—*Reformatory school,* a reformatory. See the noun.

Reformatory (rē-for'ma-to-ri), *n.* An institution for the reception and reformation of juveniles who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state and only receive children or youths under judicial sentence.

Reformed (rē-formd'), *p.* and *a.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as, a *reformed* profligate; the *reformed* church.—*Reformed Church* comprises, in a general sense, all those bodies of Christians that have separated from the Church of Rome at or since the era of the Reformation; but it is applied in a restricted sense to those Protestant churches which did not embrace the doctrines and discipline of Luther. The title was first assumed by the French Protestants, and afterwards became the common denomination of all the Calvinistic churches on the Continent.—*Reformed Presbyterian.* See under CAMERONIAN and MACMILLANITE.

Reformer (rē-form'ėr), *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment; as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses.—2. One of those who commenced or assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.—3. One who promotes or urges political reform.

Reformist (rē-form'ist), *n.* 1. One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant. *Howell.* 2. One who proposes or favours a political reform.

Reformly (rē-form'li), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce reformer once, now rankled with a contrary 'eat, would send us back very *reformly* indeed to earn reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical promoters. *Milton.*

Refortification (rē-for'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* A fortifying anew or a second time.

Refortify (rē-for'ti-fī), *v.t.* To fortify anew.

Refossion† (rē-fo'shon), *n.* [L. *refodeo, refossum,* to dig up again.] The act of digging up again. '*Refossion* of graves.' *Bp. Hall.*

Refound (rē-found'), *v.t.* 1. To found or cast anew. 'Ancient bells *refounded.*' *T. Warton.* 2. To found or establish again; to re-establish.

Refounder (rē-found'ėr), *n.* One who refounds.

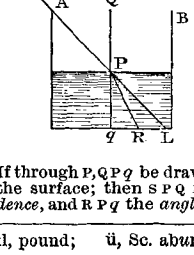
Refract (rē-frakt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *refracter,* from L. *refringo, refractum,* to break up—*re,* and *frango, fractum,* to break (whence *fraction, fracture, infraction,* &c.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in *optics,* to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; to deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. 'Visual beams *refracted* through another's eye.' *Selden.* See REFRACTION.

Refractable (rē-frakt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More.*

Refracted (rē-frakt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *physics,* turned from a direct course, as rays of light.—2. In *bot.* and *conch.* bent back at an acute angle; as, a *refracted* corolla.

Refracting (rē-frakt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course; as, a *refracting* medium.—*Refracting angle of a prism,* the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.—*Refracting dial,* a dial which shows the hour by means of some refracting transparent fluid.—*Refracting surface,* a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—*Refracting telescope.* See TELESCOPE.

Refraction (rē-frak'shon), *n.* The act of refracting or state of being refracted: almost exclusively a term in physics, and generally applied to a deflection or change of direction impressed upon rays of light or heat obliquely incident upon, and passing through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water,—or upon rays traversing a medium, the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. This deviation or bending is the ultimate fact from which many of the most interesting phenomena of light receive their explanation. Suppose a beam of light proceeding from a luminous point S to be admitted through a small hole A, in the side of a vessel A B; then, the vessel being empty, the light will fall on the bottom at a point L, in the same straight line with S and A. Now let water be poured into the vessel, and suppose the beam of light to fall on its surface at P; then it will be seen that the light no longer continues its course in the same straight line, but is bent or *refracted* at P, and proceeds through the water in a straight line P R more nearly perpendicular to the surface. A similar deviation takes place in all cases in which light passes from one transparent medium into another; but the magnitude of the angle R P L, or the amount of the refraction, varies according to the nature of the two media, and the degree of obliquity with which the incident ray falls on the surface of separation.



If through P, Q P *q* be drawn perpendicular to the surface; then S P Q is the *angle of incidence,* and R P *q* the *angle of refraction,* and

both these angles are in the same plane, and they are always on opposite sides of the perpendicular. The sine of the angle of incidence has to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant ratio, whatever be the inclination of the incident ray to the surface. When a ray of light passes from a rarer into a denser medium the refraction is towards the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is less than the angle of incidence. On the contrary, when a ray of light passes from a denser into a rarer medium, the refraction is from the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is greater than the angle of incidence. A familiar instance of refraction is the broken appearance which a stick presents when thrust partly into clear water, the portion in the water apparently taking a different direction from the other portion.—*Astronomical* or *atmospheric refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction the heavenly bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is in the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is nothing. Tennyson uses the word figuratively apparently in this sense: he speaks of foretelling the future by

> Such *refraction* of events
> As often rises ere they rise.

—*Axis of refraction.* See AXIS.—*Conical refraction*, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow, luminous cone, and consisting of two kinds—*external conical refraction*, and *internal conical refraction;* the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.—*Double refraction*, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as Iceland-spar, one part being called the ordinary ray, the other the extraordinary ray. All crystals except those whose three axes are equal exhibit double refraction.—*Axis of double refraction.* See *Optic axis*, (*b*), under OPTIC.—*Index of refraction.* See INDEX.—*Plane of refraction*, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—*Point of refraction.* See POINT.—*Terrestrial refraction*, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.—*Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude*, the change in the altitude, declination, &c., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—*Refraction of sound*, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning towards the side of least velocity, and from the side of greatest velocity.

Refractive (rē-frakt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—*Refractive index*, same as *Index of Refraction.* See REFRACTION.—*Refractive power*, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it. Used also in the same sense as *refractive index.*

Refractiveness (rē-frakt'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

Refractometer (rē-frak-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [*Refraction*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

Refractor (rē-frakt'ėr), *n.* A refracting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Refractorily (rē-frak'to-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.

Refractoriness (rē-frak'to-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractory: (*a*) perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience. 'My *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order.' *Bp. Sanderson.* (*b*) Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer: said of minerals.

Refractory (rē-frak'to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *refractaire;* L. *refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, from *refringo, refractum—re*, and *frango, fractum*, to break.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* servant.

> There is a law in each well-order'd nation,
> To curb those raging appetites that are
> Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shak.*

2. Resisting ordinary treatment: said especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.—SYN. Perverse, contumacious, unruly, stubborn, obstinate, ungovernable, unmanageable.

Refractory (rē-frak'to-ri), *n.* 1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

> How sharp hath your censure been of these *refractories*. *Bp. Hall.*

2.† Obstinate opposition. 'Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to public order and constitutions.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vapourable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles. *E. H. Knight.*

Refragability (ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness.

Refragable (ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* [L.L. *refragabilis*, from L. *refragor*, to oppose, to resist—*re*, back, and *frango*, to break.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. [Far less common than *Irrefragable.*]

Refragableness (ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* State of being refragable. [Rare.]

Refragate† (ref'ra-gāt), *v.i.* [L. *refragor.* See REFRAGABLE.] To oppose; to be opposite in effect; to break down under examination, as theories or proofs. *Glanville.*

Refrain (rē-frān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *refréner*, to bridle in, to curb, to check, to repress, from L. *refræno—re*, back, and *fræno*, to curb, *frænum*, a rein. But O.Fr. *refreindre, refraindre*, from L. *refringere* (*re*, and *frango*, to break), which had often a sense scarcely to be distinguished from that of *refréner*, might also be considered the origin of this verb.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to keep from action.

> My son . . . *refrain* thy foot from their path. Prov. i. 15.
> Then Joseph could not *refrain* himself before all them that stood by him. Gen. xlv. 1.

Refrain (rē-frān'), *v.i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

> *Refrain* from these men and let them alone. Acts v. 38.
> We revere, and we *refrain*
> From talk of battles loud and vain. *Tennyson.*

Refrain (rē-frān'), *n.* [Fr. *refrain*, from O.Fr. *refraindre*, L. *refringo—re*, again, and *frango*, to break. The *refrain*, therefore, is literally the break or interruption to the course of the piece.] The burden of a song; that part of a song or poetic composition that is repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

Refrainer (rē-frān'ėr), *n.* One who refrains. *Hall.*

Refrainment (rē-frān'ment), *n.* The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

Reframe (rē-frām'), *v.t.* To frame or put together again.

Refrangibility (rē-fran'ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, &c., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another. '*Refrangibility* of the rays of light.' *Newton.*

Refrangible (rē-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [L. *re*, and *frango*, to break. See REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. 'Some rays are more *refrangible* than others.' *Locke.*

Refrangibleness (rē-fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being refrangible; refrangibility.

Refreide,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *refreider*, Fr. *refroidir*, L. *re*, again, and *frigere*, to cool.] To cool. *Chaucer.*

Refrenation† (rē-frē-nā'shon), *n.* [See REFRAIN.] The act of restraining. *Cotgrave.*

Refresh (rē-fresh'), *v.t.* [*Re*, and *fresh*, but directly from O.Fr. *refreschir, rafraischir*, Mod. Fr. *rafraîchir*, to refresh, from the German. See FRESH.] 1. To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore vigour or energy to; to give new strength to; to reinvigorate; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, pain, or the like; to reanimate; as, cooling drinks *refresh* a heated person; rain *refreshes* the parched earth. 'And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope.' *Shak.*

> I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.
> Observant, studious, thoughtful, and *refreshed*
> By knowledge gathered up from day to day;
> Thus had he lived a long and innocent life. *Wordsworth.*

2. To freshen up; to improve by new touches; to make as if new; to restore; to repair; to renovate; to retouch.

> The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold
> The shield of Pallas and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with the view of restoring their fresh appearance.—SYN. To reinvigorate, revive, reanimate, renovate, renew, recruit, restore, recreate, enliven, cheer.

Refresh (rē-fresh'), *v.i.* To lay in a stock of fresh provisions.

> We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*. *Simmond's Colonial Mag.*

Refresh† (rē-fresh'), *n.* Act of refreshing.

> Beauty, sweet love, is like the morning dew,
> Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
> Cheers for a time. *Daniel.*

Refresher (rē-fresh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates. 2. A fee paid to counsel for refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned from one term or sittings to another. 'A *refresher*, as lawyers call it.' *De Quincey.*

Refreshful (rē-fresh'fụl), *a.* Full of refreshment; refreshing.

> They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
> That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell. *Thomson.*

Refreshfully (rē-fresh'fụl-li), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

> *Refreshfully*
> There came upon my face
> Dew-drops. *Keats.*

Refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *p.* and *a.* Acting or operating so as to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating; as, a *refreshing* draught, sleep, breeze, or the like. '*Refreshing* showers.' *Shak.*

Refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. 'Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.' *Milton.*

Refreshingly (rē-fresh'ing-li), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

Refreshingness (rē-fresh'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of refreshing.

Refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), *n.* 1. The act of refreshing; the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, weariness, &c.—2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

> Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Bp. Spratt.*

Refret,† **Refrete,**† *n.* The burden of a song; refrain. *Chaucer.*

Refrigerant (rē-frij'ėr-ant), *a.* [L. *refrigerans, refrigerantis*, ppr. of *refrigero.* See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat.

> In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*. *Bacon.*

Refrigerant (rē-frij'ėr-ant), *n.* In *med.* a medicine which abates heat or cools, or which directly diminishes the force of the circulation, and reduces the heat of the body or a portion of it without occasioning any diminution of the ordinary sensibility or nervous energy. The agents usually regarded as refrigerants are weak vegetable acids, or very greatly diluted mineral acids; some saline, neutral, or super salts, and cool air, ice-cold water, and externally evaporating lotions. Hence, *fig.* anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.

> This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion. *Blair.*

Refrigerate (rē-frij'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refrigerated;* ppr. *refrigerating.* [L. *refrigero, refrigeratum*, to refrigerate—*re*, again, and *frigus, frigoris*, cold.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

> The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world reproduceth, do *refrigerate*. *Bacon.*

Refrigeration (rē-frij'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped by bellows. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Specifically—2. The operation of cooling artificially; the process of cooling and keeping cool solids or fluids by means of a refrigerator (which see) or otherwise. Refrigeration is now very extensively made use of in the storing and shipment of meat and other articles of food. —*Refrigeration of the globe*, the theory or hypothesis that the whole of this globe was once in an incandescent state, and that the process of gradual refrigeration or cooling down has been constantly going on, some believing that the centre of the earth is still a molten mass.

Refrigerative (rē-frij'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* Cooling; refrigerant; as, a *refrigerative* treatment.

His meats must be but very little nutritive, but rather *refrigerative* and of a cooling quality. *Ferrand.*

Refrigerative (rē-frij'ėr-āt-iv), *n.* A medicine that allays heat; a refrigerant.

Refrigerator (rē-frij'ėr-ā-tėr), *n.* That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, (*a*) an apparatus for cooling wort, beer, &c., consisting of a large shallow vat traversed by a continuous pipe through which a stream of cold water is passed. The wort, &c., runs in one direction, and the water in another, so that the delivery end of the wort is exposed to the coolest part of the stream of water. (*b*) A chest or chamber holding a supply of ice to cool provisions and prevent them spoiling in warm weather. (*c*) A vessel surrounded by a freezing-mixture used in the manufacture of ice-cream, ices, &c. (*d*) A machine or apparatus of many various forms for the manufacture of artificial ice. (*e*) A refrigerating medicine; a refrigerant.

Refrigeratory (rē-frij'ėr-ā-to-ri), *n.* That which refrigerates; a refrigerator.

This grateful acid spirit that first came over is . . . highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific. *Berkeley.*

Refrigeratory (rē-frij'ėr-ā-to-ri), *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

Refrigerium† (rē-fri-jē'ri-um), *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*. *South.*

Refringency (rē-frin'jen-si), *n.* [See below.] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.

Refringent (rē-frin'jent), *a.* [L. *refringens, refringentis*, ppr. of *refringo—re*, back, and *frango*, to break; comp. *refract.*] Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting; as, a *refringent* prism.

Reft (reft), pret. & pp. of *reave*. Deprived; bereft.

The heathen caught and *reft* him of his tongue. *Tennyson.*

Reft,† **Refte,**† *n.* [See RIFT.] A chink or crevice. *Chaucer.*

Refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* [Fr., from L. *refugium*, from *refugio—re*, again, and *fugio*, to flee.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

. . . We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold upon the hope set before us. Heb. vi. 18.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton.*

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold, which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of any evil or danger; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; a house of refuge.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats; and the rocks for the conies. Ps. civ. 18.

God is our *refuge* and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defence; a device; a contrivance; a shift.

Their latest *refuge* was to send to him. *Shak.*

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

—*Cities of refuge*, among the Israelites, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. Josh. xx.—*Harbours of refuge*, harbours or ports which afford shelter to vessels in cases of distress from weather; also, places of refuge for merchant vessels, from enemies' cruisers in time of war.—*House of refuge*, an institution supported by voluntary contributions for the shelter of the homeless or destitute.—*School of refuge*, a charity, ragged, or industrial school. Called also *Boys'* or *Girls' House of Refuge*.—SYN. Shelter, asylum, retreat, covert.

Refuge (ref'ūj), *v.t.* To shelter; to protect. 'Even by those gods, who *refuged* her, abhorr'd.' *Dryden.*

Refuge (ref'ūj), *v.i.* To take shelter. [Rare.]

Upon the crags
Which verge the northern shore, upon the heights
Eastward, how few have *refuged!* *Southey.*

Refugee (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* [Fr. *réfugié*. See REFUGE.] 1. One who flees to a shelter or place of safety.—2. One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety; as, the French *refugees* who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Flanders, Britain, &c.—3. One of a band of marauders in the time of the American revolution: so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protection of the British crown. Called also *Cowboys*. See COWBOY.

Refulgence, Refulgency (rē-ful'jens, rē-ful'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being refulgent; a flood of light; splendour; brilliancy. 'The *refulgence* of the eternal light.' *Knatchbull.*

He was obliged to keep at a more awful distance from the tremendous throne of God, and not to come within the circle of its *refulgency*. *Stackhouse.*

Refulgent (rē-ful'jent), *a.* [L. *refulgens, refulgentis*, ppr. of *refulgeo—re*, again, back, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] Casting a bright light; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams; *refulgent* light; *refulgent* arms. 'So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth.' *Boyle.*

Refulgently (rē-ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a refulgent manner; with great brightness.

Refund (rē-fund'), *v.t.* [L. *refundo*, to pour back, to restore—*re*, back, and *fundo*, to pour (whence *fusion*); Fr. *refondre*, to pay back.] 1.† To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object. *Ray.*

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay; to restore. 'Sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dower? *Pope.*

3. To resupply with funds; to reimburse. *Swift.*

Refund (rē-fund'), *v.t.* To fund again or anew.

Refunder (rē-fund'ėr), *n.* One who refunds.

Refurbish (rē-fėr'bish), *v.t.* To furbish a second time.

Refurnish (rē-fėr'nish), *v.t.* To furnish anew; to resupply with furniture.

Refusable (rē-fūz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being refused; admitting refusal. *Young.*

Refusal (rē-fūz'al), *n.* 1. The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

If, as his nature is, he fall in rage
With their *refusal*, both observe and answer
The vantage of his anger. *Shak.*

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option of taking or buying; pre-emption.

When employments go a-begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Swift.*

Neighbour Steel's wife asked to have the *refusal* of it, but I guess I won't sell it. *Haliburton.*

Refuse (re-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refused;* ppr. *refusing.* [Fr. *refuser*, to refuse; Pr. *refusar*, Sp. *rehusar;* supposed by Diez to owe its origin partly to L. *recusare*, to refuse, partly to *refutare*, to refute, which latter word had in mediæval Latin the sense of refuse. Brachet takes it from L. *refutare*, through a hypothetical L. L. *refutiare*. Others, with less probability, take it from *refundo, refusum*, to pour back, through a freq. *refusare.*] 1. To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant. 'Refusing her grand hests.' *Shak.* 'If you *refuse* your aid.' *Shak.* 'Nor yet *refused* the rose, but granted it.' *Tennyson.* Often with an infinitive as object.

Thus Edom *refused* to give Israel passage through his border. Num. xx. 21.

2. To decline to accept; to reject; as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head stone of the corner. Ps. cxviii. 22.

3.† To disown; to disavow. 'Deny thy father, and *refuse* thy name.' *Shak.*—4. To deny the request of; to say no to; as, he asked it and I could not *refuse* him.

Refuse (re-fūz'), *v.i.* To decline to accept; not to comply. 'Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*.' *Garth.*

Refuse (ref'ūz), *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception; as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

Everything that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly. 1 Sam. xv. 9.

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters. *Spectator.*

Refuse (ref'ūz), *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. 'The scum and *refuse* of the people.' *Dr. H. More.*

Shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross,
Old plash of rains, and *refuse* patch'd with moss. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Dregs, sediment, scum, recrement, dross, trash.

Refuse† (re-fūz'), *n.* Refusal.

This spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn. *Fairfax.*

Re-fuse (rē-fūz'), *v.t.* To fuse or melt again.

Refuser (re-fūz'ėr), *n.* One who refuses or rejects. 'The only *refusers* and condemners of this catholic practice.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Refusion (rē-fū'zhon), *n.* A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.

Refutability (rē-fūt'a-bil"i-ti or ref'ū-ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being refuted.

Refutable (rē-fūt'a-bl or ref'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [From *refute.*] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous. *Junius.*

Refutably (rē-fūt'a-bli or ref'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved.

Refutal† (rē-fūt'al), *n.* Refutation.

Refutation (ref-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *refutatio, refutationis.* See REFUTE.] The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing proof.

Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation*. *Macaulay.*

Refutatory (rē-fūt'a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to refute; relating to or containing refutation.

Refute (rē-fūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *refuted;* ppr. *refuting.* [Fr. *réfuter*, L. *refuto—re*, back, and old *futo*, to pour, from root of *fundo, fudi*, to pour; seen also in *futis*, a water-vessel, a pitcher, *futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, *futile;* comp. *confute.*] 1. To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *refute* testimony, arguments, &c. 'To *refute* that foul error.' *Hackluyt.*—2. To overcome in argument; to prove to be in error; as, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

SYN. To disprove, confute, repel, overthrow.

Refute,† *n.* [Fr. *refuite*, from *refuir*, to double in running from—*re*, back, and *fuir*, L. *fugio*, to fly.] Refuge. *Chaucer.*

Refuter (rē-fūt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger with a weaker wit. *Bp. Hall.*

Regain (rē-gān'), *v.t.* 1. To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost. 'Hopeful to *regain* thy love.' *Milton.*

The youth with joy unfeigned,
Regain'd the felt, and felt what he *regain'd;*
While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
Made a low bow and touched the ransom'd hat. *James Smith.*

2. To arrive at again or anew; to return to; as, they *regained* the shore in safety.—SYN. To recover, reobtain, repossess, retrieve.

Regal (rē'gal), *a.* [L. *regalis*, from *rex, regis*, a king, from *rego*, to rule, the same root being also seen in E. *right*, &c. *Royal* is the same word; and *reign, regent*, &c., have the same origin, as also *-rect* in *direct*, &c.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* state, pomp, or splendour; *regal* power or sway. '*Regal* thoughts.' *Shak.* '*Regal* port.' *Milton.* '*Regal* oath.' *Milton.*—*Regal* or *royal fishes*, whales and sturgeons: so called because when thrown ashore, or caught near the coast, they can be claimed as the property of the sovereign.—*Royal, Regal, Kingly.* See under ROYAL.

Regal (rē'gal), *n.* [Fr. *régale.*] An old musical instrument; a small portable organ played with the fingers of the right hand, the left being used in working the bellows. It was much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Regal, from an old painting.

Regale (rē-gā'lē), *n.* pl. **Regalia** (which see). [L.] A prerogative of monarchy; that which pertains to a king.

Regale (rē-gāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regaled;* ppr. *regaling.* [Fr. *régaler*, to regale—*re*, and an old verb *galer*, to amuse one's self, to rejoice; It. *gala*, good cheer, probably from root of Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice. (See GALA.) Diez, however, takes it from Sp. *regalar*, to fondle, to pet, formerly to melt, from L. *regelare*, to melt, to thaw, to warm. See CONGEAL.] To entertain sumptuously or magnificently; to entertain with something that gives great pleasure; to gratify, as the senses; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

The gate they pass, and to the dome retire,
Where Venus oft *regales* the god of fire. *Fawkes.*

Regale (rē-gāl'), *v.i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling.* *Shenstone.*

Regale (rē-gāl'), *n.* A splendid repast or banquet; a magnificent entertainment or treat.

Regalement (rē-gāl'ment), *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoistened lips.
J. Philips.

Regaler (rē-gāl'ėr), *n.* One who or that which regales.

Regalia (rē-gā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L. *regalia*, royal or regal things, nom. pl. neut. of *regalis*, regal.] 1. The privileges, prerogatives, and rights of property belonging, in virtue of office, to the sovereign of a state. These are usually reckoned to be six, viz. the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as estrays, &c.; of assessments; and minting of money.—*Regalia of the church*, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.—2. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c. The regalia of England consist of the crown, sceptre with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other articles. These are preserved in the jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the sceptre, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited within the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh. 3. The insignia, decorations, or 'jewels' of an order, as the Freemasons, Knights Templars, and the like. [Rather an improper usage.]—4. A large kind of cigar.

Regalian (rē-gā'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to a king or suzerain; regal; sovereign.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining.
Brougham.

Regalism (rē'gal-izm), *n.* See extract.

Nevertheless in them (the Catholic kingdoms of Europe) *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed.
Card. Manning.

Regality (rē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [From L. *regalis.* See REGAL.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly in by the sword and had high courage in all points of *regality.* *Bacon.*

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.—3.† An ensign or badge of royalty; in *pl.* regalia.

Kinges in an open and stately place, before all their subjects, receive their crowne, and other *regalities.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

Regally (rē'gal-li), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Alfred . . . was buried *regally* at Westminster.
Milton.

Regals† (rē'galz), *n. pl.* Regalia.

Regar. See REGUR.

Regard (rē-gärd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *regarder*, to regard, to observe, to keep in view—*re*, back; and *garder*, to guard, to keep; Romanesque form of Teut. *ward.* See GUARD, WARD.] 1. To look upon; to observe; to notice with some particularity; to pay attention to.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

2.† To look toward; to have an aspect or prospect toward; to point or be directed. 'That exceedingly beautiful seat on the ascent of a hill, flanked with wood, and *regarding* the river.' *Evelyn.*—3. To attend to with respect, or to observe a certain respect towards; to respect; to reverence; to honour; to esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord. Rom. xiv. 6.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of your clime
Have loved. *Shak.*

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; to mind; to care for; as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain suffered.—5. To have or to show certain feelings towards; to show a certain disposition towards; to treat; to use.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness. *Macaulay.*

6. To view in the light of; to put on the same footing as; to look on; to consider.

They are not only *regarded* as authors, but as partisans. *Addison.*

7. To have relation to; to respect; as, this argument does not *regard* the question.—*As regards* (impers.), with regard to; as respects; as concerns; as, *as regards* that matter I am quite of your opinion.—SYN. To consider, observe, remark, heed, mind, respect, esteem, estimate, value.

Regard (rē-gärd'), *v.i.* To reflect; to bear in mind; to care. *Shak.*

Regard (rē-gärd'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Look or gaze; aspect directed to another. 'Throw a strange *regard* upon me.' *Shak.*

But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration. 'A particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept.' *Atterbury.*

With some *regard* to what is just and right
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; respect; esteem; reverence; as, to have a great *regard* for a person.

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. Acts viii. 11.

4. Repute, good or bad; note; account.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* among them. *Spenser.*

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases, *in regard to, with regard to.* 'That God Almighty should erect this stately fabric of heaven and earth . . . *with* especial *regard to* man, so puny and weak a creature.' *Barrow.*

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, *in regard to* themselves; in justice and goodness, *in regard to* their neighbours; and piety toward God. *Watts.*

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition. '*Regards* that stand aloof from the main point.' *Shak.*—7.† Prospect; object of sight.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
An indistinct *regard.* *Shak.*

8. In the *forest laws*, view; inspection.—9. *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments; as, give my best *regards* to the family. [Colloq.]—*Court of regard*, or *survey of dogs*, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is, for cutting off the claws and ball of the forefeet, to prevent them from running after deer.—*At regard of*,† with respect to; in comparison of. *Chaucer.*—*In regard*,† comparatively; relatively. *Sir J. Elyot.* Comp. *In respect.*—*In regard of.* This phrase was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in* or *with regard* or *respect to.*

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the great hurt the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes. *Dickens.*

—*With regard of* was also formerly used where we should now say *with regard to.* 'With *regard of* what we are and were.' *Milton.*—SYN. Consideration, notice, observance, heed, care, concern, respect, estimation, esteem, attachment, reverence.

Regardable (rē-gärd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable. *Sir T. Browne.*

Regardant (rē-gärd'ant), *a.* 1. Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching. 'Turns thither his *regardant* eye.' *Southey.*—2. In *her.* looking behind: applied to any animal whose face is turned towards the tail in an attitude of vigilance.—*Villain regardant, regardant villein*, or *regardant to the manor*, in *old law*, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, who had charge to do all base services within the same.

Lion regardant passant.

Regarder (rē-gärd'ėr), *n.* 1. One that regards.—2. In *law*, an officer whose business was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offences and defaults.

Regardful (rē-gärd'fụl), *a.* Having or paying regard: (*a*) full of regard or respect; respectful. (*b*) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

SYN. Mindful, heedful, attentive, observant.

Regardfully (rē-gärd'fụl-li), *adv.* In a regardful manner: (*a*) attentively; heedfully. (*b*) Respectfully.

Is this the Athenian minion whom the world
Voiced so *regardfully?* *Shak.*

Regarding (rē-gärd'ing), *prep.* [This word, originally a participle, is now established as a preposition, being freely used without being made to agree with any other word.] Respecting; concerning; in reference to; as, to be at a loss *regarding* something.

Regardless (rē-gärd'les), *a.* 1. Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as, *regardless* of life or of health; *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]

Yes, traitor, Lara, lost, abandoned Lara,
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmyn. *Congreve.*

SYN. Heedless, negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful.

Regardlessly (rē-gärd'les-li), *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Regardlessness (rē-gärd'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

They are too bookish; their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving makes them stand in their own light. *Whitlock.*

Regather (rē-gaŦH'ėr), *v.t.* To gather or collect again. 'Renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force.' *Hackluyt.*

Regatta (rē-gat'ta), *n.* [It.] Originally a gondola race in Venice; now applied to any important or showy sailing or rowing race in which a number of yachts or boats contend for prizes.

Regel, Rigel (rē'gel, rī'gel), *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

Regelation (rē-je-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio, gelationis*, a freezing, from *gelo, gelatum*, to congeal, from *gelu*, ice.] A name given to the phenomenon presented by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. In such a case congelation and cohesion take place. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water at such a tem-

perature as 100° Fahr. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

It will probably be remembered that I deduced the formation of glaciers and their subsequent motion through valleys of varying width and flexure, from the fact that when two pieces of ice are pressed together they freeze together at their places of contact. This fact was first mentioned to me verbally by its discoverer, Faraday. . . . It is perhaps worth stating that the term *regelation* was first introduced in a paper published by Mr. Huxley and myself more than seven years after the discovery of the fact by Faraday, and that it was suggested to us by our friend Dr. Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. *Tyndall.*

Regency (rē'jen-si), *n.* [See REGENT, *a.*] 1. Rule; authority; government. 'The sceptre of Christ's *regency.*' *Hooker.*—2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. The ancient 'habitués' . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. in his *regency.* *Lord Lytton.*

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Regions they passed, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton.*

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

Instead of naming the duke of Lancaster sole protector, they constituted a council or *regency* consisting of twelve persons. *Bp. Lowth.*

Regeneracy (rē-jen'ėr-a-si), *n.* The state of being regenerated.

Regenerate (rē-jen'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regenerated;* ppr. *regenerating.* [L. *regenero, regeneratum*—*re*, again, and *genero*, to generate. See GENERATE.] 1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants and new adorns the meads.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *theol.* to cause to be born again; to cause to become a Christian; to renew, as the heart by a change of affections; to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time. *Addison.*

Regenerate (rē-jen'ėr-āt), *a.* 1. Reproduced.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate,*
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up. *Shak.*

2. In *theol.* born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Regenerateness (rē-jen'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being regenerated.

Regeneration (rē-jen'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.—2. In *theol.* new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration,* and renewing of the Holy Spirit. Tit. iii. 5.

3. In *biol.* reproduction of a part which has been destroyed.

Regenerative (rē-jen'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Producing regeneration; renewing. '*Regenerative* influences.' *Bushnell.*

Regeneratively (rē-jen'ėr-āt-iv-li), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

Regeneratory (rē-jen'ėr-a-to-ri), *a.* Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

Regenesis (rē-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *genesis.*] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

For not mankind only, but all that mankind does or beholds, is in continual growth, *regenesis,* and self-perfecting vitality. *Carlyle.*

Regent (rē'jent), *a.* [L. *regens, regentis,* ppr. of *rego*, to rule; cog. Skr. *rāj*, to rule; from same root also E. *right.* See REGAL, *a.*] 1. Ruling; governing. 'Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body.' *Sir M. Hale.*—2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls . . . the *regent* powers,
Under him *regent.* *Milton.*

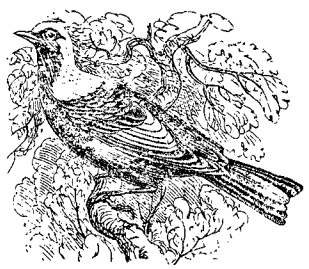
—*Queen regent,* a queen who governs, as distinguished from a *queen consort.*

Regent (rē'jent), *n.* [Fr. *régent.* See above.] 1. A governor; a ruler: in a general sense.

Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven.
Milton.

2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments the maxim is, that this office belongs to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many limitations. 3. One of a certain standing who taught in universities: the word formerly in use for a *professor.*—4. In the state of New York, a member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state. 5. In the English universities, a member of the universities who has certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident Masters of Arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents.* At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the *congregation,* which confers degrees, and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the *convocation,* which is the governing body in the last resort.

Regent-bird (rē'jent-bėrd), *n.* The *Sericulus chrysocephalus,* a very beautiful bird of Australia, belonging to the family Meliphagidæ or honey-eaters, and to the tenuiros-



Regent-bird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*).

tral group of the Insessores or perchers. The colour of the plumage is golden yellow and deep velvety black. It was discovered during the regency of George IV., and was named in compliment to him.

Regentess (rē'jent-es), *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

Regentship (rē'jent-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a regent or one who governs for a king; regency. *Shak.*

Regerminate (rē-jėr'min-āt), *v.i.* [*Re* and *germinate.*] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

Regermination (rē-jėr'mi-nā"shon), *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

Regest† (rē-jest'), *n.* [L. *regesta,* a list, from *regero, regestum,* to carry back, to record—*re*, back, and *gero*, to carry.] A register. 'Old legends and cathedral *regests.*' *Milton.*

Regest† (rē-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *regero, regestum,* to bear or carry back—*re*, back, and *gero*, to bear, to carry.] To throw back; to retort.

Who can say it is other than righteous, that thou shouldest *regest* one day upon us—Depart from me, ye wicked! *Bp. Hall.*

Reget (rē-get'), *v.t.* To get or obtain again.

Regiam-majestatem (rē'ji-am-maj-es-tā"tem). The title given to a collection of ancient laws, bearing to have been compiled by the order of David I. king of Scotland. It resembles so closely the *Tractatus de Legibus,* supposed to have been written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

Regian† (rē'ji-an), *n.* [L. *regius,* royal, from *rex, regis,* a king.] An adherent to or upholder of kingly authority. *Fuller.*

Regible† (rej'i-bl), *a.* Governable.

Regicidal (rej-i-sī'dal), *a.* Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

Regicide (rej'i-sīd), *n.* [Fr. *régicide,* L. *rex, regis,* a king, and *cædo,* to slay.] 1. A king-killer; one who murders a king.

It is to be remembered that when, in the revolutions of the state, the *regicides* came to take their turn at the scaffold and the gallows, their friends took care to collect and publish their last spiritual meditations. *Warburton.*

2. The killing or murder of a king.

Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide.* *Dryden.*

Sometimes used adjectively. 'The *regicide* villain was apprehended.' *Howell.*

Regifugium (rē-ji-fū'ji-um), *n.* [L., from *rex, regis,* a king, and *fugio,* to fly.] An ancient Roman annual festival held according to some ancient writers in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

Regild (rē-gild'), *v.t.* To gild anew.

Regime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [Fr. *régime.* See REGIMEN.] Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.—*The ancient regime* [Fr. *ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

Regimen (rej'i-men), *n.* [L., from *rego*, to govern, whence *regal, regent,* &c.] 1. In *med.* the regulation of diet, exercise, &c., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to hygiene.—2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.—3. In *gram.* (*a*) government; the alteration which one word occasions or requires in another in connection with it. (*b*) The words governed.—4. Orderly government; system of order.

The nature of the *regimen* under which, and the rules by which the members of each community continue to live, &c., forms the subject of the first great branch or province of political science. *Brougham.*

In the course of many centuries the forms and principles of political *regimen* in these different nations became more divergent from each other. *Hallam.*

Regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* [Fr. *régiment,* from L.L. *regimentum,* from L. *regimen,* from *rego,* to rule. *Regiment* signifies primarily administration, then the thing affected by administration, and finally a body of troops organized.] 1.† Mode of ruling; government; authority. 'The *regiment* of the soul over the body.' *Sir M. Hale.* 'The monstrous *regiment* of women.' *Knox.*—2.† A kingdom; district ruled. *Spenser.*—3.† Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her, into their former law and *regiment.* *J. Fletcher.*

4. In *milit.* a body of soldiers consisting of one or more battalions of infantry or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel. It is the largest permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army corps, several regiments going to a brigade, and several brigades to a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continually, and in command of the same body of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as each may comprise any number of battalions. The British artillery force is organized in an anomalous way, the whole body forming one regiment, divided into brigades.

Regiment (rej'i-ment), *v.t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers.

The men raised were raised for the sovereign, and *regimented* by him. *Brougham.*

Regimental (rej-i-ment'al), *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

Regimentals (rej-i-ment'alz), *n. pl.* Articles of military dress; the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Regiminal (re-jim'in-al), *a.* Relating to or pertaining to regimen; as, strict *regiminal* rules.

Region (rē'jun), *n.* [Fr. *région,* L. *regio, regionis,* from *rego,* to rule. See REGAL, *a.*] 1. A large division of any space or surface considered as apart from others; especially, a tract of land of considerable but indefinite extent; any large tract of sea, land, &c., characterized by some features not found in other areas or parts; a country; a district; as, the equatorial *regions;* the temperate *regions;* the polar *regions;* the upper *regions* of the atmosphere. 'Pluto's *region.*' *Shak.* 'The *regions* of Artois, Wallon, and Picardy.' *Shak.* 'A *region* of smooth and idle dreams.' *Milton.*

His fame spread abroad throughout all the *region* round about Galilee. Mark i. 28.

The restless *regions* of the storm she sought. *Dryden.*

2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. Mat. iii. 5.—3. A part or division of the body; as, the epigastric *region*.

> Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
> The *region* of my heart. *Shak.*

4. † Place; rank; station; dignity. 'He is of too high a *region*.' *Shak.*—5. † The upper air; the heavens. *Shak.*—SYN. District, country, division, quarter, tract, locality.

Regional (rē'jun-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a particular region; sectional. *Goodrich.*

Regious† (rē'ji-us), *a.* [L. *regius*, from *rex*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *Jas. Harrington.*

Register (rej'is-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *registre*, *regitre*, L.L. *regestum*, *registrum*, *regestrum*, a book of records—*re*, back, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry.] 1. An official written account or entry in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, &c., for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a register or record is kept; as, a *parish register* (which see).—2. In *com.* a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See REGISTRATION.—*Seamen's register*, a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment; the names, ages, &c., of the master and crew, &c. 3. One who registers; a registrar, as in the title *lord register*. See below.—4. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draught-regulating plate of a furnace; the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.—5. A device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, or recording steam, air, or water pressure, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, &c., it is desired to ascertain.—6. In *printing*, (*a*) the agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same side, as in chromatic printing, where a number of colours are laid on consecutively, or on both sides, as in book or newspaper printing, where the correspondence of pages or columns on the respective sides is required. (*b*) The inner part of the mould in which types are cast.—7. In *music*, (*a*) the compass of a voice or instrument, or a portion of the compass of a voice; as, the upper, middle, or lower *register*. (*b*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ. (*c*) The knob or handle by means of which the performer commands any given stop.—*Lloyd's register*. See under LLOYD'S.—*Morse register*. See INDICATOR, (*d*).—*Lord register*, or *lord clerk register*, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—*Register point*, in *printing*, a device for puncturing or holding a sheet of paper, serving as a guide in laying on the sheet, so that the impressions on each side shall accurately correspond or register correctly.—*Register ship*, a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.—*Register thermometer*. See THERMOMETER.—SYN. List, record, catalogue, roll, archive, chronicle, annal.

Register (rej'is-tėr), *v.t.* 1. To record; to enter in a register; as, the name of every child must be *registered* within twenty-one days of birth.—2. In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns into a strand.

Register, (rej'is-tėr), *v.i.* In *printing*, to correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets, so that when brought together line shall fall upon line and column upon column.

Registered (rej'is-tėrd), *p.* and *a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled.—*Registered company*, a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.—*Registered invention*, an invention protected by an inferior patent.—*Registered letter*, a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office, for which a special fee is paid in order to secure its safe transmission.

Register-grate (rej'is-tėr-grāt), *n.* A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

Registering (rej'is-tėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Recording; enrolling.—*Registering instruments*, machines or instruments which register or record, such as gauges, indicators, and tell-tales. *Simmonds.*

Register-office (rej'is-tėr-of-fis), *n.* 1. An office where a register is kept or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants.

Registership (rej'is-tėr-ship), *n.* The office of a register or registrar.

Registrar (rej'is-trär), *n.* [L.L. *registrarius*. See REGISTER.] One whose business it is to write or keep a register; a keeper of records; as, the *registrar* of joint-stock companies; *registrar* of friendly societies; *registrar*-general of shipping and seamen; *registrars* of births, deaths, and marriages.

Registrar-general (rej'is-trär-jen-ėr-al), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration: specifically applied to one appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the whole system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages is intrusted.

Registrarship (rej'is-trär-ship), *n.* The office of a registrar.

Registrary (rej'is-tra-ri), *n.* A registrar.

Registrate† (rej'is-trāt), *v.t.* To register; to enrol.

Registration (rej-is-trā'shon), *n.* The act of inserting in a register; as, the *registration* of deeds; the *registration* of births, deaths, and marriages.—*Registration of British ships*, a duty imposed on shipowners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—*Registration of voters*, the enrolment of the names of those persons who are entitled to vote at an election.

Registry (rej'is-tri), *n.* 1. The act of recording or writing in a register; as, the *registry* of wills, &c.—2. The place where a register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded. *Sir W. Temple.*

Regium, Regius (rē'ji-um, rē'ji-us), *a.* [Neut. and masc. form of L. *regius*, royal.] Royal; of or pertaining to a king; appointed by a king.—*Regium donum*, a royal grant. An annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the income from other sources of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £701,372.

> He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth grant. *Trollope.*

—*Regius professors*, the name given to those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities, the same name is given to those professors whose professorships were founded by the crown.

Regive (rē-giv'), *v.t.* To give back; to restore.

> Bid day stand still,
> Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
> The period past, *regive* the present hour.
> *Young.*

Reglement† (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Fr., from *régler*, to rule; L. *regulo*, from *rego*, to rule.] Regulation. 'The reformation and *reglement* of usury.' *Bacon.*

Reglementary (reg-le-ment'a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *réglementaire*. See REGLEMENT.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative; as, a *reglementary* charter. [Rare.]

Reglet (reg'let), *n.* [Fr. *réglet*, from *règle*, rule, L. *regula*, from *rego*, to rule.] 1. In *printing*, a strip of wood or metal with parallel sides and of less height than a type, used for separating pages in the chase, &c. 2. In *arch.* a flat narrow moulding, employed to separate panels or other members; or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

Reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used in making printers' reglets.

Regma (reg'ma), *n.* [Gr. *rēgma*, fracture, from *rēgnymi*, to break.] In *bot.* a fruit consisting or three or more cells, each of which bursts from the axis with elasticity into two valves, as in Euphorbia.

Regnal (reg'nal), *a.* [L. *regnum*, a kingdom. See REGNANT.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—*Regnal years*, the years a sovereign has reigned. It was the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Britain, in the enumeration of acts of parliament.

Regnancy (reg'nan-si), *n.* The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

Regnant (reg'nant), *a.* [L. *regnans*, *regnantis*, ppr. of *regno*, to reign, from *regnum*, a kingdom, from *rego*, to rule. See REGAL.] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right, and not as *regent*. 'Queen *regnant*.' *Wotton.*—2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power; as, 'vices *regnant*.' *Swift.*

Regnative† (reg'na-tiv), *a.* Ruling; governing.

Regne,† *n.* [Fr.] Kingdom. *Chaucer.*

Regnosaurus (reg-nō-sa'rus), *n.* [L. *regno*, to rule, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] *Lit.* royal lizard. A provisional name for a large saurian of which the jaw and teeth alone have been found, supposed to be allied to the Megalosaurus. The remains occur in the Wealden strata of Tilgate Forest. *Page.*

Regorge (rē-gorj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *gorge*; Fr. *regorger*, to overflow; to surfeit. See GORGE.] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again.

> He had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back. 'As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood.' *Dryden.*—3. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Regrade† (rē-grād'), *v.i.* [L. *re*, back, and *gradior*, to go.] To retire; to go back. *Hales.*

Regraft (rē-graft'), *v.t.* To graft again.

Regrant (rē-grant'), *v.t.* To grant back.

Regrant (rē'grant), *n.* 1. The act of granting back to a former proprietor.—2. A new or fresh grant.

> As soon as it appeared that the Old Company was likely to obtain a *regrant* of the monopoly under the Great Seal, the New Company began to assert with vehemence that no monopoly could be created except by Act of Parliament. *Macaulay.*

Regrate (rē-grāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regrated*; ppr. *regrating*. [Fr. *regratter*, to scratch or scrape again, to *regrate*, or drive a huckster's trade—*re*, and *grater*, to *grate*, to scratch. See GRATE.] 1. To offend; to shock. *Derham.* [Rare.]—2. To buy, as corn, provisions, &c., and sell again in or near the same market or fair: a practice which by raising the price was formerly a public offence, and punishable. Regrating was often classed as an offence, along with *engrossing* and *forestalling*.—3. In *masonry*, to remove the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

Regrater (rē-grāt'ėr), *n.* One who regrates or buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

Regratiatory† (rē-grā'shi-a-to-ri), *n.* A returning or giving of thanks; expression of thankfulness. *Skelton.*

Regrator (rē-grat'ėr), *n.* Same as *Regrater*. '*Regrators* of bread corn.' *Tatler.*

Regrede (rē-grēd'), *v.i.* [L. *regredior*—*re*, back, and *gradior*, to go, *gradus*, a step.] To go back; to retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter.* [Rare.]

Regreet (rē-grēt'), *v.t.* 1. To greet again; to resalute. '*Regreet* our fair dominions.' *Shak.*—2. To meet; to address; to greet. [Rare.]

> Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
> The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
> *Shak.*

Regreet (rē-grēt'), *n.* A return or exchange of salutation. 'From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*.' *Shak.*

Regress (rē'gres), *n.* [L. *regressus*, from *regredior*, to go back—*re*, back, and *gradior*, to go.] 1. Passage back; return. 'No progress nor *regress*.' *Burnet.*—2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

> My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress*.
> *Shak.*

3. In *Scots law*, re-entry. Under the feudal law, letters of *regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

Regress (rē-gres'), *v.i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Sir T. Browne.*

Regression (rē-gre'shon), *n.* [L. *regressio*. See above.] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.—*Regression of the moon's nodes*, in *astron.* the motion of the line of intersection of the orbit of the moon with the ecliptic, which is retrograde, or

contrary to the order of the signs. The whole revolution is accomplished in about 18½ years.

Regressive (rē-gres'iv), *a.* Passing back; returning.

Regressively (rē-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. 'Moving *regressively* from the end to the beginning.' *De Quincey.*

Regret (rē-gret'), *n.* [Fr. *regret*, regret, *regretter*, O. Fr. *regreter*, to regret. A word of disputed origin; by some it is taken from L. *requiritari*, from *re*, again, and *queritari*, to raise a plaintive cry, to wail, a freq. from *queror*, *queri*, to complain; but Diez and other etymologists prefer the Teutonic verb seen in Icel. *grāta*, Goth. *grētan*, A. Sax. *grætan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep. Littré favours a derivation from L. *re*, back, and *gradus*, a step, an old and provincial sense being that of return.] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; sorrowful longing. 'Anguish and *regret* for loss of life and pleasure overloved.' *Milton.*

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*

We have a voice, with which to pay the debt
Of boundless love and reverence and *regret*
To those great men who fought and kept it ours.
Tennyson.

2. Pain of mind at something done or left undone; remorse; bitterness of reflection. 'A passionate *regret* at sin.' *Dr. H. More.*—3.† Dislike; aversion. 'Ineffective *regrets* to damnation.' *Dr. H. More.*—SYN. Grief, concern, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, penitence, remorse, self-condemnation.

Regret (rē-gret'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regretted;* ppr. *regretting.* [See the noun.] 1. To lament the loss of, or separation from; to look back at with sorrowful longing. 'Recruits who *regretted* the plough from which they had been violently taken.' *Macaulay.* 2. To grieve at; to be sorry for; as, to *regret* one's rashness; to *regret* a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow
By all mankind *regretted* so. *Cotton.*

3.† To be uneasy at.

Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

SYN. To grieve at, lament, sorrow, rue, repent, bewail, bemoan.

Regretful (rē-gret'fụl), *a.* Full of regret.

Regretfully (rē-gret'fụl-li), *adv.* With regret.

Regrettable (rē-gret'a-bl), *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.

Reguardant (rē-gärd'ant), *a.* In *her.* same as *Regardant.*

Reguerdon† (rē-gėr'don), *n.* A reward; a recompense.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shak.*

Reguerdon† (rē-gėr'don), *v.t.* To reward. 'Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.' *Shak.*

Regula (reg'ū-la), *n.* [L., a rule.] 1. A term for the book of rules or orders of a religious house; rule. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—2. In *arch.* a fillet or listel, by some restricted to the band or fillet below the tænia in the Doric architrave; a reglet.

Regulable (reg'ū-la-bl), *a.* Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

Regular (reg'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule (whence *regent*, &c.).] 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms; normal; as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* plan; *regular* features; a *regular* building. 2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying; as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attending on divine worship; the *regular* return of the seasons.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indulgence than by gross drunkenness. *Law.*

3. In *geom.* applied to a figure whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, hexagon, &c. Regular figures of more than four sides are usually called *regular* polygons. Circles can be described within and about all regular figures, and the area of any one may be found by multiplying half its perimeter by the perpendicular let fall from the centre of the inscribed or circumscribed circle upon one of the sides.—*Regular bodies*, those which have all their sides, angles, and faces similar and equal. Of these there are only five—the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron. The sides or faces of the first, third, and fifth of these solids are equilateral triangles; those of the second are squares; and those of the fourth are regular pentagons. They are also termed *Platonic bodies.*—4. In *gram.* adhering to the common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, those verbs which form their preterites and past participles by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the present tense are called *regular* verbs, all others being *irregular.*—5. Instituted or initiated according to established rules, forms, or discipline; as, a *regular* physician; *regular* troops.—6. Belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.—7. In *bot.* applied to parts of plants when symmetrical in their figure and size and the proportion of their parts; as, a *regular* calyx or corolla.—8. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete; as, a *regular* humbug; a *regular* deception; a *regular* brick. [Colloq.]—*Regular architecture*, that which has its parts symmetrical or disposed in counterparts.—*Regular curves*, the perimeters of conic sections which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.—*Regular troops*, or *regulars*, troops of a permanent army: opposed to *militia* or *volunteers.*

Regular (reg'ū-lėr), *n.* 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a monk who has taken the vows and who is bound to follow the rules of some monastic order.—2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.—3. In *chron.* a fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell, and also the age of the moon on the first day of each month.

Regularity (reg-ū-la'ri-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being regular; agreeableness to a rule or to established order; conformity to certain principles; method; certain order; steadiness or uniformity in a course; as, *regularity* of a plan or of a building; *regularity* of features; the *regularity* of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great *regularity.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order. *Atterbury.*

Regularize (reg'ū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* To make regular. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Regularly (reg'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* 1. In a regular manner; as, (*a*) in a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; as, a physician or lawyer *regularly* admitted to practice; a verse *regularly* formed. (*b*) In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as, day and night *regularly* returning. (*c*) Methodically; in due order; as, affairs *regularly* performed.—2. Thoroughly; completely; as, he was *regularly* taken in. [Colloq.]

Regularness (reg'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* Regularity. 'Regularness of shape.' *Boyle.*

Regulatable (reg-ū-lāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being regulated. 'Steam in *regulatable* quantity.' *E. H. Knight.*

Regulate (reg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regulated;* ppr. *regulating.* [L. *regulo*, *regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule (whence also *regular*), from *rego*, to rule.] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; to direct; as, to *regulate* our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to *regulate* our manners by the customary forms. 'Certain *regulated*, established essences.' *Locke.*

Even goddesses are women, and no wife
Has power to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

2. To put or keep in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* a clock.—SYN. To adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange, direct, order, rule, govern.

Regulation (reg-ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.—2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under their control; a governing direction; precept; law; as, police *regulations.*—3. Used as an adjective with the sense of having a fixed or regulated pattern or style. 'My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings.' *Thackeray.* 'The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair.' *Dickens.*

Regulative (reg-ū-lāt'iv), *a.* 1. Regulating; tending to regulate.—2. In *metaph.* assumed by the mind as the basis or condition of all other knowledge; furnishing fundamental or guiding principles in the search of what is.

This idea of a Final Cause is applicable as a fundamental and *regulative* idea to our speculations concerning organized creatures only. *Whewell.*

Regulator (reg'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who regulates.—2. A general name for any contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion; as, (*a*) in *steam engines* and *mach.* a governor (which see); also, a device for regulating the quantity of steam admitted to the valve-chamber of an engine. (*b*) A device for regulating access of air to a stove or furnace. (*c*) In *horology*, (1) a clock keeping accurate time, used for regulating other time-pieces; (2) the device by which the bob of a pendulum is elevated or depressed; (3) the fly of the striking part of a clock; (4) an arm which determines the length of the balance or hair-spring of a watch.—*Regulator cock*, in *locomotive engines*, a cock placed to admit oil or tallow to lubricate the faces of the regulator.—*Regulator cover*, in *locomotive engines*, the outside cover, removable when required to examine the regulator.—*Regulator shaft* and *levers*, in *locomotive engines*, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator.—*Regulator valve*, the valve in a steam-pipe of a locomotive engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinders.

Reguline (reg'ū-līn), *a.* [See REGULUS.] Of or pertaining to regulus.

Regulize (reg'ū-līz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regulized;* ppr. *regulizing.* To reduce to regulus.

Regulus (reg'ū-lus), *n.* [L., a petty king or sovereign, a dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king.] 1. A name originally applied by the alchemists to antimony, because the facility with which it alloyed with gold (the *king* of metals) induced these empirics to hope that antimony would lead them to the discovery of the philosopher's stone. The term is now used in a generic sense for metals in different stages of purity, but which still retain to a greater or less extent the impurities they contained in the state of ore. When, for example, the ore called sulphuret of copper is smelted, the product of the different furnaces through which it passes is termed *regulus* until it is nearly pure copper. The word is also used by some metallurgists to denote the metallic button which is found at the bottom of an assay crucible.—2. A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. Sometimes called *Cor Leonis* or the *Lion's Heart.*

By Ptolemy and other Greeks it was called Basiliskos, whence it derived the Latin name *Regulus.* *Worcester.*

3. A genus of insessorial birds closely allied to the wren. They are the smallest birds of the family Sylviadæ; they inhabit the woods and thickets of the colder and temperate regions of both continents. Their bill is slender, and forms a perfect and very sharp cone. *R. cristatus*, or the gold-crested wren, is common in Britain. Another species, the fire-crested wren (*R. ignicapillus*), with a redder crest, is also found, but it is scarce.

Regur, Regar (rē'gėr), *n.* The native name for the 'black cotton-soil' of India, covering at least one-third of Southern India, chiefly on the high plateau of the Deccan. It is of a bluish-black, greenish, or dark-gray colour, and is of such marvellous fertility that it may be cultivated year after year without manure. In its composition are 48·20 silica, 20·30 alumina, 16·00 carbonate of lime, 10·20 carbonate of magnesia. It is of alluvial origin, and probably of upper pliocene age.

Regurgitate (rē-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *regurgitated;* ppr. *regurgitating.* [L. L. *regurgito*, *regurgitatum*—L. *re*, back, and *gurges*, *gurgitis*, a whirlpool; comp. *gorge.*] To pour or cause to rush or surge back; to pour or throw back in great quantity. *Bentley.*

Regurgitate (rē-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.i.* To be poured back; to rush or surge back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

Regurgitation (rē-gėr'ji-tā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of regurgitating, rushing, or pouring back.—2. In *med.* (*a*) the puking or throwing up of their food by infants. (*b*) The rising of matter from the stomach into the mouth in the adult. *Dunglison.*

Rehabilitate (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rehabilitated;* ppr. *rehabilitating.* [Fr. *réhabiliter*—*re* and *habiliter.* See HABILI-

TATE.] 1. To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited: properly a term of the civil and canon law.

He is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged. *Burke.*

2. To re-establish in the esteem of others; to bring back or restore to public respect; as, there is now a tendency to *rehabilitate* notorious historical personages.

Rehabilitation (rē-ha-bil'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of rehabilitating; the act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or re-establishment in the esteem of others.

Rehash (rē-hash'), *v.t.* To hash anew; to work up old material in a new form.

Rehash (rē-hash'), *n.* Something hashed afresh; something made up of materials formerly used; as, a *rehash* of literary composition.

Rehear (rē-hēr'), *v.t.* To hear again; to try a second time; as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court.

Rehearing (rē-hēr'ing), *n.* A second hearing; a second consideration; especially, in *law*, a second hearing or trial.

But our business is not yet quite finished. Mr. Walpole's case must have a *rehearing*. *Junius.*

Rehearsal (rē-hèrs'al), *n.* The act of rehearsing: (*a*) repetition of the words of another. 'In *rehearsal* of the Lord's Prayer.' *Hooker.* (*b*) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; as, the *rehearsal* of a soldier's adventures. (*c*) A performance made as an experiment before exhibiting to the public; the repetition of a piece in private preliminary to public exhibition; as, the *rehearsal* of a drama, an opera, an oratorio, or the like.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. *Shak.*

Rehearse (rē-hèrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rehearsed;* ppr. *rehearsing.* [O.E. *reherce, reherse,* from O.Fr. *rehercer, reherser,* to repeat what one has already said — *re,* again, and *hercer, herser,* to harrow, *herce, herse,* a harrow. See HEARSE, HERSE.] 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; to recite; to tell or say over again.

Who so shall telle a tale after a man,
He moste *reherse* as neighe as ever he can
Everich word, if it be in his charge. *Chaucer*

When the words were heard which David spoke, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 31.

2. To narrate; to recount; to relate; to tell.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord. Judg. v. 11.

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before giving a public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy. 4. To cause to recite, tell, or narrate; to put through a rehearsal. [Rare.]

He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her. *Dickens.*

SYN. To recite, recapitulate, recount, detail, describe, tell, relate, narrate.

Rehearse (rē-hèrs'), *v.i.* To repeat what has been already said or written; to go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood, . . . there will we *rehearse*. *Shak.*

Rehearser (rē-hèrs'ėr), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates. 'Such *rehearsers,* who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees.' *Johnson.*

Rehelm (rē-helm'), *v.t.* To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet. *Berners.*

Rehete,† **Reheat** † (rē-hēt'), *v.t.* To revive; to cheer up. *Chaucer.*

Rehibition (rē-hi-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *re,* back, and *habeo, habitum,* to have.] In *law,* the returning of some article by a buyer on the ground of some defect or fraud.

Rehibitory (rē-hib'i-to-ri), *a.* Of or relating to rehibition; as, a *rehibitory* action.

Rehire (rē-hīr'), *v.t.* To hire again.

Rehumanize (rē-hū'man-īz), *v.t.* To render human again. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Rehypothecate (rē-hī-poth'e-kāt), *v.t.* To hypothecate again, as, to lend as security bonds already hypothecated as security by the person with whom they are deposited.

Rehypothecation (rē-hī-poth'e-kā"shon), *n.* The act, process, or result of rehypothecating; the state of being rehypothecated.

Rei (rē), *n.* See REE.

Reichsrath (rīchs'rāt), *n.* [G.—*reich,* a kingdom, an empire, and *rath,* counsel, advice, a council, a senate.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

Reichstadt (rīch'stät), *n.* [G.—*reich,* a kingdom, and *stadt,* a city.] *Lit.* city of the empire. The designation given to the several free cities which, under the old German constitution, held immediately of the empire.

Reichstag (rīchs'tāg), *n.* [G.—*reich,* a kingdom, and *tag,* a day.] The imperial parliament of Germany which assembles at Berlin; the German diet.

Reif † (rēf), *n.* [A. Sax. *reáf,* plunder.] Robbery; plunder. 'Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes.' *Holinshed.*

Reigle (rē'gl), *n.* [O.Fr. *reigle,* Fr. *règle,* L. *regula,* a rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs; as, the *reigle* of a side-post for a flood-gate. *Carew.*

Reiglement† (rē'gl-ment), *n.* [Fr. *règlement,* from *règle,* rule.] A rule; a canon; a regulation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Reign (rān), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *reigner,* Fr. *régner,* from L. *regno,* to rule, from *regnum,* a kingdom. See REIGN, *n.*] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; to hold the supreme power; to rule.

Behold, a king shall *reign* in righteousness. Is. xxxii. 1.

2. To be predominant; to prevail. 'Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn.' *Bacon.*—3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. vi. 12.

SYN. To rule, govern, prevail, predominate.

Reign (rān), *n.* [O.Fr. *reigne,* Fr. *règne,* from L. *regnum,* a kingdom, from *rego,* to rule; *rex, regis,* a king (whence *regal, regent,* &c.); same root as in *right.*] 1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; chief influence; imperial sway. 'He who like a father held his *reign.*' *Pope.*—2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority; as, an act passed in the present *reign.*—3. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.

A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond
Frighted the *reign* of Chaos and old Night. *Milton.*

4. Power; influence; sway; prevalence. 'Every season's *reign.*' *Chapman.*

Reigner (rān'ėr), *n.* One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

Reile,† *v.i.* To roll. *Chaucer.*

Reilluminate (rē-il-lū'min-āt), *v.t.* To illuminate or enlighten again.

Reillumination (rē-il-lū'min-ā"shon), *n.* Act of illuminating or enlightening again; the state of being reilluminated.

Reillumine (rē-il-lū'min), *v.t.* To illumine or light again; to reilluminate.

Reim (rēm), *n.* Same as *Riem.*

Reimbark (rē-im-bärk'). See RE-EMBARK.

Reimbody (rē-im-bo'di), *v.t.* and *i.* To imbody again; to be formed into a body anew. *Boyle.*

Reimbursable (rē-im-bėrs'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reimbursed or repaid.

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, *reimbursable* in ten years. *A. Hamilton.*

Reimburse (rē-im-bėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reimbursed;* ppr. *reimbursing.* [*Re* and *imburse;* Fr. *rembourser*—*re,* and *embourser,* from *en,* in, and *bourse,* a purse. See PURSE.] 1. To replace in a treasury, coffer, or purse as an equivalent for what has been taken, lost, or expended; to pay back; to make up anew; to restore; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.—2. To pay back to; to render an equivalent to; to repay to. 'As if one . . . should allege that he had a right to *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met.' *Paley.*

Reimbursement (rē-im-bėrs'ment), *n.* The act of reimbursing; the act of repaying or refunding; repayment.

If any one has been at the expense of the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*. *Ayliffe.*

Reimburser (rē-im-bėrs'ėr), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

Reimmerge (rē-im-mėrj'), *v.t.* To immerge again; to plunge afresh.

Reimplant (rē-im-plant'), *v.t.* To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows, the reliques, combings or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair! *Jer. Taylor.*

Reimport (rē-im-pōrt'), *v.t.* To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation. 'Goods . . . clandestinely *reimported* into our own (country).' *Adam Smith.*

Reimportation (rē-im'por-tā"shon), *n.* The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

Reimportune (rē-im'por-tūn"), *v.t.* To importune again or afresh.

Reimpose (rē-im-pōz'), *v.t.* 1. To impose or levy anew; as, to *reimpose* a tax.—2. To tax anew; to retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards *reimposed*, to reimburse those five or six. *Adam Smith.*

3. To place upon again.

Reimposition (rē-im'pō-zi"shon), *n.* Act of reimposing.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the *reimposition* of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed. *Gladstone.*

Reimpregnate (rē-im-preg'nāt), *v.t.* To impregnate again.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Reimpress (rē-im-pres'), *v.t.* To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example. *Johnson.*

Reimpression (rē-im-pre'shon), *n.* A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed; the reprint of a work.

I have caused a *reimpression* of this tract. *Spelman.*

Reimprint (rē-im-print'), *v.t.* To imprint or print again.

I have been often solicited within these two years to *reimprint* this little treatise. *Spelman.*

Reimprison (rē-im-pri'zon), *v.t.* To imprison again.

Reimprisonment (rē-im-pri'zon-ment), *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

Rein (rān), *n.* [Fr. *rêne,* O.Fr. *resne,* It. *redina;* from a hypothetical L. noun *retina,* from *retineo,* to retain—*re,* back, and *teneo,* to hold.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c.; any thong or cord for the same purpose.—2. *Fig.* a means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint. —*To give the rein,* or *the reins,* to give license; to leave without restraint.

Do not *give* dalliance
Too much *the rein:* the strongest oaths are straw
To the fire i' the blood. *Shak.*

—*To take the reins,* to take the guidance or government.

Rein (rān), *v.t.* 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by a bridle.

Edyrn *reined* his charger at her side. *Tennyson.*

2. To restrain; to control.

Being once chafed, he cannot
Be *reined* again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart *Shak.*

Rein (rān), *v.i.* To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and *reins* well. *Shak.*

Reinaugurate (rē-in-ą'gū-rāt), *v.t.* To inaugurate again or anew.

Reincense (rē-in-sens'), *v.t.* To incense again; to rekindle. 'She whose beams do *reincense* this sacred fire.' *Daniel.*

Reincite (rē-in-sīt'), *v.t.* To incite again; to reanimate; to re-encourage.

To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band,
And makes the last effort. *W. L. Lewis.*

Reincorporate (rē-in-kor'por-āt), *v.t.* To incorporate anew.

Reincrease (rē-in-krēs'), *v.t.* To increase again; to augment; to reinforce. *Spenser.*

Reincur (rē-in-kėr'), *v.t.* To incur a second time.

Reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrân, hrân-deór,* borrowed from the Scandinavian; Icel. *hreinn, hrein-dýri,* Sw. *ren, rendjur,* Dan. *rensdyr,* a reindeer.] A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, the *Cervus tarandus,* or *Tarandus rangifer.* It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the summits of which are palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female. These antlers, which are annually shed and renewed by both sexes, are remarkable for the size of the branch which comes off near the base, called the brow antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to the climate,

those in the higher arctic regions being the largest; about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight, swift

Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*).

of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 lbs., besides the sledge to which they are usually attached when used as beasts of draught. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as he furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at most a well-marked variety of it. Spelled formerly *Rain-deer*, *Rane-deer*.

Reindeer-moss (rān'dēr-mos), *n.* A lichen (*Cenomyce rangiferina*) which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer, &c., in high northern latitudes, where it sometimes attains the height of 1 foot. It is also found in the moors and mountains of Britain. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties.

Reindeer-moss (*Cenomyce rangiferina*).

Reinduce (rē-in-dūs'), *v.t.* To induce again.

Reinfect (rē-in-fekt'), *v.t.* To infect again.

Reinfectious (rē-in-fek'shus), *a.* Capable of infecting again.

Reinflame (rē-in-flām'), *v.t.* To inflame anew; to rekindle; to warm again. 'To *reinflame* my Daphnis with desires.' *Dryden.*

Reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *v.t.* [Spelled also *Re-enforce.*] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; to strengthen; as, to *reinforce* an argument.

It pleased God . . . to *reinforce* his rightful claim of homage, and to command heaven and earth, angels and men, to pay him all honour, reverence, and adoration. *Waterland.*

2. To strengthen with additional military forces; to increase with more troops, ships, &c.

The French have *reinforced* their scattered men. *Shak.*

So the siege being levied, the Earl of Shrewsbury entered it, and victualled and *reinforced* it. *Burnet.*

Reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *n.* An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it; as, (*a*) a strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover; a piece pasted around the button-hole of a paper collar, &c. (*b*) That part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder.—*Reinforce rings*, flat hoop-like mouldings on the reinforces of a cannon on the end nearest to the breech.

Reinforcement (rē-in-fōrs'ment), *n.* [Spelled also *Re-enforcement.*] 1. The act of reinforcing.—2. Additional force; fresh assistance; particularly, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of an army or fleet.—3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

And their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional *reinforcement.* *Waterland.*

Reinform (rē-in-form'), *v.t.* To inform again.

Reinfund (rē-in-fund'), *v.i.* [L. *re*, back, and *infundo*, *infusum*, to pour in. See INFUSE.] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift.*

Reinfuse (rē-in-fūz'), *v.t.* To infuse again.

Reingratiate (rē-in-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favour. 'If he were once *reingratiated* to his majesty's trust.' *Clarendon.*

Reinhabit (rē-in-ha'bit), *v.t.* To inhabit again.

Towns and cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruined and waste. *Milton.*

Reinless (rān'les), *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked. 'A wilful prince, a *reinless* raging horse.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Reinquire (rē-in-kwīr'), *v.t.* To inquire a second time.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *rein*, from L. *ren*, *renis*, the kidney.] 1. The kidneys.—2. The lower parts of the back; the region of the kidneys.—3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.

I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts. Rev. ii. 23.

—*Reins of a vault*, in *arch.* the sides or walls that sustain the arch.

Reinsert (rē-in-sėrt'), *v.t.* To insert a second time.

Reinsertion (rē-in-sėr'shon), *n.* The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

Reinspect (rē-in-spekt'), *v.t.* To inspect again.

Reinspection (rē-in-spek'shon), *n.* The act of inspecting a second time.

Reinspire (rē-in-spīr'), *v.t.* To inspire anew. 'With youthful fancy *reinspired.*' *Tennyson.*

Reinspirit (rē-in-spir'it), *v.t.* To inspirit anew.

Reinstall (rē-in-stąl'), *v.t.* To install again; to seat anew.

That alone can *reinstall* thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

Reinstalment (rē-in-stąl'ment), *n.* The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

Reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v.t.* To instate again; to place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life, *reinstated* him in his throne. *Dr. H. More.*

Modesty *reinstates* the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

Reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* The act of reinstating; restoration to a former position, office, or rank; re-establishment. 'The *reinstatement* of the insurgent Counts of Celano and Aversa in their lands and domains.' *Milman.*

Reinstation (rē-in-stā'shon), *n.* The act of reinstating; reinstatement. *Gent. Mag.*

Reinstruct (rē-in-strukt'), *v.t.* To instruct anew.

Reinsurance (rē-in-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *re-insurers.*

Reinsure (rē-in-shōr'), *v.t.* To insure again; to insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers.

Reinsurer (rē-in-shōr'ėr), *n.* One who re-insures. See REINSURANCE.

Reintegrate (rē-in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* [Fr. *réintégrer*, L. *redintegro—red*, *re*, again, and *integro*, to renew, from *integer*, whole (whence *integrity*).] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [Rare.]

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

Reintegration (rē-in'tē-grā"shon), *n.* The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

Reinter (rē-in-tėr'), *v.t.* To inter again.

They convey the bones of their dead friends from all places to be *re-interred.* *Howell.*

Reinterrogate (rē-in-te'rō-gāt), *v.t.* To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

Reinthrone (rē-in-thrōn') *v.t.* Same as *Re-enthrone.* 'A pretence to *reinthrone* the king.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Reinthronize† (rē-in-thrōn'iz), *v.t.* To reinthrone. *Howell.*

Reintroduce (rē-in'trō-dūs"), *v.t.* To introduce again.

Reintroduction (rē-in'trō-duk"shon), *n.* A second introduction.

Reinundate (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), *v.t.* To inundate again.

Re-invest (rē-in-vest'), *v.t.* To invest anew. 'They might be *re-invested* with a robe of his righteousness.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Reinvestigate (rē-in-ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* To investigate again.

Reinvestigation (rē-in-ves'ti-gā"shon), *v.t.* A second investigation.

Reinvestment (rē-in-vest'ment), *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Reinvigorate (rē-in-vi'gor-āt), *v.t.* To revive vigour in; to reanimate.

Reinvolve (rē-in-volv'), *v.t.* To involve anew. 'To *reinvolve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.' *Milton.*

Reird (rērd), *n.* [A. Sax. *reord*, the voice.] Noise; shouting; the act of breaking wind. *Sir D. Lindsay.* [Scotch.]

Reird (rērd), *v.i.* To make a loud noise; to make a crashing noise; to break wind. *Sir D. Lindsay.* [Scotch.]

Reis (rīs), *n.* [Ar. *reis*, *rais*, head, chief.] A head; a chief; a leader; a captain.—*Reis effendi*, one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs.

Reise (rēs), *n.* [O.E. *rys*, A. Sax. *hris;* cog. Icel. *hris*, Dan. *ris*, G. *reis*, Sw. *ris*, a thin branch, a twig.] A small twig; brushwood. [Scotch.]

'It was that deevil's buckie Callum Beg,' said Aleck, 'I saw him whisk away amang the *reises.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Reisner-work (rīs'nėr-wėrk), *n.* [From its inventor *Reisner*, a German of the time of Louis XIV.] A kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colours are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground.

Reissuable (rē-ish'ū-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reissued; as, *reissuable* bank-notes.

Reissue (rē-ish'ū), *v.i.* To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence *reissuing*, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away. *Tennyson.*

Reissue (rē-ish'ū), *v.t.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time; as, to *reissue* an edict; to *reissue* bank-notes.

Reissue (rē-ish'ū), *n.* A second or renewed issue; as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

Reist (rēst), *v.t.* [Dan. *riste*, to broil or toast. Akin *roast.*] To dry by the heat of the sun or by smoke; as, to *reist* fish. [Scotch.]

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be *reisted* for bacon. *Sir W. Scott.*

Reist (rēst), *v.t.* To make to stand still; to arrest in a course. Written also *Reest.* [Scotch.]

Reist (rēst), *v.i.* To stop obstinately; to stick fast, as a horse. *Sir W. Scott.* Written also *Reest.* [Scotch.]

Reit† (rēt), *n.* Sedge; sea-weed. *Bailey.*

Reiter (rīt'ėr), *n.* [G.] A rider, a trooper. The German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were called *reiters*, especially in France during the religious wars.

Reiterant (rē-it'ėr-ant), *a.* Reiterating. [Rare and poetical.]

Ah! ye talk the same,
All of you—spirits and clay—go, and depart!
In Heaven they said so; and at Eden's gate,—
And here, *reiterant*, in the wilderness. *E. B. Browning.*

Reiterate (rē-it'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reiterated;* ppr. *reiterating.* [L. *re*, again, and *itero*, *iteratum*, to repeat, from *iterum*, again.] 1. To repeat again and again; to do or say (especially to say) repeatedly; as, to *reiterate* an explanation. '*Reiterate* and inculcate one thing often.' *Holland.* 'Earnest *reiterated* asseveration.' *Bp. Horsley.* '*Reiterated* crimes.' *Milton.*

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shak.*

2.† To walk over again; to go along repeatedly.

No more shall I *reiterate* thy Strand,
Whereon so many goodly structures stand. *Herrick.*

Reiterate (rē-it'ėr-āt), *a.* Reiterated. *Southey.*

Reiteratedly (rē-it'ėr-āt-ed-li), *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly.

Reiteration (rē-it'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of reiterating; repetition.

Reiterative (rē-it'ėr-āt-iv), *n.* 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; as, prittle-prattle is a *reiterative* of prattle.—2. In *gram.* a word, as a verb, signifying repeated or intense action. *Dr. A. Murray.*

Reive (rēv), *v.i.* [See REAVE.] To seize and carry away; to pillage. [Obsolete or Scotch.] Spelled also *Reeve.*

Reiver (rēv'ėr), *n.* One who reives; one who pillages or makes a business of pillaging, as those who formerly lived on the Borders, and who plundered the opposite marches, stealing especially cattle and sheep.

'But . . . would you rather be descended from the Scottish sheep-stealers, or the Border yeomen?' 'Human nature is weak; but it is my weakness, and not my reason, which answers, from the Scottish *Reivers.*' *Mrs. Riddel.*

Reject (rē-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *rejicio, rejectum,* to reject—*re,* again, and *jacio,* to throw (whence also *eject, inject, project,* &c.).] 1. To throw away, as anything useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; as, to pick out the good and *reject* the bad.—2. To refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly; to slight; to despise. 'The golden sceptre which thou didst *reject.*' *Milton.*

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also *reject* thee. Hos. iv. 6.

3. To refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.—SYN. To repel, slight, despise, renounce, rebuff, decline.

Rejectable (rē-jekt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected.

Rejectamenta (rē-jek'ta-men"ta), *n. pl.* [From L. *rejecto,* freq. of *rejicio, rejectum*—*re,* and *jacio,* to throw.] Things thrown out or away. 'Discharge the *rejectamenta* by the mouth.' *Owen.*

Rejectaneous† (rē-jek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *rejectaneus,* from *rejicio, rejectum.* See REJECT.] Not chosen or received; rejected. 'Profane, *rejectaneous,* and reprobate people.' *Barrow.*

Rejecter (rē-jekt'ėr), *n.* One that rejects or refuses.

Rejection (rē-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *rejectio, rejectionis,* from *rejicio, rejectum.* See REJECT.] The act of rejecting; the act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant; as, the *rejection* of what is worthless; the *rejection* of a request.

The *rejection* I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Rejectitious† (rē-jek-ti'shus), *a.* Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection. 'Persons spurious and *rejectitious,* whom their families and allies have disowned.' *Cudworth.*

Rejective (rē-jekt'iv), *a.* Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off.

Rejectment (rē-jekt'ment), *n.* Matter thrown away.

Rejoice (rē-jois'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rejoiced;* ppr. *rejoicing.* [O.E. *rejoisse, rejoyse,* from O.Fr. *rejoïr, rejoïssant,* Fr. *réjouir, réjouissant;* prefix *re,* and *éjouir,* older *esjoïr*—L. *ex,* and *gaudeo,* to rejoice. Comp. *joy.*] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to be joyful; to feel joy; to exult: often with *at, in, on account of,* &c., or frequently a subordinate clause. 'To *rejoice in* the boy's correction.' *Shak.*

When the righteous are in authority the people *rejoice.* Prov. xxix. 2.

What were more holy
Than to *rejoice* the former queen is well? *Shak.*

SYN. To delight, joy, exult, triumph.

Rejoice (rē-jois'), *v.t.* 1. To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate. 'While she, great saint, *rejoices* heaven.' *Prior.*

Whoso loveth wisdom, *rejoiceth* his father. Prov. xxix. 3.

2.† To feel joy on account of. *Shak.*—SYN. To gladden, please, cheer, exhilarate, delight.

Rejoice† (rē-jois'), *n.* Act of rejoicing.

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rejoicement† (rē-jois'ment), *n.* Rejoicing.

Rejoicer (rē-jois'ėr), *n.* 1. One that rejoices.

He that believes God to be cruel, or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. One that causes to rejoice; as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope.*

Rejoicing (rē-jois'ing), *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. cxviii. 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the king, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* were not less enthusiastic or less sincere. *Macaulay.*

2. The subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever; for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. Ps. cxix. 111.

3. The experience of joy. Gal. vi. 4.

Rejoicingly (rē-jois'ing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Rejoie,† *v.i.* To rejoice. *Chaucer.*

Rejoin (rē-join'), *v.t.* 1. To join again; to unite after separation.

The grand signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken to pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To join the company of again; to bestow one's company on again; as, after some time he *rejoined* his friends.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive grot. *Pope.*

3. To answer; to say in answer: with a clause as object.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right. *Dryden.*

Rejoin (rē-join'), *v.i.* 1. To answer to a reply. 2. In *law,* to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejoinder (rē-join'dėr), *n.* [An infinitive form: Fr. *rejoindre,* to rejoin. *Attainder, remainder* are similar forms.] 1. An answer to a reply; or in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder.* *Glanville.*

2. In *law,* the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder.*—SYN. Reply; retort; answer; replication.

Rejoinder† (rē-join'dėr), *v.i.* To make a reply. 'When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a 'Thou art the man.'' *Hammond.*

Rejoindure† (rē-join'dūr), *n.* A joining again; reunion.

Rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure,* forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embrasures. *Shak.*

Rejoint (rē-joint'), *v.t.* 1. To reunite the joints of; to joint anew.—2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings, when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

Rejolt (rē-jōlt'), *v.t.* To jolt again; to shake or shock anew; to rebound. *Locke.*

Rejolt (rē-jōlt'), *n.* A reacting jolt or shock. 'These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind.' *South.*

Rejourn† (rē-jėrn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *réajourner.* See ADJOURN.] 1. To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller, and then *rejourn* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience. *Shak.*

2. To refer; to send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourn* all such atheistical spirits. *Burton.*

Rejournment† (rē-jėrn'ment), *n.* Adjournment. 'So many *rejournments* and delays.' *North.*

Rejudge (rē-juj'), *v.t.* To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

Rejuvenate (rē-jū'ven-āt), *v.t.* [L. *re,* again, and *juvenis,* young.] To restore to youth; to make young again.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life. *Lord Lytton.*

Rejuvenescence (rē-jū'ven-es"ens), *n.* [From L. *re,* again, and *juvenescens, juvenescentis,* ppr. of *juvenesco,* to reach the age of youth, to grow young, from *juvenis,* a youth.] A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence.* *Chesterfield.*

Rejuvenescency (rē-jū'ven-es"en-si), *n.* Same as *Rejuvenescence.*

Rejuvenescent (rē-jū'ven-es"ent), *a.* Becoming or become young again.

Rising
Rejuvenescent he stood in a glorified body. *Southey.*

Rejuvenize (rē-jū'ven-īz), *v.t.* To render young again.

Reken,† *v.t.* or *i.* To reckon; to come to a reckoning. *Chaucer.*

Rekindle (rē-*kin*'dl), *v.t.* 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew.—2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.

Rekindled at the royal charms
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

Reking (rē-king'), *v.t.* To make king again; to raise to the monarchy anew.

You hazard less *reking*ing him,
Than I unkinged to be. *Warner.*

Rekke,† *v.i.* To reck; to care. *Chaucer.*

Relade (rē-lād'), *v.t.* To lade or load again.

Relaid (rē-lād'), pret. & pp. of *relay.*

Relais (rē-lā'), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a narrow walk of 4 or 5 feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

Reland (rē-land'), *v.t.* To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

Reland (rē-land'), *v.i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

Relapsable (rē-laps'a-bl), *a.* Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse.

Relapse (rē-laps'), *v.i.* pret. and pp. *relapsed;* ppr. *relapsing.* [L. *relabor, relapsus,* to slide back—*re,* back, and *labor, lapsus,* to slide (whence *lapse, collapse,* &c.).] 1. To slip or slide back; to return. 'Relapsing from a necessary guide.' *Dryden.* 2. To fall back; to return to a former bad state or practice; to backslide; as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed,* the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.

He was not well cured and would have *relapsed.* *Wiseman.*

Relapse (rē-laps'), *n.* 1. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

This would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

2.† One who has refallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

Relapsed (rē-lapst'), *a.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a term applied to a heretic who having abjured his errors has fallen back into them again. Sometimes used as a noun.

Relapser (rē-laps'ėr), *n.* One that relapses into vice or error. *Bp. Hall.*

Relapsing (rē-laps'ing), *p.* and *a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.—*Relapsing fever,* an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, characterized by a relapse of all the symptoms during convalescence, which may be repeated more than once. It is also called *famine* fever, because it generally occurs during seasons of destitution.

Relate (rē-lāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *related;* ppr. *relating.* [Fr. *relater,* to state, to mention; L. *refero, relatum,* to refer, to bring back—*re,* back, and *fero, latum,* to bring or bear.] 1.† To bring back; to restore.

Till morrow next again
Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate.* *Spenser.*

2.† To refer or ascribe to as source or origin. 3. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of; as, to *relate* the story of Priam. 'Shall these unlucky deeds *relate.*' *Shak.*—4. To ally by connection or kindred. *Pope.*—*To relate one's self,* to vent one's thoughts in words. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—SYN. To tell, recite, narrate, recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe.

Relate (rē-lāt'), *v.i.* 1. To have reference or respect; to regard; to stand in some relation; to have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge . . .
Relates in purpose only to Achilles. *Shak.*

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

2.† To make reference; to take account. 'Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without *relating* to any imperial account.' *Fuller.*

Related (rē-lāt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by kindred; connected

by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.—3. Standing in some relation or connection; as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.—4. In *music*, same as *Relative*.

Relatedness (rē-lāt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity. *Emerson.*

Relater (rē-lāt'ėr), *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates; an historian. 'A tedious *relater* of facts.' *Swift.*

Relation (rē-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *relatio, relationis*, from *refero, relatum*. See RELATE.] 1. The act of relating or telling, or that which is related or told; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, an historical *relation;* we listened to the *relation* of his adventures.—2. Respect; reference; regard: generally or always in the phrase *in relation to.*

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, *in relation to* its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position occupied by one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband to wife, or of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation.* *Is. Taylor.*

Although *relations* are not real entities, but merely mental modes of viewing things, let it be observed that our ideas of *relation* are not vague nor arbitrary, but are determined by the known qualities of the related objects. *Fleming.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.'
Milton.

Are we not to pity and supply the poor though they have no *relation* to us? . . . the gospel stiles them all our brethren. *Bp. Sprat.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations.* *Swift.*

6. In *math.* ratio; proportion. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense in reference to two quantities which have something in common by means of which they may be compared, or indicating any dependence of one quantity upon another. 7. In *logic*, one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.—8. In *arch.* the direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.—9. In *law*, (*a*) where two different times or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding. (*b*) The act of a relator at whose instance an information is filed. See RELATOR.—*Inharmonic relation*, in *music*, a term denoting that a dissonant sound is introduced which was not heard in the preceding chord.—SYN. Recital, rehearsal, narration, account, narrative, tale, detail, description, kindred, consanguinity, affinity, kinsman, kinswoman.

Relational (rē-lā'shon-al), *a.* 1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional;* as, a *relational* part of speech. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are *relational* parts of speech.

Relationist † (rē-lā'shon-ist), *n.* A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Relationship (rē-lā'shon-ship), *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *relatif*, L. *relativus*, from *refero*. See RELATE.] 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; as, the arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject. 'Grounds more *relative* than this.' *Shak.*—2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other. *Blackstone.*

3. In *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent; as, the *relative* pronouns *who, which,* and *that.*—4. In *music, relative chord*, a common chord made up of notes taken from the scale; as the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are *relative* to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.—*Relative key*, a key whose tonic chord is a relative chord; that is, a key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related.—*Relative mode*, in *music*, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.—*Relative chronology*, in *geol.* the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—*Relative gravity.* The same as *Specific Gravity.*—*Relative motion*, the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative place*, that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.—*Relative terms*, in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

Relative (rel'a-tiv), *n.* 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation. 2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
Dissolv'd in tears to see us die. *Pomfret.*

3. In *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. 'He seldom lives frugally *who* lives by chance.' Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent. 'Judas declared him innocent, *which* he could not be, had he deceived his disciples.' *Porteus.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. 'Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed whereof a man may not justly demand a reason, *which* would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, *which* every innate principle must needs be.' *Locke.* Here the first *which* refers to the demanding of a reason, the second to *self-evident.*—4. In *logic*, a relative term. See the adjective.

Relatively (rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to;* as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively to* his income.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself before you consider it *relatively.* *Watts.*

Relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Relativity (rel-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Relativeness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Relator (rē-lāt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who relates; a rehearser; a narrator or reciter. 'The several *relators* of this history.' *Fuller.*—2. In *law*, a private person at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

Relatrix (rē-lāt'riks), *n.* In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story.*

Relax (rē-laks'), *v.t.* [L. *relaxo*, to loosen, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, again, and *laxo*, to loosen, to widen, from *laxus*, wide, loose, open (whence *lax*).] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd.*
Milton.

Some good survivor with his flute would go
Piping a ditty sad for Bion's fate,
And cross the unpermitted ferry's flow,
And *relax* Pluto's brow. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labour; to unbend; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts. 4. To relieve from attention or effort; to afford a relaxation to; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels. [In the following quotation the word is used in the peculiar sense of to hand or turn over to.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm; in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prescott.*]

SYN. To slacken, loosen, loose, remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert.

Relax (rē-laks'), *v.i.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid. 'His knees *relax* with toil.' *Pope.*—2. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

3. To remit in close attention; to unbend; as, it is useful for the student to *relax* often and give himself to exercise and amusements.

Relax † (rē-laks'), *n.* Relaxation.

Labours and cures may have their *relaxes* and recreations. *Feltham.*

Relax † (rē-laks'), *a.* Relaxed; loose. *Bacon.*

Relaxable (rē-laks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted. *Barrow.*

Relaxant (rē-laks'ant), *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

Relaxation (rē-lak-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *relaxatio, relaxationis.* See RELAX.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, (*a*) a diminution of tension, closeness, or firmness; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibres, or nerves; specifically, in *pathol.* a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts. (*b*) Remission or abatement of rigour. 'Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.' *Waterland.* (*c*) Remission of attention or application; as, *relaxation* of efforts.—2. The act of recreating or refreshing; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort. 'Proper *relaxations* in business.' *Addison.* 'Hours of careless *relaxation.*' *Macaulay.*

But *relaxation* of the languid frame
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Cowper.*

—*Letters of relaxation*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is, from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reponing him against the sentence.

Relaxative (rē-laks'a-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Relaxative (rē-laks'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine. 'You must use *relaxatives.*' *B. Jonson.*—2. What gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . as *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison.*

Relay (rē-lā'), *n.* [Fr. *relais*, a relay of horses; originally, relief or release; L.L. *relaxus*—L. *re*, and *laxus*, loose. See RELEASE.] 1. A supply of anything laid up or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages. 'Who call aloud . . . for change of follies and *relays* of joy.' *Young.* Specifically, (*a*) a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveller may proceed without delay. (*b*) In *hunting*, a fresh set of dogs or horses, or both, placed in readiness at certain places, in case the game comes that way, to be cast off, or to mount the hunters in lieu of the horses already weary. (*c*) A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift. 2. In *electric teleg.* a subsidiary electro-magnetic circuit made and broken by the primary circuit. By means of an apparatus consisting of a magnet, armature, lever, &c., a current too feeble to produce sensible mechanical effects at a distance is made to set in action an auxiliary current competent for the work. Except by a battery of enormous power, currents of efficient strength can only be sent on short circuits in land telegraph lines, generally less than 50 miles, as the loss by leakage on the way is very considerable. On lines of greater length, which otherwise could not be worked from end to end, relays are therefore introduced

at intermediate points. The analogy of this use of the apparatus to change of horses on a long journey is the origin of the name. Relays are also used in connection with alarums, when these are large and powerful. —*Relay of ground*, ground laid up in fallow. *C. Richardson.*

Relay (rē-lā'), *v.t.* To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement.

Relbun (rel'bun), *n.* The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, largely used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. See CALCEOLARIA.

Releasable (rē-lēs'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden.*

Release (rē-lēs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *released;* ppr. *releasing.* [O.E. *relees, relesse*, to release, to relax, from O.Fr. *relesser, relaisser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re*, and *laisser*, to leave; It. *lasciare;* O.It. *lassare;* from L. *laxare*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose, lax. *Release, relax,* and *relay* are thus the same word.] 1. To let loose again: to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude. Mark xv. 9. '*Release* me from my bands.' *Shak.*

You *releas'd* his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.—3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to *release* one from debt, from a promise or covenant.—4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; to remit; to discharge or relinquish, as a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder *releases* his right to the tenant in possession, when one coparcener *releases* his right to the other, or the mortgagee *releases* his claim to the mortgager.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be *released* and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*

5.† To relax. *Hooker.*—SYN. To free, liberate, loose, discharge, quit, acquit.

Release (rē-lēs'), *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. '*Release* from hell.' *Milton.*—2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!
But still I think it can't be long before I find *release.*
Tennyson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. Est. ii. 18.

4. In *law*, properly, a discharge of a right; an instrument in writing by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and in general it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has or claims to have against another or his lands.—5. In the *steam-engine*, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.

Re-lease (rē-lēs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *lease.*] To lease again or anew.

Releasee (rē-lēs-ē'), *n.* In *law*, a person to whom a release is given; a relessee.

Releasement (rē-lēs'ment), *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. '*Releasement* from all evils.' *Milton.*

Releaser (rē-lēs'ėr), *n.* One who releases. 'Of evils thou the chief and best *releaser.*' *Heywood.*

Releasor (rē-lēs'or), *n.* In *law*, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a relessor.

Relees,† *n.* Release. *Chaucer.*

Relefe,† *n.* That which is left. *Chaucer.*

Relegate (rel'ē-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relegated;* ppr. *relegating.* [L. *relego, relegatum*, to send away, to banish, to remove—*re*, back, and *lego*, to send.] 1. To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

When Mr. Disraeli was *relegated* to the cold shade of Opposition in 1868, he consoled himself by writing a novel. *Scotsman newspaper.*

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period: a term in Roman law.

Relegation (rel-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] The act of relegating; banishment; specifically, a term in ancient Roman law. See RELEGATE, 2.

Relent (rē-lent'), *v.i.* [Fr. *ralentir*, to slacken, to abate, to grow cool—prefix *re*, and *alentir*, from *à*, to, and *lent*, L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow; akin to *lenis*, soft, smooth, pliant. See LENIENT.] 1.† To soften in substance; to lose compactness; to become less rigid or hard.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2.† To deliquesce; to dissolve; to melt.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion and placed in a cellar, will . . . begin to *relent. Boyle.*

3. To become less intense; to relax. *Sir K. Digby.* [Rare.]—4. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to give way; to yield; to comply; to feel compassion. '*Relent* and yield to mercy.' *Shak.*

Fierce Andronicus would not *relent.* *Shak.*

Stern Proserpine *relented,*
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

Relent† (rē-lent'), *v.t.* 1. To slacken; to remit; to stay; to abate. 'And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace.' *Spenser.*—2. To soften; to mollify; to dissolve.

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*
But vinegar made of devotion's tears. *Davies.*

Relent† (rē-lent'), *n.* Remission; stay.

She came without *relent* unto the land of Amazons. *Spenser.*

Relentless (rē-lent'les), *a.* Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts . . .
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

SYN. Unrelenting, implacable, unpitying, unmerciful, merciless, pitiless, cruel.

Relentlessly (rē-lent'les-li), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

Relentlessness (rē-lent'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being relentless or unmoved by pity.

Relentment (rē-lent'ment), *n.* The act or state of relenting; compassion.

Relessee (rē'les-ē), *n.* In *law*, the person to whom a re-lease is executed.

Relessor (rē'les-or), *n.* In *law*, the person who executes a re-lease.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and *relessee.* *Blackstone.*

Relet (rē-let'), *v.t.* To let anew, as a house.

Relevance, Relevancy (rel'ē-vans, rel'ē-van-si), *n.* [See RELEVANT.] 1.† The state of affording relief or aid.—2. The state or character of being relevant or bearing on the matter in hand; pertinence; applicableness; as, your argument has no *relevance* to the case.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little *relevancy* bore. *Poe.*

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The *relevancy* of the *libel*, in *Scots law*, is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated, to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The *relevancy* of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolvitor.

Relevant (rel'ē-vant), *a.* [Fr. *relever*, ppr. *relevant.* See RELIEVE.] 1.†Relieving; lending aid or support. Hence—2. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable; as, the testimony is not *relevant* to the case.

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact. SYN. Pertinent, applicable, apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

Relevantly (rel'ē-vant-li), *adv.* In a relevant manner.

Relevation† (rel-ē-vā'shon), *n.* A raising or lifting up.

Reliability (rē-lī'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness. *Coleridge.*

Reliable (rē-lī'a-bl), *a.* Such as may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; to be depended on. This word has been again and again attacked by different writers, having been at various times stigmatized as an Americanism, as irregular in formation, as unnecessary, as vulgar, and what not. Against such charges, however, it has found able defenders, the most notable of whom is Mr. Fitzedward Hall, in his little work *On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable.* The first instance of its use as known to him was in a paper written by Coleridge to the *Morning Post* in 1800, the expression in which it occurs being 'the best means, and most *reliable* pledge.' Coleridge used it repeatedly afterwards; and it has also been used by many good writers since. It is now, indeed, of everyday occurrence, though no doubt certain persons still object to the use of it. Among those who have employed it Mr. Hall mentions Rev. James Martineau, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Dr. Henry Maudsley, Bishop Wilberforce, Dean Mansel, Harriet Martineau, and Mr. Leslie Stephen—names surely sufficient to support any one who chooses to use the vocable in question. That it is unnecessary is not quite the fact, at least we can hardly admit that its place is already sufficiently occupied by *trustworthy* or *trusty* as is usually stated. 'If this were true,' says Mr. Hall, 'inasmuch as we have *trust*, verb and substantive, there would be no need of *rely* and *reliance:* they must be wholly superfluous. But we *rely* where we look for support; we *trust* where we apprehend no deception; and *reliable* and *trustworthy* or *trusty*, properly employed, are no less different than their respective verbs. In corollary to this, *rely* except metaphorically, has not a personal reference, whereas *trust* has; and the best writers who have hitherto practically accepted *reliable*, have applied it to things solely. That many persons use *reliable* instead of *trustworthy* is, of course, no ground for rejecting it.' That it is formed after a somewhat uncommon model is also no sufficient ground for rejecting it, when we find in good use such words as *available*, such as one may avail one's self of; *conversable*, such as may be conversed *with;* *dispensable*, that may be dispensed *with*, and similarly *indispensable; laughable*, worthy of being laughed *at*, and sundry others. Altogether it seems too late in the day to protest against the use of the word now; those who do not like it can let it alone; but as Professor Whitney remarks (the quotation is from Mr. Hall):—'We have had to swallow too many linguistic camels, to want to make life more uncomfortable by straining at such gnats as that.'

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking tories, and very knavish whigs. *Irving.*

He (Mr. Grote) seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history. *Gladstone.*

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill.*

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkgelds and other pecuniary advantages. *Leslie Stephen.*

Reliableness (rē-lī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

But the number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way. *J. S. Mill.*

I remember . . . being very much struck with the way in which people in Austrian Croatia talked of the truthfulness and *reliableness* of their Turkish neighbours. *Grant Duff.*

Reliably (rē-lī'a-bli), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

Reliance (rē-lī'ans), *n.* [From *rely, reliant.*] 1. The act of relying, or the state or quality of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence; as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses. '*Reliance* on the divine mercies.' *Richardson.* 'In *reliance* on promises which proved to be of very little value.' *Macaulay.*

Those, in whom he had *reliance*
For his noble name,
With one smile of still defiance
Sold him into shame. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

Reliant (rē-lī'ant), *a.* Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-reliant; as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Relic (rel'ik), *n.* [Older *relique*, from Fr. *relique;* L. *reliquiæ*, remains—*re*, back, and *linquo*, to leave, from root *liq*, akin to *lip* in

Gr. *leipō*, to leave.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; as, the *relics* of magnificence; the *relics* of antiquity. 'The *relics* of this town.' *Shak.*

Fair Greece! sad *relic* of departed worth! *Byron.*

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, under the notion of its being deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

Shall our *relicks* second birth receive? *Prior.*

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

The fair pearl-necklace of the Queen,
That burst in dancing, and the pearls were spilt:
Some lost, some stolen, some as *relics* kept.
Tennyson.

4. In the *R. Cath.* and *Greek Churches*, the remains of saints or martyrs, or parts of them, or of their garments, &c., which are considered in many instances to be endued with miraculous powers. They are preserved in the churches, convents, &c., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha. 2 Ki. xiii. 21.

With crosses, *relics*, crucifixes,
Beads, pictures, rosaries, and pixes;
The tools of working out salvation
By mere mechanic operation. *Hudibras.*

Relicly (rel'ik-li), *adv.* In the manner of relics. *Donne.* [Rare.]

Relict (rel'ikt), *n.* [O. Fr. *relicte*, a widow, L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquo*, to leave. See RELIC.] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

Eli dying without issue, Jacob was obliged by law to marry his *relict*, and so to raise up seed to his brother Eli. *South.*

Relicted (rē-likt'ed), *a.* In *law*, left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea or other water.

Reliction (rē-lik'shon), *n.* In *law*, the sudden recession of the sea or other water from land; land so left uncovered.

Relief (rē-lēf'), *n.* [Partly from the verb *relieve*, partly directly from Fr. *relief*, which is used especially as a term in art and law, and itself rests to some extent on It. *rilievo*, relief, raised work. See RELIEVE.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any evil or anything painful, oppressive, or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; alleviation; succour; comfort; as, *relief* from pain or sorrow; to obtain a great *relief* from the use of medicine.

Wherever sorrow is *relief* would be. *Shak.*

From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen
Tending to some *relief* of our extremes. *Milton.*

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil; specifically, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper; as, to administer *relief*.

So should we make our death a glad *relief*
From future shame. *Dryden.*

3. Release from a post or duty by a substitute or substitutes who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the dismission of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier; also, the person who takes his place.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shak.*

4. In *sculp.*, *arch.*, &c., the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*). The difference is in the degree of projection. *High relief* is that

High Relief.

in which the figures project at least one-half of their apparent circumference from the back-ground. *Low relief* is a representation of one or more figures, raised upon a flat surface or back-ground, in such a manner, however, as that no part of them shall be entirely detached from it, as in medals, festoons, foliages, and other ornaments.

Low Relief.

Middle or *half relief* is the third species between the other two.—5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, attained by skilful drawing or colouring, so that they appear precisely as they are found in nature.—6. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or being brought into close relation with or proximity to it; as, the weakness of the present ministry brings the excellences of the former into strong *relief*.

And is it that the haze of grief
Makes former gladness loom so great?
The lowness of the present state
That sets the past in this *relief*? *Tennyson.*

7. In *phys. geog.* the undulations or surface elevations of a country.—8. In *fort.* the height of a parapet from the bottom of the ditch.—9. In *hunting*, a note on the horn on arriving at home.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately door, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times.
Return from Parnassus, 1606.

10. † Broken meat given in alms.—11. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed at a certain rate by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu; also called *casualty of relief*. In Scots law it is also applied to the right of recovering money paid in certain cases; thus if an heir pays a debt legally payable by an executor he has *relief* against the executor.—*Relief Church*, a body of presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, whose ground of separation from the Established Church was the violent exercise of lay patronage which obtained in the latter. Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Established Church in 1752, and the first Relief presbytery met October 22, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and Secession Churches amalgamated and formed the United Presbyterian Church.—SYN. Alleviation, mitigation, aid, help, succour, assistance, remedy, redress, indemnification.

Reliefless (rē-lēf'les), *a.* Destitute of relief.

Relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boiler.

Relier (rē-lī'ėr), *n.* One who relies or places full confidence. 'No *reliers* on my fortune.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Relievable (rē-lēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief. 'Wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Relieve (rē-lēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relieved*; ppr. *relieving*. [O.E. *releve*, from Fr. *relever*, to set up again, to enhance or set off, to release from a post, formerly also to succour or assist, from L. *relevo*, *relevare*, to lift up again—*re*, again, and *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light (whence *levity*, *alleviate*).] 1. † To lift or raise up again. *Piers Plowman.*—2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, and the like; to mitigate; to alleviate; to lessen; as, to *relieve* pain or distress; to *relieve* the wants of the poor. 'Did *relieve* my passion much.' *Shak.* 'Misery . . . never *relieved* by any.' *Shak.* 3. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, or anything that is considered to be an evil; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to help; to aid; to support; to succour; as, to *relieve* the poor and needy. 'A doit to *relieve* a lame beggar.' *Shak.* 'To *relieve* them of their load.' *Shak.*

He *relieveth* the fatherless and widow. Ps. cxlvi. 9.

4. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; to put another in the place of or to take the place of in the performance of any duty, bearing of any burden, and the like; as, to *relieve* a sentinel or guard.

Farewell, honest soldier:
Who hath *relieved* you?—Bernardo has my place.
Shak.
Relieve the sentries that have watched all night.
Dryden.

5. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, and the like; to right.—6. To obviate the monotony of; to prevent from being tedious or too uniform by the introduction of some variety.

The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business, but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

7. To give mutual assistance; to support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. To make to seem to rise; to render conspicuous or prominent; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection or prominence to by the juxtaposition of some contrast. See RELIEF.

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky, seemed almost of supernatural height. *Sir W. Scott.*

SYN. To alleviate, assuage, succour, assist, aid, help, support, sustain, ease, mitigate, lighten, diminish, remove, free, remedy, redress, indemnify.

Reliever (rē-lēv'ėr), *n.* 1. One that relieves or gives ease. 'The comforters of their distress and the *relievers* of their indigence.' *Adam Smith.*—2. In *gun.* an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

Relieving (rē-lēv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to relieve.—*Relieving arch*, an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight. It is also called a *Discharging Arch* (which see).—*Relieving officer*, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of an English poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains that the case is within the conditions required by the law. He has to visit the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and has to give immediate relief in urgent cases or to necessitous casuals.—*Relieving tackles* (*naut.*), temporary tackles attached to the end of the tiller in bad weather to assist the helmsman and in case of accident happening to the tiller ropes; also, tackles carried under a vessel's bottom when heaving down to keep her from being too much canted over.

Steering with Relieving Tackles.

Relievo (rē-lē'vō or rel-ē-ā'vō), *n.* An erroneous spelling for *Rilievo*. *Dryden.* See RELIEF.

Relight (rē-līt'), *v.t.* 1. To light anew; to illuminate again.

His power can heal me and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

Relight (rē-līt'), *v.i.* To burn again; to rekindle; to take fire again.

The desire . . . *relit* suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Religieuse (rė-lēzh-ē-ēz), *n.* [Fr.] A female religieux; a nun.

Religieux (rė-lēzh-ē-ė), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.

Religion (rē-lij'on), *n.* [Fr. *religion*, from L. *religio, religionis*, religion, piety, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, from *religo*, to bind back—*re*, back, and *ligo, ligare*, to bind, to bind together. Others derive *religio* from *relegere*, to gather, to collect, making the primary meaning a collection, and then more specifically a collection of religious formulas.] 1. The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being or to any order of beings conceived by them as demanding reverence from the possession of superhuman control over the destiny of man or the powers of nature; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; right feeling towards God as rightly apprehended; piety. Religion, as distinguished from *morality*, denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while morality is concerned with man's duty to his fellows. As distinguished from *theology*, religion is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God, while theology is objective, and denotes those ideas or conceptions which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his reasoned and systematized ideas concerning God.

It will be easily perceived that *religion* means at least two very different things. When we speak of the Jewish, or the Christian, or the Hindu *religion*, we mean a body of doctrines handed down by tradition, or in canonical books, and containing all that constitutes the faith of Jew, Christian, or Hindu. Using *religion* in that sense, we may say that a man has changed his *religion*, that is, that he has adopted the Christian instead of the Brahmanical body of religious doctrines, just as a man may learn to speak English instead of Hindustani. But *religion* is also used in a different sense. As there is a faculty of speech, independent of all the historical forms of language, so we may speak of a faculty of faith in man, independent of all historical *religions*. If we say that it is *religion* which distinguishes man from the animal, we do not mean the Christian or Jewish *religions* only, we do not mean any special *religion*, but we mean a mental faculty, that faculty which, independent of, nay, in spite of, sense and reason, enables man to apprehend the Infinite under different names, and under varying disguises. Without that faculty, no *religion*, not even the lowest worship of idols and fetishes, would be possible; and if we will but listen attentively we can hear in all *religions* a groaning of the spirit, a struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, a longing after the Infinite, a love of God. *Max Müller.*

2. Any system of faith and worship: as, the *religion* of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, &c. See extract above.—3. † The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies. 'Gay *religions* full of pomp and gold.' *Milton.*—*Established religion*, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state, in distinction from other forms, and to which certain privileges and distinctions are attached.—*Natural religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature or of the unaided reason.—*Revealed religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which comes to us from positive revelation.—*To get religion*, to be converted: a term in use among certain religious sects in the United States.

Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity. Religion is what binds men to God, and is often external. *Devotion* is the state in which men vow to be obedient to him: it always implies the internal subjection of the man to God. *Piety* is the filial sentiment which we cherish to Him as our Father. *Sanctity* is the habitual holiness which a sense of his law and character inspires. *Angus.*

Religionary (rē-lij'on-a-ri), *a.* Relating to religion; pious. '*Religionary* professions.' *Bp. Barlow.*

Religionary (rē-lij'on-a-ri), *n.* Same as *Religionist.*

Religioner (rē-lij'on-ėr), *n.* A religionist. [Rare.]

Religionism (rē-lij'on-izm), *n.* The outward practice of religion; profession of religion; affected or false religion.

Religionist (rē-lij'on-ist), *n.* 1. A religious bigot; one who deals much in religious terms or in religious discourse.

Some *religionists* will be tempted to say how sad it was that one who came so near to the kingdom of God should not have entered in. *Contemporary Rev.*

2. A partisan of a religion.

It may be said that (Jeremy) Taylor belonged to a worsted class of *religionists*, and that such readily adopted the doctrines of toleration. *Gladstone.*

Religionless (rē-lij'on-les), *a.* Without religion; not professing or believing in religion. 'A worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, *religionless* old woman.' *Thackeray.*

Religiosity (rē-lij'i-os"i-ti), *n.* Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency towards religiousness. [Rare.]

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest; the outcome of many or of all high qualities; what we may call *religiosity*. *Carlyle.*

Religious (rē-lij'us), *a.* [Fr. *religieux*, L. *religiosus*, from *religio*. See RELIGION.] 1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects; *religious* books or teachers; *religious* liberty.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim *religious* light. *Milton.*

2. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout; as, a *religious* man; *religious* behaviour. 'An old *religious* man.' *Shak.* 'Holy and *religious* fear.' *Shak.*—3. Devoted by vows to the practice of the rites of religion; engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a *religious* order or fraternity. '*Religious* folke.' *Chaucer.* 4. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious; sacred; as, to be *religious* in keeping promises. 'Dear *religious* love.' *Shak.* 'With thy *religious* truth and modesty.' *Shak.*—SYN. Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional, conscientious, strict, rigid, exact.

Religious (rē-lij'us), *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun; a religieux or religieuse.

What the Protestants call a fanatic, is in the Romish Church a *religious* of such an order. *Addison.*

Religiously (rē-lij'us-li), *adv.* In a religious manner: (*a*) piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shak.*

(*b*) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

The privilege justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are *religiously* to be maintained. *Bacon.*

Religiousness (rē-lij'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being religious. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Relike, † *n.* A relic. *Chaucer.*

Relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), *a.* Relinquishing. [Rare.]

Relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), *n.* One who relinquishes. [Rare.]

Relinquish (rē-ling'kwish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *relinquir, relinquissant*, from L. *relinquo* (whence *relic, relict*)—*re*, and *linquo*, to leave.] 1. To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from; to leave; to abandon; to quit.

They placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To cease from; to give up the pursuit or practice of; to desist from; as, to *relinquish* bad habits. 'With commandement to *relinquish* (for his own part) the intended attempt.' *Hackluyt.* '*Relinquishing* the war against an exhausted kingdom.' *Bolingbroke.*—3. To renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to *relinquish* a debt.—SYN. To leave, quit, forsake, forego, resign, abandon, desert, renounce.

Relinquisher (rē-ling'kwish-ėr), *n.* One who leaves or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

Relinquishment (rē-ling'kwish-ment), *n.* The act of relinquishing, leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to. 'The utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.' *Hooker.*

Reliqua (rel'i-kwa), *n.* [L. nom. pl. neut. of *reliquus*, remaining, from *relinquo*. See RELINQUISH.] In *law*, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating an account. *Wharton.*

Reliquary (rel'i-kwa-ri), *n.* In *law*, the debtor of a *reliqua*, or of a balance due; also, a person who only pays piecemeal. *Wharton.*

Reliquary (rel'i-kwa-ri), *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from L. *reliquiæ*, relics. See RELIC.] A depositary for relics; a casket in which relics are kept: called also a *Shrine.*

I stopped at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France, . . . rubies and emeralds as big as small eggs; crucifixes and vows, crown and *reliquaries* of inestimable value. *Gray.*

Relique (re-lēk' or rel'ik), *n.* A relic. See RELIC.

On these terms Innocent permitted the Cardinal Legate to receive at Narni Conrad's oath of unqualified fidelity, on the gospels, on the cross, and on the holy *reliques*. *Milman.*

Reliquiæ (re-lik'wi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., remnants, remains of the dead, from *relinquo, reliqui*, to leave.] 1. In *geol.* a term occasionally applied to fossil remains.—2. In *bot.* same as *Induviæ* (which see).

Reliquidate (rē-lik'wi-dāt), *v.t.* To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time. *Wright.*

Reliquidation (rē-lik'wi-dā"shon), *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *Clarke.*

Relish (rel'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *relichor*, old or local form of O.Fr. *relécher—re*, again, and *lécher*, to lick, a word of Germanic origin. See LICK.] 1. To like the taste or flavour of; to partake of with pleasure or gratification; as, to *relish* venison.—2. To be pleased with or gratified by; to have a liking for; to enjoy; to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of us all, that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do *relish* the petition well that prays for peace. *Shak.*

He knows how to prize his advantages and to *relish* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

3. To give an agreeable taste to; to impart a pleasing flavour to; to cause to taste agreeably. 'A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.' *Dryden.*

He said he always found that, taken without vinegar, they (pickled walnuts) *relished* the beer. *Dickens.*

4. To savour of; to have a smack or taste of; to have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and *relisheth* the soldier. *Beau. & Fl.*

Relish (rel'ish), *v.i.* 1. To have a pleasing taste.

Their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill.*

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

Relish (rel'ish), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste: commonly a pleasing taste.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the same plant. *Locke.*

2. Inclination; taste; appreciation; fondness; liking; appetite: generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*, but the latter is ambiguous. 'Any *relish for* fine writing.' *Addison.* 'A *relish of* such reflections as improve the mind.' *Addison.* 'A *relish for* whatever was excellent in arts or letters.' *Macaulay.*—3. That quality in an object which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing: hence, delight given by anything.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

4. Characteristic quality; savour; flavour; hence, sort; cast. 'His fears . . . of the same *relish* as ours are.' *Shak.*

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

5. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture. 'Some act that has no *relish* of salvation in it.' *Shak.*—6. That which is used to impart a flavour; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.—SYN. Taste, savour, flavour, appetite, zest, gusto, liking, delight.

Relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

Relisten (rē-lis'n), *v.i.* To listen again or anew. 'As I *relisten* to it prattling.' *Tennyson.*

Relive (rē-liv'), *v.i.* To live again; to revive. *Tennyson.*

Will you deliver
How this dead queen *relives*? *Shak.*

Relive † (rē-liv'), *v.t.* To recall to life; to reanimate; to revive. *Spenser.*

Reload (rē-lōd'), *v.t.* To load again, as a gun.

Reloan (rē-lōn'), *v.t.* To lend again; to lend what has been lent and repaid. [American.]

Reloan (rē-lōn'), *n.* A second lending of the same thing or amount. [American.]

Relocate (rē-lō'kāt), *v.t.* To locate a second time.

Relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of relocating.—2. [L. *reloco*, to let out again.] In *Scots law*, a re-letting; renewal of a lease.—*Tacit relocation*, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease; inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the

lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

Relodge (rē-loj'), *v.t.* To lodge again. *Southey.*

Relove† (rē-luv'), *v.t.* To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

Relucent (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *relucens, relucentis*, ppr. of *reluceo—re*, back, and *luceo*, to shine.] 1. Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering.

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand
Their streaming volumes of *relucent* gold. *Glover.*

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson.*

2. Bright; shining; eminent. 'That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucent* in despite of jealousies.' *Bp. Hacket.*

Reluct (rē-lukt'), *v.i.* [L. *reluctor—re*, back or again, and *luctor*, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance; to show reluctance or aversion.

We with studied mixtures force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Dr. H. More.*

Reluctance (rē-luk'tans), *n.* The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to*, though sometimes by *against*.

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance to* the action. *Dryden.*

It savours
Reluctance against God and his just yoke. *Milton.*

Reluctancy (rē-luk'tan-si), *n.* Same as *Reluctance.*

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Reluctant (rē-luk'tant), *a.* [L. *reluctans, reluctantis*, ppr. of *reluctor*. See RELUCT.] 1. Striving against doing something; struggling or resisting with violence.

Down he fell
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater Power
Now ruled him. *Milton.*

2. Unwilling to do what one feels called on to do; acting with repugnance; averse; loth; as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string. *Tickell.*

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness; as, *reluctant* obedience.—*Averse, Reluctant.* See under AVERSE.—SYN. Unwilling, loth, disinclined, averse, backward.

Reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with opposition of heart; unwillingly; as, what is undertaken *reluctantly* is seldom well performed.

Reluctate† (rē-luk'tāt), *v.i.* To hang back; to be reluctant; to struggle against. 'Delude their *reluctating* consciences.' *Dr. H. More.*

Reluctation† (rē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

Relume (rē-lūm'), *v.t.* [See RELUMINE.] To rekindle; to light again.

Yet in thy heart what human sympathies,
What soft compassion glows, as in the skies
The tender stars their clouded lamps *relume*.
Longfellow.

Relumine (rē-lū'min), *v.t.* [L. *relumino—re*, again, and *lumen*, light, from *luceo*, to shine.] 1. To light anew; to rekindle. 'When the light of the Gospel was *relumined* by the Reformation.' *Bp. Lowth.*—2. To illuminate again. 'Time's *relumined* river.' *Hood.*

Rely (rē-lī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *relied;* ppr. *relying.* [From old *relie, rely, relye*, lit. to *rally*, from L. *re, ad*, to, and *ligare*, to bind. It seems to have been originally transitive, and to have been often used with reflexive pronouns. Fitzedward Hall quotes from old authors such passages as: 'Those men who, fearing God, *relied* themselves upon his word' (1612); 'Not *relying* ourselves entirely upon him and his salvation' (*Bp. Sanderson*, 1681); whence the transition to the modern meaning is easy.] To rest with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust; to depend: with *on* or *upon;* as, to *rely on* the promise of a man who is known to be upright; to *rely on* the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; to *rely on* the mercy and promises of God. 'Bade me *rely on* him as on my father.' *Shak.* 'As one *relying on* your lordship's will.' *Shak.*

Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God; therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chr. xvi. 7.

SYN. To trust, depend, confide, repose.

Remade (rē-mād'), pret. & pp. of *remake.*

Remain (rē-mān'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *remaindre, remanoir*, from L. *remaneo—re*, back, and *maneo, mansi*, to remain, to stay (whence *mansion*).] 1. To continue in a place; to stay; to abide. 'He should have *remained* in the city of refuge.' Num. xxxv. 28.—2. To continue in an unchanged form, state, or condition. 'Childless thou art, childless *remain*.' *Milton.*

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11.

3. To endure; to continue; to last.

For the upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall *remain* in it. Prov. ii. 21.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; to be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away, removed or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered. Ezek. xvii. 21.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; to be still to deal with.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be seen. *Locke.*

Remain is used by Milton and others in some cases transitively:

The easier conquest now *remains* thee. *Par. Lost.*

This, however, may be considered as elliptical for *remains to* thee, as *remain* is not properly a transitive verb.—SYN. To continue, stay, wait, tarry, rest, sojourn, dwell, abide, last, endure.

Remain (rē-mān), *n.* 1.† State of remaining; stay; abode.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often, since my here-*remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shak.*

2.† That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine:
All the *remain* is "Welcome!" *Shak.*

3. That which is left; remainder; relic: chiefly used in the plural. 'Our little *remaine* of victuals.' *Sir J. Hawkins.* '(Solomon's Proverbs) the most curious and valuable *remain* of antient wisdom.' *Bp. Lowth.* 'When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided.' *Burke.* 'Their small *remain* of life.' *Pope.*

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient. *Addison.*

Specifically—4. That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse: now only used in the plural.

Be kind to my *remains*, and O, defend,
Against your judgment, your departed friend!
Dryden.

5. *pl.* The productions, especially the literary works of one who is dead; posthumous works; as, Coleridge's Literary *Remains.*—*Organic remains.* See ORGANIC.

Remainder (rē-mān'dėr), *n.* [An O.Fr. infinitive (see REMAIN, *v.i.*); comp. *rejoinder.*] 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2. In *arith.*, &c., the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or after any deduction. 3. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate, as a life interest, is determined. Thus, if the owner of the fee-simple or freehold of lands give them by will or deed to A for life, and after his decease to B and his heirs, the interest of B is termed the remainder, because, after deducting A's life estate, all that remains belongs to B. Remainders are either *vested, contingent*, or *cross. Vested* or *executed remainders*, are those by which a present interest passes to the party, though it is to be enjoyed in future, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent, as if A be tenant for years, remainder to B in fee; hereby B's remainder is vested, which nothing can defeat or set aside. *Contingent remainders*, otherwise called *executory*, are defined to be 'where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect.' *Cross remainder* is where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other. Thus, if an estate be granted as to one half to A for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder *to* B in fee-simple; and as to the other half, to B for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to A in fee-simple, these remainders are called *cross remainders.*—SYN. Rest, residue, remnant, remains, leavings, relics.

Remainder (rē-mān'dėr), *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as, the *remainder* viands. 'As dry as the *remainder* biscuit after a voyage.' *Shak.*

Remainder-man (rē-mān'dėr-man), *n.* In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

Remake (rē-māk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remade;* ppr. *remaking.* To make anew.

As a stream that spouting from a cliff
Falls in mid air, but gathering at the base
Remakes itself and flashes down the vale.
Tennyson.

Remand (rē-mand'), *v.t.* [Fr. *remander*, from L. *re*, and *mando*, to commit to one's charge.] 1. To send, call, or order back; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place. '*Remand* it to its former place.' *South.*

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day: he is unable to discriminate colours, or recognise faces. But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. *Macaulay.*

2. In *law*, to send back to jail, as an accused party, in order to give time to collect more evidence against him; to hold over till some future time, as a case in which further evidence is required.

Morgan is sent back into custody, whither also I am *remanded*. *Smollett.*

Remand (rē-mand'), *n.* The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete. *Dickens.*

'How does your case stand now?' 'Why, sir, it is under *remand* at present.' *Dickens.*

Remandment (rē-mand'ment), *n.* The act of remanding.

Remanence, Remanency (rem'a-nens, rem'a-nen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Augustine nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

Remanent† (rem'a-nent), *n.* [L. *remanens, remanentis*, ppr. of *remaneo*. See REMAIN.] The part remaining; remnant. *Bacon.*

Remanent (rem'a-nent), *a.* Remaining. [Perhaps obsolete, except in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology; as, the *remanent* members of the trust; the *remanent* members of session.]

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor.*

Remanet (rem'a-net), *n.* [L., it remains.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

Remark (rē-märk'), *n.* [Fr. *remarque—re* and *marque*. See MARK.] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd. *Cowper.*

2. A brief statement taking notice of something; an observation; a comment; as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the uncandid *remarks* of a critic.

My ears could hear
Her lightest breaths; her least *remark* was worth
The experience of the wise. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Observation, note, comment, utterance, saying.

Remark (rē-märk'), *v.t.* 1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression; as, I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.—2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker; to utter by way of comment or observation; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked.*—3.† To mark; to point out; to distinguish. 'His manacles *remark* him.' *Milton.*—SYN. To observe, notice, heed, regard, note, say.

Remark (rē-märk'), *v.i.* To make observations; to observe.

Re-mark (rē-märk'), *v.t.* To mark anew or a second time.

Remarkable (rē-märk'a-bl), *a.* 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished; as, the *remarkable* preservation of lives in shipwreck.

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon. *Shak.*

Sometimes used substantively. 'Unless we note down what *remarkables* we have found.' *Watts.*—SYN. Observable, noticeable, extraordinary, unusual, rare, strange, wonderful, notable, distinguished, famous, eminent.

Remarkableness (rē-märk'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

Remarkably (rē-märk'a-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly; as, *remarkably* large; *remarkably* foolish; *remarkably* odd.

Remarker (rē-märk'ėr), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine the author—by writing a better book on the same subject. *Watts.*

Remarriage (rē-ma'rij), *n.* Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage. 'With whom polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use.' *Bp. Hall.*

Remarry (rē-ma'ri), *v. t.* To marry again or a second time.

Remarry (rē-ma'ri), *v. i.* To be married again or a second time.

Remast (rē-mast'), *v. t.* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

Remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.* To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

Remastication (rē-mas'ti-kā"shon), *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

Remberge (rem'bėrj), *n.* A long narrow rowing vessel of war formerly used by the English. See RAMBERGE.

Remblai (räh-blā), *n.* [Fr., from *remblayer*, to fill up an excavation, to embank, from O.Fr. *emblaer*, to embarrass, to hinder—*em*, *en*, in, and *blaer*, to sow with wheat, from Fr. *blé*, wheat, L.L. *bladum*, grain.] 1. In *fort.* the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the *déblai* from the ditch.—2. In *engin.* a term used to express the earthwork that is carried to bank in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

Remble (rem'bl), *v. t.* To remove: [Provincial English.]

Sartin-sewer I beä, that a weänt niver give it to Joänes,
Noither a moänt to Robins—a never *rembles* the stoäns. *Tennyson.*

Reme,† *n.* A realm. 'Sondry *remes.*' *Chaucer.*

Remean† (rē-mēn'), *v. t.* To give meaning to; to interpret. *Wycliffe.*

Remeant (rē-mē'ant), *a.* [L. *remeans*, *remeantis*, ppr. of *remeo*—*re*, back, and *meo*, to go.] Coming back; returning. *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

Remeasure (rē-mezh'ūr), *v. t.* To measure anew.

Remediable (re-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [See REMEDY.] Capable of being remedied or cured; as, the evil is believed to be *remediable*. 'Not *remediable* by courts of equity.' *Bacon.*

Remediableness (re-mē'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remediable.

Remediably (re-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

Remedial (re-mē'di-al), *a.* [L. *remedialis*, healing, from *remedium*. See REMEDY.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil; as, to adopt *remedial* measures. — *Remedial statutes*, those statutes which are made to supply some defect in the existing law, and redress some abuse or inconvenience with which it is found to be attended, without introducing any provision of a penal character.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial*. *Blackstone.*

Remedially (re-mē'di-al-li), *adv.* In a remedial manner.

Remediate† (rē-mē'di-āt), *a.* Remedial.

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Shak.*

Remediless (rem'e-di-les), *a.* 1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as, a *remediless* disease.—2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is *remediless*.—3. Not admitting change or reversal; as, 'doom *remediless*.' *Milton.*—4.† Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. *Spenser.*—SYN. Incurable, cureless, irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable, desperate.

Remedilessly (rem'e-di-les-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

Remedilessness (rem'e-di-les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a remedy; incurableness.

Remedy (rem'e-di), *n.* [L. *remedium*. See the verb.] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health: with *for;* as, a *remedy for* the gout. 'A bath and healthful *remedy for* men diseased.' *Shak.*—2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation: usually with *for* or *against*.

Things without all *remedy*
Should be without regard. *Shak.*

Attempts have been made for some *remedy against* this evil. *Swift.*

3. In *law*, the means given for the recovery of a right or of compensation for the infringement thereof.—4. In *coining*, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins.—SYN. Cure, restorative, counteraction, reparation, redress, relief, aid, help, assistance.

Remedy (rem'e-di), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *remedied;* ppr. *remedying*. [Fr. *remédier*, from L. *remedium*, that which heals again—*re*, again, and *medeor*, to heal.] 1. To cure; to heal; to restore to soundness or health; as, to *remedy* a disease.—2. To repair or remove, as some evil; to redress; to counteract; as, to *remedy* the evils of a war.

Remelt (rē-melt'), *v. t.* To melt again.

Remember (rē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [O.Fr. *remembrer*, *se remembrer*, to call to mind, to remember, from L.L. *rememorare*—L. *re*, back or again, and *memoro*, *memorare*, to bring to remembrance, from *memor*, mindful.] 1. To bring back again to the memory; to recall to mind; to recollect.

Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations. Deut. xxxii. 7.

We are said to *remember* anything, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

I *remember*, I *remember*,
The fir trees dark and high. *Praed.*

2. To bear or keep in mind; to have in memory; to be capable of recalling when required; to preserve unforgotten; as, to *remember* one's lessons; to *remember* all the circumstances.—3. To be continually thoughtful of; to have present to the attention; to attend to; not to forget.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

4.† To mention.

The ditty does *remember* my drown'd father. *Shak.*

5. To put in mind; to remind.

I'll not *remember* you of my own lord. *Shak.*
Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . .
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts. *Shak.*

6. To think of; to consider; to take into consideration; as, do not blame him too severely, you must *remember* his weakness.

When I *remember* thee upon my bed, and meditate upon thee in the night watches. Ps. lxiii. 6.

7. To keep in mind with gratitude, favour, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion. 'If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine handmaid and *remember* me.' 1 Sam. i. 11. '*Remember* the sabbath-day, to keep it holy.' Exod. xx. 8.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

—*Remember, Recollect. Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, but it does not imply that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and before us. *Remembrance* is the storehouse, *recollection* the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect* any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing when we mean we cannot *recollect* it.

Remember (rē-mem'bėr), *v. i.* To have something in remembrance; to exercise the faculty of memory.

I *remember*
Of such a time: being my sworn servant,
The duke retained him his. *Shak.*

Rememberable (rē-mem'bėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being remembered. *Coleridge.*

Rememberably (rē-mem'bėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a rememberable manner; so as to be remembered. *Southey.*

Remberer (rē-mem'bėr-ėr), *n.* One that remembers. 'A *rememberer* of the least good office.' *Wotton.*

Remembrance (rē-mem'brans), *n.* [O.Fr. *remembrance*. See above.] 1. The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory; recollection; as, a bitter *remembrance* of injuries.

Of joys departed,
Not to return, how painful the *remembrance*. *Blair.*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

2. Power or faculty of remembering; memory; limit of time over which the memory extends, as when we say an event took place before our *remembrance*, or since our *remembrance*.

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton.*

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain. *Goldsmith.*

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honourably in memory.

Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shak.*
The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*. Ps. cxii. 6.

4. What is remembered; a recollection.

How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is! *Shak.*

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in mind; as, (*a*) an account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower. *Sir M. Hale.*

Let the understanding reader take with him but three or four short *remembrances*—the memorandums I would commend to him are these. *Chillingworth.*

(*b*) A monument; a memorial. (*c*) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*
I am glad I have found this napkin:
This was her first *remembrance* from the Moor. *Shak.*

6. State of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

We with wisest sorrow think on him,
Together with *remembrance* of ourselves. *Shak.*
Let your *remembrance* apply to Banquo. *Shak.*

7.† Admonition.

I do commit unto your hand
The unstained sword that you have used to bear;
With this *remembrance*—that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shak.*

—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* See under MEMORY.

Remembrancer (rē-mem'brans-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind. *Jer. Taylor.*

Wonders—past the wit
Of any spirit to tell, but one of those
Who, when this planet's sphering time doth close
Will be its high *remembrancers*. *Keats.*

2. An officer in the exchequer of England whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number—the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*, and the *remembrancer* of first-fruits; but the duties of the second of these offices were merged in the first by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. xcix. The name is also given to an officer of some corporations; as, the *remembrancer* of the city of London.

Rememorate† (rē-mem'or-āt), *v. t.* [See REMEMBER.] To remember; to revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties whether we *rememorate* or learn anew. *L. Bryskett.*

Rememoration† (rē-mem'or-ā"shon), *n.* Remembrance. 'Helps of memory, of affection, of *rememoration*.' *Mountagu.*

Rememorative† (rē-mem'or-āt-iv), *a.* Recalling to mind; reminding. *Waterland.*

Remenant,† *n.* A remnant; a remaining part. *Chaucer.*

Remercie,† **Remercy**† (rē-mėr'si), *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier*, from *re*, again, and *mercier*, to thank, from *merci*, from L. *merces*, *mercе-*

dis, salary, reward, in L.L. mercy, thanks.] To thank.

She him *remercied* as the patrone of her life. *Spenser.*

Remerge (rē-mėrj'), *v.i.* To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall,
Remerging in the general soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet. *Tennyson.*

Remiform (rē'mi-form), *a.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an oar.

Remiges (rē'mi-jēz), *n. pl.* [L. *remex, remigis*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air.

Remigrate (rē-mī'grāt), *v.i.* [L. *remigro, remigratum—re*, again, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate again; to remove back again to a former place or state; to return.

Remigration (rē-mī-grā'shon), *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Sir M. Hale.*

Remijia (rē-mij'i-a), *n.* [After *Remijo*, a Brazilian physician.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ: the bark of some of the species is used as a substitute for cinchona.

Remind (rē-mīnd'), *v.t.* To put in mind; to cause to recollect or bethink one's self; to recall something to the notice of; as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses. *South.*

Reminder (rē-mīnd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which reminds; that which serves to awaken remembrance.

Remindful (rē-mīnd'fụl), *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

Reminiscence (rem-i-nis'sens), *n.* [Fr. *réminiscence*, from L. *reminiscentia*, from *reminiscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, not found but in composition, from root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory; recollection; memory.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*. *Sir M. Hale.*

The other part of memory called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot or but confusedly remembered. *South.*

I forgive your want of *reminiscence*, since it is long since I saw you. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge; as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian. [This is the sense in which the word is now most commonly used.]—*Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence.* See under MEMORY.

Reminiscency† (rem-i-nis'sen-si), *n.* Reminiscence.

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis'sent), *a.* Having remembrance; calling to mind. 'Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reminiscent (rem-i-nis'sent), *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

Reminiscential (rem'i-nis-en"shal), *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Sir T. Browne.*

Remiped (rem'i-ped), *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars: applied specially to a genus of crustaceans of the family Hippidæ, and to one of an order of coleopterous insects, including those which have tarsi adapted for swimming.

Remiped (rem'i-ped), *a.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars: said of certain animals or insects.

Remise (re-mēz'), *n.* [Fr. *remise*, delivery, surrender, from *remettre*, L. *remitto—re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] In *law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.

Remise (rē-mīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remised;* ppr. *remising.* To give or grant back; to release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed. '*Remised*, released, and for ever quitclaimed.' *Blackstone.*

Remiss (rē-mis'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict, pp. of *remitto — re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack; as, to be *remiss* in attendance on official duties; *remiss* in payment of debts. 'Must think me tardy and *remiss*.' *Shak.* '*Remiss* in mine office.' *Shak.*

Your candour in pardoning my errors may make me more *remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; slack; languid. 'These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss*.' *Roscommon.* 'Till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.' *Woodward.*—SYN. Slack, diligent, slothful, negligent, careless, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless.

Remissailes,† *n. pl.* [O.Fr.] Orts; leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse. *Chaucer.*

Remissful (rē-mis'fụl), *a.* Prone to remission; ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious.

As though the heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
Took those best-loved from worser days to come.
Drayton

Remissibility (rē-mis'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being remitted or abated; quality of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins. *Jer. Taylor.*

Remissible (rē-mis'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven. 'Punishments *remissible* or expiable.' *Feltham.*

Remissio injuriæ (rē-mis'si-ō in-jū'ri-ē). [L.] In *Scots law*, a plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence; condonation.

Remission (rē-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *remissio, remissionis*, from *remitto*, to send back. See REMISS.] The act of remitting; as, (*a*) diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigour; the *remission* of close study or of labour.

Darkness fell
Without *remission* of the blast or shower.
Wordsworth.

(*b*) Discharge or relinquishment of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths. *Swift.*

(*c*) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as, the *remission* of sins. Mat. xxvi. 28. '*Remission* for my folly past.' *Shak.* (*d*) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. *Swift.* (*e*) In *med.* abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time. (*f*)† The act of sending back. 'Eurydice and her *remission* into hell.' *Stackhouse.*

Remissive (rē-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement. 'Whene'er he breathed, *remissive* of his might.' *Pope.*—2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of thy abounding love
To my offence *remissive* be. *Wither.*

Remissly (rē-mis'li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardour.

Like an unbent bow carelessly
His sinewy proboscis did *remissly* lie. *Donne.*

Remissness (rē-mis'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardour or vigour; want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbuthnot.*

Remissory (rē-mis'o-ri), *a.* Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*. *Latimer.*

Remit (rē-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remitted;* ppr. *remitting.* [L. *remitto*, to let go back, to send back, to slacken, to relax—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To relax in intensity; to make less intense or violent; to abate. 'So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.' *Milton.*—2. To refrain from exacting; to give up in whole or in part; as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak.*

The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to *remit* penalties without limit. *Macaulay.*

3. To pardon; to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment for.

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them. Jn. xx. 23.

4. To give or deliver up; to surrender; to resign.

Will you have me, or your pearl again?
Neither of either—I *remit* both twain. *Shak.*
The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. To refer. 'A clause . . . that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion.' *Bacon.*—6. To send back; to put again into custody.

The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. In *Scots law*, to transfer a cause from one tribunal or judge to another. See REMIT, *n.* 8. In *com.* to transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.—9. To restore; to replace.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

10. To transfer. [Rare.]

These observations were *remitted* into the philosophical transactions. *Wood.*

SYN. To relax, release, abate, relinquish, forgive, pardon, absolve.

Remit (rē-mit'), *v.i.* 1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Broome.*

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.* to abate in violence for a time without intermission; as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.* to transmit money, &c.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison.*

Remit (rē-mit'), *n.* In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, the term is applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purposes of the remit.

Remitment (rē-mit'ment), *n.* The act of remitting or state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*

Remittal (rē-mit'al), *n.* 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first-fruits.—2. Act of sending away to a distant place, as money. *Swift.*

Remittance (rē-mit'ans), *n.* 1. In *com.* the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.—2. The sum, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

Remittancer (rē-mit'ans-ėr), *n.* One who sends a remittance. 'His *remittancers* at Madrid.' *Cumberland.*

Remittee (rē-mit'ē), *n.* A person to whom a remittance is sent.

Remittent (rē-mit'ent), *a.* [L. *remittens, remittentis*, ppr. of *remitto*. See REMIT.] Temporarily ceasing; having remissions from time to time: a term applied to diseases, the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but return again, so as not to leave the person free from the disease until it changes its character or vanishes.—*Remittent fever*, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient. It differs from an *intermittent* in this, that there is never a total absence of fever.

Remittent (rē-mit'ent), *n.* Any disease which presents remissions; a remittent fever.

Remitter (rē-mit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who remits; as, (*a*) one that pardons. '*Remitters* of sin.' *Fulke.* (*b*) One who makes remittance for payment.—2. In *law*, the sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters.

Remittor (rē-mit'tor), *n.* In *law*, same as *Remitter.*

Remix (rē-miks'), *v.t.* To mix again or repeatedly.

Remnant (rem'nant), *n.* [Contr. from *remanent*. See REMANENT and REMAIN.] 1. That which is left or remains after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part; specifically, the last piece of a web of cloth.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. Neh. i. 3.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed. 'Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts.' *Shak.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

3. A scrap; a fragment; a little bit: used in contempt.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant.* *Shak.*

I may chance have some odd quirks and *remnants* of wit broken on me, because I have railed so long against marriage. *Shak.*

SYN. Residue, rest, remains, remainder.

Remnant (rem'nant), *a.* Remaining; yet left. 'The *remnant* dregs of his disease.' *Fuller.*

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of a humble wife. *Prior.*

Remodel (rē-mod'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remodelled;* ppr. *remodelling.* To model or fashion anew.

Why should any man
Remodel models. *Tennyson.*

Remodification (rē-mod'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change.

Remodify (rē-mod'i-fī), *v.t.* To modify again; to shape anew; to re-form.

Remollient (rē-mol'li-ent), *a.* [L. *remollien*s, ppr. of *remollio*, to soften—*re*, again, and *mollio*, from *mollis*, soft.] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.]

Remolten (rē-mōl'ten), *p.* and *a.* Melted again. 'Glass already made and *remolten.*' *Bacon.*

Remonstrance (rē-mon'strans), *n.* [O.Fr. *remonstrance*, Mod. Fr. *remontrance.* See REMONSTRATE.] 1. † The act of demonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show. 'Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.' *Shak.*

No; the atheist is too wise in his generation to make *remonstrances* and declarations of what he thinks. *South.*

2. The act of remonstrating or expostulating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that their father having refused to take in the *Spectator*, &c. *Addison.*

It was moved by the opposition that the House of Commons should present to the king a *remonstrance*, enumerating the faults of his administration from the time of his accession, and expressing the distrust with which his policy was still regarded by his people. *Macaulay.*

3. In *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the same as *Monstrance* (which see).

Remonstrant (rē-mon'strant), *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate. *Waterland.*

Remonstrant (rē-mon'strant), *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of *remonstrants* is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.

Remonstrate (rē-mon'strāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *remonstrated;* ppr. *remonstrating.* [O.Fr. *remonstrer;* Fr. *remontrer;* L.L. *remonstro*—L. *re*, again, and *monstro*, to show.] 1. † To demonstrate; to exhibit; to prove.

It (the death of Lady Carberry) was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life. —*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under CENSURE.

Remonstrate † (rē-mon'strāt), *v.t.* 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons; to set forth; to show clearly.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend. *History of Duelling*, 1770.

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

Remonstration (rē-mon-strā'shon), *n.* The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

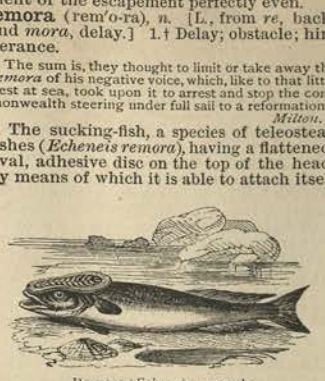
Remonstrator (rē-mon'strāt-ėr), *n.* One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

Remontoir (re-mon'twär), *n.* [Fr.] In *horology*, a kind of escapement, in which the impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance. It is designed to sustain the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

Remora (rem'o-ra), *n.* [L., from *re*, back, and *mora*, delay.] 1. † Delay; obstacle; hinderance.

The sum is, they thought to limit or take away the *remora* of his negative voice, which, like to that little pest at sea, took upon it to arrest and stop the commonwealth steering under full sail to a reformation. *Milton.*

2. The sucking-fish, a species of teleostean fishes (*Echeneis remora*), having a flattened, oval, adhesive disc on the top of the head, by means of which it is able to attach itself



Remora (*Echeneis remora*).

firmly to the surface of other fishes, or to the bottoms of vessels; but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The ancients attributed to the remora miraculous powers of delaying ships.—3. In *med.* a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—4. In *surg.* an instrument to retain parts in place.

Remorate † (rem'o-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *remoror, remoratus*—*re*, and *moror*, to delay.] To hinder; to delay.

Remord † (rē-mord'), *v.i.* [Fr. *remordre*, from L. *remordeo.* See REMORSE.] To feel remorse. 'His conscience *remording* against the destruction of so noble a prince.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Remord † (rē-mord'), *v.t.* 1. To cause remorse; to afflict.—2. To rebuke. *Skelton.*

Remordency † (rē-mor'den-si), *n.* Compunction; remorse. '*Remordency* of conscience.' *Killingbeck.*

Remorse (rē-mors'), *n.* [L.L. *remorsus*, a biting again, from L. *remordeo, remorsum*—*re*, again, and *mordeo*, to bite, to gnaw (whence *morsel*).] 1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.

Shun delays, they breed *remorse.* *Southwell.*
So spake our father penitent; nor Eve
Felt less *remorse.* *Milton.*

2. † Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion; mercy. 'The tears of soft *remorse.*' *Shak.* ''Pity,' she cries, 'some favour, some *remorse.*'' *Shak.*

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse.* *Dryden.*

Remorsed † (rē-morst'), *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.

The *remorsed* sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Bp. Hall.*

Remorseful (rē-mors'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt. '*Remorseful* souls.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. † Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

Descend on our long-toyled host, with thy *remorseful* eye. *Chapman.*

3. † Causing compassion; pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellow's most *remorseful* fate. *Chapman.*

Remorsefully (rē-mors'fụl-li), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

Him Sir Bedivere
Remorsefully regarded thro' his tears. *Tennyson.*

Remorsefulness (rē-mors'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

Remorseless (rē-mors'les), *a.* Without remorse; unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as, the *remorseless* deep. 'Flinty, rough, *remorseless.*' *Shak.* 'Remorseless cruelty.' *Milton.* 'Remorseless adversaries.' *South.*—SYN. Unpitying, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel.

Remorselessly (rē-mors'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

Remorselessness (rē-mors'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

Remote (rē-mōt'), *a.* [L. *remotus*, from *removeo*, to remove—*re*, and *moveo, motum*, to move.] 1. Distant in place; not near; as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people. 'Some *remote* and desert place.' *Shak.*

Give me a life *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

2. Distant or far away in various respects; as, (*a*) distant in time, past or future; as, *remote* antiquity.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

(*b*) Not directly producing an effect; not proximate; as, the *remote* causes of a disease. 'From the effect to the *remotest* cause.' *Granville.* (*c*) Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as, a proposition *remote* from reason. *Locke.* (*d*) Abstracted; separated.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, nowhere find any bounds. *Locke.*

(*e*) Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a *remote* kinsman. (*f*) Slight; inconsiderable; as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or colour.

Remotely (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner: as, (*a*) at a distance in space or time; not nearly. (*b*) At a distance in consanguinity or affinity; as, *remotely* connected. (*c*) Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

Remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, operation, efficiency, &c.; distance; as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star; the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age; the *remoteness* of a future event; the *remoteness* of causes; *remoteness* of resemblance.

The most striking characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme *remoteness* of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader. Its effect is produced, not so much by what it expresses, as by what it suggests; not so much by the ideas which it directly conveys, as by the other ideas which are connected with them. *Macaulay.*

Remotion (rē-mō'shon), *n.* 1. † The act of removing; removal.

This act persuades me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak.*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The whitish gleam (of the stars) was the mask conferred by the enormity of their *remotion.* *De Quincey.*

Remoulade (rēm-ụ-lād), *n.* [Fr. *rémoulade, rémolade.*] In *cookery*, a fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of yolk of hard-boiled eggs, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

Remould (rē-mōld'), *v.t.* To mould or shape anew.

Remount (rē-mount'), *v.t.* To mount again; as, to *remount* a horse.

Remount (rē-mount'), *v.i.* 1. To mount again; to reascend; as, to *remount* to heaven.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*

2. To go back, as in time or in researches.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to *remount* to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke.*

Remount (rē-mount'), *n.* The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

Removability (rē-möv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being removable, as from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

Removable (rē-möv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being removed; admitting of removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe.*

Removal (rē-möv'al), *n.* The act of removing; as, (*a*) a moving from one place to another; change of place or site; as, the *removal* of a family from one dwelling to another.

A full experience of the inconveniences of the site of the capital led Charles the Third to contemplate its *removal* to Seville. *Prescott.*

(*b*) The act of displacing from an office or post. (*c*) The act of taking away by remedying; the act of putting an end to; as, the *removal* of a grievance; the *removal* of a disease.

Remove (rē-möv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *removed;* ppr. *removing.* [L. *removeo*—*re*, and *moveo*, to move.] 1. To shift from the position occupied; to cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to *remove* a building.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark. Deut. xix. 14.

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither
Remove you hence. *Shak.*

2. To displace from an office, post, or position; as, to *remove* a governor.—3. To take or put away in any manner; to take away by causing to cease; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish;

as, to *remove* a disease or complaint; to *remove* grievances. 'Remove sorrow from thy heart.' Eccles. xi. 10.

Good God, betimes *remove*
The means that makes us strangers. *Shak.*

4. To make away with; to cut off; as, to *remove* a person by poison.

When he's *removed*, your highness
Will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak.*

5. In *law*, to carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal.

Remove (rē-möv'), *v.i.* To change place in any manner; to move from one place to another; to change the place of residence; as, to *remove* from Edinburgh to London.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I can not taint with fear. *Shak.*

The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water or a ship *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship *was removed* from one place in a harbour to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat to another station.

Remove (rē-möv'), *n.* 1. The act of removing, or state of being removed; a removal; change of place.

Our pleasure,
To such whose place is under us, requires
Our quick *remove* from hence. *Shak.*

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress grows into our tender nature, and is there of difficult *remove*. *Glanville.*

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Addison.*

They may pass into the hands of a posterity that lie many *removes* from us. *Addison.*

Hence—3. A class or division in a school or the like.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is 'placed' by the head-master in some class, division, or *remove*, and, of course, at the bottom. He advances in the school by going up two *removes* in a year. *West. Rev.*

4.† A posting stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road. *Shak.*—5.† The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the *remove*
Bring up your army. *Shak.*

6. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else.

Removed (rē-mövd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.—2. Remoté; separate from others: sometimes used of steps in the scale of gradation. 'A lie seven times *removed*.' *Shak.* 'So *removed* a dwelling.' *Shak.*—3. In *her.* same as *Fracted.*

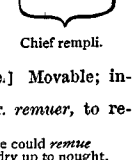
Removedness (rē-möv'ed-nes), *n.* State of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shak.*

Remover (rē-möv'ėr), *n.* 1. One that removes; as, a *remover* of landmarks.—2. In *law*, the removal of a suit from one court to another. *Bouvier.*

Remphan (rem'fan), *n.* An idol worshipped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness. Acts vii. 43.

Rempli (räñ-plē), *pp.* [Fr., filled up.] In *her.* a term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first tincture round the chief.



Chief rempli.

Remuable,† *a.* [From Fr. *remuer*, to move, to stir—L. *re*, and *muto*, to change.] Movable; inconstant. *Chaucer.*

Remue† (rē-mū'), *v.t.* [Fr. *remuer*, to remove.] To remove.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He prayed the Lord. *Fairfax.*

Remugient (rē-mū'ji-ent), *a.* [L. *remugiens, remugientis*, ppr. of *remugio—re*, again, and *mugio*, to bellow.] Rebellowing. 'Remugient echoes and ghastly murmurs.' *Dr. H. More.*

Remuner† (rē-mū'nėr), *v.t.* To remunerate. *Lord Rivers.*

Remunerability (rē-mū'nėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded. *Bp. Pearson.*

Remunerable (rē-mū'nėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Remunerate (rē-mū'nėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remunerated*; ppr. *remunerating*. [L. *remunero, remuneratum—re*, back, and *munus, muneris*, a service, office, a present, gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite, in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; as, to *remunerate* troops for their services and sufferings; to *remunerate* men for labour.

The labour expended in producing the food and recompensed by it, needs not be *remunerated* over again from the produce of the subsequent labour which it has fed. *J. S. Mill.*

SYN. To reward, recompense, compensate, satisfy, requite, repay, pay, reimburse.

Remuneration (rē-mū'nėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of remunerating or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

Remuneration! O, that's the Latin word for three farthings. *Shak.*

SYN. Reward, recompense, compensation, repayment, satisfaction, requital.

Remunerative (rē-mū'nėr-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return; as, his occupation was barely *remunerative*.—2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory. 'Punitive and *remunerative* justice.' *Boyle.*

Remuneratory (rē-mū'nėr-a-to-ri), *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting. *Johnson.*

Remurmur (rē-mėr'mėr), *v.t.* [L. *remurmuro.* See MURMUR.] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

Remurmur (rē-mėr'mėr), *v.i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.

The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around. *Dryden.*

Renable,† *adv.* [For *resonable*, from O.Fr. *reson*, reason, also talk.] 1. Reasonable.—2. Loquacious. *Piers Plowman.*

Renaissance (rē-näs'säns), *n.* [Fr., regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *naissance*, birth. See RENASCENT.] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct: a term generally applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; but specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century, and in a narrower sense to the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and was to a large extent a revival of the forms and ornaments of Roman and Grecian art.—*Renaissance architecture*, a style which originated in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterwards spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is a return to the classical forms which had been displaced by the Byzantine and the Gothic. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died 1446) may be said to have originated the style, having previously prepared himself by a careful study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome; and his buildings are distinguished by the use of the three classical orders, with much of the classical severity and grandeur, though in design they are made conformable to the wants of his own age. He sometimes retains, however, elements derived from the style which he superseded; as for instance in his masterpiece, the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, where he makes a skilful use of the pointed Gothic vault. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the noble and simple works of Bramante (died 1514) are among the finest examples of it, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancellery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. It reached its highest pitch of grandeur in the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michael Angelo, after whom it declined. Another Renaissance school arose in Venice, where the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished by the prominence given to external decoration. From this school sprung Palladio (1518–1580), after whom the distinctive style of architecture which he followed received the name of Palladian. The Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombardic and Florentine architects about the end of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during the greater part of the following century, but especially in the first *half* under Louis XII. and Francis I. The early French architects of this period, while adopting the ancient classical orders and other features of the new style, still retained many of the features of the architecture of the preceding ages; later on they followed classical types more closely. As applied to ecclesiastical edifices, the Renaissance style of architecture is charged in France as elsewhere with depriving them of all their religious character. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the Renaissance style degenerated in France as it had done in Italy, and in course of time gave rise to the insipid productions of the so-called Rococo style. Into England the Renaissance style was introduced at a later period than into France, and it is there represented by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir C. Wren, and their contemporaries, St. Paul's, London, being a grand example of the latter architect. A great many of the princely residences of Germany belong to the Renaissance style, but not to its best period.

Renaissant (rē-näs'sant), *a.* Of or pertaining to the renaissance. See RENAISSANCE.

Renal (rē'nal), *a.* [L. *renalis*, from *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as, the *renal* arteries.—*Renal glands*, in *anat.* two flat triangular bodies, which cover the upper part of the kidneys. A hollow cavity in the interior contains a brown, reddish, or yellowish fluid. They are small in the adult, but in the fœtus longer than the kidney. Also called the supra-renal glands or capsules. They have no excretory duct, and their use is unknown, but from the bronzing of the skin observed in 'Addison's disease' (connected with these bodies) it has been assumed that they have to do with the deposition of pigmentary matter in the skin.

Re-name (rē-nām'), *v.t.* To give a new name to.

Renard (ren'ärd), *n.* [Fr., from O.G. *Reinhard, Reginhart*, strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox: a name used in fables, poetry, &c. It is also written *Reynard.*

Saint *Renard* through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

Renascence (rē-nas'sens), *n.* 1. The state of being renascent. *Coleridge.*—2. Same as *Renaissance.* [This form seems now to be getting pretty common.]

Unlike as the spirit of Calvinism seems to the spirit of the *Renascence*, both found a point of union in the exaltation of the individual man. *J. R. Green.*

Renascency (rē-nas'sen-si), *n.* The state of springing or being produced again; renascence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Renascent (rē-nas'sent), *a.* [L. *renascens, renascentis*, ppr. of *renascor—re*, again, and *nascor, natus*, to be born.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in 'Protestantism' should shunt the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its *renascent* vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion. *Contemp. Rev.*

Renascible (rē-nas'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being.

Renat,† **Renate**† (ren'at), *n.* The rennet apple. *Drayton.*

Renate† (rē-nāt'), *p.* and *a.* [L. *renatus*, pp. of *renascor*, to be born again.] Born again; regenerate.

It is strange that those of your side should aver that the good works of those that are *renate* should out of condignity merit heaven. *Feltham.*

Renavigate (rē-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* To navigate again; as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean.

Renay† (rē-nā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *renier, from L. re*, and *nego*, to deny.] To deny; to disown; to refuse.

They affirmed themselves rather to die than to *renay* their very God. *Foxe.*

Rencontre (ren-kon'tėr), *n.* French form of *Rencounter.*

Dick briefly detailed the particulars of his ride, concluding with his *rencontre* with Barbara. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

Rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *rencontre = re-encounter.*] 1. A meeting of two persons or bodies; a sudden coming in contact; collision.

Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justlings and *rencounters*, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things? *Dr. J. Scott.*

2. A meeting in opposition or contest; combat.

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Glanville.*

3. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

The confederates should . . . outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

SYN. Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash.

Rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. [Rare.]—2.† To attack hand to hand; to encounter. 'And him *rencountring* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.' *Spenser.*

Rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. — 2. To clash; to come in collision.—3. To fight hand to hand.

Renculus (ren'kū-lus), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ren*, the kidney.] In *anat.* a lobe of the kidney.

Rend (rend), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rent*; ppr. *rending.* [A. Sax. *rendan, hrendan*, to tear, to rend; O. Fris. *renda, randa*, N. Fris. *renne*, to cut, to rend. Comp. W. *rhann*, Ir. *rann*, a part, a share, a portion, a division; Armor. *ranna*, to break, to part, to separate.] 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

If thou more murmur'st, I will *rend* an oak
And peg thee in his knotty entrails. *Shak.*

Uncover not your heads, neither *rend* your clothes. Lev. x. 6.

2. To separate or part with violence; to pluck with violence; to tear away. 'An empire from its old foundation *rent.*' *Dryden.*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1Ki. xi. 11.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks. *Shak.*

I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*

—*To rend the heart*, to break the heart; to affect with deep anguish or repentant sorrow.

Rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God. Joel ii. 13.

And every pang that *rends the heart*
Bids expectation rise. *Goldsmith.*

[*Rend* in old phrase *to rap and rend, to rape and renne*, is properly *renne*, from Icel. *rœna*, to plunder.]—SYN. To tear, burst, break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, split.

Rend (rend), *v.i.* To be or to become rent or torn; to become disunited; to split; to part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*,
And all to topple. *Shak.*

The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple divided of itself. *Jer. Taylor.*

Render (ren'dėr), *n.* One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers. *Bp. Gauden.*

Render (ren'dėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *rendre*, It. *rendere*, from L. *reddo*, to restore, by the insertion of nasal *n* before *d—re*, back, and *do*, to give.] 1. To return; to give in return; to give or pay back; as, to *render* thanks: sometimes with *back*. 'And *render back* their cargo to the main.' *Addison.*

See that none *render* evil for evil to any man. 1 Thes. v. 15.

2. To inflict, as a retribution.

I will *render* vengeance to my enemies. Deut. xxxii. 41.

3. To give, often to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty; to furnish; to report; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment.

More reasons for this action
At our more leisure shall I *render* you. *Shak.*

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. Prov. xxvi. 16.

4.† To surrender; to yield or give up.

To Cæsar will I *render*
My legions and my horse. *Shak.*

5. To afford; to give for use or benefit; as, Wellington *rendered* great service to his country.—6. To make or cause to be, by some influence or by some change; to invest with qualities; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods
Render me worthy of this noble wife! *Shak.*

I referred, first, to their (the Venetians) intense love of colour, which led them to lavish the most expensive decorations on ordinary dwelling-houses: and, secondly, to that perfection of the colour-instinct in them which enabled them to *render* whatever they did, in this kind, as just in principle as it was gorgeous in appearance. *Ruskin.*

7. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. 8. To interpret, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of; to reproduce; as, an actor *renders* his part with much truth and accuracy; a musician *renders* a piece of music with great effect; a painter *renders* a scene in a felicitous manner.

Under the strange-statued gate,
Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically. *Tennyson.*

9.† To represent; to exhibit; to describe.

He did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd amongst men. *Shak.*

10. In *building*, to plaster directly, and without the intervention of laths.—11. To boil down and clarify; as, to *render* tallow.

Render (ren'dėr), *v.i.* 1.† To give an account; to make explanation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring. *Shak.*

2. *Naut.* (*a*) to yield or give way to the action of some mechanical power. (*b*) To pass freely through a block: said of a rope.

Render (ren'dėr), *n.* 1. A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains. *Blackstone.*

Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a certain head-money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment. *Brougham.*

2.† A surrender; a giving up. *Shak.*—3.† An account given; a statement; a confession. 'May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.' *Shak.*

Renderable (ren'dėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Renderer (ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who renders.

Rendering (ren'dėr-ing), *n.* The act of one who renders, or that which is rendered; as, (*a*) a version; a translation; as, a particular *rendering* of a passage. (*b*) In the *fine arts* and *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory *rendering* of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

(*c*) The laying on of the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work. (*d*) The coat thus laid on.

Rendezvous (ren de-vö or räñ-dā-vö), *n.* [Fr. *rendez-vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place. 'I know not,' says Bishop Hurd, 'how *rendezvous* came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in French.'] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.—2. A place of meeting; a place at which persons commonly meet. 'An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. A meeting. [Rare.]

Their time is every Wednesday . . . in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvouses*. *Bp. Sprat.*

4.† A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5.† A refuge; an asylum; a retreat. 'A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto.' *Shak.*

When I cannot live any longer, I will do as I may: that is my rest, that is the *rendezvous* of it. *Shak.*

Rendezvous (ren'de-vö or räñ-dā-vö), *v.i.* pret. and pp. *rendezvoused* (ren'de-vöd); ppr. *rendezvousing* (ren'de-vö-ing). To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The next spring he *rendezvoused* at Erzirum. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rendezvous (ren'de-vö or räñ-dā-vö), *v.t.* To bring together at a certain place.

Rendible† (ren'di-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—2. Capable of being translated.

Rendible (ren'di-bl), *a.* Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

Rendition (ren-di'shon), *n.* [See RENDER.] 1. The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

This *rendition* of the word seems also most naturally to agree with the genuine meaning of some other words in the same verse. *South.*

2. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically; as, an actor's *rendition* of a character; a musician's *rendition* of a passage.—3. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

The rest of these brave men that suffered in cold blood after articles of *rendition*. *Evelyn.*

Rend-rock (rend'rok), *n.* The name given in the United States to a variety of dynamite, otherwise called by the French name *lithofracteur*, of which it is an approximate translation.

Reneague† (re-nēg'), *v.t.* To renounce. *Shak.* See RENEGE.

Renegade, Renegado (ren'ē-gād, ren-ē-gā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *renegádo*, Fr. *renégat*, L.L. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion—L. *re*, back, again, and *nego, negatum*, to deny. *Renagate* is a corruption of this.] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the Church of England, should become such a fierce and overdoing *renegade*. *Bp. Parker.*

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts a party and joins another; a deserter.

Renegate† (ren'ē-gāt), *n.* [Fr.] A renegade. *Chaucer.*

Renegation (ren-ē-gā'shon), *n.* Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman.*

Renege† (rē-nēg'), *v.t.* [L.L. *renego.* See RENEGADE.] To deny; to disown; to renounce.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shak.*

Reneget (rē-nēg'), *v.i.* To deny. *Shak.*

Renele,† *v.t.* [Fr. *renier*, from L.L. *renegare.* See RENEGATE.] To renounce; to abjure. *Chaucer.* Written also *Reneye.*

Renerve (rē-nėrv'), *v.t.* To nerve again; to give new vigour to.

Renew (rē-nū'), *v.t.* 1. *Lit.* to make new again; to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; to revive; to make fresh or vigorous again; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment. 'The enchanted herbs that did *renew* old Æson.' *Shak.*

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 Sam. xi. 14.

Thou seëst all things, thou wilt see my grave;
Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty morn by morn. *Tennyson.*

2. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.—3. To begin again; to recommence.

Either *renew* the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat. *Shak.*

The last great age *renews* its finish'd course. *Dryden.*

4. To repeat; to go over again; to iterate. 'The birds their notes *renew.*' *Milton.* 5. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—6. In *theol.* to make new spiritually; to change from enmity to the love of God and his law; to regenerate. 'If they fall away, to *renew* them again to repentance.' Heb. vi. 6.

Renew (rē-nū'), *v.i.* 1. To become new; to grow afresh; to begin again. 'Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew.*' *Dryden.*—2. To begin again; not to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*

Renewability (rē-nū'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being renewable.

Renewable (rē-nū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

Renewal (rē-nū'al), *n.* The act of renewing or of forming anew; as, the *renewal* of a treaty. 'One of those *renewals* of our constitution.' *Bolingbroke.*

Renewedly (rē-nū'ed-li), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [Rare.]

Renewedness (rē-nū'ed-nes), *n.* State of being renewed. '*Renewedness* of heart.' *Hammond.*

Renewer (rē-nū'ėr), *n.* One who renews.

Reneye,† Same as *Renele.*

Renge,† *n.* A range; rank; the step of a ladder. *Chaucer.*

Renidification (rē-nid'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of building a nest a second time.

Reniform (rē'ni-form), *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys; as, a *reniform* leaf. See KIDNEY-FORM.

Renitence (rē-nī'tens), *n.* Same as *Renitency. W. Wollaston.*

Renitency (rē-nī'ten-si), *n.* [See RENITENT.] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

It is a singular blessing that nature hath formed the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs, 'of not learning new tricks.' *Sterne.*

Renitent (rē-nī'tent), *a.* [L. *renitens, renitentis*, ppr. of *renitor—re*, back, and *nitor*, to struggle, to strive.] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*—2. Persistently opposed.

Renne,† *v.i.* To run. *Chaucer.*

Renne,† *v.t.* [Icel. *rœna*, to plunder.] To plunder. *Chaucer.*

Rennet (ren'net), *n.* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to *run*, formerly also in form *renne;* A. Sax. *rennan*, to run, *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate, a sense which *run* or *rin* still has in Scotland, like G. *rennen*, to run, to curdle, *rennse*, rennet; D. *rinnen*, to curdle, to coagulate.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk; hence, any substance so used.

Rennet, Renneting (ren'net, ren'net-ing), *n.* [According.to Diez, Fr. *reinette*, dim. of *reine*, L. *regina*, a queen, and so=queen of apples; but Mahn gives it from *raine*, a green or tree frog, from L. *rana*, a frog, because the apple is spotted like this frog.] A kind of apple said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

Pippins graffed on a pippin stock are called *rennets*, bettered in their nature by such double extraction. *Fuller.*

Renneted (ren'net-ed), *a.* Mixed or treated with rennet. 'Pressed milk *renneted.*' *Chapman.*

Rennet-whey (ren'net-whā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

Renning† (ren'ing), *n.* Same as *Rennet.* 'Renning to turn milk.' *Holland.*

Renomee,† *n.* [See RENOWN.] Renown. *Chaucer.*

Renounce (rē-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renounced;* ppr. *renouncing.* [Fr. *renoncer;* L. *renuncio—re*, and *nuncio, nuntio*, to tell, *nuntius*, a messenger, O.L. *nountius* contracted from *noventius*, from *novus*, new. See NUNCIO. Comp. *announce, pronounce.*] 1. To declare against; to disown; to disclaim; to abjure; to forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* allegiance.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race.
Dryden.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake.

This world I do *renounce*, and, in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shak.*

—*Renounce, Recant, Abjure. Renounce* is to declare that we have given up some profession, opinion, or pursuit finally and for ever. We may, however, *renounce* what we never had; as, when a child has the promise made for him at baptism of *renouncing* the world. *Recant* is to make publicly known that we have given up a principle or avowal of belief, formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness, and adopted a contrary one. *Abjure* is to renounce in the most formal and solemn manner, but does not necessarily imply any change. We *renounce* a profession, or we *renounce* claims; we *recant* statements, vows, &c., and we *abjure* heresy or allegiance to a government.—SYN. To cast off, disavow, disown, disclaim, deny, abjure, recant, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate.

Renounce (rē-nouns'), *v.i.* 1.† To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good.
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden.

2. In *card-playing*, not to follow suit; not to play a card of the suit led; to revoke.

Renounce (rē-nouns'), *n.* In *card-playing*, the declining to follow suit; the playing from another suit than the one led; a revoke.

Renouncement (rē-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit. *Shak.*

Renouncer (rē-nouns'ėr), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims. *Barrow.*

Renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *renovated;* ppr. *renovating.* [L. *renovo, renovatum—re*, again, and *novo*, to make new; *novus*, new.] 1. To renew; to render as good as new; to restore to freshness or to a good condition; as, to *renovate* a building.—2. To give force or effect to anew; to renew in effect.

He *renovateth* by so doing all those sinnes which beforetimes were forgiven him. *Latimer.*

Renovater (ren'ō-vāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which renovates.

Renovation (ren-ō-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *renovatio, renovationis.* See RENOVATE.] The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal; as, the *renovation* of the heart by grace. 'Waked in the *renovation* of the just.' *Milton.*

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Johnson.*

Renovator (ren'ō-vāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which renovates or renews.

Renovelaunce,† *n.* A renewing. *Chaucer.*

Renovelle,† *v.t.* [Fr. *renouveler.*] To renew. *Chaucer.*

Renowmed† (rē-nowm'ed), *a.* [See RENOWN.] Renowned. 'Thou far *renowmed* son of great Apollo.' *Spenser.*

Renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [O.E. *renowme*, from Fr. *renom*, from L. *re*, and *nomen*, a name; comp. *noun*, also from *nomen.*] The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

He was a wight of high *renown.* *Shak.*
Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory.
Dryden.

Renown (rē-noun'), *v.t.* To make famous.

The memorials and the things of fame
That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*
Soft elocution does thy style *renown. Dryden.*

Renowned (rē-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city. 'Some *renowned* metropolis.' *Milton.*—SYN. Famed, famous, distinguished, noted, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, wonderful.

Renownedly (rē-noun'ed-li), *adv.* In a renowned manner; with fame or celebrity.

Renowner (rē-noun'ėr), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame. 'His great *renowner.*' *Chapman.*—2. [Translation of G. *renommist.*] A bully; a boaster; a swaggerer. *Longfellow.* 'O thou beer-soaking *Renowner.*' *Thackeray.*

Renownful† (rē-noun'fụl), *a.* Renowned; illustrious. '*Renownful* Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles.' *Marston.*

Renownless (rē-noun'les), *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

Rensselaerite (rens'sel-ār-īt), *n.* [After Van *Rensselaer.*] A steatitic mineral, probably identical with pyrallolite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

Rent (rent), pp. of *rend.*

Rent (rent), *n.* [From *rend.*] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a torn opening; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack. 'This vast *rent* in so high a rock.' *Addison.*

You all do know this mantle. . . .
Look! in this place, ran Cassius' dagger through;
See what a *rent* the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. A schism; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church.—SYN. Fissure, breach, rupture, disruption, tear, dilaceration, break, fracture.

Rent† (rent), *v.t.* To rend; to tear. 'Will you *rent* our ancient love asunder?' *Shak.* 'What griefs my heart did *rent.*' *Donne.*

Rent† (rent), *v.i.* To rant. *Hudibras.*

Rent (rent), *n.* [Fr. *rente;* Pr. *renta, renda;* It. *rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from L.L. *rendo*, for L. *reddo*, to give up. See RENDER.] 1.† Income; revenue.—2. A sum of money, or fixed amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements; a compensation or return made to the owner by the user or occupier of any kind of property; as, the *rent* of a farm, of a deer-forest, of salmon-fishings: not necessarily, although by English usage generally, consisting in money. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service, rent-charge*, and *rent-seck. Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also *quit-rents.* These, when payable *in* silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents or black mail. A fee-farm rent* is rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one-fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.—3. In *pol. econ.* theoretically, that portion of the produce of land which remains after all expenses of cultivation and interest on capital are deducted, including remuneration of management.

Rent (rent), *v.t.* 1. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; to let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle. *Swift.*

2. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent; as, the tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

Who was dead,
Who married, or was like to be, and how
The races went, and who would *rent* the hall.
Tennyson.

Rent (rent), *v.i.* To be leased or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred pounds a year.

Rentable (rent'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rented.

Rentage † (rent'āj), *n.* Rent.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due. *Ph. Fletcher.*

Rental (rent'al), *n.* [L.L. *rentale*, from *renta.* See RENT.] 1. A schedule or account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or estate are set down; rent-roll.—2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate; as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year.—*Rental right*, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *Rentallers* or *Kindly Tenants.*

Rentaller (rent'al-ėr), *n.* One who holds a rental right. See under RENTAL.

Rent-arrear (rent-a-rēr'), *n.* Unpaid rent.

Rent-charge (rent'chärj), *n.* See RENT.

Rent-day (rent'dā), *n.* The day for paying rent.

Rente (rănt), *n.* [Fr.] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.

Renter (rent'ėr), *n.* One who leases an estate; or more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent. *Locke.*

Renter (ren'tėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *rentraire*, to join two pieces of cloth, to renter—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, from L. *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To finedraw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.—2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design.

Renterer (ren'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who renters; a finedrawer.

Renter-warden (rent'ėr-wạr-den), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

Rentier (răh-tē-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *rente*, government stock.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

Rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See RENTAL.

Godfrey Bertram succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rent-seck (rent'sek), *n.* [Lit. dry rent; Fr. *sec*, dry.] In *law*, see RENT.

Rent-service (rent'sėr-vis), *n.* In *law*, see RENT.

Renuent (ren'ū-ent), *a.* [L. *renuens, renuentis*, ppr. of *renuo—re*, back, and *nuo*, to nod.] Throwing back the head; specifically, applied to two muscles which perform this function.

Renumerate (rē-nū'mėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *renumero, renumeratum—re*, again, and *numero*, to count. See NUMBER.] To count or number again.

Renunciation (rē-nun'si-ā"shon), *n.* [Lat. *renunciatio, renunciationis*, from *renuncio.* See RENOUNCE.] The act of renouncing: (*a*) a disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) In *law*, the act of renouncing a right: applied particularly in reference to an executor who has been nominated in a will, but who, having an option to accept it, declines to do so, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office. In *Scots law* the term is also used in reference to an heir who is entitled, if he chooses, to succeed to heritable property, but, from the extent of the encumbrances, prefers to refuse it. The *renunciation of a lease* in Scotland is equivalent to the *surrender of a lease* in England.—SYN. Renouncement, disownment, disavowal, disavowment, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment.

Renverse † (ren-vėrs'), *v.t.* [Fr. *renverser —re*, back, *en*, in, into, and L. *versare*, from *verto, versum*, to turn.] 1. To reverse. 'Whose shield he bears *renverst.*' *Spenser.* 2. To turn upside down; to overthrow. 'To blast the credit of virtue, and *renverse* the notions of good and evil.' *Jeremy Collier.*

Renverse (ren-vėrs'), *a.* [See the verb.] In *her.* inverted; upside down; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture; as, a chevron *renverse*, that is, with the point downwards.

Renversement † (ren-vėrs'ment), *n.* The act of reversing. 'A total *renversement* of the order of nature.' *Stukely.*

Renvoy † (ren-voi'), *v.t.* [Fr. *renvoyer—re*, back, and *envoyer*, to send.] To send back. 'Not dismissing or *renvoying* her.' *Bacon.*

Renvoy † (ren-voi'), *n.* The act of sending back or dismissing home. *Howell.*

Reny † (rē-nī'), *v.i.* and *t.* [See RENEYE.] To deny; to disown.

Reobtain (rē-ob-tān'), *v.t.* To obtain again.

I came to *reobtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seat my sire againe.
Mir. for Mags.

Reobtainable (rē-ob-tān'a-bl), *a.* That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*

Reoccupy (rē-ok'kū-pī), *v.t.* To occupy anew; as, he now *reoccupies* his former place.

Reometer (rē-om'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Rheometer.*

Reopen (rē-ō'pen), *v.t.* To open again; as, the theatre was *reopened* at Christmas.

Reopen (rē-ō'pen), *v.i.* To be opened again; to open anew; as, the schools *reopen* for the session to-day.

Reoppose (rē-op-pōz'), *v.t.* To oppose again. *Sir T. Browne.*

Reordain (rē-or-dān'), *v.t.* To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time. *Bp. Burnet.*

Reorder (rē-or'dėr), *v.t.* To order a second time.

Reordination (rē-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* A second or repeated ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination.* *Atterbury.*

Reorganization (rē-or'gan-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of organizing anew; as, repeated *reorganization* of the troops.

Reorganize (rē-or'gan-īz), *v.t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army.

Re-orient (rē-ō'ri-ent), *a.* Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The songs, the stirring air,
The life *re-orient* out of dust,
Cry thro' the sense to hearten trust
In that which made the world so fair. *Tennyson.*

Reotrope (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* Same as *Rheotrope.*

Reoxygenate (rē-oks'i-jen-āt), *v.t.* To oxygenate again or a second time.

Reoxygenize (rē-oks'i-jen-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Reoxygenate.*

Rep, Repp (rep), *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *rib.*] A dress fabric formed with a finely ribbed surface, the ribs running transversely and not lengthwise as in fabrics that are properly denominated corded.

Repace (rē-pās'), *v.t.* To pace again; to go over again in a contrary direction.

Repacify (rē-pas'i-fī), *v.t.* To pacify again. 'To *repacify* the people's hate.' *Daniel.*

Repack (rē-pak'), *v.t.* To pack a second time; as, to *repack* beef or pork.

Repacker (rē-pak'ėr), *n.* One that repacks.

Repaid (rē-pād'), pp. of *repay.* Paid back.

Money can be *repaid;*
Not kindness. *Tennyson.*

Repaint (rē-pānt'), *v.t.* To paint anew.

Repair (rē-pār'), *v.t.* [Fr. *réparer;* L. *reparo —re*, again, and *paro*, to get or make ready (whence also *compare, prepare*).] 1. To execute restoration or renovation on; to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a wall, or a ship; to *repair* a breach. 'Seeking that beauteous roof to ruinate which to *repair* should be thy chief desire.' *Shak.* 'Shouldst *repair* my youth.' *Shak.* 'Secret refreshings that *repair* his strength.' *Milton.*

Heaven rejoiced and soon *repaired*
Her mural breach. *Milton.*

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to give indemnity for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage. 'I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear.' *Shak.*—3. † To recover or get into position for offence again, as a weapon. *Spenser.*—SYN. To restore, renew, amend, mend, retrieve, recruit.

Repair (rē-pār'), *n.* 1. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or a city. 'Even in the instant of *repair* and health.' *Shak.*

Sunk down and sought *repair*
Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. *Milton.*

2. State as regards repairing; as, a building in good or bad *repair.*

Repair (rē-pār'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *repairer*, from L.L. *repatriare* (whence also Sp. *repatriar*, It. *ripatriare*)—*re*, back, and *patria*, one's native country, because a haunt is as one's *patria* or country.] To go to some place; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety. 'Bid them *repair* to the market-place.' *Shak.*

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope.*
Blest that abode where want and pain *repair,*
And every stranger finds a ready chair. *Goldsmith.*

Repair (rē-pār'), *n.* 1. The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting. 'Their *repair* hither.' *Shak.*

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon.*

2. Place to which one repairs; haunt; resort. 'And beat him downward to his first *repair.*' *Dryden.*

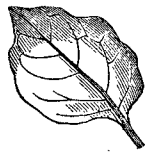
Repairable (rē-pār'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being repaired; reparable. *Colgrave.*

Repairer (rē-pār'ėr), *n.* One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day.
Dryden.

Repairment (rē-pār'ment), *n.* Act of repairing. *Clarke.*

Repand (rē-pand'), *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backward, turned up.] In *bot.* having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as the leaf of *Solanum nigrum*, or garden nightshade.



Repand Leaf of *Solanum nigrum.*

Repando-dentate (rē-pan'dō-den-tāt), *a.* In *bot.* repand and toothed.

Repandous (rē-pan'-dus), *a.* [See REPAND.] Bent upward; convexedly crooked. *Sir T. Browne.*

Reparability (rep'a-ra-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being reparable.

Reparable (rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *reparabilis.* See REPAIR.] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; as, a *reparable* structure; a *reparable* loss or injury. *Jer. Taylor.*—SYN. Restorable, retrievable, recoverable.

Reparably (rep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In a reparable manner.

Reparation (rep-a-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of repairing; repair; as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway.—2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends; as, you ought to make some *reparation.*

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

SYN. Restoration, repair, restitution, compensation, amends.

Reparative (rē-par'a-tiv), *a.* Capable of effecting repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make good. '*Reparative* inventions by which art and ingenuity study to help and repair defects or deformities.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Reparative (rē-par'a-tiv), *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Reparrel † (rē-par'el), *n.* [*Re* and *apparel.*] A change of apparel. 'Send him a suit of *reparrel.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Repartee (rep-ar-tē'), *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to return quickly a thrust or a blow, to reply—*re*, back, and *partir*, from L. *partire*, to share, part, from *pars, partis*, a part.] 1. Originally an answering thrust in fencing. Hence—2. A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee.* *Prior.*

Repartee (rep-ar-tē'), *v.i.* To make smart and witty replies. 'To argue or to *repartee.*' *Prior.*

Repartimiento (rē-pär'ti-mi-en"tō), *n.* [Sp.] A partition or division, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. *Irving.*

Repartition (rē-pär-ti'shon), *n.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *partition.*] A division into smaller parts; a fresh partition.

Repass (rē-pas'), *v.t.* To pass again; to pass or travel back over; to recross; as, to *repass* a bridge or a river.

We have passed and now *repassed* the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shak.*

Repass (rē-pas'), *v.i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes. 'The passing and *repassing* sun.' *Dryden.*

Repassage (rē-pas'āj), *n.* The act of repassing; a passing again; passage back.

Repassant (rē-pas'ant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied when two lions or other animals are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield in the usual way, and the other *repassant* by going towards the sinister.

Repast (rē-past'), *n.* [O.Fr. *repast*, Fr. *repas*, from *repasco, repastum*, to feed again; L. *re*, again, and *pasco, pastum*, to feed; akin to obsolete Gr. *paō*, to eat, to feed; Skr. *pā*, to sustain.] 1. The act of taking food; a meal; as, to take a hurried *repast.* 'For brief *repast.*' *Tennyson.*

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*
And bie him home at evening's close,
To sweet *repast* and calm repose. *Gray.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast.*
I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shak.*

3. † Refreshment by sleep; repose. 'More sound *repast.*' *Spenser.*

Repast (rē-past'), *v.t.* To feed; to feast. '*Repast* them with my blood.' *Shak.*

Repast (rē-past'), *v.i.* To take food; to feast. *Pope.*

Repasture † (rē-pas'tūr), *n.* Food; entertainment. 'Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.' *Shak.*

Repatriate (rē-pā'tri-āt), *v.t.* [L. *repatrio, repatriatum—re*, again, and *patria*, one's country.] To restore to one's own country. *Colgrave.*

Repatriation (rē-pā'tri-ā"shon), *n.* Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *repatriation.* *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Repay (rē-pā'), *v.t.* 1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced. 'Unwillingness to *repay* a debt.' *Shak.*—2. To make return or requital for, in a good or bad sense; as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*

SYN. To refund, reimburse, recompense, compensate, remunerate, reward, requite.

Repay (rē-pā'), *v.i.* To requite either good or evil.

Vengeance is mine, I will *repay.* Rom. xii. 19.

Re-pay (rē-pā'), *v.t.* To pay a second time, as a debt.

Repayable (rē-pā'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being repaid; liable to be repaid or refunded; as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

Repayment (rē-pā'ment), *n.* 1. The act of repaying or paying back. 'To run into debt . . . without hopes or purposes of *repayment.*' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. The money or other thing repaid.

What was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbuthnot.*

Repeal (rē-pēl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *rappeler—re*, back, and *appeler*, L. *appello*, to call upon, speak

to, accost, or address. See APPEAL.] 1.† To recall, as from banishment, exile, disgrace, or the like. *'Repeal* thee home again.' *Shak.*—2.† To render of no force; to keep down.

Adam soon *repealed*
The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton.*

3. To recall, as a deed, law, or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.

Statutes are silently *repealed* when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden.*

—*Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate, Annul.* See under ABOLISH.—SYN. To revoke, rescind, recall, annul, abrogate, abolish, cancel, reverse.

Repeal (rē-pēl'), *n.* 1. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute.—2.† Recall, as from exile. 'When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant.' *Shak.*

The tribunes are no soldiers; and their people
Will be as rash in the *repeal*, as hasty
To expel him hence. *Shak.*

Repealability, Repealableness (rē-pēl'-a-bil"i-ti, rē-pēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being repealable.

Repealable (rē-pēl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted.—SYN. Revocable, abrogable, voidable, reversible.

Repealer (rē-pēl'ėr), *n.* One that repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, one who agitates for a *repeal* of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Repeat (rē-pēt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *répéter*, from L. *repeto—re*, again, and *peto*, to seek (whence *petition, compete, &c.*).] 1. To do or perform again; to go over, say, make, &c., again; to iterate; as, to *repeat* an action; to *repeat* an attempt or exertion; to *repeat* an argument.—2.† To make trial of again.

Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

3. To recite; to rehearse; to say over. 'The third of the five vowels, if you *repeat* them.' *Shak.*

He *repeated* some lines of Virgil. *Waller.*

4. In *Scots law*, to restore; to refund; to repay, as money erroneously paid.—*To repeat one's self*, to say or do again what one has said or done before.

In personating the heroes of the scene, he does little but *repeat himself*. *Jeffrey.*

—*To repeat signals* (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again.—SYN. To iterate, reiterate, renew, recite, relate, rehearse, recapitulate.

Repeat (rē-pēt'), *n.* 1. The act of repeating; repetition.—2. That which is repeated.—3. In *music*, a sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed. In some cases it consists of two or four dots placed one above the other in the spaces of the staff, and is generally preceded or followed by a bar or double bar mark; that is, one or two lines drawn from the top to the bottom of the staff. If the signs of the repeat do not coincide with a well-defined portion of the movement the character 𝄋 is sometimes added. (See DAL SEGNO.) The words *Da Capo* (or their initials *D.C.*) indicate that a piece, passage, or movement is to be repeated from the beginning.

Repeat (rē-pēt'), *v.i.* To strike the hours; as, a *repeating* watch.

Repeatedly (rē-pēt'ed-li), *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again, indefinitely; as, I have been there *repeatedly*.

Repeater (rē-pēt'ėr), *n.* 1. One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses. '*Repeaters* of their popular oratorious vehemencies.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. A watch that strikes the hours and quarters, or even hours, quarters, and odd minutes on the compression of a spring. 3. In *arith.* an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater;* as, ·3333, &c.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater;* as, ·08333, &c. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure; thus the above examples are written, ·3̇, and ·083̇. A repeater is also called a *Simple Repetend.*—4. In America, a fraudulent voter; one who records or attempts to record his vote more than once.—5. A firearm that may be discharged several times in rapid succession without reloading; a revolver. See REVOLVER.—6. *Naut.* (*a*) a vessel that attends each admiral in a fleet, and repeats every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or through all the fleet when the signal is general. (*b*) A signal flag denoting the repetition of a given signal.—7. In *teleg.* an instrument for automatically resending a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, &c., the original line current becomes too enfeebled to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.

Repeating (rē-pēt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Doing the same thing over again; producing a like result several times in succession; as, a *repeating* firearm, which may be discharged several times without being reloaded; a *repeating* watch, which strikes the hours, &c.—*Repeating decimal.* See REPEATER, 3.—*Repeating instruments*, instruments on the principle of the sextant for measuring angular distances. See *Reflecting circle* under REFLECTING.—*Repeating ship.* See REPEATER, 6.

Repedation† (rē-pē-dā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *repedo*, to step back—L. *re*, back, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] A stepping or going back; return. *Dr. H. More.*

Repel (rē-pel'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repelled;* ppr. *repelling.* [L. *repello—re*, back, and *pello*, to drive (whence *expel, compel, expulsion*, &c.).] 1. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover. *Shak.*

Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*

2. To encounter or assault with effectual resistance; to resist; to oppose; as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—SYN. To repulse, resist, oppose, reject, refuse.

Repel (rē-pel'), *v.i.* 1. To be repulsive; to cause repugnance; to deter.—2. To act with force in opposition to attractive force; as, electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes *repels*.—3. In *med.* to prevent an afflux of a fluid to a particular part. *Quincy.*

Repellence, Repellency (rē-pel'ens, rē-pel'en-si), *n.* The quality of being repellent; the quality of repelling; repulsion.

Repellent (rē-pel'ent), *a.* [L. *repellens, repellentis*, ppr. of *repello*. See REPEL.] Having the effect of repelling; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive. '*Repellent* particles.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Repellent (rē-pel'ent), *n.* 1. Something that repels or acts in the reverse way of that which attracts.—2. In *med.* a remedy which, when applied to a swollen part, causes the fluids which render it tumid to recede as it were from it. *Dunglison.* Astringents, ice, cold water, &c., are *repellents.*—3. A kind of waterproof cloth.

Repeller (rē-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

Repent (rē'pent), *a.* [L. *repens, repentis*, ppr. of *repo*, to creep.] Creeping; as, a *repent* root. In *zool.* this term is applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs.

Repent (rē-pent'), *v.i.* [Fr. *repentir, se repentir*, to repent—L. *re*, and *pœniteo*, as in *pœnitet me*, it repents me, from *pœna*, pain. See PAIN.] 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self.

Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure;
Married in haste, we may *repent* at leisure.
Congreve.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; to be penitent.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.
Luke xiii. 3.

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation—that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

3. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with what has occurred.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. Ex. xiii. 17.

4.† To express sorrow for something past.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,
. . . . . poor Enobarbus did
Before thy face *repent*. *Shak.*

Repent (rē-pent'), *v.t.* 1. To remember with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; to feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbour.

Thou like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warned of thy sins, dost *repent*
These vanities and giddiness. *Donne.*

This verb was formerly often, and is still sometimes, used reflexively and impersonally.

No man *repented him* of his wickedness. Jer. viii. 6.
Lo! *it repenteth me* that man was made. *Prior.*
I *repent me* of all I did. *Tennyson.*

2.† To be sorry for or on account of generally. '*Repented* the evils she hatched were not effected.' *Shak.*

Repent† (rē-pent'), *n.* Repentance. *Spenser.*

Repentance (rē-pent'ans), *n.* [Fr. *repentance*. See above.] The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or left undone; especially, contrition for sin; such sorrow for past conduct as produces a new life.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent? *Shak.*

What this *repentance* was which the new covenant required as one of the conditions to be performed by all those who should receive the benefits of that covenant, is plain in the Scripture, to be not only a sorrow for sins past, but (what is a natural consequence of such sorrow, if it be real) a turning from them into a new and contrary life. *Locke.*

SYN. Penitence, contrition, contriteness, compunction.

Repentant (rē-pent'ant), *a.* [Fr. *repentant.*] 1. Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.—2. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin. '*Repentant* sighs and voluntary pains.' *Pope.* 'And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.' *Shak.*

Repentantly (rē-pent'ant-li), *adv.* In a repentant manner.

Repenter (rē-pent'ėr), *n.* One that repents. 'Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.' *Donne.*

Repentingly (rē-pent'ing-li), *adv.* With repentance.

Repentless (rē-pent'les), *a.* Without repentance; unrepenting.

Repeople (rē-pē'pl), *v.t.* To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this, my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage, and *repeopling* the island. *Steele.*

Reperception (rē-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception of the same object.

No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine. *Keats.*

Repercuss (rē-pėr-kus'), *v.t.* [L. *repercutio, repercussum—re*, back, and *percutio—per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, to shake, to beat.] To beat or drive back.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

Repercussion (rē-pėr-kush'on), *n.* [L. *repercussio, repercussionis*, from *repercutio*. See REPERCUSS.] 1. The act of driving back; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.

In echoes there is no new elision, but a *repercussion*. *Bacon.*

2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound.

Repercussive (rē-pėr-kus'iv), *a.* [See REPERCUSS.] 1. Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. '*Repercussive* rocks renewed the sound.' *Pattison.*—2.† Repellent. 'Blood is stanched by astringent and *repercussive* medicines.' *Bacon.*—3. Driven back; reverberated. 'The *repercussive* roar.' *Thomson.*

Repercussive† (rē-pėr-kus'iv), *n.* A repellent.

Repertitious† (rē-pėr-ti'shus), *a.* [From L. *reperio, repertum*, to meet with, to find out.] Found; gained by finding. *Bailey.*

Répertoire (rep'ėr-twär), *n.* [Fr. *répertoire.* See REPERTORY.] A repertory; specifically, a list of dramas, operas, or the like, which can be readily and efficiently performed by a dramatic or operatic company on account of their familiarity with them; the stock-pieces of a theatre, &c.; those parts, songs, &c., that are usually or most frequently performed by an actor, vocalist, or the like; hence, generally a certain number of things which can be readily done by a person from his familiar acquaintance with them.

Repertory (rep'ėr-to-ri), *n.* [L. *repertorium*, from *reperio*, to find again—*re*, again, and *pario*, to produce.] 1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the in-

dex of a book, a commonplace-book, &c. 'A *repertorie* or index.' *Holland.*—2. What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury; a magazine; a repository. [This is now the usual meaning.]

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples. *Burke.*

Reperusal (rē-pėr-ūz'al), *n.* A second or another perusal.

The press being urgent, I had no leisure for a *reperusal.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reperuse (rē-pėr-ūz'), *v.t.* To peruse again. *Lord Lytton.*

Repetend (rep-ē-tend'), *n.* [L. *repetendus*, fut. part. pass. of *repeto.* See REPEAT.] In *arith.* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, ad infinitum. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as ·3333, &c., and a *compound repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as ·029029, &c. It is usual to mark the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them; thus the repetends above mentioned are written ·3 and ·02̇9̇. See REPEATER.

Repetition (rep-ē-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *repetitio, repetitionis.* See REPEAT.] 1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds.—2. The act of repeating or saying over; a reciting or rehearsing; especially recital from memory. 'A name whose *repetition* will be dogged with curses.' *Shak.*

I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heaven hath done.
Chapman.

3. What is repeated; as, the sentence is a mere *repetition.*—4. In *rhet.* reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience. 5. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.

Repetitional, Repetitionary (rep-ē-ti'shon-al, rep-ē-ti'shon-a-ri), *a.* Containing repetition. [Rare.]

Repetitious (rep-ē-tish'us), *a.* Containing repetition or statements repeated. *Dwight.*

Repetitive (rē-pet'i-tiv), *a.* Containing repetitions; repeating.

Repetitor (rep-e-ti'tor), *n.* A private instructor in a German university.

Repine (rē-pīn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *repined;* ppr. *repining.* [O.E. *repoyne*, Fr. *repoindre*, to prick again—L. *re*, again, and *pungo*, to prick, influenced in form and use by the verb to *pine*, to languish.] 1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in complaint; to murmur: with *at* or *against.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repining at* one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God. *Sir W. Temple.*

Multitudes *repine at* the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying. *Rambler.*

2.† To be indignant or angry. *Spenser.*

Repine (rē-pīn'), *n.* A repining. *Shak.*

Repiner (rē-pīn'ėr), *n.* One that repines or murmurs.

Let rash *repiners* stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee. *Young.*

Repiningly (rē-pīn'ing-li), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

Replace (rē-plās'), *v.t.* 1. To put again in the former place; as, to *replace* a book.

The earl . . . was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden.*

3. To repay; to refund; as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.—4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced, or of something lost; as, the paper is lost, and cannot be *replaced.*—5. To fill the place of; to succeed; to be a substitute for; to fulfil the end or office of.

In this period the heroism of her citizens *replaces* that of her monarchs. *Ruskin.*

It is a heavy charge against Peter, to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be, should grow up ill-educated and unfit to *replace* him. *Brougham.*

—*Replaced crystal*, a crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

Replacement (rē-plās'ment), *n.* 1. The act of replacing.—2. In *crystal.* the removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

Replait (rē-plāt'), *v.t.* To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. 'Many small foldings often *replaited.*' *Dryden.*

Replant (rē-plant'), *v.t.* 1. To plant again.

Small trees being yet unripe . . . take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

2. To reinstate. 'And *replant* Henry in his former state.' *Shak.*

Replantable (rē-plant'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being planted again.

Replantation (rē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* The act of planting again. 'Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.' *Hallywell.*

Replead (rē-plēd'), *v.t.* or *i.* To plead again.

Repleader (rē-plēd'ėr), *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again.

Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo.* *Blackstone.*

Repledge (rē-plej'), *v.t.* 1. To pledge again. 2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

Repledger (rē-plej'ėr), *n.* One who repledges.

Replegiare (rē-plej'i-ā-rē), *v.t.* [L.L. See REPLEVY.] 1. In *law*, to redeem a thing detained or taken by another by giving sureties.—2. In *Scots law*, to repledge.

Replenish (rē-plen'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *replenir, replenissant*, from L. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, to fill.] 1. To fill again after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely; to stock with numbers or abundance; as, the magazines are *replenished* with corn; the springs are *replenished* with water.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth. Gen. i. 28.

2.† To finish; to complete; to consummate; to perfect. 'The most *replenished* sweet work of nature.' *Shak.*

Replenish (rē-plen'ish), *v.i.* To recover former fulness. *Bacon.*

Replenisher (rē-plen'ish-ėr), *n.* One who replenishes. 'One God everlasting, . . . *replenisher* of all things.' *Hackluyt.*

Replenishment (rē-plen'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of replenishing or state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. *Cowper.*

Replete (rē-plēt'), *a.* [L. *repletus*, pp. of *repleo*, to fill again—*re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill.] Completely filled; full; abounding; thoroughly imbued. 'Bodies not *replete* with humours.' *Bacon.* 'A man *replete* with mocks.' *Shak.* 'His words *replete* with guile.' *Milton.*

Our common life is *replete* with spiritual significance. *Dr. Caird.*

Replete (rē-plēt'), *v.t.* To fill to repletion or satiety.

Repleteness (rē-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fulness; repletion.

Repletion (rē-plē'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réplétion*, from L. *repletio, repletionis.* See REPLETE.] 1. The state of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fulness; surfeit.

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great *repletion.* *Arbuthnot.*

The stomach should never be filled to a sense of uneasy *repletion.* *Dr. Holland.*

2. In *med.* fulness of blood; plethora.

Repletive (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *réplétif.* See REPLETE.] Tending to replete; causing repletion. *Cotgrave.*

Repletively (rē-plē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a repletive manner; so as to be repleted.

Repletory (rē-plē'to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A university, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its 'mental dietetic' is tonic, not *repletory.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Repleviable (rē-plev'i-a-bl), *a.* In *law*, capable of being replevied.

Replevin (rē-plev'in), *n.* [L.L. *replevina.* See REPLEVY.] 1. In *law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention.—2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3.† Bail.

Replevin (rē-plev'in), *v.t.* To rescue by way of replevy; to replevy (which see). 'Me, who . . . did from the pound *replevin* you.' *Hudibras.*

Replevisable (rē-plev'iz-a-bl), *a.* [See next.] Same as *Repleviable.*

Replevish (rē-plev'ish), *v.t.* In *law*, to bail out; to replevy.

Replevisor (re-plev'i-sor), *n.* One who replevies; one who takes back by a writ of replevin goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained. See REPLEVIN.

Replevy (rē-plev'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *replevied;* ppr. *replevying.* [O.Fr. *replevir*, L.L. *replegiare*, to give bail, surety, from *plegium*, bail, security. See PLEDGE.] 1. To recover possession of, as goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, upon giving surety to try the right to them in a suit-at-law; to take or get back, as goods, by a writ of replevin. See REPLEVIN.—2.† To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; to bail, as a person. *Spenser.*

Replevy (rē-plev'i), *n.* Replevin (which see).

Replica (rep'li-ka), *n.* [It. *replica*, a reply, a repetition—L. *re*, back, and *plica*, a fold.] 1. In the *fine arts*, a copy of a picture, sculpture, or the like, made by the hand that executed the original.—2. In *music*, repetition.

Replicant (rep'li-kant), *n.* [L. *replicans, replicantis*, ppr. of *replico*, to fold back. See REPLY.] One who makes a reply.

Replicate (rep'li-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *replico, replicatum*—*re*, back, and *plico*, to fold.] To fold or bend back; as, a *replicated* leaf.

Replicate (rep'li-kāt), *a.* In *bot.* folded; plaited so as to form a groove or channel, as in the legumen of the *Astragalus hypoglottis.*

Replicate (rep'li-kāt), *n.* In *music*, a repetition. *Dr. Burney.*

Replication (rep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.] 1. An answer; a reply.

Besides, to be demanded of a sponge! what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shak.*

Particularly—2. In *law*, the third stage in the pleadings in an action, being the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea.—3.† Return or repercussion of sound.

The echoes sighed
In lulling *replication.* *Glover.*

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition.—5. Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. G.'s placid physiognomy. *Farrar.*

SYN. Answer, response, rejoinder.

Replicative (rep'li-kāt-iv), *a.* Same as *Replicate, a.*

Replier (rē-plī'ėr), *n.* One who replies or answers; one who speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written; in *school disputations*, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

As an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy; the *replier* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state; the answerer said, that the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much straightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised. *Bacon.*

Replum (rē'plum), *n.* [L., the panel of a door.] In *bot.* the framework formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume or silicule from its valves.

Replunge (rē-plunj'), *v.t.* To plunge again; to immerse anew. *Milton.*

Reply (rē-plī'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *replied;* ppr. *replying.* [Fr. *replier*, to fold or double back, formerly no doubt also to reply (though in Mod. Fr. *répliquer* is to reply) from L. *replico*, to fold back, to make a reply—*re*, back, and *plico*, to fold. See APPLY, EMPLOY, and PLY.] 1. To make answer in words or writing, as to something said or written by another; to answer; to respond.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God? Rom. ix. 20.
How oddly thou *repliest!* *Shak.*

2. To do or give something in return for something else; to answer by deeds; to meet an attack by fitting action; as, the enemy *replied* to our fire; he *replied* by moving his king forward.—3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.—SYN. To answer, respond, rejoin.

Reply (rē-plī'), *v.t.* To return for an answer: often with a clause as object.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success,
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply.* *Milton.*

Reply (rē-plī'), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; an answer.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*

Thus saying rose
The monarch, and prevented all *reply*: *Milton.*

2. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter attack; as, his *reply* was a blow.—3. In *music*, the answer to the leading theme, subject, or principal in a fugue.

Replyer (rē-plī'ėr), *n.* Same as *Replier*.

Repoison (rē-poi'zn), *v.t.* To poison again. 'Lest the physicians should *repoison* her.' *J. Webster.*

Repolish (rē-pol'ish), *v.t.* To polish again. 'By the maker's hand *repolished*.' *Donne.*

Repone (rē-pōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reponed*; ppr. *reponing*. [L. *repono*, to replace—*re*, again, and *pono*, to place.] 1. To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—2. To reply. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Repopulation (rē-pop'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of repeopling or state of being repeopled.

Report (rē-pōrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *reporter*, to carry back; also *rapporter*, to carry back, to relate or report; the former from L. *reporto*—*re*, again, and *porto*, to carry, the latter from *re*, *ad*, and *porto*.] 1. To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained; the committee *reported* the whole number of votes.—2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to make known.

They *reported* his good deeds before me.
Neh. vi. 19.

3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story, as in the common phrase, it is *reported*.

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel.
Neh. vi. 6.

4. To give an official or formal account or statement of; as, the chancellor of the exchequer *reports* annually to parliament the amount of revenue and expenditure.—5. To write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative body, a meeting, or a court; to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker; as, the debate was fully *reported*. 6. To lay a charge against; to bring to the cognizance of; as, I will *report* you to your employer.—7. † To refer for information.

I *report* the reader to the Belgian histories: he may see the change of war betwixt these two sides. *Fuller.*

8. † To return or reverberate, as sound: to echo back. 'A church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times.' *Bacon.*—*To be reported*, or usually, *to be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. 'Timotheus was well *reported of*.' Acts xvi. 2.—*To report one's self*, to make known one's whereabouts or movements to the proper quarter, so as to be in readiness to perform a duty, service, &c., when called upon.—SYN. To relate, tell, recite, narrate, state, rumour.

Report (rē-pōrt'), *v.i.* 1. To make a statement of facts; as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.—2. To take down in writing a speech, discourse, replies, &c., from a speaker's lips for the purpose of publication; to furnish an account of the proceedings of a public assembly; specifically, to discharge the office of a reporter for the newspaper press; as, he *reports* for such and such a paper.—3. To make known one's whereabouts, movements, &c., to a superior, so as to be ready for duty or service when called upon; as, the captain *reported* to his general; he *reported* at headquarters.

Report (rē-pōrt'), *n.* 1. An account brought back or returned; result of an investigation; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and bring or send information. 'From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*.' *Waller.*—2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence, rumour; common fame. '*Report* speaks goldenly of his profit.' *Shak.*

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 1 Ki. x. 6.

3. Repute; public character. 'By honour and dishonour, by evil *report* and good *report*.' 2 Cor. vi. 8.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. Acts x. 22.

4. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. Reports of the proceedings of courts of justice contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported. The object of them is to establish the law, and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the court, and the grounds upon which it decided the question of law arising in the case.—5. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; particularly, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like.—6. A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.—7. An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly, meeting, court, and the like, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech.—8. Sound of an explosion; loud noise. 'Rising and cawing at the gun's *report*.' *Shak.*

The lashing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her sides. *Dryden.*

9. † [Fr. *rapport*.] Relation; correspondence; connection; reference. 'The corridors worse, having no *report* to the wings they join to.' *Evelyn.*—SYN. Account, relation, narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, story, rumour, hearsay.

Reportable (rē-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be reported.

Reportage† (rē-pōrt'āj), *n.* Report.

Reported (rē-pōrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Told or made known by report.—*Reported speech*, oblique speech.

Reporter (rē-pōrt'ėr), *n.* One who reports; specifically, (*a*) an official or person who draws up statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b*) A member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting or important events, and the like.

Reporting (rē-pōrt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Giving a report or statement.—2. Of or pertaining to a reporter or reports; as, the *reporting* style of phonography.

Reporting (rē-pōrt'ing), *n.* The act or system of drawing up reports.—*Newspaper reporting*, that system by which parliamentary debates and proceedings, and the proceedings of public meetings, the accounts of important or interesting events, &c., are taken down, usually in short-hand, and promulgated throughout the country by means of the newspapers.

Reportingly (rē-pōrt'ing-li), *adv.* By report or common fame. *Shak.*

Reportorial (rē-pōr-tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to a reporter or reporters; consisting of or constituted by reporters; as, the *reportorial* corps of a newspaper.

Reposal (rē-pōz'al), *n.* [From *repose*.] 1. The act of reposing or resting. 'The *reposal* of any trust, virtue or worth in thee.' *Shak.* 2. That on which one reposes. 'His chief pillow and *reposal*.' *Burton.*

Reposance† (rē-pōz'ans), *n.* The act of reposing; reliance. 'What sweet *reposance* heaven can beget.' *John Hall.*

Repose (rē-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reposed*; ppr. *reposing*. [Fr. *reposer*, to place again, to settle, to rest—*re*, again, and *poser*. See POSE.] 1. To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest: frequently used reflexively. 'There *repose* you for this night.' *Shak.*

Have ye chosen this place
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton.*

2. † To cause to be calm or quiet; to tranquillize; to compose. *Fuller.*—3. To lay, place, or rest in confidence or trust; as, to *repose* trust or confidence in a person's veracity.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee. *Shak.*

Occasionally used reflexively. 'On thy fortune I *repose myself*.' *Shak.*—4. † To lay up; to deposit; to lodge. 'Pebbles *reposed* in those cliffs.' *Woodward.*—SYN. To rest, settle, recline, reposit, deposit, lodge.

Repose (rē-pōz'), *v.i.* 1. To lie at rest; to sleep.

Within a thicket I *reposed* *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence; to rely: followed by *on*. '*Upon* whose faith and honour I *repose*.' *Shak.*—3. To lie; to rest; as, trap *reposing* on sand.—*Rest*, *Repose*. See under REST.—SYN. To lie, recline, couch, rest, sleep, settle, lodge, abide.

Repose (rē-pōz'), *n.* [Fr. *repos*. See the verb.] 1. The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*. *Shak.*

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness or disturbance; as, the nation then enjoyed *repose*.—3. Settled composure; absence of all show of feeling.

Her manners had not that *repose*
Which marks the caste of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson.

4. Cause of rest; what gives repose. *Dryden.* 5. In *poetry*, a rest; a pause.—6. That quality in a work of art which gives it entire dependence on its inherent ability, and does not appeal by gaudiness of colour or exaggeration of attitude to a false estimate of ability; a general quietude of colour or treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints or of striking action in figures. *Fairholt.*—SYN. Recumbency, reclination, rest, ease, quiet, quietness, tranquillity, peace.

Reposed (rē-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.

But *reposed* natures may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon.*

Reposedly (rē-pōz'ed-li), *adv.* In a reposed manner; quietly: composedly; calmly.

Reposedness (rē-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* State of being at rest. 'With wonderful *reposedness* of mind and gentle words.' *Trans. of Boccalini*, 1626.

Reposeful (rē-pōz'fụl), *a.* Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful. 'A fast friend, or *reposeful* confidant.' *Howell.*

Reposer (rē-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who reposes.

Reposit (rē-poz'it), *v.t.* [L. *repono*, *repositum*—*re*, back, and *pono*, to place. See POSITION.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others *reposit* their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein. *Derham.*

Reposition (rē-pō-zish'on), *n.* 1. Act of repositing or laying up in safety. 'That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. The act of replacing. 'The *reposition* of a bone.' *Wiseman.*—3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

Repository (rē-poz'i-to-ri), *n.* [L. *repositorium*, from *repono*, *repositum*. See REPOSIT.] 1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a warehouse; a shop.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art *Repository*, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter. *Thackeray.*

Repossess (rē-poz-zes'), *v.t.* To possess again. '*Repossess* the crown.' *Shak.* 'Nor shall my father *repossess* the land.' *Pope.*—*To repossess one's self of*, to obtain possession of again.

Repossession (rē-poz-zesh'on), *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force. *Raleigh.*

Reposure (rē-pō'zhūr), *n.* Rest; quiet. 'In the *reposure* of most soft content.' *Marston.*

Repour (rē-pōr'), *v.t.* To pour again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night.
Repouring down black darkness from the sky.
Mir. for Mags.

Repoussé (rē-pōs-sā'), *p.* and *a.* [Fr., pp. of *repousser*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust. See PUSH.] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, especially silver, resembling embossing. It is effected by repeated strokes of the hammer from behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing. The finest specimens of this style are those of Benvenuto Cellini of the sixteenth century. Much common work of this description, chiefly on tea and coffee pots, is executed at Birmingham in pewter and Britannia metal, and afterwards electroplated so as to hide the quality of the material.

Repreſe,† *n.* Reproof. *Chaucer.*

Reprehend (rep-rē-hend'), *v.t.* [L. *reprehendo—re*, back or again, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of—*præ*, before, and obs. *hendo*, seen also in *comprehend, apprehend,* &c.] 1. To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of*. 'Aristippus being *reprehended of* luxury by one that was not rich.' *Bacon.*

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shak.*

2. To take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure.

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *J. Philips.*

3.† To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

SYN. To chide, reprove, censure, blame, reprimand, rebuke.

Reprehender (rep-rē-hend'ėr), *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves. 'Those fervent *reprehenders* of things.' *Hooker.*

Reprehensible (rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [Fr. *répréhensible*, from L. *reprehendo, reprehensum*. See REPREHEND.] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things; as, a *reprehensible* person; *reprehensible* conduct. 'Anything notoriously *reprehensible* in his morals.' *Bp. Horsley.*—SYN. Blamable, culpable, censurable, rebukable, reprovable.

Reprehensibleness (rep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

Reprehensibly (rep-rē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

Reprehension (rep-rē-hen'shon), *n.* [Fr. *répréhension*, from L. *reprehensio, reprehensionis*, from *reprehendo*. See REPREHEND.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame; as, conduct deserving the severest *reprehension*.

This Basilius took as though his mistress had given him a secret *reprehension*, that he had not showed more gratefulness to Dorus. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof.* See under ADMONITION.

Reprehensive (rep-rē-hen'siv), *a.* Containing reprehension or reproof. 'Christ's reply, in which, by a *reprehensive* shortness, he both clears the man's innocence and vindicates God's proceedings.' *South.*

Reprehensively (rep-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension.

Xenophanes the Colophonian *reprehensively* admonished the Egyptians after this manner. *Cudworth.*

Reprehensory (rep-rē-hen'so-ri), *a.* Containing reproof.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any *reprehensory* complaint. *Johnson.*

Represent (rep-rē-zent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from L. *repræsento—re*, again, and *præsento*, to place before, from *præsens*, present. See PRESENT.] 1. To present again or in place of something else; to exhibit the image or counterpart of; to suggest by being like; to typify.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To portray by pictorial or plastic art; as, the king was *represented* sitting on horseback.—3. To portray by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part of; to personate; as, to *represent* the character of Othello.—4. To exhibit to the mind in language; to give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; to bring before the mind; to give an account of; to describe; as, he *represents* his master as very exacting; travellers *represent* these mountains as very rugged.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

5. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to be a substitute or agent for; as, the commercial traveller *represents* his employer; the member of parliament *represents* his constituents; parliament *represents* the nation; Lord Beaconsfield *represented* Britain at the Congress of Berlin. 6. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done. *Blackstone.*

7. To serve as a sign or symbol of; as, mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.—8. To image or picture in sensation.

Among these, Fancy next
Her office holds; of all exterior things
Which the five watchful senses *represent*
She forms imaginations, aery shapes. *Milton.*

9. To present again; to bring again before the mind; to re-present. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Re-present (rē-prē-zent'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *present*.] To present anew; to present to the mind after having been observed before.

Good reasoning is the ideal assemblage of facts, and their re-presentation to the mind in the order of their actual series. It is seeing with the mind's eye. Bad reasoning will always be found to depend on some of the objects not being mentally present; some links in the chain are dropped or overlooked; some objects instead of being *re-presented* are left absent, or are presented so imperfectly that the inferences from them are as erroneous as the inferences from imperfect vision are erroneous. Bad reasoning is imperfect re-presentation. *G. H. Lewes.*

Representable (rep-rē-zent'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being represented. *Coleridge.*

The peripherally-initiated feelings of external origin are more *representable* than those of internal origin; and both of these can be represented with greater facility than the centrally-initiated feelings. *H. Spencer.*

Representance (rep-rē-zent'ans), *n.* Representation; likeness. *Donne.*

Representant (rep-rē-zent'ant), *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.

Representant (rep-rē-zent'ant), *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother. *Wotton.*

Representation (rep'rē-zen-tā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c.—2. That which represents; the means by which something is represented: more particularly, (*a*) an image or likeness; a picture or statue; as, *representations* of natural scenery. (*b*) Exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance. (*c*) Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts, &c.; as, the *representation* of an historian, of a witness, or an advocate. Hence sometimes, specifically, a written expostulation; a remonstrance.

He threatened 'to send his jack-boot to rule the country,' when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy. *Brougham.*

3. The part performed by a representative or deputy; especially, the function of the delegate of a constituency in a legislative assembly; the system according to which communities are represented in such assemblies; as, the *representation* of a county or borough in parliament.

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed. *Burke.*

4. A number of delegates or representatives collectively.—5. In *law*, (*a*) the standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as heirs, executors, administrators. In *Scots law*, the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor. (*b*) A collateral statement in insurance, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary for the information of the insurer, to enable him to form a just estimate of the risk. (*c*) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord-ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment was brought under review.—SYN. Description, show, delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance, exhibition, sight.

Re-presentation (rē'prez-en-tā"shon), *n.* The act of presenting to the mind what was formerly present, but is now absent.

If all reasoning be the *re-presentation* of what is now absent but formerly was present, and can again be made present,—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact,—then is it evident that Philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt. *G. H. Lewes.*

Representational (rep'rē-zen-tā"shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing representation.

Representationary (rep'rē-zen-tā"shon-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to representation; representative; as, a *representationary* system of government. [Rare.]

Representative (rep-rē-zent'a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *représentatif*. See REPRESENT.] 1. Fitted to represent, portray, or typify; exhibiting likeness or similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another; acting as a substitute for others; performing the functions of others; as, a *representative* body.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

3. Conducted by the agency of delegates who are chosen by the people; as, a *representative* government.

He (Cromwell) gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the *representative* system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon. *Macaulay.*

4. In *nat. hist.* presenting the full characteristics of the type of a group; as, a *representative* genus.—5. In *metaph.* (*a*) giving a transcript of what is directly presented to or known by the mind; as, the *representative* faculties. (*b*) Existing as a transcript of what was originally directly presented to or known by the mind; as, *representative* knowledge.

Representative (rep-rē-zent'a-tiv), *n.* 1. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited. 'A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity.' *Addison.*

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority; as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer; a member of the House of Commons is the *representative* of his constituents and of the nation.—3. In *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.—*Real representative*, an heir-at-law or devisee.—*Personal representative*, an executor or administrator.—*House of Representatives*, the lower or popular branch of the supreme legislative body in the United States; the lower house of the national congress. It consists of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population. Each state appoints at least one representative.

Representatively (rep-rē-zent'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a representative manner. *Barrow.*

Representativeness (rep-rē-zent'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness*. *Spectator.*

Representer (rep-rē-zent'ėr), *n.* One who represents; as, (*a*) one who shows, exhibits, or describes. *Sir T. Browne.* (*b*) A representative; one that acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*. *Swift.*

Representment (rep-rē-zent'ment), *n.* Representation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Repress (rē-pres'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press; L. reprimo, repressum—re*, back, and *premo*, to press.] 1. To press back or down effectually; to crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent. 'Sovereign law . . . crowning good, *repressing* ill.' *Sir W. Jones.*—2. To check; to restrain; to keep under due restraint.

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold. *Waller.*

SYN. To curb, check, restrain, suppress, smother, quell, subdue, crush, overpower.

Repress† (rē-pres'), *n.* The act of subduing.

Represser (rē-pres'ėr), *n.* One who represses; one that crushes or subdues

Repressible (rē-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being repressed or restrained.

Repressibly (rē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner.

Repression (rē-pre'shon), *n.* 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing; as, the *repression* of tumults. 'What sublime *repression* of himself.' *Tennyson.*—2. That which represses; check; restraint.

Repressive (rē-pres'iv), *a.* Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

It was now necessary to have recourse to *repressive* measures. *Macaulay.*

Repressively (rē-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In a repressive manner; so as to repress.

Repriefe† (rē-prēf'), *n.* Reproof. *Spenser.*

Reprieval† (rē-prēv'al), *n.* Respite; reprieve.

His (the sailor's) sleeps are but *reprievals* of his dangers. *Sir T. Overbury.*

Reprieve (rē-prēv'), *n.* [O.E. *repreve, repreeve,* reproof, censure; but in this case apparently = *re-proof,* a fresh proof or trial —*re,* again, and old *preve, preef,* a proof, test, trial; or, according to another view, from O.Fr. *reprover, repruver,* to blame, condemn; L. *reprobare* (*re,* and *probo,* to prove), to reject, condemn, meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed. *Retrieve* is a word that has undergone a similar change of form.] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. It may take place (*a*) at the mere pleasure of the crown; (*b*) where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the indictment is insufficient, or any favourable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give time to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon; (*c*) where a woman is capitally convicted and pleads her pregnancy; (*d*) where the criminal becomes insane. The word is popularly but incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Lord Clarendon.*

2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

Reprieve (rē-prēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reprieved;* ppr. *reprieving.* 1.† To re-prove. *Spenser.* 2. To grant a respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*

3. To relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure a man from his conscience. *South.*

Reprimand (rep'ri-mand), *n.* [Fr. *réprimande,* from L. *reprimenda,* a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprimo, repressum,* to repress. *Réprimande* would thus signify primarily a thing worthy of blame, then the act of blaming.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public; as, to give one a severe *reprimand.*

His letter is that of a superior, under the guise of the lowest humility, dictating what is irrefragably right; in its address it is the supplication of a suitor; in its substance, in its spirit, a lofty *reprimand. Milman.*

Reprimand (rep-ri-mand'), *v.t.* 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; as, the court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded.*—*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under CENSURE.—SYN. To reprove, reprehend, chide, rebuke, censure, blame.

Reprint (rē-print'), *v.t.* 1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition of. *Pope.* 2. To renew the impression of.

The business of redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South.*

Reprint (rē'print), *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression.

Reprisal (rē-prī'zal), *n.* [Fr. *représaille,* from It. *ripresaglia,* from L.L. *reprisaliæ,* from L. *reprehendo,* to take again; comp. *prize,* a capture, *reprise,* a taking back, also from L. *prehendo.*] 1. The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him; also, that which is so taken.

Reprisals are used between nation and nation in order to do themselves justice when they cannot otherwise obtain it. If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another—if she refuses to pay a debt, to repair an injury, or to give adequate satisfaction for it, the latter seizes something belonging to the former, and applies it to her own advantage, unless she obtains payment of what is due to her, together with interest and damages, or may keep it as a pledge until she has received ample satisfaction. . . . *Reprisals* are either *ordinary,* as arresting and taking the goods of merchant-strangers within the realm, or *extraordinary,* as satisfaction out of the realm, and are under the great seal. *Wharton.*

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.—3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman, as it seems, being very desirous to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Waterland.*

4. Same as *Recaption.*—*Letters of marque and reprisal.* See MARQUE.

Reprise (rē-prīz'), *n.* [Fr. *reprise,* from *reprendre,* to take back; L. *reprehendo.* See REPRISAL.] 1.† A taking by way of retaliation.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

2. A term used by masons to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle.—3. In *maritime law,* a ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners in whole, if after that period she is the lawful prize of those who recaptured her.—4. *pl.* In *law,* yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands as rent-charge, rent-seck, annuities, and the like. Written also *Reprizes.*

Reprise† (rē-prīz'), *v.t.* 1. To take again; to retake. *Spenser; Chapman.*—2. To recompense; to pay.

Repristinate (rē-pris'tin-āt), *v.t.* To restore to pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.]

Repristination (rē-pris'ti-nā"shon), *n.* The act of restoring to original or first state or condition, or the state of being so restored; resuscitation. [Rare.]

Reprive† (rē-prīv'), *v.t.* To reprieve; to rescue; to relieve from. *Spenser.*

Reprize (rē-prīz'), *v.t.* To prize anew.

Reprize (rē-prīz'), *n.* See REPRISE, 4.

Reproach (rē-prōch'), *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher,* O.Fr. *reprochier,* Pr. *repropchar,* to reproach, which Diez refers to a L.L. *reproprare,* from L. *re,* back, and *prope,* near. *Reproach* thus signifies primarily to bring near, to bring, as it were, under one's eyes. Compare sense of *object* (verb), which also primarily signifies to bring before the face. So also *approach,* from L. *prope.*] 1. To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt; to upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

Mezentius . . . with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight. *Dryden.*

That this new-comer Shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men
Reproach you, saying all your force is gone? *Tennyson.*

2.† To disgrace. 'Else imputation . . . might *reproach* your life.' *Shak.*—*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under CENSURE. SYN. To upbraid, censure, blame, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify.

Reproach (rē-prōch'), *n.* 1. The act of reproaching; a severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; censure mingled with contempt or opprobrium; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections; as, to heap *reproaches* on a person. 'Foul-mouthed *reproach.*' *Shak.* 2. An occasion of blame or censure; shame; infamy; disgrace.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach.* Joel ii. 17.

3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach.* Neh. ii. 17.

SYN. Disrepute, discredit, dishonour, scandal, opprobrium, invective, contumely, reviling, abuse, vilification, scurrility, insolence, insult, scorn, contempt, ignominy, shame, disgrace, infamy.

Reproachable (rē-prōch'a-bl), *a.* 1. Deserving reproach.—2.† Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful. 'Contumelious or *reproachable* verses.' *Sir T. Elyot.* [Rare.]

Reproachableness (rē-prōch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being reproachable.

Reproachably (rē-prōch'a-bli), *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

Reproacher (rē-prōch'ėr), *n.* One who reproaches.

Reproachful (rē-prōch'fụl), *a.* 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding; scurrilous; opprobrious; as, *reproachful* words. 'Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.' *Shak.*—2. Worthy or deserving of reproach; shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile; as, *reproachful* conduct. 'A *reproachful* life.' *Milton.*—SYN. Opprobrious, contumelious, abusive, insulting, contemptuous, insolent, scurrilous, disreputable, discreditable, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, base, vile, infamous.

Reproachfully (rē-prōch'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a reproachful manner: (*a*) in terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 'Give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully.*' 1 Tim. v. 14. (*b*) Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously. 'Shall I then be used *reproachfully.*' *Shak.*

Reproachfulness (rē-prōch'fụl-nes), *n.* Quality of being reproachful.

Reproachless (rē-prōch'les), *a.* Without reproach.

Reprobance† (rep'rō-bans), *n.* Reprobation. *Shak.*

Reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus,* disapproved, pp. of *reprobo*—*re,* denoting the opposite of the action betokened by the simple verb, and *probo,* to approve. Comp. *reprieve* and *reprove.*] 1.† Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; disapproved; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or grace. 'By *reprobate* desire thus madly led.' *Shak.* 'Spirits *reprobate.*' *Milton.*

God forbid that every single commission of a sin . . . should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South.*

—*Profligate, Reprobate, Abandoned.* See under ABANDONED.—SYN. Abandoned, vitiated, depraved, corrupt, wicked. profligate, base, vile, castaway.

Reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch; as, to shun the society of *reprobates.*

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate,* a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

Reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reprobated;* ppr. *reprobating.* [L. *reprobo, reprobatum.* See the adjective.] 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to contemn strongly; to condemn; to reject. It expresses more than *disapprove.* We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.

And doth he *reprobate,* and will he damn
The use of his own bounty? *Cowper.*

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Ayliffe.*

3. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. 'A *reprobated* hardness of heart.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*Approbate and reprobate,* in *Scots law,* to take advantage of one part of a deed and reject the rest. This is incompetent. A deed must be taken altogether or rejected altogether. See under APPROBATE.—SYN. To condemn, reprehend, censure, disown, abandon, reject.

Reprobateness (rep'rō-bāt-nes), *n.* The state of being reprobate.

Reprobater (rep'rō-bāt-ėr), *n.* One who reprobates. 'John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes.' *Mark Noble.*

Reprobation (rep-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *reprobatio, reprobationis.* See REPROBATE.] 1. The act of reprobating, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming *reprobation.* *Jeffrey.*

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

3. In *theol.* the act of consigning, or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; or, that decree by which a certain number of the human race are supposed to have been set apart from eternity as reprobates: the opposite of *election.*—4. In *eccles. law,* the propounding of exceptions either to facts, persons, or things.

Reprobationer (rep-rō-bā'shon-ėr), *n.* In *theol.* one who believes in the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound

with, either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South.*

Reprobative, Reprobatory (rep'rō-bāt-iv, rep'rō-bāt-o-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory.

Reprobator (rep'rō-bāt-or), *n.* In *Scots law*, formerly an action instituted for the purpose of convicting a witness of perjury, or of proving that he was liable to the objections of agency, enmity, partial counsel, or the like.

Reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reproduced;* ppr. *reproducing.* 1. To produce or yield again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; as, trees are *reproduced* by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polyps, are *reproduced* by gemmation or budding.

If horse-dung *reproduceth* oats it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To make a copy of; to portray; to represent; to bring to the memory or imagination; as, he *reproduced* the scene on canvas.

Reproducer (rē-prō-dūs'ėr), *n.* One who or that which reproduces. 'The *reproducer* of this fatal scheme.' *Burke.*

Reproduction (rē-prō-duk'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. *Adam Smith.*

Specifically—2. The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing; as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals.

Amid all the admirable contrivances of nature, for the *reproduction* of the species of all the myriads of organized nature, where shall we behold any for that of the same individual? *Fellowes.*

3. That which is reproduced or revived; that which is presented anew; as, the play is not new, it is a *reproduction.*

Reproductive, Reproductory (rē-prō-duk'tiv, rē-prō-duk'to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce; as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

Repromulgate (rē-prō-mul'gāt), *v.t.* To promulgate again; to republish.

Repromulgation (rē-prō'mul-gā"shon), *n.* A second or repeated promulgation.

Reproof (rē-prōf'), *n.* [From *reprove* (which see).] 1. The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof.* *Shak.*

Those best can bear *reproof*, who merit praise. *Pope.*

2.† Disproof; confutation; refutation.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest. *Shak.*

—*Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof.* See under ADMONITION.—SYN. Reprehension, chiding, reprimand, rebuke, censure, blame.

Reprovable (rē-prōv'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of being reproved; deserving reproof or censure; blamable. *Jer. Taylor.*—SYN. Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, culpable, rebukable.

Reprovableness (rē-prōv'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being reprovable.

Reprovably (rē-prōv'a-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

Reproval (rē-prōv'al), *n.* Act of reproving; admonition; reproof.

Reprove (rē-prōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reproved;* ppr. *reproving.* [Fr. *réprouver*, to blame, to censure; O.Fr. *reprover*, from L. *reprobo.* See REPROBATE.] 1. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. Luke iii. 19. Formerly sometimes with *of;* as, to *reprove* one *of* laziness. *Carew.*—2. To express disapproval of; as, to *reprove* sins: with a thing as object.—3. To have the effect of censuring; to serve to admonish.

The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks *reprove* them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

4.† To convince, as of a fault; to make manifest.

When he is come he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. John xvi. 8.

5.† To refute; to disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual. *Shak.*

—*Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate, Expostulate, Reproach.* See under CENSURE.—SYN. To reprehend, chide, rebuke, scold, blame, censure.

Reprover (rē-prōv'ėr), *n.* One that reproves; one who or that which blames. 'The *reprovers* of vice.' *Locke.*

Reprovingly (rē-prōv'ing-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner.

Reprune (rē-prön'), *v.t.* 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs. *Evelyn.*—2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers. 'Yet soon *reprunes* her wing to soar anew.' *Young.*

Rep-silver (rep'sil-vėr), *n.* Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the duty of reaping his corn.

Reptant (rep'tant), *a.* [See REPTATION.] In *bot.* and *zool.* creeping; crawling; reptatory.

Reptation (rep-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *reptatio, reptationis*, from *repto*, freq. of *repo*, to creep.] The act of creeping or crawling, as of the serpents and other members of the Reptilia.

Reptatory (rep'ta-to-ri), *a.* In *zool.* creeping; crawling; reptant; as, *reptatory* animals.

Reptile (rep'tīl), *a.* [Fr. *reptile*, from L. *reptilis*, creeping, from *repo, reptum*, to creep. Curtius considers *repo*=*srepo*, a metathesis of L. *serpo*, to creep (whence *serpent*). Cog. Gr. *herpō*, to creep, Skr. *srip*, to go.] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small, short legs.—2. Grovelling; low; mean; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race or crew. 'A false, *reptile* prudence.' *Burke.*

Dislodge their *reptile* souls
From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

Reptile (rep'tīl), *n.* 1. In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as snakes, lizards, caterpillars, &c.; a crawling creature; specifically, in *zool.* an animal belonging to the class Reptilia (which see).

An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd
Will step aside and let the *reptile* live. *Cowper.*

2. A grovelling, abject, or mean person: a term of contempt.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton.*

Reptilia (rep-til'i-a), *n. pl.* A class of vertebrate animals, constituting with the birds, to which they are most closely allied, Huxley's second division of vertebrates, Sauropsida. The reptiles lie between amphibia and birds, differing from the former chiefly in breathing by lungs during the whole period of their existence; and from birds in being cold-blooded, in the body being supplied with a mixture of venous and arterial blood, in being covered by plates or scales instead of feathers, and in the fore-legs never being constructed—in living reptiles at least—on the type of wings. The heart has only three cavities, viz. two separate auricles and a single ventricular cavity, usually divided into two by an incomplete partition. In the Crocodilia alone is the partition between the ventricles a perfect one; and even in these the heart consists functionally of no more than three chambers. The lungs are less cellular than in birds and mammals, and often attain a great size. Reptiles are oviparous, but in some cases, as in vipers and some lizards, the eggs are retained in the body till the young are ready to be excluded, when the animal is said to be ovo-viviparous. The lower jaw articulates with the skull by a quadrate bone, and, as this often projects backward, the opening of the mouth is very great and may even extend beyond the base of the skull. Except in the turtles and tortoises, teeth adapted rather for seizing and holding prey than for masticating it are present, but, save in the crocodiles, are not sunk in sockets. Ribs are always present. With the exception of the tortoises, reptiles are of an elongated form. In the serpents and some lizards no traces of limbs appear; in other lizards they are rudimentary, while in the remainder of the class they are fully developed, but not to the extent to which development takes place in birds and quadrupeds, these members seldom being of sufficient length to keep the belly from the ground. All reptiles have horny epidermic scales, and the class is divided into two sections—Squamata and Loricata, according as the exo-skeleton consists simply of these scales, or there are osseous plates developed in the derma as well. The class is divided into ten orders, of which the first four are represented by living forms; the remaining six are extinct. The living orders are the Chelonia (tortoises and turtles), Ophidia (serpents and snakes), Lacertilia (lizards), Crocodilia (crocodiles and alligators). The extinct orders are the Ichthyopterygia, Sauropterygia, Anomodontia, Pterosauria, Deinosauria, and Theriodontia.

Reptilian (rep-til'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the Reptilia or reptiles.—*Reptilian age*, in *geol.* the era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion, comprising the triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous periods.

Reptilian (rep-til'i-an), *n.* An animal of the class Reptilia; a reptile.

Republic (rē-pub'lik), *n.* [Fr. *république*, L. *respublica—res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public.] 1. A commonwealth; a political community in which the supreme power in the state is vested not in a hereditary ruler, but either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community. According to the constitution of the governing body a republic may therefore vary from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy, the supreme power in the former being consigned to the nobles or a few privileged individuals, as was formerly the case in Venice and Genoa; while in the latter the supreme power is placed in the hands of rulers chosen periodically by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly. The purest and most ancient form of a republic was that in which all the citizens met in common assembly to enact their laws, a system practicable only in very small states, and which accordingly has been superseded in all modern republics of the world by the representative system. The United States of America and Switzerland are *federal republics*, consisting of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, so as to present to the external world the aspect of a single state with a central government, without wholly renouncing their individual powers of internal self-government.—2.† One's country at large; the state; the public.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republic's*, not their own. *B. Jonson.*

—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary and learned men.

Republican (rē-pub'li-kan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as, a *republican* constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.—*Republican party*, in United States politics, a name first applied to the party which favoured a strong central government, not acting through the states, but directly upon the people: opposed to the *Democratic party*, which maintained the rights of individual states. The party was latterly identified with the anti-slavery movement, and may be, in a general way, described as analogous to the British Liberal party.

Republican (rē-pub'li-kan), *n.* 1. One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a *republican* almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. In United States politics, one of the Republican party. See under the adjective.—*Black Republicans*, a name applied by their opponents to the Republican party in the United States, from their anti-slavery tendencies.—*Red Republican.* See under RED.

Republicanism (rē-pub'li-kan-izm), *n.* 1. A republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles; as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Republicanize (rē-pub'li-kan-īz), *v.t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* the rising generation.

Republication (rē-pub'li-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of republishing; a new publication of

something before published; as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet. —2. The reprint in one country of a work published in another.—3. In *law*, a second publication of a former will after cancelling or revoking.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

Republish (rē-pub'lish), *v.t.* To publish anew: (*a*) to publish again, as a new edition of a book. (*b*) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (*c*) In *law*, to revive, as a will revoked, either by re-execution or by a codicil. *Blackstone.*

Republisher (rē-pub'lish-ėr), *n.* One who republishes.

Repudiable (rē-pū'di-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

Repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repudiated;* ppr. *repudiating.* [L. *repudio, repudiatum,* to divorce, to cast off or reject, from *repudium,* a casting off, a divorce.] 1. To cast away; to reject; to discard; to renounce; to disavow.

Atheists . . . *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

2. To put away; to divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke.*

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt; to disclaim; specifically, to disown, as debts contracted by a former government for the convenience or to meet the necessities of the state.

Repudiation (rē-pū'di-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *repudiatio, repudiationis,* from *repudio.* See REPUDIATE.] The act of repudiating or the state of being repudiated: (*a*) rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or obligation. (*b*) The putting away of a wife or a woman betrothed; divorce. (*c*) Refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government. (*d*) *Eccles.* the refusal to accept a benefice.

Repudiationist (rē-pū'di-ā''shon-ist), *n.* One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, &c.

Repudiator (rē-pū'di-āt-ėr), *n.* One who repudiates.

Repugn† (rē-pūn'), *v.t.* [L. *repugno,* to fight against—*re,* against, and *pugno,* to fight.] To oppose; to resist; to fight against. 'When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.' *Shak.*

Repugn† (rē-pūn'), *v.i.* To oppose; to make resistance. *Spenser.*

Nature *repugning,* they scarce taste anything that may be profitable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Repugnable† (rē-pūn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being resisted.

Repugnance (rē-pug'nans), *n.* [Fr. *répugnance;* L. *repugnantia,* from *repugno,* to resist—*re,* against, and *pugno,* to fight (whence *pugnacious, impugn,* &c.).] 1. The state of being opposed in mind; opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. 'The *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour.' *Dryden.*

It was the part of a prudent successor to preserve an undeviating economy, to remove without *repugnance* or delay the irritations of monopolies and purveyance, and to remedy those alleged abuses in the church. *Hallam.*

2. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety; as, the *repugnance* of a thing to reason. '*Repugnances* of workes and words.' *Prynne.*—*Antipathy, Hatred, Aversion, Repugnance.* See under ANTIPATHY. — SYN. Reluctance, unwillingness, aversion, dislike, antipathy, hatred, hostility, irreconcilableness, contrariety, inconsistency.

Repugnancy (rē-pug'nan-si), *n.* 1. Repugnance; contrariety; inconsistency.

But where difference is without *repugnancy,* that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

2.† Act of resisting; resistance.

And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy.* *Shak.*

Repugnant (rē-pug'nant), *a.* [L. *repugnans, repugnantis,* ppr. of *repugno.* See REPUGNANCE.] 1. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; at variance; inconsistent: usually followed by *to,* but sometimes by *with;* as, a supposition *repugnant to* common sense; every sin is *repugnant to* the will of God. 'So *repugnant* and contrarie are the physicians one *to* another.' *Holland.* 'A sense *repugnant with* their other known doctrines.' *Waterland.* 'Maxims *repugnant to* justice.' *Principal Robertson.*

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant unto* the will of the lawgiver, God himself. *Perkins.*

2. Highly distasteful; offensive; as, that course was most *repugnant* to me.—3.† Disobedient; refractory; not obsequious.

His antique sword
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls
Repugnant to command. *Shak.*

4. In *law,* contrary to what is stated before; inconsistent: generally used of a clause in an instrument inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.—SYN. Opposite, opposed, adverse, contrary, inconsistent, irreconcilable, hostile, inimical.

Repugnantly (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction. *Sir T. Browne.*

Repugnate† (rē-pug'nāt), *v.t.* To oppose; to fight against.

Repullulate (rē-pul'lū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *re,* again, and *pullulo,* to bud, from *pullulus,* dim. of *pullus,* a young animal, a chicken.] To bud again. *Howell.*

Repullulation (rē-pul'lū-lā''shon), *n.* The act of budding again.

Repulse (rē-puls'), *n.* [L. *repulsa,* from *repello, repulsum—re,* back, and *pello,* to drive.] 1. The condition of being repelled; the condition of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. 'By fate repelled, and with *repulses* tired.' *Sir J. Denham.*—2. The act of repelling or driving back.

He received in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body. *Shak.*

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse,* whatever she doth say. *Shak.*

4. Failure; disappointment.

Do not, for one *repulse,* forego the purpose
That you resolved to effect. *Shak.*

Repulse (rē-puls'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *repulsed;* ppr. *repulsing.* [See the noun.] 1. To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discovered and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

2. To refuse; to reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness. *Shak.*

Repulseless (rē-puls'les), *a.* Incapable of being repelled. [Rare.]

Repulser (rē-puls'ėr), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back.

Repulsion (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *repulsio, repulsionis,* from *repello, repulsum.* See REPEL.] The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics,* a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance. It was formerly thought that there were two forces, attraction and repulsion, which balanced and counteracted each other; but it is now known that all apparent repulsion is merely a difference of attractions. All repulsion can be referred to attraction, and attraction to displacements in and through material media.

Repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* 1. Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling. 'A *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another.' *Newton.* 'The *repulsive* hand of Diomed.' *Chapman.*—2.† Resisting; withstanding.

The foe thrice tugged, and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. *Pope.*

3. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; as, *repulsive* manners; a very *repulsive* appearance.

Repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner.

Repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

Repulsory (rē-pul'so-ri), *a.* Repulsive; driving back. [Rare.]

Repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *v.t.* To purchase back or again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Repurchased with the blood of enemies. *Shak.*

Repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold; a new purchase.

Repure† (rē-pūr'), *v.t.* To purify or refine again. 'Love's thrice *repured* nectar.' *Shak.*

Repurify (rē-pū'ri-fī), *v.t.* To purify again. *Daniel.*

Reputable (rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [See REPUTE.] 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.—2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *W. Broome.*

SYN. Respectable, creditable, honourable, estimable.

Reputableness (rep'ū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reputable.

Reputably (rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; with reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office *reputably.*

Reputation (rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réputation,* from L. *reputatio, reputationis.* See REPUTE.] 1.† Account; estimation; consideration. 'For which he held his glory and his renoun at no value or *reputatioun.*' *Chaucer.* 2. Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute: in a good or bad sense.

Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison.*

3. Favourable regard; the credit, honour, or character which is derived from a favourable public opinion or esteem; good name. 'Seeking the bubble *reputation* even in the cannon's mouth.' *Shak.*

I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*
At every word a *reputation* dies. *Pope.*

SYN. Credit, repute, regard, estimation, esteem, honour, fame.

Reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By repute. '*Reputatively* learned.' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Repute (rē-pūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reputed;* ppr. *reputing.* [Fr. *réputer,* from L. *reputo,* to count over—*re,* and *puto,* to reckon, to estimate (whence *compute, impute,* &c.).] 1. To hold in thought; to account; to hold; to reckon; to deem. 'All in England did *repute* him dead.' *Shak.*

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? Job xviii. 3.

2. To estimate; to value. *Shak.*

Repute (rē-pūt'), *n.* Reputation; character, good or bad, attributed by public report or opinion; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honour derived from common or public opinion; as, men of *repute.* 'A knight of old *repute.*' *Tennyson.*

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne upheld by old *repute.* *Milton.*

—*Habit and repute,* in *Scots law,* an expression applied to whatever is held and reputed or generally received as matter of fact; as, a *habit and repute* thief; a *habit and repute* marriage.

Reputed (rē-pūt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Generally considered or esteemed; generally believed, regarded, or accounted. 'The *reputed* son of Cordelion.' *Shak.*—*Reputed owner,* in *law,* one who has to all appearances the right and actual possession of property. When a reputed owner becomes bankrupt, all goods and chattels in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may in general be claimed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

Reputedly (rē-pūt'ed-li), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Reputeless (rē-pūt'les), *a.* Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful. '*Reputeless* banishment.' *Shak.*

Requa-battery (rē'kwa-bat'ėr-i), *n.* A kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of rifle breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage, used in the American civil war.

Requere,† *v.t.* To require. *Chaucer.*

Request (rē-kwest'), *n.* [O.Fr. *requeste;* Mod.Fr. *requête,* from L. *requisita,* a thing required, a want, a need, from *requiro, requisitum—re,* again, and *quæro, quæsitum,* to seek, to look or search for. *Require, quest, inquisition,* &c., all have the same origin.] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. Est. vii. 7.

'To what *request* for what strange boon,' he said,
'Are these your pretty tricks and fooleries,
O Vivien, the preamble?' *Tennyson.*

2. The thing asked for or requested.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests.* *Shak.*

He gave them their *request;* but sent leanness into their soul. Ps. cvi. 15.

3.† A question.

My prime *request*,
Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no. *Shak.*

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for. 'Coriolanus being now in no *request*.' *Shak.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*

Request expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand*.—*Court of requests*, in England, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication, abolished by stat. 16 and 17 Car. I. The name was also given to tribunals of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, which were for the most part abolished by the County Court Act of 1846.—*Letters of requests:* (*a*) in *eccles. law*, an instrument by which the regular judge of a cause waives or remits his own jurisdiction, in which event the cause comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Arches. (*b*) Letters formerly granted by the lord privy-seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—SYN. Asking, solicitation, petition, prayer, supplication, entreaty, suit.

Request (rē-kwest'), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To make a request for; to ask; to solicit; to express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings which he *requested* was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. Judg. viii. 26.

2. To express a request to; to ask; as, we *requested* a friend to accompany us.—SYN. To ask, solicit, desire, entreat, beseech.

Requester (rē-kwest'ėr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

Request-note (rē-kwest'nōt), *n.* In the *inland revenue*, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles.

Requicken (rē-kwik'n), *v.t.* To reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*

Requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* [Acc. case of L. *requies*, rest, respite, relaxation—*re*, again, and *quies*, rest, repose.] 1. A funeral hymn or dirge sung for the repose of the soul of a dead person; a service or mass containing a hymn beginning '*Requiem* æternam,' &c., sung for the dead for the rest of the soul: so called from the first word of the hymn.

We should profane the service of the dead,
To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her,
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*

2. A grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

The *requiems* composed by Mozart, Jomelli, and Cherubini are well known. *Brande & Cox.*

3.† Rest; quiet; peace. 'Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.' *Sandys.*

Requietory† (rē-kwī'et-o-ri), *n.* [L.L. *requietorium*, from L. *requies*, *requietis*, rest, quiet. See above.] A sepulchre. 'Bodies . . . digged up out of their *requietories*.' *Weever.*

Requin (rē'kwin), *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the shark kind, the *Carcarias vulgaris* or white shark.

Requirable (rē-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded. *Sir M. Hale.*

Require (rē-kwīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *required*; ppr. *requiring*. [O.Fr. *requerre*, *requierre*, *requirre*, Mod.Fr. *requérir*, from L. *requiro*, *requirere*, to search for, to ask for, to need, to require. See REQUEST.] 1. To demand; to ask or claim, as of right and by authority; to insist on having; to exact.

Why then doth my lord *require* this thing? 1 Chr. xxi. 3.

2. To ask as a favour; to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. Ezra viii. 22.

Then, in that time and place I spoke to her,
. . . . . .
Requiring at her hand the greatest gift,
A woman's heart, the heart of her I loved. *Tennyson.*

3. To ask or order to do something; to call on; to request.

In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare. *Shak.*

4. To have need or necessity for; to render necessary or indispensable; to demand; to need; to want; as, the matter *requires* great care; we *require* food to support our strength. 'For you see my plight *requires* it.' *Shak.*

God gives us what he knows our wants *require*. *Dryden.*

To him light labour spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life *required* and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*

5. To find it necessary; to have to: with infinitives; as, you will certainly *require* to go.—*Ask*, *Demand*, *Claim*, *Require*, *Beg*, *Beseech*. See under ASK.—SYN. To claim, exact, enjoin, prescribe, direct, order, demand, need.

Requirement (rē-kwīr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of requiring; demand; requisition.—2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim. 'The *requirements* of the divine law.' *Foster.*—3. That which is required; something for the supply of needs; something necessary.

The great want and *requirement* of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. *Eclec. Rev.*

SYN. Demand, claim, requisition.

Requirer (rē-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who requires. *Berners.*

Requisite (rek'wi-zit), *a.* [L. *requisitus*, from *requiro*. See REQUIRE, REQUEST.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with; as, air is *requisite* to support life; heat is *requisite* to vegetation. 'All truth *requisite* for men to know.' *Milton.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Bacon.*

SYN. Necessary, needful, indispensable, essential.

Requisite (rek'wi-zit), *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. 'Hath all those *requisites* in him.' *Shak.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings is the great business of us all to know. *Abp. Wake.*

Requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), *adv.* In a requisite manner; necessarily. 'Discerning how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences.' *Boyle.*

Requisiteness (rek'wi-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

Requisition (rek-wi-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *requisitio*, *requisitionis*, from *requiro*, *requisitum*. See REQUEST.] 1. The act of requiring; application made as of a right; demand; specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the rendition of a fugitive from law; also, a demand made with authority for a supply of necessaries; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

Had you been well I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my *requisition*. *Chesterfield.*

2. In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled. 3. A written call or invitation; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.—4. State of being required or desired; request; demand; as, his works are in great *requisition*.

Requisition (rek-wi-zi'shon), *v.t.* [See the noun. The verb is of recent introduction.] 1. To make a requisition or demand upon; as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops.—2. To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service.—3. To present a requisition or request to; as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in parliament.

Requisitionist (rek-wi-zi'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes requisition.

Requisitive (re-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* 1. Expressing or implying demand.

Hence new modes of speaking; if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*. *Harris.*

2. Requisite. *Stillingfleet.*

Requisitive (re-kwiz'i-tiv), *n.* One who makes requisition. [Rare.]

Requisitor (re-kwiz'i-tėr), *n.* One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

Requisitory (re-kwiz'i-to-ri), *a.* Sought for; demanded. [Rare.]

Requit (rē-kwit'), *n.* Requital. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Requit† (rē-kwit'), pret. of *requite*. *Spenser.*

Requitable (rē-kwīt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being requited.

Requital (rē-kwīt'al), *n.* [From *requite*.] The act of requiting or what requites; return for any office, good or bad; (*a*) in a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward; as, the *requital* of services.

We hear
Such goodness of your justice that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to public thanks,
Forerunning more *requital*. *Shak.*

(*b*) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment. 'Revenge their cause by *requital*.' *Hooker.* SYN. Compensation, recompense, remuneration, reward, satisfaction, payment, retribution, retaliation, punishment.

Requite (rē-kwīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *requited*; ppr. *requiting*. [From *re*, back, and *quit*. See QUIT.] To repay either good or evil: (*a*) in a good sense, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward. 'With deeds *requite* thy gentleness.' *Shak.*

I also will *requite* you this kindness. 2 Sam. ii. 6.

(*b*) In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.

Joseph will peradventure hate us, and will certainly *requite* us all the evil which we did to him. Gen. l. 15.

SYN. To repay, reward, pay, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, recompense, retaliate, punish.

Requitement† (rē-kwīt'ment), *n.* Requital. *Hall.*

Requiter (rē-kwīt'ėr), *n.* One who requites. 'A grateful resenter and *requiter* of courtesies.' *Barrow.*

Rere,† *a.* Raw. See REAR.

Rere† (rēr), *v.t.* To rear; to raise. *Chaucer.*

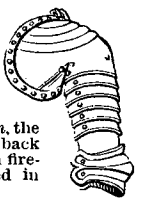
Re-read (rē'rēd), *v.t.* To read again or anew.

The bill, however, was read, and *re-read*, and in some undistinguished manner passed through its eleven stages. *Trollope.*

Rere-banquet† (rēr'bang-kwet), *n.* [That is, *banquet* coming in the *rear*.] Dessert.

He came again another day in the afternoone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe. *Puttenham.*

Rere-brace (rēr'brās), *n.* Armour for the upper part of the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pauldron and the vambrace.



Left Pauldron and Rere-brace.

Reredos, Reredosse (rēr'dos), *n.* [Fr. *arrière dos—arrière*, behind, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] 1. In *arch.* the back of a fireplace; the open fire-hearth, frequently used in ancient domestic halls.

In the description of Britain prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicles*, we are told that formerly before chimneys were common in mean houses, 'each man made his fire against a *reredosse* in the hall where he dined and dressed his meat.' *Oxford Glossary.*

2. The screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church; also, the wall or screen at the back of a seat; a screen or partition wall separating the chancel from the body of the church; an altar-piece.

It was usually ornamented with panelling, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, buttresses, pinnacles, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: *reredoses* of this kind not unfrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling. *Oxford Glossary.*

Spelled also *Rerdos*, *Rere-dorse*.

Reree (re-rē'), *n.* [Hind.] A plant, the *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in the North-west Provinces of India for making mats.

Rerefief (rēr'fēf), *n.* [Fr. *arrière-fief*.] In *Scots law*, a fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant.

Re-refine (rē-rē-fīn'), *v.t.* To refine anew or afresh.

For by my theorems
Which your polite and terser gallants practise,
I *re-refine* the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures. *Massinger.*

Re-reiterated (rē-rē-it'ėr-āt-ed), *pp.* Reiterated or repeated again and again. 'Grant my *re-reiterated* request.' *Tennyson.*

Rere-mouse (rēr'mous), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrēre-mūs*, from *hrēran*, to raise, to move, and *mūs*, a mouse.] A bat. Written also *Rear-mouse*. [Old and provincial.]

Some war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats. *Shak.*

Rere-roasted† (rēr'rōst-ed), *p.* and *a.* [From *rere*, *rear*, raw.] Insufficiently roasted.

Re-resolve (rē-rē-zolv'), *v.t.* To resolve a second time. 'Resolves and *re-resolves*; then dies the same.' *Young.*

Re-restitution (rē-res'ti-tū"shon), *n.* In *law*, see extract.

Re-restitution takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted; and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *re-restitution* is a matter of grace. *Tomlins.*

Rere-ward† (rēr'ward), *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard. Num. x. 25.

Re-ring (rē-ring'), *v.t.* To ring again; to re-echo. 'The shouts of clamorous joy *re-ring*.' *Southey.*

Re-risen (rē-riz'n), *pp.* Risen again or anew. 'The sun of sweet content *re-risen* in Katie's eyes.' *Tennyson.*

Res (rēs), *n.* [L., a thing.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action: used in sundry legal phrases; as, *res gestæ*, things done, material facts, as opposed to mere hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

Resail (rē-sāl'), *v.t.* or *i.* To sail back. *Pope.*

Resale (rē'sāl), *n.* 1. A sale at second hand.—2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor. *Bacon.*

Resalgar,† *n.* Realgar, *Chaucer.*

Resalute (rē-sa-lūt'), *v.t.* 1. To salute or greet anew. 'To *resalute* the world with sacred light.' *Milton.*—2. To salute in return.

Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name, whom he *resaluted*. *Burton.*

Resaunt,† *n.* In *arch.* an old English term for an ogee. Written also *Ressant, Ressaunt.*

Rescat† (res'kat), *n.* [Sp. *rescatar*, to ransom.] A ransom; relief; rescue. *Hackluyt.*

Rescind (rē-sind'), *v.t.* [Fr. *rescinder*, L. *rescindo—re*, again, and *scindo*, to cut off (whence *scission, scissors, concise*, &c.).] 1. To cut off; to cut short; to remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off. *Prynne.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Just before this, the king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions. *Buckle.*

SYN. To revoke, repeal, abrogate, annul, recall, reverse, vacate, void.

Rescindable (rē-sind'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.

Rescindment (rē-sind'ment), *n.* The act of rescinding; rescission.

Rescission (rē-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *rescissio, rescissionis*, from *rescindo*. See RESCIND.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off. *Bacon.*—2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment. 'The law permits not *rescision* of the bargain.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Rescissory (rē-sis'o-ri), *a.* [L. *rescissorius*, Fr. *rescisoire.*] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding. 'To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called) annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633.' *Burnet.—Rescissory actions*, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

Rescous (res'kus), *n.* In *law*, rescue (which see).

Rescowe† (res'kou), *v.t.* and *n.* To rescue; rescue.

Rescribe (rē-skrīb'), *v.t.* [L. *rescribo—re*, again, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*—2. To write over again. *Howell.*

Rescribendary (rē-skrib'en-da-ri), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value on indulgences.

Rescript (rē'skript), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, from *rescribo*. See RESCRIBE.] 1. The answer of an emperor or pope when questions of jurisprudence are officially propounded to them; hence, an edict or decree.

The popes, in such cases where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were styled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe.*

The first article in the Roman code was that an imperial *rescript*, by whomsoever or howsoever obtained, was void if it was against the law. *S. Sharpe.*

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*

Rescription (rē-skrip'shon), *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Loveday.*

Rescriptive (rē-skrip'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript; decisive; settling.

Rescriptively (rē-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.* [Rare.]

Rescuable (res'kū-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function. *Gayton.*

Rescue (res'kū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rescued;* ppr. *rescuing.* [Norm. *rescu, rescous*, rescued, retaken; O.Fr. *rescoure, rescourre*, to rescue, to redeem; from L. *re*, again, and *excutere*, to shake off—*ex*, out, away, and *quatio, quassum*, to shake (whence *concussion*, &c.).] 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people *rescued* Jonathan, that he died not. 1 Sam. xiv. 45.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves; *Rescue* thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable.—SYN. To retake, recapture, free, deliver, liberate, save.

Rescue (res'kū), *n.* [O.E. *rescowe, rescous*, O.Fr. *rescousse*. See the verb.] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger by force or by the interference of an agent.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing (as a thing lawfully distrained) out of the custody of the law.

The *rescue* of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

Rescueless (res'kū-les), *a.* Without rescue. *Warner.*

Rescuer (res'kū-ėr), *n.* One that rescues.

Rescussee (res-kus-sē'), *n.* [See RESCUE, *n.* and *v.t.*] In *law*, the party in whose favour a rescue is made.

Rescussor (res-kus'or), *n.* In *law*, one that commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

Research (rē-sėrch'), *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *search;* Fr. *recherche.*] 1. Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation; as, microscopical *research;* historical *researches.*

In our country the dearest interests of parties have been frequently staked on the results of the *researches* of antiquaries. The inevitable consequence was, that our antiquarians conducted their *researches* in the spirit of partisans. *Macaulay.*

2. In *music*, an extemporaneous performance on the organ, pianoforte, or the like, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.—SYN. Investigation, examination, inquiry, scrutiny.

Research (rē-sėrch'), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth. [Rare.]

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. (rē'sėrch.) To search again; to examine anew.

Researcher (rē-sėrch'ėr), *n.* One who researches; one engaged in research.

Researchful (rē-sėrch'fụl), *a.* Full of research; making research; inquisitive. *Coleridge.*

Reseat (rē-sēt'), *v.t.* 1. To seat or set again.

Will you adventure to *reseat* him Upon his father's throne? *Dryden.*

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; to furnish with a new seat or seats; as, to *reseat* a church.

Trousers are *reseated* or repaired where the material is strong enough. *Mayhew.*

Resect (rē-sekt'), *v.t.* [See RESECTION.] To cut or pare off.

Resect† (rē-sekt'), *a.* Cut off; resected. *Dr. H. More.*

Resection (rē-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *resectio, resectionis*, from *reseco, resectum*, to cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, to cut.] 1. The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*—2. In *surg.* the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Reseda (rē-sē'da), *n.* [L., from *resedo*, to calm or appease—the Latins having considered its application useful in external bruises.] A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs and undershrubs, nat. order Resedaceæ (which see), of which it is the type. Two species are British plants. *R. Luteola* (wild woad or dyer's weed) affords a beautiful yellow dye, and was formerly cultivated for that purpose. *R. odorata* is mignonette.

Resedaceæ (rē-sē-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, generally herbs or small undershrubs, with alternate entire or pinnately divided leaves, and terminal spikes or racemes of small greenish-yellow or whitish flowers. It consists of weeds for the most part inhabiting Europe, the adjoining parts of Asia, the basin of the Mediterranean, and the adjacent islands. *Reseda Luteola* (wild woad) and *R. odorata* (mignonette) are the only species possessing any interest except to the botanist. See RESEDA.

Reseek (rē-sēk'), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *resought.* To seek again.

Reseize (rē-sēz'), *v.t.* 1. To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. To put into possession of; to reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in;* to be repossessed of. *Spenser.*—3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

Reseizer (rē-sēz'ėr), *n.* One who seizes again.

Reseizure (rē-sēz'ūr), *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*

Resell (rē-sel'), *v.t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

Resemblable† (rē-zem'bla-bl), *a.* Capable or admitting of being compared.

For man of soule reasonable
Is to an angell *resemblable*. *Gower.*

Resemblance (rē-zem'blans), *n.* 1. The state or quality of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

One main aim of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

2. Something similar; similitude; representation. 'Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair.' *Milton.*

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker.*

3.† Likelihood; probability.

But what likelihood is in that?—Not a *resemblance*, but a certainty. *Shak.*

SYN. Likeness, similarity, similitude, semblance, representation, image.

Resemblant (rē-zem'blant), *a.* Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling.

What marvel then if thus their features were *Resemblant* lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

Resemble (rē-zem'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resembled;* ppr. *resembling.* [Fr. *resembler—re*, and *sembler*, to seem, from L. *similo, simulo*, to make like, from *similis*, like (whence *similar, dissimulate*).] 1. To be like to; to have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities; as, one man may *resemble* another in features; he may *resemble* a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king. Judg. viii. 18.

Heaven *resembles* hell
As he our darkness. *Milton.*

2. To represent as like something else; to liken; to compare.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty which is never separate from the love of God. *Raleigh.*

3. To imitate; to counterfeit. 'They can so well *resemble* man's speech.' *Holland.*

Resembler (rē-zem'blėr), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resemblers* in the world. *Boyle.*

Resemblingly (rē-zem'bling-li), *adv.* In a resembling manner; so as to resemble.

The angel that holds the book in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*. *Boyle.*

Reseminate (rē-sem'in-āt), *v.t.* To propagate again; to beget or produce again by seed. 'That without all conjugation it (the phœnix) begets and *reseminates* itself.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Resend (rē-send'), *v.t.* To send again; to send back.

I sent to her . . . .
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*. *Shak.*

Resent (rē-zent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, and *sentio*, to feel, to perceive by the senses (whence *sense, consent*, &c.).] 1.† *Lit.* to feel back or in return; hence, to perceive by the senses; to have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent. *Beaumont.*

2.† To have a certain sense or feeling at something; to take well or ill, often to take well; to receive satisfaction from.

I resented as I ought the news of my mother-in-law's death. *Quoted by Trench.*

How much more should we *resent* such a testimony of God's favour (than that of an earthly prince). *Barrow.*

3. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show such anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

4.† To give back to the feeling; to return.

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath? *Drayton.*

Resent (rē-zent'), *v.i.* 1.† To have a certain flavour; to savour. 'Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention.' *Fuller.*—2. To be indignant; to feel resentment.

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used. *Swift.*

Resenter (rē-zent'ėr), *n.* 1. One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. 'A grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies.' *Barrow.* 2.† One that takes a thing well or ill.

Resentful (rē-zent'fụl), *a.* Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman. *Johnson.*

Resentfully (rē-zent'fụl-li), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

Resentment† (rē-sen'ti-ment), *n.* Resentment. 'Though this king may have *resentment* and will t' avenge him of this injury.' *Daniel.*

Resentingly (rē-zent'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With resentment or a sense of wrong or affront.—2.† With deep sense or strong perception. *Sir T. More.*

Resentive (rē-zent'iv), *a.* Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion roused,
The guardian army came. *Thomson.*

Resentment (rē-zent'ment), *n.* [See RESENT.] 1. The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who resents is impressed; a deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves or to those connected with us; strong displeasure; anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

Resentment is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less irritable minds. It is a deep reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender. *Cogan.*

2.† The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

3.† The taking of a thing well or ill; often, a taking well; a strong perception of good; gratitude. 'That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.' *Barrow.*—SYN. Anger, irritation, vexation, displeasure, grudge, indignation, choler, gall, ire, wrath, rage, fury.

Reserate† (res'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *resero, reseratum*, to unlock—*re*, back, and *sero*, to sew.] To unlock; to open. *Boyle.*

Reservance† (rē-zėrv'ans), *n.* Reservation. *Burnet.*

Reservation (rez-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réservation*, from L. *reservo, reservatum*. See RESERVE.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as, mental *reservation.*

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs. *Shak.*

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.—3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.; a reserve.—4. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody. 'In heedfull'st *reservation.*' *Shak.*—5. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded, or granted; also, a proviso.—6. The preserving or retaining of a portion of the sacramental elements, after celebration of the sacrament, especially for the communion of the absent and the sick.—*Mental reservation*, the act of reserving or holding back some word or clause which is necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker. A mental reservation is involved if a person were to say, 'I did not write that letter,' mentally withholding the word *to-day*, although he had written it yesterday or on some earlier day.

Will a person who has no conscience, or a person whose conscience can be at rest by immoral sophistry, hesitate to repeat any phrase you can dictate? The former will kiss the book without any scruple at all. The scruples of the latter will be very easily removed. He now swears allegiance to one king with a *mental reservation*. He will then abjure the other king with a *mental reservation*. *Macaulay.*

Reservative (rē-zėrv'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

Reservatory (rē-zėrv'a-to-ri), *n.* A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*

Reserve (rē-zėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reserved*; ppr. *reserving*. [Fr. *réserver*, from L. *reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, to keep.] 1. To keep back; to keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back for a time.

Take each man's censure but *reserve* thy judgment. *Shak.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

2. To make an exception of; to except.

In this same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all *reserved* as a thing either of necessity or expedience. *Horsley.*

Reserve (rē-zėrv'), *n.* 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations. *Addison.*

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour. 'Such fine *reserve* and noble reticence.' *Tennyson.*

My soul surprised, and from her sex disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

It is the part of the lyric poet to abandon himself without *reserve*, to his own emotions. *Macaulay.*

5. An exception; something excepted.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

6. In *law*, reservation.—7. In *banking*, that portion of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans.—8. *Milit.* (*a*) the body of troops in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (*b*) That portion of the fighting force of a country upon which its defence is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated; as, the naval *reserve.* (*c*) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations. 9. In *theol.* the system according to which only that portion of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit. Known also among Roman Catholic writers as *the Economy.*—10. In *calico-printing*, same as *Resist.*—*In reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use; as, he has large quantities of wheat *in reserve;* he has evidence or arguments *in reserve.*—SYN. Reservation, retention, limitation, backwardness, reservedness, coldness, shyness, coyness, modesty.

Reserved (rē-zėrvd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Kept for another or future use; retained.—2. Showing reserve in behaviour; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity. *Dryden.*

3. In *her.* contrary to the usual way and position.—*Reserved list*, in the *royal navy*, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the remote contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—*Reserved power*, in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. Reserved powers are of different sorts; as, a *reserved power* of burdening a property; a *reserved power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—SYN. Retained, excepted, withheld, restrained, cautious, backward, cold, shy, coy, modest.

Reservedly (rē-zėrv'ed-li), *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force. *Pope.*

Reservedness (rē-zėrv'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being reserved; reserve.

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness* that every man may innocently practise. *South.*

Reservee (rez-ėr-vē'), *n.* In *law*, one to whom anything is reserved.

Reserver (rē-zėrv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which reserves. *Wotton.*

Reservist (rē-zėrv'ist), *n.* A soldier of a reserve force.

Reservoir (rez'ėr-vwar), *n.* [Fr. See RESERVE.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water. *Addison.*

2. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

Reservor (rez-ėr-vor'), *n.* In *law*, one who reserves. *Story.*

Reset (rē-set'), *n.* [O. Fr. *recepte, recette*, receiving. See RECEIPT.] In *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

Reset (rē-set'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resetted*; ppr. *resetting.* In *Scots law*, to receive and harbour an outlaw or criminal; to receive stolen goods.

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and *reset* the Southrons here. *Sir W. Scott.*

Reset (rē-set'), *v.t.* To set again; as, (*a*) to give a new setting to; as, to *reset* a diamond. (*b*) In *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.

Reset (rē-set'), *n.* 1. The act of resetting.—2. In *printing*, matter set over again.

Resettable (rē-set'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reset.

Resetter (rē-set'ėr), *n.* One who resets or places again.

Resetter (rē-set'ėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Resettle (rē-set'l), *v.t.* and *i.* To settle again. 'To *resettle* the minds of those princes.' *Swift.*

Resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), *n.* The act of resettling, or process or state of being resettled; as, (*a*) the act of settling or composing again. 'The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul.' *Norris.* (*b*) The state of settling or subsiding again; as, the *resettlement* of lees.

Reshape (rē-shāp'), *v.t.* To shape again.

Reship (rē-ship'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reshipped*; ppr. *reshipping.* To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as, coffee and sugar imported into London, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

Reshipment (rē-ship'ment), *n.* 1. The act of shipping or loading on board a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipped.

Resiance† (rē'si-ans), *n.* [See RESIANT.] Residence; abode. 'Merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp.' *Bacon.*

Resiant† (rē'si-ant), *a.* [O. Fr. *reseant, reseant*; L. *residens, residentis*. See RESIDENT.] Resident; dwelling; present in a place.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson.*

—*Resiant rolls*, in *law*, rolls containing the *resiants* or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding courts-leet.

Resiant† (rē'si-ant), *n.* A resident. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

Reside (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resided*; ppr. *residing.* [Fr. *résider*; L. *resideo—re*, and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle down.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time; to have one's dwelling or home; to abide continuously, or for a lengthened period.

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside;*
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden.*

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; to inhere.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially *reside*. *Barrow.*

3.† To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle; to subside.—SYN. To dwell, inhabit, sojourn, abide, remain, live, domiciliate, domicile.

Residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* [Fr. *résidence*. See RESIDE.] 1. The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the *residence* of an Englishman in France or Italy for a year.

The Confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. An abode or abiding place in general; especially, the place where a person resides; place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation. 'Near the *residence* of Postumus.' *Shak.*

Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power. *Shak.*

Caprea had been . . . the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. That in which anything permanently rests.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

4.† A falling or that which falls to the bottom of liquors; the residuum of a body after any destructive operation.

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

5. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie; especially, the continuing of a parson or incumbent on his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*. Under the act 1 and 2 Vict. cvi., if an incumbent is absent for one or more periods, exceeding in the whole three calendar months in each year, he will be liable to the penalties for non-residence unless he has obtained a license from the bishop, or is within any of the statutory exemptions.—SYN. Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay, abode, home, dwelling, habitation, domicile, mansion.

Residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.* Residence; specifically, the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Resident (rez'i-dent), *a.* [L. *residens, residentis*, ppr. of *resideo*. See RESIDE.] 1. Having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time; as, he is now *resident* in the country.

He is not said to be *resident* in a place who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately. *Ayliffe.*

2. Fixed; firm. 'The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Resident (rez'i-dent), *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; one residing; as, the English *residents* of Paris; only a visitor not a *resident*.—2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors. *Addison.*—3. In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from the same.—SYN. Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner.

Resienter (rez'i-dent-ėr), *n.* A resident; as, a *residenter* in a locality.

Residential (rez-i-den'shal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents.

It is thought that the locality will be much sought after for villa residences, and thus obtain a *residential* traffic. *Ill. London News.*

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension. *Gladstone.*

Residentiary (rez-i-den'shėr-i), *a.* Having residence. *Dr. H. More.*

Residentiary (rez-i-den'shėr-i), *n.* 1. One who is resident. 'The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.' *Coleridge.*—2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence; as, a canon *residentiary*.

Residentiaryship (rez-i-den'shėr-i-ship), *n.* The station of a residentiary.

Residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), *n.* The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident. *Wood.*

Resider (rē-zīd'ėr), *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

Residual (rē-zid'ū-al), *a.* [L. *residuus*, from *resideo*. See RESIDE.] Having the character of a residuum; remaining after a part is taken or dealt with; remaining to be explained or brought under some law.

In using this term ('vital force'), however, it must not be forgotten that we are simply employing a convenient expression for an unknown quantity, for that *residual* portion of every vital action which cannot at present be referred to the operation of any known physical force. *H. A. Nicholson.*

What if species should offer *residual* phenomena here and there, not explainable by natural selection? *Huxley.*

—*Residual air*, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches.—*Residual charge*, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric after a discharge, owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric. *Faraday.*—*Residual figure*, in *geom.* the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—*Residual quantity*, in *alg.* a binomial connected by the sign − (minus); thus $a-b$, $a-\sqrt{6}$, &c., are residual quantities.

Residual (rē-zid'ū-al), *n.* In *math.* an expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as $a-b$.

Residuary (re-zid'ū-a-ri), *a.* [L. *residuus*. See RESIDUE.] Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with; as, *residuary* estate, the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially. 'The *residuary* advantage of an estate.' *Ayliffe.*—*Residuary gum*, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearine, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing, &c.—*Residuary legatee*, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

Residue (rez'i-dū), *n.* [Fr. *résidu*, from L. *residuum*, what is left behind, from *residuus*, remaining. See RESIDUAL.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some way; that which is still over; remainder; the rest.

And the *residue* of the families of the sons of Kohath had cities of their coasts out of the tribe of Ephraim. 1 Chr. vi. 66.

The *residue* of your fortune
Go to my cave and tell me. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.

Residuous (rē-zid'ū-us), *a.* Remaining; residual. *Landor.*

Residuum (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* [L.] 1. That which is left after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after other matters have been put aside or treated in some way; a residue.

'I think so' is the whole *residuum* that can be found after evaporating the prodigious pretensions of the zealot demagogue. *Is. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.—3. The vilest and most worthless part of a people; the scum or dregs of society; the rabble. *John Bright.*

Resieget (rē-sēj'), *v.t.* To seat again; to reinstate.

Resign (rē-zīn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *résigner*, L. *resigno*, to assign back, to resign—*re*, and *signo*, to mark, mark out, from *signum*, a mark, token, sign.] 1. To assign back; to return formally; to give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; as, an officer *resigns* his commission; a ministry *resigns* office: hence, to surrender; to relinquish; to give over. 'Vile earth to earth *resign*.' *Shak.* 'Desirous to *resign* and render back all I received.' *Milton.*

I here *resign* my government to thee. *Shak.*

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim; to give up; as, he *resigns* all pretensions to skill. 'Soon *resigned* his former suit.' *Spenser.*—3. To yield or give up in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign* ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

4. To submit without resistance; to yield; to commit. 'What thou art *resign* to death.' *Shak.*—5.† To intrust; to consign; to commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Evelyn.*

SYN. To surrender, submit, leave, relinquish, forego, quit, forsake, abandon, renounce, abdicate.

Resign (rē-sīn'), *v.t.* To sign again.

Resign† (rē-zīn'), *n.* Resignation. *Beau. & Fl.*

Resignant (rez'ig-nant), *a.* In *her.* concealed: applied to a lion's tail.

Resignation (rez-ig-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession; as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission. 'The *resignation* of thy state and crown.' *Shak.*—2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; patience; endurance; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations.

Resignation superadds to patience a submissive disposition respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness. It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to inflict. *Cogan.*

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. SYN. Surrender, relinquishment, abandonment, abdication, renunciation, submission, acquiescence, patience, endurance.

Resigned (rē-zīnd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Surrendered; given up.—2. Feeling resignation; submissive; patient.

A firm, yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope.*

With all my strength I pray'd for both, and so I felt *resign'd*. *Tennyson.*

Resignedly (rē-zīn'ed-li), *adv.* With resignation; submissively.

Resignee (rē-zīn'ē), *n.* In *law*, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

Resigner (rē-zīn'ėr), *n.* One who resigns.

Resignment (rē-zīn'ment), *n.* The act of resigning. 'His full *resignment*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Resile (rē-zīl'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *resiled;* ppr. *resiling*. [L. *resilio*, to leap or spring back—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] To start back; to recede from a purpose; to recoil. 'The small majority . . . *resiling* from their own previously professed intention.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The more I *resiled* from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. *Hume.*

Resilience, Resiliency (rē-sil'i-ens, rē-sil'i-en-si), *n.* The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding; as, the *resilience* of a ball or of sound. 'Whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes.' *Bacon.* 'The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other.' *Johnson.*

Resilient (rē-sil'i-ent), *a.* [L. *resiliens, resilientis*, ppr. of *resilio*. See RESILE.] Inclined to resile; leaping or starting back; rebounding.

Resilition (rē-si-li'shon), *n.* The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

Resin (rez'in), *n.* [Fr. *résine*, L. *resina*.] An inflammable substance found in most vegetables, and in almost every part of them. Resins are obtained chiefly in two ways, either by spontaneous exudation from the plants, or by extraction by heat and alcohol. They are entirely insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and the volatile oils, partially soluble in alcohol and the fixed oils, and dissolvable under heat. They are divisible into *hard resins* and *soft resins*, the former being solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, easily pulverized, and containing little or no essential oil; the latter being mouldable by the hand, while some of them are viscous and semi-fluid, in which case they are called *balsams*. When pure, resins are nearly insipid and inodorous. They are non-conductors of electricity, and when excited by friction with a woollen cloth their electricity is negative. They combine with the alkalies of the metals, performing the function of weak acids, and forming soaps. They are soluble in many of the acids, and convertible by some into other peculiar acids. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of the essential oils. There is a great number and variety of the resins. They are valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them are used in medicine. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine. Resins are often naturally blended with gum, in which they constitute the series of *gum-resins*. See GUM.—*Kauri, cowrie*, or *cowdee resin*, a gum or resin imported from New Zealand, and obtained from the *Dammara australis*, or kauri-pine. See DAMMAR-RESIN.—*Resin of aldehyde*, a product of the decomposition of the aqueous solution of aldehyde by caustic potash.—*Resin of copper*, a name given to the protochloride of copper from its resemblance to common resin.—*Fossil* or *mineral resins*, a term applied to amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other min-

eral hydrocarbons. See COLOPHONY, ROSIN.

Resinaceous (rez-in-ā'shus), *a.* Resinous; having the quality of resin.

Resinate (rez'in-āt), *n.* A general name for a salt of the acids obtained from turpentine, viz. sylvic, pinic, and pimaric acid. The general formulæ of these salts are $C_{20}H_{29}MO_2$ and $C_{10}H_{38}M_{11}O_4$.

Resin-bush (rez'in-bush), *n.* A colonial South African name for *Euryops speciosissimus*, so called because of a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves.

Resiniferous (rez-in-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *resina*, and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

Resinification (re-zin'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act or process of treating with resin.

> The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. *Ure.*

Resiniform (rez'in-i-form), *a.* Having the form of resin.

Resino-electric (rez'in-ō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, &c., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

Resinoid (rez'in-oid), *a.* Resembling resin.

Resinous (rez'in-us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin; as, *resinous* substances.—*Resinous electricity*, negative electricity, that kind of electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind with a woollen cloth; in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, &c., which is termed *vitreous* or *positive electricity*.

Resinously (rez'in-us-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; by means of resin; as, *resinously* electrified.

Resinousness (rez'in-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being resinous.

Resiny (rez'in-i), *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

Resipiscence (res-i-pis'sens), *n.* [Fr. *résipiscence*, from L. *repiscentia*, from *resipisco*, to recover one's senses, inceptive of *resipio*—*re*, again, and *sapio*, to taste.] Wisdom after the fact; change to a better frame of mind; repentance. [Rare.]

> They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglican party. *Hallam.*

Resist (rē-zist'), *v.t.* [Fr. *résister*, from L. *resisto*, to withstand—*re*, and *sisto*, to cause to stand, to set or place, to stand, from *sto*, to stand, the root being that of E. *stand*.] 1. *Lit.* to stand against; to withstand, so as not to be impressed by; hence, to counteract, as a force by inertia or reaction; to oppose; as, a dam or mound *resists* a current of water (*passively*), by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress.

> The sword
> Of Michael from the armoury of God
> Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen
> Nor solid might *resist* that edge. *Milton.*

2. To act in opposition to; to strive against; to endeavour to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; as, an army *resists* the progress of an enemy (*actively*), by encountering and defeating it.

> Ye do always *resist* the Holy Ghost. Ac. vii. 51.
> *Resist* the devil, and he will flee from you. Jam. iv. 7.

3. To baffle; to disappoint.

> God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. Jam. iv. 6.

4.† To be disagreeable or distasteful to; to offend.

> These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon. *Shak.*

SYN. To withstand, oppose, hinder, check, thwart, baffle, disappoint.

Resist (rē-zist'), *v.i.* To make opposition.

> He now obeys, and now no more *resisteth*,
> While she takes all she can, not all she listeth. *Shak.*

Resist (rē-zist'), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a sort of paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured, either by acting mechanically in preventing the colour, &c., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the colour so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibres. Called also *Resist-paste* and *Reserve*.—*Resist-work*, calico with a blue ground and white patches or spots.

> Sir Robert Peel was quick to appreciate the value of all new processes and inventions, in illustration of which we may allude to his adoption of the process for producing what is called *resist-work* in calico-printing. This is accomplished by the use of a paste, or *resist*, on such parts of the cloth as are to remain white. *Smiles.*

Resistance (rē-zist'ans), *n.* 1. The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat, progress or designs.

> Nevertheless there is none so perfect in this life that findeth not let and *resistance* by the reason of original sinne. *Tyndale.*
>
> In the middle ages *resistance* was an ordinary remedy for political distempers, a remedy which was always at hand, and though doubtless sharp at the moment produced no deep or lasting ill effects. *Macaulay.*

2. In *physics*, the quality or property in matter of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the *resistance* of air to the motion of a cannon-ball, or of water to the motion of a ship. The resistance produced by the rubbing of the surfaces of two bodies against each other, caused by the asperities or inequalities of the rubbing surfaces, is called *friction* (which see).—*Resistance* or *resisting force*, in *physics*, denotes, generally, a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect. It is a power by which motion, or a tendency to motion in any body, is retarded or prevented. Resistance is sometimes considered as of two kinds, *active* and *passive*, the first being that which corresponds to the useful effect produced by a machine, and the second that which arises from the inertia of the machine.—*Resistance coil*, in *teleg.* a coil usually of a material of a less conducting power than the main circuit, introduced into a circuit to increase the resistance.—*Electric resistance*, the force required to electrify a given body, and therefore the opposition to the passage of a current.—*Solid of least resistance*, in *mech.* the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains the least resistance of all others having the same length and base; or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton.—*Unit of resistance*, in *elect.* the standard of measurement of electric resistance. The unit adopted by the British Association is called an *ohm* (which see); it is about equal to the resistance of a round copper wire 485 metres long and 1 millimetre in diameter. The French unit of resistance equals nearly 9 ohms.—SYN. Opposition, antagonism, hinderance, check.

Resistant (rē-zist'ant), *n.* One who or that which resists.

> According to the decrees of power in the agent and *resistant* is an action performed or hindered. *Bp. Pearson.*

Resistant, Resistent (rē-zist'ant, rē-zist'-ent), *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

Resister (rē-zist'ėr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands. '*Resisters* of God's spirit.' *South.*

Resistful (rē-zist'ful), *a.* Resisting.

Resistibility (rē-zist'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being resistible; as, the *resistibility* of grace.—2.† The quality of resisting.

> The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

Resistible (rē-zist'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being resisted; as, a *resistible* force; *resistible* grace.

Resistibleness (rē-zist'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being resistible; resistibility.

Resistibly (rē-zist'i-bli), *adv.* In a resistible manner.

Resisting (rē-zist'ing), *p.* and *a.* Withstanding; opposing.—*Resisting force.* See under RESISTANCE.—*Resisting medium*, a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it. Specifically, in *astron.* an exceedingly rare medium supposed to be diffused through space; ether (which see).

Resistingly (rē-zist'ing-li), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

Resistive (rē-zist'iv), *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Jonson.*

Resistless (rē-zist'les), *a.* 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible. 'A power *resistless*.' *Milton.* '*Resistless* in her love as in her hate.' *Dryden.* 2. Powerless to resist; helpless.

> *Resistless*, tame,
> Am I to be burned up? No I will shout
> Until the gods through heaven's blue look out. *Keats.*

Resistlessly (rē-zist'les-li), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

Resistlessness (rē-zist'les-nes), *n.* State of being resistless or irresistible.

Resist-paste (rē-zist'pāst), *n.* See RESIST, *n.*

Resmooth (rē-smȯᵀʜ'), *v.t.* To make smooth again; to smooth out.

> And thus your pains
> May only make that foot-print upon sand
> Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
> *Resmooth* to nothing. *Tennyson.*

Resold (rē-sōld'), pp. of *resell.* Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

Resolder (rē-sol'dėr), *v.t.* To solder or mend again; to rejoin; to make whole again. '*Resolder'd* peace.' *Tennyson.*

Resoluble (rez'o-lū-bl), *a.* [Fr. *résoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire.

Resolubleness (rez'o-lū-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being resoluble.

Resolute (rez'o-lūt), *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, pp. of *résoudre*, to resolve. See RESOLVE.] 1. Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

> Edward is at hand,
> Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shak.*

2.† Convinced; satisfied; certain.—3.† Resolving; convincing; satisfying. 'I have given *resolute* answer.' *Foxe.*—SYN. Determined, decided, fixed, steadfast, firm, steady, constant, persevering, bold, unshaken.

Resolute† (rez'o-lūt), *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person.

> Young Fortinbras
> Hath, in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
> Sharked up a list of landless *resolutes*. *Shak.*

2. Repayment; redelivery. 'Yearly *resolutes*.' *Burnet.*

Resolutely (rez'o-lūt-li), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly; as, persist *resolutely* in a course of virtue.

> Some of these facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

Resoluteness (rez'o-lūt-nes), *n.* The quality of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

Resolution (rez-o-lū'shon), *n.* [Fr. *résolution*, from L. *resolutio*. See RESOLVE.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving; as, (*a*) the act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means. (*b*) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (*c*) The act of unravelling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication.

> The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution. *Sir K. Digby.*—3. The state of being resolved or determined; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; a settled purpose; as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

> Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tis
> Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king. *Shak.*

4. The quality or character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination; as, a man of great *resolution*.

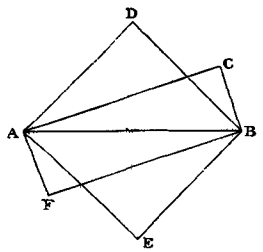
> They who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

5. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals; a formal proposition brought before a public body for discussion and adoption; as, the *resolutions* of a public meeting.

> Every question, when agreed to, assumes the form either of an order or a *resolution* of the house (Parliament). By its orders the house directs its committees, its members, its officers, the order of its own proceedings, and the acts of all persons whom they may concern; by its *resolutions*, the house declares its own opinions and purposes. *Sir E. May.*

6. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as, a judicial *resolution*. *Sir M. Hale.* [This word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal; we use *judgment*, *decision*, or *decree*.]—7.† The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.—8.† The state of being relaxed; relaxation; a weakening. 'The *resolution* and languor ensuing.' *Sir T. Browne.*—9. In *music*, the

succession of a concord immediately after a discord, by raising or depressing a note a tone or a semitone, according to the rules of harmonical progression.—10. In *med.* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour without coming to suppuration, the dispersing of inflammation, the breaking up and disappearance of fever.—11. In *math.* the orderly enumeration of the things to be done to obtain what is required in a problem. A problem may be divided into three parts—the proposition, the resolution or solution, and the demonstration. —*Resolution of an equation*, in *alg.* the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity; the reduction of an equation. —*Resolution of forces* or *of motion*, in *dyn.* the dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. This is the reverse of *composition of forces* or *of motion*. Thus, let AB represent the quantity and direction of some given force; draw any lines AC, AD, and join CB, DB, and



complete the parallelograms ADBE, ACBF. Then by composition of forces the force AB is equivalent to AD and AE, or to AC and AF. Hence it is evident that a given force, as AB, may be resolved into as many pairs of forces as there can be triangles described upon a given straight line AB, or parallelograms about it. And as the forces represented by AD, DB, or AC, CB, may also be resolved into other pairs of forces, it appears that by proceeding in the same manner with the successive pairs of forces a given force may be resolved into an unlimited number of others, acting in all possible directions. See COMPOSITION, FORCE, RESULTANT.—*Resolution of nebulæ*. See under RESOLVE, *v.t.*—*Decision, Determination, Resolution.* See under DECISION. — SYN. Analysis, separation, disentanglement, dissolution, resolvedness, resoluteness, firmness, constancy, perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude, boldness, decision, purpose, resolve.

Resolutioner (rez-o-lū'shon-ėr), *n.* One who joins in a resolution or declaration; specifically, one of a party in the Church of Scotland in the seventeenth century.

The two contending parties—the *Resolutioners* and Protesters—though restrained from flying at each others' throats, continued, in their compulsory restraint, to nourish their hatred of each other.
J. H. Burton.

Resolutionist (rez-o-lū'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes a resolution. *Quart. Rev.*

Resolutive (rez'o-lūt-iv), *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. 'A *resolutive* and discutient faculty.' *Holland.* [Rare.] —*Resolutive clause*, in *Scots law*, a clause in a deed of entail, the object of which is to declare that if the heir of entail in possession do any of the things which he is expressly prohibited from doing, such as altering the order of succession, &c., his right to the estate shall cease, and it shall pass on to the next heir.—*Resolutive condition*, in *Scots law*, a condition in a sale which does not suspend the completion of the contract, but which resolves the sale if the condition be not purified at the time specified.

Resolvability (rē-zolv'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

The evidence of *resolvability* seems to me to be rather negative. *Lassell.*

Resolvable (rē-zolv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being resolved; as, (*a*) capable of being separated into constituent parts; decomposable.

The serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) Capable of being recognized as consisting of separate parts. '*Resolvable* nebulæ.' *Whewell.* (*c*) Capable of being reduced into first principles.

The actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride. *South.*

(*d*) Capable of being solved; as, this equation is not *resolvable*.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass.
Sir T. Browne.

Resolvableness (rē-zolv'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being resolvable; resolvability.

Resolve (rē-zolv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resolved*; ppr. *resolving*. [L. *resolvo*, to unloose, to liberate, to open up, to break up, to dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, to loose (whence *solution, absolve, dissolve*, &c.); Fr. *résoudre*, to resolve, *résolvons*, we resolve, *résolvant*, resolving.] 1. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; as, to *resolve* a body into its component or constituent parts. 'Now *resolved* to elements again.' *Dryden.* — 2. To separate, as the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyse.

Good or evil actions . . . may be *resolved* into some dictates and principles of the law of nature.
Watts.

3. To unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain; as, to *resolve* questions in moral science; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

Nor can my dream *resolve* the doubt. *Tennyson.*

4. † To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; to acquaint; to answer.

I cannot brook delay; *resolve* me now. *Shak.*
I am not going to *resolve* him. *Shak.*
Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are?
Dryden.

5. † To settle in an opinion; to make certain.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war. *Shak.*

6. To fix in determination or purpose; to determine; to decide: generally in past participle. '*Resolved* on death, *resolved* to die in arms.' *Dryden.*

I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time
With Valentinus in the emperor's court. *Shak.*

7. To make ready in mind; to prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement. *Shak.*

8. To melt; to dissolve.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw and *resolve* itself into a dew. *Shak.*

9. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole. — 10. To determine on; to express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; as, this was *resolved* by the legislature.—11. In *music*, to cause to move or progress, as a dissonance into any one of the consonant harmonies for which it creates in the ear an expectation.—12. In *med.* to disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumour.—13. In *math.* to solve. See RESOLUTION.—14. In *alg.* to bring all the known quantities of an equation to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—15. † To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*—*To resolve a nebula*, in *astron.* to magnify it to such a degree that the stars composing it are recognized separately.—SYN. To solve, analyse, explain, unravel, disentangle, determine, decide.

Resolve (rē-zolv'), *v.i.* 1. To form an opinion or purpose; to determine in mind; to intend; to purpose; as, he *resolved* to abandon his vicious course of life.

How yet *resolves* the governor of the town? *Shak.*

2. To determine by vote; as, the legislature *resolved* to receive no petitions after a certain day.—3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

Even as a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire. *Shak.*

4. To separate into its component parts or into distinct principles; to be ultimately reduced; as, water *resolves* into vapour; a substance *resolves* into gas; the question *resolves* into this.—5. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke.*

SYN. To determine, decide, conclude, purpose.

Resolve (rē-zolv'), *n.* 1. † The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton.*— 2. That which has been resolved on; fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution. 'Many a holy vow and pure *resolve.*' *Tennyson.*

He straight revokes his bold *resolve*. *Denham.*
On reason build *resolve*,
That column of true dignity in man. *Young.*

3. The determination or declaration of any corporation or association; a resolution.

Resolvedly (rē-zolv'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

Let us chearfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp.*

2. So as to resolve and clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

Of that, and all the progress, more or less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express. *Shak.*

Resolvedness (rē-zolv'ed-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. 'This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin.' *Dr. H. More.*

Resolvend (rē-zolv'end), *n.* [From L. *resolvo*, to resolve.] In *arith.* a number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

Resolvent (rē-zolv'ent), *a.* Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.

Resolvent (rē-zolv'ent), *n.* 1. That which has the power of causing solution. —2. In *med.* that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the suppuration of tumours; a discutient.

Resolver (rē-zolv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which resolves; as, (*a*) one who forms a firm resolution. 'That unsincere *resolver.*' *Hammond.* (*b*) That which solves or clears. 'A good *resolver* of all cases of conscience.' *Burnet.* (*c*) That which separates parts; that which dissolves or disperses. 'Universal *resolver* of mixed bodies.' *Boyle.*

Reson † (rē'zon), *n.* Reason; ratio; proportion. *Chaucer.*

Resonance (rez'o-nans), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being resonant or resounding; the act of resounding.—2. In *acoustics*, a prolongation or increase of any sound by reflection, or that property of sonorous bodies by which they vibrate in unison with the vibrations of other bodies and strengthen the original note, as in sounding-boards or the bodies of musical instruments.

The notes of a musical-box are rendered louder by *resonance* when it is placed on a table. *Hoblyn.*

3. In *med.* a thrilling of the voice more loud than natural, or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health, as detected by auscultation. *Dunglison.*

Resonancy † (rez'o-nan-si), *n* Same as *Resonance.*

Resonant (rez'o-nant), *a.* [L. *resonans, resonantis*, ppr. of *resono—re*, again, and *sono*, to sound.] Capable of returning sound; fitted to resound; resounding; returning sound; echoing back.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue.
Milton.

The streets were *resonant* with female parties of old and young. *De Quincey.*

Resonantly (rez'o-nant-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner.

Resonator (rez'o-nāt-ėr), *n.* An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds. There are various forms, but they are all contrived so that tones above or below the pitch of the resonator will be but imperfectly heard; but if a note be sounded corresponding to the peculiar or proper note of the instrument it will appear greatly intensified.

Resorb (rē-sorb'), *v.t.* [L. *resorbeo—re*, and *sorbeo*, to drink in.] To swallow up. *Young.*

Resorbent (rē-sorb'ent), *a.* Swallowing up. '*Resorbent* ocean's wave.' *Woodhull.*

Resorcine (re-zor'sin), *n.* [*Resin*, alluding to galbanum, and *orcine*.] A colourless crystalline compound obtained by fusing galbanum with potassium hydrate, dissolving the fused product in water, neutralizing with sulphuric acid, and mixing the filtered solution with ether. It yields a fine purple red colouring matter and several other dyes.

Resort (rē-zort'), *v.i.* [Fr. *ressortir*, to go out again, formerly to seek refuge, to resort, from prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, from L. *sortiri*, to obtain, then to take shelter, to have recourse to, from *sors, sortis*, lot, fate.] 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self; as, to be compelled to *resort* to force.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels.
Clarendon.

2. To go; to repair, by way of intercourse and connection. 'The people *resort* unto him again.' Mark x. 1.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most *resort*. *Tennyson.*

3.† To fall back.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother. *Sir M. Hale.*

Resort (rē-zort'), *n.* 1. The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse; as, a *resort* to other means of defence; a *resort* to subterfuges for evasion.—2. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence. 'The like places of *resort.*' *Swift.*—3. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse. 'Kept severely from *resort* of men.' *Shak.*

I prithee, noble lord,
Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shak.*

4. The place frequented; a haunt; as, alehouses are the *resorts* of the idle and dissolute.—5. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court.—6.† Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

—*Last* or *dernier resort*, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal.

Resorter (rē-zort'ėr), *n.* One who resorts or frequents. *Shak.*

Resound (rē-zound'), *v.t.* [O.E. *resoune, resowne* (Chaucer), from L. *resono, resonare*, to resound—*re*, again, and *sonare*, to sound. See SOUND.] 1. To sound again; to send back sound; to echo. 'And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay.' *Pope.*—2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, *resound*. *Pope.*

SYN. To echo, re-echo, reverberate, sound.

Resound (rē-zound'), *v.i.* 1. To be filled with sound; to ring; to echo; to reverberate.

The sacred porticoes *resound* with the continued hosannas of the multitudes. *Horsley.*

2. To sound loudly; as, his voice *resounded* far.—3. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. 'Common fame . . . *resounds* back to them.' *South.*—4. To be much mentioned. 'What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's son.' *Milton.* 'Milton, a name to *resound* for ages.' *Tennyson.*

Resound (rē-zound'), *n.* Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunke sounded, and his armes did echo the *resound*. *Chapman.*

Resound (rē-sound'), *v.t.* To sound again or repeatedly; as, to *resound* a note or syllable.

Resound (rē-sound'), *v.i.* To sound again; as, the trumpet sounded and *resounded*.

Resource (rē-sōrs'), *n.* [Fr. *ressource*, from an old verb *ressourdre*, of which the pp. is *ressours, ressourse*, to arise anew—*re*, again, and *sourdre*, to spring up as water, from L. *surgo, surgere*, to arise. *Resource* is thus a kind of second source. See SOURCE.] 1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who with disdain and grief had viewed
His foes pursuing and his friends pursu'd,
Used threat'nings mixed with prayers, his last *resource*. *Dryden.*

For the expression of that ideal the *resources* of art were quite sufficient. *Dr. Caird.*

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater *resources*. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Expedient, resort, means, contrivance, device.

Resourceless (rē-sōrs'les), *a.* Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, *resourceless*, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible white object in the eyes of all. *Carlyle.*

Resow (rē-sō'), *v.t.* To sow again. 'To *resow* summer corn.' *Bacon.*

Respass† (res'pas), *n.* A form of old *raspis*, raspberry.

The wine of cherries, and to these
The cooling breath of *respasses*. *Herrick.*

Respeak (rē-spēk'), *v.t.* 1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [Rare.]

And the king's rouse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shak.*

2. To speak again; to repeat.

Respect (rē-spekt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *respecter*, from L. *respicio, respectum*—*re*, back, and obs. *specio*, to look, to look at.] 1. *Lit.* to look back upon; hence, to notice with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice; to regard; to heed; to consider; to have regard to in design or purpose.

In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

I am armed so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I *respect* not. *Shak.*

2. To have reference or regard to; to relate to; as, the treaty particularly *respects* our commerce. [Hence prep. *respecting*.]

All these quotations solely *respect* the parliament immediately preceding that of 1679, and have no *respect* to any subsequent parliament whatever. *John Wilkes.*

3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.

I always loved and *respected* Sir William. *Swift.*

4.† To look toward; to front upon or in the direction of.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*To respect persons*, also *to respect the person, to respect a person*, to show undue bias towards; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biassed by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

As Solomon saith, *to respect persons* is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread. *Bacon.*

Thou shalt not *respect the person* of the poor. Lev. xix. 15.

Neither doth God *respect* any *person*. 2 Sam. xiv. 14.

SYN. To regard, esteem, honour, revere, venerate.

Respect (rē-spekt'), *n.* [L. *respectus*. See the verb.] 1. The act of respecting or noticing with attention; the looking towards; regard; attention. 'But he it well did ward with wise *respect.*' *Spenser.*

We pass by common objects or persons without noticing them, whereas we turn back to look again at those which deserve our admiration, our regard, our *respect*. This was the original meaning of '*respect*' and 'respectable.' *Max Müller.*

2. The act of holding in high estimation or honour; due attention; regard; the deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence. 'Out of the great *respect* they bear to beauty.' *Shak.* 'With all *respect* and rites of burial.' *Shak.*

Is there no *respect* of place, persons, nor time in you? *Shak.*

I found the king abandoned to neglect,
Seen without awe, and served without *respect*. *Prior.*

3. *pl.* An expression of respect, esteem, or deference; as, please give him my *respects*.
4. Good-will; favour.

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering. Gen. iv. 4.

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. Prov. xxiv. 23.

6. Respected character; respectability; repute. 'Many of the best *respect* in Rome.' *Shak.*—7. Consideration; motive in reference to something. 'Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them.' *Hooker.*

If importunity or idle *respects* lead a man he shall never be without. *Bacon.*

8. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.

Everything which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

9. Relation; regard; reference: used especially in the phrase *in* or *with respect to* (or *of*). 'Misgraffed *in respect of* years.' *Shak.* 'So that all these foure places have one *respect* and ayme.' *Donne.*

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, *with respect to* the benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

In respect was formerly used to signify relatively; comparatively speaking. Comp. *in regard.*

He was a man, this, *in respect*, a child. *Shak.*

In respect of was formerly often used in the sense of relatively to; in comparison with. 'Hector was but a Trojan *in respect of* this.' *Shak.* '*In respect of* a fine workman I am but a cobbler.' *Shak.* By modern writers it is apt to be used a little vaguely with such senses as: by reason of; in point of; in consideration of; on account of. Hence from its ambiguity it is as well to avoid the phrase. Compare the following examples.

They are *in respect of* that responsibility allowed to appoint a commissioner to superintend their local police. *Brougham.*

What are the dimensions of Ceylon? Of all islands in the world which we know, *in respect of* size it most resembles Ireland, being about one-sixth part less. *De Quincey.*

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect of* the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water. *De Quincey.*

Respectability (rē-spekt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.—2. A respectable person or thing; specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much. *Carlyle.*

Respectable (rē-spekt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable*. *Madison.*

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.—3. Belonging to a fairly good position in society; moderately well to do; not quite at the bottom of the social scale.—4. Mediocre; moderate; not despicable: usually applied to qualities, capabilities, number, and the like; as, a *respectable* discourse or performance; a *respectable* number of citizens convened.

Respectableness (rē-spekt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Respectability.

Respectably (rē-spekt'a-bli), *adv.* In a respectable manner: (*a*) in a manner to merit respect. (*b*) In a respectable or fairly good position in life; moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised; as, a piece of work *respectably* executed.

Respectant (rē-spekt'ant), *a.* In *her.* said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*.

Lions rampant respectant.

Respecter (rē-spekt'ėr), *n.* One that respects: chiefly used in the phrase, *respecter of persons*, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biassed by them, to the prejudice of candour, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*. Acts x. 34.

Respectful (rē-spekt'fụl), *a.* 1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect; as, *respectful* deportment. 'With humble joy and with *respectful* fear.' *Prior.*—2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious. 'Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn.' *Prior.*—SYN. Civil, dutiful, obedient, courteous, complaisant.

Respectfully (rē-spekt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard to their quality. *Cowley.*

Respectfulness (rē-spekt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being respectful.

Respecting (rē-spekt'ing), *ppr.* used as a *prep.* Regarding; in regard to; relating to; as, he was at fault *respecting* the source of my information.

Respecting (rē-spekt'ing), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* same as *Respectant*.

Respection† (rē-spek'shon), *n.* The act of respecting; respect; regard; partiality. 'Without difference or *respection* of persons.' *Tyndale.*

Respective (rē-spekt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *respectif*. See RESPECT.] 1. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; severally connected or belonging; several; particular; as, let them retire to their *respective* places of abode. 'Where your *respective* dwellings are.' *Butler.*

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oath it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.—3.† Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself. *Shak.*

4. † Rendering respect; respectful. *Chapman.*
5. † Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. *'Respective* and wary men.' *Hooker.*

If you look upon the Church of England with a *respective* eye, you cannot, with a good conscience, refuse this charge. *Sandys.*

6. † Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now! *Shak.*

Respectively (rē-spekt'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a respective manner; in their respective relations; as relating to each; as each belongs to each; as, let them *respectively* perform their duties.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. † Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*—3. † Partially; with respect to private views. 4. † With respect or reverence; respectfully.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shak.*

Respectless (rē-spekt'les), *a.* 1. Having no respect; without regard; without reference; regardless. *Drayton.* [Rare.]—2. † Having no respect or regard for reputation. *B. Jonson.*

Respectlessness (rē-spekt'les-nes), *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [Rare.]

Respectuous † (rē-spekt'ū-us), *a.* Inspiring respect. *'Respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.' *Knolles.*

Reperse † (rē-spėrs'), *v.t.* [L. *respersus, respergo—re,* again, and *spargo,* to sprinkle.] To sprinkle; to scatter. 'Any of the prayers that are *respersed* through the Bible.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Respersion † (rē-spėr'shon), *n.* [L. *respersio.*] The act of sprinkling or spreading.

Respirability, Respirableness (res'pi-ra-bil''i-ti or rē-spīr'a-bil''i-ti, res'pi-ra-bl-nes or rē-spīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being respirable.

Respirable (res'pi-ra-bl or rē-spīr'a-bl), *a.* 1. † That can respire.—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed; as, *respirable* air.

Respiration (res-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *respiratio, respirationis,* from *respiro.* See RESPIRE.] 1. † The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
Or vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

2. The act of respiring or breathing; the function by which the nutrient circulating fluid of an organized body is submitted to the influence of air for the purpose of changing its properties. The respiratory function in animals may be mainly considered to be devoted to the excretion of carbonic acid, and to the absorption or inhalation of oxygen gas, by which process the dingy hued venous blood becomes converted into the florid red arterial blood. In the more highly organized animals respiration is carried on by the lungs; in fishes it is effected by the gills. Respiration includes inspiration or inhalation of air, and expiration or exhalation, the combined process taking place in the healthy adult human subject about fourteen to eighteen times per minute, the average quantity of air inhaled being about 30 cubic inches, a slightly smaller quantity being exhaled. Respiration goes on in plants as well as in animals, plants in the presence of light exhaling oxygen and inhaling carbonic acid, and thus reversing the action of the animal. The respiration of fishes (for these cannot live long without air) is effected by the air contained in the water acting on the gills. 3. † Interval. *Bp. Hall.—Artificial respiration,* respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the inhalation of chloroform, noxious gases, and the like. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended:—The patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upwards; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project a little from the side of the mouth. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, and raised till they nearly meet above the head: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down, and firmly pressed for a moment against the sides of the chest; thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute.

Respirational (res-pi-rā'shon-al), *a.* Relating to respiration.

Respirator (res'pi-rāt-ėr), *n.* An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. They are mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, and are chiefly used by persons having delicate chests, firemen, cutlers, grinders, and the like. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through.

Respiratory (res'pi-ra-to-ri or rē-spīr'a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or serving for respiration; as, *respiratory* organs.—*Respiratory nerves,* a series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the corpus olivare and the corpus retiforme, in the medulla oblongata, and appropriated to the function of respiration.—*Respiratory sounds,* the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled. When the lungs are healthy two distinct sounds are heard on applying the ear to the chest, or to a stethoscope applied to the chest, viz. the *vesicular sound,* otherwise called the *respiratory murmur,* caused by inspiration, and the *bronchial sound* produced by the air passing through the bronchial tubes. In a diseased state of the lungs and tubes these sounds are modified, the vesicular sound becoming weaker in one part of the lungs, and abnormally strong in the remainder, and the healthy bronchial sound being changed into one of certain sounds called by the French *râles* or rattles. The *respiratory sounds* are of the highest importance in the diagnosis of diseases of the chest and bronchial tubes.—*Respiratory surface,* the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.

Respire (rē-spīr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *respired;* ppr. *respiring.* [Fr. *respirer,* L. *respiro—re,* and *spiro,* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.—2. To catch breath; to recover breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire;
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tusks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire.*
Spenser.

3. To rest, as after toil or suffering; to enjoy relief from toil or suffering. *Pope.*

Respire (rē-spīr'), *v.t.* 1. To breathe in and out, as air; to inhale and exhale; to breathe.

But I who ne'er was blest by Fortune's hand; . . .
Long in the smoky town have been immured,
Respired its smoke and all its cares endured.
Gay.

2. To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. *B. Jonson.*

Respite (res'pit), *n.* [O. Fr. *respit,* Fr. *répit,* from L. *respectus,* respect, regard. See RESPECT.] 1. Temporary intermission of labour, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.
Sir J. Denham.

2. In *law,* reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender.—3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time. 'I crave but four days *respite.' Shak.*—4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term. 5. † Respect. *Chaucer.*—SYN. Pause, interval, stop, cessation, delay, stay, reprieve.

Respite (res'pit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *respited;* ppr. *respiting.* 1. To give or grant a respite to; as, (*a*) to delay; to postpone. 'They were promised payment in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it.' *Clarendon.* (*b*) To suspend for a time the execution of; to reprieve.—2. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. 'To *respite* his day-labour with repast.' *Milton.*

Respiteless (res'pit-les), *a.* Without respite or relief. *Baxter.*

Resplendence, Resplendency (rē-splen'dens, rē-splen'den-si), *n.* Brilliant lustre; vivid brightness; splendour. 'That supreme *resplendency* that shines in God.' *Boyle.* 'The *resplendence* of that glorious sphere.' *Bryant.*

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence,* heir of all my might. *Milton.*

Resplendent (rē-splen'dent), *a.* [L. *resplendens, resplendentis,* ppr. of *resplendeo—re,* back, and *splendeo,* to shine.] Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre. 'With royal arras and *resplendent* gold.' *Spenser.* 'The blue sunny deep, *resplendent* far away.' *Shelley.—Resplendent felspar,* another name for adularia or moonstone.

Resplendently (rē-splen'dent-li), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant lustre; with great brightness. *Johnson.*

Resplendishant † (rē-splen'dish-ant), *a.* Resplendent; brilliant. *Fabyan.*

Resplendishing † (rē-splen'dish-ing), *a.* Resplendent; shining brilliantly. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Resplit (rē-split'), *v.t.* and *i.* To split again; to split or rend a second time.

Respond (rē-spond'), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *respondre,* Fr. *répondre,* L. *respondeo—re,* back, and *spondeo,* to promise solemnly (whence *despond, spouse*).] 1. To make answer; to give a reply in words.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy. *Johnson.*

2. To answer or reply in any way; to exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

3. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.
W. Broome.

4. [American.] To be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.—SYN. To answer, reply, rejoin.

Respond (rē-spond'), *v.t.* [American.] To answer; to satisfy by payment; as, the surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court.

Respond (rē-spond'), *n.* 1. † An answer; a response.—2. In religious services, a short anthem or versicle chanted at intervals during the reading of a chapter.—3. In *arch.* a half pillar or pilaster attached to a wall to support an arch.

Responde-book (res-pon'dē-bu̇k), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

Respondence, Respondency (rē-spond'ens, rē-spond'en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being respondent; an answering; as, the sweet *respondence* of united hearts. *Parnell.*

Respondent (rē-spond'ent), *a.* [L. *respondens, respondentis,* ppr. of *respondeo.* See RESPOND.] Answering; that answers to demand or expectation; conformable; corresponding. 'Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.' *Bacon.*

Respondent (rē-spond'ent), *n.* One who responds; as, (*a*) one who answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit. (*b*) One who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

The *respondent* may easily show, that, though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts.*

Respondentia (rē-spon-den'shi-a), *n.* [L., from *respondeo,* to promise, to reply.] A loan upon the cargo of a ship, made on the condition that if the subject on which the money is advanced be lost by sea-risk, or superior force of the enemy, the lender shall lose his money. When money is borrowed in a similar way on the ship itself, it is called *bottomry.*

Responsal † (rē-spons'al), *a.* Answerable; responsible. 'For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king.' *Heylin.*

Responsal † (rē-spons'al), *n.* 1. Response; answer. 'Some short prayers and *responsals.' Brevint.*—2. One who is responsible.

Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscurus, whose *responsal* he had been. *Barrow.*

Response (rē-spons'), *n.* [L. *responsum,* from *respondeo.* See RESPOND.] 1. The act of responding or replying; reply; as, to speak in *response* to a question.—2. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply; as, (*a*) particularly, an oracular answer.

Then did my *response* clearer fall;
'No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another all in all.' *Tennyson.*

[In above quotation the word is pronounced res'pons.] (*b*) The answer of the people or

congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service. (c) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. *Watts.* (d) In *R. Cath. Ch.* a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson, and some other parts of the office. (e) In *music*, a repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part of the fugue.

Responsibility (rē-spons'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. 'A *responsibility* to a tribunal, at which . . . even nations themselves must one day answer.' *Burke.*—2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like, resting on a person; as, heavy *responsibilities.*—3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

Responsible (rē-spons'i-bl), *a.* [From L. *respondeo, responsum.* See RESPOND.] 1. Liable to respond; accountable; answerable, as for a trust reposed or for a debt.

With ministers thus *responsible* the king could do no wrong. *May.*

2. Able to answer or respond to any claim or what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.—3. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust and difficult to discharge. *Dickens.*

SYN. Accountable, answerable, amenable.

Responsibleness (rē-spons'i-bl-nes), *n.* State of being responsible; responsibility.

Responsibly (rē-spons'i-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

Responsion (rē-spon'shon), *n.* [L. *responsio*, from *respondeo, responsum.* See RESPOND.] 1.† The act of answering; answer; reply. '*Responsions* unto the questions.' *Burnet.* 2. *pl.* The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree: also called the *Little Go.*

Responsive (rē-spons'iv), *a.* 1. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying. 'A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.' *Ayliffe.*—2. Correspondent; suited to something else. 'The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings.' *Pope.*—3.† Responsible; answerable. 'Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Responsively (rē-spons'iv-li), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

Responsiveness (rē-spons'iv-nes), *n.* State of being responsive.

Responsory (rē-spons'o-ri), *a.* Containing answer.

Responsory (rē-spons'o-ri), *n.* 1. A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking in church service. [Rare.] 2. Same as *Antiphonary.*

Resport,† *n.* Respect. *Chaucer.*

Ressant,† *n.* Same as *Resaunt.*

Ressault (res'ąlt), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* the recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line or range with it.

Ressaunt† (res'sąnt), *n.* An ogee moulding.

Rest (rest), *n.* [A. Sax. *rest, rœst*, rest, repose; cog. Dan. Sw. and G. *rast*, D. *rust*, rest, repose; Icel. *röst*, a mile, lit. the distance between two resting-places; Goth. *rasta*, a stage, a place of rest on the road, a milestone; same root as Skr. *ram*, to sport; *ra*, to rest.] 1. A state of quiet or repose; cessation of motion, labour, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action; as, *rest* from labour; *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing expressed
But long disquiet merged in *rest.* *Tennyson.*

2. Freedom from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

And the land had *rest* fourscore years. Judg. iii. 30.

3. Sleep; slumber; as, his *rest* was troubled by dreams; hence, figuratively or poetically, the last sleep; death; the grave; as, an old man hastening to his *rest.*

Belinda still the downy pillow press'd,
Her guardian sylph prolonged the balmy *rest.*
Pope.

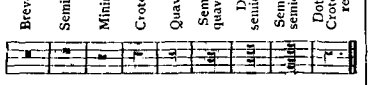
4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation. 'In dust, our final *rest* and native home.' *Milton.*

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest* and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. Deut. xii. 9.

5. That on which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 Ki. vi. 6.

Specifically, (a) a projection from the right breast of a coat of mail, serving to support the lance. (b) A device of various kinds for supporting the turning tool or the work in a lathe. (c) A support for the muzzle of a gun in aiming and firing.—6. In *pros.* a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.—7. In *music*, an interval of silence occurring in the course of a movement between one sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the interval. The duration of a rest, like the duration of a tone, is indicated by the form of the character representing it, and each note has its corresponding rest. The rests most frequently met with in modern music are:



A rest like a note may be prolonged by one or more dots.—8.† A syllable. *B. Jonson.* 9. In *her.* the name given to a figure of doubtful import. It has its name from being taken for a spear-rest, but its shape rather suggests a musical instrument, wherefore it has been called an *organ-rest.* It is not improbably the representation of some instrument like Pan's pipes.—10.† A set, game, or match at tennis.

For wit is like a *rest*
Held up at tennis, when men do the best
With the best gamesters. *Beaumont.*

Knock me down, if ever I saw a *rest* of wit better played than that last in my life. *Cibber.*

—*To set up one's rest*, an old phrase borrowed from the once fashionable and favourite game of primero, meaning to stand upon the cards in one's hand in the hopes that they may prove stronger than those of an opponent; hence, to make up one's mind; to stake one's chances; to fix or place one's hope.

They therefore resolved *to set up their rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

For the next night, I warrant,
The County Paris hath *set up his rest*
That you shall rest but little. *Shak.*

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is when princes *set up their rest* upon the battle. *Bacon.*

SYN. Cessation, pause, intermission, stop, stay, repose, slumber, quiet, ease, quietness, stillness, tranquillity, peacefulness, peace.

Rest (rest), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *restan*, to rest, to be quiet; D. *rusten*, G. *rasten*, Sw. *rasta*. From the noun. See REST, repose.] 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; to stop.

He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii. 2.

But the wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot *rest.* Is. lvii. 20.

2. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to be undisturbed. There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton.* 3. To lie for repose; to recline; to lean; as, to *rest* on a bed.—4. To sleep; to slumber.

(Reason) then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests.* *Milton.*

5. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.

How gladly would I meet
Mortality—my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! How glad would lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*,
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

6. To stand for support; to be supported; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal.—7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. 'To *rest* on Heaven's determination.' *Addison.*—8. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

Neither will he *rest* content though thou givest him many gifts. Prov. vi. 35.

9. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to *rest* on a man's promise.—10. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; to stand.

If you will allow me, I will tell you exactly how the matter *rests.* *Trollope.*

—*To rest with*, to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it *rests with* time to decide.—*Rest, Repose. Rest* signifies more especially to cease from work or action merely; as, the busy mill-wheel *rests. Repose* does not necessarily imply previous work, and generally adds to the simple idea of resting that of reclining and refreshing one's powers.—SYN. To stop, stay, repose, sleep, slumber, recline, lean, depend, trust, rely, confide.

Rest (rest), *v.t.* 1. To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to; to quiet. 'God *rest* his soul.' *Shak.*

Your piety has paid
All needful rites to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2. To lay or place, as on a support; as, to *rest* one's hand on a chair. 'To *rest* thy weary head.' *Shak.*

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*

—*To rest one's self*, to take rest; to cease from labour for the purpose of recruiting one's energies.

I needs must *rest me.* *Shak.*

Rest (rest), *n.* [Fr. *reste*, from *rester*, to rest, to remain, from L. *resto—re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand . . . the present comfort of having done our duty, and for the *rest* it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. 'Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers.' *Stillingfleet.* [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*

3. A surplus or guarantee fund held in reserve by a bank, or other such company, to equalize its dividends when the profits made fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to shareholders, or to fall back upon in any great emergency.—SYN. Remainder, overplus, remnant, residue, others.

Rest (rest), *v.i.* [Fr. *rester*. See REST, remainder.] 1. To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now
What *rests* but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression? *Milton.*

Since, therefore, they must be used in such cases, there *resteth* to speak how they are to be bridled, that they may be less dangerous. *Bacon.*

2. To continue to be. 'If England to itself do *rest* but true.' *Shak.*

But if thou yield I *rest* thy secret friend. *Shak.*

Rest† (rest), *v.t.* [Contr. for *arrest.*] To arrest.

Fear me not, man, I will not break away;
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money
To warrant thee, as I am *rested* for. *Shak.*

Restagnant† (rē-stag'nant), *a.* Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. *Boyle.*

Restagnate† (rē-stag'nāt), *v.i.* To stand or remain without flowing; to stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate.* *Wiseman.*

Restagnation† (rē-stag-nā'shon), *n.* Stagnation. 'The *restagnation* of gross blood.' *Wiseman.*

Restant (res'tant), *a.* [L. *restans, restantis*, ppr. of *resto—re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.] In *bot.* remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

Restate (rē-stāt'), *v.t.* To state again; as, to *restate* a charge. *Palfrey.*

Restaur, Restor (res-tar', res-tor'), *n.* [Fr. *restaur*, recovery of a loss as against an insurer, from L. *restaurare*, to restore. See RESTORE.] In *law*, the remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances; or against the masters if the loss arise through their default; also, the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person, who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

Restaurant (res'tō-rant or res-tō-raṅ), *n.* [Fr. See RESTORE.] A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments; a house where cooked food and liquors are sold; an eating-house.

Restaurate† (res'tą-rāt), *v.t.* To restore. 'And fortune never can be *restaurated.*' *Turberville.*

Restaurateur (res-tō'rä-tėr), *n.* [Fr. See RESTORE.] The keeper of a restaurant.

Restauration† (res-tą-rā'shon), *n.* Restoration to a former good state; recovery. *Hooker.*

Restem (rē-stem'), *v.t.* To stem again; to force back against the current. 'How they *restem* their backward course.' *Shak.*

Restful (rest'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these for *restful* death I cry. *Shak.*

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say—is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head. *Shak.*

Restfully (rest'fụl-li), *adv.* In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet. 'They living *restfully* and in health unto extreme age.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Restfulness (rest'fụl-nes), *n.* State of being restful.

Restharrow (rest'ha-rō), *n.* A British plant (*Ononis spinosa*), akin to the brooms, with a woody, tough, and strong root, arresting the harrow's prongs, whence the name. The stems are annual, though often considerably woody or shrubby, various in length, and hairy. Leaves generally simple, entire towards the base; flowers mostly solitary, large and handsome, and of a brilliant rose colour. Called also *Cammock*. See ONONIS.

Resthouse (rest'hous), *n.* In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers; a choultry or serai.

Restiaceæ (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *restis*, a cord, because their stems are used as cords at the Cape of Good Hope.] A nat. order of plants, principally inhabiting the southern hemisphere, and nearly related to the Cyperaceæ. They are herbs or undershrubs, with a creeping rhizome or growing in tufts, with narrow leaves, the sheaths of which are usually split, and inconspicuous brown rush-like panicles of flowers. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, where they form a hard, wiry, rush-like herbage. The stems of some species are manufactured into baskets and brooms, and *Restio tectorum* is employed for thatching.

Restiff† (res'tif), *a.* Same as *Restive*. 'Impatient of lash and *restiff* to the rein.' *Dryden.*

Restiff† (res'tif), *n.* A stubborn horse.

Restiffness† (res'tif-nes), *n.* Restiveness.

Restiform (res'ti-form), *a.* [L. *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, likeness.] In the form of a cord: applied to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata.

Restily (res'ti-li), *adv.* [See RESTY.] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly.

Restinction (rē-stingk'shon), *n.* [L. *restinctio, restinctionis*, from *restinguo, restinctum*, to quench—*re*, and *stinguo*, to quench.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. [Rare.]

Restiness (res'ti-nes), *n.* Tendency to rest; sluggishness. *Holland.*

Resting-owing (rest'ing-ō'ing), *a.* In *Scots law*, (*a*) resting or remaining due: said of the debt. (*b*) Indebted: said of the debtor.

Resting-place (rest'ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively or poetically for the grave.

> If I can I'll come again, mother, from out my *resting-place*. *Tennyson.*

2. In *arch.* a half or quarter pace in a staircase.

Restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), *v.t.* [L. *restinguo—re*, again, and *stinguo*, to quench.] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To stipulate anew.

Restipulation (rē-stip'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of restipulating; a new stipulation. *Bp. Hall.*

Restitute† (res'ti-tūt), *v.t.* [L. *restituo, restitutum—re*, again, and *statuo*, to set up.] To restore to a former state. '*Restituted* trade.' *John Dyer.*

Restitute† (res'ti-tūt), *n.* That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. [Rare.]

Restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tū'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [L.] In *law*, the rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position with respect to one another which they occupied before the contract was made or the transaction took place.

Restitution (res-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [L. *restitutio, restitutionis*, from *restituo*, to put or set up again—*re*, again, and *statuo*, to set, to place. See STATUTE.] 1. The act of returning or restoring what is lost or taken away; the restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown. 2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

> He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys.*
>
> Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. That which is given in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed.—4. The recovery of a former state or posture; specifically, in *physics*, the return of elastic bodies forcibly bent or compressed to their natural state: called *Motion of Restitution*. 5. In *law*, the putting a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully dissseized.—*Restitution of conjugal rights*, in *law*, a species of matrimonial cause which is brought whenever the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other, without any sufficient reason.—*Restitution of minors*, in *law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—*Writ of restitution*, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to the defendant what he has lost.—SYN. Restoration, return, indemnification, reparation, compensation, amends, remuneration.

Restitutor (res'ti-tūt-ėr), *n.* One who makes restitution; a restorer. 'Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.' *Gayton.* [Rare.]

Restive (res'tiv), *a.* [O.Fr. *restif*, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, from *rester*, L. *restare*, to stay back, to remain—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; obstinate; stubborn; as, a *restive* steed.

> The people observed with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him (Abraham Holmes) to the gallows became *restive* and went back. *Macaulay.*

This seems to have been the original and proper signification of the word, but the ordinary meaning now is—2. Refusing to rest or stand still; constantly fidgetting or moving about: said of horses.

> Any one now invited to define a '*restive*' horse would certainly put into his definition that it was one with *too much* motion; but in obedience to its etymology '*restive*' would have once meant with too little. *Trench.*

3. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant: applied to persons. *Gladstone.* 4.† Being at rest; being less in motion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restive manner.

Restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being restive.

Restless (rest'les), *a.* [*Rest*, and suffix *-less*, without.] 1. Unresting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child.

> The lover heeded not,
> But passionately *restless* came and went.
> *Tennyson.*

2. Being without rest or sleep; unable to sleep.

> *Restless* he passed the remnant of the night. *Dryden.*

3. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.—4. Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as, a *restless* prince; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions. 5. Inclined to agitation; turbulent; as, *restless* subjects.—6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition. '*Restless* at home, and ever prone to range.' *Dryden.* 7. Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

> But *restless* was the chair; the back erect
> Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.
> *Cowper.*

SYN. Unquiet, uneasy, disturbed, disquieted, sleepless, agitated, anxious, unsettled, roving, wandering.

Restlessly (rest'les-li), *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

> When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another. *South.*

Restlessness (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being restless; as, (*a*) continual motion; agitation. 'The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass.' *Boyle.* (*b*) Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind. '*Restlessness* was mistress of my mind.' *W. Harte.* (*c*) Inability to sleep or rest; uneasiness. '*Restlessness* and intermission from sleep.' *Harvey.*

Restor (res-tor'), *n.* In *law*, see RESTAUR.

Restorable (rē-stōr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being restored or brought to a former condition; as, *restorable* land. *Swift.*

Restorableness (rē-stōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being restorable.

Restoral† (rē-stōr'al), *n.* Restitution; restoration. *Barrow.*

Restoration (res-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *restoration*, Fr. *restauration*, L. *restauratio, restaurationis*. See RESTORE.] 1. The act of restoring: (*a*) the replacing in a former state or position; replacement; as, the *restoration* of a man to his office or to a good standing in society. (*b*) Renewal; revival; re-establishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce. (*c*) The repairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; hence also, a plan or design of an ancient building, &c., showing it in its original state; as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral.—2. The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as, *restoration* from sickness or from insanity; his *restoration* was a work of time.—3. In *theol.* the doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation; universalism.—4. That which is restored.—*The Restoration*, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.—SYN. Replacement, renewal, renovation, redintegration, reinstatement, re-establishment, return, revival, recovery, restitution, reparation.

Restorationer (res-tō-rā'shon-ėr), *n.* A restorationist.

Restorationism (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* The doctrines or belief of the Restorationists.

Restorationist (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* A Universalist; one who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favour and presence of God.

Restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), *a.* Capable of restoring; having power to renew strength, vigour, &c.

Restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour, or in recruiting the vital powers.

Restoratively (rē-stōr'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigour.

Restorator† (res'tōr-āt-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *restaurateur*.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford.*

Restoratory (rē-stōr'a-to-ri), *a.* Restorative. [Rare.]

Restore (rē-stōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *restored*; ppr. *restoring*. [O.Fr. *restorer*, Mod.Fr. *restaurer*, to restore, to renew, to repair, to reinstall, from L. *restauro*, to restore, to repair—*re*, again, and the primitive *stauro*, as in *instauro*, to make strong; comp. Skr. *sthūra*, strong.] 1. To bring back to a former and better state, as (*a*) to bring back from a state of ruin, decay, and the like; to repair; to rebuild. 'To *restore* and to build Jerusalem.' Dan. ix. 25. (*b*) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen state to a former state.

> If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.

(*c*) To bring back, as from disease; to heal; to cure.

> Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was *restored* whole like as the other. Mat. xii. 13.

2. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life. 'Whose son he had *restored* to life.' 2 Ki. viii. 1.—3. To bring back; to renew or re-establish after interruption; as, peace is *restored*.

> That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
> Of our *restored* love and amity. *Shak.*

4. To give or bring back; to return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained; as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

> Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7.

5. To give in place of or as satisfaction for; hence, to make amends for; to compensate.

> He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. Ex. xxii. 1.
>
> But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
> All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. *Shak.*

6. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; to replace; to return, as a person or thing to a former place.

> Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and *restore* thee to thy place. Gen. xl. 13.
>
> Release me and *restore* me to the ground. *Tennyson.*

7. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; to emend.—8. In the *fine arts*, (*a*) to bring back from a state of injury or decay to, as near as may be, the primitive state, supplying any part wanting, by a correct imitation of the original work of the author; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, &c. (*b*) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated; as, to *restore* ancient ruinous buildings according to their original state or design.—SYN. To return, replace, refund, repay, reinstate, re-establish, renew, repair, revive, recover, heal, cure.

Restore† (rē-stōr'), *n.* Restoration; restitution. *Spenser.*

Re-store (rē'stōr), *v.t.* To store again or anew; as, the goods were *re-stored*.

Restorement† (rē-stōr'ment), *n.* The act of restoring; restoration.

Restorer (rē-stōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which restores. 'Tired nature's sweet *restorer*, balmy sleep.' *Young.*

Restrain (rē-strān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *restraindre*, Mod.Fr. *restreindre*, from L. *restringo—re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw tight (whence also *strain*, *strict*, *constrain*, &c.).] 1. To hold back; to hold in; to check; to confine; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress; as, to *restrain* a horse by a bridle; to *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to *restrain* our laughter.

And in thy face strange motions have appear'd
Such as we see when men *restrain* their breath.
Shak.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shak.*

2. To abridge; to restrict; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

3. To limit; to confine; to restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

And here I shall not *restrain* righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, &c. *Tillotson.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *Watts.*

4. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and *restrainest* prayer before God. Job xv. 4.

5.† To strain; to draw tight.

A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheeps' leather which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shak.*

SYN. To check, hinder, stop, withhold, repress, curb, suppress, coerce, abridge, restrict, limit, confine.

Restrainable (rē-strān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being restrained.

Restrainedly (rē-strān'ed-li), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

Restrainer (rē-strān'ėr), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.* a substance which acts on the developer by curbing its violent action. Acids, gelatine, and some other organic bodies act as restrainers.

Restrainment (rē-strān'ment), *n.* Act of restraining.

Restraint (rē-strānt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *restraincte*, Mod. Fr. *restreint*, pp. of *restreindre*. See RESTRAIN.] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion in any manner; hinderance of the will, or of any action physical, moral, or mental.

Thus it shall befall
Him, who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook.
Milton.

Is there anything which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person than a severe temperance, and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*

2. Abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

I . . . heartily request
The enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of discontent.
Shak.

3. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition; as, laws are designed to be *restraints* on the vicious.

Say first, what cause
Moved our grandparents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will,
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides?
Milton.

SYN. Repression, hinderance, check, stop, curb, coercion, confinement, limitation, restriction.

Restrict (rē-strikt'), *v.t.* [L. *restringo*, *restrictum—re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw or tie tight.] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.

The common law of England, indeed, is said to abhor perpetuities, and they are accordingly more *restricted* there than in any other European monarchy. *Adam Smith.*

[Dr. Johnson regarded this word as 'scarce English' in his time; but it was in use long before (as also *restriction*), being employed by Foxe, the martyrologist.]

Restriction (rē-strik'shon), *n.* [L. *restrictio*, *restrictionis*. See RESTRICT.] 1. The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds; as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*.

This is to have the same *restriction* as all other recreations. *Dr. H. More.*

2. That which restricts; a restraint; as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.—3. Reservation; reserve.—*Real restriction*, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances be considered.—*Mental restriction*. Same as *Mental reservation*. See under RESERVATION.

Restrictionary (rē-strik'shon-a-ri), *a.* Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum.* [Rare.]

Restrictive (rē-strik'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *restrictif*.] 1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation; as, a *restrictive* particle. 2. Imposing restraint; as, laws *restrictive* of trade.—3.† Styptic; astringent. 'My common *restrictive* powder.' *Wiseman.*

Restrictively (rē-strik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More.*

Restrictiveness (rē-strik'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive. 'Such *restrictiveness* being unsuitable.' *Fuller.*

Restringe† (rē-strinj'), *v.t.* [L. *restringo*. See RESTRAIN.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

Restringency† (rē-strin'jen-si), *n.* The state, quality, or power of being restringent; astringency.

Restringent† (rē-strin'jent), *a.* Capable of restringing; tending to restringe; astringent; styptic.

Restringent† (rē-strin'jent), *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. *Harvey.*

Restrive (rē-strīv'), *v.i.* To strive anew.

Restriving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captivated weapon. *Guardian.*

Resty (res'ti), *a.* 1.† Restive.—2. Indisposed to exertion; stiff with too much rest. 'Where the master is too *resty* or too rich to say his own prayers.' *Milton.*

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shak.*

Resubject (rē-sub-jekt'), *v.t.* To subject again.

Resubjection (rē-sub-jek'shon), *n.* A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

Resublimation (rē-sub'li-mā"shon), *n.* A second sublimation.

Resublime (rē-sub-līm'), *v.t.* To sublime again; as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate. *Newton.*

Resudation (rē-sū-dā'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *resudation*, from L. *resudo*, *resudatum—re*, again, and *sudo*, to sweat.] The act of sweating again. *Cotgrave.*

Result (rē-zult'), *v.i.* [Fr. *résulter*, to result, originally to rebound, from L. *resulto*, to spring back, to rebound, freq. from *resilio—re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] 1.† To leap back; to rebound. 'The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound.' *Pope.*—2. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, &c.; as, evidence *results* from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure *results* from friendship; harmony *results* from certain accordances of sounds.

Pleasure and peace naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

3. To have an issue; to terminate: followed by *in*; as, this measure will *result in* good or evil.—4. To come to a decision; to decide or decree, as an ecclesiastical council. [New England.]

Result, and *to result*, in the technical sense peculiar to American ecclesiastics, deserve to be exploded. *Eclec. Rev.*

—*Resulting force* or *motion*, in *dyn.* same as *Resultant*.—*Resulting trust*, in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favour of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives.—*Resulting use*, in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the granter himself.—SYN. To proceed, spring, rise, arise, originate, ensue, eventuate, terminate.

Result (rē-zult'), *n.* [From the verb.] 1.† Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things; as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure.

And when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,
And prove it in th' infallible *result*
So hollow and so false. *Cowper.*

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution; as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*

SYN. Consequence, conclusion, inference, effect, outcome, issue, event.

Resultance (rē-zult'ans), *n.* The act of resulting; that which results; a result. 'That which I call the total *resultance*.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Resultant (rē-zult'ant), *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents; as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces.

Resultant (rē-zult'ant), *n.* 1. In *dyn.* the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body. When the two forces act upon a body in the same line of direction, the resultant is equivalent to the sum of both; when they act in opposite directions, the resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction of the two forces are inclined to each other, then on taking in each direction, from the point where they intersect, a straight line to represent each of the forces respectively, and constructing a parallelogram of which these lines are the adjacent sides, the resultant is represented in intensity and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram passing through the point of intersection. By combining this resultant with a third force a new resultant will be obtained, and in this manner the resultant of any number of forces may be determined.—2. In *math.* an eliminant (which see).

Resultate† (rē-zult'āt), *n.* A result.

The *resultate* of their counsell is for the most part direct and sincere. *Bacon.*

Resultful (rē-zult'fụl), *a.* Having results; effectual.

Resultive† (rē-zult'iv), *a.* Resultant. '*Resultive* firmness.' *Fuller.*

Resultless (rē-zult'les), *a.* Without result; as, *resultless* investigations.

Resumable (rē-zūm'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being resumed, taken back, or taken up again. *Sir M. Hale.*

Résumé (rā'zū-mā), *n.* [Fr.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary. 'The excellent little *résumé* thereof.' *Kingsley.*

Resume (rē-zūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resumed*; ppr. *resuming*. [Fr. *résumer*, from L. *resumo—re*, and *sumo*, to take (whence *assume*, *consume*, &c.).] 1. To take again; to take back.

The sun, like this from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave.
Sir J. Denham.

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently.
Sir W. Davenant.

2. To enter upon or take up again.

Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled.
Dryden.

Could the dead, whose dying eyes
Were closed with wail, *resume* their life,
They would but find in child and wife
An iron welcome when they rise. *Tennyson.*

3. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to *resume* an argument or discourse.

Resummon (rē-sum'on), *v.t.* 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; to recover. *Bacon.*

Resummons (rē-sum'onz), *n.* In *law*, a second summons, or calling a person to answer an action where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

Resumption (rē-zum'shon), *n.* [L. *resumptio*, *resumptionis—re*, back, and *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.] The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again; as, the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in *law*, the taking again by the crown such lands or tenements, &c., as on false suggestion, or other error, had been granted by letters patent.

Resumptive (rē-zum'tiv), *a.* Taking back or again.

Resumptive (rē-zum'tiv), *n.* A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Resupinate (rē-sū'pi-nāt), *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, pp. of *resupino*, to throw on one's back—*re*, and *supino*, to lay backwards, from *supinus*, lying on the back.] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In *bot.* so turned or twisted that

the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa; as, a *resupinate* corolla; a *resupinate* leaf.

Resupinated (rē-sū'pi-nāt-ed), *a.* Resupinate.

Resupination (rē-sū'pi-nā"shon), *n.* [See above.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed. 'A *resupination* of the figure.' *Wotton.*

Resupine (rē-sū-pīn'), *a.* Lying on the back.

He spake, and, downward swayed, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper.*

Resupply (rē-sup-plī'), *v.t.* To supply again. *Southey.*

Resurgence (rē-sėr'jens), *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge.*

Resurgent (rē-sėr'jent), *a.* [L. *resurgens, resurgentis*, ppr. of *resurgo—re*, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge.*

Resurgent (rē-sėr'jent), *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith.*

Resurprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *n.* A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon.*

Resurprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *v.t.* To surprise again; to retake unawares.

Resurrect (rez-ėr-rekt'), *v.t.* [See RESURRECTION.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Low.]—2. To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to public view that which had been lost or forgotten.

Resurrection (rez-ėr-rek'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *resurrectio*, from *resurgo, resurrectum —re*, again, and *surgo*, to arise.] 1. A rising again; a springing again into life; a revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation; as, the *resurrection* of hopes; a moral *resurrection;* specifically, a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. 'A glorious and joyful *resurrection.*' *Addison.*

And have hope toward God . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and unjust. Acts xxiv. 15.

2. The state of being risen from the dead; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. Mat. xxii. 30.

Resurrectionist (rez-ėr-rek'shon-ist), *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurrectionize (rez-ėr-rek'shon-īz), *v.t.* To raise from the dead; to resurrect. *Southey.*

Resurrection-man (rez-ėr-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *Resurrectionist. Dickens.*

Resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), *v.t.* 1. To survey again or anew; to review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *resurvey*
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover. *Shak.*

Resurvey (rē-sėr'vā), *n.* A new survey.

Resuscitable (rē-sus'i-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

Resuscitant (rē-sus'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* Resuscitating; one who or that which resuscitates.

Resuscitate (rē-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *resuscitated;* ppr. *resuscitating.* [L. *resuscito, resuscitatum—re*, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sus, sub*, and *cito*, to put into quick motion, to incite, to stimulate, a freq. from *cieo*, to summon, to make to go.] To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. 'After death we should be *resuscitated.*' *Glanville.*

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley.*

No wind has *resuscitated* the face of the sleeping waters. *Lamb.*

Resuscitate (rē-sus'i-tāt), *v.i.* To revive; to come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill.*

Resuscitation (rē-sus'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. 'The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.' *Johnson.*

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall.*

Resuscitative (rē-sus'i-tāt-iv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Resuscitator (rē-sus'i-tāt-ėr), *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret (ret), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retted,* ppr. *retting.* [D. *reten*, to ret; allied to *rot.*] To steep or macerate green flax in water in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

Retable (rē-tā'bl), *n.* In *arch.* a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases. Sometimes called *Super-altar.*

Retail (rē-tāl'), *v.t.* [F. *retailler*, to cut again, to cut often, *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut, from L.L. *talea, talia*, a tally, from L. *talea*, a stick, a bar (hence also *detail, tailor, tally*). *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels: opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors. *Adam Smith.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To deal out in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many; to tell again; to hand down by report; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity. *Shak.*

Retail (rē'tāl), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions. 'These and most other things which are sold by *retail.*' *Adam Smith.*

Retail (rē-tāl'), *a.* Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* trade. *Sydney Smith.*

Retailer (rē-tāl'ėr), *n.* One who retails; one who deals out in small quantities.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant and *retailer*, are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell. *Adam Smith.*

Retailment (rē-tāl'ment), *n.* Act of retailing.

Retain (rē-tān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retineo —re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to hold; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with or dismiss; as, the memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind. 'Whom I would have *retained* with me.' Phil. xiii. 13.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. Rom. i. 28.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains*
Our royal hero's beauteous, dear remains. *Dryden.*

2. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee; as, to *retain* counsel.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

3.† To withhold; to restrain; to keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Sir W. Temple.*

Retain† (rē-tān'), *v.i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain. 'A somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness.' *Boyle.*

2. To keep; to continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love. *Donne.*

Retainable (rē-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainal (rē-tān'al), *n.* The act of retaining. *Annual Review.* [Rare.]

Retainership† (rē-tān'dėr-ship), *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all (clergy and nobility) of their own livery or *retainership.* *N. Bacon.*

Retainer (rē-tān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which retains. 'One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.' *Swift.*—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependant; in a specific sense, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell.*

Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. *Hallam.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) a preliminary fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A retainer is either *special* or *general.* A *special retainer* is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A *general retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. Called also *Retaining Fee.* (*b*) An authority given to an attorney or solicitor to proceed in an action. (*c*) The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.—4.† The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.*

Retaining (rē-tān'ing), *p.* and *a.* Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*, a retainer. See RETAINER, 3.—*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment. Called also *Retain-wall.*

Retainment (rē-tān'ment), *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retain-wall (rē-tān'wąl), *n.* See under RETAINING.

Retake (rē-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken*; ppr. *retaking.* 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

Retaker (rē-tāk'ėr), *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Retaliate (rē-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retaliated;* ppr. *retaliating.* [L. *retalio, retaliatum*, to retaliate—*re*, in return, and noun *talio*, like for like, talion, retaliation, from *talis*, such.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom or never used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. 'His visit should be *retaliated.*' *Sir T. Herbert.* 'Hate with hate again *retaliate.*' *Donne.* 'That the kindness he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated.*' *Dryden.*

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

Retaliate (rē-tal'i-āt), *v.i.* To return like for like, especially evil for evil.

Our captain would not salute the city, except they would *retaliate.* *Henry Teonge.*

Retaliation (rē-tal'i-ā"shon), *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil; reprisal; revenge. 'The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation.*' *Blackstone.*

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge. *South.*

Formerly it was used also in a good sense, return of good for good. See the verb.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

SYN. Requital, reprisal, revenge, repayment, retribution, punishment.

Retaliative (rē-tal'i-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quart. Rev.*

Retaliatory (rē-tal'i-ā-to-ri), *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning.*

Retard (rē-tärd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo—re*, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] 1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship.—*Retarded motion, in physics*, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded.* The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See under ACCELERATE.

They (metaphysics) were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it. *Bolingbroke.*

2. To defer; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. 'To *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.' *Pope.*—SYN. To impede, hinder, obstruct, detain, delay, procrastinate, defer.

Retard† (rē-tärd'), *v.i.* To stay back. *Sir T. Browne.*

Retard (rē-tärd'), *n.* Retardation: used chiefly in the phrase *retard of the tide*, that

is, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

Retardation (rē-tär-dā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retarding or abating velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; putting off or rendering more late; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

2. In *physics*, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves (see FRICTION, RESISTANCE), or from the action of gravity.—*Retardation of mean solar time*, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.—*Retardation of the tides.* See under ACCELERATION. 3. That which retards; a hinderance; an obstruction. 'Steep hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial *retardations.*' *Sir W. Scott.*—4. In *music*, slackening or retarding the time; also, in *harmony*, suspension; the prolonging some note of a previous chord into the succeeding one in such a manner that it becomes a discord which is resolved upwards.

Retardative (rē-tärd'āt-iv), *a.* Tending to retard; having power to retard.

Retarder (rē-tärd'ér), *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays. 'No inconsiderable *retarder.*' *Glanville.*

Retardment (rē-tärd'ment), *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. *Cowley.*

Retch (rech), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hrœcan*, to retch, to hawk; allied to *hraca*, the throat, a cough; D. *rachelen*, to hawk and spit; Icel. *hrækja*, to hawk, to spit, *hráki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!
Here he grew inarticulate with *retching.* *Byron.*

[Byron would therefore seem to have pronounced the word *rēch.*]

Retch† (rech), *v.t.* and *i.* [Weakened form of *reck.*] To reck; to heed; to care for. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Retchless† (rech'les), *a.* [An old weakened form of *reckless* (which see).] Reckless; careless.

This said, he flung his *retchless* arms abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.
Mir. for Mags.

Retchlessly† (rech'les-li), *adv.* Recklessly. *Drayton.*

Retchlessnesse† (rech'les-nes), *n.* Recklessness; carelessness. 'Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlessness.*' *Daniel.*

Rete (rē'tē), *n.* [L., a net.] In *anat.* a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels.—*Rete mirabile*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain.—*Rete mucosum*, in *anat.* a tissue lying between the epidermis or scarf-skin and the cutis vera or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and contains black pigment in the negro.

Retecious (rē-tē'shus), *a.* Resembling net-work. [Rare.]

Retection† (rē-tek'shon), *n.* [From L. *retego, retectum*, to uncover—*re*, back, and *tego*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

Retell (rē-tel'), *v.t.* To tell again.

Retent (rē-tent'), *n.* That which is retained.

Retention (rē-ten'shon), *n.* [Fr. *rétention*, from L. *retentio, retentionis*, from *retineo, retentum.* See RETAIN.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained. 'A froward *retention* of custom.' *Bacon.*—2. The power of retaining; especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; memory. 'No woman's heart so big to hold so much; they lack *retention.*' *Shak.*

The next chapter (of Locke's second Essay) treats of *retention*, which is the same as memory, and which we see, at once, can only occupy itself with ideas already in the mind. *J. D. Morell.*

Hence—3.† That which preserves impressions, as a tablet. 'That poor *retention* could not so much hold.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—4. In *med.* (*a*) the power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder. (*b*) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—5. The act of withholding; reserve; restraint.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint. *Shak.*

6.† The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

To send the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard. *Shak.*

7. In *Scots law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

Retentis (rē-tent'is). [L., ablative pl. of *retentus*, pp. of *retineo*, to hold back. See RETAIN.] Things retained.—*To be kept in retentis*, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.—*To lie in retentis*, in *Scots law*, to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case is ripe for trial.

Retentive (rē-tent'iv), *a.* [Fr. *rétentif.* See RETAIN.] Having the power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory; the *retentive* faculty; the *retentive* force of the stomach; a body *retentive* of heat or moisture.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

Retentive (rē-tent'iv), *n.* That which retains or confines; restraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward *retentives.* *Bp. Hall.*

Retentively (rē-tent'iv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Retentiveness (rē-tent'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being retentive; as, *retentiveness* of memory.

Retenue,† *n.* Retinue.—*At his retenue*, retained by him. *Chaucer.*

Retepora (rē-tē'po-ra), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore.] A genus of zoophytes of the class Polyzoa, the cells of which are immersed in a flattened foliaceous expansion pierced like net-work. The typical species (*R. cellulosa*), found in the Indian and Mediterranean Seas, is known by the name of *Neptune's ruffles.* Fossil species occur in all formations.

Retepora cellulosa.

Retepore (rē'tē-pōr), *n.* One of the genus Retepora.

Retex† (rē-teks'), *v.t.* [L. *retexo*, to unweave.] To unweave; to disentangle. *Bp. Hacket.*

Retexture (rē-teks'tūr), *n.* The act of weaving again; a second or new texture. '*Retexture* of spiritual tissues.' *Carlyle.*

Rethor,† *n.* [Gr. *rhētōr.*] An orator or rhetorician. *Chaucer.*

Retiariæ (rē-ti-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L., from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

Retiarius (rē-ti-ā'ri-us), *n.* [L., from *rete*, a net.] In *Rom. antig.* a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and net. With these implements he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Retiary (rē'shi-a-ri), *a.* 1. Netlike. '*Retiary* or hanging textures.' *Sir T. Browne.* 2. Net-making; constructing or using a net or web to catch prey. '*Retiary* spiders.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle. 'Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic.' *Coleridge.*

Retiary (rē'shi-a-ri), *n.* 1. A gladiator. See RETIARIUS.—2. In *zool.* a spider which spins a web to catch its prey. See RETIARIÆ.

Reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* [Fr. *réticence*, from L. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, to be silent again—*re*, again, and *taceo*, to be silent.] 1. The quality of being reticent or of observing studied and continued silence; a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel. 'A *reticence* or keeping silence.' *Holland.*

Such a man must have *reticence* in him, if he walk wearing his heart upon his sleeve. *Carlyle.*

2. In *rhet.* aposiopesis (which see).

Reticency (ret'i-sen-si), *n.* Reticence.

Reticent (ret'i-sent), *a.* [L. *reticens, reticentis*, ppr. of *reticeo.* See RETICENCE.] Having a disposition to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters; as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally *reticent.* *Lamb.*

Reticle (ret'i-kl), *n.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A small net.—2. A reticule; a hand-bag. [Rare.]—3. Same as *Reticule*, 2.

Reticular (re-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [See above.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; as, a *reticular* body or membrane.—*The reticular body*, or *rete mucosum.* See RETE.—*Reticular membrane, substance*, or *tissue.* Same as *Cellular Membrane* or *Tissue.* See CELLULAR.

Reticularia (re-tik'ū-lā''ri-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Reticulosa.*

Reticularly (re-tik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a reticular manner. 'The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged.' *Owen.*

Reticulate, Reticulated (re-tik'ū-lāt, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work; in *bot.* and *zool.* having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work; as, a *reticulated* leaf; in *mineral.* applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibres, crossed by other fibres which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.—*Reticulated glass*, a kind of ornamental glassware in which a net-work of air-bubbles is inclosed in the glass and arranged in regular interlacing series.—*Reticulated micrometer.* See RETICULE, 2, MICROMETER.—*Reticulated moulding*, in *arch.* a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.—*Reticulated work*, that variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.

Reticulated Moulding.

Reticulated Work—Roman.

Reticulation (re-tik'ū-lā''shon), *n.* 1. The state of being reticulated or netlike; that which is reticulated; net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.

Your account of the particular net you occupy in the great *reticulation* is not very consolatory. *Carlyle.*

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

Reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* [Fr. *réticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] 1. A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand.—2. An attachment to a telescope, used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares; a reticulated micrometer.—3. Same as *Reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (rē-tik'ū-lō''sa), *n. pl.* A term employed by Dr. Carpenter to designate those Protozoa, such as the Foraminifera, in which the pseudopodia run into one another and form a net-work.

Reticulum (rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a little net.] 1. The honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds.—2. In *bot.* the fibrous débris at the base of the petioles of some palms.

Retiform (rē'ti-form), *a.* [*L. retiformis—rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as, the *retiform* coat of the eye.

Retina (ret'i-na), *n.* [From L. *rete*, a net.] In *anat.* one of the coats of the eye, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retinaculum (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), *n.* [L., that which holds back, a holdfast, from *retineo*, to hold back.] 1. In *bot.* a viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast.—2. In *surg.* an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

Retinal (ret'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the retina of the eye.

Retinalite (rē-tin'a-līt), *n.* [Gr. *rētinē*, resin, *lithos*, a stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

Retinervis (rē-ti-nėr'vis), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *nervus*, a nerve.] In *bot.* having veins with the appearance of net-work. Called also *Reticulato-venose.*

Retinite (ret'in-īt), *n.* [Fr. *rétinite*, from Gr. *rētinē*, resin.] A fossil resin found in rounded or irregular lumps in the lignite beds of Devonshire, in similar deposits in Hanover, and in the coal-mines of Walchow in Moravia. It consists of resin, asphaltum, and some earthy matter. Called also *Walchowite.* The term has also been used as a generic name for fossil resins containing oxygen.

Retinitis (ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [L., from *retina.*] Inflammation of the retina.

Retinoid (ret'i-noid), *a.* [Gr. *rētinē*, resin, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

Retinoscopy (ret-i-nos'ko-pi), *n.* [*Retina*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye.

Retinue (ret'i-nū; re-tin'ū is an older pronunciation, and is that used by Tennyson), *n.* [O.Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir*, to retain, L. *retineo—re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortege. 'The dark *retinue* reverencing death.' *Tennyson.*

> Not only, sir, this your all-licens'd fool,
> But other of your insolent *retinue*
> Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*

Retiped (rē'ti-ped), *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A name given to one of the divisions of a binary arrangement of birds, including all those the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales.

Retiracy (rē-tī'ra-si), *n.* [American.] 1. Act of retiring, or state of having or being retired. *Bartlett.*—2. Sufficiency or competency to retire with. Thus, a person who has retired from business with a fortune is said to have a *retiracy. Bartlett.*

Retirade (ret'i-rād), *n.* [Fr., from *retirer*, to withdraw.] In *fort.* a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.

Retiral (rē-tīr'al), *n.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due; as, *the retiral* of a bill.

Retire (rē-tīr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *retired;* ppr. *retiring.* [Fr. *retirer—re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin; Goth. *tairan*, E. to *tear.*] 1. To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to advance and *retire;* to *retire* from the world; to *retire* from notice; to *retire* to the country.

> If you be pleased, *retire* into my cell
> And there repose. *Shak.*
>
> The Pontic sea,
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels *retiring* ebb. *Shak.*

2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to *retire* from battle.

> Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
> And he *retires.* *Shak.*

3. To withdraw from business or active life; as, he has a sufficient fortune to *retire* upon. 4. To recede; to be bent or turned back; as, the shore *retires* to form a bay.—SYN. To withdraw, leave, depart, secede, recede, retrocede.

Retire (rē-tīr'), *v.t.* 1.† To withdraw; to retreat: with reflexive pronouns. 'Give me leave to *retire myself.*' *Shak.*

> He *retired himself*, his wife and children, into a forest. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2.† To draw back; to take or lead back; to withdraw. 'That he, our hope, might have *retired* his power.' *Shak.*

> As when the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To make to withdraw; to designate as being no longer qualified for active service; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer.—4. To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying; as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

Retire† (rē-tīr'), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; retreat; recession; return; a withdrawing. 'The onset and *retire.*' *Shak.* 'That to his borrow'd bed he make *retire.*' *Shak.*—2. Retirement; place of privacy. 'The place of her *retire.*' *Milton.*

> And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
> With speed betakes him. *Daniel.*

Retired (rē-tīrd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view; as, he lives a *retired* life; situated in a *retired* locality.

> And add to these *retired* Leisure,
> That in trim gardens takes his pleasure. *Milton.*

2. Secret; private; difficult to be seen or known. 'The most *retired* and inmost parts of us.' *B. Jonson.*—3. Withdrawn; removed; abstracted.

> You find the mind in sleep *retired* from the senses. *Locke.*

4. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business; as, a *retired* merchant.—5. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement. 'One old lady of *retired* habits.' *Ld. Lytton.*—*Retired flank*, in *fort.* a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned towards the rear of the work.—*Retired list*, in the *army* and *navy*, a list on which superannuated and deserving officers are placed.

Retiredly (rē-tīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.

Retiredness (rē-tīr'ed-nes), *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. 'The leisure and *retiredness* of the cloister.' *Atterbury.*

> Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
> Herself a nun, tied to *retiredness.* *Donne.*

Retirement (rē-tīr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of retiring; the act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station; as, the *retirement* from the army and navy of old and worn-out officers and men.—2. State of living a retired life; private way of life; seclusion; privacy; as, to be fond of *retirement.*

> *Retirement*, rural quiet, friendship, books,
> Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

> In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

4. Retired or private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. 'Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus.' *Addison.*—SYN. Withdrawal, departure, retreat, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness.

Retirence (rē-tīr'ens), *n.* Retiring habit or manner; shyness; reservedness. [Rare.]

> But there was in her speech a certain *retirence*, as though all the common gossip of life was in her clear spirit received, sifted, purified. *Mrs. Craik.*

Retirer (rē-tīr'ėr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

Retiring (rē-tīr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.—2. Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* modesty; *retiring* manners.—3. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

> Every Indian officer has a right to a good *retiring* allowance, as he is almost certain to close his career in a very debilitated state of health. *W. H. Russell.*

Retitelæ, Retitelariæ (rē-tit'e-lē, rē-tit'e-lā"ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders, whose webs are not formed on any regular plan, the threads crossing in all directions. In one species, common in our dwellings, the female gums her eggs into a rounded body and bears them about in her jaws.

Retold (rē-tōld'), pret. and pp. of *retell;* as, a story *retold.*

Retorsion (rē-tor'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; specifically, in *international law*, the use, by a power injured through the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the power of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter. Written also *Retortion.*

Retort (rē-tort'), *v.t.* [L. *retorqueo, retortum—re*, back, and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist (hence *torture*).] 1.† To throw back; to cast back; to reverberate. 'Thus to *retort* your manifest appeal.' *Shak.*

> As when his virtues shining upon others,
> Heat them and they *retort* that heat again
> To the first giver. *Shak.*

2. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity. 'How the opponent's argument may be *retorted* against himself.' *Watts.*

> With *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd
> On those proud towers to swift destruction doom'd. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a *retorted* line.

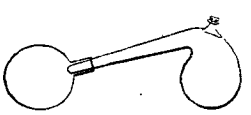
> Sometimes rose half up, shaking and clapping their wings; sometimes, with *retorted* head, pruned themselves as they floated. *Southey.*

Retort (rē-tort'), *v.i.* 1. To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; as, he *retorted* upon his adversary with severity. 2. To curl or curve back, as a line. [Rare.]

Retort (rē'tort), *n.* 1. [From the verb.] A censure or incivility returned; the return of an argument, charge, or incivility; a severe reply; a repartee.

> If I said his beard was not cut well; he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*

2. [Directly from Fr. *retorte*, from L. *retortus*, twisted or bent back (see above verb); so called from the shape.] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, &c., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a



Retort and Receiver.

flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask and heat applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to enable substances to be introduced without soiling the neck. The term is also generally applied to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, bones, &c., are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and shape.

Retorted (rē-tort'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Thrown back; bent back; twisted back.—2. In *her.* applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

Retorter (rē-tort'ėr), *n.* One that retorts.

Retort-house (rē-tort'hous), *n.* That portion of a gas-work in which the gas is manufactured and the retorts are situated. *Simmonds.*

Retortion (rē-tor'shon), *n.* The act of retorting; reflection or turning back. Written also *Retorsion.*

> It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortion.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Retortive (rē-tort'iv), *a.* Containing retort.

Retose (rē'tōs), *a.* [L. *rete*, a net.] A term formerly applied by Dr. Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as Smilax. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of endogens, as homogens to the mass of exogens. *Hoblyn.*

Retoss (rē-tos'), *v.t.* To toss back or again. 'Tost and *retost*, the ball incessant flies.' *Pope.*

Retouch (rē-tuch'), *v.t.* To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions for its general improvement.

> He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle

and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Retouch (rē-tuch'), *n.* A repeated touch; a revisal; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the re-application of the artist's hand to a work which he had before considered in a finished state. 'Perpetual touches and *retouches.*' *Johnson.*

Retour (re-tör'), *n.* [Fr., a return.] In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

Retoured (re-törd'), *a.* In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour.—*Retoured duty*, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the *retour*, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

Retourn† (rē-tėrn'), *v.t.* To turn back or backward, as the eye. *Spenser.*

Retrace (rē-trās'), *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*; Fr. *retracer.*] 1. To trace or track back; to go over again in the reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.—2. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
Dryden.

3. In *painting*, to trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing.

Retraceable (rē-trās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retraced.

Retract (rē-trakt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *rétracter*, from L. *retracto*, freq. of *retraho*, *retractum*—*re*, back, and *traho*, to draw (whence also *tract*, *tractable*, *retreat*, &c.).] 1. To draw back; to draw in; as, a cat *retracts* its claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows.
Drayton.

2. To take back; to rescind; to resume. *Woodward.*—3. To withdraw or recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

SYN. To recall, withdraw, revoke, unsay, disavow, recant, abjure, disown.

Retract (rē-trakt'), *v.i.* To take back a statement; to unsay one's words; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville.

Retract (rē-trakt'), *n.* In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

Retractable (rē-trak'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being retracted. '*Retractable* into a sheath of skin.' *Cook.*

Retractate† (rē-trak'tāt), *v.t.* To retract; to recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him. *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Retractation (rē-trak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *retractatio*, *retractationis*, from *retracto*, freq. of *retraho*. See RETRACT.] The act of retracting or recalling what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.

For it is not to be doubted but they looked for a glorious victorie and a perpetual triumph by this man's *retractation*. *Foxe.*

Let not any member of his party suppose, that the *retractation* of pledges, once given by a minister of the Crown, can make those pledges to be as though they had never been given. *Gladstone.*

Retracted (rē-trak'ted), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* an epithet for charges when borne one shorter than another.

Retractible (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back; retractile.

Retractile (rē-trak'tīl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back; that may be drawn back and protruded, as the claws of feline animals.

A walrus, with fiery eyes, . . . *retractile* from external injuries. *Pennant.*

Retraction (rē-trak'shon), *n.* [L. *retractio*, *retractionis*, from *retraho*, *retractum*. See RETRACT.] 1. The act of retracting or drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws. 2. Act of withdrawing from a step taken; act of recalling or rescinding; the act of changing something done.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions. *Eikon Basilike.*

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. Act of withdrawing some avowal; recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion.

Retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

Retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *n.* That which withdraws or takes from. 'A strong *retractive.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawing.

Retractor (rē-trak'tėr), *n.* [L. See RETRACT.] One who or that which retracts or draws back; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* a muscle, the office of which is to retract or draw back the part into which it is inserted. (*b*) In *surg.* (1) a piece of cloth employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles, &c., upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw. (2) A hook or hoe-like instrument to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs. (*c*) In *firearms*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retraict,† *n.* Retreat. *Bacon.* See RETREAT.

Retrait† (rē-trāt'), *n.* [See RETREAT.] A cast of countenance; a drawing; a touch, as of a painter's pencil; a picture; a portrait. Written also *Retrate*, *Retraite*, *Retraitt.*

She is the mighty queene of faëry,
Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield do beare.
Spenser.

Retransform (rē-trans-form'), *v.t.* To transform anew; to change back again.

Retransformation (rē'trans-for-mā"shon), *n.* A second or repeated transformation; a change back again, as to a former state.

Retranslate (rē-trans-lāt'), *v.t.* To translate again.

Retrate† (rē-trāt'), *n.* A retreat. *Spenser.*

Retraxit (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [L., he has withdrawn, third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retraho*, *retraxi*, to draw back, to withdraw.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

Retread (rē-tred'), *v.t.* and *i.* To tread again. *Wordsworth.*

Retreat (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw; L. *retrahere.* See RETRACT.] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

But beauty's triumph is well timed *retreat*. *Pope.*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company. 'The calm still mirror of *retreat.*' *Pope.*

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world, to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper.

3. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of safety or security.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April show'rs, a shelter from the heat.
Dryden.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

O joy to him in this *retreat*,
Immantled in ambrosial dark. *Tennyson.*

4. A military operation, either forced or strategical, by which an army retires before an enemy; as, to make a *retreat;* to sound a *retreat.* A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight.*—5. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.—6. A military signal given in the army by beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or from action.—7. A period of retirement, chosen with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting commonly either for three or seven days. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—SYN. Retirement, departure, withdrawment, seclusion, solitude, privacy, asylum, shelter, refuge.

Retreat (rē-trēt'), *v.i.* To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; especially, (*a*) to withdraw to a retreat, or to any secluded situation; to take shelter; to retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat* into a den or into a fort. (*b*) To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

The rapid currents drive,
Toward the *retreating* sea, their furious tide.
Milton.

(*c*) To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

Retreat (rē-trēt'), *v.t.* To draw back; to retrace. 'Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course.' *Sylvester.*

Retreated (rē-trēt'ed), *pp.* Retired; apart.

Others, more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes angelical, to many a harp. *Milton.*

Retreatful† (rē-trēt'ful), *a.* Furnishing or serving as a retreat. 'Our *retreatful* flood.' *Chapman.*

Retreatment (rē-trēt'ment), *n.* Retreat. [Rare.]

Retrench (rē-trensh'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *retrencher*, Mod. Fr. *retrancher*—*re*, and *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 'And thy exuberant parts *retrench.*' *Sir J. Denham.*—2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. 'Thy glory shall be soon *retrenched.*' *Milton.*—3. To confine; to limit.

These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *Is. Taylor.*

4. To deprive of; to mutilate. 'A face *retrenched* of nose and eyes and beard.' *Hudibras.*—5. *Milit.* to furnish with a retrenchment or with retrenchments.

Retrench (rē-trensh'), *v.i.* 1. To live at less expense; as, it is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed.—2. To encroach; to make inroad.

He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swift.*

Retrenchment (rē-trensh'ment), *n.* [Fr. *retranchement.*] 1. The act of retrenching or lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing.—2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment* than the increase of this charity. *Atterbury.*

3. *Milit.* more properly applied to an interior rampart or defensible line cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence, when the enemy has partly gained possession of the fortress; also applied to a traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

From every post you force me to remove,
But let me keep my last *retrenchment*, love.
Dryden.

SYN. Lessening, curtailment, diminution, abridgment.

Retribute (rē-trib'ūt or ret'ri-būt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retributed;* ppr. *retributing.* [L. *retribuo*, *retributum*—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, to assign, bestow, give (whence *attribute*, *contribute*).] To pay back; to requite; to compensate; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offence. *Locke.* [Now scarcely used.]

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you my ocean have enrich'd me with.
Beau. & Fl.

Retributer (rē-trib'ūt-ėr), *n.* One that makes retribution.

Retribution (ret-ri-bū'shon), *n.* [See RETRIBUTE.] 1. The act of retributing; the act of requiting actions, whether good or bad.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is given to retribute; a reward, recompense, or requital; a suitable return to merits or deserts: now generally or always used of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil.

If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
When we were visited, what hope for you?
Cowper.

It will be seen how, on two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just *retribution*; how imprudence and obstinacy broke the ties which bound the North American colonies to the parent state; how Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion, remained indeed a member of the empire, but a withered and distorted member. *Macaulay.*

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

—*Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Retribution.* See under REVENGE.—SYN. Repayment, requital, recompense, payment, retaliation.

Retributive, Retributory (rē-trib'ū-tiv, rē-trib'ū-to-ri), *a.* Making retribution; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offences; as, *retributive* justice.

Retributor (rē-trib'ūt-ėr), *n.* One who retributes or dispenses retribution; a retributer.

They had learned that thankfulnesse was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor*. *Bp. Hall.*

Retrievable (rē-trēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retrieved or recovered. 'Retrieve the credit of the thing if it be *retrievable.*' *Gray.*

Retrievableness (rē-trēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being retrievable.

Retrievably (rē-trēv'a-bli), *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

Retrieval (rē-trēv'al), *n.* Act of retrieving.

Retrieve (rē-trēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *retrieved;* ppr. *retrieving.* [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again, to recover—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find. *Reprieve* shows a similar change of form. See TROVER.] 1. To get again; to regain; to restore; to re-establish; to recover; to restore from loss or injury; as, to *retrieve* the credit of a nation; to *retrieve* one's character; to *retrieve* a decayed fortune. 'Philomela's liberty *retrieved.*' *Philips.*

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live.
Dryden.

2. To make amends for; to repair.

Accept my sorrow and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

While it impoverishes them by the present expense, (it) disables them from *retrieving* its ill consequences by subsequent industry. *Johnson.*

3. To recall; to bring back. 'To *retrieve* men from their cold trivial conceits.' *Berkeley.*—SYN. To recover, regain, recruit, repair, restore.

Retrieve† (rē-trēv'), *n.* A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, an old hunting term for the recovery of game once sprung. *B. Jonson; S. Butler.*

Retrievement (rē-trēv'ment), *n.* Act of retrieving, or state of being retrieved; retrieval.

Retriever (rē-trēv'ér), *n.* 1. One who retrieves.—2. A dog specially trained to go in quest of game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier.

Retrim (rē-trim'), *v.t.* To trim again. *Wordsworth.*

Retriment (ret'ri-ment), *n.* [L. *retrimentum.*] Refuse; dregs.

Retro- (rē'trō or ret'rō). [L. *re*, back, and same root as in *trans*, across, Skr. *tar*, to go.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying backward or back.

Retroact (rē-trō-akt' or ret'rō-akt), *v.i.* To act backward; to act in opposition or in return.

Retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shon or ret-rō-ak'shon), *n.* 1. Action returned or action backward.—2. Operation on something past or preceding.

Retroactive (rē-trō-ak'tiv or ret-rō-ak'tiv), *a.* Designed to retroact; capable of retroacting; operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.—A *retroactive law* or *statute* is one which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

Retroactively (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li or ret-rō-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retroactive manner; by returned action or operation.

Retrocede (rē-trō-sēd' or ret'rō-sēd), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *retroceded;* ppr. *retroceding.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go.] To go back; to give place; to retire; to recede.

Retrocede (rē-trō-sēd' or ret'rō-sēd), *v.t.* [Fr. *rétrocéder.*] To cede or grant back again; to restore to the former state; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.

Retrocedent (rē-trō-sēd'ent or ret-rō-sēd'ent), *a.* Prone or disposed to retrocede or go back; specifically, appellative of certain diseases which move about from one part of the body to another; as, *retrocedent* gout, gout which leaves the toe for the stomach.

Retrocession (rē-trō-se'shon or ret-rō-se'shon), *n.* 1. The act of retroceding or going back.

This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession.* *Dr. H. More.*

—*Retrocession of the equinoxes.* Same as *Precession.*—2. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back into the person of the cedent, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.

Retrochoir (rē'trō-kwīr), *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards, behind, and E. *choir.*] In *arch.* see extract.

Retrochoir.—The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar are so called, as, for example, the Lady Chapel, when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the *retrochorus.* *Oxford Glossary.*

Retro-copulant (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant or ret-rō-kop'ū-lant), *a.* Copulating backward or from behind.

Retro-copulate (rē-trō-kop'ū-lāt or ret-rō-kop'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To copulate or beget young from behind, as most animals.

Retro-copulation (rē-trō-kop'ū-lā"shon or ret-rō-kop'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The act or character of copulating from behind. *Sir T. Browne.*

Retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shon or ret-rō-duk'shon), *n.* [From L. *retro*, back, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] A leading or bringing back.

Retroflex, Retroflected (rē'trō-fleks or ret'-rō-fleks, rē-trō-flekt'ed or ret-rō-flekt'ed), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *flexus*, pp. of *flecto*, to bend.] In *bot.* bent this way and that, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner; as, a *retroflex* branch.

Retrofract, Retrofracted (rē'trō-frakt or ret'rō-frakt, rē-trō-frakt'ed or ret-rō-frakt'-ed), *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *fractus*, pp. of *frango*, to break.] In *bot.* (*a*) bent backward as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; as, a *retrofract* peduncle. (*b*) Bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken.

Retro-generative (re-trō-jen'ér-āt-iv or ret-rō-jen'ér-āt-iv), *a.* Copulating from behind; retro-copulant.

Retrogradation (rē'trō-gra-dā"shon or ret'-rō-gra-dā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.* the act of moving from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs: applied to the apparent motion of the planets.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations* as well as their direct motion. *Cudworth.*

2. A moving backward or towards an inferior state; decline in excellence.

Retrograde (rē'trō-grād or ret'rō-grād), *a.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, to go.] 1. Going or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.* moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs: opposed to *direct.* All motions from east to west are retrograde; thus, the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are *retrograde*, and the earth's diurnal motion, which causes these apparent motions, is *direct.*

Two geomantic figures were displayed
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when *retrograde.*
Dryden.

2. Declining from a better to a worse state. *Pope.*—3. † Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shak.*

Retrograde (rē'trō-grād or ret'rō-grād), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *retrograded;* ppr. *retrograding.* [See above.] To go or move backward. *Bacon.*

Retrograde (rē'trō-grād or ret'rō-grād), *v.t.* To cause to go backward or recede. *Sylvester.*

Retrogradingly (rē'trō-grād-ing-li or ret'-rō-grād-ing-li), *adv.* By retrograde motion.

Retrogress (rē'trō-gres or ret'rō-gres), *n.* A going backward; retrogression; decline.

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involves *retrogress* in fertility. *H. Spencer.*

Retrogression (rē-trō-gre'shon or ret-rō-gre'shon), *n.* [Fr. *rétrogression*, from L. *retrogradior.* See RETROGRADE, *a.*] 1. The act of going backward.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression* that alone would constitute decay. *J. S. Mill.*

2. In *astron.* the same as *Retrogradation.*—3. In *physiol.* backward development. When an animal, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*, or a *retrograde development* or *metamorphosis.*

Retrogressive (rē-trō-gres'iv or ret-rō-gres'-iv), *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive.* *Pinkerton.*

Retrogressively (rē-trō-gres'iv-li or ret-rō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; by going or moving backward.

Retromingency (rē-trō-min'jen-si or ret-rō-min'jen-si), *n.* [See RETROMINGENT.] The act or quality of discharging the urine backward. *Sir T. Browne.*

Retromingent (rē-trō-min'jent or ret-rō-min'jent), *a.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *mingens, mingentis*, ppr. of *mingo*, to make water.] Discharging the urine backward.

Retromingent (rē-trō-min'jent or ret-rō-min'jent), *n.* An animal that discharges its urine backward. *Sir T. Browne.*

Retromingently (rē-trō-min'jent-li or ret-rō-min'jent-li), *adv.* In a retromingent manner.

Retropharyngeal (rē'trō-fa-rin"jē-al or ret'rō-fa-rin"jē-al), *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards, and *pharynx.*] In *anat.* relating to parts behind the pharynx or upper part of the throat; as, a *retropharyngeal* abscess.

Retropulsive (rē-trō-pul'siv or ret-rō-pul'-siv), *a.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *pello, pulsum*, to drive.] Driving back; repelling. *Smart.*

Retrorse (rē-trōrs'), *a.* [L. *retrorsus*, from *retro*, backward, and *versus*, a turning about.] In *bot.* turned backwards.

Retrorsely (rē-trōrs'li), *adv.* In a backward direction; as, a stem *retrorsely* aculeate, or a leaf *retrorsely* sinuate.

Retrospect† (rē'trō-spekt or ret'rō-spekt), *v.i.* To look back; to affect what is past.

Retrospect (rē'trō-spekt or ret'rō-spekt), *n.* [L. *retro*, back, and *specio, spectum*, to look.] A looking back on things past; a review of past events; view or contemplation of something past. *Addison; Warburton.*

The observation is common, that a week spent in travelling or sight-seeing, and therefore full of mental excitements, appears in *retrospect* far longer than one spent at home. *H. Spencer.*

SYN. Review, survey, resurvey, re-examination.

Retrospection (rē-trō-spek'shon or ret-rō-spek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of looking back on things past.—2. The faculty of looking back on past things.

Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin;
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past? *Swift.*

Retrospective (rē-trō-spek'tiv or ret-rō-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Looking back on past events; as, a *retrospective* view.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent What conclude the Why.
Pope.

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; as, a penal statute can have no *retrospective* effect or operation. 'A scruple about inflicting death by a *retrospective* enactment.' *Macaulay.*

Retrospectively (rē-trō-spek'tiv-li or ret-rō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

Retro-uterine (rē-trō-ū'tėr-īn), *a.* [Prefix *retro*, backwards, and *uterine.*] Situated behind the uterus or womb; as, a *retro-uterine* abscess.

Retro-vaccination (rē-trō-vak'si-nā"shon), *n.* In *med.* the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which had been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing the vaccine matter through the cow.

Retroversion (rē-trō-vėr'shon or ret-rō-vėr'-shon), *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] A turning or falling backward; as, the *retroversion* of the uterus.

Retrovert (rē'trō-vėrt or ret'rō-vėrt), *v.t.* [See RETROVERSION.] To turn back.

Retrovert (rē'trō-vėrt or ret'rō-vėrt), *n.* One who returns to his original creed; a reconvert. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Retrude (rē-trūd'), *v.t.* [L. *retrudo*—*re*, back, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust back. *Dr. H. More.*

Retruse† (rē-trūs'), *a.* [L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudo.* See RETRUDE.] Hidden; abstruse.

Something of so *retruse* a nature that I want a name for it, unless I should venture to term it 'divine sagacity.' *Dr. H. More.*

Retrusion (rē-trū'zhon), *n.* The act of retruding, or state of being retruded. 'In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause.' *Coleridge.*

Rettery (ret'ėr-i), *n.* A place where flax is retted; a retting.

Retting (ret'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of preparing flax for the separation of the woody part from the filamentous part by soaking it in water or by exposure to dew. Also called *Rotting.*—2. The place where the operation is carried on; a rettery. *Ure.*

Retti-weights (ret'ti-wāts), *n. pl.* The small egg-shaped seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as weights in Hindustan. They are of a scarlet or black colour.

Retund (rē-tund'), *v.t.* [L. *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, to beat.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon: to dull. 'To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.' *Ray.*

Return (rē-tėrn'), *v.i.* [Fr. *retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn. See TURN.] 1. To come back; to come or go back to the

same place. 'The undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller *returns*.' *Shak.*—2. To come or go back to the same state; to pass back; as, to *return* from bondage to a state of freedom.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust. *Shak.*

3. To come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

4. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton.

5. To speak again of a subject left for a time out of sight; to recur.

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?
Shak.

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

6. To answer.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *return'd* . . .
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

7. To retort.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

Return (rē-tėrn'), *v.t.* 1. To bring, carry, or send back; to give back; as, to *return* a borrowed book; to *return* a hired horse. 'If she will *return* me my jewels.' *Shak.*—2. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.—3. To give in recompense or requital; as, to *return* good for evil; to *return* thanks.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 Ki. ii. 44.

4. To give back in reply; as, to *return* an answer. 'In courteous words *return* reply.' *Tennyson.* — 5. To bring back and make known; to report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. Ex. xix. 8.

6. To cast back; to throw back; to hurl back.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie. *Shak.*

7. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially; as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded, of men or ships fit for active service, of the number of the population, &c. 8. To render back to a tribunal or to an office; as, to *return* a writ or an execution. 9. To send; to transmit; to convey.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use.
Clarendon.

10. To elect, as a member of parliament.

They went in a body to the poll; and when they returned, the Honourable Samuel Slumkey was *returned* also. *Dickens.*

11. In *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as one's partner played before.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club. *Dickens.*

SYN. To restore, requite, repay, recompense, render, remit, report.

Return (rē-tėrn'), *n.* 1. The act of returning (intransitive), or of coming or going back; as, the *return* of the traveller; the *return* of health; the *return* of the seasons. 'Takes little journeys and makes quick *returns*.' *Dryden.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. 1 Ki. xx. 22.

2. The act of returning (transitive) or of giving or sending back; the act of rendering back; repayment; recompense; requital; restitution; as, the *return* of anything borrowed or hired, as a book, money, a horse, or the like. 'As rich men deal gifts, expecting in *return* twenty for one.' *Shak.*

I loved you, and my love had no *return*.
Tennyson

3. That which is returned; as, (*a*) a repayment or payment; a remittance; a sum of money coming in.

Within these two months, that's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shak.*

(*b*) An answer.

Say, if my father render fair *return*,
It is against my will. *Shak.*

(*c*) The profit on labour, on an investment, undertaking, adventure, or the like; advantage.

The fruit from many days of recreation is very light, but from the few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*d*) An account or official or formal report of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information; as, agricultural *returns*; census *returns*; election *returns*. The *return* of members of parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.—4. In *law*, (*a*) the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer stating what he has done, endorsed; the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. (*b*) The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings; a day in bank.—5. *pl.* A light-coloured mild-flavoured kind of tobacco.—6. In *arch.* the continuation of a moulding, projection, &c., in an opposite or different direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. *Gwilt.*—7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coalmine.—*Returns of a mine*, in *fort.* the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—*Returns of a trench*, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.—*Clause of return*, in *Scots law.* See under CLAUSE.

Re-turn (rē'tėrn), *v.t.* and *i.* To turn again; as, to turn and *re-turn*.

Returnable (rē-tėrn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being returned or restored.—2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Sir M. Hale.*

Return-ball (rē-tėrn'bal), *n.* A ball used as a plaything, which is held by an elastic string so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

Return-chaise (rē-tėrn'shāz), *n.* A chaise going back from its destination empty.

Return-day (rē-tėrn'dā), *n.* In *law*, the day when the defendant is to appear in court and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

Returner (rē-tėrn'ėr), *n.* One who returns; one who repays or remits money. 'And those are the *returners* of our money.' *Locke.*

Returning-officer (rē-tėrn'ing-of-fis-ėr), *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.

Returnless (rē-tėrn'les), *a.* Admitting no return. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Return-match (rē-tėrn'mach), *n.* A second match or trial played by the same two sets of players to give the defeated party their revenge.

Return-ticket (re-tėrn'tik-et), *n.* A ticket issued by railway and steamboat companies, coach proprietors, and the like, for the journey out and back, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne,—fares, half-a-crown; *return-tickets*, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood.*

Return-valve (rē-tėrn'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow, or the like.

Retuse (rē-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, to hammer.] 1. In *bot.* terminating in a round end, the centre of which is somewhat depressed; as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In *conch.* ending in an obtuse sinus, as is the case with certain shells.

Reunion (rē-ūn'yon), *n.* 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.

She that should all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one. *Donne.*

2. A meeting, assembly, or festive gathering, as of familiar friends, associates, or members of a society.

Reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* 1. To unite again; to join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shak.*

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and *reuniting* his subjects to himself and to one another.
Bolingbroke.

Reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

Reunitedly (rē-ū-nīt'ed-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

Reunition (rē-ū-ni'shon), *n.* A second or repeated uniting; reunion. 'The resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul.' *Knatchbull.* [Rare.]

Reurge (rē-urj'), *v.t.* To urge again.

Reus (rē'us), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a defendant.

Reussin (rois'in), *n.* [After T. A. *Reuss*, an Austrian mineralogist.] A salt occurring as an efflorescence in white six-sided acicular crystals at Seidlitz and Saidschitz, in Bohemia. It consists of a mixture of the sulphates of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, with chloride of magnesium and water, but varies in composition according to the locality and season of the year. Sometimes called *Reussite*.

Reussite (rois'īt), *n.* See REUSSIN.

Revaccinate (rē-vak'sin-āt), *v.t.* To vaccinate a second time.

Revaccination (rē-vak'si-nā"shon), *n.* A second vaccination. 'The *revaccination* of recruits.' *Sir T. Watson.*

Revalescence (rē-va-les'ens), *n.* The state of being revalescent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him?
Coleridge.

Revalescent (rē-va-les'ent), *a.* [L. *revalescens*—*re*, again, and *valesco*, inceptive of *valeo*, to be well.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.]

Revaluation (rē-val'ū-ā"shon), *n.* A second valuation.

Revalue (rē-val'ū), *v.t.* To value again.

Revamp (rē-vamp'), *v.t.* To vamp, mend, or patch up again; to rehabilitate; to reconstruct.

Reve† (rēv), *n.* A reeve or bailiff.

Reve† (rēv), *v.t.* [See REAVE.] To take away; to plunder; to despoil. *Chaucer.*

Reve† (rēv), *v.i.* [Fr. *rêver*, to dream. See REVERIE.] To dream; to muse.

I *reved* all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith.*

Reveal (rē-vēl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *révéler*, from L. *revelo*, to unveil, to uncover—*re*, back, and *velo*, to veil. See VEIL.] 1. To make known, as something secret or concealed; to disclose; to divulge; to lay open; to betray; as, to *reveal* secrets; to *reveal* one's self. 'Time, which *reveals* all things.' *Locke.* 'A late-lost form that sleep *reveals*.' *Tennyson.*

Madam, I have a secret to *reveal*. *Shak.*

2. Specifically, to disclose, discover, or make known that which would be unknown without divine or supernatural instruction.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.
Rom. i. 18.

SYN. To disclose, divulge, unveil, betray, uncover, discover, impart, communicate, show.

Reveal† (rē-vēl'), *n.* A revealing; disclosure. *Sir T. Browne.*

Reveal (rē-vēl'), *n.* In *arch.* the vertical side of an aperture between the front of the wall and of the window or door frame. *Gwilt.*

Revealable (rē-vēl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not so *revealable* as heresy. *Jer. Taylor.*

Revealableness (rē-vēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being revealable.

Revealer (rē-vēl'ėr), *n.* One who or that which reveals, discloses, shows, or makes known.

He brought a taper; the *revealer*, light,
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight.
Dryden.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the creators of its divinities, and the *revealers* of its theological beliefs.
Dr. Caird.

Revealment (rē-vēl'ment), *n.* The act of revealing. *South.* [Rare.]

Revegetate (rē-vej'ē-tāt), *v.i.* To vegetate a second time.

Reveille (rē-val'yā), *n.* [Fr. *réveil*, from *réveiller*, to awake—*re*, and *éveiller*, to awake, from L. *ex*, and *vigilo*, to watch (whence *vigilant*).] *Milit.* the beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come. *Dryden.*

Tennyson has the less correct form *reveillée*.

And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveillée to the breaking morn. *Tennyson.*

Revel (rev'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *revel*, revelry, excess, disorder, rebellion, from *reveler*, to revolt, to rebel, from L. *rebellare*, to rebel.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; a festivity; a merry-making; more specifically, a sport of dancing, masking, &c., formerly practised in princes' courts, noblemen's houses, inns of court, &c., generally at night.

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shak.*

—*Master of the revels*, or *lord of misrule*, an officer formerly attached to royal and other distinguished houses, whose duty it was to preside over the Christmas diversions. In the reign of Henry VIII. this officer was rendered permanent in the royal household. It continued till about the end of the seventeenth century.

Revel (rev'el), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revelled;* ppr. *revelling.* 1. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian; to indulge in festivity. 'Antony, that *revels* long o' nights.' *Shak.*

Brisk let us *revel*, while *revel* we may,
For the gay bloom of fifty soon passes away.
Moore.

2. To move playfully or wantonly; to indulge one's inclination or caprice; to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure. 'His father *revelled* in the heart of France.' *Shak.* 'Whene'er I *revelled* in the women's bowers.' *Prior.*

Revel† (rē-vel'), *v.t.* [L. *revello—re*, and *vello*, to pull.] To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. '*Revelling* the humours from their lungs.' *Harvey.*

Reve-land (rēv'land), *n.* In *law*, such land as having reverted to the king, after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the *reve* or *reeve*, or bailiff of the manor.

Revelate† (rev'ē-lāt), *v.t.* To reveal.

Revelation (rev-ē-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *revelatio, revelationis*, from *revelo*, to reveal.] 1. The act of revealing: (*a*) the disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them. (*b*) The act of revealing or communicating divine truth.

How that by *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote afore in few words.
Eph. iii. 3.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known.—3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.

Revelator (rev'ē-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare.]

Revellent (rē-vel'ent), *a.* [L. *revellens, revellentis*, ppr. of *revello*, to pull or tear away, out, or off.] Causing revulsion.

Reveller (rev'el-ėr), *n.* One who revels or feasts with noisy merriment.

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

Revel-master (rev'el-mas-tėr), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; lord of misrule.

Revelment (rev'el-ment), *n.* Act of revelling.

Revelour,† *n.* A reveller. *Chaucer.*

Revel-rout† (rev'el-rout), *n.* 1. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his mission, the *revel-rout* is done. *Rowe.*

2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

Revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* The act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

Meanwhile welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and *revelry*,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

Revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revendicated;* ppr. *revendicating.* [Fr. *revendiquer—re*, again, and *vendiquer*, to claim or challenge, L. *vindico, vindicatum.* See VINDICATE.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods taken away or detained illegally.

Revendication (rē-ven'di-kā"shon), *n.* The act of revendicating or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

Revenge (rē-venj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revenged;* ppr. *revenging.* [O.Fr. *revenger, revengier*, Mod.Fr. *revancher—re*, in return, and O.Fr. *vengier*, Mod.Fr. *venger*, to avenge, from L. *vindico, vindicare*, to vindicate. See VINDICATE.] 1. To take vengeance for or on account of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury; to exact retribution for or for the sake of; to inflict punishment for; to avenge: with the wrong done, or the person or thing wronged, as the object.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors. Jer. xv. 15.

And thou shalt find a king that will *revenge*
Lord Stafford's death. *Shak.*

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shak.*

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause.
Dryden.

2. To inflict injury for or on account of, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings; as, eager *to revenge* himself; *to revenge* his supposed wrongs. From the use of the verb with reflexive pronouns the expression *to be revenged* often has the sense of *to revenge one's self;* to take vengeance; as, I'll *be revenged* on him for it.

Revenge (rē-venj'), *v.i.* To take vengeance. 'And if you wrong us, shall we not *revenge*?' *Shak.*

Revenge (rē-venj'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The act of revenging; the executing of vengeance; something in the way of retribution; retaliation. 'The beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.' Deut. xxxii. 42.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his *revenges*.
Shak.

2. The angry, spiteful, or malignant return of an injury received; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him. 'Womanlike, taking *revenge* too deep.' *Tennyson.*—3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut *revenge*.

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

—*To give one his revenge*, to offer one a return-match after he has been defeated, as at chess or billiards.—*Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution. Revenge* is the carrying into effect of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self, or those closely connected with one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to our equals or superiors, and the revengeful feeling is felt all the more bitterly where it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* may arise from no personal feeling, but may be taken for another's wrong as well as one's own. It involves the idea of wrathful retribution, more or less just. It is inflicted on inferiors; as, a slave murders a harsh master out of *revenge*, and the relatives take *vengeance* on him in return. *Vengeance* is the word always used for God's just wrath against sinners. *Retribution* does not, like the other two, so much concern the person inflicting the injury, but the injury itself. It is, as it were, the natural or due return for a capital of bad deeds previously invested. Any evil result happening to the perpetrator of a crime in consequence of the crime committed is said to be a *retribution.*

Revengeance† (rē-venj'ans), *n.* Revenge; vengeance.

Revengeful (rē-venj'ful), *a.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; harbouring revenge; vindictive; wreaking revenge. 'If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive.' *Shak.*

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shak.*

SYN. Vindictive, vengeful, resentful, spiteful, malicious.

Revengefully (rē-venj'ful-li), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leaped
Upon the floor, thence gazing at the skies,
His eyeballs fiery red and glowing vengeance.
Dryden.

Revengefulness (rē-venj'ful-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness.

Revengeless (rē-venj'les), *a.* Unrevenged. 'Leave his woes *revengeless.*' *Marston.*

Revengement (rē-venj'ment), *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [Rare.]

That in his secret doom, out of my blood,
He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me.
Shak.

Revenger (rē-venj'ėr), *n.* One who revenges. 'The injured world's *revenger.*' *Waller.*

Revengingly (rē-venj'ing-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*

Revenue (rev'e-nū. This is now the common pronunciation, though re-ven'ū is also heard, especially in Parliament. Shakspere has both), *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, from *revenir*, to return, L. *revenio—re*, back, and *venio*, to come.] 1. The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty. *Shak.*

When men grow great from their *revenue* spent,
And fly from bailiffs into Parliament. *Young.*

2. The annual income of a state derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.

He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of *revenue* gushed forth.
'D. Webster.

3. Return; reward; as, a rich *revenue* of praise.

Revenue-cutter (rev'e-nū-kut-ėr), *n.* A sharp-built single-masted vessel, armed, for the purpose of preventing smuggling and enforcing the custom-house regulations.

Revenue-officer (rev'e-nū-of'fis-ėr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

Reverb† (rē-vėrb'), *v.t.* To reverberate.

Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shak.*

Reverbatory (rē-vėr'ba-to-ri), *a.* A contracted form of *Reverberatory* sometimes used.

Reverberant (rē-vėr'bėr-ant), *a.* [L. *reverberans, reverberantis*, ppr. of *reverbero*. See REVERBERATE.] Reverberating; returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery flow, and beneath the *reverberant* branches. *Longfellow.*

Reverberate (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reverberated;* ppr. *reverberating.* [L.L. *reverbero, reverberatum—*L. *re*, back, and *verbero*, to lash, to beat, from *verber*, a lash, a whip, a rod.] 1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo. 'Like an arch, *reverberates* the voice again.' *Shak.*—2. To send or cast back; to reflect; as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side; as, flame *reverberated* in a furnace. Hence—4.† To fuse, as by heat intensified by being reverberated. '*Reverberated* into glass.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Reverberate (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *v.i.* 1. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.—2. To resound.

And even at hand, a drum is ready brac'd,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shak.*

Now rings the bell, nine times *reverberating*.
Longfellow.

Reverberate† (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *a.* 1. Cast back or reflected. 'The *reverberate* sound.' *Drayton.*—2. Driving or beating back; reverberating; reverberant. 'The *reverberate* hills.' *Shak.* 'A *reverberate* glass.' *B. Jonson.*

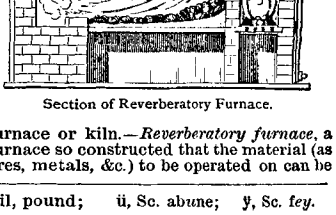
Reverberation (rē-vėr'bėr-ā"shon), *n.* [See REVERBERATE.] 1. The act of reverberating, or of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light, heat, or sound, more especially sound. 'The several *reverberations* of the same image, from two opposite looking-glasses.' *Addison.*—2. A sound reverberated or echoed.—3. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

Reverberative (rē-vėr'bėr-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to reverberate; reflective; reverberant.

This *reverberative* influence is what we have intended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres. *Is. Taylor.*

Reverberator (rē-vėr'bėr-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which reverberates.—2. A reflecting lamp.

Reverberatory (rē-vėr'bėr-a-to-ri), *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating; as, a *reverberatory*



Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

furnace or kiln.—*Reverberatory furnace*, a furnace so constructed that the material (as ores, metals, &c.) to be operated on can be

heated without coming in direct contact with the fuel. It consists essentially of three parts—namely, a fireplace, *a*, at one end; in the middle a flat bed or sole, *b*, on which the material to be heated is placed; and at the other end a chimney, *c*, to carry off the smoke or fume. Between the fireplace and the bed a low partition wall or fire-bridge is placed, and the whole built over with a low arch, dipping towards the chimney. The flame plays over the fire-bridge, and is reflected or reverberated on the material beneath, hence the name. The reverberatory furnace gives free access of air to the material, and is thus employed for oxidizing impurities in metals and other similar purposes.

Reverberatory (rē-vėr'bėr-a-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Reverberatory Furnace.* See the adjective.

Revere (rē-vēr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revered;* ppr. *revering.* [Fr. *révérer*, L. *revereor*—*re*, and *vereor*, to feel awe of, to fear.] To regard with fear or awe, mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honour in estimation. 'Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father than treated as his partner in the empire.' *Addison.*

Revered, beloved—O you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To venerate, adore, reverence.

Reverence (rev'er-ens), *n.* [Fr. *révérence*, from L. *reverentia*. See REVERE.] 1. Deep respect and esteem mingled with affection; awe and respect combined; veneration.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly it is a sign that the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*

The fear acceptable to God is a filial fear, an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

A thousand claims to *reverence* closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson.*

Reverence is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from mere *awe* in that it is not akin to the feeling of dread or terror, while also implying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant.—2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. 'Fell on his face and did *reverence.*' 2 Sam. ix. 6.

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him *reverence.* *Shak.*

3. Reverend character; hence, a reverend personage; a common title of the clergy, generally used with the pronouns *his, your, &c.* 'Forced to lay my *reverence* by.' *Shak.* 'A clergyman of holy *reverence.*' *Shak.*—*Saving your reverence*, with all respect to you: a phrase used to introduce an objectionable expression.

Sir, she came in great with child; and longing, *saving your* honour's *reverence*, for stewed prunes. *Shak.*

SYN. Honour, veneration, awe, adoration.

Reverence (rev'er-ens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reverenced;* ppr. *reverencing.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*
They will *reverence* my son. Mat. xxi. 37.

And (let) the wife see that she *reverence* her husband. Eph. v. 33

Reverencer (rev'er-ens-ėr), *n.* One that regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, . . . were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads. *Swift.*

Reverend (rev'er-end), *a.* [Fr. *révérend*, from L. *reverendus*, to be revered. See REVERE.] 1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, mingled with fear and affection; as, *reverend* and gracious senators.

A *reverend* sire among them came. *Milton.*

2. A title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics, and sometimes to Jewish rabbis; as, the *reverend* Mr. So-and-so. In England deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend.* The religieux in Catholic countries are styled *reverend fathers;* abbesses, prioresses, *&c., reverend mothers.* In Scotland, the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend;* a synod is styled *very reverend*, and the General Assembly *venerable.*

Reverent (rev'er-ent), *a.* 1. Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; as, *reverent* words or terms; a *reverent* posture in prayer; *reverent* behaviour.—2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

They prostrate fell before him *reverent.* *Milton.*

3.† Reverend.

A very *reverent* body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, sir—reverence. *Shak.*

Reverential (rev-er-en'shal), *a.* Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as, *reverential* fear or awe; *reverential* gratitude or esteem. 'Religion . . . consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred.' *South.*

Reverentially (rev-er-en'shal-li), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence or show of reverence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Reverently (rev'er-ent-li), *adv.* 1. In a reverent manner; with reverence; with respectful regard.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently.* *Shak.*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So *reverently* men quit the open air
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Reverer (rē-vēr'ėr), *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

Reverie (rev'er-i), *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream, a word of doubtful origin.] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation. It is apparently, in all cases, due to an exaltation or concentration of the faculty of attention. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or partial perception of external objects. It is generally, and always at the commencement, at the control of the will.

There are *reveries* and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men as well as fools. *Addison.*

We sat,
But spoke not, rapt in nameless *reverie*,
Perchance upon the future man. *Tennyson.*

Reverist (rev'ėr-ist), *n.* One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Ency.*

Revers,† *a.* [Fr.] Reverse; contrary. *Chaucer.*

Reversal† (rē-vėrs'al), *a.* Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Burnet.*

Reversal (rē-vėrs'al), *n.* The act of reversing: (*a*) the act of moving or causing to move in a contrary direction; as, the *reversal* of a steam-engine. (*b*) A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void.

Reverse (rē-vėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reversed;* ppr. *reversing.* [L. *revertor, reversus*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To turn or put in an opposite or contrary direction or position; to turn upside down; as, to *reverse* a pyramid or cone. 'My empty glass *reversed.*' *Tennyson.*—2. To alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearings or relations.

With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

She *reversed* the conduct of the celebrated vicar of Bray. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To overturn; to subvert; as, to *reverse* the state. *Pope.*—4. To overthrow; to make void; to annul; to repeal; to revoke; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed.* *Shak.*

Those seem to do best, who taking useful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of by what they shall find in history to confirm or *reverse* these imperfect observations. *Locke.*

5.† To recall; to renew; to cause to return. *Spenser.*—6.† To turn away or back. *Spenser.*—7. In *mach.* to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; to change the motion of, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—SYN. To overturn, overset, invert, overthrow, subvert, repeal, annul, revoke.

Reverse† (rē-vėrs'), *v.i.* To return; to come back. *Spenser.*

Reverse (rē-vėrs'), *n.* 1. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, &c., is reverted, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position. 'He did so with the *reverse* of his lance.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A complete change or turn of affairs: sometimes (*a*) in a good sense.

Meantime, by a *reverse* of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb.*

Generally (*b*) in a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune; as, by an unexpected *reverse* of circumstances an affluent man is reduced to poverty.

To pine in that *reverse* of doom,
Which sicken'd every living bloom,
And blurr'd the splendour of the sun. *Tennyson.*

3. A cessation of success; a check; a defeat; as, the troops met with a *reverse.*—4. A backhanded stroke in fencing. 'To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*, thy distance, thy montant.' *Shak.*—5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; a contrary; an opposite: generally with *the.*

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

6. The second or back surface; as, the *reverse* of a leaf; specifically, the second or back surface of a medal or coin, opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed, the latter being called the *obverse.*

A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse.* *Addison.*

Reverse (rē-vėrs'), *a.* Opposite; turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; as, the *reverse* end of a lance; the *reverse* order or method.—*Reverse bearing*, in *surv.* the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backwards.—*Reverse curve*, in *rail.* a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—*Reverse fire* (*milit.*), fire on the enemy's rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging.—*Reverse lever*, in *steam-engines*, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.

Reverse Shell.

—*Reverse operation*, in *math.* an operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order; as, finding the length of a pendulum from its time of vibration is the *reverse operation* to finding the time of vibration from the length.—*Reverse shells*, in *conch.* shells which have the aperture opening on the left side when placed in front of the spectator; or which have their volutions the reverse way of the common screw; sinistral shells. The cut shows the fossil shell of *Fusus antiquus*, var. *contrarius.*—*Reverse valve*, in *boilers*, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.

Reversed (rē-vėrst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.—2. Made void; overthrown or annulled, as a judgment, decree, *&c.*—3. In *bot.* resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; as, a *reversed* corolla.—*Reversed leaves*, such as have the lower surface turned upwards.—4. In *her.* an epithet for a coat of arms or an escutcheon turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor. A charge may be reversed, however, without any abatement of honour.—*Reversed shells*, in *conch.* same as *Reverse Shells.* See REVERSE.

Reversedly (rē-vėrs'ed-li), *adv.* In a reversed manner.

Reverseless (rē-vėrs'les), *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.

Reversely (rē-vėrs'li), *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand; on the opposite.

Reverser (rē-vėrs'ėr), *n.* 1. One who reverses. 2. In *law*, a reversioner.—3. In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

Reversible (rē-vėrs'i-bl), *n.* Capable of being reversed; as, a *reversible* judgment or sentence.—*Reversible coat*, a coat which can be worn with either side outward. Such coats are usually of two different materials and colours.

Reversibly (rē-vėrs'i-bli), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

Reversing-gear (rē-vėrs'ing-gēr), *n.* The apparatus for reversing the motion of an engine or other machine.

Reversion (rē-vėr'shon), *n.* [Fr. *réversion*, from L. *reversio, reversionis.* See REVERSE.] 1.† The act of reverting or returning; return.

After his *reversion* home (he) was spoiled also of all that he brought with him. *Foxe.*

2. In *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. Hence, the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. The term is also frequently, though improperly used so as to include any future estate, whether in reversion or remainder. In *Scots law*, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legal.*—3. A right or hope to future possession or enjoyment; succession. 'E'en *reversions* are all begged before.' *Pope.*

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope. *Shak.*

4. In *biol.* a return towards some ancestral type or character; atavism.

In many cases we do not know what the aboriginal stock was, and so could not tell whether or not nearly perfect *reversion* had ensued. *Darwin.*

5.† That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as *relics.* *Fuller.*

6. In *annuities*, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See ANNUITY.—*Reversion of series*, in *alg.* a method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal.

Reversionary (rē-vėr'shon-a-ri), *a.* Involving or pertaining to a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right.—*Reversionary annuity.* See ANNUITY.

Reversioner (rē-vėr'shon-ėr), *n.* One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined: applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Reversis (rē-vėr'sis), *n.* A game at cards. *Hoyle.*

Revert (rē-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *reverto—re*, back, and *verto*, to turn (whence *convert, pervert, verse*, &c.).] 1. To turn or direct back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse. 'Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene.' *Prior.*

Fleet though they fled, the mild *reverted* eye
And dimpling smile their seeming fear deny.
Mickle.

2. To drive or turn back; to repel.

The trembling stream . . . boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays. *Thomson.*

—*To revert a series*, in *math.* to take its terms inversely, making them follow each other in a contrary order.

Revert (rē-vėrt'), *v.i.* 1. To return or come back to a former position.

So that my arrows
Too slightly timbered for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shak.*

2. To return to a former object or subject; to turn to something spoken of before; as, to *revert* to the previous question.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still *revert* to you. *Tennyson.*

3. To go back to a former condition. 'This tendency in sheep to *revert* to dark colours.' *Darwin.*—4. In *law*, to return to the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

Revert† (rē-vėrt'), *n.* 1. One who or that which reverts.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith. *Fuller.*

2. In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe. *Peacham.*

Revertant (rē-vėrt'ant), *a.* In *her.* bent and rebent.

Reverted (rē-vėrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Reversed; turned back.—2. In *her.* flexed and reflexed, or bending in the form of an S; revertant. It is sometimes used to express a bending in the manner of the chevron.

Revertent (rē-vėrt'ent), *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system.

Reverter (rē-vėrt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reverts.—2. In *law*, reversion.

Revertible (rē-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being reverted or returned.

Revertive (rē-vėrt'iv), *a.* Tending to revert; changing to an opposite course; reversing.

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind. *Thomson.*

Revertively (rē-vėrt'iv-li), *adv.* By way of reversion.

Revery (rev'ėr-i), *n.* Same as *Reverie. Locke.*

Revest (rē-vest'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *revestir*, Mod. Fr. *revêtir*, L.L. *revestio*—L. *re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe.] 1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*—2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.

Revest (rē-vest'), *v.i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner; as, the title or right *revests* in A. after alienation.

Revestiary,† **Revestry**† (rē-ves'ti-a-ri, rē-vest'ri), *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*, L.L. *revestiarium*, from L. *revestio.* See REVEST.] The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; the vestry. 'The *revestiary* of the temple.' *Camden.*

Revesture† (rē-ves'tūr), *n.* Vesture.

The aultars of this chapell were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold of tissue, embroudered with pearles. *Hall.*

Revet (rē-vet'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revetted;* ppr. *revetting.* In *fort.* and *civil engin.* to face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.

Then there is a fine broad glacis with a deep ditch, *revetted* on scarp and counterscarp. *W. H. Russell.*

Revetment (rē-vet'ment), *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, to reclothe. See REVEST.] 1. In *fort.* a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet. In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, &c.—2. In *civil engin.* a retaining or breast wall.

Revibrate (rē-vī'brāt), *v.i.* To vibrate back or in return.

Revibration (rē-vī-brā'shon), *n.* The act of vibrating back.

Reviction† (rē-vik'shon), *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *vivo, victum*, to live.] Return to life.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten? *Sir T. Browne.*

Revictual (rē-vit'l), *v.t.* To victual again; to furnish again with provisions.

Revie† (rē-vī'), *v.t.* 1. To vie with again; to rival in return.—2. To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it: an old phrase at cards.

Here's a trick vied and *revied.* *B. Jonson.*

To vie was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. *Gifford.*

Revie† (rē-vī'), *v.i.* 1. To return the challenge of a wager at cards.—2. To make a retort.

Review (rē-vū'), *v.t.* [*Re* and *view;* Fr. *revoir, revu.* See the noun.] 1. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia. *Shak.*

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost *review*
The very part was consecrate to thee. *Shak.*

2. To go over and examine again; to examine critically or deliberately and make the necessary corrections on; to revise (the latter being now the word regularly used in reference to literary work).

Segrais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it. *Dryden.*

3. To notice critically; to write a critical notice of, after a critical examination in order to discover excellences or defects; as, to *review* a newly published book.—4. To survey; to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops or the like; as, to *review* a regiment.—5. In *law*, (*a*) to consider or examine again; to revise; as, a court of appeal *reviews* the judgment of an inferior court. (*b*) To reexamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing master, or by a judge in chambers.—6. To look back on.

Let me *review* the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been. *Longfellow.*

7. To retrace; to go over again.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

Review (rē-vū'), *n.* [*Re* and *view;* Fr. *revue*, a review, an examination, from *revoir—re*, and *voir*, from L. *video*, to see.] 1. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; a retrospective survey; a resurvey; as, a *review* of the works of nature; a *review* of life.

While memory watches o'er the sad *review*
Of joys that faded like the morning dew. *Campbell.*

2. A revision; a re-examination with a view to amendment or improvement; as, an author's *review* of his works. [Obs. or obsolescent.]—3. A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique; as, to write a *review* of a new work.—4. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on any subject of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications; as, the 'Edinburgh *Review;*' the 'Contemporary *Review*,' &c.—5. An inspection of military or naval forces by a high officer or any distinguished personage, which may be accompanied by manœuvres and evolutions.—6. In *law*, the revision of any interlocutor, or decree, or sentence against which a party has reclaimed or appealed; also, the power which a superior court has of reviewing the judgment of an inferior court.—*A bill of review*, in *law*, a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree was made.—*Commission of review*, in *law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct court of delegates.—*Court of review*, the appeal-court from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV. lvi., but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict. cii. &c.—SYN. Re-examination, resurvey, retrospect, survey, reconsideration, revisal, revise, revision.

Review (rē-vū'), *v.i.* 1. To look back.

His *reviewing* eye,
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham.

2. To make reviews; to be a reviewer; as, he *reviews* for the *Times.*

Reviewable (rē-vū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reviewed.

Reviewal (rē-vū'al), *n.* A review of a book; a critique. *Southey.*

Reviewer (rē-vū'ėr), *n.* 1. One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector. *Wheatley.*—2. A writer in a review; one who critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits. 'Irresponsible, indolent *reviewers.*' *Tennyson.*

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word's sufficient. *Churchill.*

Revigorate (rē-vi'gor-āt), *v.t.* To give new vigour to.

Revigorate, Revigorated (rē-vi'gor-āt, rē-vi'gor-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct
Hath risen *revigorate.* *Southey.*

Revile (rē-vīl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *reviled;* ppr. *reviling.* [*Re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language. 'She . . . *revileth* him to his face.' *Swift.*

Thou shalt not *revile* the gods nor curse the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxii. 28.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you.
Mat. v. 11.

SYN. To reproach, vilify, upbraid, calumniate.

Revile† (rē-vīl'), *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language.

The gracious judge, without *revile*, replied.
Milton.

Revilement (rē-vīl'ment), *n.* The act of reviling; reproach; contemptuous language. 'Scorns and *revilements.*' *Dr. H. More.*

Reviler (rē-vīl'ėr), *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language. 'Base *revilers* of our house and name.' *Pope.*

Revilingly (rē-vīl'ing-li), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

Revince† (rē-vins'), *v.t.* [L. *revincere*, to refute.] To overcome; to refute; to disprove. *Foxe.*

Revindicate (rē-vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. *Mitford.*

Revirescence† (rē-vī-res'ens), *n.* [L. *reviresco*, to grow green again—*re*, and *viresco*,

incept. of *vireo*, to be full of strength, to be green.] Renewal of strength or of youth. *Warburton.*

Revisal (rē-vīz'al), *n.* [From *revise.*] The act of revising; a revision; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript; the *revisal* of a proof-sheet.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me. *Pope.*

Revise (rē-vīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revised;* ppr. *revising.* [Fr. *reviser;* L. *reviso—re*, again, and *viso*, to look at attentively, intens. of *video, visum*, to see.] 1. To examine or re-examine and make or suggest corrections on; to look over with care for correction; as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a map.—2. To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* statutes. 'Great wrongs which must be *revised.*' *Emerson.*

Revise (rē-vīz'), *n.* 1. A revision; a re-examination and correction. 'Corrections and *revises.*' *Boyle.*—2. In *printing*, a second or further proof-sheet corrected; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction in order to compare it with the last proof, to see whether all the mistakes marked in it are actually corrected.

I at length reached a vaulted room . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp and employed in reading a blotted *revise* . . . the author of Waverley. *Sir W. Scott.*

Reviser (rē-vīz'ėr), *n.* One that revises or re-examines for correction.

Revising-barrister (rē-vīz'ing-bar-is-tėr), *n.* One of a number of barristers who revise the list of voters for county and borough members of parliament. For this purpose the revising-barristers hold courts throughout the country in the autumn.

Revision (rē-vi'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of revising; a re-examination for correction; a going over carefully and making corrections; as, the *revision* of a book or writing, of a proof-sheet, or of a map; a *revision* of statutes.—2. That which is revised.—SYN. Re-examination, revisal, revise, review.

Revisional, Revisionary (rē-vi'zhon-al, rē-vi'zhon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to revision; revisory.

Revisionist (rē-vi'zhon-ist), *n.* One of a party in the Church of England who desire, with the help of parliament, to alter the Prayer-Book in the ultra-Protestant direction by excluding all its Catholic elements. *Orby Shipley.*

Revisit (rē-viz'it), *v.t.* [Fr. *revisiter;* L. *revisito—re*, and *visito*, from *viso*, to see or visit.] 1. To visit again; to come to see again. 'Let the pale sire *revisit* Thebes.' *Pope.*

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel,
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon? *Shak.*

2.† To revise; to review. *Berners.*

Revisitation (rē-viz'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of revisiting.

Revisory (rē-vī'zo-ri), *a.* Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

Revitalize (rē-vī'tal-īz), *v.t.* To restore vitality or the vital principle to; to inform again or anew with life; to bring back to life.

Prof. Owen has remarked that 'there are organisms, which we can devitalize and *revitalize*, devive and revive many times.' But the Professor in this sentence uses two words having different significations, as if they had the same meaning. To *revive* and *revitalize* are two very different things. That which is not dead may be *revived*, but a thing that is dead cannot be *revitalized.* The animalcule that can be *revived* has never been dead. The half-drowned man who *revives* has never died. The difference between the living state and the dead state is absolute, not relative. The matter from which life has once departed cannot be made to live again. *Lionel Beale.*

Revivable (rē-vīv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being revived.

Revival (rē-vīv'al), *n.* [From *revive.*] The act of reviving, or the state of being revived; as, (*a*) return, recall, or recovery to life from death or apparent death; as, the *revival* of a drowned person. (*b*) Return or recall to activity from a state of languor or depression; as, the *revival* of cheerfulness; the *revival* of trade. (*c*) Recall, return, or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; as, the *revival* of letters or learning; the *revival* of a practice or fashion. Specifically, a renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns. (*d*) In *chem.* same as *Revivification.* (*e*) In *theatres*, the reproduction after a lapse of some time of a play, &c. (*f*) A restoration or renewal of force, validity, or effect; as, the *revival* of a debt barred by the statute of limitations; the *revival* of a revoked will, &c.

Revivalism (rē-vīv'al-izm), *n.* The spirit of religious awakenings or excitement, particularly after a period of religious declension; a revival of religion; excited feeling or interest with respect to religion.

Revivalist (rē-vīv'al-ist), *n.* One who is instrumental in producing or who promotes revivals of religion.

Revive (rē-vīv'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revived;* ppr. *reviving.* [L. *re*, again, and *vivo*, to live.] 1. To return to life; to recover life. Rom. xiv. 9.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived.* 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

2. To recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression; as, his courage began to *revive.*

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived.* Gen. xlv. 27.

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; as, learning *revived* in Europe after the middle ages.—4. In *chem.* to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

Revive (rē-vīv'), *v.t.* 1. To bring again to life; to reanimate. See extract under REVITALIZE.—2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse; to recomfort; to quicken; to refresh; as, to *revive* the spirits or courage.

I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to *revive* the spirit of the humble, and to *revive* the heart of the contrite ones. Is. lvii. 15.

3. To bring into action after a suspension; to bring again into notice; as, to *revive* a project or scheme that had been laid aside. '*Revive* the libels born to die.' *Swift.*

Those gross corruptions of the Christian doctrine which the caprice and vanity of this licentious age have *revived* rather than produced. *Horsley.*

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall; to reawake.

The mind has the power in many cases to *revive* ideas or perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression; as, to *revive* a study or branch of learning.—6. To renew; to renovate, as clothes. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens.*

7. In *chem.* to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state; as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.—SYN. To reanimate, resuscitate, reinvigorate, reinspirit, revivify, renovate, quicken, rouse, renew, recall, recover, refresh, recomfort, animate, cheer.

Revivement (rē-vīv'ment), *n.* The act of reviving; revivification. 'The late Reformation or *revivement* rather.' *Feltham.*

Reviver (rē-vīv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which revives.

The authors or late *revivers* of all these sects or opinions were learned. *Milton.*

'Tis a deceitful liquid that black and blue *reviver.* *Dickens.*

Revivificate (rē-viv'i-fi-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *revivifico, revivificatum—re*, and *vivifico—vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.] To revive; to recall or restore to life. [Rare.]

Revivification (rē-viv'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See above.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; the act of recalling to life.—2. In *chem.* the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

Revivify (rē-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revivified;* ppr. *revivifying.* [Fr. *revivifier.*] To recall to life; to reanimate; to give new life or vigour to. *Stackhouse; Sir W. Hamilton.*

Revivingly (rē-vīv'ing-li), *adv.* In a reviving manner.

Reviviscence, Reviviscency (rev-i-vis'sens, rev-i-vis'sen-si), *n.* The state of reviving; reanimation; renewal of life. 'The *revivis-cence* of the whole man.' *Bp. Pearson.* 'May not the same cause produce a *revivis-cency.*' *Cogan.*

Reviviscent (rev-i-vis'sent), *a.* [L. *revivis-cens, reviviscentis*, ppr. of *revivisco*, to come to life again. See REVIVE.] Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action.

Revivor (re-vīv'or), *n.* In *law*, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or for some other cause.

Revocability (rev'ō-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being revocable; revocableness.

Revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [L. *revocabilis.* See REVOKE.] Capable of being recalled or revoked; as, a *revocable* edict or grant. 'The covenant became broke and *revocable.*' *Milton.*

Revocableness (rev'ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being revocable.

Revocably (rev'ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In a revocable manner.

Revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *revoco, revocatum—re*, back, and *voco*, to call.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel.* See REVOKE.

Revocation (rev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *revocatio, revocationis.* See REVOKE.] 1. The act of recalling or calling back. 'The *revocation* of Calvin.' *Hooker.*—2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation.* *Howell.*

3. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal by any one of a thing done by himself; the calling back of a thing granted, or the destroying or making void some deed that had existence until the act of revocation made it void; reversal; repeal; as, the *revocation* of a will, of a use, of a devise, &c.; the *revocation* of the edict of Nantes.

Revocatory (rev'ō-kā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders*, 1608.

Revoice (rē-vois'), *v.t.* 1. To refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone.—2. To call in return; to repeat. [Rare.]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all. *G. Fletcher.*

Revoke (rē-vōk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revoked;* ppr. *revoking.* [Fr. *révoquer*, L. *revoco—re*, back, and *voco*, to call, *vox, vocis*, voice (hence *invoke, convoke, advocate*, &c.).] 1.† To call back; to recall; to call back to memory. 'By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages.' *South.*

Her knees *revoked* their first strength, and her feet Were borne above the ground with wings. *Chapman.*

2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel; to repeal; to reverse; as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege, &c. 'Do we not herein *revoke* our own very deed?' *Hooker.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

3.† To check; to repress. 'Their sudden rages to *revoke.*' *Spenser.*—4.† To draw back.

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Sir J. Davies.*

SYN. To recall, repeal, rescind, countermand, annul, abrogate, cancel, abolish, reverse.

Revoke (rē-vōk'), *v.i.* In *card playing*, to renounce or neglect to follow suit, when the player can follow.

Revoke (rē-vōk'), *n.* In *card-playing*, a failure to follow suit when one can do so.

Revokement (rē-vōk'ment), *n.* Revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised,
That through our intercession this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shak.*

Revokingly (rē-vōk'ing-li), *adv.* In a revoking manner; by way of revocation.

Revolt (rē-vōlt'), *v.i.* [Fr. *révolter*, from It. *rivoltare*, to revolt—*re*, and *volte, volta*, a volt, bounding, turn, from L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll, to turn (whence *revolve, revolution*).] 1. To fall off or turn from one to another; to turn away; to desert; to go over to the opposite side. 'Discarded unjust servingmen, younger sons to younger brothers, *revolted* tapsters and ostlers trade-fallen.' *Shak.*

Home to your cottages, forsake this groom:
The king is merciful if you *revolt.* *Shak.*

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection; to reject authority; to rise against a government in declared rebellion; to rebel. 'A mother's curse on her *revolting* son.' *Shak.*

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah. 2 Chr. xxi. 10.

Our discontented counties do *revolt.* *Shak.*

3.† To be faithless.

Should all despair
That have *revolted* wives, the tenth of mankind
Would hang themselves. *Shak.*

4. To be grossly offended or disgusted: with *at*; as, my soul *revolts at* it.

Revolt (rē-vōlt'), *v.t.* 1. To repel; to shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence; as, to *revolt* the mind or the feelings. 'To *revolt* young and ingenuous minds.' *Burke.*

Their honest pride of their purer religion had *revolted* the Babylonians. *Mitford.*

2.† To change or alter; to abate. *Spenser.*

Revolt (rē-vōlt'), *n.* 1. The act of revolting; as, (*a*) a gross departure from duty; desertion; change of sides; inconstancy; faithlessness in love. 'Your daughter . . . hath made a gross *revolt.*' *Shak.* (*b*) A renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; rebellion; insurrection of a subjugated people; hence, an uprising or insurrection against any authority, whether personal or moral; as, the *revolt* of a province of the Roman Empire.

Who first seduced them to that foul *revolt*? *Milton.*

The *revolt* of man,
That source of evils not exhausted yet,
Was punished with *revolt* of his from him. *Cowper.*

The Reformation had been a national, as well as a moral *revolt.* *Macaulay.*

2.† A revolter.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shak.*

—*Revolt, Insurrection,* &c. See INSURRECTION.—SYN. Insurrection, sedition, rebellion, mutiny.

Revolter (rē-vōlt'ėr), *n.* One who revolts or rebels; one who renounces allegiance and subjection. 'All their princes are *revolters.*' Hos. ix. 15. 'A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber.' *Milton.*

Revolting (rē-vōlt'ing), *a.* Causing the feelings to revolt; causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; as, *revolting* cruelty or brutality.

Revoltingly (rē-vōlt'ing-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.

Revoluble (rev'ō-lū-bl), *a.* Capable of revolving; rotatory. 'His *revoluble* orbs.' *Chapman.*

Revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *revolutus*, from *revolvo.* See REVOLVE.] Rolled or curled backwards or downwards: used especially in *bot.* and *zool.*; thus, *revolute* foliation or leafing is when the sides of the leaves in the bud are rolled spirally back or toward the lower surface.

Revolute.

Revolution (rev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *revolutio, revolutionis*, a revolving, from *revolvo, revolutum*, to revolve. See REVOLVE.] 1. The act of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as, the *revolution* of a wheel.—2. The course or motion of a body round a centre; the act of moving in a circular course; as, the *revolution* of the earth round the sun; hence, a course or motion of anything which returns to the same point or state; as, the *revolution* of day and night, or of the seasons.—3. A continued course, or a space of time marked by some revolution, or by a succession of similar events; the passage of time; hence, a change produced by time. 'The *revolution* of a single age.' *Abp. Wake.*

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level. *Shak.*

4. A total or radical change of circumstances or of system. 'A complete *revolution* throughout the department which was under his direction.' *Macaulay.*

What various *revolutions* in our art
Since Thespis first sold ballads in a cart. *Foote.*

Specifically,—5. A sudden and violent change of government, or in the political constitution of a country, mainly brought about by internal causes. A gradual and pacific internal change is called a *reform*, while a change brought about by external causes is generally of the nature of a *conquest.* The term *revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In this sense the word is often used adjectively.

The election generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles. *Smollett.*

The term, the *French revolution*, is usually applied to the violent reaction against the absolutism which had supplanted the old feudal institutions of the country, which began in 1789. The subsequent French revolutions are usually indicated by their respective dates, 1830, 1848, 1851, 1870, 1871. The American war of independence is often called a revolution.—6. A rolling or other motion backwards; the return to a point before occupied.

Fear
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

7. In *geom.* the motion of a point, line, or surface about a centre or axis, so that the moving point forms a curve, the moving line a surface, and the moving surface a solid; thus, the *revolution* of an ellipse round one of its axes generates an ellipsoid; the *revolution* of a semicircle about the diameter generates a sphere; such solids being called *solids of revolution.*—8. In *astron.* (*a*) one complete circuit made by a heavenly body round any fixed point or centre; as, a *revolution* of a planet in its orbit. (*b*) The period in which a planet, satellite, or comet returns to the place in its orbit from which we estimate its setting out. (*c*) The motion of rotation of any heavenly body about its axis. (*d*) The period of one complete rotation of a heavenly body about its axis.

Revolutionary (rev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government; as, a *revolutionary* war; *revolutionary* crimes or disasters.—2. Tending to produce a revolution; as, *revolutionary* measures.

Revolutionary (rev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri), *n.* A revolutionist; a person disposed towards a revolution.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary.* *Prof. Wilson.*

Revolutioner (rev-ō-lū'shon-ėr), *n.* One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *revolutioners.* *Smollett.*

Revolutionism (rev-ō-lū'shon-izm), *n.* Revolutionary principles. *North Brit. Rev.*

Revolutionist (rev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favourer of a revolution. *Burke.*

Revolutionize (rev-ō-lū'shon-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *revolutionized*; ppr. *revolutionizing.* 1. To bring about a revolution in; to effect a change in the political constitution of; as, to *revolutionize* a government. 'To *revolutionize* his native land.' *Crabb.*—2. To effect an entire change of principles in.

The Gospel, if received in truth, has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

Revolutive (re-vol'ūt-iv), *a.* 1. Turning over; revolving; cogitating. 'Being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man.' *Feltham.*—2. In *bot.* same as *Revolute.*

Revolve (rē-volv'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *revolved*; ppr. *revolving.* [L. *revolvo—re*, again, and *volvo*, to roll.] 1. To turn or roll round an axis; to rotate; as, the earth or a wheel *revolves* on its axis.—2. To move round a centre; to circle; to move in a course such as to bring what moves round to the same place, state, or condition; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun. 'In the same circle we *revolve*.' *Tennyson.*—3. To pass away in cycles or periods; as, the centuries *revolve*; the *revolving* years.—4. To fall back; to return; to devolve.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe.*

Revolve (rē-volv'), *v.t.* 1. To roll round; to cause to turn round.

Then in the east her turn she shines
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton.*

2. To turn over and over in the mind; to meditate on; as, to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories. *Tennyson.*

Revolvency (rē-volv'en-si), *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper.*

Revolver (rē-volv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which revolves; specifically, a firearm (generally a pistol) having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder so constructed as to discharge several shots in quick succession without being reloaded. In some pistols the barrel has a plurality of bores into which the charges are inserted, and from which they are discharged, but more commonly the weapon has a cylinder at the base of the barrel containing several chambers (usually six), in which the charges are placed, and all are fired through the single tube which constitutes the barrel; in all the rotation of the chambers, bringing their bores in a line with the bore of the barrel, is caused by devices actuated by the lock mechanism. In some improved forms of the weapon the chambers are loaded at the breach with metal cartridges, which contain the cap and bullet as well as the charge. The revolver principle has also been applied to rifles, and to guns for throwing small projectiles, as in the Gatling-gun of the United States service, and the mitrailleuse of the French. The principle is not new, arms similar in construction having been made four centuries ago, but it was first made practically available in 1835 by Colonel Colt of the United States.

Revolving (rē-volv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.—*Revolving light*, in *lighthouses*, a light usually produced by the revolution of a frame with three or four sides having reflectors of a larger size than those used for a fixed light, grouped on each side with their axes parallel. The revolution exhibits once in one or two minutes as may be required, a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness; or a red and a white light may be exhibited alternately.—*Revolving pistol.* See REVOLVER.—*Revolving storms* or *cyclones*, violent storms which, while advancing bodily in a definite direction, rotate about an axis with great rapidity.

Revomit (rē-vom'it), *v.t.* To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

They might cast it up and take more, vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewill.*

Revulse† (rē-vuls'), *v.t.* To affect by revulsion; to pull or draw back; to withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revulse* the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels. *Cheyne.*

Revulsion (rē-vul'shon), *n.* [Fr. *révulsion*, from L. *revulsio*, from *revello, revulsum—re*, again, and *vello*, to pull.] 1. The act of drawing or holding back or away from; violent separation; abstraction.

The *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent. *Ad. Smith.*

2. In *med.* the act of turning or diverting the principle of a disease from an organ in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, &c., are often used for this purpose.—3. A sudden and violent change, particularly of feeling. 'A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling.' *Macaulay.*

The *revulsion* of feeling produced by this cordial burst was more than the agitated man could bear. *Mrs. Trollope.*

Revulsive (rē-vul'siv), *a.* Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion.

Revulsive (rē-vul'siv), *n.* That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, a medicine used for the purpose of revulsion.

Rew† (rū), *n.* A row. *Spenser.*

Rew† (rū), *n.* Rue. *Spenser.*

Rewake (rē-wāk'), *v.i.* and *t.* To wake again. *Chaucer.*

Rewaken (rē-wāk'n), *v.t.* and *i.* To waken again. '*Rewaken* with the dawning soul.' *Tennyson.*

Reward (rē-ward'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rewarder, reguarder*, from *re* and the Teutonic word *ward* = *guard*, the meaning being probably influenced by O.Fr. *rewerdoner, reguerredoner*, from *guerdon* (which see).] To give in return, either good or evil; to requite; to recompense: commonly in a good sense; to bestow a recompense, remuneration, or token of favour upon; to bestow a guerdon. When evil or suffering is returned for injury or wickedness, *reward* signifies to punish; to take vengeance on.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

I will render vengeance to mine enemies; and will *reward* them that hate me. Deut. xxxii. 41.

The Son of man will come in the glory of his Father with his angels; and then he shall *reward* every man according to his works. Mat. xvi. 27.

I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that *rewards* me, God *reward* him! *Shak.*

SYN. To recompense, compensate, remunerate, pay, requite, punish.

Reward (rē-ward'), *n.* 1. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received, especially that which comes in return for some good; a token or gift of regard; recompense.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill, without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, not a reward. *Hooker.*

In a bad sense, punishment or requital of evil.

What *reward* shall be given or done unto thee thou false tongue? even mighty and sharp arrows, with hot burning coals. Ps. cxx. 3 (*Common Prayer*).

2. The fruit of men's labour or works.

The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a *reward.* Eccl. ix. 5.

3. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost. It is illegal to offer, or to publish the offer of, a reward for the recovery of stolen goods.—4.† Regard; re-

spect. 'Take *reward* of thin owen value.' *Chaucer.*—SYN. Recompense, compensation, remuneration, pay, requital, retribution, punishment.

Rewardable (rē-wärd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense. 'Rewardable or punishable.' *Hooker.*

Rewardableness (rē-wärd'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do? *Dr. T. Goodman.*

Rewardably (rē-wärd'a-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

Rewarder (rē-wärd'ėr), *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. 'A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.' *Shak.*

Rewardful (rē-wärd'fụl), *a.* Yielding reward; rewarding. 'Nor heed *rewardful* toil, nor seeken praise.' *Thomson.* [Rare.]

Rewardless (rē-wärd'les), *a.* Having no reward.

Rewe,† *v.t.* or *i.* To rue. *Chaucer.*

Rewel-bone,† **Ruell-bone**† (rū'el-bōn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning used by Chaucer in the line:

His sadel was of *rewel-boon.*

This may mean that the saddle was ornamented with round slices of bone (Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, a wheel); Skeat conjectures that *rewel-boon* is simply bone that has been *rounded* and made smooth.

Rewet (rū'et), *n.* [Fr. *rouet*, a spinning-wheel, a kind of gun-lock, dim. of *roue*, a wheel, L. *rota.*] The lock of a gun. [Rare.]

Rewin (rē-win'), *v.t.* To win again.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning.* *Fuller.*

Reword (rē-wėrd'), *v.t.* 1. To repeat in the same words.

It is not madness
That I have utter'd: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reword*, which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*

2. To re-echo. 'A hill whose concave womb *reworded* a plaintful story from a sistering vale.' *Shak.*

Rewrite (rē-rīt'), *v.t.* To write a second time.

Write and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen. *Young.*

Rex (reks), *n.* [L.] A king.—*To play rex,*† to play the king; to handle roughly; to overthrow completely.

Think ye it to be the greatest indignity to the queene that may be, to suffer such a caytiffe *to play* such *rex.* *Spenser.*

Reye,† *n.* [D. *ry*, *rij*, G. *reigen*, *reihen*, a dance.] An old quick dance, in use among the Dutch. *Chaucer.*

Reynard (rā'närd). See RENARD.

Rhabarbarate (ra-bär'ba-rāt), *a.* [See RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

Rhabarbarin, Rhabarbarine (ra-bär'ba-rin), *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum.* See RHUBARB.] Same as *Chrysophanic Acid.* See CHRYSOPHANIC.

Rhabarbarum (ra-bär'ba-rum), *n.* [L.] Rhubarb (which see).

Rhabdocœla (rab'dō-sē-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *koilos*, hollow.] A section of Scolecida, or animals belonging to the sub-order Planarida and order Turbellaria. See PLANARIDA.

Rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Rod-like; specifically, in *anat.* of or pertaining to the sagittal suture, or that which unites the parietal bones.

Rhabdolith (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.] A minute calcareous organic body, of rod-like shape, occurring in the globigerina ooze.

Rhabdology (rab-dol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff or wand, and *logos*, discourse.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

Rhabdomancy (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores of metals, springs of water, and the like, by a divining-rod.

Rhabdopleura (rab'dō-plū-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff, and *pleuron*, a rib.] A sub-order of marine polyzoa, having the primitive bud inclosed between two fleshy lobes or valve-like plates, attached along their dorsal margin, and giving exit in front to the rudimentary lophophore or disc which bears the tentacles. In the polyzoa belonging to this sub-order the organism is attached or adherent to fixed objects, and produces a chitinous or horny rod on its adherent side. The tentacles are arranged in a horse-shoe shape.

Rhabdosphere (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] A minute organic body, sphere-like in shape, and bristling with rods, occurring in the depths of the Atlantic.

Rhachialgia (rā-ki-al'ji-a), *n.* See RACHIALGIA.

Rhachis (rā'kis), *n.* In *bot.* see RACHIS.

Rhachitis (ra-kī'tis), *n.* The rickets. See RACHITIS.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'thin, rad-a-man'tīn), *a.* [From *Rhadamanthus*, son of Jupiter, appointed, on account of his justice, one of the three judges of the lower world.] Severely or rigorously just. 'Your doom is *Rhadamantine.*' *Carlyle.*

Rhætian (rē'shi-an), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or their country Rhætia; as, the *Rhætian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons. As a noun, a native or inhabitant of Rhætia.

Rhætic (rē'tik), *a.* Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps; specifically, appellative of a series of strata extensively developed in the Rhætian Alps, and constituting the uppermost portion of the triassic, or, according to others, the lowest of the liassic or oolitic group. The strata have also the name of *passage-beds* from lying between the trias and lias, and are more highly fossiliferous than any of the other members of the triassic period.

Rhæto-Romanic (rē'tō-rō-man''ik), *a.* and *n.* Belonging to, or that member of, the Romance family of tongues spoken in South Switzerland and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic.

Rhamadan (ram'a-dan), *n.* Same as *Ramadan.*

Rhamnaceæ (ram-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From typical genus *Rhamnus* (which see).] A nat. order of exogenous plants, remarkable for having a valvate calyx, hooded petals, opposite to which their stamens are inserted, and a superior or half-inferior fruit which is either dry or fleshy. The species are erect or climbing, often spiny, trees or shrubs, with small greenish inconspicuous

Rhamnus Frangula.

flowers, and simple, alternate or opposite, often three to five nerved leaves. They are found over nearly all the world except in the arctic zone. The berries of several species of Rhamnus are violent purgatives, while the fruit of some, as the jujube, is harmless and eatable. The berries of *Rhamnus infectorius* yield a yellow dye, and *R. Frangula* yields excellent charcoal for gunpowder.

Rhamnus (ram'nus), *n.* [Gr. *rhamnos*, a kind of prickly shrub or thorn, perhaps buckthorn or Christ's thorn.] A widely diffused genus of shrubs, containing about sixty species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, of the nat. order Rhamnaceæ; the buckthorns. The berries of the common buckthorn (*R. catharticus*), a British species, possess purgative properties. The juice of the unripe berry dyes yellow. The berries of several species form articles of commerce from the Mediterranean, under the name of French, Turkey, and Persia berries, grains d'Avignon, &c.

Rhamphastos (ram-fas'tos). See RAMPHASTOS.

Rhaphe (rā'fē), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Raphe.*

Rhaphides. See RAPHIDES.

Rhapsode (rap'sōd), *n.* A rhapsodist. *Grote.*

Rhapsodic, Rhapsodical (rap-sod'ik, rap-sod'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; confused and unconnected.

They (Prynne's works) . . . by the generality of scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confused, than any way polite or concise. *Wood.*

Rhapsodically (rap-sod'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

Rhapsodist (rap'sod-ist), *n.* 1. Originally, among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one whose profession was to recite or sing the verses of Homer and other poets.

While the latter (the poet) sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre; the *rhapsodist* rehearsed the poems of others. *W. Mure.*

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

The same populace sit for hours listening to *rhapsodists* who recite Ariosto. *Carlyle.*

3. One who writes or speaks in a confused and disconnected manner with strong excitement or affectation of enthusiasm or feeling; the utterer of a rhapsody.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards and punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

Rhapsodize (rap'sō-dīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rhapsodized*; ppr. *rhapsodizing.* To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist. *Athenæum.*

Rhapsodize (rap'sō-dīz), *v.t.* To sing or recite as a rhapsody; to repeat or rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

We may form a probable judgment that the Thebais and the Epigoni were then *rhapsodized* at Sicyon as Homeric productions. *Grote.*

Rhapsodomancy (rap-sō'dō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *rhapsōdia*, rhapsody, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy.* Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like; threw them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written; and that on which the dice lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they afterwards called the *Sortes Prænestinæ*, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, *Sortes Homericæ*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, &c. *Rees.*

Rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *n.* [Gr. *rhapsōdia*—*rhaptō*, *rhapsō*, to sew, and *ōdē*, a song.] 1. Originally, a short epic poem, or portion of a longer epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work (the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*) was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians. *W. Mure.*

2. An outburst of extravagant sentiment; excessively enthusiastic utterance of admiration, praise, or blame, especially the former. 'Rant and *rhapsody.*' *Cowper.*—3. A disjointed and confused series of sentences or statements such as would be produced under excitement; rambling composition; jumble. 'A *rhapsody* of words.' *Shak.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

Rhatany (rat'a-ni). See RATANY.

Rhea (rē'a), *n.* 1. In *anc. myth.* the daughter of Uranos and Ge, wife and sister of Cronos, and mother of Zeus (Jupiter), Hestia (Vesta), Demeter (Ceres), Here (Juno), Hades (Pluto), &c.—2. A genus of birds, of which the three-toed ostriches of South America are the representatives. See OSTRICH.

Rhea (rē'a), *n.* [Indian name.] An East Indian plant and fibre, otherwise known as ramie and China-grass. The plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*) belongs to the nettle family, and has long been cultivated in the East, as it is now in France, Algeria, N. America, &c.

Rheic (rē'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhubarb.—*Rheic acid* ($C_{10}H_8O_3$), the yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether.

Rhein-berry (rīn'be-ri), *n.* Buckthorn, a plant belonging to the genus Rhamnus (which see).

Rhematic (rē-mat'ik), *n.* [Gr. *rhēmatikos*, from *rhēma*, a sentence, from *rheō*, to speak.] The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge.*

Rhematic (rē-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *rhēma*, a verb.] *Gram.* pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb; verbal. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Rhenish (ren'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine; as, *Rhenish* wine: sometimes used absolutely for Rhenish wine or Rhine wine. See RHINE WINE.

He poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once. *Shak.*

— *Rhenish architecture*, the style which Romanesque architecture assumed in the countries bordering upon the Rhine, and which dates from nearly the same period as Lombard architecture. It is round-arched; the earliest churches seem to have been circular, but the circular form was absorbed into the rectangular form in the shape of a western apse. There were also a number of small circular or octagonal towers. The arcaded galleries at the eaves, and the richly carved capitals are among the most beautiful features of the style. From the use of the round arch and solid walls, the exteriors are free from the great mass of buttresses used in Gothic buildings.

Rheochord (rē'ō-kord), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *chordē*, a chord.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance, or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheometer (rē-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.] Another name for the electrometer or galvanometer.

Rheometric (rē-ō-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to a rheometer or its use.

Rheometry (rē-om'et-rī), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.] 1. In *math.* the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. In *physics*, the method of measuring the velocity and force of electric, &c., currents.

Rheomotor (rē'ō-mō-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and L. *motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electrical or galvanic battery, by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.

Rheophore (rē'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *phoreō*, from *pherō*, to bear.] Ampère's name for the connecting wire of a voltaic apparatus, as being the transmitter of the current.

Rheoscope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be ascertained.

Rheostat (rē'ō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *statos*, that stands still.] In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regulating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained. *Wheatstone.*

Rheotome (rē'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *tomos*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current. *Faraday.*

Rheotrope (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *tropos*, a turn, from *trepō*, to turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Faraday.*

Rhesus (rē'sus), *n.* The name of a genus of monkeys, including the bruh or pig-tailed monkey (*R. nemestrinus*), inhabiting the Malay Peninsula and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. It is often domesticated. The name rhesus monkey is also given to the *Macacus Rhesus*, a species of Indian monkey, held in great veneration by the natives, and of which large numbers swarm about the temples. It is partially migratory, visiting in summer districts of the Himalayas which are much too cold for it in winter.

Rhetian (rē'shi-an), *a.* Same as *Rhætian.*

Rhetor† (rē'tor), *n.* [L., from Gr. *rhētōr*, an orator or speaker.] A rhetorician.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike? *Hammond.*

Rhetoric (ret'or-ik), *n.* [Fr. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, from Gr. *hē rhētorikē* (*technē*, art, understood), from *rhētōr*, a public speaker, from *rheō*, to say, to speak.] 1. The art or branch of knowledge which treats of the rules or principles underlying all effective composition whether in prose or verse; or, as defined by Campbell, the art of discourse, by discourse being understood all discourse or composition spoken or written. Three kinds of discourse are recognized in rhetoric: (1) *representative discourse*, the object of which is to convey information, the matter being of more importance than the form; under this head are treated such topics as description, narration, and exposition: (2) *poetry*, in which the matter and purpose are subordinate to the form: (3) *oratory*, which proposes an end to be attained, to which matter and form are more or less subservient.—2. The art which teaches oratory; the rules that govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force, or that regulate argumentative prose composition. See extract.

Of *rhetoric* various definitions have been given by various writers. . . . It is evident that, in its primary signification, *rhetoric* had reference to public speaking alone, as its etymology implies. But as most of the rules for speaking are of course applicable equally to writing, an extension of the term naturally took place. . . . I propose . . . to treat of 'argumentative composition' generally and exclusively; considering *rhetoric* (in conformity with the very just and philosophical view of Aristotle) as an offshoot from logic. *Abp. Whately*

3. Rhetoric exhibited in language; eloquence, especially artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is natural and real; flashy oratory; declamation.

Women are better qualified to succeed in oratory than men. It is certain, too, that they are possessed of some springs of *rhetoric* which men want, such as tears, fainting fits, and the like, which I have seen employed upon occasion, with good success. *Spectator.*

4. The power of persuasion or influencing; as, the *rhetoric* of the heart or eyes. 'Sweet silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes.' *Daniel.* —*Rhetoric, Oratory.* The former designates the principles or science of oratory; the latter the practice. A man may be thoroughly skilled in the rules of rhetoric and yet be no orator, and vice versâ.

Rhetorical (re-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or involving rhetoric; oratorical; as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

They permit him to leave their poetical taste ungratified, provided that he gratifies their *rhetorical* sense and their curiosity. *Matt. Arnold.*

Rhetorically (re-tor'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

Rhetoricate† (re-tor'i-kāt), *v.i.* To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes. *South.*

Rhetorication† (re-tor'i-kā"shon), *n.* Rhetorical amplification. 'Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions.' *Waterland.*

Rhetorician (ret-o-ri'shan), *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricien*. See RHETORIC.] 1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking and writing; one who teaches oratory.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

The 'understanding' is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician*. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. A public speaker; especially, one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

Rhetorician (ret-o-ri'shan), *a.* Suiting a master of rhetoric. '*Rhetorician* pride.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Rhetorize (rē'tor-īz), *v.i.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

Rhetorize (rē'tor-īz), *v.t.* To represent by a figure of oratory; to introduce by a rhetorical device. *Milton.*

Rheum (rūm), *n.* [Gr. *rheuma*, from *rheō*, to flow.] 1. An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the increased action of mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too. *Shak.*

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like. 'You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard.' *Shak.*

Rheum (rē'um), *n.* [From Gr. *rhēon*, the plant rhubarb. See RHUBARB.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Polygonaceæ, including the different species of plants which yield the stalks and root so well known by the name of rhubarb (which see).

Rheuma (rū'ma), *n.* [Gr. *rheuma.*] Rheum (which see).

Rheumatic, Rheumatical (rū-mat'ik, rū-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*; Gr. *rheumatikos*, from *rheuma*, rheum (which see).] Pertaining to rheumatism or partaking of its nature; affected with rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* pains or affections.

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatic* diseases do abound. *Shak.*

Rheumatism (rū'ma-tizm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *rheumatismos*, from *rheuma*, a watery humour, from *rheō*, to flow, the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c., attended by swelling and stiffness. It is occasionally accompanied by fever, when it constitutes *acute rheumatism* or *rheumatic fever*, which frequently lapses gradually into *chronic rheumatism*. There are several varieties of chronic rheumatism, as *articular rheumatism*, which occurs in the joints and muscles of the extremities; *lumbago*, which occurs in the loins; *sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint; &c.

Rheumatismal (rū-ma-tiz'mal), *a.* Rheumatic.

Rheumatism-root (rū'ma-tizm-röt), *n.* See TWIN-LEAF.

Rheumatize (rū'ma-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Provincial English or Scotch.]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my backspauld yestreen. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rheumy (rūm'i), *a.* 1. Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.

His head and *rheumy* eyes distill in showers. *Dryden.*

2. Affected with rheum.—3. Causing rheum or rheumatism.

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness. *Shak.*

Rhexia (rek'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *rhēxis*, rupture, from some species having been formerly used in the cure of rupture.] A small genus of Melastomaceæ, commonly called deer-grass or meadow-beauty. The species are low perennial, often bristly, herbs, and have sessile, three to five nerved, bristle-edged leaves, and large, showy, cymose flowers.

Rhigolene (rig'o-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *rhigos*, cold, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A light coal-oil, of low boiling-point, used in surgical operations to render the skin insensible to pain.

Rhime (rīm). See RHYME.

Rhinacanthus (rī-na-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, a snout, and *akanthos*, a prickly plant, from *akantha*, a prickle, a spine.] A genus of Indian plants, nat. order Acanthaceæ. *R. communis* is a native of India. The roots are used by the natives to cure ringworm, and, boiled in milk, are reckoned an aphrodisiac. They resemble Justicia in habit, and have small white flowers in terminal spikes.

Rhinal (rī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose.

Rhinanthaceæ (rī-nan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with Scrophulariaceæ.

Rhinanthus (rī-nan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, a snout, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the appearance of the corolla.] A genus of annual, probably parasitic, herbs, with opposite serrate leaves, and nodding spikes of yellow flowers, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. They are natives of Europe, Northern Asia, and North America. Two of them are British, and are known by the name of *yellow-rattle*.

Rhind-mart (rīnd'märt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland to signify any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. *Bell.*

Rhine (rīn), *n.* [A.Sax. *ryne*, a water-course; comp. *runnel*, and G. *rinne*, a channel.] A water-course or ditch. [Provincial.]

Sedgemoor . . . was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called *rhines*. *Macaulay.*

Rhinencephalic (rīn-en'sē-fal"ik), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose, and *engkephalos*, the brain.] Pertaining to the nose and brain; specifically, applied to the prolongation of the substance of the brain forming the olfactory nerves.

Rhinencephalon (rīn-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [See above.] In *compar. anat.* the anterior division of the brain, in front of the prosencephalon or cerebral hemispheres. From this are given off nerves to the olfactory organs.

Rhine Wine (rīn wīn), *n.* A general term for wines produced on the Rhine, but more specifically for those of the Rheingau, a district along the Rhine in the south-west of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. Among the best known and most valuable of the white

Rhine wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger, and Markobrunner. The red wines are not so much esteemed. Of these Asmannhäuser is the most celebrated. The wines produced below Düsseldorf are of inferior quality.

Rhino (rī'nō), *n.* A cant word for gold and silver or money.

A famous wedding we had of it as long as the *rhino* lasted. *Marryatt.*

Rhinobatidæ (rī-nō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* the nose, and *batis,* a ray.] The shark-rays or beaked rays, a family of plagiostomous elasmobranchiate fishes, uniting the character of the sharks and the rays, but referred to the latter in virtue of the position of the gill-openings and the nature of the teeth. The muzzle is generally beaked and pointed, the mouth undulated, and the teeth rounded or elliptical (in some broader than long), the body being smooth. The saw-fish is the most remarkable member of the family. See SAW-FISH.

Rhinocerial, Rhinocerical (rī-nō-sē'ri-al, rī-nō-ser'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros; turning up like the horn on the snout of a rhinoceros: humorously applied in the *Tatler* to a turned-up nose.

Rhinoceros (rī-nos'e-ros), *n.* [L. *rhinoceros;* Gr. *rhinokerōs,* nose-horn—*rhis, rhinos,* the nose, and *keras,* a horn.] A genus of perissodactylate ungulates or hoofed mammals, coextensive with the family Rhinocerotidæ, and nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c. They are large ungainly animals, having a very thick skin, which is usually thrown into deep folds. The muzzle is rounded and blunt, and there are seven molars on each side of each jaw; there are no canines, but there are usually incisor teeth in both jaws. The skull is pyramidal, and the nasal bones are enormously developed. The feet are furnished with three toes each, encased in hoofs. The nasal bones usually support one or two horns, which are composed of longitudinal fibres agglutinated together, and are of the nature of epidermic growths, somewhat analogous to hairs. When two horns are present the hinder one rests on the frontal bones, and is placed on the middle line of the head behind the anterior horn. The posterior horn is generally shorter than the anterior, and always differs from it in shape. They live in marshy places, and subsist chiefly on grasses and the foliage of trees. They are at the present time exclusively confined to the warmer parts of the eastern hemisphere, but several extinct species ranged over the greater part of Europe, their remains having been discovered in the miocene and subsequent tertiary strata of that continent. One extinct species, *R. tichorhinus,* or woolly rhinoceros, formerly inhabited

Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros indicus*).

England. Of the existing one-horned species the best known is the Indian rhinoceros (*R. indicus*). It grows to the height of 5 feet; the horn is seldom very long. It inhabits Bengal and a considerable portion of Asia. Of the two-horned species a well-known example is the African rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*), which occurs in Cape Colony and in the southern parts of the African continent. — *Rhinoceros hornbill,* a name given to a variety of hornbill. Also called *Rhinoceros-bird.* See HORNBILL.

Rhinoceros-bird (rī-nos'e-ros-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus Buceros (*B. rhinoceros*), a species of hornbill. See HORNBILL.

Rhinocerotidæ, Rhinoceridæ (rī-nos'e-rot"i-dē, rī-nō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of ungulate mammals, comprising the various species of rhinoceros. See RHINOCEROS.

Rhinolophidæ (rī-nō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* the nose, and *lophos,* a crest.] A family of insectivorous Cheiroptera, including the greater and lesser horseshoe-bats of this country. The species of this family have the nose furnished with a crested membrane, which is sometimes very complicated, and has more or less the appearance of a horseshoe. These appendages are highly sensitive, and most likely prove of great service in directing the members of the group in their flight.

Head of *Rhinolophus unifer.*

Rhinoplastic (rī-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* the nose, and *plassō,* to form.] Forming a nose.—*Rhinoplastic operation,* a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost: sometimes called the *Taliacotian Operation,* from *Taliacotius,* an Italian surgeon who first performed it. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular portion of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose.

Rhinoplasty (rī'nō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *Rhinoplastic Operation.* See RHINOPLASTIC.

Rhinoscope (rī'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* the nose, and *skopeō,* to view.] A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose.

Rhinoscopic (rī-nō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope.

Rhinoscopy (rī-nos'ko-pi), *n.* Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

Rhipiptera (ri-pip'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhipis,* a fan, and *pteron,* a wing.] Fan-winged insects, an order of insects which have only one pair of wings fully developed, and these on the metathorax. This is Latreille's name for the order of insects designated by Kirby *Strepsiptera,* and which includes the two genera Xenos and Stylops. See STREPSIPTERA.

Rhipsalis (rip'sa-lis), *n.* A genus of Cactaceæ consisting of a considerable number of small fleshy, jointed-branched, leafless plants, usually growing upon trees, varying considerably in general appearance, and inhabiting South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies.

Rhizanth (rī'zanth), *n.* A plant belonging to the Rhizantheæ.

Rhizantheæ (rī-zan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *anthos,* a flower.] One of the five classes into which Lindley divided the vegetable kingdom. It consists of plants destitute of true leaves, but with short amorphous stems parasitical on roots, and includes the orders Cytinaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ, and Balanophoraceæ. By other botanists these orders are placed widely apart.

Rhizobolaceæ (rī-zō'bō-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Rhizobolus,* the principal genus.] A small family of tropical American dicotyledonous trees, comprising only the genera Caryocar or Rhizobolus and Anthodiscus. The saouari or souari nuts of the shops, one of the most delicious seeds of the nut kind, are the produce of *Caryocar nuciforme* and *butyrosum,* and the latter tree yields excellent timber. They are now referred to Ternstrœmiaceæ.

Rhizocarpous (rī-zō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *karpos,* fruit.] In *bot.* a term applied to those plants whose roots endure many years, but whose stems perish annually, as herbaceous plants.

Rhizocephala (rī-zō-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *kephalē,* the head.] A name proposed for a group of low crustacea, of the sub-class Epizoa, but nearly allied to the cirripedes or barnacles. They are fixed, and are commonly found parasitic on crabs, and are greatly deformed when adult, but active and free-swimming when young.

Rhizocrinus (rī-zō-krī'nus), *n.* A genus of crinoids or lily-stars represented by the *R. Loffotensis* of Sars. Rhizocrinus is nearly allied to the fossil Apiocrinidæ of the chalk.

Rhizodont (rī'zō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] A term applied to reptiles whose teeth, like those of the crocodiles, are planted in sockets.

Rhizodus (rī'zō-dus), *n.* A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, allied to reptiles, occurring in the coal-measures, originally confounded with Holoptychius, but differing from the latter in the large size of the species, the form of the scales, and in the teeth.

Rhizogen (rī'zō-gen), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *gennaō,* to produce.] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of others. Rhizogens constitute the third class in Dr. Lindley's system.

Rhizoid, Rhizoideous (rī'zoid, rī-zoi'dē-us), *a.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *eidos,* likeness.] In *bot.* resembling a root.

Rhizoma (rī-zō'ma), *n.* Same as *Rhizome.*

Rhizomania (rī-zō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *mania,* madness.] In *bot.* an abnormal development of roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, figs, &c., which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is something wrong with the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient food to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in vines and common laurel. In the latter plant rhizomania generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out. These catching moisture and finally decaying are a cause of canker on the tree.

Rhizome (rī'zōm or riz'om), *n.* [Gr. *rhizōma,* a rooted state, from *rhizoō,* to plant, from *rhiza,* a root.] In *bot.* a sort of stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end and decaying at the other. It occurs in the ferns, iris, &c. In the ferns it may be wholly covered with the soil. Called also *Rootstock.*

Rhizome or Rootstock of Iris.

Rhizomorpha (rī-zō-mor'fa), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *morphē,* shape.] The name given to what was formerly supposed to be a genus of Fungi, but in reality comprising a great number of root-like productions which are simply particular states of Polypori, Hypoxyla, &c., many of which owe their peculiar flatness to their growing between the wood and bark of forest trees, and being thus strongly compressed. Other matters, as roots of willows, elms, and herbaceous plants filling up drain-tiles or other cavities, have been referred to this genus. Fries believes that one true species, *R. subterranea,* is produced in mines, to which, from its phosphorescence, it gives a luminous appearance. In the coal-mines near Dresden this species is described as giving those places the appearance of an enchanted castle; the roof, walls, and pillars are entirely covered with it, its beautiful light almost dazzling the eye. The light is found to increase with the temperature of the mines.

Rhizomorphoid, Rhizomorphous (rī-zō-mor'foid, rī-zō-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, *morphē,* shape, and *eidos,* likeness.] Rootlike in form.

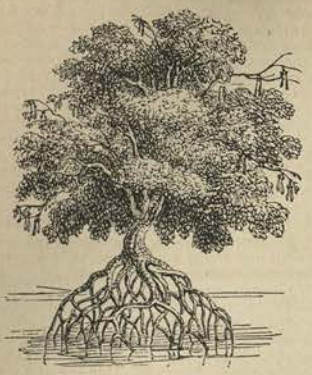
Rhizomys (rī'zō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *mys,* a mouse.] A genus of rodents remarkable for their very small eyes and ears. A good example of this genus is the bay bamboo rat (*R. badius*), which inhabits Malacca and China. It is about as large as a rabbit, and is very hurtful to the bamboo, on the root of which it feeds. The front of the incisor teeth is bright red.

Rhizophaga (rī-zof'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *phagō,* to eat.] Root-eaters; one of the five sections into which Owen divides the marsupials, of which the most characteristic species is the Australian wombat. See WOMBAT.

Rhizophagous (rī-zof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *phagō,* to eat.] Feeding on roots.

Rhizophora (rī-zof'ō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza,* a root, and *pherō,* to bear.] A genus of trees which gives its name to the nat. order Rhizophoraceæ. The species are known by the name of mangrove (see MANGROVE); they are remarkable for their seeds germinating

even while attached to the branches, and also for the numerous adventitious root-like projections which serve as supports for the stem. The wood of several species is hard and durable, and the bark astringent. The



Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*).

bark of *R. gymnorhiza* is used in India for dyeing black. The species are natives of the tropics, where they root in the mud, and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the water.

Rhizophoraceæ (rī-zof'ō-rā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* The mangroves; a natural order of trees of which the genus Rhizophora is the type. See RHIZOPHORA.

Rhizophorous (rī-zof'ō-rus), *a.* In *bot.* root-bearing; belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceæ.

Rhizopod (rī'zō-pod), *n.* A member of the order Rhizopoda.

Rhizopoda (rī-zop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa, comprehending those members which are destitute of a mouth, are single or compound, and possess the power of emitting pseudopodia. They are mostly minute, frequently microscopic, but some (such as the sponges) attain considerable size. Structurally the rhizopods consist of a mass of sarcode, destitute of organs for digestion, &c. The characteristic from which they have their name is their capability of protruding processes (pseudopodia) from any part of their substance, sometimes as filaments or threads and sometimes finger-shaped, and retracting them at pleasure. The Amœba (which see) may be regarded as a typical rhizopod. Some, as the Foraminifera, are invested with a calcareous shell, sometimes consisting of one cell, but generally of an aggregation of minute chambers or cells, through the pores of which they protrude their fibre-like processes. The class has been divided into five orders—Monera, Amœbea, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongida, of which the last is occasionally considered a separate class. See separate entries.

Rhizostoma (rī-zos'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of cœlenterate animals belonging to the order Lucernarida. These animals resemble huge jelly-fishes, and may attain a diameter of 3 feet or more. They are chiefly met with in tropical seas, and possess powerful stinging cells. *R. Cuvieri* is a familiar species. The Rhizostomæ have their sense-organs covered by a 'hood,' and hence are 'hidden-eyed' Medusæ.

Rhizostome (rī'zō-stōm), *n.* A hydrozoon of the section Discophora and order Lucernarida.

Rhizostomidæ (rī-zō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A family of Hydrozoa of the order Lucernarida, in which reproductive elements are developed in free zooids, produced by fission; the umbrella or disc of the generative zooids is without marginal tentacles, and the polypites are numerous, modified, and depending on a dendriform or tree-shaped mass from the umbrella. The genus Rhizostoma is the type. See RHIZOSTOMA.

Rhizotaxis (rī-zō-tak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, arrangement.] In *bot.* the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodaloze, Rhodalose (rō'dal-ōz, rō'dal-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *hals, halos*, salt.] Red or cobalt vitriol; sulphate of cobalt.

Rhodanic (rō-dan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.] A term applied to an acid, called also *Sulphocyanic Acid*, which produces a red colour with persalts of iron.

Rhodanthe (rō-dan'thē), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower.] A beautiful genus of Compositæ found in Western Australia. The only species is *R. Manglesii*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other mainly in the size and colour of the flower-heads, which have the dry character of what are commonly called 'everlastings. It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ foot high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem-clasping leaves of a glaucous green colour, and flower-heads, varying from pale rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner.

Rhodes-wood (rōdz'wụd), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*. Called also *Candlewood*.

Rhodian (rō'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Rhodes*, an isle of the Mediterranean; as, *Rhodian laws*, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to be compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 900 B.C.

Rhodian (rō'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodio-chloride (rō'di-ō-klō-rīd), *n.* In *chem.* a double chloride of rhodium and the alkali metals.

Rhodiola (rō-dī'ō-la), *n.* A genus of alpine plants belonging to the nat. order Crassulaceæ. The *R. rosea*, now frequently called *Sedum Rhodiola* or rose-root, is a British plant found on cliffs along the sea and on high mountains. It is very common in the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides. The root, which is thick and fleshy, smells like a rose. The leaves are glaucous, sessile, and alternate, and the yellow or purplish flowers are in compact corymbose cymes. It is found throughout Western Europe, including the Arctic regions, the Himalayas, and east and west North America.

Rhodium (rō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts, especially of the chloride, when dissolved in water.] Sym. Rh.; at. wt. 104·2. A metal discovered in the beginning of the present century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium is very infusible, scarcely softening in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. When fused it has a white colour and a metallic lustre. It is grayish-white in colour, extremely hard, brittle, and has a sp. gr. of 12·1. It unites with oxygen at a red heat, a mixture of peroxide and protoxide being formed. When pure it is not acted upon by any acid, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

Rhodocrinite (rō-dok'ri-nīt), *n.* [See RHODOCRINUS.] In *palæon.* a rose-encrinite.

Rhodocrinus (rō-dō-krī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *krinon*, a lily.] A genus of palæozoic encrinites with a round and sometimes slightly pentagonal column, formed of numerous joints, and perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal; the rose-encrinites.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *rhododendron*, an oleander or a rhododendron, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of highly-prized

Rhododendron chrysanthum.

evergreen shrubs very common in gardens, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The species have alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, and ornamental flowers disposed in corymbs. They are nearly related to each other, and occur both in the New and Old Worlds. The varieties cultivated in this country belong chiefly to *R. ponticum*, a native of the coasts of the Black Sea, or to *R. catawbiense*, an American species, or to hybrids between these two. The leaves of *R. chrysanthum*, a Siberian species with yellow flowers, possess narcotic properties, and have a great reputation as a remedy for chronic rheumatism. Some of the most ornamental species are natives of the Himalayas. *R. ferrugineum*, found wild in Switzerland, is called the rose of the Alps.

Rhodomelaceæ (rō'dō-mē-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *mēlon*, an apple, a fruit.] An order of florideous or rhodospermean algæ, consisting of red or brown sea-weeds, with a leafy or filiform, areolated or articulated frond composed of polygonal cells. There are several British species.

Rhodomontade (rod'ō-mon-tād), *n.* Erroneous spelling of *Rodomontade*.

Rhodonite (rō'don-īt), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.] A mineral consisting chiefly of manganese silicate, mixed with silicates of iron, calcium, &c.

Rhodospermeæ (rō-dō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *sperma*, seed.] One of the three divisions into which Algæ have been divided, the two others being the Melanospermeæ and Chlorospermeæ. The species, with one or two exceptions, are marine, and are distinguished for their brilliant permanent tints of a rosy-red or purple colour, leaf-like fronds, and the collection of their spores into sori, or, if scattered, by the spores being arranged on a ternary plan. This division comprises the orders Rhodomelaceæ, Laurenciaceæ, Corallinaceæ, Delesseriaceæ, Rhodymeniaceæ, Cryptonemiaceæ, and Ceramiaceæ. Called also *Florideæ*.

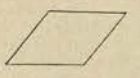
Rhodosporeæ (rō-dō-spōr'ē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodostaurotic (rō'dō-stạ-rot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *stauros*, a cross.] Rosicrucian. *B. Jonson.*

Rhodymenia (rō-di-mē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *hymēn*, a membrane.] The typical genus of the nat. order of rose-spored algæ Rhodymeniaceæ. *R. palmata* is the well-known dulse of our sea-coasts.

Rhodymeniaceæ (rō-di-mē'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* An order of Floridean sea-weeds of purplish or blood-red colour. The root is disc-like or branched, much matted; the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or dulse, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus Gracilaria are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, &c., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the agar-agar of the Chinese.

Rhomb (rom), *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, from Gr. *rhombos*.] 1. In *geom.* a rhombus, an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute.—2. In *crystal.* a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—*Fresnel's rhomb*, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at its other faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which again becomes plain-polarized on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb.



Rhombic (rom'bik), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē'dral), *a.* [See RHOMBOHEDRON.] 1. In *geom.* relating to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.—2. In *crystal.* relating to a system of forms known by the presence of four axes, three of which are in the same plane and inclined to each other at an angle of 60°, whilst the remaining fourth axis is perpendicular to the three, as in the regular six-sided prism and the rhombohedron.

Rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, a rhomb, and *hedra*, a side.] In *geom.* and *crystal.* a solid bounded by six rhombic planes; a rhomb.

Rhomboid (rom'boid), *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, rhomb, and *eidos*, form.] 1. In *geom.* a

quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.—2. In *crystal.* a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, whilst the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.

Rhomboid (rom'boid), *a.* Rhomboid-shaped; rhomboidal; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* applied to a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi. (*b*) In *bot.* applied to a diamond-shaped leaf: called also a *rhomboidal leaf.*

Rhomboidal (rom-boi'dal), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it

A rhomb of Iceland-spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar *rhomboidal* surfaces. *Brewster.*

Rhomboides (rom-boi'dēz), *n.* A rhomboid. 'A geometrical *rhomboides.*' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Rhomboid-ovate (rom-boid-ō'vāt), *a.* Between rhomboid and oval in shape; partly rhomboid, partly oval.

Rhomb-spar (rom'spär), *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring massive, disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Rhombus (rom'bus), *n.* 1. In *geom.* same as *Rhomb.*—2. A genus of fishes comprising the turbot, brill, and some others of less importance: so named from their rhomboidal form.

Rhonchal (rong'kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to rhonchus; as, *rhonchal* fluctuation. *Dunglison.*

Rhonchisonant (rong-kis'o-nant), *a.* [L. *rhonchus,* a rattle, a snore, and *sonans, sonantis,* ppr. of *sono,* to sound.] Snoring. [Rare.]

Rhonchus (rong'kus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *rhonchos,* a snoring sound.] In *med.* the same as *Rattle* or *Râle;* also the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy; stertor.

Rhone (rōn), *n.* [Scotch.] A rain-water pipe. See RONE.

Rhoode-bok (rō'de-bok), *n.* Same as *Roodebok.*

Rhopalic (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *rhopalon,* a club which from the handle to the top grows bigger and bigger.] In *pros.* applied to a line in which each succeeding word contains a syllable more than that preceding it. 'Hope ever solaces miserable individuals' is an example.

Rhopalocera (rō-pa-los'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhopalon,* a club, and *keras,* a horn.] That section of lepidopterous insects which comprises the diurnal Lepidoptera, or butterflies, distinguished by the vertical position of the wings during repose (the moths having them horizontal), and by their having the antennæ slender and terminated by a small club (whence the name).

Rhopalodon (rō-pal'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *rhopalon,* a club, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] *Lit.* club-tooth. The name given to a fossil genus of reptiles from the Permian of Russia, apparently related to the lizards from the Permian of Bristol. The name is from the shape of the teeth, which with some fragments of the jaw constitute all the remains that have been found.

Rhotacismus (rō-ta-siz'mus), *n.* Same as *Rotacism.*

Rhubarb (rö'bärb), *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe,* O.Fr. *rheubarbare,* from L.L. *rheubarbarum,* from Gr. *rhēon barbaron—rhēon,* rhubarb (said to be from *Rha,* the Volga), and *barbaron,* barbarian. The plant is indigenous on the banks of the Volga.] The common name of plants of the genus Rheum (see RHEUM), which yield the leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c. The species, which are numerous, are large herbaceous plants, natives of central Asia, with strong, branching, almost fleshy roots; erect, thick branching stems, sometimes 6 or 8 feet high. The roots are medicinal; but those of different species seem to possess their medicinal properties in very different degrees. The best officinal rhubarb is the root of *R. officinale,* a species growing in south-eastern Tibet. A good deal of rhubarb reaches Europe through Russia, but formerly came through Turkey by way of Anatolia, hence its name of Russian or Turkey rhubarb. Other species are *Rheum undulatum,* or Bucharian rhubarb; *R. Rhaponticum,* or English rhubarb; *R. Rhaponticum undulatum* and *compactum,* or French rhubarb; *R. palmatum,* and *R. Emodi* and *Webbianum,* or Himalayan rhubarb. Rhubarb is a valuable article in the materia medica, being an aperient, and at the same time a tonic and astringent.—*Monk's rhubarb, Rumex alpinus* and *R. Patientia.*—*Poor man's rhubarb, Thalictrum flavum.*

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

Rhubarby (rö'bärb-i), *a.* Relating to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

Rhumb (rum), *n.* [From *rhomb.*] In *navig.* (*a*) a line which makes any given angle with the meridian. (*b*) One of the thirty-two points of the compass. (*c*) A rhumb-line.

Rhumb-line (rum'līn), *n.* In *navig.* a line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points; same as *Loxodromic Curve.* See LOXODROMIC.

Rhus (rus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *rhous,* sumach.] Sumach, a genus of deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs, nat. order Anacardiaceæ. This genus is found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in Asia, and North and South America. They have usually compound leaves and panicles of small greenish-white or yellowish flowers. Most of the species are poisonous, but they are much cultivated as ornamental shrubs, on account of the beautiful red colour of their leaves in autumn. Many of them are used also for the purposes of dyeing and tanning, as an astringent principle, to which is frequently added an acid, is common to the whole genus. The juice of *R. Toxicodendron* (the poison-ivy or poison-oak) is extremely poisonous. *R. Coriaria,* or elm-leaved sumach, is extensively used for the purpose of tanning. *R. vernicifera* (the varnish-bearing sumach or Japan varnish-tree) yields a varnish used by the Japanese, and applied to furniture and almost everything made of wood. *R. venenata* (the poison sumach or swamp sumach), a native of North America, is exceedingly poisonous; so virulent that it is said to affect some persons by merely smelling it.

Rhusma (rus'ma), *n.* In *tanning,* a mixture of caustic lime and orpiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides. *E. H. Knight.*

Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [O.E. *ryme, rime, rym,* from A. Sax. *rîm, gerîm,* number, rhyme; Icel. *rîm,* computation, rhyme, *ríma,* a rhyme, a ballad; D. *rijm,* Dan. *riim,* G. *reim,* rhyme. The Romance forms, Fr. *rime,* Pr. *rim, rima,* rhyme, a poem, Sp. and Pg. *rima,* are no doubt from the Teutonic, and not from L. *rhythmus,* Gr. *rhythmos,* rhythm. The latter word has, however, affected the spelling of *rhyme,* which would be more correctly written *rime,* as in Old English and by some modern writers. 'The spelling *rhyme* or *rhime* (with *h* inserted from ignorance) is not older than A.D. 1550.' *Skeat.*] 1. A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another. To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables it is necessary that the *vowel* and the *final* consonantal sound (if any) should be the same, or have nearly the same sound, the initial consonants being different, as in *find* and *mind, new* and *drew, cause* and *laws.*—*Male* or *masculine rhymes,* rhymes in which only the final syllables agree; as, *strain, complain.*—*Female* or *feminine rhymes,* rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the first being accented; as, *motion, potion.*—2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry; metre; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one. 'Things unattempted yet, in prose or *rime.*' *Milton.* 'Read me *rhymes* elaborately good.' *Tennyson.* 'When you sang me that sweet *rhyme.*' *Tennyson.*

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme.* *Milton.*

3. A verse or line rhyming with another; as, to string *rhymes* together.—4. A word answering in sound to another word.

Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme,*
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young.*

—*Rhyme and reason,* verse or metre and sense; reasonable or sensible grounds. Also *neither rhyme nor reason,* &c. The alliterative collocation of these words is old, and *rhyme* here often loses its own special signification.

But are you so much in love as your rhymes speak?
Neither *rhyme* nor *reason* can express how much. *Shak.*

For *rhyme* with *reason* may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

—*To act without rhyme or reason,* to act recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

Rhyme (rīm), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rhymed;* ppr. *rhyming.* 1. To accord in the terminational sounds.

But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope.*

Rhyme (rīm), *v.t.* 1. To put into rhyme; as, to *rhyme* a story.—2. To bring into a certain condition by rhyming; to influence by rhyme. 'Fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours.' *Shak.*

Rhymeless (rīm'les), *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. 'And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread.' *Bp. Hall.*

Rhymer (rīm'ėr), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

Rhyme-royal (rīm'roi-al), *n.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, in which the first and third lines rhyme, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh. The following stanza from Sackville's Induction to *Mirror for Magistrates* is an example.

'And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besprent
With tears; and to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent
To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament
With thoughtful care; as she that, all in vain,
Would wear and waste continually in pain.'

Rhymery (rīm'ėr-i), *n.* The art of making rhymes. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Rhymic (rīm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to rhyme. [Rare.]

Rhymster, Rhymist (rīm'stėr, rīm'ist), *n.* A rhymer; a poor or mean poet.

Rhynchocephalia (rin'kō-se-fā'li-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhynchos,* a snout, and *kephalē,* head.] A group of lizards comprising only the genus Sphenodon (which see).

Rhynchoceti (rin-kō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhynchos,* a snout, and *kētos,* a whale.] A family of cetaceans allied to the cachalots or sperm-whales. They are distinguished by the possession of a pointed snout, single blow-hole, small dorsal fin, and dentition. The most important living genera are Hyperoodon and Ziphius, of which the former is found in the North Atlantic, and the latter in the Mediterranean and South Atlantic.

Rhyncholite (rin'kol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos,* a beak, and *lithos,* a stone.] The fossil mandible of a cephalopod.

Rhynchonella (rin-ko-nel'la), *n.* [A dim. from Gr. *rhynchos,* a beak.] *Lit.* little-beak. A genus of brachiopodous molluscs, characterized by a trigonal, acutely-beaked shell. No fewer than 250 fossil species are numbered from the lower Silurian upward, but only two or three living species are known, in-

habiting the deeper parts of the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans.

Rhynchonellidæ (rin-ko-nel'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of molluscoids of the class Brachiopoda. The valves of the shell are united along a hinge-line; the lobes of the mantle are not completely free, and the intestine ends cæcally.

Rhynchophora (rin-kof'ō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a snout, and *pherō*, to bear.] The curculios or weevils, a sub-section of coleopterous insects, characterized by having the head prolonged in the form of a snout or proboscis.

Rhynchophora—*Curculio imperialis.*

Rhynchophore (rin'kō-fōr), *n.* One of the Rhynchophora.

Rhynchops (rin'kops), *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak, and *ōps*, the eye.] The skimmers or scissor-bills, a genus of aquatic birds belonging to the gull family, and allied to the terns. The *R. nigra* (black skimmer or shearwater) is found on the coasts of America, and on various coasts of Asia. It skims, while on wing, the surface of the sea for its food. Another species is found in Africa, *R. orientalis.* See SKIMMER.

Rhynchosaurus (rin-kō-sa'rus), *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak or snout, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil genus of saurians discovered in the new red sandstone of Warwickshire. There are no teeth apparent in either jaw, and Professor Owen supposes it may have had its jaws encased by a bony or horny sheath as in turtles.

Rhynchospora (rin-kos'po-ra), *n.* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak, and *sporos*, seed.] Beak-rush, a genus of perennial tufted leafy sedges, nat. order Cyperaceæ. Two species, *R. alba* and *R. fusca*, are British plants growing on wet spongy bogs. The former is common, but the latter has been hitherto recognized in only a few places.

Rhyne (rin), *n.* The name given to the best quality of Russian hemp.

Rhyparography (rī-pa-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *rhyparos*, foul, filthy, and *graphō*, to write, to delineate.] *Lit.* dirt-painting: a contemptuous term applied by the ancients to genre or still-life pictures. *Fairholt.*

Rhysimeter (rī-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *rhysis*, a flowing, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

Rhythm, Rhythmus (rithm, rith'mus), *n.* [L. *rhythmus*, from Gr. *rhythmos*, any regularly recurring vibratory motion, from root of *rheō*, to flow.] 1. The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony. In *poetry* it is the regular succession of accent, emphasis, or voice-stress; or a certain succession of long and short (heavy and light) syllables in a verse. *Prose* also has its *rhythm*, and the only difference (so far as sound is concerned) between verse and prose is, that the former consists of a regular succession of similar cadences, or of a limited variety of cadences, divided by grammatical pauses and emphases into proportional clauses, so as to present sensible responses to the ear at regular proportioned distances; prose, on the other hand, is an arrangement of words in an expressive and pleasing succession; but it does not follow precise rules of rhythm as in poetry, except, perhaps, it may approximate to the rhythm of verse at the beginning and end of periods. In *music*, rhythm is the disposition of the notes of a composition in respect of time and measure; the periodical recurrence of accent; the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music. In *dancing*, the rhythm is recognized in the sound of the feet.—2. Rhyme; metre; verse; number.

> Shutting reasons up in *rhythm*,
> Of Heliconian honey in living words,
> To make a truth less harsh. *Tennyson.*

3. In *med.* the order of proportion, as regards time, which reigns between the different movements of an organ—as of the organism in health and disease. Thus, rhythm is applied to the diurnal variations of the pulse; and to the paroxysmal movements of an intermittent. *Dunglison.*

Rhythmer† (rith'mėr), *n.* A rhymer; a poetaster. 'One now scarce counted for a *rhythmer*, formerly admitted for a poet.' *Fuller.*

Rhythmic, Rhythmical (rith'mik, rith'mik-al), *a.* [Gr. *rhythmikos*, L. *rhythmicus.* See RHYTHM.] 1. Of or pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm; duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities. 'My *rhythmic* thought.' *E. B. Browning.*

> The love of *rhythmical* accent is something inherent in human nature, and not dependent on accidents of time, place, and habits. Even the very physical basis of music is *rhythm*, since the distinction between what we recognize as musical sounds, and those which are not so consists in the *isochronous* character of the vibrations of the former. *Ed. Rev.*

2. In *med.* periodical.

Rhythmically (rith'mik-al-li), *adv.* In a rhythmical manner; with rhythm.

Rhythmics (rith'miks), *n.* That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.

Rhythming† (rith'ming), *a.* Rhyming. 'Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk.' *Fuller.*

Rhythmless (rithm'les), *a.* Destitute of rhythm. *Coleridge.*

Rhythmometer (rith-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *rhythmos*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for marking time to movements in music. See METRONOME.

Rhythmus (rith'mus), *n.* [L.] Same as *Rhythm.*

Rhytidoma (rī-tid'o-ma), *n.* [Gr. *rhytos*, flowing, and *dōma*, a house.] In *bot.* a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophlœum.

Rhytina (rī-tī'na), *n.* [Gr. *rhytis*, a furrow, a wrinkle.] A genus of plant-eating cetaceans, or rather sirenians, allied to the manatee and dugong, but approximately edentate, having bony palatal apparatus for crushing its food. The only species known was the *R. Stelleri*, now extinct. It was discovered about the middle of last century on Behring's Island, off Kamtchatka, and described by M. Steller, whence the name. It was an animal of great size, some specimens measuring 25 feet in length and 20 feet at the greatest circumference. It was exterminated soon after its discovery.

Rial (rē'al), *n.* A Spanish coin. See REAL.

Rial (rī'al), *n.* [An old form of *royal.*] A royal; a gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain. In the reign of Henry VI. the gold rial was current for 10*s.*; in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, golden rials were coined at 15*s.* each; and in the reign of James I. there were rose-rials of gold at 30*s.*, and spur-rials at 15*s.* Spelled also *Ryal.*

Rialto (rē-äl'tō), *n.* A bridge over the Grand Canal in Venice.

> On the *Rialto* every night at twelve
> I take my evening walk of meditation. *Otway.*

Riancy (rī'an-si), *n.* [See RIANT.] State or character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

> If it were not that the tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected. *Carlyle.*

Riant (rī'ant or rē-äñ), *a.* [Fr., ppr. of *rire*, L. *ridere*, to laugh.] Laughing; gay; smiling; as, a *riant* landscape.

> Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character. *Carlyle.*

Rib (rib), *n.* [A. Sax. *rib*, *ribb*; cog. D. *rib*, *ribbe*, L.G. *ribbe*, Dan. *ribbeen* (that is rib-bone), G. *rippe*, a rib, Icel. *rif*, a rib—also a *reef* of rocks.] 1. One of the curved bones springing from the vertebral column and inclosing a certain number of the important organs and viscera in man and other vertebrate animals. The ribs in the human body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or toward it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart, lungs, &c. The seven upper ribs are called *true ribs*, and the five lower ones *false ribs.* See PLEURAPOPHYSIS.—2. That which resembles or is considered to resemble a rib in form, use, position, &c.; as, (*a*) in *ship-building*, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and which form or strengthen the side of a ship. (*b*) In *arch.* (1) an arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath-and-plaster work of domes, vaults, &c.; (2) a plain, or variously moulded, clustered, and ornamented moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof; (3) a curved member of an arch centre; (4) a term sometimes applied to the mouldings of timber roofs, and those forming tracery on walls and in windows. (*c*) In *bot.* one of the principal pieces of the framework of a leaf, especially the central longitudinal vein, or any similar elevated line above a body. (*d*) One of the curved parts on which anything expanded rests for support; specifically, one of the extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched. (*e*) A prominent line or rising on cloth, as in corduroy. (*f*) Anything long and narrow; a strip. 'A small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.' *Echard.* (*g*) In *mach.* an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (*h*) In *mining*, a pillar of coal left as a support for the roof of a mine. (*i*) In *bookbinding*, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament.—3. A wife, in allusion to Eve, our common mother, formed out of Adam's rib. 'Punch and his *rib* Joan.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Familiar.]—*Ribs of a parrel* (*naut.*), short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.

Rib (rib), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ribbed*; ppr. *ribbing.* 1. To furnish with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth.—2. To inclose with ribs; to shut in. *Shak.*—3. To plough so as to leave rib-like ridges somewhat apart. *Loudon.* See RIBBING.

Ribadoquin, Ribaudequin (ri-bad'ō-kwin, ri-bą'de-kwin), *n.* [Sp. *ribadoquin*, Fr. *ribaudequin*; comp. *ribaud*, a soldier, member of a forlorn hope.] A mediæval engine of war, consisting of a kind of war-chariot fortified with iron spikes, placed in front of an army arrayed for battle. In the fourteenth century they were furnished with small cannons. The name was also given to a powerful cross-bow for throwing long darts.

Ribald (rib'ald), *n.* [O.E. also *ribawd*, *ribaud*, O.Fr. *ribauld*, *ribault*, *ribaud*, lewd, lecherous; It. *ribaldo*, a person of the lowest class and most profligate character; from O.H.G. *hribâ*, *hripa*, M.H.G. *hribe*, a prostitute.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd fellow; a foul-mouthed fellow.

> Ne'er one sprig of laurel graced those *ribalds*,
> From dashing Bently down to piddling Tibbalds.
> *Pope.*

Ribald (rib'ald), *a.* Low; base; mean; vile; obscene. *Shak.*

Ribaldish (rib'ald-ish), *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. 'A *ribaldish* tongue.' *Bp. Hall.*

Ribaldrous (rib'ald-rus), *a.* Containing ribaldry. *J. M. Mason.*

Ribaldry (rib'ald-ri), *n.* The talk of a ribald; obscene language; indecency; obscenity.

> The *ribaldry* of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age. *Macaulay.*

Riband (rib'and), *n.* See RIBBON.

> The setting of flowers in hair, and of *ribands* on dresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you. *Ruskin.*

Riband (rib'and), *v.t.* To adorn with ribands; to ribbon. '*Ribanded* with green and yellow.' *B. Jonson.*

Riband-weed (rib'and-wēd), *n.* The common name in some districts of the ordinary form of *Laminaria saccharina.*

Ribaud,† **Ribaude,**† *n.* [See RIBALD.] A ribald; a man of loose character; a rogue, vagrant, or the like.

Ribaudequin. See RIBADOQUIN.

Ribaudrie,† *n.* Ribaldry; indecent words or actions. *Chaucer.*

Ribaudrous,† **Ribaudred**† (rib'ąd-rus, rib'ąd-red), *a.* Obscene; lewd; lascivious. 'Yon *ribaudred* nag of Egypt.' *Shak.*

Ribband (rib'and), *n.* Same as *Riband.* See RIBBON.

Rib-band (rib'band), *n.* In *ship-building*, (*a*) one of the long, narrow, flexible pieces of wood nailed temporarily on the outside of the frames lengthwise, so as to encompass the vessel and keep the framework in

position and impart stability to the skeleton. (*b*) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthways in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outwards during launching.

Ribband-line (rib'band-līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarks*, where the respective bevellings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mould.

Ribband-nail (rib'band-nāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through: used chiefly for fastening ribbands. Written also *Ribbing-nail*.

Ribbed (ribd), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with ribs; as, *ribbed* with steel; inclosed as with ribs; marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as, *ribbed* cloth.

> And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
> As is the *ribbed* sea-sand. *Wordsworth.*

Ribbing (rib'ing), *n.* 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber work sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, &c.—2. In *agri.* a kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised; the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

Ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nāl), *n.* See RIBBAND-NAIL.

Ribble-rabble (rib'l-rab-l), *n.* [Reduplication of *rabble*.] 1. A rabble; a mob. '*A ribble-rabble* of gossips.' *John Taylor.*—2. Silly or indecent talk. 'Such uncouth wretched *ribble-rabble*.' *Hudibras Redivivus.*

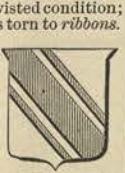
Ribble-row† (rib'l-rō), *n.* A list; a catalogue.

> This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses,
> Of scurvy names in scurvy verses. *Cotton.*

Ribbon, Riband (rib'on, rib'and), *n.* [O.E. *ribane*, *riban*, *ribant*, &c., from O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod.Fr. *ruban*, a word probably of Germanic origin, being derived, according to Diez, from D. *ring-band*, a necktie, lit. a ring-band; *ban*, from *band*, being also seen in one or two other French words. Others take it from D. *rij*, G. *reihe*, a row, a line, and *band*. Or perhaps the French word is from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib*, *ribe*, a hair; Ir. *ribe*, *ribon*, a ribbon; W. *rhib*, what is thinly laid in a row or streak; *rhibin*, a narrow row, a streak; Armor. *ribbin*, an alley, a passage between two walls.] 1. A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress. The terms *blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon. See BLUE-RIBBON.

> Who but a woman . . . enriched her favourite ornament with four changes of costume, as *riband*, *ribon*, *ribbon*, *ribband*† *Cornhill Mag.*

2. What resembles a ribbon in some respects; a narrow, thin strip of anything; as, (*a*) in *metal working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring; a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; a thin band of magnesium for burning; a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line, &c. (*b*) A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver. (*c*) A shred; as, sails torn to *ribbons*. (*d*) *pl.* Carriage reins. [Colloq.]—*To handle the ribbons*, to drive. (*e*) In *her.* one of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend of which it is a diminutive; as, in the figure, a bend between a *ribbon* in chief and a bendlet in base. Written also *Ribband*, *Ribon*.



Ribbon.

Ribbon (rib'on), *v.t.* To adorn with ribbons; to furnish with ribbons or stripes resembling ribbons.

> Each her *ribbon'd* tambourine
> Flinging on the mountain sod,
> With a lovely frightened mien,
> Came about the youthful god. *Mat. Arnold.*

Ribbon (rib'on), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ribbonism.

Ribbon-brake (rib'on-brāk), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

Ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), *n.* The popular name of the fishes of the genus Cepola, acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the Cepolidæ family and order Teleostei. The peculiar characters of the genus are indicated by the name, the species being distinguished by their lengthened bodies, much flattened at the sides, and their small scales.

Ribbon-grass (rib'on-gras), *n.* Canary-grass; a garden variety, striped with green and white, of *Phalaris arundinacea*, a grass which is found in its wild state by the sides of rivers. Called also *Gardener's Garters*.

Ribbonism (rib'on-izm), *n.* The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808. The primary object of the association was antagonism to the Orange organization of the northern Protestants, to which was added the retaliation of agrarian oppression or injustice, real or supposed, by the assassination of landlords, land-agents, &c. The members were bound to each other by an oath, and had pass-words, signs, &c. They had their name from a piece of *ribbon* they wore as a badge. Each local association was called a *lodge*.

Ribbon-jasper (rib'on-jas-pėr), *n.* A name given to those varieties of jasper in which the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons. It is a product of argillaceous strata metamorphosed by contact with hot igneous rocks.

Ribbon-lodge (rib'on-loj), *n.* An assembly of Ribbonmen or their place of meeting.

Ribbonman (rib'on-man), *n.* A member of an Irish Ribbon association or lodge. See RIBBONISM.

Ribbon-map (rib'on-map), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

Ribbon-saw (rib'on-są), *n.* Same as *Band-saw*.

Ribbon-worm (rib'on-wėrm), *n.* A name given to individuals of the Nemertida (which see).

Ribes (rī'bēz), *n.* [From *Ribas*, a name given by the Arabian physicians of the eleventh and twelfth centuries to a species of rhubarb, and erroneously supposed to apply to our currant plants.] A genus of plants forming the nat. order Grossulaceæ (which see). It is well known as producing the currant and gooseberry, and also for affording many of the ornamental shrubs of our gardens. The species are natives of the mountains, hills, woods, and thickets of the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Rib-grass, Ribwort (rib'gras, rib'wėrt), *n.* A British plant of the genus Plantago, the *P. lanceolata*. See PLANTAGINEÆ.

Ribibe† (rib'ib), *n.* 1. A musical instrument; a rebec. *Chaucer.* See REBEC.—2. [Comp. *ribald.*] An old bawd.

> Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish town
> Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
> *B. Jonson.*

Ribible,† *n.* A small ribibe or rebec. *Chaucer.*

Ribless (rib'les), *a.* Having no ribs.

Ribon (rib'on), *n.* Same as *Ribbon*.

Ribroast† (rib'rōst), *v.t.* To beat soundly: a burlesque word.

> But I'll *ribroast* thee and bumbast thee still
> With my enraged muse, and angry quill.
> *John Taylor.*

Ribston-pippin (rib'ston-pip-in), *n.* [From *Ribston*, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. *Brewer.*] A fine variety of apple.

Rib-supported (rib'sup-pōrt-ed), *a.* Supported or sustained by ribs.

Rib-vaulting (rib-vąlt'ing), *n.* In *arch.* vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it.

Ribwort (rib'wėrt). See RIB-GRASS.

-Ric. A termination denoting jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishopric*, A. Sax. *cyne-ric*, *king-ric*. It is the A. Sax. *rice*, power, dominion, kingdom, realm; G. *reich*, D. *rijk*, Goth. *reiki*, dominion; from the same root as E. *right*, *rich*, L. *rego*, to rule, whence *regal*, *region*, &c. As a termination of proper names it denotes rich or powerful, as in *Frederick*, rich in peace.

Ricciaceæ (rik-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of P. Francisco *Riccio*, a Florentine botanist.] A nat. order of liverworts, or Hepaticæ, consisting of delicate, green, membranous fronds, spreading on the ground or floating in water. The fruits are always sessile on the frond, more or less embedded in its substance according to the thickness; the spores are unaccompanied by elaters. They are mostly natives of warm climates.

Rice (rīs), *n.* [Fr. *riz* or *ris*, from L. *oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, *oryzon*, rice, from Ar. *ruz*, rice in the husk.] A plant of the genus Oryza and its seed. (See ORYZA.) There is only one important species, *O. sativa*. The plant is probably originally a native of India, but it is now cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion. Rice is an annual, erect, simple, round, and jointed, from 1 to 6 feet high; the leaves are large, firm, and pointed, arising from very long, cylindrical, and finely striated sheaths; the flowers are disposed in a panicle somewhat resembling that of the oats; the seeds are white and oblong, but vary in size and form in the numerous varieties. There is an immense variety in the qualities of rice, but the rice raised on the low marshy grounds of Carolina is unquestionably very superior to any brought from any other quarter. Of the rice imported from the East that from Patna is the most esteemed. *Canada rice*, or the *wild rice* of North America, is the *Zizania aquatica*, quite different from the true rice. The seeds are farinaceous, and much used for food by the Indians.

Rice (*Oryza sativa*).

Rice-bird (rīs'bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird of the United States, the *Emberiza oryzivora*, or *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, so named from its feeding on rice. In New England it is called *bobolink* or *bob-lincoln*. Called also *Rice-bunting* or *Rice-troopial*. See BOBOLINK.—2. One of the names of the paddy-bird or Java sparrow, the *Loxia oryzivora*. In Java and other parts of Asia where it is found it commits great ravages in the rice fields with its sharp and powerful bill. It is admired for its elegant shape and colouring.

Rice-bird (*Loxia oryzivora*).

Rice-biscuit (rīs'bis-ket), *n.* A biscuit made with flour, with a greater or less portion of rice mixed, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured and enriched with butter, currants, &c.

Rice-bunting (rīs'bunt-ing), *n.* Same as *Rice-bird*, 1.

Rice-dust (rīs'dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is a valuable food for cattle.

Rice-flour (rīs'flour), *n.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

Rice-glue (rīs'glū), *n.* A species of glue made by boiling ground rice in soft water to the consistence of thin jelly.

Rice-meal (rīs'mēl), *n.* Same as *Rice-dust*.

Rice-milk (rīs'milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

Rice-paper (rīs'pā-pėr), *n.* 1. Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere.—2. A substance prepared from the central cellular portion or pith of the stem of *Aralia papyrifera*. The stem of the plant is cut into lengths and the woody part removed. The pith is then, by means

of a sharp knife, carefully pared from the circumference to the centre so as to form a rolled layer of equal thickness throughout, the cellular structure being easily seen under the microscope. It is brought from China, where it is used as a material for painting upon and for the manufacture of several fancy and ornamental articles. It is sometimes erroneously stated to be prepared from rice.

Rice-pudding (rīs'pu̇d-ing), *n.* Pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar, and often enriched with fruit, as currants, gooseberries, apples, &c.

Rice-shell (rīs'shel), *n.* A species of shell of the genus Oliva.

Rice-soup (rīs'sōp), *n.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

Rice-troopial (rīs'trö-pi-al), *n.* The same as *Rice-bird*, 1.

Rice-water (rīs'wą-tėr), *n.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, or the like. It is a pleasant drink, and is often given in cases of diarrhœa.

Rice-weevil (rīs'wē-vil), *n.* An insect, the *Calandra oryzæ*, resembling the common wheat-weevil, which preys on rice, maize, &c.

Rice-wine (rīs'win), *n.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

Rich (rich), *a.* [Partly from Fr. *riche*, rich, partly from A. Sax. *rice*, rich, powerful, the two words having no doubt amalgamated. The French word is from O.H.G. *rîche* (Mod. G. *reich*), rich, this again being cog. with A. Sax. *rice*, Icel. *rîkr*, Goth. *reiks*, rich, the root being that of E. *right*. *Riches* is not from *rich*, but directly from the French.] 1. Having abundant material possessions; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or any other valuable property; opulent; wealthy: opposed to *poor*.

> Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Gen. xiii. 2.

2. Hence, generally, well supplied; abounding; as, a *rich* entertainment; a *rich* treasury.

> If life be short it shall be glorious;
> Each moment shall be *rich* in some great action.
> *Rowe.*

3. Abundant in materials; producing ample supplies; yielding great quantities of anything valuable; productive; fertile; fruitful; as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil; *rich* crop.

> Where the gorgeous East with *richest* hand
> Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

4. Composed of valuable, precious, or costly materials or ingredients; procured at great outlay; highly valued; sumptuous; costly; as, *rich* presents; *rich* furniture. 'Richer than these diamonds.' *Tennyson.*

> *Rich* and rare were the gems she wore,
> And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore. *Moore.*

5. Abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; abounding in qualities gratifying the sense of taste; especially, as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned or abounding in oleaginous ingredients; to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; as, a *rich* dish; *rich* cream or soup; *rich* pastry; *rich* fruit; *rich* wine.—6. Fully or largely gratifying the sense of sight; not faint or delicate; vivid; bright; as, *rich* colours. 'Rich windows that exclude the light.' *Gray.*—7. Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; soft; harmonious; as, a *rich* tone; *rich* music. 'Or voice the *richest* toned that sings.' *Tennyson.*—8. Abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement or laughter; funny; laughable; as, a *rich* idea; a *rich* joke.

> 'A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Spraggs.' —'Was Spraggs *rich*?'—'Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Biron, who was over here last year . . . Killing! Get him to tell it to you. The *richest* thing you ever heard.' *Disraeli.*

—*The rich*, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

> *The rich* hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 20.

This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory; as, *rich*-coloured, *rich*-fleeced, *rich*-haired, *rich*-laden, &c.

Rich † (rich), *v. t.* To enrich. See ENRICH.

> Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,
> With shadowy forests and with champaigns *rich'd.*
> *Shak.*

Richardia (rich-ar'di-a), *n.* [In honour of L. C. *Richard*, an eminent French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ, of which only one species is known (*R. æthiopica*), a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is one of the most beautiful of aroideous plants, with large, handsome, glossy leaves, and white spathes, growing vigorously in the ordinary apartments of a house, and may be made to blossom all the year round. It was introduced into this country under the name of *Calla æthiopica*, and is often known as the white arum, lily of the Nile, or trumpet lily.

Richard Roe. See JOHN DOE.

Richardsonia (rich-ärd-sō'ni-a), *n.* [In memory of Richard *Richardson*, an English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are natives of America. They are trailing plants with woody roots covered with a thick rough rind, and small flowers clustered together in heads at the ends of the branches, and surrounded by an involucre. *R. scabra* (white ipecacuanha) inhabits tropical America, and possesses properties similar to those of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*.

Riches (rich'ez), *n.* [From Fr. *richesse* (sing.), lit. richness, from *riche*, rich. See RICH.] 1. That which makes rich; an abundance of land, goods, or money; abundant possessions; wealth; opulence; affluence.

> *Riches* do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours. *Locke.*

2. That which is or appears rich, precious, sumptuous, or the like. 'The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.' *Milton.* This word, as may be inferred from the etymology, is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural, and to be so used. It is a singular in the following examples.

> And for that *riches*, where is my deserving? *Shak.*
> For in one hour so great *riches* is come to nought.
> Rev. xviii. 17.

SYN. Wealth, opulence, affluence, wealthiness, richness, plenty, abundance.

Richesse, † *n.* [Fr.] Wealth. pl. **Richesses.** Riches. *Chaucer.*

Richly (rich'li), *adv.* In a rich manner: (*a*) with riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital *richly* endowed.

> In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

(*b*) Gaily; splendidly; magnificently; as, *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented. (*c*) Plenteously; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. (*d*) Highly; strongly; abundantly; as, a chastisement *richly* deserved.

Richness (rich'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rich; that which makes or constitutes anything rich; any good quality existing in abundance; as, (*a*) opulence; affluence; wealth; as, a man noted for *richness*. (*b*) Fulness of supply; abundance; as, the *richness* of a treasury. (*c*) Productiveness; fertility; fruitfulness; as, the *richness* of the soil; the *richness* of a mine or of an ore, &c. (*d*) Abundance of precious or valuable material or ingredients; value; costliness; as, *richness* of furniture, dress, ornaments, &c. (*e*) Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities; as, *richness* of food, wines, odours, &c. (*f*) Abundance of whatever is gratifying to the eye; brightness; vividness; brilliancy; as, *richness* of colour. (*g*) Abundance of whatever gratifies the ear; sweetness; melodiousness; harmoniousness; as, *richness* of tone. (*h*) The quality of being highly amusing or entertaining; the quality of being extremely funny or laughable; as, the *richness* of a joke.

Ricinic (ri-sin'ik), *a.* [See RICINUS.] A term applied to an acid obtained by distilling castor-oil at a high temperature.

Ricinine (ris'i-nin), *n.* An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), and in those of *Croton Tiglium*. It forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminæ, having a slight taste of bitter almonds, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene.

Ricinoleine (ris-i-nol'ē-in), *n.* [L. *ricinus*, castor-oil plant, and *oleum*, oil.] In *chem.* a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl and a liquid acid called *ricinolic acid*.

Ricinolic (ris-i-nol'ik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil; as, *ricinolic* acid.

Ricinus (ris'i-nus), *n.* [From L. *ricinus*, a tick—from the seeds resembling ticks.] A genus of apetalous plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The best known species is the *R. communis* or palma Christi, which produces the castor-oil. It is conjectured to be originally from Barbary, and it grows abundantly in India. In warm countries it

Ricinus communis (Castor-oil Plant).

is ligneous and perennial; in cold, herbaceous and annual. The varieties are numerous. See CASTOR-OIL.

Rick (rik), *n.* [A. Sax. *hreăc*, a rick, a stack, a heap; cog. Icel. *hraukr*, a pile, as of fuel; same root as in W. *crug*, Ir. *cruach*, a heap, pile, rick.] 1. A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part being generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain.—2. A small pile or heap piled up in the field by the gatherer. [Provincial English.]

Rick (rik), *v. t.* To pile up in ricks.

Rickers (rik'ėrz), *n. pl.* The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

Ricketish (rik'et-ish), *a.* Somewhat rickety; rickety. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Formed with pl. suffix *-ets*, from *wrick*, O.E. *wrikken*, to twist, thus denoting a disease accompanied by distortion; allied to *wring* and *wriggle*. *Skeat.*] A disease considered by some medical writers as a special disease of the bones, and by others as merely one of the various forms of scrofula. It commonly appears after the age of nine months, and before that of two years, attacking principally the bones. The characteristic symptoms are a large head, prominent forehead, projecting breast-bone, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted. Nature frequently restores the general health, but leaves the limbs distorted.

Rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. 'Rickety children.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; feeble or imperfect in general. 'Crude and *rickety* notions.' *Warburton.*—3. Threatening to fall; approaching ruin; shaky; as, a *rickety* building.

Rickle (rik'l), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Any loose or confused heap.—2. A little rick or stack.

> May Boreas never thrash your rigs,
> Nor kick your *rickles* aff their legs. *Burns.*

Rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn ricks or stacks are built. The object of rick-stands is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.

Ricochet (rik'o-shet), *n.* [Fr. Etym. unknown.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground; the motion familiarly known as duck-and-drake.—*Ricochet fire, ricochet firing*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers with small charges and low elevation, so as to cause the balls or shells to roll and bound along. It is very destructive, as the rebound causes the shot or shell to pass along a great space almost upon the ground, destroying all that it meets with in its way. It is frequently used in sieges to clear the face of a ravelin, bastion, or other work, dismounting guns and scattering men; and may also be used against troops in the field.—*Ricochet battery*, a battery for firing in this manner.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ricochetted;* ppr. *ricochetting.* To operate upon by ricochet firing.

Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *v. i.* To skim, as a stone, along the surface of water; hence, to

be 'made ducks and drakes of;' to be squandered or dissipated. 'Her money has not *ricochetted*.' *Dickens.*

Ricture (rik'tūr), *n.* A gaping. *Bailey.*

Rictus (rik'tus), *n.* [L., the opened mouth.] 1. In *bot.* the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, &c.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower.—2. In *ornith.* the space surrounding the base of the bill; the gape.

Rid (rid), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rid* or *ridded;* ppr. *ridding.* [A. Sax. *hreddan,* to take, whence *ahreddan, ariddan,* to rid, to set free, &c.; cog. Icel. *rydja* (*rythja*), to clear, to empty, from *hrjóda* (*hrjótha*), to clear; Dan. *rydde,* to clear, to remove.] 1. To free; to deliver; to take away or save. 'That he might *rid* him out of their hands.' Gen. xxxvii. 22.

I will *rid* you out of their bondage. Ex. vi. 6.

2. To separate; to drive away. [Rare.]

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6.

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to *rid* one of his care. 'Must *rid* all the sea of pirates.' *Shak.* 'Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain.' *Dryden.*

I never *ridded* myself of an overmastering and brooding sense of some great calamity travelling toward me. *De Quincey.*

4. To dispose of; to finish; to despatch. 'For willingness *rids* way.' *Shak.*

Mirth will make us *rid* ground faster than if thieves were at our tails. *Webster.*

5. To make away with; to remove by violence; to destroy.

But if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off
As, death'smen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

Rid (rid), *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble.—*To get rid of,* to free one's self from.

Reduce his wages, or *get rid of* her. *Cowper.*

Rid† (rid), pret. of *ride.* *Shak.*

Riddance (rid'ans), *n.* 1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field. Lev. xxiii. 22.

2. A getting rid of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom; escape; deliverance. '*Riddance* from all adversity.' *Hooker.* —*A good riddance,* fortunate relief from a person's company; sometimes almost equivalent to the person or thing that it is well to be quit of.

His mother indignantly declared that a girl who could so conduct herself was indeed *a good riddance.* *Dickens.*

Ridden (rid'n), pp. of *ride.*

Ridder (rid'ér), *n.* One who or that which rids.

Riddle (rid'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *hriddel,* a riddle or sieve, *hridder,* a fan, *hridrian,* to winnow; cog. O.H.G. *hrîtarâ,* a sieve, *hrttarôn,* to sift. The word had originally an initial guttural, and is from same root as L. *cerno,* to sift (whence *discern, discreet,* &c.); Gr. *krinō,* to separate, search, judge; comp. Ir. *criathar,* a sieve, a riddle.] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, but sometimes of basket-work, employed for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, coal from dross, and the like.

Riddle (rid'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *riddled;* ppr. *riddling.* 1. To pass through or separate with a riddle, as grain from the chaff, cinders from ashes, &c.—2. To perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle; to make little holes in; as, a house *riddled* with shot.

Riddle (rid'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *rædels,* a riddle, from *rædan,* to read, discern, conjecture, guess; D. *raadsel,* G. *räthsel,* from the same verbal stem. See READ.] 1. A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma. Judg. xiv. 2. Anything ambiguous or puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Hudibras.*

Riddle (rid'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *riddled;* ppr. *riddling.* To solve; to explain; to unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can.
Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden.*

Riddle (rid'l), *v.i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

Riddling confession finds but *riddling* shrift. *Shak.*

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In *riddling* triplets of old time. *Tennyson.*

Riddler (rid'l-ér), *n.* 1. One who riddles.—2. One who propounds riddles; one who speaks ambiguously or obscurely.

Riddlingly (rid'l-ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; obscurely; ambiguously; secretly. *Donne.*

Ride (rīd), *v.i.* pret. *rode;* pp. *ridden;* ppr. *riding.* *Rid* for the pret. & part. is not now used. [A. Sax. *ridan;* similar forms are in the other Teutonic tongues, as L. G. *riden,* D. *rijden,* Icel. *rida,* Dan. *ride,* G. *reiten,* O.G. *rîtan*—to ride. *Raid* and *road,* as well as *ready,* are from this stem.] 1. To make progression sitting on an animal's back; to be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome. *Shak.*

2. To travel or be carried in a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, wagon, or the like.

The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by *riding* in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants. *Macaulay.*

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; as, a ship *rides* at anchor; a balloon *rides* in the air.

Calm and serene he drives the furious blast,
And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm. *Addison.*

4. To be supported in motion; to rest on something.

Strong as the axle-tree
On which heaven *rides.* *Shak.*

5. To have ability as an equestrian.

He *rode,* he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle; as, this horse *rides* easy or hard, fast or slow.—*To ride at anchor* (*naut.*), to lie at anchor; to be anchored.—*To ride easy,* when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.—*To ride hard* is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull.—A rope is said *to ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.—*To ride to hounds,* to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but *rode to hounds* instead of over them. *Laurence.*

Ride (rīd), *v.t.* 1. To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse. 'Others . . . *ride* the air in whirlwind.' *Milton.*—2. To go over in riding; as, he *rode* a mile; he *rode* the distance in an hour.—3. To do, make, or execute by riding. '*Ride* mine errands.' *Sir W. Scott.*

And we can neither hunt nor *ride*
A foray on the Scottish side. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. To manage insolently at will; to tyrannize or domineer over: often met with as a participle in compound words, as in priest-*ridden.* 'A land that was king-*ridden,* priest-*ridden,* peer-*ridden.*' *Charlotte Brontë.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

—*To ride down,* (*a*) to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

They love us, and we *ride* them *down.* *Tennyson.*

(*b*) *Naut.* to bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, *to ride down* a sail. —*To ride out,* to continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

I have *rode out* the storm when the billows beat high
And the red gleaming lightnings flash'd through the dark sky. *Southey.*

—*To ride the wild mare,* to play at see-saw. *Shak.*

Ride (rīd), *n.* 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

'Alas,' he said, 'your *ride* has wearied you.' *Tennyson.*

2. A saddle-horse. *Grose.* [Local.]—3. A road cut in a wood or through pleasure-ground, for the amusement of riding; a riding.—4. *A certain* district established for excise purposes.

Rideable (rīd'a-bl), *a.* Passable on horseback, as a river. [Local.]

Rideau (rē-dō), *n.* [Fr., a curtain, a rideau.] In *fort.* a small elevation of earth extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

Ride-officer (rīd'of-fis-ér), *n.* An excise-officer who has to make his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

Rider (rīd'ér), *n.* 1. One who rides; one who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle.

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea. Ex. xv. 1.

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.* 3.† A mounted riever or robber. *Drummond.*—4. Formerly, one who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, &c.; now called a *traveller.*—5. In *mining,* the matrix of an ore.—6. Any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, or other document, inserted after its first completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a *rider.* *Macaulay.*

7. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.—8. A subsidiary problem in mathematics.—9. A name given to a second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.—10. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage upon which the side pieces rest.—11.† A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27*s.* sterling.

His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen *riders,*
That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles. *Beau. & Fl.*

Riderless (rīd'ér-les), *a.* Having no rider; as, the horse returned *riderless.*

Rider-roll (rīd'ér-rōl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See RIDER, 6.

Ridge (rij), *n.* [Softened form of older *rygge, rig;* A. Sax. *hryeg, hrieg,* a ridge, the back; Sc. *rig, rigg,* a ridge of land, *rigging,* the roof of a house; cog. Icel. *hryggr,* Dan. *rygg,* Sw. *rygg,* O.G. *hrucke,* Mod.G. *rücken,* the back; akin to Gr. *rachis,* the spine.] 1.† The back or top of the back. *Hudibras.*—2. An extended elevation on the earth's surface, long in comparison with its width; a long and narrow elevation from which the ground slopes on either side; a long crest or summit; a long steep elevation or eminence; as, the *ridge* of a mountain; the *ridge* of a wave. 'The frozen *ridges* of the Alps.' *Shak.* 'The wild waves whose *ridges* with the meeting clouds contend.' *Shak.*

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct. *Milton.*

3. A strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.—4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper end of the rafters. When the upper end of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber it is called a *ridge-piece* or *ridge-plate.* Ridge is also used to signify the internal angle or nook of a vault. *Ridge tile,* a convex tile made for covering the ridge of a roof.—5. In *fort.* the highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered-way.—*Ridges of a horse's mouth,* wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

Ridge (rij), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ridged;* ppr. *ridging.* To form or make into a ridge; to furnish with a ridge or ridges. 'Bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back of chafed wild bores.' *Milton.* 'A forehead *ridged.*' *Cowper.*

The Venetian had his free horizon, his salt breeze, and sandy Lido-shore; sloped far and flat,—*ridged* sometimes under the Tramontane winds with half a mile's breadth of rollers. *Ruskin.*

Ridge (rij), *v.i.* To rise in ridges.

The Biscay roughly *ridging* eastward, shook
And almost overwhelm'd her. *Tennyson.*

Ridge-band (rij'band), *n.* [From *ridge,* the back.] That part of the harness of a cart, wagon, or gig horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

Ridge-bone† (rij'bōn), *n.* The backbone.

Ridgel, Ridgeling (rij'el, rij'ling), *n.* [A weakened form for *riggel, rigling,* Sc. *riglan,* from *rig* in same sense.] An animal of the male kind half castrated. Called also *Rigsie* and *Rig.* *Dryden.*

Ridgelet (rij'let), *n.* A little ridge.

Ridge-piece, Ridge-plate (rij'pēs, rij'plāt), *n.* A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut.

Ridge-pole (rij'pōl), *n.* The board or timber, constituting the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Called also *Ridge-plate* or *Ridge-piece.*

Ridge-roof (rij'rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

Ridge-rope (rij'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* one of two ropes running out, one on each side of the bowsprit, for the men to hold on by.

Ridge-tile (rij'tīl), *n.* See under RIDGE.

Ridgy (rij'i), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. 'Long *ridgy* waves their white manes rearing.' *J. Baillie.*

Ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ridiculus*, laughable, from *rideo*, to laugh, to laugh at.] 1. Expression or action intended to convey contempt and excite laughter; contemptuous mockery or jesting; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter.

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England. *Kames.*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision. *Kames.*—3. Ridiculousness. [Rare.]

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this practice. *Addison.*

SYN. Derision, wit, banter, raillery, burlesque, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, gibe, jeer, sneer.

Ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ridiculed;* ppr. *ridiculing.* To treat with ridicule; to treat with contemptuous merriment; to represent as being deserving of contemptuous mirth; to mock; to make sport or game of; to deride.

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage,
Love's humblest vassals when oppressed with age.
Goldsmith.

SYN. To deride, banter, rally, burlesque, mock, satirize, lampoon.

Ridicule† (rid'i-kūl), *a.* Ridiculous.

This action . . . was brought to court, and became so *ridicule*, that Sylvanus Scory was so laughed at and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the queen. *Aubrey.*

Ridiculer (rid'i-kūl-ėr), *n.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculer* shall make only himself ridiculous. *Chesterfield.*

Ridiculize† (ri-dik'ū-līz), *v.t.* To ridicule. *Chapman.*

Ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *ridiculus, ridiculosus.* See RIDICULE.] 1. Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; as, a *ridiculous* dress; *ridiculous* behaviour.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion named.
Milton.

Agricola, discerning that these little targets and unwieldy glaives, ill pointed, would soon become *ridiculous* against the thrust and close, commanded three Batavian cohorts . . . to draw up and come to handy strokes. *Milton.*

One step above the sublime makes the *ridiculous*, and one step above the *ridiculous* makes the sublime again. *T. Paine.*

2. Involving or expressing ridicule or contemptuous laughter. 'It provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—SYN. Ludicrous, laughable, risible, droll, absurd, preposterous.

Ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; in a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as, a man *ridiculously* vain.

Ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ridiculous; as, the *ridiculousness* of worshipping idols.

Riding (rīd'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Employed for riding on; as, a *riding* horse.—2. Employed to travel on any occasion.—*Riding interests.* In *Scots law*, when any of the claimants in an action of multiple-poinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests.*

Riding (rīd'ing), *n.* 1.† A royal procession. 2. A ride; a district visited by an officer.—3. A road cut in a wood or through pleasure-grounds, for the exercise of riding therein. Called also a *Ride.*

Riding (rīd'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *thrithing, trithing*, a third part, from *thri*, three. The initial *t* was easily lost in consequence of the difficulty of recognizing its sounds in the compounds *North-, East-, West-trithing.*] One of the three districts into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve. These are called the *North, East,* and *West Ridings.*

Riding-clerk (rīd'ing-klärk), *n.* An old name for a mercantile traveller; also, one of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

Riding-day (rīd'ing-dā), *n.* A day of hostile incursions on horseback. *Sir W. Scott.*

Riding-habit (rīd'ing-ha-bit), *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel on horseback. *T. Warton.*

Riding-hood (rīd'ing-hụd), *n.* A hood formerly used by females when they rode; a kind of cloak with a hood. *Gay.*

Riding-house (rīd'ing-hous), *n.* See RIDING-SCHOOL.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from the *riding-house* to useful more than to learned purposes. *Chesterfield.*

Riding-master (rīd'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of riding; specifically, *milit.* one who instructs soldiers and officers in the management of horses. He is generally selected from the ranks, and has the rank of lieutenant. After an aggregate service of 30 years, during 15 of which he has been riding-master, he may retire with the rank of captain.

Riding-rhymes (rīd'ing-rīmz), *n.pl.* Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhymes;*
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is placed between the meeter.
Sir J. Harrington.

Riding-rod (rīd'ing-rod), *n.* A riding stick; a switch.

Who? he that walks in gray whisking his *riding-rod.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Riding-school (rīd'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

Riding-skirt (rīd'ing-skėrt), *n.* A skirt used by a woman when riding.

Riding-whip (rīd'ing-whip), *n.* A whip used when riding.

Ridotto (ri-dot'tō), *n.* [It., from L. *reductus*, a retreat. See REDOUBT.] 1. A public assembly. '*Ridotto*, a company, a crew, or assembly of good fellows; also a gaming or tabling house, where good company doth meet.' *Florio.*—2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join. It is a favourite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves. 'No routs, no shows, no *ridottos.*' *Johnson.*

Twice a week there were to be *ridottos* at guinea tickets. *H. Walpole.*

Ridotto (ri-dot'tō), *v.i.* To frequent ridottos. [Rare.]

Rie† (rī). Rye.

Rief† (rēf), *n.* Robbery. See REIF.

Rief (rēf), *n.* [A. Sax. *hreof*, scab, scabby, whence *hreofla*, a leper; Icel. *hrjúfr*, scabby, scurvy.] Scurf or scabies; the itch. Used also as an adjective; scabby. '*Rief* randies,' that is scurvy beggars. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Riem (rēm), *n.* [D., a thong.] A name in Cape Colony for a strip of ox-hide deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used for making ropes, &c.

Riet-bok (rēt'bok), *n.* [D. *riet*, a reed, and *bok*, a buck.] The Dutch name for an antelope of South Africa, which lives in reedy marshes (*Eleotragus arundinaceus*). Called also *Reed-buck.*

Riever (rēv'er), *n.* A robber; a despoiler: more commonly written *Reiver*, and sometimes *Reaver.* See REIVER. [Scotch.]

Rifacimento (rē-fä'chē-men''tō), *n.* [It.] A remaking or re-establishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

Rife (rīf), *a.* [A. Sax. *rȳf*, rife, prevalent; Icel. *rífr* (allied to *reifa*, to enrich, to cheer), O.D. *ryf, rijf*, plenteous, munificent.] 1. Prevailing; prevalent; abundant; common; as, reports of his death were *rife.* 'Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us.' *Waterland.*

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

2. Supplied or filled with in large numbers or great quantity; abounding in; replete. 'Fair plains once *rife* with populous cities.' *Athenæum.*—3.† Clear; manifest.

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife* and perfect in my listening ear. *Milton.*

4.† Ripe; ready; easy.

Hath utmost Inde ought better than his owne?
Then utmost Inde is neare and *rife* to gone.
Bp. Hall.

Rife,† **Rive,**† *v.t.* [See RIVE.] To thrust through. *Chaucer.*

Rifely (rīf'li), *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently; frequently.

It was *rifely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

Rifeness (rīf'nes), *n.* The state of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Riffle (rif'l), *n.* [G. *riffeln*, to groove.] A kind of trough used in gold washing.

Riffler (rif'lėr), *n.* [G. *riffel-feile.*] A kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

Riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* [A reduplication of *raff*, refuse.] 1. Sweepings; refuse of anything. 2. The rabble.

Rifle (rī'fl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rifled;* ppr. *rifling.* [O.Fr. *rifler, riffler*, to sweep away, a word of Germanic origin, the same stem being seen in *raff, raffle.*] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away. 'Till time shall *rifle* ev'ry youthful grace.' *Pope.*—2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder. 'You have *rifled* my master.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* 3.† To raffle.

If you do not like that course, but do intend to be rid of her, *rifle* her at a tavern. *Webster.*

Rifle (rī'fl), *v.i.* 1. To rob; to pillage. *Chapman.*—2.† To raffle. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rifle (rī'fl), *n.* [A foreign name introduced with the foreign invention; lit. a grooved musket. Dan. *rifle*, a groove or fluting, *rifle*, to rifle a gun, to groove a column, *riffel*, a rifle; G. *riefeln*, to channel, *riefe*, a groove.] 1. A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel *is rifled*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels. See *Rifled arms* under the following verb.—2. *pl.* A body of troops armed with rifles; as, the Cape mounted *Rifles;* the Canadian *Rifles;* &c.—3. [See RIFFLER.] A sort of whetstone or instrument for sharpening scythes. [Local.]

Rifle (rī'fl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rifled;* ppr. *rifling.* 1. To groove; to channel.—*Rifled arms*, firearms in which spiral grooves are cut in the surface of the bore. The groove is simply a portion of the thread of a female screw with a long pitch, the inclination being much less than one turn in the length of the bore. The object of rifling a gun is to give the projectile a rotation round an axis coincident with that of the bore, which insures greater accuracy of fire. If a spherical shot be used no other advantages follow; but if an elongated projectile be employed, not only is the accuracy increased, but longer range and more destructive force are obtained. Elongated projectiles, generally cylindrical in shape, with a conoidal head, have, therefore, entirely superseded spherical shot for rifled arms.—2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local.]

Rifle-ball (rī'fl-bal), *n.* A ball for firing with a rifle. Such balls are not now spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *Rifled arms* under RIFLE, *v.t.*

Rifle-bird (rī'fl-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird (*Ptiloris paradiseus*), of the family Upupidæ, with a long curved bill, found only in the very thick bush. It is about the size of a large pigeon. The plumage in the upper parts is velvety black tinged with purple, in the under parts velvety black, diversified with olive-green; the tail is black, the two central feathers rich metallic green; the crown of the head and throat are covered with lustrous emerald-green specks. The male is considered the most splendidly plumaged of Australian birds.

Rifle-corps (rī'fl-kōr), *n.* 1. A body of soldiers armed with rifles.—2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle.

Rifleman (rī'fl-man), *n.* A man armed with a rifle; specifically, one of a body of troops armed with rifles, and formerly more or less employed as sharpshooters. The name has now lost nearly all its meaning, as infantry soldiers in general are now provided with rifles. Previous to 1854 the riflemen in the British army were the exception, only two regiments, the 60th and the 95th, having rifles, the others having the smooth-bore musket.

Rifle-pit (rī'fl-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, &c., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breastwork so that the head and shoulders of the rifleman are covered.

Rifler (rī'fl-ėr), *n.* One that rifles; one that pillages; a robber. *Milton.*

Rift (*rift*), *n.* [From *rive;* Dan. *rift*, a rift, rent, fissure.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. 'Should solder up the *rift*.' *Shak.*

He starts and lifts
His head through the blackened *rifts*
Of the crags that keep him down. *Longfellow.*

Rift (rift), *v.t.* To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock. 'And *rifted* Jove's stout oak.' *Shak.*

Mother-age (for mine I know not) help me as when life begun:
Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the lightnings, weigh the sun. *Tennyson.*

Rift (rift), *v.i.* **1.** To burst open; to split.

Timber . . . not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon.*

2. To belch. [Scotch.]

Rift (rift), *n.* [Comp. D. *rif*, a shallow place in the sea, a reef. See REEF.] A shallow place in a stream; a fording place. [Local.]

Rig (rig), *n.* [Scotch.] [See RIDGE.] 1. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

May Boreas never thresh your *rigs*,
Nor kick your rickles aff their legs. *Burns.*

2. The back of an animal.—3. A course; a path or way.

Rig (rig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rigged;* ppr. *rigging.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps originally to put on the back, from old *rig*, A. Sax. *hryeg*, the back.] 1. To dress; to put on; to clothe: generally followed by *out*, and used only colloquially or when the dress is of a gay, fanciful, or odd description.

Jack was *rigged out* in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; as, to *rig* a purchase.—3. To supply with rigging; to fit, as the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards.—*To rig out a boom*, to run out a pole upon the end of a yard or bowsprit to extend the foot of a sail.—*To rig in a boom*, to draw it in from its situation upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, &c.—*To rig the market*, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the *stock exchange*, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association; or when fictitious stock is put in circulation. [The word in this sense may be from *rig*, a frolic or trick.]

Rig (rig), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Dress; usually, gay or fanciful dress.—2. *Naut.* the peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel; thus, schooner-*rig*, ship-*rig*, &c., imply the masts and sails of those vessels without regard to the hull.

Rig (rig), *n.* [Origin doubtful; Wedgwood compares Manx *reagh*, ruttish, wanton, *riggan*, to rut.] 1. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet. 'Fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *rig*.' *Bp. Still.*—2. A ridgel (which see).—3. A frolic; a trick.

The one expressed his opinion that it was a '*rig*,' and the other his conviction that it was a 'go.' *Dickens.*

—*To run a rig*, to play a sportive or wanton trick.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt when he set out
Of *running* such *a rig*. *Cowper.*

—*To run the rig* (or *one's rig*) *upon*, to practise a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been *running her rig upon* you. *Smollett.*

Rig† (rig), *v.i.* To play the wanton. *Chapman.*

Rigadoon (rig-a-dön'), *n.* [Fr. *rigadon, rigaudon.* Littré quotes from Rousseau to the effect that he heard a dancing-master say the word came from *Rigaud*, the surname of the inventor of the dance.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence, in France.

Riga-fir (rē'ga-fėr), *n.* A name given to the variety of the red or Scotch pine or fir (*Pinus sylvestris*) which comes to us from *Riga*. See SCOTCH PINE.

Rigation† (ri-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *rigatio, rigationis*, from *rigo*, to water. Akin G. *regen*, E. *rain*.] The act of watering; irrigation. *H. Swinburne.*

Rigel (ri'jel), *n.* [Ar. *rijil*, a person's foot.] A bright fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion.

Rigger (rig'ėr), *n.* 1. One who rigs or dresses; specifically, one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.—2. In *mach.* a cylindrical pulley or drum.

Rigging (rig'ing), *n.* 1. Tackle; particularly, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. This is of two kinds, *standing rigging*, as the shrouds and stays; and *running rigging*, comprehending all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sails, &c., such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, &c.—2. The back; the ridge of a house; the top of anything; a roof. *Gavin Douglas; Burns.* [Scotch.]

Riggin-tree (rig'in-trē), *n.* A roof-tree. [Scotch.]

Riggish (rig'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a rig or bad woman; hence, wanton; lewd.

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*. *Shak.*

Riggle (rig'l), *n.* A name given to a species of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-mouthed launce.

Riggle (rig'l), *v.i.* To move one way and the other. See WRIGGLE.

Truth . . . forbids us to *riggle* into her presence through by-paths, and the cloudy medium of falsehood. *Warburton.*

Right (rīt), *a.* [A. Sax. *riht*, right, true, just, straight; cog. D. *regt*, G. *recht*, O.G. *reht*, Goth. *raihts*, straight, *garaihts*, just, Icel. *réttr*, Dan. *ret*. These are participial forms corresponding to the cognate L. *rectus*, straight, part. pret. of *rego, rectum*, to rule, direct (whence such words as *regal, reign, direct*, &c.); the root being seen also in Gr. *oregō*, to stretch out; Skr. *riju*, straight, *rāj*, to rule (whence *rajah*); Ir. and Gael. *righ*, a sovereign; W. *rhaith*, right, law; Armor. *reiz, rez*, right, just. *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root.] 1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human action; in accordance with duty; agreeably to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God; not wrong; just; equitable. That alone is *right* in the sight of God which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is *right* which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. 'His conduct still *right*, with his argument wrong.' *Goldsmith.*

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than the substantive *right*. Everything is *right* which is conformable to the supreme rule of human action; but that only is *a right*, which, being conformable to the supreme rule, is realized in society, and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no *right* to relief, but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has *a right* to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*. *Whewell.*

2. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming; as, that is not the *right* expression to use; to take the *right* means of accomplishing an object; the *right* dress to use on a particular occasion. 'The *right* man in the *right* place.' *Layard.*—3. Real; true; not spurious; actual; unquestionable; as, the *right* heir of an estate.

I would not have my *right* Rosalind of this mind, for, I protest, her frown might kill me. *Shak.*

In this battle . . . the Britons never more plainly manifested themselves to be *right* barbarians. *Milton.*

4. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' *Locke.*

5. Passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong; not in error.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*

The world will not believe a man repents;
And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*. *Tennyson.*

6. Not left, but its opposite; originally, no doubt, most useful or dexterous; as, the *right* hand; hence, being on the same side as the right hand; as, the *right* ear or eye.

She, on his left side, craving aid for Henry,
He, on his *right*, asking a wife for Edward. *Shak.*

—*Right bank of a river*, the bank on the right hand of a person whose face is turned in the direction in which the water runs; as, the *right bank*, or south side of the Thames.

7. Most favourable or convenient; fortunate.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

8. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated; well performed; correct; as, the sum is not *right;* everything about the room was put *right;* the drawing is not *right*.—9. Most direct or leading in the proper direction; as, the *right* way from London to Oxford.—10. Applied to the side to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.—11. Straight; not crooked; as, a *right* line; hence, in *math.* (*a*) rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis; as, a *right* cone; a *right* cylinder, &c. (*b*) Formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another; as, a *right* angle. See ANGLE.—*At right angles*, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicularly.—*Right ascension.* See ASCENSION.—*Right* is often used elliptically as an expression of approbation; it is right; you are right; true! '*Right*, cries his lordship.' *Pope.*

Right, you say true; as Hereford's love, so his;
As theirs, so mine; and all be as it is. *Shak.*

SYN. Upright, lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable, proper, fit, suitable, becoming, perpendicular, straight, direct.

Right (rīt), *adv.* [A. Sax. *rihte*, rightly. See the adjective.] 1. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge *right*.—2. According to any rule or art; in order and to the purpose. 'With strict discipline instructed *right*.' *Roscommon.*—3. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously; as, to tell a story *right*. 'You say not *right*, old man.' *Shak.* 4. In a great degree; very; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant.

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras.*

In this sense the word is now commonly used only in titles; as, *right* honourable; *right* reverend, &c. See HONOURABLE, REVEREND.—5. Exactly; actually; really; just.

I will tell you everything *right* as it fell out. *Shak.*

6. In a right or straight line; directly. 'Let thine eyes look *right* on.' Prov. iv. 25.

You two this way, among these numerous orbs,
All yours, *right* down to Paradise descend. *Milton.*

—*Right away, right off*, immediately; at once; without delay. [Colloq. American.]—*Right now*, just now. 'Came he *right now* to sing a raven's note.' *Shak.*—*Right and left*, to the right and to the left; in all directions; as, the enemy were dispersed *right and left.*—*To do one right*, formerly, to pledge in a toast. *Massinger.* 'Why now you have *done me right*.' *Shak.*

Right (rīt), *n.* 1. What is right: generally without the article or with the definite article; especially, (*a*) rectitude in conduct; conformity to the will of God; obedience to laws human or divine; agreeableness to reason, truth, or duty; propriety; freedom from guilt.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace. *Milton.*

(*b*) Justice; an act of justice; that which is due or proper; uprightness; integrity; as, to do *right* to every man.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact. 'Thou hast spoke the *right*.' *Shak.*

Seldom your opinions err,
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

2. A just claim or that to which one has a just claim; that which a person may lawfully possess and use; that which may be lawfully claimed of any other person; as, (*a*) just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

My *right* to it appears,
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility and decorum; as, every man has a *right* to civil treatment; the magistrate has a *right* to respect. (*c*) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks; but in making laws he hath not made use of this *right*. *Tillotson.*

(*d*) Privilege inhering in or belonging to one as member of a state, society, or community; as, natural, civil, political, religious, and public *rights*. 'Their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law.' *Clarendon.* (*e*) That which justly belongs to one. 'Born free he sought his *right*.' *Dryden.*

The man will cleave unto his *right*. *Tennyson.*

(*f*) Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*. *Dryden.*

(*g*) Power of action; authority; legal power;

as, the police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.—3. The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right*.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton.*

—*Right, left, extreme right, extreme left*, terms derived from the usage of the French Chamber of Deputies or legislative assembly, where the party on the side of the administration occupy the *right* side of the hall, and the opposition the *left* side.—4. The most finished, or outward surface, as of a piece of cloth, &c.—5. In *law*, that which the law directs; a liberty of doing or possessing something consistently with law.—*Right of action*, a right to commence an action in a court of law.—*Bill of rights*, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself. Specially, the declaration delivered by the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Orange, Feb. 13, 1688–9; in which, after a full specification of various acts of James II., which were alleged to be illegal, the rights and privileges of the people were asserted.—*Petition of right*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown.—*Writ of right*, an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property; now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—*By right, by rights*, rightfully; in accordance with right; properly.

I should have been a woman *by right*. *Shak.*

—*To rights*, in a direct line; straight. *Woodward.* [Rare.]—*To set to rights* or *to put to rights*, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.—*In one's own right*, by absolute right; absolutely belonging or granted to one's self; as, peeresses *in their own right*, that is as opposed to peeresses by marriage.

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year *in her own right*. *Trollope.*

Right (rīt), *v.t.* 1. To restore to the natural or proper condition; to set upright; to make correct from being wrong.—2. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to *right* an injured person.

The wrathful bloom
As of some fire against a stormy cloud,
When the wild peasant *rights* himself.
Tennyson.

—*To right a ship* (*naut.*), to restore her to an upright position after careening.—*To right the helm*, to put it amidships, that is, in a line with the keel.

Right (rīt), *v.i.* To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over by the force of the wind or otherwise.

Right-about (rīt'a-bout), *adv.* In an opposite direction: used substantively in the phrase *to send to the right-about*, to pack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat. 'Send him packing to the *right-about*.' *Dickens.*

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's would have sent all these fellows to the *right-about*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Right-affected (rīt-a-fekt'ed), *a.* Rightly disposed. '*Right-affected* son of the Church of England.' *Milton.*

Right-angled (rīt'ang-gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelogram, &c.

Right-drawn (rīt'drąn), *a.* Drawn in a just cause. 'My *right-drawn* sword.' *Shak.*

Righten† (rīt'n), *v.t.* To right; to do justice to. 'Relieve (*in* the margin *righten*) the oppressed.' Is. i. 17.

Righteous (rīt'yus), *a.* [A. Sax. *rihtwis*, righteous—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, prudent; Icel. *rétt-viss*, righteous, is formed exactly in the same way.] 1. Upright; incorrupt; virtuous; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin; in accordance with the divine law; as, a *righteous* man; a *righteous* act.

And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the *righteous*. 1 Jn. ii. 1.

2. Agreeing with right; just; equitable. 'And I thy *righteous* doom will bless.' *Dryden.*—*Righteous, Just. Righteous*, as contrasted with *just*, expresses rectitude of conduct, especially proceeding from considerations of religion, while *just* implies mere moral uprightness. A heathen may be *just* and moral, but would hardly be called *righteous*.—SYN. Upright, just, godly, holy, uncorrupt, virtuous, honest, equitable, rightful.

Righteous† (rīt'yus), *v.t.* To make righteous; to justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *righteoused* by folye? *Bale.*

Righteoused† (rīt'yust), *p.* and *a.* Made righteous.

Righteously (rīt'yus-li), *adv.* 1. In a righteous manner; honestly; uprightly; justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as, a criminal *righteously* condemned. 'Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*.' Ps. lxvii. 4.—2.† Rightfully; as, these revenues belong *righteously* to the treasury. *Swift.*

Righteousness (rīt'yus-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude of life; holiness; justice; integrity; virtue.

Whosoever doeth not *righteousness* is not of God. 1 Jn. iii. 12.

Learn *righteousness* and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryden.*

Now, as *righteousness* is but a heightened conduct, so holiness is but a heightened *righteousness*; a more finished, entire, and awe-filled righteousness. *Mat. Arnold.*

2. In *theol.* (*a*) the work of Christ, by which God's law was fulfilled. 'The *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us and received by faith alone.' *Shorter Catechism.* (*b*) The state of being right with God; justification. SYN. Uprightness, holiness, godliness, equity, justice, rightfulness, integrity, honesty, faithfulness.

Righter (rīt'ėr), *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong. 'That *righter* of wrongs.' *Shelton.*

Rightful (rīt'fųl), *a.* 1. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.—2. Being by right or by just claim; as, one's *rightful* property. 'The deposing of a *rightful* king.' *Shak.* 'The legitimate and *rightful* lord.' *Cowper.*—3. Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.
Shak.

SYN. Just, lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper.

Rightfully (rīt'fųl-li), *adv.* In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately; as, a title *rightfully* vested. *Dryden.*

Rightfulness (rīt'fųl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being rightful; justice; accordance with the rules of right; as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.—2. Moral rectitude. 'Although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*.' *Sir P. Sidney.* [Rare.]

Right-hand (rīt'hand), *a.* 1. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right; as, a *right-hand* road.—2. Applied to one who is essential to another; as, Professor Tyndall was Faraday's *right-hand* man.—*Right-hand file*, patricians; aristocrats.

Do you know how you are censured here in the city, I mean by us o' the *right-hand file*? *Shak.*

Right-handed (rīt'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.—2. Characterized by direction or position towards the right hand; specifically, applied to shells, the convolutions of which turn from right to left, unlike those of most turbinated univalves.

Right-handedness (rīt'hand-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity.

Right-hander (rīt'hand-ėr), *n.* A blow with the right hand. [Pugilistic slang.]

(Tom was) deposited on the grass by a *right-hander* from the Slogger. *Hughes.*

Right-hearted (rīt'härt-ed), *a.* Having a right heart or disposition.

Rightless (rīt'les), *a.* Destitute of right.

Rightly (rīt'li), *adv.* 1. According to justice; honestly; uprightly; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as, duty *rightly* performed.—2. Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly* named.—3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly; as, he has *rightly* conjectured. 'Thou didst not *rightly* see.' *Dryden.*

He it was that might *rightly* say, Veni, vidi, vici. *Shak.*

4.† Straightly; directly in front.

Like perspectives, which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*

Right-minded (rīt'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed. *Mrs. H. More.*

Right-mindedness (rīt'mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

Rightness (rīt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being right; correctness; conformity to rule, fact, or other standard; rectitude; justice; righteousness. 'To be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience.' *South.*—2. Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. *Bacon.*

Right-running (rīt'run-ing), *a.* Straight running.

Rightward (rīt'wėrd), *adv.* To or on the right hand. [Rare.]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey.*

Right-whale (rīt'whāl), *n.* [That is, the proper one to be caught.] The common or Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), from whose mouth is obtained the baleen plates from which the whalebone of commerce is derived.

Rightwise † (rīt'wīz), *a.* Righteous. *Wycliffe.*

Rightwise† (rīt'wīz), *v.t.* To make righteous.

Rightwisely† (rīt'wīz-li), *adv.* Righteously.

Rightwiseness† (rīt'wīz-nes), *n.* Righteousness.

Rigid (rij'id), *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, L. *rigidus*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff or numb; allied to Gr. *rhigeō*, to shiver or shudder with cold, from *rhigos*, frost, cold; Skr. *rij*, to be stiff with cold.] 1. Stiff; stiffened; not pliant; not easily bent; as, meat frozen so as to be quite *rigid*; limbs *rigid* in death.—*A rigid body*, in *mech.* is one which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces. See RIGIDITY.—2. Stiff and upright; bristling; erect; hence, precipitous; steep. '*Rigid* spears.' *Milton.*

The broken landscape by degrees,
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills. *Thomson.*

3. Strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper: opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*; as, a *rigid* father or master; a *rigid* officer.—4. Strict; exact; inflexible; unmitigated; severely just; as, a *rigid* law or rule; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism; a *rigid* sentence or judgment. '*Rigid* looks of chaste austerity.' *Milton.*—5. Sharp; cruel. '*Rigid* fight.' *J. Philips.* [Rare.]—SYN. Stiff, unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, strict, exact, severe, austere, stern, rigorous, unmitigated.

Rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*, L. *rigiditas*. See RIGID.] 1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent.—2. In *mech.* a resistance to change of form. In all theoretical investigations respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid, so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* in the arts is opposed to *flexibility, ductility, malleability*, and *softness*.—3. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance. 'A kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*—4. Strictness; severity; rigidness. 'Till the Lutherans abate of their *rigidity*.' *Burnet.*

Rigidly (rij'id-li), *adv.* In a rigid manner; as, (*a*) stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly. (*b*) Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to criticise *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious,
A string may jar in the best master's hand.
Roscommon.

Rigidness (rij'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being rigid; as, (*a*) the quality of not being easily bent; rigidity; as, the *rigidness* of a limb or of flesh. (*b*) Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice. 'All severity and *rigidness* of life.' *Hales.*

Rigidulous (ri-jid'ū-lus), *a.* In *bot.* rather stiff.

Riglet (rig'let), *n.* [Fr. *reglet*, from L. *regula*, a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture-frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. See REGLET.

Rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* [A corruption of *ragman-roll* (which see).] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; loose disjointed talk or writing; balderdash.

His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric which the learn'd call *rigmarole*.
Byron.

Rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *a.* Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; nonsensical; long-winded and foolish.

Rigol† (ri'gol), *n.* [It. *rigolo*, O.E. *ringol*, G. *ringel*, a ring.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem.

This sleep is sound indeed; this is a sleep
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings. *Shak.*

Rigol† (ri'gol), *n.* A kind of musical instrument; a regal (which see).

Rigor (rig'or), *n.* [See RIGOUR.] In *med.* a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect: a symptom which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation of internal parts. It is also produced by nervous complaints. —*Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

Rigorism (rig'or-izm), *n.* 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; austerity: opposed to *laxity.*

The compendium of Moullet first appeared in 1834, . . . and was particularly recommended by the Bishop of Lausanne to the whole clergy of the diocese on the special ground that the author's conclusions were eminently distinguished for their happy mean between *rigorism* and laxity. *Quart. Rev.*

2. Severity as of style, writing, &c. Spelled sometimes *Rigourism*, but *rigorism* is preferable as being more in accordance with analogy. Compare *rigorous, vigorous, humorist, terrorism.*

Rigorist (rig'or-ist), *n.* 1. A person of severe or rigid principle or manners; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style. For spelling, see RIGORISM.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. A term applied to a Jansenist. *Mosheim.*

Rigorous (rig'or-us), *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux.*] Characterized by rigour; manifesting rigour; as, (*a*) severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands. *Shak.*

(*b*) Strict; stringent; inflexible; as, a *rigorous* execution of law; an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.

Are these terms hard and *rigorous* beyond our capacities to perform? *Dr. J. Rogers.*

(*c*) Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.—(*d*) Severe; intense; very cold; as, a *rigorous* winter.—SYN. Rigid, inflexible, unyielding, stiff, severe, austere, stern, harsh, strict, exact.

Rigorously (rig'or-us-li), *adv.* In a rigorous manner: (*a*) severely; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; relentlessly; as, a sentence *rigorously* executed. 'Maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused.' *Shak.* (*b*) Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

The increased accumulation and increased production might, *rigorously* speaking, continue, until every labourer had every indulgence of wealth consistent with continuing to work, supposing that the power of their labour were physically sufficient to produce all this amount of indulgences for their whole number. *J. S. Mill.*

Rigorousness (rig'or-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rigorous; severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness; rigour.

Rigour (rig'or), *n.* [L. *rigor*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff, whence also *rigid* (which see); Fr. *rigueur.*] 1. The state of being rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour* not to move. *Milton.*

2. Stiffness of opinion or temper; stubbornness.—3. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. 'All the *rigour* and austerity of a capuchin.' *Addison.*—4. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, the *rigour* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigour;* to enforce moral duties with *rigour.*—5. Severity; sternness; harshness; hard-heartedness: cruelty; hence, violence; fury. 'Fear of Clifford's *rigour.*' *Shak.*

In Ajax' eyes blunt rage and *rigour* roll'd. *Shak.*
All his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity.
Sir J. Denham.

6. Severity; asperity; as, the *rigours* of winter. '*Rigour* of tempestuous gusts.' *Shak.* 7. In *med.* same as *Rigor.*—SYN. Stiffness, rigidness, inflexibility, severity, austerity, sternness, harshness, strictness, exactness.

Rigourism (rig'or-izm), *n.* See RIGORISM.

Rigourist (rig'or-ist), *n.* See RIGORIST.

Rigsdaler (rigs-dä'lėr), *n.* [Dan.—*rige*, a kingdom, and *daler*, a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, worth 2*s.* $2\frac{7}{10}$*d.* sterling. It was equal to 96 skillings.

Rigsie (rig'si), *n.* See RIDGEL.

Rig-Veda (rig-vē'dä), *n.* [Skr. *rich*, praise, and *veda*, knowledge, from *vid*, to know, cog. with L. *video*, to see; E. *wit.*] The first and principal of the Vedas or sacred hymns of the Hindus. It is probably the oldest literary document extant, being supposed to be upwards of 3000 years old. See VEDA.

Rigwiddie (rig-wid'i), *n.* [The elements are the same as E. *ridge* and *withy*, A. Sax. *hryeg*, the back, *withthe*, a withe or withy.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie; and hence, gaunt; withered; sapless. [Scotch.]

Rile (rīl), *v.t.* [See ROIL.] 1. To render liquor turbid; to roil. [Provincial English.] 2. To render cross or angry; to irritate; to vex. [Colloq.]

Rilievo (rē-lē'vō or rē-lē-ā'vō). [It.] See RELIEF, 4.

Rill (ril), *n.* [G. *rille*, a brook, a furrow, a channel; other connections doubtful.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. 'Old well-heads of haunted *rills.*' *Tennyson.*

Rill (ril), *v.i.* To run in a small stream or in streamlets. 'With soft murmurs gently *rilling* adown the mountains.' *Prior.*

Rillet (ril'et), *n.* [Dim. of *rill.*] A small stream; a rivulet. 'To run in amorous *rillets* down her shrinking form.' *Keats.* 'Many a fall, of diamond *rillets* musical.' *Tennyson.*

Rim (rim), *n.* [A. Sax. *rima*, *reoma*, rim, edge, lip; perhaps a Celtic word; comp. W. *rhim*, Armor. *rim*, a rim, a border.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing; a brim; as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin; the *rim* of an eye-glass, &c. 'Now pacing mute by ocean's *rim.*' *Tennyson.*—2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen; the peritoneum or membrane inclosing the intestines. *Shak.; Sir T. Browne.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rim (rim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rimmed;* ppr. *rimming.* 1. To put on a rim or hoop at the border.—2. To be or to form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimm'd* the dark.
Tennyson.

Rima (rī'ma), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a fissure; an opening; a long aperture, as the *rima glottidis*, the opening in the larynx through which the air passes in and out of the lungs.

Rimau-dahan (rim-ä'da-han''), *n.* The native name of the clouded tiger (*Felis* or *Leopardus macrocelis*), a kind of leopard, one of the handsomest of the Felidæ. It is found in Siam, Assam, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and the Malayan Peninsula.

Rimbase (rim'bās), *n.* In *gun.* (*a*) a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (*b*) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

Rime (rīm), *n.* Rhyme. This is the more correct orthography, but *Rhyme* is much more commonly used.

Rime (rīm), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrīm*, rime; cog. Icel. *hrim*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *riim*, *riim-frost*, Sw. *rim*—hoar-frost. The Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic forms would seem to show that the word had originally an initial guttural; hence the root is probably the same as in *crystal, crude.*] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.

Come, Maurice, come: the lawn as yet
Is hoar with *rime*, or spongy wet. *Tennyson.*

Rime (rīm), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rimed;* ppr. *riming.* To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

Rime† (rīm), *n.* [From L. *rima*, a crack.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne.*

Rime (rīm), *n.* A step or round of a ladder; a rung.

Rimer (rī'mėr), *n.* 1. A kind of boring tool; a reamer.—2. In *fort.* a palisade.

Rim-lock (rim'lok), *n.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a *mortise-lock.*

Rimmon (rim'mon), *n.* A Syrian god, whose seat was Damascus.

Him followed *Rimmon*, whose delightful seat
Was fair Damascus, on the fertile bank
Of Abbana and Pharphar, lucid streams. *Milton.*

Rimose (rī'mōs), *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*, a crack.] Full of chinks or fissures; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, as the bark of trees.

Rimosely (rī-mōs'li), *adv.* In a rimose manner.

Rimosity (rī-mos'i-ti), *n.* The state of being rimose or chinky.

Rimous (rīm'us), *a.* Rimose.

Rimple (rim'pl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrympelle*, a fold, a rumple; D. *rimpel*, a rumple or wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle. See RUMPLE.

Rimple (rim'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rimpled;* ppr. *rimpling.* [From the noun; D. *rimpelen.*] To rumple; to wrinkle.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered.
Wiseman.

Rimple (rim'pl), *v.i.* To rumple; to wrinkle; to corrugate; to ripple. 'As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.' *Crabbe.*

Rim-stock (rim'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac (which see). *Chambers's Ency.*

Rimy (rīm'i), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a *rimy* morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married. *George Eliot.*

Rin (rin), *v.i.* To run. [Scotch.]

Rinabout (rin'a-böt), *n.* One who runs about throughout the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

Rind (rind), *n.* [A. Sax. *rind, hrind;* O.H.G. *rinda, rinta,* Mod. G. *rinde,* rind; comp. Gr. *rinos,* the hide of a beast; W. *croen,* a skin.] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin. 'With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind.*' *Milton.*

On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engraved, and worship Helen's tree.
Dryden.

Rind (rīnd), *v.t.* To take the rind from; to bark; to decorticate.

Rinderpest (rin'dėr-pest), *n.* [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, characterized by eruptive fever or exanthema, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle, though capable of existing in sheep and goats. The disease is indigenous to the western steppes of Russia, and is communicable only by contagion or inoculation. The contagious matter is believed to consist of very minute particles of living matter, growing or multiplying at a rate far exceeding that of the growth of the normal germinal matter of the blood and tissues, so that they appropriate the pabulum of the tissues, and grow at their expense. They incubate after being received into the system, so that the disease does not declare itself openly till forty-eight hours after the poison has been imbibed. This disease has caused great havoc among cattle for at least a thousand years, spreading occasionally like a pestilence over Europe. During an outbreak in this country in 1867 between 200,000 and 300,000 cattle died of it or were ordered to be killed on account of it. The name is also given to an eminently fatal cattle disease of America, differing, however, from the true rinderpest in attacking cows only, and in running its course in three days in place of seven, the general duration of the European form of the disease.

Rindle (rin'dl), *n.* [From *run*, O.E. and Sc. *rin;* comp. *runnel.*] A small water-course or gutter.

Rinforzando (rin-for-tsan'dō). [It., strengthening.] In *music*, reinforcing or strengthening the power and emphasis of a musical sentence; a direction to the performer, denoting that the sound is to be increased. It is marked thus <. When the sound is to be diminished (*diminuendo*) this mark > is used.

Ring (ring), *n.* [A. Sax. O.Sax. and O.H.G. *hring;* Icel. *hringr;* G. D. and Sw. *ring;* cog. with L. *circus* (whence *circulus*, a circle); Gr. *krikos, kirkos*, a ring. Prov. G. *krink, kring, kringel,* ring, circle; Icel. *kringr,* round; Sw. *kring,* about, around; D. *kringel, krinkel,* crooked, twisted, though similar in form and meaning, are not necessarily connected, having a different initial consonant.] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; specifically, (*a*) a circle of gold or other material worn on the fingers, and sometimes in the ears and other parts of the person, as ornaments. (*b*) A hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes, such as, a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the *ring*-bolt, &c.; as a means of assembling or keeping together, as a key-*ring;* as a handle for drawers, &c. Other applications

are common and obvious; as, the *ring* of an anchor; a curtain *ring;* a napkin *ring,* &c.

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*
That she did give me. *Shak.*

2. An inclosed area, generally circular; as, (*a*) an area in which games or sports are performed; (*b*) the arena of a hippodrome or circus; (*c*) the inclosure in which pugilists fight; (*d*) the betting arena in a race-course; (*e*) the space in which horses are exhibited or exercised in a cattle-show or market, or in a public promenade. 'To compliment Mrs. Crawley in the *Ring* in Hyde Park.' *Thackeray.*—*The ring, the prize ring,* a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism.—3. A circular group of persons. 'Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar.' *Shak.*—4. A combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks, or for effecting some political purpose.—5. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, and containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.—6. One of the annual circular layers in timber.—7. In *geom.* the area or space between two concentric circles.—8. In *arch.* the list, cincture, or annulet round a column.—9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. —*Ring of an anchor,* that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—*Coloured rings,* in *optics,* see NEWTON'S RINGS. —*Fairy ring.* See FAIRY.—*Rings of a gun,* in *gun.* circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, viz. the *base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring,* and *muzzle-ring,* but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.—*Saturn's rings,* a system of rings which lies nearly in the planet's equatorial plane, and is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 28° 10′ 22″. There are three rings—two bright and one dark. The distance between the surface of the planet and the nearest ring is 10,322 miles, and the entire breadth of the system of rings is 37,570 miles. They are probably composed of swarms of meteorites or minute satellites, each revolving independently round the planet.

Ring (ring), *v.t.* 1. To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring. '*Ring'd* about with bold adversity.' *Shak.* 'My followers *ring* him round.' *Tennyson.*—2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as the snout of a swine. 'Fingers richly *ringed.*' *Piers Plowman.*—3. In *hort.* to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on. 4. To wed by a marriage ring. 'Born of a true man and a *ringed* wife.' *Tennyson.*—*To ring a quoit,* to throw it so as to encircle the pin.

Ring (ring), *v.t.* pret. *rang* or *rung,* pp. *rung.* [A. Sax. *hringan,* to ring, to sound a bell; cog. Dan. *ringe,* Sw. *ringa,* Icel. *hringja,* O.D. *ringhen,* to ring.] 1. To cause to sound, particularly by striking a sonorous metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell.—2. To utter sonorously; to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; to sound; as, to *ring* one's praises.—3. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

4. To usher, attend on, or celebrate by ringing: often followed by *in* and *out.* 'No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.' *Shak.*

Ring out the old, *ring in* the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, *ring in* the true. *Tennyson.*

—*Ringing the changes,* a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing by juggling with the coins so that he may cheat him.—*To ring changes upon,* (*a*) to produce alternations or variegated peals from. (*b*) To use variously or in various senses; as, to *ring changes upon* words. 'Easy it might be to *ring* other *changes upon* the same bells.' *Norris.* '*Ringing* eternal *changes upon* atheism, cannibalism, and apostasy.' *Sydney Smith.*—*To ring the bells backward,* to sound the chimes, reversing the common order: formerly done as a signal of alarm or danger.

Ring (ring), *v.i.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one; as, the anvils *ring.* 'Since the curfew *rung.*' *Shak.*—2. To practise the art of making music with bells. *Holder.*—3. To sound; to resound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung.* *Pope.*

4. To have the sensation of sound continued; to keep sounding; to tingle. 'My ears shall *ring* with noise.' *Dryden.*

It will *ring* in my heart and my ears till I die, till I die. *Tennyson.*

5. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town *rings* with his fame. 'Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.' *Milton.* —*To ring down,* to conclude; to end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain. 'It is time to *ring down* on these remarks.' *Dickens.*

Ring (ring), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly, the sound of metals; as, the *ring* of a bell.

In vain with cymbals' *ring*
They call the grisly king *Milton.*

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or, sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; as, 'the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears.' *Bacon.*—3. Particular character when uttered; characteristic sound.

Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source, for while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric. *Quart. Rev.*

4. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

He meant to hang as great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world. *Fuller.*

Ring-armour (ring'ärmer), *n.* Armour of ring-mail. See RING-MAIL.

Ring-bird (ring'bėrd), *n.* The reed-bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*).

Ring-blackbird (ring'blak-bėrd), *n.* The ring-ousel (*Turdus torquatus*).

Ring-bolt (ring'bōlt), *n.* In *ships,* an iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron.

Ring-bone (ring'bōn), *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.

Ring-carrier (ring'kar-ri-ėr), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*

Ring-chuck (ring'chuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe, with a brass ring fitted over the end.

Ring-coupling (ring'ku-pl-ing), *n.* See THIMBLE-COUPLING.

Ring-course (ring'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.* the outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

Ring-dial (ring'dī-al), *n.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

Ring-dog (ring'dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See SLING-DOG.

Ring-dotterel (ring-dot'tėr-el), *n.* *Charadrius hiaticula,* a species of plover pretty common in Britain, where it frequents the shores of bays or inlets of the sea and of rivers, feeding on worms, insects, small crustacea, &c. It has its name from a white ring round the neck.

Ring-dove (ring'duv), *n.* A species of pigeon, the *Columba palumbus* (the cushat or wood-pigeon), the largest of the British species, measuring about 17 inches in length. Its bill is pale red or warm orange; eyes, topaz yellow; the upper parts of the body bluish ash, deepest on the upper parts of the back; the head and forepart of the neck, blue-gray; the lower part of the neck and breast purple-red; the belly, vent, and thighs, dull white. It receives its name from a circular marking on the neck. The ring-dove subsists on grain, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two snow-white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so sparingly put together that the eggs may be often seen through it.

Ring-dropper (ring'drop-ėr), *n.* One guilty of ring-dropping (which see).

Ring-dropping (ring'drop-ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple folks by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the extract.

In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold. 'Well, it's no use to me,' we'll say, 'will you buy it?' Often they are foolish enough to buy, and they give you a shilling or two for an article which, if really gold, would be worth eight or ten. *Mayhew.*

Ringed (ringd), *pp.* 1. Surrounded with, or as with, a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.

He clasps the crag with crooked hands!
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands. *Tennyson.*

2. In *bot.* surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants.

Ringed-snake (ringd'snāk), *n.* A harmless colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus* (or *Coluber*) *natrix*), destitute of venomous fangs, and with teeth so small as to be incapable of piercing the skin. It is common in England. It feeds on frogs, mice, young birds, &c., which it swallows alive. It is torpid during winter.

Ringent (rin'jent), *a.* [L. *ringens, ringentis,* from *ringor,* to make wry faces, to gape.] In *bot.* a term applied to an irregular and monopetalous corolla, with the border divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip, the upper arched, so that there is a space between the two like an open mouth, called the throat. This kind of corolla is seen in rosemary, thyme, the dead-nettle, and other plants of the natural order Labiatæ.

Ringer (ring'ėr), *n.* One who rings; especially, one who rings chimes on bells.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown. *Tennyson.*

Ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground.

The admitted functions of government embrace a much wider field than can easily be included within the *ring-fence* of any restrictive definition. *J. S. Mill.*

Ring-finger (ring'fing-gėr), *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

Ring-formed (ring'formd), *a.* Formed like a ring.

Ring-gauge (ring'gāj), *n.* 1. A gauge in the form of a ring, used for measuring road-metal; also, a similar instrument for measuring shot and shell.—2. A conical piece of wood, or tapering metallic slip with a graduated scale, used by jewellers for measuring finger-rings.

Ring-head (ring'hed), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woollen cloth.

Ringing (ring'ing), *a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding; as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers.

Ringing (ring'ing), *n.* 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.—2. A ringing sound; the hearing a sound, as of ringing.

Thou shalt hear the 'Never, never,' whisper'd by the phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the *ringing* of thine ears. *Tennyson.*

Ringlead (ring'lēd), *v.t.* To act as ringleader to. [Rare.]

Ringleader (ring'lēd-ėr), *n.* 1.† One who leads a ring, as of dancers.

St. Peter hath a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in dance. *Barrow.*

2. The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like.

The nobility escaped: the poor people who had been deluded by these *ringleaders* were executed. *Addison.*

Ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [Dim. of *ring.*] 1. A small ring.

Silver the lintels, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.

Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dissheveld, but in wanton *ringlets* waved
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

3. A circle; a fairy ring.

To dance our *ringlets* in the whist'ling wind. *Shak.*

Yon demy puppets, that
By moonshine do the green sour *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shak.*

Ringleted (ring'let-ed), *a.* Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets.

Ring-mail (ring'māl), *n.* Defensive armour made by sewing strong rings of steel edgewise upon leather or strong quilted cloth.

Ring-mail differs from *chain-mail* in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairholt.*

Ring-man (ring'man), *n.* 1. One interested in matters connected with the ring; that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man. 'No *ring-men* to force the betting,

and deafen you with their blatant proffers.' *Lawrence.*—2. † The third finger of the hand, which is the ring-finger.

When a man shooteth, the might of the shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man:* for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Ascham.*

Ring-money (ring'mun-i), *n.* A kind of money consisting of rings, in use at an early stage of society, before the invention of coining. It was employed by the ancient Egyptians and generally in the East, whence it spread into Europe, the Scandinavians using it so late as the twelfth century. It is still in use in Africa, ring-money for traders being regularly manufactured at Birmingham under the name of *Manilios.*

Ring-ousel, Ring-ouzel (ring'ō-zl), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus,* resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain.

Ring-rope (ring'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it.

Ring-sail (ring'sāl), *n.* See RING-TAIL.

Ring-saw (ring'sa), *n.* A saw with an annular web.

Ring-shaped (ring'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

Ring-stand (ring'stand), *n.* A stand for finger-rings with a projecting pin for putting them on.

Ring-stopper (ring'stop-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* a long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

Ring-straked, Ring-streaked (ring'strākt, ring'strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats. Gen. xxx. 35.

Ring-tail (ring'tāl), *n.* 1. The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), belonging to the falcon tribe. See HARRIER.

Thou royal *ring-tail,* fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studding-

a, Ring-tail or Studding Sail set upon the Gaff.

sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Called also a *Ring-sail.*

Ring-tailed (ring'tāld), *a.* Having a tail striped or otherwise marked by a series of rings or ring-like markings.—*Ring-tailed eagle,* a golden eagle in its youthful plumage.

Ring-time † (ring'tīm), *n.* Time for marrying.

It was a lover and his lass,
With a hey, and a ho, and hey nonino,
That o'er the green corn-field did pass,
In the spring time, the only pretty *ring-time,*
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring. *Shak.*

Ring-wall (ring'wal), *n.* In *metal.* the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of fire-bricks.

Ringworm (ring'wėrm), *n.* A contagious, obstinate, chronic disease, affecting chiefly the hair follicles, appearing in circular patches, always attended and probably produced and kept up by a specific parasitic fungus (*Tricophyton tonsurans*), capable of communicating the disease to parts susceptible of the affection. There are three varieties of ringworm: *Tinea circinatus,* ringworm of the body; *Tinea tonsurans,* ringworm of the scalp; and *Tinea sycosis,* ringworm of the beard. The disease is most common in children of a feeble, flabby habit.

Rink (ringk), *n.* [A form of *rank,* formerly *renk, renc.* See RANK, a row.] 1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from 30 to 40 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.—2. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt, on which people skate with roller-skates.

Rink (ringk), *v.i.* To skate on a rink.

Rinse (rins), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rinsed;* ppr. *rinsing.* [O. Fr. *rinser, reinser,* Fr. *rincer,* to rinse, to wash, a verb of Teutonic origin, being from Icel. *hreinsa,* Sw. *rensa,* Dan. *rense,* from Icel. *hreinn,* Sw. *ren,* Dan. *reen,* A. Sax. D. and G. *rein,* Goth. *hrains,* clean.] To wash lightly; to wash rather by laving than rubbing and using soap; to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid: applied to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a barrel or a bottle. 'Like a glass, did break i' the *rinsing.*' *Shak.* 'Whomsoever he toucheth that hath the issue and hath not *rinsed* his hands in water.' Lev. xv. 11.

Let's *rinse* our mouths with a drop of burnt sherry. *Dickens.*

Rinser (rins'ėr), *n.* One who or that which rinses.

Rin-there-out (rin'THer-öt), *n.* A needy houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

Rin-there-out (rin'THer-öt), *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [Scotch.]

Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit? *Sir W. Scott.*

Riolite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [After Del *Rio,* who analysed it, and *lithos,* a stone.] A native selenide of silver, occurring in small lead-gray hexagonal tables at Tasco, in Mexico.

Riot (rī'ot), *n.* [O. Fr. *riote,* disturbance, noise, combat, Fr. *rioter,* to make a disturbance; origin doubtful.] 1. Wanton and unrestrained conduct; uproar; tumult. 'When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb.' *Shak.*—2. Excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; luxury; excess; revelry. 'The lamb thy *riot* dooms to bleed to-day.' *Pope.* 'Luxury and *riot,* feast and dance.' *Milton.*

3. In *law,* a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more assembling together of their own authority, in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful. *Wharton.*—*To run riot,* (*a*) to act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon,
Ran riot. *Tennyson.*

—*Riot act,* an act passed in 1715, by which it is provided that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall continue so assembled for the space of an hour after a magistrate has commanded them by proclamation to disperse, they shall be considered felons. This act has been amended, as to punishment, by several subsequent acts.

Riot (rī'ot), *v.i.* 1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. To be highly excited. 'No pulse that *riots,* and no blood that glows.' *Pope.*—3. To raise a riot, uproar, or sedition.

Riot (rī'ot), *v.t.* To pass in riot; to destroy or put an end to by riotous living: with *out.* [Rare.]

And he,
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
Had *rioted* his life *out,* and made an end. *Tennyson.*

Rioter (rī'ot-ėr), *n.* 1. One who riots; one who indulges in riot, loose festivity, or excessive feasting.

Even the *rioters* of the world have stings and torments from it. *Glanville.*

2. In *law,* one guilty of meeting with others to do an act in an unruly or turbulent manner, and declining to retire upon proclamation being made.

Any two justices may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout and arrest the *rioters.* *Blackstone.*

Riotise † (rī'ot-is), *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury.

His life he led in lawless *riotise.* *Spenser.*

Riotous (rī'ot-us), *a.* 1. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in riot or revelry; luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences. '*Riotous* feeders.' *Shak.* 'Wasted his substance with *riotous* living.' Lu. xv. 13.—2. Tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot; as, a *riotous* mob; a *riotous* assembly.—*Riotous assembling,* in *law,* the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. By referring to RIOT it will be seen that a *riot* may be caused by three persons, while it takes at least twelve persons to make a *riotous assembly.*

Riotously (rī'ot-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner; as, (*a*) with excessive or licentious luxury; with revelry.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously.* Ecclus. xiv. 4.

(*b*) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously. *Blackstone.*

Riotousness (rī'ot-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness,* expence of money, prodigal housekeeping. *Raleigh.*

Riotry † (rī'ot-ri), *n.* Riot; practice of rioting.

Rip (rip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ripped;* ppr. *ripping.* [A. Sax. *rypan, ryppan,* to rip, to break in pieces; Dan. *rippe, oprippe,* to rip, to rip up; Icel. *ripta,* to break or invalidate a bargain; allied probably to *reap, rive.*] 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to split; as, to *rip* open a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles or boarding of a roof; to *rip* up the belly.—2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripped.* *Shak.*

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. *Fig.* to reopen for search or disclosure; to search to the bottom: with *up.*

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Rip (rip), *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tearing; a place torn; laceration. 'A *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.' *Addison.*

Rip (rip), *n.* [Icel. *hrip,* a basket or a box of laths.] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

Rip (rip), *v.i.* [Probably a form of *rap,* in the phrase 'to *rap* out an oath.'] To swear profanely; to be violent. [Vulgar.]

Rip (rip), *n.* [Comp. D. *rap,* scab; Dan. *ripsraps,* riff-raff.] 1. A base or worthless person; a contemptible creature; a libertine or debauchee; a scamp; a cheat. 'His *rip* of a brother.' *Dickens.*—2. An animal of no value, as an old worn-out horse; also, a useless or worthless thing. [Local.]

Rip, Ripp (rip), *n.* [A. Sax. *ripa.*] A handful of corn not thrashed. [Scotch.]

A guid New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie. *Burns.*

Riparian (rī-pā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *ripa,* a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.—*Riparian nations,* nations possessing opposite banks or different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton.*

Ripe (rip), *a.* [A. Sax. *ripe,* ripe; cog. L.G. *ripe,* D. *rijp,* G. *reif,* allied to A. Sax. *ripan,* to *reap,* and to E. *rip.* See RIP, *v.t.*] 1. Ready for reaping; brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature: said of that which is grown and used for food; as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

So mayst thou live; till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. *Milton.*

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use; as, *ripe* cheese; *ripe* wine.—3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juiciness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow! *Shak.*

4. Fully developed; maturated; suppurated;

as, a *ripe* humour.—5. Complete; finished; perfected; consummate.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. *Shak.*

6. Ready for action or effect; prepared. 'While things were just *ripe* for a war.' *Addison.*

I by letters will direct your course
When time is *ripe*. *Shak.*

The man, that with me trod
This planet, was a nobler type
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*,
That friend of mine who lives in God.
Tennyson.

Ripe (rīp), *v.i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. See RIPEN.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
Shak.

Ripe (rīp), *v.t.* To mature; to ripen. 'No sun to *ripe* the bloom.' *Shak.*

Ripe (rīp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rȳpan*, to rob, to spoil.] To search; as, to *ripe* one's pockets. [Old English and Scotch.]

Ripely (rīp'li), *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

Ripen (rīp'n), *v.i.* [From *ripe*; A. Sax. *ripian*, to grow ripe. See RIPE.] 1. To grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

Trees that *ripen* latest blossom soonest. *Bacon.*

2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is *ripening* for execution.

Ripen (rīp'n), *v.t.* 1. To mature; to make ripe, as grain or fruit. 'Honeysuckles, *ripened* by the sun.' *Shak.*—2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to *ripen* one for heaven. 'Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.' *Shak.*—3. To bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment. 'Whose virtues will . . . *ripen* justice in this common weal.' *Shak.*

Ripeness (rīp'nes), *n.* The state of being ripe: (*a*) brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as, the *ripeness* of grain.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits.
Wiseman.

(*b*) Full growth.

Time which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

(*c*) Perfection; completeness; as, the *ripeness* of virtue, wisdom, or judgment. 'When love is grown to *ripeness*.' *Tennyson.* (*d*) Fitness; qualification. (*e*) Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.

Riphean (rī-fē'an), *a.* [L. *Riphæus.*] An ancient epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

Cold *Riphean* rocks, which the wild Russ
Believes the stony girdle of the world. *Thomson.*

Ripieno (rip-i-ā'nō). [It., full—L. *re*, and *plenus*, full.] In *music*, a term signifying full, and used in compositions of many parts, to distinguish those which fill up the harmony and play only occasionally, from those that play throughout the piece.

Ripper,† Ripier† (rip'ėr, rip'i-ėr), *n.* [From *rip*, a fish-basket.] In *old law*, one who brings fish to market in the inland country.

Ripper (rip'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open.—2. A first-class person or thing. [Slang.]

Ripping-iron, Ripping-chisel (rip'ing-ī-ėrn, rip'ing-chiz-l), *n.* An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottom of the ships.

Ripping-saw, Rip-saw (rip'ing-sa, rip'sa), *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.

Ripple (rip'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rippled;* ppr. *rippling.* [A non-nasalized form corresponding to *rimple, rumple.*] 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to be covered with small waves or undulations.

The thousand waves of wheat
That *ripple* round the lonely grange. *Tennyson.*

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom; as, *rippling* laughter.

Ripple (rip'l), *v.t.* To fret or dimple as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl. 'Showered the *rippled* ringlets to her knee.' *Tennyson.*

Ripple (rip'l), *n.* 1. The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves. 'The crisping *ripples* on the beach.' *Tennyson.*—2. [Scotch.] Weakness or pain in the back and loins.

Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple.
But now she's got an unco *ripple*. *Burns.*

Ripple (rip'l), *v.t.* [Dim. from *rip*; comp. L. G. *repeln*, G. *riffeln*, to ripple.] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

Ripple (rip'l), *n.* A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

Ripple-grass (rip'l-gras), *n.* A species of plantain; ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*).

Ripple-mark (rip'l-märk), *n.* The wavy or ridgy mark left on the beach of a sea, lake, or river by the ripples or wavelets. Such marks are often preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock, and are, therefore, of frequent occurrence on some stones. Such ripple-marks are held by geologists as indications that deposition of the beds took place on the sea-shore or at a depth not greater than 60 feet. We have also wind ripple-marks and current ripple-marks, and it requires much discrimination to determine the producing cause.

Ripple-marked (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks. See RIPPLE-MARK.

Ripplet (rip'let), *n.* A small ripple.

Ripplingly (rip'l-ing-li), *adv.* In a rippling manner.

Ripply (rip'l-i), *a.* Rippling; characterized by ripples.

She steered light
Into a shady, fresh, and *ripply* cove. *Keats.*

Riprap (rip'rap), *n.* In *engin.* a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Rip-saw (rip'sa), *n.* See RIPPING-SAW.

Ript (ript), pp. for *ripped.*

Rise (rīz), *v.i.* pret. *rose;* pp. *risen;* ppr. *rising.* [A. Sax. *rīsan*, to rise, pret. *rās*, rose, pp. *risen;* cog. Icel. *risa*, Goth. *reisan*, in *urreisan*, to rise. The intransitive form of which *raise* is the transitive, as also *rear.*] 1. To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; to move upwards; to ascend; to mount up; as, a fog *rises* from the river; a bird *rises* in the air; a fish *rises* to the bait; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer with the increase of heat. In this last use of the word it is common to speak of the thermometer (or barometer) itself as rising.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* to all the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

2. To change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one; to become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to *rise* from a chair; to *rise* from a fall.

Iden, kneel down. *Rise* up a knight. *Shak.*

Go to your banquets then; but use delight
So as to *rise* still with an appetite. *Herrick.*

Hence—(*a*) To bring a sitting or a session to an end; as, the house *rose* at 11 p.m.; parliament will *rise* on the 23d instant. (*b*) To get out of bed; to arise. 'Go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list.' *Shak.*—3. To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand in height; as, a tree or a tower *rises* to the height of 60 feet. 'She that *rose* the tallest of them all, and fairest.' *Tennyson.*—4. To reach a greater bulk; to swell; specifically, (*a*) to reach a higher level by increase of bulk or quantity; as, the tide *rises;* the river *rises* in its bed. 'Nilus would have *risen* before his time.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) To swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, as dough and the like.—5. To slope upwards; to have an upward direction; as, a path, a surface, or a line *rises* gradually or abruptly. 6. To have the appearance or effect of rising; as, (*a*) to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and the good.
Mark v. 45.

(*b*) To become apparent; to merge into sight; to come forth; to appear; as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the colour *rose* on her cheeks; land *rises* into view as we near the coast. (*c*) To become audible. 'There *rose* a hubbub in the court.' *Tennyson.* (*d*) To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; to come into existence; to be produced; to spring.

Honour and shame from no condition *rise*. *Pope.*

A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she loved me.
Otway.

The river Blackwater *rises* in the county Kerry.
Trollope.

7. To increase in force, value, intensity, degree, &c.; as, (*a*) to increase in force or intensity; to become stronger; as, his anger *rises.* 'With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire.' *Dryden.* (*b*) To increase in sound; to become louder or more noisy. 'Some full music *rose* and sank.' *Tennyson.* (*c*) To increase in value; to become dearer; to be higher in price; to advance.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce. *Locke.*

(*d*) To increase in amount; as, his expenses *rose* greatly.—8. To become excited, opposed, or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; often, to rebel or revolt; as, to *rise* against an oppressor.

No more shall nation against nation *rise*. *Pope.*

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

9. To take up a higher social position; to increase in wealth, dignity, or power; to be promoted; as, he is a *rising* man.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*

10. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase in power or interest; said of style, thought, or discourse.

The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.—*Rises*, I believe you mean, sir. *Sheridan.*

11. To come by chance; to happen; to occur.

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

12. To ascend from the grave; to come to life; to revive.

It behoved Christ to suffer and to *rise*.
Luke xxiv. 46.

13. In *music*, to ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.—14. In *printing*, to be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone: said of a form which can be lifted without any of the types falling out.

Rise (rīz), *n.* 1. The act of rising; ascent; as, the *rise* of vapour in the air; the *rise* of mercury in the barometer; the *rise* of water in a river.

I tried every fly that I could think of; but not a sign of a *rise*. *Russell.*

2. The distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of the river was 6 feet.—3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as, a gradual *rise* in the land; the *rise* of a hill or mountain.—4. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising-ground; as, a *rise* of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery *rise*,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.
Tennyson.

5. Spring; source; origin; beginning; as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.—6. Appearance above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the sun or a star. 'From *rise* to set.' *Shak.*—7. Increase; advance; augmentation; as, a *rise* in the price of wheat.—8. Advance in rank, honour, property, or fame; improvement in social position.

Sit down, my masters, he cried, your *rise* hath been my fall. *Bacon.*

9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.

Fancy-borne perhaps upon the *rise*
And long roll of the Hexameter. *Tennyson.*

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.—11. Height to which one can rise; elevation of thought or mind.

These were sublimities above the *rise* of the apostolic spirit. *South.*

—*Rise of strata*, in *geol.* see *Dip of Strata* under DIP, *n.*—*To get* or *take a rise out of a person*, to get a laugh at his expense; to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Rise,† *n.* [D. *rijs*, Dan. *riis*, Icel. *hris*, brushwood, loppings.] A shoot; a sprout; a twig or bough; a branch. *Chaucer.*

Risen (riz'n), *pp.* See RISE.

Riser (rīz'ėr), *n.* 1. One that rises. 'The early *riser* with the rosy hands, active Aurora.' *Chapman.*—2. The vertical face of a step of a stair.

Rishe,† *n.* A rush. *Chaucer.*

Rishi (rish'i), *n.* [Skr.] In *Skr. myth.* the name given to the seven sages inhabiting the seven stars constituting the constellation of Ursa Major. The name was given also to the inspired authors of the Vedic hymns, and later to renowned, though not inspired, poets.

Risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh. 'A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

How comes lowness of style to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man? *Dryden.*

Risible (riz'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *risible;* L. *risibilis,* from *rideo, risum,* to laugh. See RIDICULOUS.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business; as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible,* his manhood consisteth in nothing else. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. 'A few wild blunders and *risible* absurdities.' *Johnson.*

He wantoned and revelled among the subjects that had always seemed to him the most *risible,* whatever might be the kind of laughter. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. Belonging to the phenomenon of laughter; producing the sound known as laughter; as, the *risible* faculty.—SYN. Laughable, droll, ludicrous, ridiculous.

Risibleness (riz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Risibility.*

Risibly (riz'i-bli), *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

Rising (rīz'ing), *p* and *a.* 1. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* state; a *rising* man.—2. Growing, advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.—3. In *her.* a term applied to birds when in a position as if preparing to take flight. See ROUSANT. —*Rising timbers,* the hooks placed on the keel of a ship.—*Rising line,* an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer draughts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.

Rising (rīz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which rises; specifically, (*a*) the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In *astron.* the sun or a planet is said to rise or set when the centre is in the horizon, allowance being made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. There are three kinds of rising and setting applicable to the heavenly bodies, viz. acronycal, cosmical, and heliacal. (See these terms.) (*b*) The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. Mark ix. 10. (*c*) An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny; as, to call out troops to quell a *rising.*—2. That which rises, as a tumour on the body. Lev. xiii. 2. 3. In *mining,* a digging upwards. Called also *Overhand Sloping.*

Rising-hinge (rīz'ing-hinj), *n.* A hinge so constructed as to raise the door to which it is attached as it opens.

Risings (rīz'ingz), *n. pl. Naut.* the thick planks which go fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear.

Risk (risk), *n.* [Fr. *risque,* It. *risco, risico,* Sp. *riesgo,* risk, which Diez associates with Sp. *risco,* a steep rock, from L. *reseco,* to cut off—*re,* and *seco,* to cut; but this etymology is hardly satisfactory.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm; as, he, at the *risk* of his life, saved a drowning man. Common in the phrase *to run a risk,* to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

Some *run the risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. In *com.* the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property. Hence, *risk* signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the risk.—SYN. Hazard, danger, peril, jeopardy, exposure.

Risk (risk), *v.t.* 1. To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship; to *risk* one's person in battle; to *risk* one's fame by a publication; to *risk* life in defence of rights.

Take not his life: he *risk'd* it for my own. *Tennyson.*

2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to *risk* a battle or combat.—SYN. To hazard, peril, endanger, jeopard, venture.

Risker (risk'ėr), *n.* One who risks or hazards. *Hudibras.*

Riskful (risk'fụl), *a.* Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky.

Risky (risk'i), *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a very *risky* business.

Risorial (rī-zō'ri-al), *a.* [From L. *risus,* laughter, from *rideo, risum,* to laugh.] Pertaining to laughter; causing laughter; as, the *risorial* muscle, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds toward the angle of the mouth.

Risotto (ri-zot'tō), *n.* In *cookery,* an elegant Italian dish, consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

Risse (ris), obs. pret. of *rise. B. Jonson.*

Rissole (ris'ōl), *n.* [Fr.] In *cookery,* an entrée consisting of meat or fish mixed with breadcrumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

Rist† For *Riseth. Chaucer.*

Risus (rī'sus), *n.* [L., a laugh.] *Risus sardonicus,* sardonic laugh, a kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm. It is so named because it was said to have been produced by eating of a species of ranunculus (*herba sardonica*) which grew round certain fountains in *Sardinia.*

Rit.† For *Rideth. Chaucer.*

Rit, Ritt (rit), *n.* [A form of *rut.*] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. 'A *ritt* with the teeth of a redding-kame.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Rit, Ritt (rit), *v.t.* and *i.* To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip; to scratch; to cut. [Scotch.]

Ritardando (rē-tär-dan'dō), *a.* [It.] In *music,* retarding: a direction to sing or play slower and slower.

Rite (rīt), *n.* [Fr. *rite,* from L. *ritus,* a rite.] An act performed in divine or solemn service as established by law, precept, or custom; a formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; ceremonial.

The ceremonies we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker.*

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid
He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

SYN. Form, ceremony, observance, ordinance.

Ritely† (rīt'li), *adv.* With all due rites: in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

The doctrine of the church of England, . . . in this article, is, that after the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed, and blessed or consecrated the bread and the wine, the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, that is, a spiritual real manner. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ritenuto (rē-ten-ō'tō), *a.* [It.] In *music,* retained: a direction to sing or play slower.

Ritornelle, Ritornello (ri-tor-nel', ri-tor-nel'lō), *n.* [Fr. *ritornelle,* It. *ritornello,* dim. of *ritorno,* return, *ritornare,* to return.] In *music,* properly, a short repetition, such as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. But by custom this word is now used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

Ritual (rit'ū-al), *a.* [L. *ritualis,* from *ritus,* a rite.] 1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as, *ritual* service or sacrifices. 'The *ritual* sacrifice and solemn pray'r.' *Prior.* 2. Prescribing rites; as, the *ritual* law.

Ritual (rit'ū-al), *n.* 1. A book containing the rites or forms and ceremonies of a church or of any special service.—2. The prescribed or customary manner of performing divine service; fixed form of worship; ceremonies collectively; ceremonial.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And hear the *ritual* of the dead. *Tennyson.*

Ritualism (rit'ū-al-izm), *n.* 1. A system of ritual.—2. Observance of prescribed forms in worship; strict regard or reverence for external forms in religion; the name commonly given to the increased attention to ceremonial which has taken place in a section of the Anglican Church. The changes made in the ritual have been generally in the direction of a more sensuous and ornate worship, and the infusion into outward forms of a larger measure of the typical element, with the object to assimilate the Anglican service as much as possible to that of other Catholic churches. Among the important innovations made are the following:—Special vestments at the celebration of the holy communion, and at certain other times; lighted candles on the altar at holy communion; the burning of incense; the mixing of water with wine for the communion; the use of wafer bread; elevation of the elements either during or after consecration; the attendance of non-communicants at the holy communion; and processions with crosses, banners, and vested attendants. Various judgments have been given in the ecclesiastical courts against extreme Ritualists, and some of their proceedings, as the elevation of the host, have been pronounced illegal.

Ritualist (rit'ū-al-ist), *n.* One skilled in or devoted to a ritual, or to external forms in worship; especially, one of the party in favour of ritualism in the Church of England. See RITUALISM, 2.

Ritualistic (rit'ū-al-ist''ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to rituals.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by the practices of the party in favour of an elaborate ritual in the Church of England; excessively or prominently observant of forms of ritual. See RITUALISM, 2.

Ritually (rit'ū-al-li), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite. *Selden.*

Riva (rī'va), *n.* [Icel. *rifa,* E. *rive.*] In Orkney and Shetland islands, a rift or cleft.

He proceeded towards a *riva,* or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erick's Steps. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rivage (riv'āj), *n.* [Fr., from *rive,* L. *ripa,* a bank.] 1. A bank, shore, or coast. [Rare.]

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical. *Tennyson.*

2. A toll anciently paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels therein.

Rival (rī'val), *n.* [Fr. *rival,* from L. *rivalis,* pertaining to a brook, *rivales,* those who use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals; from *rivus,* a brook, whence *rivulet.*] 1.† One having a common right or privilege with another; an associate; a partner; a companion.

Well, good night.
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak.*

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign. *Dryden.*

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist; as, two *rivals* in eloquence. SYN. Competitor, emulator, antagonist.

Rival (rī'val), *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions. 'Equal in years and *rival* in renown.' *Dryden.*

Rival (rī'val), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rivalled;* ppr. *rivalling.* 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain something in opposition to; as, to *rival* one in love.—2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate. 'To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.' *Dryden.* 'And *rival* all but Shakespeare's name below.' *Campbell.*

Rival† (rī'val), *v.i.* To be a competitor.

My lord of Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivall'd* for our daughter. *Shak.*

Rival-hating (rī'val-hāt-ing), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous. 'Rival-*hating* envy.' *Shak.*

Rivality (ri-val'i-ti), *n.* 1. Rivalry. [Rare.]

Some, though a comparatively small, space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality.* *J. S. Mill.*

2.† Association; equality; copartnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality,* would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shak.*

Rivalry (rī'val-ri), *n.* The act of rivalling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as, *rivalry* in love; or an endeavour to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

Overhead the sky-larks sang in jocund *rivalry,* mounting higher and higher as if they would have beaten their wings against the sun. *Cornhill Mag.*

—*Emulation, Competition, Rivalry.* See under EMULATION.

Rivalship (rī'val-ship), *n.* The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Rive (rīv), *v.t.* pret. *rived;* pp. *rived* or *riven;* ppr. *riving.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *rifa,* Dan. *rive,* to rive, to tear; akin *reave, rob, rip, reap.*] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to *rive* timber for rails, &c., with wedges; the *riven* oak; the *riven* clouds. 'A bolt that should but *rive* an oak.' *Shak.*

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

Rive (rīv), *v.i.* To be split or rent asunder.

The soul and body *rive* not more in parting
Than greatness going off. *Shak.*

Freestone *rives,* splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

Rive (rīv), *n.* A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett.* [Provincial.]

Rivel (riv'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rivelled;* ppr. *rivelling.* [A. Sax. *gerifian,* D. *ruifelen, ruyffelen,* to wrinkle; akin to *ruffle.*] To contract into wrinkles; to corrugate; to shrink; as, *rivelled* fruit; *rivelled* flowers.

Rivel,† **Riveling†** (riv'l, riv'ling), *n.* A wrinkle. *Huloet; Wickliffe.*

Riven (riv'n), pp. of *rive.* Split; rent or burst asunder.

River (riv'ėr), *n.* One who rives or splits. *Echard.*

River (riv'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *riviere,* Prov. Fr. *riveire,* Mod. Fr. *rivière,* a river; It. *riviera,* a bank, shore, a river, from an old fem. noun *riparia,* a river, from L. *riparius,* of or pertaining to, or frequenting, the banks of a river, from *ripa,* a bank or shore. The primary sense was land on the border of a river, then the course of the river itself.] 1. A large stream of water flowing through a certain portion of the earth's surface and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, marsh, or other river. A *brook* or *rivulet* is the name given to small streams of water, and a *river* is a stream of considerable size usually formed by the union of several such smaller streams. Rivers often join other rivers, and thus a large river is produced. This is called the *principal river,* and those which increase its waters are called, with respect to it, *affluents* or *tributaries,* and sometimes *feeders* or *branches.* All the rills, streams, and rivulets which ultimately gather into one river form a river system; and the region of country which is drained by such a system is called a *river basin.* Basins are usually separated from each other by ranges of hills or mountains; and the line of demarcation between these basins, the line or axis of greatest elevation, is called the *watershed.* The first waters of a river are generally derived from springs, or from the gradual meltings of the ice and snow which perpetually cover the summits of all the most elevated ranges of mountains upon the globe. This is called the *source* of a river. From this source the river descends through the lowest part of its *basin* or *drainage area* until it terminate its course, the termination being called the *mouth* of the river. The cavity in which the running water flows is called the *bed* of the river, and the solid land which bounds this bed is called its *banks.* Most of the rivers in the tropical regions are subject to periodical overflowings of their banks in consequence of the rains which annually fall in such abundance in those countries during the wet season. Another cause is the melting of snow and ice in the neighbourhood of their source.—*River Terrace,* in *geol.* a terrace on the side of a valley through which a river flows, formed by the action of the water when the river bed was at a higher elevation than now. — 2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil. 'The full-flowing *river* of speech.' *Tennyson.*

River† (riv'ėr), *v.i.* To hawk by the side of a river; to fly hawks at river fowl. *Halliwell.*

River-bed (riv'ėr-bed), *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.

River-crab (riv'ėr-krab), *n.* A name given to a genus of crabs (Thelphusa), inhabiting fresh water, and having the carapace quadrilateral and the antennæ very short. One species (*T. depressa*) inhabits muddy lakes and slow rivers in the south of Europe, and is often found figured on ancient Greek medals. It is the *grancio* of the Italians, is an esteemed article of food, and is much used in Italy during Lent.

River-craft (riv'ėr-kraft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and do not put to sea.

River-dragon (riv'ėr-dra-gon), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

River-driver (riv'ėr-driv-ėr), *n.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business it is to conduct logs down running streams. *Bartlett.* [American.]

Riveret† (riv'ėr-et), *n.* A small river; a rivulet. *Drayton.*

River-god (riv'ėr-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity.

River-hog (riv'ėr-hog), *n.* A name given to the water-hog or capybara (which see).

Riverhood (riv'ėr-hụd), *n.* The state of being a river. 'Useful *riverhood.*' *Hugh Miller.*

River-horse (riv'ėr-hors), *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. 'The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile.' *Milton.*

Riverine (riv'ėr-īn), *a.* Belonging to a river; situated on a river; as, a *riverine* district.

River-meadow (riv'ėr-me-dō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

River-plain (riv'ėr-plān), *n.* A plain by a river.

River-side (riv'ėr-sīd), *n.* The bank of a river. *Goldsmith.*

River-snail (riv'ėr-snāl), *n.* See PALUDINIDÆ.

River-terrace (riv'ėr-ter-ās), *n.* In *geol.* see RIVER.

River-tortoise (riv'ėr-tor-tois), *n.* A name common to the members of the family Trionycidæ, order Chelonia. The river-tortoises are aquatic in their habits, coming to shore only to deposit their eggs. They are exclusively carnivorous, subsisting on fishes, reptiles, birds, &c., which they eat in the water. The edges of the mandible are so sharp and firm that they easily snap off a man's finger. Well-known species are the soft-shelled turtle (*Trionyx ferox*) and the large and fierce snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) of America. The carapace is covered, not with hard horny plates as in other tortoises, but with a tough leathery skin. Hence they are sometimes called *soft tortoises.* They inhabit almost every river and lake in the warmer regions in the Old and New Worlds, and are particularly plentiful in the Ganges, where they prey on human bodies.

River-wall (riv'ėr-wal), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.* a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, to prevent overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

River-water (riv'ėr-wą-tėr), *n.* The water of a river as distinguished from *rain-water, spring-water,* &c.

Rivery (riv'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride,
Are branch'd with *rivery* veins, meanderlike that glide. *Drayton.*

2. Abounding in rivers; as, a *rivery* district. 'A *rivery* country.' *Drayton.* [Rare in both senses.]

Rivet (riv'et), *n.* [Fr. *rivet,* a clinch, a rivet; *river,* to rivet; origin doubtful, probably from the Teutonic; comp. Icel. *rifa,* to tack together, to sew together.] A short metallic pin or bolt passing through a hole and keeping two pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Rivets are usually hammered or closed up when they are in a heated state, so as at once to facilitate the operation of clinching and to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, &c., are made. Instead of being closed by hammering, the rivets are now often closed by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shak.*

Rivet (riv'et), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *riveted;* ppr. *riveting.* 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron. 'Sat *riveting* a helmet on his knee.' *Tennyson.*—2. To clinch; as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt. 3. *Fig.* to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to *rivet* friendship or affection.

For I mine eyes will *rivet* to his face. *Shak.*
Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs.
Congreve.

Rivet-boy (riv'et-boi), *n.* The boy who in the operation of riveting takes the rivets from the furnace.

Riveter (riv'et-ėr), *n.* One who rivets.

Riveting (riv'et-ing), *p.* and *a.* Clinching; fastening firmly.—*Riveting machine,* a machine for clinching rivets. The principle of the riveting machine is simply the bringing a powerful lever to bear upon the head of the rivet so that the workman can hammer upon the other and softened end without displacing it.

Riveting (riv'et-ing), *n.* 1. The act of joining with rivets.—2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

Rivet-joint (riv'et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

Rivo† (rī'vo), *interj.* An exclamation in drinking bouts. *Shak.*

Rivose (rī'vōs), *a.* [L. *rivus,* a brook.] Marked with furrows which do not run in a parallel direction, but are rather sinuate: used especially in *zool.*

Rivulet (riv'ū-let), *n.* [L. *rivulus,* dim. of *rivus,* a river.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet,*
He sought them. *Milton.*

Rixation (rik-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *rixatio, rixationis,* from *rixor,* to brawl or quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. [Rare.]

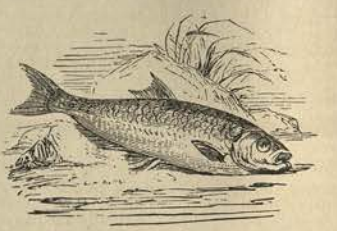
Rixatrix (rik-sā'triks), *n.* A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

Rix-dollar (riks'dol-lėr), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler,* Dan. *rigsdaler,* G. *reichsthaler,* lit. the dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. Its value varies, ranging between 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling. Not now current.

Rizom (riz'om), *n.* In *her.* the grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

Rizzered (riz'ėrd), *a.* Half dried and salted; as, *rizzered* fish. *Sir W. Scott.*

Roach (rōch), *n.* [A. Sax. *reohhe,* D. *roch,* G. *roche.*] 1. A fish of the genus Cyprinus or carps, the *C. rutilus.* It inhabits the lakes,



Roach (*Cyprinus rutilus*).

ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scotland, and is common in most of the rivers in the temperate parts of Europe. Its colour is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery white, and the fins red. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and though a favourite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.—*As sound as a roach,* perfectly sound: perhaps a corruption of Fr. *roche,* a rock. The phrase may have arisen by a kind of pun, *roche* being the old spelling of *roach.*

Roach (rōch), *n.* The curve or arch cut in the foot of some square sails from one clue to the other, to keep the foot clear of stays and ropes.

Road (rōd), *n.* [A. Sax. *râd,* a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, from *rîdan,* to ride (which see). *Raid* is a collateral form.] 1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, cattle, vehicles, &c. Roads are of various kinds, according to the state of civilization and wealth of the country through which they are constructed, and according to the nature and extent of the traffic to be carried on upon them. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, lane, &c. See MACADAM-ROAD, TURNPIKE-ROAD. Hence— 2. A means or way of approach or access; a path. 'The *road* to error.' *Locke.*—3. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead: usually in the plural; as, Yarmouth *Roads.*

My father at the *road*
Expects my coming, there to see me shipp'd. *Shak.*

4.† A journey; a ride. 'At last, with easy *roads,* he came to Leicester.' *Shak.*—5.† An inroad; incursion of an enemy; a raid.

Cason was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by the former *road* into the country, famous and rich. *Knolles.*

—*On the road,* passing; travelling.—*To take the road,* set out on a journey.—*To take to the road,* to go robbing travellers on the highway.—SYN. Highway, street, lane, pathway, way, route, passage, course.

Road-bed (rōd'bed), *n.* 1. The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.—2. The whole material laid

in place and ready for traffic in common roads.

Road-book (rōd'bu̯k), *n.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c. *Simmonds.*

Roader (rōd'ėr), *n.* *Naut.* a roadster. See ROADSTER, 3.

Road-harrow (rōd'ha-rō), *n.* A machine for dragging over roads when much out of repair to replace the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

Road-locomotive (rōd-lō'kō-mō-tiv), *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a road-steamer.

Roadman (rōd'man), *n.* A man who keeps roads in repair.

Road-metal (rōd'met-al), *n.* Broken stones used for macadamizing or for paving roads.

Road-roller (rōd-rō'ėr), *n.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

Road-scraper (rōd-skrāp'ėr), *n.* A large hoe or machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

Roadstead (rōd'sted), *n.* See ROAD, 3.

Road-steamer (rōd-stēm'ėr), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

Roadster (rōd'stėr), *n.* 1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or usually employed in travelling.—2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.—3. *Naut.* a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. *Admiral Smyth.*

Road-sulky (rōd'sul-ki), *n.* A light conveyance which can accommodate only one person; hence the name. Called also *Sulky.*

Road-surveyor (rōd'sėr-vā-ėr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

Roadway (rōd'wā), *n.* A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, &c.

'My caution has misled me,' he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the *roadway.* *W. Collins.*

Road-weed (rōd'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Plantago.

Plantago major, minor, and *lanceolata,* called plantains, or *road-weeds,* are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light. *Henfrey.*

Roam (rōm), *v.i.* [O.E. *rome,* also *raine,* to roam or rove; comp. O.H.G. *rāmen,* to aim, to strive. A common but doubtful derivation is from *Rome,* the city, the term *Romers* being anciently applied to pilgrims to Rome. *Ramble* is from this verb.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. 'Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood.' *Shak.*

Home to their several cells they bear the store,
Cull'd of all kinds, then *roam* abroad for more. *Crabbe.*

SYN. To wander, rove, range, stroll, ramble, stray.

Roam (rōm), *v.t.* To range; to wander over; as, to *roam* the woods. 'To range the woods, to *roam* the park.' *Tennyson.*

Roam (rōm), *n.* Act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam,* suggest the sister thought,
Of endless time. *Young.*

Roamer (rōm'ėr), *n.* One who roams; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

Roan (rōn), *a.* [O.Fr. *roan,* Mod.Fr. *rouan,* It. *roano, rovano,* Sp. *ruano, roano,* the colour of a horse having a mixture of bay and gray hairs; origin unknown.] Applied formerly to a horse of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed. At present, however, the word seems to be restricted to a mixture having a decided shade of red.

Roan (rōn), *n.* 1. A leather, used largely in bookbinding, to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin.—2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour. 'Three pyebalds and a *roan.*' *Tennyson.*—3. A roan colour; the colour of a roan horse.

Roan-tree (rōn'trē), *n.* [See ROWAN.] The mountain-ash; the rowan-tree. See MOUNTAIN-ASH.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales. *Sir T. Dick Lauder.*

Roar (rōr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *rârian,* L.G. *râren,* D. *reeren,* Prov. G. *reren, rören;* probably from a root ending in *s,* and meaning *voice, s* becoming *r,* as in *iron* (see R); comp. Goth. *razda,* speech, Dan. *röst,* Icel. *raust,* the voice; Sc. *roust,* to bellow.] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as, a *roaring* bull; a *roaring* lion. 2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

How the poor souls *roared,* and the sea mocked them; and how the poor gentleman *roared* and the bear mocked him, both *roaring* louder than the sea or weather. *Shak.*

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, and the like; to give out a full, deep sound; as, the wind *roars;* the fire *roars;* the cannon *roar.* 'How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd.*' *Gay.*

Well *roars* the storm to those that hear. *Tennyson.*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the audience *roared* at his jokes.—5. To engage in riotous conduct. See ROARING, *p.* and *a.*—6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a certain disease. See ROARING.

Roar (rōr), *n.* 1. A full loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as, the roar of a lion or bull.—2. The loud cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like.—3. A loud, continued, confused sound; as, the *roar* of the sea in a storm; the *roar* of a tempest; the *roar* of cannon. 'Streaming London's central *roar.*' *Tennyson.*

As the deep-domed empyrean
Rings to the *roar* of an angel onset. *Tennyson.*

4. Clamour; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols?
Your songs? your flashes of merriment, that
Were wont to set the table on a *roar?* *Shak.*

Roar (rōr), *v.t.* To cry aloud; to make known or proclaim loudly; to shout; as, to *roar* out one's name. '*Roar* these accusations forth.' *Shak.*

This last action will *roar* thy infamy. *Ford.*

Roarer (rōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which roars: (*a*) a noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy; see under ROARING, *p.* and *a.* 'O strange! a lady to break glasses and turn *roarer.*' *Massinger.* (*b*) One who shouts or bawls.

The *roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front or a strong voice. *Johnson.*

(*c*) A wave; a billow. *Shak.* (*d*) A broken-winded horse. See ROARING, *n.*

Roaring (rōr'ing), *n.* 1. A loud cry, as of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, anger, and the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea. *Tennyson.*

2. A disease of the bronchial tubes in horses, which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused.

Roaring (rōr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Characterized by or making a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous. 'A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance.' *Burnet.*—*Roaring boys,* the old cant name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohocks of a later period.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the *roaring boys.*
B. Jonson.

2. Going briskly; highly successful; as, a *roaring* trade. [Colloq.]—*The roaring game,* curling. [Scotch.]

Roaringly (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* In a roaring manner.

Roary† (rōr'i), *a.* Dewy: more properly *Rory.* *Fairfax.*

Roast (rōst), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rostir,* Fr. *rôtir,* to roast, from O.H.G. *rostjan,* to roast (D. *roosten,* Sw. *rosta,* Dan. *riste*), or from the Celtic: Armor. *rosta,* W. *rhostiaw,* Gael. *roist,* to roast.] 1. To cook, dress, or prepare for the table, by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, in an oven, or the like. We generally say, to *roast* meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c.; to *bake* meat in an oven; to *broil* meat on a gridiron. 2. To heat to excess; to heat violently. '*Roasted* in wrath and fire.' *Shak.*—3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.—4. In *metal.* to burn in a heap, as broken ore in order to free it from some foreign matters, such as sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.—5. To banter severely; to tease unmercifully; to quiz. [Colloq.]

Roast (rōst), *v.i.* To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire.

Roast (rōst), *n.* That which is roasted, as a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or shoulder of mutton.—*To rule the roast,* to have the chief direction of affairs; to have the lead; to domineer. 'Suffolk, the new-made duke that *rules the roast.*' *Shak.* [It has been conjectured that this phrase really stands for *to rule the roost.*]

Roast (rōst), *a.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef.—*Roast-beef plant,* a name given to the *Iris fœtidissima.*

Roast-bitter (rōst'bit-ėr), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic compounds.

Roaster (rōst'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which roasts.—2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

When the peepul berries, or figs, are in season, their flesh (peacock's) is rather bitter; but when they have fed awhile among the corn-fields, they become remarkably sweet and juicy. This is to be understood of the young birds, which make excellent *roasters.* *Capt. Williamson.*

Roasting-jack (rōst'ing-jak), *n.* [From *Jack,* a name common to kitchen-boys.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

Rob (rob), *n.* [Fr. *rob,* from Sp. *rob,* from Ar. *robb,* a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. *Arbuthnot.*

Rob (rob), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *robbed;* ppr. *robbing.* [From O.Fr. *rober,* Mod.Fr. *dérober,* to steal, from O.H.G. *roubôn,* Goth. *raubon,* to rob, to plunder; the same verb as A. Sax. *reôfan,* in *birеôfan, reâfian;* E. *reave,* D. *rooven,* Mod. G. *rauben*—to seize, to rob, to spoil; *rob* and *reave* being therefore parallel forms with a different history, the *o* in being O.G. *raub,* A. Sax. *reâf,* a garment, clothing, as well as spoil (comp. *robe*).] 1. To plunder or strip by force or violence; to strip or deprive of something by stealing; to deprive unlawfully; as, to *rob* a man of his watch; to *rob* a coach; to *rob* an orchard; to *rob* a man of his just honours. As a legal term the word is defined to take from the person of, feloniously, forcibly, and by putting in fear; as, to *rob* a passenger on the road.

Rob not the poor because he is poor. Prov. xxii. 22.

2. To deprive; as, a large tree *robs* smaller plants near it of their nourishment.

So near the beauteous breast,
That once had power to *rob* it of content.
Tennyson.

3.† To steal. 'To *rob* love from any.' *Shak.*

Roband (rob'and), *n.* *Naut.* a robbin or rope-band. See ROBBIN.

Robber (rob'ėr), *n.* One who robs; one who commits a robbery: (*a*) in *law,* one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent. (*b*) In a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.—SYN. Thief, depredator, despoiler, plunderer, pillager, rifler, brigand, freebooter, pirate.

Robber-crab (rob'ėr-krab), *n.* One of the Paguridæ, or hermit-crabs.

Robbery (rob'ėr-i), *n.* The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority
When judges steal themselves. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *law,* the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another, or in his presence, of any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. This violence or putting to fear is that which distinguishes robbery from other larcenies. SYN. Theft, depredation, spoliation, despoliation, despoilment, plunder, pillage, freebooting, piracy.

Robbin (rob'in), *n.* 1. In *com.* the name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. *Simmonds.* 2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds.*—3. [From *rope* and *band.*] *Naut.* a short flat plaited piece of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards. Written also *Roband.*

Robe (rōb), *n.* [Fr. *robe,* from L.L. *rauba,* spoil, the taking of a man's garments, from O.G. *raub,* a garment, spoil, which in primitive times consisted chiefly of articles of dress. See ROB.] 1. A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make. '*Robes* loosely flowing.'

B. Jonson. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c.

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shak.*

He those *robes* of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore.
Dryden.

—*Master of the robes*, an officer in the royal household whose duty, as the designation implies, consists in ordering the sovereign's robes. This officer has several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, furrier, sempstress, laundress, starcher, and standing wardrobe-keeper, at St. James's, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, &c. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *Mistress of the robes*, who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the queen.—2. A dressed buffalo skin.—*A pack of robes*, ten skins tied in a pack. This is the manner in which they are brought to market from the west.

Robe (rōb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *robed;* ppr. *robing.* 1. To invest, dress, or clothe in a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array. 'The sage Chaldæans *robed* in white appear'd.' *Pope.*—2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as, fields *robed* with green. 'The hand that *robed* your cottage-walls with flowers.' *Tennyson.*

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter and *robe* it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wirt.*

Robe-maker (rōb'māk-ėr), *n.* A maker of official robes for clergymen, barristers, aldermen, &c.

Roberdsman, Robertsman (rob'ėrdz-man, rob'ėrts-man), *n.* A term applied in old statutes to any bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robin Hood*, the famous robber.

Robert (rob'ėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus Geranium, the *G. Robertianum*, called also stinking crane's-bill. It is a pretty little plant, with much-cut leaves and bright pink flowers. It grows in waste ground, by walls, among stones, and debris of rocks. Called also *Herb-robert.*

Robertin, Robertine (rob'ėr-tin), *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert* Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

Robin (rob'in), *n.* [A familiar form of *Robert.* Comp. *mag* in *magpie* and *jack* in *jackdaw.*] 1. A well-known bird of the warbler family, *Erythacus rubecula.* Called also *Redbreast* and *Robin-redbreast.* See REDBREAST.—2. In N. America, a bird with a red breast, a species of thrush, the *Turdus migratorius.* The name is applied to various other birds: thus the *golden robin* is the Baltimore oriole.—*Ragged Robin*, a plant found in meadows and moist pastures (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*).—*Robin's plantain*, an American plant of the genus Erigeron (*E. bellidifolium*), having composite flowers with light, bluish-purple rays.

Robinet (rob'in-et), *n.* [Dim. of *robin;* in 3, directly from the French, the origin being the same.] 1. Robin-redbreast. *Drayton.*—2. An ancient military machine for throwing darts and stones. *Admiral Smyth.*—3. A name given to some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gage, brine, and trial cocks. *E. H. Knight.*

Robin-Goodfellow (rob-in-gụd'fel-lō), *n.* A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a young woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the Brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakspere's *Puck* was derived.

Robing-room (rōb'ing-rōm), *n.* A vestiary, where robes of ceremony are put on and off; as, the peers' *robing-room* in the House of Lords.

Robin-Hood (rob'in-hụd), *n.* [The name of a celebrated English outlaw.] A character in May-day and other games.

Robinia (rō-bi'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of Jean *Robin*, a French botanist, once herbalist to Henry IV. of France.] A small genus of North American trees, belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ, which bear nodding racemes of white or rose-coloured flowers. They are trees or shrubs, often with prickly spines for stipules, and odd-pinnate leaves. The best-known species is the *R. Pseudacacia*, the bastard or false acacia, or locust-tree of America. The wood is exceedingly hard and durable, and takes a fine polish. For many purposes it is scarcely inferior to oak, which it rivals in toughness and strength. It is much grown in England as an ornamental tree.

Robin-redbreast (rob-in-red'brest), *n.* A robin.

Robin-ruddock (rob-in-rud'ok), *n.* Robin-redbreast. *Richard Edwards.* See RUDDOCK.

Robin-wake (rob'in-wāk), *n.* Same as *Wake-Robin.* See ARUM.

Roborant (rob'o-rant), *a.* [L. *roborans, roborantis*, ppr. of *roboro*, to make strong, from *robur*, strength.] Strengthening.

Roborant (rob'o-rant), *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

Roborate (rob'or-āt), *v.t.* [See above.] To give strength to; to strengthen; to confirm; to establish. *Fuller.*

Roboration (rob-o-rā'shon), *n.* [See ROBORANT.] A strengthening. [Rare.]

Roborean, Roboreous (ro-bō'rē-an, ro-bō'rē-us), *a.* [L. *roboreus*, from *robur*, strength, and an oak.] Made of oak; strong. [Rare.]

Roburite (rō'bėr-īt), *n.* [L. *robur*, strength.] An explosive substance of recent introduction, having ammonium nitrate as its basis.

Robust (rō-bust'), *a.* [L. *robustus*, from *robus*, an old form of *robur*, an oak, strength.] 1. Possessed of or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; sound; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; a *robust* frame. 'His *robust*, distended chest.' *Young.* 'Robust, tough sinews, bred to toil.' *Cowper.*—2. Sound; vigorous; as, *robust* health.—3. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust.* *Thomson.*

4. Requiring vigour or strength; as, *robust* employment.—SYN. Strong, lusty, sinewy, sturdy, muscular, hale, hearty, vigorous, forceful, sound.

Robustious (rō-bust'yus), *a.* Robust. 'These redundant locks (of Samson), *robustious* to no purpose.' *Milton.* [Obsolete, or now used only in a ludicrous sense or in contempt. So also its derivatives *robustiously* and *robustiousness.*]

In Scotland they had handled the bishops in a more *robustious* manner. *Milton.*

Robustiously (rō-bust'yus-li), *adv.* In a robustious manner; with vigour; sturdily. 'They come in *robustiously.*' *B. Jonson.*

Robustiousness, Robustuousness (rō-bust'yus-nes, rō-bust'ū-us-nes), *n.* Vigour; muscular size and strength.

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength. *Sandys.*

Robustly (rō-bust'li), *adv.* In a robust manner; with great strength; muscularly.

Robustness (rō-bust'nes), *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigour, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

Roc (rok), *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology, of the same fabulous species with the simurg of the Persians.

Rocambole (rok'am-bōl), *n.* [Fr., from G. *rockenbollen*—*rocken*, rye, and *bollen*, a bulb, because it grows amongst rye.] *Allium Scorodoprasum*, a garlic which grows in Denmark, &c., and is cultivated for the same purposes as the onion and garlic.

Roccella tinctoria (Archil).

Roccella (rok-sel'-la), *n.* [Altered from the Portuguese *roccha*, a rock, in allusion to its place of growth.] A genus of lichens, one species of which (*R. tinctoria*) yields the dye so largely used in dyeing operations under the name of orchal or archil.

Roccellic (rok-sel'lik), *a.* Applied to an acid ($C_{17}H_{32}O_4$) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.*

Roche,† *n.* [Fr.] A rock. *Chaucer.*

Roche-alum (roch-al'um), *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock, and E. *alum.*] Rock-alum. *Mortimer.*

Roche-lime (roch'līm), *n.* Quicklime (which see).

Rochelle-powder (rō-shel'pou-dėr), *n.* Same as *Seidlitz-powder.*

Rochelle-salt (rō-shel'sąlt), *n.* ($KNaH_4C_4O_6.4H_2O.$) The double tartrate of soda and potash. It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.

Roche-moutonnée (rōsh-mō-ton-ā), *n.* [Fr.—*roche*, a rock, and *moutonné*, sheep-like, from *mouton*, a sheep.] The name given to the rounded and smoothed humps of rock occurring in the beds of ancient glaciers from their fancied resemblance to the backs of sheep. They have received their form and smoothness from the action of ice.

Rochet (roch'et), *n.* [Fr. *rochet*, a blouse, a little jacket, from G. *rock*, O.H.G. *hroch*, O.E. and Sc. *rock*, a coat.] 1. A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but at present restricted to bishops and certain privileged canons.—2. A mantelet worn during ceremonies by the peers of England.—3.† A loose round frock or upper garment. *Chaucer.*

Rochet (rōch'et), *n.* [Dim. of *roche*, old spelling of *roach.*] A kind of fish, the roach (which see); or, according to Nares, the piper, one of the gurnards. 'Rochets, whitings, or such common fish.' *W. Browne.*

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Drayton.

Rock (rok), *n.* [A Scandinavian word. Icel. *rokkr*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, a distaff; D. *rokken*, G. *rocken.*] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Flow from the *rock* my flax, and swiftly flow,
Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnell.*

Rock (rok), *v.t.* [Dan. *rokke*, to move, to shake; G. *rücken*, to move, to push.] 1. To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath; as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; sometimes to cause to reel or totter. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

A rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

Me, let the tender office long engage
To *rock* the cradle of reposing age. *Pope.*

2. To move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c.; as, to *rock* a child to sleep. 'High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state.' *Dryden.*—3. To lull; to quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle. 'Sleep *rock* thy brain.' *Shak.*

Rock (rok), *v.i.* To move backwards and forwards; to be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel.
J. Philips.

During the whole dialogue Jonas had been *rocking* on his chair. *Dickens.*

The blind wall *rocks*, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the bells. *Tennyson.*

Rock (rok), *n.* [Fr. *roc*, according to Brachet from a form *rupicus*, from L. *rupes*, a rock, *roche*, also a rock, being from *rupea*, a similar fem. form. Littré regards it as of Celtic origin.] 1. A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; as, a projecting *rock;* the stony matter constituting the earth's crust, as distinguished from soil, mud, sand, gravel, clay, peat; as, a foundation composed of *rock.* In this general sense coal, shale, chalk, gypsum, salt, and the like, are not regarded as rock. 'A ragged, fearful, hanging *rock.*' *Shak.*

Ye darksome pines, that, o'er yon *rocks* reclined,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. In *geol.* any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness. In this sense sand, mud, clay, peat, coal, gypsum, salt, are rocks. There are two grand divisions of rocks into *aqueous* and *igneous*, or those formed by the agency of water and those formed by the agency of fire. *Aqueous rocks* may be grouped into three classes, in accordance with the mode of their origin, viz. (*a*) *mechanically formed rocks* or *sedimentary rocks*, formed from the detritus or waste of older rocks brought down by rivers and deposited in the bed of the sea or of lakes. Sedimentary rocks are stratified. Sandstone is an example. (*b*) *Organically formed rocks*, or rocks consisting of accumulations of organic remains. Chalk and many limestones are remains of shells of animals; coal and peat of vegetables. (*c*) *Chemically formed rocks*, or rocks formed by chemical agency, as gypsum, rock-salt, and some limestones. The originally soft strata of aqueous rocks, as mud, sand, decayed

vegetables, and the like, owe their consolidation chiefly to four causes, viz. pressure of superincumbent strata, heat, chemical agency, and infiltration of some material, as silica, or some salt of lime or iron, which acts as a cement. Stratified rocks, whose structure has become crystalline under the influence of heat and probably of chemical reagents, are called *metamorphic rocks*. (See METAMORPHIC.) *Igneous rocks* have been divided into two sections, *plutonic* and *volcanic*. Plutonic rocks have been consolidated from a melted state underneath the ground under a great pressure. They are highly crystallized. Granite is an example. Volcanic rocks have been projected up from beneath in a molten state. They have also two divisions, *crystalline* and *fragmental*. Lava and basalt are examples of crystalline volcanic rocks. Tuff, which is consolidated volcanic dust and stones, is fragmental. Another division of volcanic rocks is into *contemporaneous* and *intrusive*. Contemporaneous rocks are those which, being ejected from the crater of a volcano, have been poured on the surface of the earth or the bottom of the sea. The position of such a rock indicates the age of its ejection. Lava proper, and the toadstone of Derbyshire, are examples. *Intrusive rocks* are such as have been forced up from below in a molten state through the superincumbent sedimentary strata, altering the rocks they are in contact with, filling up fractures and branches, and so forming dykes and veins, and causing faults. Some basalts and traps are examples. They are simply ancient and very compact lavas. A single rock, or several rocks united by certain common characters, constitute a formation, as the *chalk formation*, the *coal formation*, because they have been *formed* or deposited under similar conditions. Several formations constitute a *system*. Thus the *carboniferous system* includes the lower coal, mountain limestone, millstone grit, and upper coal; the *cretaceous system* comprises not only calcareous, but also argillaceous and arenaceous rocks. The crust of the earth, so far at least as we can examine it, is chiefly made up of sedimentary and organic rocks. In these rocks therefore must the chief sources of evidence for the history of the earth be sought. If we could pile them up, one above another, in the order of their formation, they would form a mass probably more than a dozen miles thick. This constitutes the library out of which geological history must be compiled.—3. A stone of any size; a pebble. [Colloquial American.]

I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving *rocks* at him to any great extent.
Bret Harte.

4. In *Scrip.* (*fig.*), defence; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum. 'The Lord is my *rock*.' 2 Sam. xxii. 2.—5. A cause or source of peril or disaster; as, this was the *rock* on which he split: a usage derived from vessels being wrecked on rocks.—6. A name for a kind of solid sweetmeat.—*On the rocks*, quite out of funds; in great want of money. [Slang.]

Rock (rok), *v.t.* To throw stones at; to stone. [Southern and Western States of America.]

Rock (rok), *n.* A fabulous bird which figures in Eastern tales. See ROC.

Rock-alum (rok'al-um), *n.* The purest kind of alum; properly, a reddish variety of native alum found near Civita Vecchia in Italy.

Rockaway (rok'a-wā), *n.* A low four-wheeled carriage for two, with full standing top.

Rock-basin (rok'bā-sn), *n.* 1. In *phys. geog.* a basin or hollow of considerable size, scooped out by glacial or other action, entirely surrounded by rocky walls, and often containing a lake.

It is easy to see that lakes are the result of the formation of hollows, a great proportion of which are true *rock-basins*; that is to say, hollows entirely surrounded by solid rocks, the waters not being retained by mere loose detritus. *A. C. Ramsay.*

2. A basin-shaped cavity occurring in the granites of high and exposed regions like that of Dartmoor in Devonshire, and varying from 1 to many feet in diameter, and from a few inches to several feet in depth, with edges more or less sloping, and generally containing pebbles or other gravelly detritus, whose motion, with the aid of water, seems to have been the efficient cause of their formation. Formerly it was popularly believed that these excavations were the work of the Druids. *Page.*

Rock-bound (rok'bound), *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and *rock-bound* coast. *Mrs. Hemans.*

Rock-butter (rok'but-ėr), *n.* A soft, yellowish, somewhat unctuous admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron oozing out of rocks containing alum. It is a product of decomposition. *Page.*

Rock-cod (rok'kod), *n.* A cod taken on rocky sea-bottoms. Rock-cod are considered the best.

Rock-cork (rok'kork), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure.

Rock-cress (rok'kres), *n.* The common name of several species of cruciferous plants of the genus Arabis, one of which, *A. alpina*, a tufted plant with white flowers, is a common spring garden plant.

Rock-crowned (rok'kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks; as, a *rock-crowned* height.

Rock-crystal (rok'kris-tal), *n.* Limpid quartz. When purest it is white or colourless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow, citrine, red, black, &c. The purple variety is known as amethyst, the yellow as topaz, and the amber-coloured as cairngorm, and so on. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms surmounted by hexagonal pyramids.

Rock-doe (rok'dō), *n.* A species of Alpine deer. *N. Grew.*

Rock-dove (rok'duv), *n.* Same as *Rock-pigeon.*

Rock-drill (rok'dril), *n.* A tool for drilling or boring rock by a chisel or rotatory motion. One of the many forms of this instrument is described under DIAMOND-BORER.

Rockelay, Rocklay (rok'e-lā, rok'lā), *n.* A short cloak; a roquelaure (which see). Written also *Rokelay.* [Scotch.]

Lucky Macleary, having put on her clean toy, *rokelay*, and scarlet plaid, gravely awaited the arrival of the company, in full hope of custom and profit.
Sir W. Scott.

Rocker (rok'ėr), *n.* 1. One who rocks anything, as a cradle. 'His fellow . . . was weary, and without a *rocker* slept.' *Dryden.* 2. The curving piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks.—3. A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts (in a toy-shop); horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs . . . to the thorough-bred *rocker* on his highest mettle. *Dickens.*

4. A rock-shaft (which see).—5. A cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation; as, a *rocker* for separating gold-dust from gravel, &c.

Rockery (rok'ėr-i), *n.* An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, &c., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* Same as *Rochet.*

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff, a rock; from the German.] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which on being ignited at the base, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes, as (*a*) in *war*, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting charge. (*b*) Life-rocket, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing a communication between a ship and the shore. (*c*) Signal or sky rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colours, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, causing the ignited stars to spread through the air and cast a brilliant or coloured light which may be seen at a good distance. They are used in signalling or for mere pyrotechnic display. They are kept point foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts as the feathers of an arrow.

And the final event to himself (Mr. Burke) has been that, as he rose like a *rocket*, he fell like the stick. *T. Paine.*

2. The lever by which a forge bellows is inflated.

Rocket (rok'et), *n.* [Fr. *roquette*, Sp. *ruqueta*, It. *ruchetta*, from It. *ruca*, L. *eruca*, rocket.] A name applied to many plants, chiefly of the nat. order Cruciferæ. The common garden rocket is *Hesperis matronalis.*

Rocket-case (rok'et-kās), *n.* A stout case made of cardboard or cartridge-paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

Rock-fish (rok'fish), *n.* 1. The black goby, of the family Gobiidæ.—2. A name also occasionally given to some of the wrasse genus, family Labridæ.

Rock-goat (rok'gōt), *n.* A goat which makes its home among the rocks. *Holland.*

Rock-hearted (rok'härt-ed), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

Rockiness (rok'i-nes), *n.* State of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

Rocking (rok'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which rocks; the act of swaying or moving backwards and forwards.—2. A provincial term for the mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road.

Rocking (rok'ing), *n.* A social meeting of neighbours in some parts of Scotland: named from the old practice of the females taking their *rock* with them and spinning.

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*,
To ca' the crack and weave the stockin'. *Burns.*

Rocking-chair (rok'ing-chār), *n.* An arm-chair mounted on rockers.

Rocking-horse (rok'ing-hors), *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

Rocking-shaft (rok'ing-shaft), *n.* The shaft with levers on it which works the slide-valves in some steam-engines.

Rocking-stone (rok'ing-stōn), *n.* A large block of stone poised so nicely upon the point of a rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Sometimes also it consists of an immense mass, with a slightly rounded base resting upon a flat surface of rock below, so that

Rocking-stone, Drewsteington, Devonshire.

an individual can move or rock it. Some rocking-stones are evidently artificial, having had a mass of rock cut round the centre point of their bases; others are due to natural causes, such as decomposition, the action of wind and water, &c. Several of these stones are found in this country, and a celebrated one at Cornwall has been computed to weigh upwards of 90 tons. Called also *Logan-*, *Loggan-*, or *Logging-stone.*

Rocking-tree (rok'ing-trē), *n.* The axle from which the lathe in a loom is suspended.

Rock-kangaroo (rok'kang-ga-rö), *n.* A marsupial of the genus Petrogale (which see).

Rock-leather (rok'leTH-ėr), *n.* Same as *Rock-cork.*

Rockless (rok'les), *a.* Being without rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream. *Dryden.*

Rocklet (rok'let), *n.* A small rock. *Lord Lytton.*

Rock-limpet (rok'lim-pet), *n.* The common limpet (*Patella vulgaris*).

Rockling (rok'ling), *n.* A species of fish of the cod family, the sea-loach; it belongs to the genus Motella of naturalists.

Rock-maple (rok'mā-pl), *n.* The sugar-maple (*Acer saccharinum*).

Rock-milk (rok'milk), *n.* Calc-tuff; a loose friable variety of carbonate of lime deposited from water. Called also *Agaric Mineral.*

Rock-moss (rok'mos), *n.* *Lecanora tartarea*, the lichen which yields cudbear. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dye-stuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts.

Rock-oil (rok'oil), *n.* Petroleum (which see).

Rock-pigeon (rok′pij-on), *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest in rocky hollows, clefts, or caverns; the *Columba livia*.

Rock-plant (rok′plant), *n.* A member of a group of plants which are distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks, and are confined to no particular region or latitude. A large number of the cryptogamia, especially mosses and lichens, belong to this class.

Rock-rabbit (rok′rab-bit), *n.* A curious genus (Hyrax) of little rabbit-like animals inhabiting rocky and mountainous districts in South Africa and Syria, really akin to the rhinoceros. The Syrian species is the 'coney' of Scripture. See HYRAX, HYRACOIDEA.

Rock-ribbed (rok′ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock.

> The hills,
> *Rock-ribbed*, and ancient as the sun. *Bryant.*

Rock-rose (rok′rōz), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Helianthemum (which see). —2. A plant of the genus Cistus, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean in both Europe and Africa. *C. creticus* (the Cretan rock-rose) affords the fragrant gum known as ladanum or labdanum.

Rock-ruby (rok′rō-bi), *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet when it is of a strong but not a deep red, and has a cast of blue.

Rock-salt (rok′salt), *n.* Mineral salt; common salt found in masses or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous. (See SALT.) In America this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals formed by evaporation from sea-water, in large basins or cavities.

Rock-samphire (rok′sam-fir), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*. See SAMPHIRE.

Rock-serpent (rok′sėr-pent), *n.* See BUNGARUS and ROCK-SNAKE.

Rock-shaft (rok′shaft), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a shaft that oscillates or *rocks* on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers on it which works the slide-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them.

Rock-shell (rok′shel), *n.* A certain univalve characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of the shell. They belong to the genus Purpura. The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus*.

Rock-slater (rok′slāt-ėr), *n.* A crustacean of the genus Ligia, belonging to the cursorial section of the order Isopoda, and found on almost all coasts.

Rock-snake (rok′snāk), *n.* A large snake of the genus Python (*P. molurus*), one of the Old World representatives of the New World boa constrictor. It is a native of Hindustan, Java, and other parts of Asia.

Rock-soap (rok′sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, resembling bole, and occurs in the igneous rocks of Skye and Antrim, and in various places on the Continent.

Rock-staff (rok′staf), *n.* The lever of a forge bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

Rock-tar (rok′tär), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

Rock-temple (rok′tem-pl), *n.* A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Ellora and other places in Hindustan.

Rock-wood (rok′wụd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown colour, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

Rock-work (rok′wėrk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a mound or wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds.

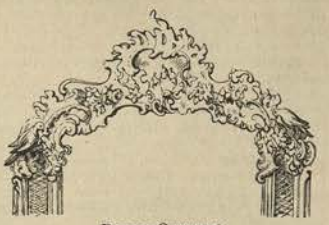
> *Rock-works* for effect of character require more consideration than most gardeners are aware of. *Loudon.*

3. A natural wall or mass of rock.

Rocky (rok′i), *a.* 1. Full of or abounding in rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore. 'The cold north and *rocky* regions.' *Waller.*—2. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible or impression; hard as a rock; as, a *rocky* bosom. 'The oaky, *rocky*, flinty hearts of men.' *Bp. Hall.*

> Such destruction to withstand
> He hasted, and opposed the *rocky* orb
> Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*

Rococo (ro-kō′kō), *n.* [Fr., according to Littré from *rocaille*, rock-work, from rock-work being a character of the style.] A debased variety of the Louis-Quatorze style of ornament, proceeding from it through the degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless assemblage of scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into all sorts of irregular



Rococo Ornament.

and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression. The term is also sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in decorative art.

Rocou (rō′kō), *n.* Same as *Roucou*.

Rocta (rok′ta), *n.* A mediæval musical instrument much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Rod (rod), *n.* [A. Sax. *rôd*, a rod or beam, a rood or cross; D. *roede*, L.G. *rood, rode*, G. *ruthe*, rod; allied to L. *rudis*, a wand, from same root as Skr. *ridh*, to grow. *Rood* is a form of this word.] 1. A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane. Hence, (*a*) an instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.

> A light to guide, a *rod*
> To check the erring, and reprove. *Wordsworth.*

—*To kiss the rod*, to show submission after punishment. (*b*) A kind of sceptre or badge of office; as, the usher's *rod;* the lord high steward's *rod*. 'The *rod* and bird of peace.' *Shak.*

> Hands that the *rod* of empire might have sway'd.
> *Gray.*

(*c*) A wand or long slender stick, or two or more long sticks joined end on end, for fishing; a fishing-rod. (*d*) An instrument for measuring. (*e*) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

> Ye should have snatched his wand,
> And bound him fast: without his *rod* reversed,
> And backward mutterings of dissevering power,
> We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

2. A measure of length containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, more usually termed a *Pole* or *Perch*. A square rod is the usual measure of brick-work, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.—3. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race. Ps. lxxiv. 2.

Rod-coupling (rod′kup-ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian or oil wells, &c.

Roddy (rod′i), *a.* Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

Rode (rōd), pret. of *ride*.

Rode,† *n.* A raid; a foray. *Spenser.*

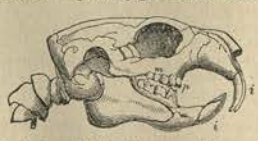
Rode,† *n.* The cross; the rood. Also called *Rode-beem* and *Rode-tree*. *Chaucer.*

Rode,† *n.* [A. Sax. *rudu*, redness; comp. *ruddy*.] Redness; complexion. *Chaucer.*

Rodent (rō′dent), *a.* [L. *rodens, rodentis*, ppr. of *rodo*, to gnaw.] Gnawing; belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia.

Rodent (rō′dent), *n.* An animal that gnaws; an animal belonging to the order Rodentia.

Rodentia (rō-den′shi-a), *n. pl.* [See RODENT, *a.*] An order (the Glires of Linnæus) of mammals containing many genera, some of which



Rodentia.—Skull of Arctomys (Marmot).
i, Incisors. *p*, Premolars. *m*, Molars.

are familiar to us, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c. They nibble and gnaw their food (hence the name), and are specially characterized by the possession of a single pair of chisel-like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding or molar teeth there is a wide gap.

Rod-iron (rod′i-ėrn), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, &c.

Rodiya (rod′i-ya), *n.* One of a degraded race in Ceylon, living in a more abject state than the Pariahs of India, being considered disqualified even for labour. Under the British rule their condition has been improved.

Rodomel (rod′ō-mel), *n.* [Gr. *rodon*, a rose, and *meli*, honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. *Simmonds.*

Rodomont (rod′ō-mont), *n.* [Fr. *rodomont*, from It. *rodomonte*, a bully, from *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. In Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, which preceded Ariosto's poem, the name is written *Rodamonte*, being from Prov. It. *rodare*, for *rotare*, from L. *rota*, a wheel, and *monte*, L. *mons*, a mountain, and signifying one who rolls away mountains.] A vain boaster; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rodomont (rod′ō-mont), *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting. 'In his *rodomont* fashion.' *B. Jonson.*

Rodomontade (rod′ō-mon-tād″), *n.* [Fr.; It. *rodomontata*. See RODOMONT.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

> I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

Rodomontade (rod′ō-mon-tād″), *v.i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

Rodomontadist† (rod′ō-mon-tād″ist), *n.* A blustering boaster; one that brags or vaunts. *E. Terry.*

Rodomontado† (rod′ō-mon-tā″dō), *n.* Rodomontade.

> I was a little moved in my nature to hear his *rodomontadoes*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Rodomontador (rod′ō-mon-tā″dor), *n.* Same as *Rodomontadist*.

Rody,† *a.* Ruddy. *Chaucer.*

Roe (rō), *n.* [See ROEBUCK.] 1. A roebuck. 2. The female of the hart.

Roe (rō), *n.* [Sw. *rog*, Dan. *rogn*, Icel. *hrogn*, G. *rogen*, roe, spawn; Sc. *ran, rawn*, the female roe.] 1. The sperm or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is called *soft roe* or *milt;* that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*. 2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

Roebuck, Roe-deer (rō′buk, rō′dēr), *n.*

Roebuck (*Capreolus Capræa*).

[A. Sax. *râ, râh*, Icel. *rá*, Dan. *raa*, D. *ree*, G. *reh*, roe, roebuck.] A species of deer, the *Capreolus Capræa*, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, such as the Highlands of Scotland, where it is still found wild. It is about 2 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 lbs. It inhabits most of Europe and some parts of Asia.

Roed (rōd), *p.* and *a.* Filled or impregnated with roe.

Roe-stone (rō′stōn), *n.* A name given to oolite, from its being composed of small rounded particles resembling the roe or eggs of a fish. See OOLITE.

Rofe,† pret. of *rife* or *rive*. *Chaucer.*

Rogation (rō-gā′shon), *n.* [L. *rogatio, rogationis*, from *rogo, rogatum*, to ask.] 1. In *Rom. jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.—2. Litany; supplication.

> He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

—*Rogation days*, the Monday, Tuesday, and

Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being called *Rogation week*, and the Sunday preceding *Rogation Sunday:* so called probably from the use of special litanies.

Rogation-flower (rō-gā'shon-flou-ėr), *n.* A British plant, *Polygala vulgaris*, so called from its flowering in rogation week. Called also *Milkwort*, from its supposed efficacy in producing milk in the breasts of nurses.

Rogatory (rō'ga-to-ri), *a.* Seeking information; engaged in collecting information.

Rogerian† (rō-jē'ri-an), *n.* A wig. 'Tosses away his picked *rogerian*.' *Bp. Hall.* [This is the only known instance of the use of the word.]

Rogge,† *v.* [Icel. *rugga*, to rock a cradle.] To rock; to shake. *Chaucer.*

Rogue (rōg), *n.* [Probably a Celtic word; Ir. *roguire*, a rogue, a knave; Fr. *rogue*, arrogant, from Armor. *rok*, *rog*, arrogant, proud.] 1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.—*Rogues and vagabonds*, an appellation under which fall various definite classes of persons, such as fortune-tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretences, persons deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. Rogues and vagabonds may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labour. See VAGRANT.—2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males.

There is no den in the wide world to hide a *rogue*.
Emerson.

One the Master, as a *rogue* in grain
Veneer'd with sanctimonious theory. *Tennyson.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor *rogue!* I think i' faith she loves me.
Shak.

4. A wag; a sly fellow.—5. A wild elephant living a solitary life and remarkable for its vicious temper. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*—6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, &c. *Darwin.*—*Rogue's march*, a tune played when a bad character is discharged with disgrace from a regiment or from a ship of war.—*Rogue money*, in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them.—*Rogue's yarn* (*naut.*), a rope yarn twisted in a contrary manner to the other part of a rope, and placed in the middle of each strand in cordage made for the royal navy to distinguish it from other cordage. A thread of worsted is now used, each dockyard having one of a special colour.

Rogue (rōg), *v.i.* 1. To play the rogue; to play knavish tricks. [Rare.]—2. To wander; to play the vagabond. [Rare.]

If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks. *Spenser.*

Rogue (rōg), *v.t.* 1.† To call a rogue; to denounce as a rogue; to denounce as a cheat or imposition. 'Though the atheists may endeavour to *rogue* and ridicule all incorporeal substance.' *Cudworth.*

It may be thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
John Taylor.

2. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not come up to a desired standard.

The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the *roguing* of plants by nursery-men. *Darwin.*

Roguery (rōg'ėr-i), *n.* 1.† The life of a vagrant; vagabondism.—2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'Tis no scandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rogueship (rōg'ship), *n.* The qualities or state of being a rogue; sometimes, a roguish personage.

Roguish (rōg'ish), *a.* 1.† Vagrant; vagabond. 2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.

His *roguish* madness
Allows itself to anything. *Shak.*

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

Timothy used to be playing *roguish* tricks.
Arbuthnot.

Roguishly (rōg'ish-li), *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly; mischievously.

Roguishness (rōg'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being roguish: (*a*) knavery; mischievousness. (*b*) Archness; sly cunning; as, the *roguishness* of a look.

Roguy† (rōg'i), *a.* Knavish; wanton. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rohuna (ro-hö'na), *n.* In the East Indies, the name given to the *Soymida febrifuga*, called on the Coromandel coast the red-wood tree. The bark of this tree is a useful tonic in India in intermittent fevers.

Roigne,† *n.* [Fr. *rogne*, itch, scab. See RONION.] A scab; mange; scurf. *Chaucer.*

Roignous,† *a.* Scabby; rough. *Chaucer.*

Roil (roil), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *roille*, *ruill*, Pr. *roill* (Mod.Fr. *rouille*), rust, mildew, fungous growth; O.E. *ryall*, *riall*, lees, foam, or scum; ultimately from L. *robigo*, rust. *Rile* is a slightly different form.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, *to roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks and bottles.—2. To excite to some degree of anger; to annoy; to rile. [Local English.] 3. To perplex. [Local.]

Roil (roil), *v.i.* [A form of *roll* or *reel*.] To romp; to roam about. [Obsolete or local.]

Roily (roil'i), *a.* [See ROIL.] Turbid; having the sediment stirred up. [Local.]

Roin† (roin), *n.* A scab or scurf. See ROIGNE.

Roinish† (roin'ish), *a.* Same as *Roynish.*

Roint† (roint). See AROYNT.

Roist† (roist), *v.i.* Same as *Roister*. 'A *roisting* challenge.' *Shak.*

Roister (rois'tėr), *v.i.* [Perhaps from Fr. *rustre*, *ruste*, a boor, from L. *rusticus*, rustic; but comp. Sc. *roust*, to roar, Icel. *rosta*, a brawl, a riot; *rausa*, to talk loud and fast.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent. 'A crew of *roist'ring* fellows.' *Swift.*

Roister (rois'tėr), *n.* 1.† A rioter; a roisterer. *Mir. for Mags.*—2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

Roisterer (rois'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who roisters; a bold, blustering, or turbulent fellow. 'Midmost of a rout of *roisterers*.' *Tennyson.*

Roisterly (rois'tėr-li), *a.* Like a roisterer; blustering; violent. '*Roisterly* fashions of men.' *Bp. Hacket.*

Roisterly (rois'tėr-li), *adv.* In a bullying, violent manner.

Rokambole (rok'am-bōl), *n.* Same as *Rocambole.*

Roke (rōk), *n.* [A provincial word. See REEK.] 1. Mist; smoke; damp.—2. A vein of ore.

Rokeage, Rokee (rōk'āj, rok'ē), *n.* Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar. Called also *Yokeage.* [American.]

Rokelay (rō'ke-lā), *n.* Same as *Rockelay.*

Rokette† (rō-ket'), *n.* [See ROCHET.] 1. A loose upper garment.—2. A spear, with its point or head covered, to prevent injury. *Froissart.*

Roky (rō'ki), *a.* [See ROKE.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray.*

Rôle (rōl), *n.* [Fr., a roll, scroll, character in a play, from L. *rotulus*, a wheel. See ROLL.] A part or character represented by a stage-player; any conspicuous part or function performed by any one, as a leading public character.—*Title rôle*, the part or cast in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of 'Hamlet,' Macbeth, in that of 'Macbeth,' &c.

Roll (rōl), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *roeler*, *roler*, Mod. Fr. *rouler*, to roll; Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar;* from L.L. *rotulare*, from L. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, a wheel. There are similar forms in Teutonic and Celtic, as D. and G. *rollen*, Sw. *rulla*, Ir. *rolaim*, to roll, *rollan*, a roll, W. *rholiaw*, Armor. *rolla*, to roll, but some of these may be of different origin.] 1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to impel by turning on a supporting surface; to move by turning on an axis; as, to *roll* a cask or ball; to *roll* a wheel.—2. To move in a circular direction; to whirl or wheel. 'To dress and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye.' *Milton.*

Now heaven in fullest glory shone, and *roll'd*
Her motions. *Milton.*

3. To turn about, as in one's mind; to revolve. '*Rolling* in his mind old waifs of rhyme.' *Tennyson.*—4. To wrap round on itself by rolling; to form by rolling into a spherical or cylindrical body; as, to *roll* a snowball; to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco. 5. To bind or involve in a bandage or the like; to inwrap.—6. To press or level with a roller; to spread out with a roller or rolling-pin; as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* paste.—7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the sea.

Where Afric's sunny fountains,
Roll down their golden sand. *Heber.*

8. To give expression to, or emit, in a prolonged deep sound.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer.
Tennyson.

—*To roll a drum*, to beat it with strokes so rapid that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage-wheel rolling rapidly over a rough pavement.

Roll (rōl), *v.i.* 1. To move along a surface by revolving; to turn over and over; to rotate or revolve on an axis; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane. 'The *rolling* restless stone.' *Shak.* 2. To run on wheels. 'And to the *rolling* chair is bound.' *Dryden.*—3. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, the *rolling* year. 'The great ages onward *roll.*' *Tennyson.*—4. To turn; to move circularly.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water; to be tossed about; to rock or move from side to side.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*. *Pope.*

6. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. 'Wave *rolling* after wave.' *Milton.*

She dwells
Down in a deep, calm, whatsoever storms
May shake the world, and when the surface *rolls*,
Hath power to walk the waters like our Lord.
Tennyson.

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

What different sorrows did within thee *roll!* *Prior.*

8. To tumble or fall over and over; as, the stream *rolls* over a precipice.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *rolled*. *Milton.*

9. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* well.—10. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin; as, the paste *rolls* well. 11. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse *rolls*. 12. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum. 'The wind began to *roll.*' *Tennyson.*

All day long the noise of battle *rolled*. *Tennyson.*

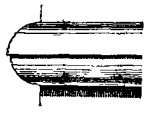
Roll (rōl), *n.* [Partly directly from the verb, partly from Fr. *rôle*, O.Fr. *roele*, a roll, a catalogue, a document rolled up, a rôle; L.L. *rotulus*, a roll. See the verb.] 1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; a rotatory movement; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.—2. Something made or formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; as, a *roll* of fat; a *roll* of wool; a *roll* of paper; specifically, (*a*) a document of paper, parchment, or the like, which may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; as, a muster-*roll;* a class *roll;* a court-*roll.*

I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shak.*

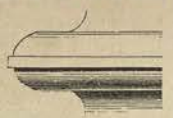
(*b*) A quantity of cloth wound up in a cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of silk or wool; a *roll* of lace. (*c*) A small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking; as, a morning *roll;* a French *roll.* (*d*) A cylindrical twist of tobacco.—3. That which is made for rolling; a roller. 'Use a *roll* to break the clots.' *Mortimer.*—4. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound like that of a rolling ball on a hard sonorous surface; any sound resembling the continuous beating of a drum; a prolonged deep sound. '*Roll* of thunder.' *Tennyson.* 'The *roll* of muffled drums.' *Tennyson.*—5.† Round of duty; particular office, function, duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*Rolls of court, of parliament*, or *of any public body*, the parchments on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of that body, and which being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.—*Master of the rolls.* See MASTER.—*Roll moulding*, in *arch.* a round moulding divided longitudinally along the middle, the upper half projecting over the lower. It occurs often in the early Gothic Decorated style, where it is profusely used for drip-stones,


Roll Moulding.

string-courses, abacuses, &c. —*Roll-and-fillet moulding*, a round moulding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style, and appears to have passed by various gradations into the ogee.



Roll-and-fillet Moulding.

Rollable (rōl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rolled.

Roll-about (rōl'a-bout), *a.* Thick or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. 'A fat *roll-about* girl of six.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Colloq.]

Roll-call (rōl'kạl), *n.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body.

Roller (rōl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out, and the like; as, (*a*) a heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, &c., to break the lumps of earth, to press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, to compress and smooth the surface of grass fields, and the like, and to level the surface of walks, roads, &c. 'A velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*.' *Johnson.* (*b*) A rolling-pin (which see). (*c*) A cylinder of wood covered with a composition of glue and molasses, used in printing for spreading the ink over the types.—2. That upon which something may be rolled up; as, the *rollers* of window-blinds, maps, &c.—3. That upon which a body can be rolled or moved along, used to lessen friction; such as, (*a*) a round piece of wood put under a heavy stone. (*b*) A wheel in a roller-skate. (*c*) The wheel or castor of a sofa, table, or the like.—4. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; more specifically, a long broad bandage used in surgery.—5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen setting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm. 'The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.' *Tennyson.*—6. An insessorial bird of the genus Coracias, belonging to the conirostral group, and allied to the crows and jays, but more wild and intractable than either. They derive the name from their habit of tumbling like the tumbler pigeon in their ascending flight. The common roller (*Coracias garrula*) is found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The plumage of almost all the species is very beautiful, being in general an assemblage of blue and green mixed with white, and heightened by the contrast of more sombre colours. The name is also given to birds of the genus Eurystomus, as the oriental roller (*E. orientalis*) of India, Java, and Polynesia, and the Australian roller (*E. pacificus*).

Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

Roller-bolt (rōl'ėr-bōlt), *n.* The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

The whip kept his foot unconscionably long on the *roller-bolt*, and took an aggravating time to divide the reins between his fingers. *Dickens.*

Roller-skate (rōl'ėr-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or keel, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth surface.

Rolley (rōl'i), *n.* A truck or wagon used in mines; especially, a large truck in a coal-mine holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. *E. H. Knight.*

Rolley-way (rōl'i-wā), *n.* A tramway for rolleys in a mine.

Rollick (rol'ik), *v.i.* [A sort of dim. from *roll*. Comp. Sc. *rollochin*, lively, free-spoken, Prov. E. *rallack*, to romp.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; to swagger; to be jovial in behaviour.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set. *T. Hook.*

Rolling (rōl'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels; as, *rolling* stock of a railway.—2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum; as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes; as, the *rolling* land of the prairies.—*Rolling friction*, the resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls.—*Rolling pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane.—*Rolling tackle* (*naut.*), a tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather-quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the slings.

Rolling-chock, Rolling-cleat (rōl'ing-chok, rōl'ing-klēt), *n. Naut.* a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its centre so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron parrel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

Rolling-mill (rōl'ing-mil), *n.* A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. It consists of one or more sets of rollers, whose surfaces are made to revolve nearly in contact with each other, while the heated metal is passed between them, and thereby subjected to a strong pressure. The object of this operation is twofold: first, to expel the scoriæ and other impurities; and secondly, to determine the form of the mass of metal into a plate, bolt, or bar, according to the form given to the surfaces of the rollers.

Rolling-pin (rōl'ing-pin), *n.* A round piece of wood having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough or paste is moulded and reduced to a proper thickness.

Rolling-plant (rōl'ing-plant), *n.* See ROLLING-STOCK.

Rolling-press (rōl'ing-pres), *n.* A machine consisting of two or more cylinders, used under various modifications by calenderers, copper-plate printers, bookbinders, &c.

Rolling-stock (rōl'ing-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c. Called also *Rolling-plant*.

Rollock (rol'ok), *n.* [For *row-lock*.] Same as *Row-lock*.

Rolls (rōlz), *n.* A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain exemptions, and hence called the *liberty of the rolls;* which name is derived from the court *rolls*, or law records, being reposited in its chapel.

Rolly-poly, Roly-poly (rōl'i-pōl-i), *n.* [A jingling name derived from *roll*.] 1. A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins.—2. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding. Spelled also *Rowly-powly*.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good. *Thackeray.*

Rolly-poly, Roly-poly (rōl'i-pōl-i), *a.* Shaped like a rolly-poly; round; pudgy. Spelled also *Rowly-powly*.

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *roly-poly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Craik.*

Romage† (rum'āj), *v.t.* To search or examine thoroughly; to rummage. *Swift.*

Romage† (rum'āj), *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search; turmoil. *Shak.*

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *n.* [Fr. *Romaïque*, Mod. Gr. *Romaïkē*, from L. *Roma*, Rome.] The vernacular language of modern Greece, that is, the language of the uneducated or the peasantry, a corrupted form of the language of ancient Greece, though the character used for it is the same: so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. The cultivated language of modern Greece is called the *Hellenic*.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *a.* Relating to the modern Greek vernacular language or those who use it.

Romal (ro-mạl'), *n.* An East Indian silk fabric. *Simmonds.*

Roman (rō'man), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome, the principal city of the Romans in Italy.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people. Hence—2. Noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; as being characteristics of the Roman people. 'Burke, in whose breast a *Roman* ardour glow'd.' *Canning.*—3. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion. 'The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion.' *Burnet.*—4. Applied to the common, upright letter in printing, as distinguished from *italic;* and to numerals expressed by letters, and not in the Arabic characters.—*Roman alum*, a kind of native alum found at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States, free from iron, but having a reddish colour, derived from the soil in which it is found. A factitious kind is in use, made of common alum, reddened with Armenian bole.—*Roman balance*. See STEELYARD.—*Roman candle*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges upwards a stream of white or coloured stars or balls.—*Roman Catholic*, of or pertaining to, or adhering to, that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head, and which recognizes the pope as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority, privileges, and gifts. Hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of this church; and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles, doctrines, rules, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church; the system of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Roman cement*, a dark coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly and is very durable.—*Roman law*, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law are incorporated in a remarkable degree with those of the law of Scotland, and they have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in Europe.—*Roman ochre*, a pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting, and is transparent and durable. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.—*Roman order of architecture*. Same as *Composite Order*. See under COMPOSITE.—*Roman school*, in *art*, the style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaelle exhibit this style in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.—*Roman vitriol*, sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

Roman (rō'man), *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.—2. One of the early Christian church at Rome, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism, to which Paul addressed an epistle.—3. A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*.

Romance (rō-mans'), *n.* [Fr. *romance*, from (*lingua*) *Romana*, the Roman tongue, the name given in the decline of the Roman empire to the provincial or 'rustic' Latin, in opposition to the classical Latin (*lingua Latina*). The form *romance* comes, according to Brachet, from the adverb *Romanice*, that is, 'in the Roman tongue,' the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue.] 1. Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

Men speke of *romances* of prys,
Of Horn child and of Ypotys,
Of Bevys and Sir Gy. *Chaucer.*

Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion—repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those known as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by nations of the north of France. *Hallam.*

2. A kind of novel dealing not so much with everyday life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or mysterious events, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.—3. A fiction; a lie; falsehood.

A staple of *romance* and lies
False tears and real perjuries. *Prior.*

4. An intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature; tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious; romantic actions or ideas.

The age of *romance* has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. *Carlyle.*

5. A song or short instrumental piece in ballad style; any simple rhythmical melody which is suggestive of a romantic story; a romanza. [Rather a French usage.]—SYN. Fable, novel, fiction, tale.

Romance (rō-mans'), *a.* [See above.] Pertaining to or appellative of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. Called also *Romanic.* 'The Romance languages include the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian, to which may be added the Roumansch, spoken in the Grisons in Switzerland.

Romance (rō-mans'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *romanced;* ppr. *romancing.* 1. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories; to draw the long bow. 'A very brave officer, but given to *romance.*' *H. Walpole.* 2. To be romantic; to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

That I am a *romancing* chit of a girl is a mere conjecture on your part: I never *romanced* to you. *C. Brontë.*

Romancer (rō-mans'ėr), *n.* 1. One who romances; one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories. 'Vain pretenders and *romancers.*' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—2. A writer of romance. 'Great historian and *romancer.*' *Aubrey.*

Romancero (rō-män-ther'ō), *n.* In Spanish, the general name for a collection of the national ballads or romances.

Romancical (rō-mans'ik-al), *a.* Having the character of the romances of chivalry. 'All Spain overflowed with *romancical* books.' *C. Lamb.*

Romancist (rō-mans'ist), *n.* A writer of romance; a romancer.

Romancy† (ro-mans'i), *a.* Romantic. 'An old house, situated in a *romancy* place.' *Life of A. Wood.*

Romanese (rō-man-ez'), *n.* The language of the Walachians, spoken in Walachia, Moldavia, and in parts of Hungary.

Romanesk (rō-man-esk'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Romanesque.*

Romanesque (rō-man-esk'), *n.* [Fr. See ROMANCE.] 1. The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman empire, and the styles that proceeded from it, known as Byzantine, Lombard, &c. See under the adjective.—2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France.

Romanesque (rō-man-esk'), *a.* 1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc. See the noun.—2. In the *fine arts,* representing the fantastic and imaginary; or, as more commonly used, belonging to or designating a style of architecture and ornament prevalent during the later Roman empire.—*Romanesque architecture,* a general and rather vague term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth century. The Romanesque is separated into two divisions, that are very distinct: (*a*) The debased Roman, in use from the fifth to the eleventh century, including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman; and (*b*) the late or Gothic Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the later Byzantine and the Lombard, Rhenish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is characterized by a pretty close imitation of the features of Roman, with changes in the mode of their application and distribution; the latter, while based on Roman form, is Gothic in spirit, has a predominance of vertical lines, and introduces various new features and others greatly modified in style. The semicircular arch is used throughout the entire period.

Romanic (rō-man'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance. See ROMANCE, *a.*—2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romanish (rō'man-ish), *a.* Pertaining to Romanism.

Romanism (rō'man-izm), *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion.

Romanist (rō'man-ist), *n.* A Roman Catholic: a term not used by the R. Catholics.

Romanize (rō'man-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *romanized;* ppr. *romanizing.* 1. To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

He (Ben Jonson) did too much *romanize* our tongue. *Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

Romanize (rō'man-īz), *v.i.* 1. To use Latin words or idioms. 'So apishly *romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latin.' *Milton.*—2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

Romanizer (rō'man-īz-ėr), *n.* One who romanizes; one who converts to or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

Romansch, Roumansch (rō-mansh', rō-mansh'), *n.* [Lit. *Romanish,* or derived from *Rome.* See ROMANCE.] A corruption of, or dialect based on, the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland. Written also *Romansh, Rumonsch.*

Romant† (rō-mant' or rō'mant), *n.* A romance; a romaunt.

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed. *Drayton.*

Romantic (rō-man'tik), *a.* [Fr. *romantique.* See ROMANCE.] 1. Pertaining to romance or resembling it; partaking of romance or the marvellous, fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; pertaining to an ideal state of things; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as, *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* zeal.

Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it,
If Folly grow *romantic,* I must paint it. *Pope.*

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young. *Whately.*

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, fictitious; improbable; chimerical. 'Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.' *Dr. J. Scott.*

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantick* inventions, or such as accompany the more severe meditations and disquisitions in philosophy or any other intellectual entertainments. *Dr. H. More.*

—*Romantic school,* a name assumed about the beginning of the nineteenth century by a number of young poets and critics in Germany, the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, &c., whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and which had a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classic school;* Victor Hugo, Lamartine, &c., were the leaders.—3. Wildly picturesque; having striking natural features; full of wild or fantastic scenery; as, a *romantic* prospect or landscape; a *romantic* situation.—*Romantic, Sentimental. Sentimental* is used in relation to the feelings; *romantic,* to the imagination. A *sentimental* person is given to displays of exaggerated feeling; a *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enjoyment, enterprise, and adventure. *Sentimentality* is the characteristic of the weaker mind; *romance* is proper to youth when the imagination is vivid and the temperament enthusiastic.

Romantical (rō-man'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Romantic.* [Rare.]

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantical.* *Cudworth.*

Romantically (rō-man'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; wildly; extravagantly.

Romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, a term applied chiefly to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms which originated in Germany about the middle of last century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.—2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct.

You hope she has remained the same that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black.*

Romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* One imbued with romanticism. *Quart. Rev.*

Romanticly (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* Romantically. *Strype.* [Rare.]

Romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being romantic.

Roman-type (rō'man-tīp), *n.* In *printing,* the common printing type.

Roman-white (rō'man-whīt), *n.* A very pure white pigment.

Romany, Rommany (rom'an-i), *n.* 1. A gypsy.—2. The language spoken by the gypsies. It is a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani; thus, Romany *bauro,* great; *kaulo,* black; *moolo,* dead; *nongo,* naked; *pooro,* old; *shooko,* dry = Hind. *bura, kala, mooa, nunga, boorha, sookha,* all in the same sense as their Gypsy relatives; while there are numerous other words exhibiting equally close resemblances to Sanskrit and Persian analogues. Pure Romany is nowhere to be met with, it being in every instance much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the gypsies have sojourned. 'The corrupt broken dialect now used by British gypsies is called by them *posh-romany* or *romanes;* the purer, *'deep' romanes.* See GYPSY.

Romanza (rō-man'za), *n.* See ROMANCE, 5.

Romanzieri (rō-man'tsē-ā-rē), *n. pl.* [It., romancists.] A school of Italian poets who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, especially those relating to Charlemagne and his paladins. Ariosto carried this school of poetry to its highest perfection.

Romanzovite (rō-man'zov-īt), *n.* A mineral of the garnet kind, of a brown or brownish-yellow colour; named from Count *Romanzoff.*

Romaunt (rō-mąnt'), *n.* [Norm. Fr.] A romantic ballad; a romance. [Archaic.]

Rombel,† *n.* [See RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour. *Chaucer.*

Rombowline (rom-bō'līn), *n.* *Naut.* condemned canvas, rope, &c.

Rome,† *v.i.* To roam; to walk about. *Chaucer.*

Romeine (rō'mē-īn), *n.* [From the mineralogist *Romé* de l'Isle.] A mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime, presenting a hyacinth or honey-yellow colour, and occurring in square octahedrons.

Romekin† (rōm'kin), *n.* [Comp. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-cup.

Romepenny, Romescot (rōm'pen-ni, rōm'skot), *n.* See PETER-PENCE. 'The usual tribute of *romescot.*' *Milton.*

Romeshot (rōm'shot), *n.* Same as *Romepenny.*

Romish (rōm'ish), *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome or to the Roman Catholic Church: used with a slightly contemptuous force; as, the *Romish* church; the *Romish* religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

Romist† (rōm'ist), *n.* A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South.*

Romp (romp), *n.* [A slightly different form of *ramp.* See RAMP.] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

First, giggling, plotting, chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps,* led on by General Clive.
Churchill.

2. Rude play or frolic; as, a game of *romps.*

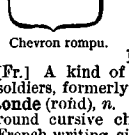
Romp (romp), *v.i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. 'Laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security.' *Swift.*

Rompingly (romp'ing-li), *adv.* In a romping manner; rompishly.

Rompish (romp'ish), *a.* Given to romp; inclined to romp.

Rompishly (romp'ish-li), *adv.* In a rompish, rude, or boisterous manner.

Rompishness (romp'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being rompish; disposition to rude boisterous play, or the practice of romping. 'Some other unaccountable *rompishness.*' *Spectator.*



Chevron rompu.

Rompu (rom'pū), *a.* [Fr. *rompu,* pp. of *rompre,* L. *rumpere,* to break.] In *her.* said of an ordinary when broken, parted asunder, or fracted, as a chevron or bend *rompu.*

Rondache (ron-dash), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of circular shield for footsoldiers, formerly in use on the Continent.

Ronde (roṅd), *n.* [Fr.] In *typog.* a kind of round cursive character, in imitation of French writing, similar to our old chancery engrossing character; round script type.

Rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [Fr. *rondeau,* O. Fr. *rondel,* from *rond,* round.] 1. A poem or piece of verse commonly consisting of thirteen lines, of which eight have one rhyme and five another, or it may have only ten lines with two rhymes. It is divided into three strophes, and at the end of the second and third is an unrhymed refrain. The terms *rondo* and *rondel* are similarly used, but the latter is said to be more strictly applied to a poem of thirteen lines, certain of which (the first or first two) are repeated.

This sort of writing called the *rondeau* is what I never knew practised in our nation. *Pope.*

2. A piece of music, vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in

modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain. 3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

Rondel (ron'del), *n.* 1. A rondeau.—2. A roundel or roundelay.—3. A rondle.

Rondeletia (ron-de-lē'shi-a), *n.* [After W. *Rondelet*, a naturalist of Montpellier.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, characterized by having a calyx with a subglobular tube. It occurs chiefly in tropical America and the West Indies. A kind of fever bark is obtained at Sierra Leone from *Rondeletia febrifuga*. A perfume sold as rondeletia takes its name from this plant, but is not prepared from any part of it.

Rondle (ron'dl), *n.* [O.Fr. *rondel*, from *rond*, round.] 1. Something round; a round disc or mass; specifically, in *metal-working*, a term applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling. Written also *Roundel*.—2.† In *fort.* a small round tower erected in some particular cases at the foot of the bastion.—3. The step of a ladder; a round.

Rondo (ron'dō). Same as *Rondeau*.

Rondure† (ron'dūr), *n.* [Fr. *rond*, round.] A round; a circle. 'This huge *rondure*.' *Shak.*

Rone† (rōn), a pret. of *rain*. Rained.

Rone (rōn), *n.* [From stem of *run;* comp. *runnel*, Prov. E. *rune*, and Prov. G. *ronne*, a channel.] A spout or pipe for conveying rain-water from roofs. [Scotch.]

Rong (rong), an old pret. & pp. of *ring*, now *rung*.

Rong (rōng), *n.* The round or step of a ladder. 'So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder.' *Bp. Andrews.* [Provincial.]

Ronion, Ronyon (run'yun or ron'yon), *n.* [Fr. *rogne*, itch, mange, scab, from L. *robigo, robiginis*, rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

'Aroint thee witch!' the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

Ront† (runt), *n.* An animal stinted in its growth; a runt. *Spenser.*

Rood (rōd), *n.* [The same word as *rod*, in the sense of a land-measure, from the stick used in measuring; comp. D. *roede*, G. *ruthe*, a rod or switch and a measure of length. In the sense of a cross, from the rods used to form the crucifixes in churches, which are laid across each other at right angles. See ROD.] 1. A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches or square poles, or 1210 square yards. See ACRE.—2. A measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 272¼ square feet, used in estimating mason work.—3. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the chancel in mediæval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Sometimes images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed, the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26.

Yea, by God's *rood*, I trusted you too much. *Tennyson.*

Beside the first pool, near the wood,
A dead tree in set horror stood,
Peeled and disjointed, stark as *rood*.
E. B. Browning.

Rood-arch (rōd'ärch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed here.

Rood-beam (rōd'bēm), *n.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

Roode-bok (rō'de-bok), *n.* [D. *rood*, red, *bok*, a buck.] The Natal bush-buck (*Cephalopus Natalensis*). It is of a deep reddish-brown, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves the dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

Rood-free (rōd'frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.]

Rood-loft (rōd'loft), *n.* The gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly placed over the rood-screen in parish churches, or between the nave and chancel. The front of this loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building.

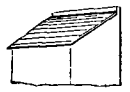
Rood-screen (rōd'skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

Rood-tower, Rood-steeple (rōd'tou-ėr, rōd'stē'pl), *n.* The tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

Rood-tree† (rōd'trē), *n.* The cross. 'Died upon the *rood-tree*.' *Gower.*

Roody (rōd'i), *a.* Rank in growth; coarse; luxurious. [Provincial.]

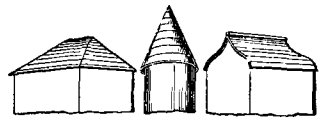
Roof (rōf), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōf*, a roof; cog. O.Fris. *hrōf*, a top, a roof; Icel. *hrōf*, a shed under which ships are built; *rúf*, *ræfr*, a roof; D. *roef*, a cover, a cabin.] 1. The cover of any house or building, irrespective



Shed Roof.

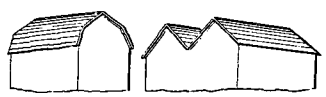
Gable Roof.

of the materials of which it is composed. Roofs are distinguished, 1st, by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as stone, wood, slate, tile, thatch, iron, &c.; 2d, by their form and mode of construction, of which there is great variety, as shed, curb,



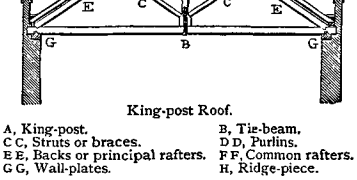
Hip Roof. Conical Roof. Ogee Roof.

hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The *span* of a roof is the width between the supports; the *rise* is the height in the centre above the level of the supports; the *pitch* is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In *carp.* roof signifies the



Curb Roof. M-Roof.

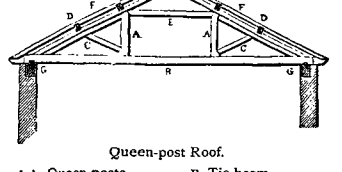
timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are more commonly termed,



King-post Roof.

A, King-post. B, Tie-beam.
C C, Struts or braces. D D, Purlins.
E E, Backs or principal rafters. F F, Common rafters.
G G, Wall-plates. H, Ridge-piece.

are set across the building at about 10 or 12 feet apart; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The following figures show the two varieties of principals which are in common use; the



Queen-post Roof.

A A, Queen-posts. B, Tie-beam.
C C, Struts or braces. D D, Purlins.
E, Straining-beam. F F, Common rafters.
G G, Wall-plates. H, Ridge-piece.

first, the king-post principal, and the second, the queen-post principal, with the purlins and common rafters *in situ*. The mode of framing here exhibited is termed a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at top, and connected with a *tie* at the bottom. They are then termed *couples*, a pair forming a *couple close*.—2. That which corresponds with or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage, coach, car, &c.; an arch, or the interior of a vault; hence, a canopy or the like; as, the *roof* of heaven.

On their naked limbs the flowery *roof*,
Shower'd roses. *Milton.*

3. A house.

If time, and foode, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roofe* to us. *Chapman.*

4. The upper part of the mouth; the palate. 'Swearing till my very *roof* was dry.' *Shak.*

Roof (rōf), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*. *Shak.*

Roofer (rōf'ėr), *n.* One who roofs or makes roofs.

Roofing (rōf'ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter. 'Fit *roofing* gave.' *Southey.*

Roofless (rōf'les), *a.* 1. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.
E. B. Browning.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rooflet (rōf'let), *n.* A small roof or covering.

Roof-tree (rōf'trē), *n.* 1. The beam in the angle of a roof. Hence—2. The roof itself.

A long farewell to Locksley Hall!
Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the *roof-tree* fall. *Tennyson.*

—*To your roof-tree*, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the roof-tree covers the house and all in it.

As we say among familiar acquaintance, 'To your Fire-side,' he (the Highlander) says much to the same purpose, '*To your Roof-tree*,' alluding to the family's safety from tempests. *Burt.*

Roofy (rōf'i), *a.* Having roofs.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air. *Dryden.*

Rook (rōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrōc*, D. *roek*, L.G. *rōk*, Icel. *hrōkr*, Sw. *roka*, O.H.G. *hruoh*, Prov. G. *roche*—all names derived from the cry which the bird utters, like *crow* and *raven*. Comp. Gael. *roc*, to croak, *ròcas*, a rook, and L. *raucus*, hoarse.] 1. A bird of the genus Corvus (*C. frugilegus*). This bird resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows, also, the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is content with feeding on the insect tribe (particularly the larvæ of the cockchafer) and on grain; and there can be no doubt that it amply repays the farmer for the seed it takes, by its assiduity in clearing the land of wire-worms and the destructive grub. Rooks are gregarious at all seasons, resorting constantly to the same trees every spring to breed, when the nests may be seen upon the upper branches. They are spread over the greater part of Europe, but nowhere do they seem to be more abundant than in Great Britain and Ireland.—2. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow; one who practises the plucking of pigeons. (See PIGEON.) 'Tormentors, *rooks*, and rakeshames, sold to lucre.' *Milton.*

Rook (rōk), *v.i.* To cheat; to defraud. 'A band of *rooking* officials.' *Milton.*

Rook (rōk), *v.t.* 1. To cheat; to defraud by cheating.—2. To castle at chess.

Rook (rōk), *n.* [Fr. *roc*, It. *rocco*, Sp. *roque*, from Per. and Ar. *rokh*, the rook or castle at chess.] In *chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board: also called a *Castle*. The rook moves the whole extent of the board, in lines parallel to its sides, unless impeded by some other piece.

Rook (rōk), *v.i.* To squat or sit close; to ruck.

The raven *rook'd* her in the chimney's top. *Shak.*

Rookery (rōk'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A wood, &c., used for nesting-places by rooks. The term *is*

also applied in an extended sense to rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs, and to a resort for seals for breeding purposes.—2. The rooks belonging to a rookery. 'The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery* home.' *Tennyson.* 3. A brothel. [Slang.]—4. A close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.

That classical spot adjoining the brewery at the bottom of Tottenham-Court-Road, best known to the initiated as the *Rookery.* *Dickens.*

Rook-pie (rök'pī), *n.* A pie made of rooks. *Dickens.*

Rooky (rök'i), *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, 'the *rooky* wood.' *Shak.*

Room (röm), *n.* [A. Sax. *rûm*, O.Sax. O.Fris. L.G. Icel. Sw. Dan. and O.G. *rûm*, Mod. G. *raum*, room, space; Goth. *rums*, place, space. Akin *row, rummage.*] 1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small; as, to occupy as little *room* as possible.

Their heads sometimes so little, that there is no *room* for wit; sometimes so long, that there is no wit for so much *room.* *Fuller.*

2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; place for reception or admission of any thing or person.

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room.* Luke xiv. 22.

3. Fit occasion; ability to admit or allow; opportunity; freedom to act; as, in this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

There was no prince of the empire who had *room* for such an alliance. *Addison.*

4. Place or station once occupied by another; stead, as in succession or substitution; as, one magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one. 'Evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms.*' *Hooker.*—5. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as, a parlour, a drawing-*room*, or bed-*room*; also, an apartment in a ship; as, the cook-*room*, bread-*room*, gun-*room*, &c.—6.† Box or seat at the play. 'If he sit in the twelve-penny *room.*' *Marston.*—7.† Family; company.

For offer'd presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour you as of celestial *room.* *Chapman.*

8.† Particular place or station; a seat. 'The uppermost *rooms* at feasts.' Mat. xxiii. 6. 'Neither that I look for a higher *room* in heaven.' *Tyndale.*—9.† Office; post; position. 'His high *room* of chancellorship.' *G. Cavendish.*—10. A fishing-station in British North America. *Simmonds.*—*To make room*, to open a way or passage; to remove obstructions; to open a space or place for anything.—*To give room*, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.—SYN. Space, compass, scope, latitude.

Room (röm), *v.i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge; as, he *rooms* at No. 7. [American.]

Room (röm), *n.* A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus Ruellia.

Roomage† (röm'āj), *n.* [From *room.*] Space; place.

Roomal, Rumal (rö'mal), *n.* [Hind.] 1. A handkerchief; a napkin; a towel.—2. The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs or hereditary stranglers of India in their murderous operations.

They had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shumshoodeen Khan was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen; Pershad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mango tope, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest. *James Grant.*

Rooman (rö'man), *n.* An Indian name for the pomegranate.

Roomer† (röm'ér), *adv.* Farther off; at a greater distance.—*To go* or *put roomer* (*naut.*), to tack about before the wind.

Roomful (röm'fụl), *a.* Abounding with rooms or room. *Donne.*

Roomful (röm'fụl), *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold; as, a *roomful* of people.

Roomily (röm'i-li), *adv.* Spaciously.

Roominess (röm'i-nes), *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness.

Roomless (röm'les), *a.* Without room or rooms. 'Narrow and *roomless.*' *Udall.*

Room-ridden (röm'rid-n), *a.* [On type of *bedridden.*] Confined to one's room, as by sickness. 'The *room-ridden* invalid.' *Dickens.* [Rare.]

Roomsome† (röm'sum), *a.* Roomy. 'Not only capable but *roomsome.*' *Evelyn.*

Roomth† (römth), *n.* 1. Room.

The seas then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load,
Upon the Belgian marsh their pamper'd stomachs cast. *Drayton.*

2. Roominess; spaciousness. 'A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Roomthy† (römth'i), *a.* Spacious.

The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it. *Fuller.*

Roomy (röm'i), *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide; large; as, a *roomy* mansion. '*Roomy* decks.' *Dryden.*

Roop (röp), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hrôpan*, Sc. *roup*, Icel. *hrópa*, D. *roepen*, Fris. *hropa*, Goth. *hropja*, to cry, to scream. Akin *roup, croup.*] To cry; to shout. [Old and Provincial English.]

Roop (röp), *n.* A cry; a call; also hoarseness. *Ray.* [Provincial.]

Roopit (röp'it), *a.* Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Roorbach (rör'bak), *n.* [A word which originated in the United States in 1844 from a fictitious story of some notoriety having been published purporting to be an extract from the 'Travels of Baron *Roorbach.*'] A fictitious story published for the purposes of political intrigue. [United States.]

Roosa-oil (rö'sa-oil), *n.* An Indian volatile oil extracted from *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, used to adulterate attar of roses. Called also *Roosa-grass Oil.*

Roose, Ruse (röz), *v.t.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *hrósa*, Dan. *rose*, Sw. *rosa*, to praise.] To extol; to commend highly. 'To *roose* you up, and ca' you guid.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Roost (röst), *n.* [A. Sax. *hróst*, D. *roest*, a roost. Connections doubtful.] 1. The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost.* *Dryden.*

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.—*At roost*, on a roost; roosting.

A fox spied out a cock *at roost* upon a tree. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Roost (röst), *v.i.* 1. To occupy a roost; to sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree, or other thing, at night.—2. To lodge; to settle.

Roost (röst), *n.* See ROUST.

Roost-cock (röst'kok), *n.* The domestic cock. [Provincial.]

Rooster (röst'ér), *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. 'They wrung the neck of a *rooster.*' *Irving.* [American.]

Root (röt), *n.* [Directly from the Scandinavian, not found in Anglo-Saxon. Icel. *rót*, Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod.* Supposed to be connected with L. *radix*, Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] 1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, or, in the case of parasites, to other plants, and serves to support the plant, while by means of its radicles it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches, leaves, and fruit. There are six distinct organs which are capable of entering into the composition of a root, viz. the *radicle*, the *fibril*, the *soboles*, the *bulb*, the *tuber*, and the *rhizome*. Roots receive different names according to their structure, forms, and positions, as branched, bulbiferous, fibrous, horizontal, oblique, simple, tapering, vertical, &c.—*Aerial roots*, (*a*) small roots shooting from the stem of a plant and attaching themselves to the bark of trees; the roots of parasitic plants or epiphytes. (*b*) Large roots growing from the stem which descend and establish themselves in the soil.—2. That which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; as, the *roots* of a cancer, of teeth, &c. Hence, (*a*) the bottom or lower part of anything. 'Deep to the *roots* of hell.' *Milton.*

He putteth forth his hand upon the rock; he overturneth the mountains by the *roots.* Job xxviii. 9.

(*b*) The origin or cause of anything.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

(*c*) An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; thus, *true* may be regarded as the root of un-*tru*-th-ful-ness. (*d*) The first ancestor. 'The *root* and father of many kings.' *Shak.*

They were the *roots* out of which sprung two distinct people. *Locke.*

(*e*) In *math.* the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. The power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus if a quantity be multiplied once by itself the product is called the second power or square, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself we obtain the third power or cube, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is $\surd$, and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the index of the root. Thus $\sqrt[4]{16}$ indicates the fourth root of 16, that is 2; $\sqrt{4}$ the square root of 4, that is 2, the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt[3]{a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3} = a+b$. See POWER, INDEX, INVOLUTION, EVOLUTION. (*f*) In *music*, (1) a note which, besides its own sound, generates overtones or harmonics: (2) that note from among whose overtones any chord may be selected; (3) a note upon which, whether expressed or implied, a chord is built up; the fundamental note of a chord. (*g*) In *old astron.* any certain time taken at pleasure, from which, as an era, the celestial motions were to be computed.—3. An esculent root; a plant whose root, or whose bulbs or tubers are esculent, or the most useful part, as beets, carrots, &c.—*To take root*, or *to strike root*, to become planted or fixed, or to be established; to increase and spread.

That love *took* deepest *root* which first did grow. *Dryden.*

When the soil is so well prepared for its reception science will *strike* its *root* deep. *Brougham.*

Root (röt), *v.i.* 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Bp. Fell.*

Root (röt), *v.t.* 1. To fix by the root; to plant and fix deep in the earth; as, a tree *roots* itself; a deeply *rooted* tree.—2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably: used chiefly in the participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow. *Shak.*

The Presbyterians could never have been perfectly reconciled to the father: they had no such *rooted* enmity to the son. *Macaulay.*

Root (röt), *v.t.* [Formerly also written *wrote*, *rout*, from A. Sax. *wrótan*, *wrótian*, to root up; D. *wroeten*, Icel. *róta*, Dan. *rode*, to root up, as with the snout; A. Sax. *wrót*, O.Fris. *wrote*, a snout.] 1. To dig or burrow in with the snout; to turn up with the snout, as a swine. '(The boar) would *root* these beauties as he *roots* the mead.' *Shak.*—2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy utterly; to exterminate: generally with *up*, *out*, *away*, &c. 'To *root out* the whole hated family.' *Shak.* 'Not to destroy but *root* them *out* of heaven.' *Milton.*

He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,
And we must *root* him *out.* *Shak.*

In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If conscience *roots up* all our inward peace. *Glanville.*

[The use of this word has no doubt been influenced by the entirely different word *root.*]

Root (röt), *v.i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Wild dogs, and wolf, and boar, and bear,
Came night and day, and *rooted* in the ground. *Tennyson.*

Root-bound (röt'bound), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable. 'Or, as Daphne was, *root-bound*, that fled Apollo.' *Milton.*

Root-breaker, Root-bruiser (röt'brāk-ér, röt'bröz-ér), *n.* A machine for breaking or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots, into small or moderately-sized pieces, before giving them to cattle or horses.

Root-built (röt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots. 'The *root-built* cell.' *Shenstone.*

Root-crop (röt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, &c.

Root-eater (röt'ēt-ér), *n.* An animal that feeds on roots.

Rootedly (röt'ed-li), *adv.* In a rooted manner; deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I. *Shak.*

Rootedness (röt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.

Rooter (röt'ėr), *n.* One that roots; one that tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys. 'When the *rooters* and thorough reformers made clean work with the church, and took away all.' *South.*

Rootery (röt'ėr-i), *n.* A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery, used as an ornamental object in gardening.

Root-hair (röt'hâr), *n.* In *bot.* a slender hair-like fibre growing on roots, being a production of the epidermis of the root.

Root-house (röt'hous), *n.* 1. A house made of roots.—2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

Root-leaf (röt'lėf), *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

Rootless (röt'les), *a.* Having no root. 'A *rootless* tree.' *Sir T. More.*

Rootlet (röt'let), *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Root-mildew (röt'mil-dū), *n.* The name given to certain mycelia which infest the roots of peaches, apples, currants, roses, &c., causing their death.

Root-parasite (röt'par-a-sīt), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the nat. order Orobanchaceæ, or broom-rapes.

Root-stock (röt'stok), *n.* In *bot.* a prostrate rooting thickened stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants; a rhizome. Ginger and orris roots are common instances of it.

Rooty (röt'i), *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground. *Chapman.*

Rooye-bok (rō'ye-bok), *n.* [D. *rooijen*, to regulate, to order, and *bok*, buck—from their habit of walking straight forward in single file.] A handsome antelope of South Africa, *Æpyceros melampus*, measuring 3 feet in height, and having elegantly shaped ringed horns and a beautiful tinted bay coat. A black semicircular mark on the croup, and the jet black hue of the black of its feet, afford easy means of distinguishing it from other antelopes. Called also *Pallah.*

Ropalic (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *rhopalon*, a club.] 1. Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.—2. Relating to poetical verses in which the words succeed each other in a regularly increasing number of syllables.

Rope (rōp), *n.* [Formerly also *roop*, *rop*, *rape*; A. Sax. *râp*, Sc. *raip*, Icel. *reip*, D. *reep*, *roop*, G. *reif*, Goth. *raips.*] 1. A cord of some thickness; a general name applied to cordage over 1 inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fibre, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished rope goes under special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands of which it is composed. A *hawser-laid rope* is composed of three strands twisted left-hand, the yarn being laid up right-hand. A *cable-laid rope* consists of three strands of hawser-laid rope twisted right-hand; called also *water-laid*, or *right-hand rope.* A *shroud-laid rope* consists of a central strand slightly twisted, and three strands twisted around it; called also *four-strand rope.* A *flat rope* usually consists of a series of hawser-laid ropes placed side by side and fastened together by sewing in a zigzag direction. Wire ropes generally consist of six strands laid or spun around a hempen core, each strand consisting of six wires laid the contrary way around a smaller hempen core.—2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as, a *rope* of onions; a *rope* of pearls.—*Rope's end*, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.—*Rope of sand*, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—*Upon the high ropes*, (*a*) elated; in high spirits. (*b*) Haughty; arrogant. *Swift.*—*To give a person rope*, to let him go on without check.

Rope (rōp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *roped*; ppr. *roping.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves, and therefore *rope* and draw themselves in threads, as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon.*

Rope (rōp), *v.t.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; to fasten or tie up with a rope or ropes; as, to *rope* a bale of goods.—2. To pull or curb in; to restrain, as a horse by its rider to prevent it winning a race; a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns. *Lawrence.*

Rope-band (rōp'band). See ROBBIN.

Rope-bark (rōp'bärk), *n.* A shrub (*Dirca palustris*) growing in low wet places, as boggy woods, in the United States. Called otherwise *Swamp-wood*, *Leather-wood*, *Moose-wood.*

Rope-dancer (rōp'dans-ėr), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a greater or less height above the floor or ground. 'A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.' *Addison.*

Rope-dancing (rōp'dans-ing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

Rope-ladder (rōp'lad-ėr), *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

Rope-maker (rōp'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

Rope-making (rōp'māk-ing), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

Rope-mat (rōp'mat), *n.* A mat made of oakum.

Ropen,† pp. of *repe* or *reap.* Reaped. *Chaucer.*

Rope-porter (rōp'pōrt-ėr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-ploughs are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

Rope-pump (rōp'pump), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises up along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

Roper (rōp'ėr), *n.* 1. A rope-maker.—2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

Rope-ripe (rōp'rīp), *a.* Fit for hanging; deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman.

Ropery (rōp'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made.—2.† Conduct that deserves the halter.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*? *Shak.*

Rope's-end (rōps'end), *v.t.* To punish by thrashing with a rope's end; as, to *rope's-end* a juvenile trespasser on board a vessel.

Rope-shaped (rōp'shāpt), *a.* A term applied to roots, as those of certain of the screw-pines, which are formed of coarse fibre resembling cords.

Rope-spinner (rōp'spin-ėr), *n.* One that spins or makes ropes.

Rope-spinning (rōp'spin-ing), *n.* The operation of spinning or twisting ropes.

Rope-trick (rōp'trik), *n.* 1.† A trick that deserves the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves or so; an he'll begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks.* *Shak.*

2. A trick performed with ropes.

Rope-walk (rōp'wąk), *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground where ropes are manufactured.

Rope-walker (rōp'wąk-ėr), *n.* Same as *Rope-dancer.*

Rope-yarn (rōp'yärn), *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.

Ropily (rōp'i-li), *adv.* In a ropy or viscous manner, so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope.

Ropiness (rōp'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ropy; stringiness or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

Ropish (rōp'ish), *a.* Tending to ropiness; ropy.

Ropy (rōp'i), *a.* 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In vain
Their lax'd and *ropy* sinews sorely strain
Heap'd loads to draw. *J. Baillie.*

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

Roquelaure (rō'ke-lōr), *n.* [From the Duke de *Roquelaure.*] A kind of short cloak

Roquelaure, time of George II.

much used in the earlier portion of the eighteenth century. *Gay.*

Roquelo (rō'ke-lō), *n.* Same as *Roquelaure.*

Roquet (rō'kā), *v.t.* and *i.* In the game of croquet, for the player to cause his own ball to strike another ball.

Roral† (rō'ral), *a.* [L. *roralis*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to dew or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight. . . .
With *roral* wash redeem her face. *Green.*

Roration† (rō-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *roratio*, *rorationis*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] A falling of dew.

Roric (rō'rik), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them; also, to a class of related phenomena produced under very various conditions, but agreeing in being considered as the effect of either light, heat, or electricity.

Rorid† (rō'rid), *a.* [L. *roridus*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Dewy. '*Rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.' *Dr. H. More.*

Roriferous (rō-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew, and *fero*, to produce.] 1. Generating or producing dew.—2. In *physiol.* a term applied to such vessels as give out fluids like dew on the surface of organs.

Rorifluent† (rō-rif'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with dew.

Rorqual (ror'kwal), *n.* [Dan. *rörhval*, from *rör*, a reed, a tube (alluding to the folds below the jaw), and *hval*, whale; comp., however, N. *royr-hval*, a whale, according to Vigfusson so called from its reddish colour.] A cetaceous mammal of the genus Balænoptera, closely allied to the common whales, but distinguished by having a dorsal fin, with the throat and under parts wrinkled with deep longitudinal folds, which are supposed to be susceptible of great dilatation, but the use of which is as

Great Northern Rorqual (*Rorqualus* or *Balænoptera borealis*).

yet unknown. Two or three species are known, but they are rather avoided on account of their ferocity, the shortness and coarseness of their baleen or whalebone, and the small quantity of oil they produce. The northern rorqual attains a great size, being found from 80 to over 100 feet in length. Naturalists are, however, not agreed as to the number of species in the genus, some asserting that a genus Rorqualus or

Physalus exists, completely distinct from Balænoptera, and containing the largest members, while Balænoptera contains only those species which do not exceed 25 feet in length, and which are known as *pike whales*, from the resemblance of the mouth to that of the pike; others hold that the latter are merely the young of the great northern rorqual. The rorqual feeds on cod, herring, pilchards, and other fish, in pursuing which it is not seldom stranded on the British shores.

Rorulent† (rō′rū-lent), *a.* [L. *rorulentus*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Full of dew.

Rory† (rō′ri), *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Dewy.

> On Libanon at first his foot he set,
> And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew wet.
> *Fairfax.*

Rosa (rō′za), *n.* The name of the most universally admired and cultivated genus of plants, forming the type of the nat. order Rosaceæ. See ROSE.

Rosace (rōz-ās′), *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling, in which a lustre or chandelier is placed.

Rosaceæ (rō-zā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* A large and important order of plants, of which the rose is the type, distinguished by having several petals, separate carpels, distinct perigynous, numerous stamens, alternate leaves, and an exogenous mode of growth. The species are, for the most part, inhabitants of the cooler parts of the world. They are in some cases trees, in other shrubs, and in a great number of instances herbaceous perennial plants; scarcely any are annuals. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, almond, nectarine, apricot, strawberry, raspberry, and similar valuable fruits, are the produce of the order. Some of the species are also important as medicinal plants, as the root of *Tormentilla reptans*, *Geum urbanum*, and others, which contain an astringent principle. The genera of this order have been divided into four principal groups or sub-orders, viz. Roseæ, including the true roses, potentillas, spiræas, and neuradas; Pomeæ, including the apple, pear, medlar, quince, service, and mountain ash; Amygdaleæ, or the almond tribe; and Sanguisorbeæ, or burnet tribe.

Rosaceous (rō-zā′shus), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*. See ROSE.] 1. Rose-like; composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; as, a *rosaceous* corolla.—2. Of or pertaining to the nat. order Rosaceæ.

Rosal† (rō′zal), *a.* 1. Rosy.—2. Rosaceous.

Rosalia (rō-zā′li-ä), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a species of imitation, consisting of the repetition of a phrase or passage, the pitch of which is raised a tone or semitone at each repetition.

Rosalina (rō-za-lī′na), *n.* [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] The name given to a fossil genus of many-chambered Foraminifera, from the cells being disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

Rosaniline (rōz-an′il-in), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{19}N_3$.) An organic base, a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which salts form the well-known rosaniline colouring matter of commerce. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts withdraw them from solution and become dyed of a beautiful red colour. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw this colouring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Called also *Aniline Red*, *Roseine*, *Magenta*, &c.

Rosarian (rō-zā′ri-an), *n.* A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier. *S. R. Hole.*

Rosary (rō′za-ri), *n.* [L. *rosarium*. See ROSE.] 1. A chaplet; a garland. 'A *rosary* or chaplet of good works.' *Jer. Taylor.* The term was formerly often adopted as a title of numerous books, consisting of a garland of flowers, as it were, culled from various authors.—2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers. There are always in the rosary five or fifteen divisions, each containing ten small beads and one large one; for each of the small beads an Ave Maria, and for each of the larger a Paternoster is repeated.—3. A rose-garden. 'Thick *rosaries* of scented thorn.' *Tennyson.*—4. A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I. worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and brought surreptitiously into England. It was so called from bearing the figure of a rose.

Roscid (ros′id), *a.* [L. *roscidus*, from *ros*, dew.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. *Dr. H. More.*

Rose (rōz), *n.* [A. Sax. *rose*, Fr. *rose;* like the name in the other European languages, borrowed from the L. *rosa*, a rose; allied to Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, probably from an Eastern source.] 1. A well-known and universally cultivated plant and flower of the genus Rosa, nat. order Rosaceæ. The rose has been a favourite flower from the remotest antiquity, and has been adopted as the national badge of England. It is found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and the New World. All the species are included between 70° and 19° north latitude. The species as well as the varieties are numerous, and the former exceedingly difficult to distinguish. Some of the species possess medicinal properties. The fruit of *R. canina*, or dog-rose, and other allied species, is astringent; and the petals of *R. gallica*, or French rose, are also astringent when dried with rapidity. *R. moschata*, *centifolia*, and *damascena* yield the attar, essence, or oil of roses. Many other perfumes are made from roses, as rose-water, vinegar of roses, spirit of roses, honey of roses, &c. The *R. centifolia* is the well-known cabbage or Provence rose.—2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, &c.—3. *Fig.* full flush or bloom.

> He wears the *rose*
> Of youth upon him. *Shak.*

4. In *arch.* a rosette (which see).—5. A perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.—6. A popular name of the disease erysipelas: from its colour.—7. A circular card or disc, or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-*rose*.—*Wars of the Roses*, in *Eng. hist.* the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose.—*Under the rose*, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—*Rose of Jericho*, a cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntina*), growing in the arid wastes of Arabia and Palestine. It becomes rolled up like a ball in the dry season, and opens its foliage and seed-vessels when it comes in contact with moisture. See cut under ANASTATICA.—The *Christmas rose* is *Helleborus niger*.

Rose (rōz), *v.t.* To render rose-coloured; to redden; to cause to flush or blush. 'A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty.' *Shak.*

> The very nape of her white neck
> Was *rosed* with indignation. *Tennyson.*

Rose (rōz), pret. of *rise*.

Rose-acacia (rōz-a-kā′shi-a), *n.* A highly ornamental flowering shrub of the genus Robinia (*R. hispida*), inhabiting the southern parts of the Alleghany Mountains, and now frequently seen in gardens in Europe.

Roseal† (rō′zē-al), *a.* [L. *roseus*, from *rosa*, a rose.] Like a rose in smell or colour; roseate. 'The rich and *roseal* spring of those rare sweets.' *Crashaw.*

Rose-aniline (rōz-an′il-in), *n.* Same as *Rosaniline*.

Rose-apple (rōz′ap-l), *n.* A tree of the genus Eugenia, the *E. Jambos*, belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It is a branching tree, a native of the East Indies. The fruit is about the size of a hen's egg, it is rose-scented, and has the flavour of an apricot. Called also *Malabar Plum*.

Roseate (rō′zē-āt), *a.* [L. *roseus*, rosy.] 1. Full of roses.

> Prepare your *roseate* bowers,
> Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers. *Pope.*

2. Of a rose colour; blooming; as, *roseate* beauty.

Rose-bay (rōz′bā), *n.* The name of several plants; as, (*a*) the *Nerium Oleander*. (*b*) The *dwarf rose-bay*, a plant of the genus Rhododendron, having handsome flowers. (*c*) *Epilobium angustifolium*.

Rose-beetle, Rose-fly (rōz′bē-tl, rōz′flī), *n.* A well-known coleopterous insect, the *Cetonia aurata*, which frequents roses.

Rosebud (rōz′bud), *n.* The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.

Rose-bug (rōz′bug), *n.* A rose-chafer. [American.]

Rosebush (rōz′bush), *n.* The bush, shrub, or plant which bears roses.

Rose-camphor (rōz′kam-fėr), *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.

Rose-campion (rōz′kam-pi-on), *n.* A plant, the *Lychnis coronaria*.

Rose-carnation (rōz′kär-nā″shon), *n.* A carnation the ground colour of whose petals is striped with a rose colour.

> And many a *rose-carnation* feed
> With summer spice the humming air. *Tennyson.*

Rose-chafer (rōz′chāf-ėr), *n.* The name commonly given in this country to the rose-beetle or rose-fly. (See ROSE-BEETLE.) The rose-chafer or rose-bug of the United States is the *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a smaller coleopterous insect of the family Melolonthidæ. It feeds on rose-petals, and is a great pest in gardens.

Rose-cold (rōz′kōld), *n.* Same as *Hay-fever*.

Rose-colour (rōz′kul-ėr), *n.* 1. The colour of a rose, or pink. Hence—2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; couleur-de-rose; as, *life* appears to the young all *rose-colour*.

Rose-coloured (rōz′kul-ėrd), *a.* 1. Having the colour of a rose.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; as, *rose-coloured* views of the future.

Rose-cross† (rōz′kros), *n.* A Rosicrucian; an empiric.

Rose-cut (rōz′kut), *a.* A term applied to a gem the back of which is left flat, and the face cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon.

Rose-diamond (rōz′dī-a-mond), *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes arranged around a hexagonal centre.

Rose-drop (rōz′drop), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavoured with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a grog-blossom.

Rose-elder (rōz′el-dėr), *n.* The gelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*).

Rose-engine (rōz′en-jin), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, such as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines. This mechanism derives its name from the circumstance of the combination of the lines produced by it presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose.

Rose-faced (rōz′fāst), *a.* Having a rosy or red face.

Rose-festival (rōz′fes-ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8th, which had its origin at Salency in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for female virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honour, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places.

Rose-fever (rōz′fē′vėr), *n.* Same as *Hay-fever*.

Rose-fish (rōz′fish), *n.* The Norway haddock. Also, a fish found on the eastern coasts of North America. See RED-FISH.

Rose-fly, *n.* See ROSE-BEETLE.

Rose-gall (rōz′gąl), *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.

Rose-head (rōz′hed), *n.* See ROSE, 5.

Rose-hued (rōz′hūd), *a.* Of the hue or colour of the rose; rose-coloured. 'Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone.' *Tennyson.*

Roseine (rōz′ē-in), *n.* Same as *Rosaniline*.

Rose-knot (rōz′not), *n.* An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to represent a rose.

Rose-lake (rōz′lāk), *n.* A pigment of a rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis. Called also *Rose-madder*.

Rose-lathe (rōz′lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine. See ROSE-ENGINE.

Rose-lip (rōz′lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red ripe colour. 'Thy *rose-lips* and full blue eyes.' *Tennyson.*

Roselite (rōz′lit), *n.* [In honour of the German naturalist G. *Rose*.] A native arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small red crystals.

Rosellate (ro-zel′āt), *a.* [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] In *bot.* a term applied to leaves when they are disposed like the petals of a rose.

Roselle (rō-zel′), *n.* A species of Hibiscus (*H. Sabdariffa*), the pleasantly acidulous calyces of which are used in the East and

West Indies for tarts, jellies, &c., and for making a cool refreshing drink.

Rose-madder (rōz'mad-ėr), *n.* See ROSE-LAKE.

Rose-mallow (rōz'mal-lō), *n.* Same as *Hollyhock.*

Rosemary (rōz'ma-ri), *n.* [O.E. *rosmarine*, from L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, belonging to the sea, from *mare*, the sea, so named because it is of a dewy nature, and thrives best in places near the sea.] Rosmarinus, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. The *R. officinalis* is an evergreen shrub, with sessile linear leaves which are hoary beneath, and very pale blue flowers, growing naturally in the southern parts of France, Spain, and Italy, but commonly cultivated in our gardens. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light, pale, essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the growth of hair.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance. *Shak.*

—*Wild rosemary* is a British plant, *Andromeda polifolia.*

Rosen† (rōz'zn), *a.* Consisting of or resembling roses; rosy. 'A *rosen* chaplet.' *Chaucer.*

Rose-nail (rōz'nāl), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rose-noble (rōz'nō-bl), *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6*s.* 8*d.* Rose-nobles were also coined in the reign of Edward IV. of the value of 8*s.* 4*d.*

Roseola (rō-zē'ō-la), *n.* [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] In *med.* a kind of rash or rose-coloured efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, and occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Called also *Rose-rash* and *Scarlet Rash.*

Rose-pink (rōz'pingk), *n.* 1. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.—2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

Rose-quartz (rōz'kwąrts), *n.* A sub-species of quartz, which is rose-red.

Roser,† *n.* A rose-bush. *Chaucer.*

Rose-rash (rōz'rash), *n.* Same as *Roseola.*

Rose-red (rōz'red), *a.* Red as a rose. 'Thy *rose-red* lips.' *Tennyson.*

Rose-rial (rōz'rī-al), *n.* [*Rose*, and *rial* for *royal.*] A name for British gold coins of various reigns and various values. The noble of the reign of Edward IV., of the value of 8*s.* 4*d.*, was so called from the figure of a rose which was added to the reverse. There were rose-rials of James I. of the value of 30*s.*

Rose-root (rōz'röt), *n.* A plant, *Rhodiola rosea.* See RHODIOLA.

Rosery (rōz'ėr-i), *n.* A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

Roset (rōz'et), *n.* [Fr. *rosette*, from *rose.*] A red colour used by painters. See ROSETTE.

Roset (roz'et), *n.* Rosin. [Scotch.]

Rosetta Stone (rō-zet'a stōn), *n.* The name given to a stone in the British museum, originally found by the French near the *Rosetta* mouth of the Nile. It is a piece of black basalt, and contains part of three distinct inscriptions, the first or highest in hieroglyphics, the second in enchorial characters, and the third in Greek. According to the Greek inscription the stone was erected in the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes, about 193 years before Christ.

Rosetta-wood (rō-zet'ta-wụd), *n.* A handsome furniture wood, of an orange-red colour with very dark veins, imported from the East Indies. It is of durable texture, but the colours become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

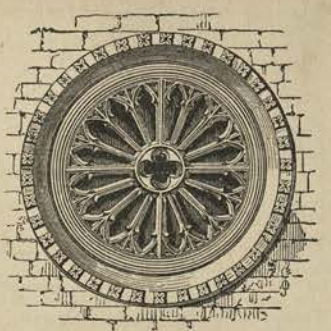
Rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *rose.*] 1. An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge; specifically, in *arch.* a flower-ornament of frequent use in decorations and in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes are used to decorate coffers in ceilings, and in the soffits of cornices. They are the central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture the varieties of this ornament are abundant.—2. A red colour used by painters.

Rosetum (rō-zē'tum), *n.* [L., from *rosa*, a rose.] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

Rose-water (rōz'wą-tėr), *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rose-water (rōz'wą-tėr), *a.* Having the odour or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate, fine, or sentimental. '*Rose-water* philanthropy.' *Carlyle.*

Rose-window (rōz'win-dō), *n.* In *arch.* a circular window divided into compartments



Rose-window, St. David's.

by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre. It is called also *Catherine-wheel* and *Marigold Window.*

Rose-wood (rōz'wụd), *n.* The name of the wood of numerous South American trees, chiefly belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is so named because some kinds of it, when freshly cut, have a faint agreeable smell of roses. It is obtained from Brazil, and is in the highest esteem for cabinet-work. Similar woods are also obtained from Siam and elsewhere.

Rosewort (rōz'wėrt), *n.* Same as *Rose-root* (which see).

Rosicrucian (roz-i-krō'shi-an), *n.* [L. *rosa*, a rose, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, the name originating from that of the alleged founder *Rosenkreuz* (rosy cross).] One of a secret sect or society some account of which was given in several works published in Germany about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and which was said to have originated two or three centuries previous. Whether such an organized society ever did really exist or not is an open question, but it is well known that persons in the seventeenth century and subsequently have professed to belong to it. Its members are said to have made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, and acquaintance of what was occurring in distant regions, &c. The society was often known as Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

Rosicrucian (roz-i-krō'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (roz-i-krō'shi-an-izm), *n.* The arts, practices, or doctrines of the Rosicrucians.

Rosied (rō'zid), *a.* Adorned with roses or their colour.

Rosier† (rō'zhėr), *n.* [Fr.] A rose-bush. *Spenser.*

Rosière (rō-zi-ār), *n.* See ROSE-FESTIVAL.

Rosin (roz'in), *n.* [Corruption of *resin.* See RESIN.] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In the process the oil of the turpentine comes over and the rosin remains behind. There are two principal varieties of rosin, one of which is of a brown and the other of a white colour. The brown variety, common rosin or colophony, is furnished by the Norway spruce fir, and is an amber-coloured, brittle solid, consisting of two isomeric acids, the sylvic and pinic. The white variety, known commercially as galipot, is obtained from the turpentine yielded by *Pinus maritima.* The uses of rosin are numerous and well known.

Rosin (roz'in), *v.t.* To rub or cover over with rosin. 'With the *rosin'd* bow torment the string.' *Gay.*

Rosiness (rō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the colour of the rose. 'As the fair morn breaks through her *rosiness.*' *Sir W. Davenant.*

Rosin-oil (roz'in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, &c., and in France for printer's-ink.

Rosin-tin (roz'in-tin), *n.* A miner's name for a pale-coloured native oxide of tin with a resinous lustre.

Rosiny (roz'in-i), *a.* Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

Rosland (ros'land), *n.* [W. *rhos*, peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

Rosmarine† (rōz'ma-rīn), *n.* 1. Sea-dew.

You shall, when all things else do sleep,
Save your chaste thoughts, with reverence steep
Your bodies in that purer brine
And wholesome dew called *rosmarine.*
B. Jonson.

2. A sea-monster fabled to climb to the tops of the cliffs by means of its teeth for the purpose of feeding on dew. 'Greedy *rosmarines* with visages deformed.' *Spenser.* 3. Rosemary. 'Biting of anise-seed and *rosmarine.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Rosmarinus (rōz-ma-rī'nus), *n.* Rosemary, a genus of plants. See ROSEMARY.

Rosoglio, Rosolio (rō-zol'i-ō), *n.* [It. *rosolio.*] 1. A red wine of Malta.—2. A species of the finest liqueurs or creams. Written also *Rosoli.*

Ross (ros), *n.* 1. [Comp. Dan. *ros*, chips or shavings of wood.] The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. [American.]—2. [In this sense comp. W. *rhos*, peat, a moor.] The refuse of plants; also, a morass. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Ross (ros), *v.t.* [American; from the noun.] 1. To strip the ross from.—2. To strip bark from.—3. To cut up (bark) for boiling, &c.

Rossel † (ros'el), *n.* [W. *rhos.* See ROSLAND.] Light land; rosland (which see). *Mortimer.*

Rosselly† (ros'el-li), *a.* Loose; light. *Mortimer.*

Rosset (ros'et), *n.* The kalong or flying-fox. Written more correctly *Roussette.*

Rossignol (ros-sin'yol), *n.* [Fr. *rossignol*, formerly *lossignol*, from L. *luscinia*, dim. of *luscinia*, a nightingale.] The nightingale.

Rosso-antico (ros'ō-an-tē''kō), *n.* [It. *rosso*, red, and *antico*, ancient.] A technical name for the red porphyry of Egypt, used by the ancients for statuary purposes.

Rost (rost), *n.* See ROUST.

Rostel (ros'tel), *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak.] In *bot.* (*a*) an elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of orchidaceous plants, from which the peculiar gland separates by which the pollen masses of some species of that order are eventually held together. (*b*) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets. (*c*) That part of the heart of a seed which descends and becomes the root.

Rostellaria columbria.

Rostellaria (ros-tel-lā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family Strombidæ. It is found both recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subturriculate, with an elevated pointed spire; the aperture is oval, canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are mostly found in the Asiatic seas.

Rostellate (ros'tel-lāt), *a.* Having a rostel.

Rostelliform (ros-tel'li-form), *a.* Having the form of a rostel.

Rostellum (ros-tel'lum), *n.* Same as *Rostel.*

Roster (ros'tėr), *n.* [D. *rooster*, a thing for roasting, a gridiron; hence, a grating, a table or list, a roster—the last meaning probably from perpendicular and horizontal lines of tabular statements giving a grated appearance.] A list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, regiments, &c., are called on to serve.

You belong perhaps to a regiment which is among the highest on the *roster* for foreign service, and a sudden demand is caused by a reverse which has been sustained in one of our little wars. *Sat. Rev.*

Rostle † (ros'l), *n.* [See ROSTEL.] The beak of a ship.

Rostral (ros'tral), *a.* [L. *rostralis*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum.—*Rostral column*, a column dedicated to naval triumphs; it was ornamented with the *rostra* or prows of ships, whence the name.—*Rostral crown.* Same as *Naval Crown.* See under NAVAL.

Commerce wore a *rostral crown* upon her head.
Tatler.

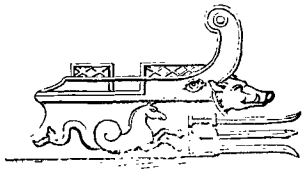
2. Pertaining to the beak of a bird or other animal.

Rostrate, Rostrated (ros'trāt, ros'trāt-ed), *a.* [L. *rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] 1. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated* galleys.—2. In *bot.* beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.* applied to shells having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated.

Rostriform (ros'tri-form), *a.* [L. *rostrum*, a beak, and *forma*, a shape.] Having the form of a beak.

Rostrulum (ros'trụ-lum), *n.* [Dim. of *rostrum.*] In *entom.* the oral instrument of the flea and other aphanipterans.

Rostrum (ros'trum), *n.* [L., the beak of a bird or other animal, the beak of a ship, from *rodo*, to gnaw; comp. *rastrum*, a harrow, from *rado*, to scrape.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird or other animal.—2. The beak of a ship; an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached sharp and pointed irons, the head of some animal



Prow of ancient Galley armed with the Rostrum.

or the like, and which was fixed to the bows of ships, sometimes above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of attacking other vessels and breaking their sides.—3. A scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered: so called because it was first adorned with the *rostra* of the ships of the first naval victory obtained by the republic. [In this sense the Romans always used the plural form *rostra.*] Hence—4. A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience.—5. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembic.—6. A crooked pair of scissors used by surgeons for dilating wounds.—7. In *bot.* an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering; also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—8. In *entom.* the beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Rosula (roz'ū-la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *rosa*, a rose.] A small rose; a rosette.

Rosulate (roz'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.

Rosy (rō'zi), *a.* 1. Resembling a rose in colour or qualities; red; blushing; blooming. 'A smile that glowed celestial *rosy* red.' *Milton.* 'The *rosy* morn.' *Waller.*

> Her lily hand her *rosy* cheek lies under,
> Cozening the pillow of a lawful kiss. *Shak.*

2.† Made in the form of a rose. 'His *rosy* ties and garter so o'erblown.' *B. Jonson.*

Rosy-bosomed (rōz'i-bō-zumd), *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour or filled with roses. 'The *rosy-bosom'd* hours.' *Gray.*

Rosy-coloured (rōz'i-kul-ėrd), *a.* Having the colour of a rose. '*Rosy-coloured* Helen.' *Dryden.*

Rosy-cross (roz'i-kros), *n.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians.—*Knights of the Rosy-cross*, Rosicrucians (which see).

Rosy-crowned (rōz'i-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray.*

Rosy-drop (rōz'i-drop), *n.* Carbuncled face, an eruption of small suppurating tubercles, with shining redness and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected, often produced by hard drinking; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

Rosy-fingered (rōz'i-fing'gėrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: borrowed from Homer's favourite epithet of the Dawn.

Rosy-kindled (rōz'i-kin-dld), *a.* Suffused with a rosy colour; blushing.

> Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
> Yet *rosy-kindled* with her brother's kiss. *Tennyson.*

Rosy-tinted (rōz'i-tint-ed), *a.* Having rose-tints. 'In tufts of *rosy-tinted* snow.' *Tennyson.*

Rot (rot), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rotted;* ppr. *rotting.* [A. Sax. *rotian*, D. *rotten*, to rot; Icel. *rotna*, to rot, to decay, *rotinn*, rotten.] 1. To decompose; to become putrid; to putrefy; to go to decay. 'The bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot.*' *Woodward.*—2. *Fig.* to decay morally; to moulder; to rust. 'If man *rot* in dreamless ease.' *Tennyson.*

> Wither, poor girl, in your garret; *rot*, poor bachelor, in your club. *Thackeray.*

SYN. To putrefy, corrupt, decay, spoil.

Rot (rot), *v.t.* 1. To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by natural operations; to bring to corruption; as, to *rot* hay with moisture.—2. To cause to take rot, as sheep.

> Bakewell, when his sheep were past service, used to *rot* them purposely by feeding them on wet land, that they might not pass into other hands. *Brande & Cox.*

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting, as flax; to ret.—4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation, like *hang*, *confound*, &c.; as, *rot* it.

> 'What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od *rot* 'em!'
> Were the last words of Higginbottom. *H. Smith.*

Rot (rot), *n.* 1. The process of rotting; putrid decay; putrefaction.—2. A fatal distemper incident to sheep, and sometimes affecting other animals, the immediate cause of the mortality being a great number of small animals, called flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*, see DISTOMA), found in the liver, and developed from germs swallowed with their food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is always fatal at last; and the treatment of it is seldom successful, unless when early commenced, or when it is of a mild nature. 3. A disease very injurious to the potato; the potato disease. See under POTATO.—4. Nonsense; trash; bosh. [Slang.]

> Crop, on the other hand, was evidently a beast who thought geniality, sympathy, and affection all '*rot.*' *Stuart Glennie.*

—*White rot*, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ; pennywort; sheep-rot.

Rota (rō'ta), *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel (whence *rotate*, *rotary*, &c.). Comp. G. *rad*, a wheel; W. *rhod*, a wheel, *rhedu*, to run.] 1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates. It takes cognizance of all suits by appeal, and of all matters, beneficiary and patrimonial.—2. In *Eng. hist.* a name given to a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659, who advocated the election of the great officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.—3. A school-roll. 'The senior fag who kept the *rota.*' *T. Hughes.*—4. A roll or list showing the order in which individuals are to be taken in turn; as, the regiment first on the *rota* for foreign service.

Rotacism (rō'ta-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *rōtakismos.*] Faulty pronunciation of the letter R, a species of psellismus; burr. It is produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue.

Rota-club (rō'ta-klub), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* see ROTA, 2.

Rotæform (rō'tē-form), *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* same as *Rotate.*

Rotal (rō'tal), *a.* Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotatory motion. [Rare.]

Rotalia (rō-tā'li-a), *n.* A genus of the Foraminifera, so called from their nautiloid wheel-like contour. They are extremely minute, and are found fossil in the lias, oolite, and chalk in immense numbers and many species, and still swarm in the present seas. Called also *Rotalites.*

Rotary (rō'ta-ri), *a.* [From L. *rota*, a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to rotation; rotatory; as, *rotary* motion.—*Rotary engine.* See under ROTATORY.—*Rotary pump.* See under PUMP.

Rotascope (rō'ta-skōp), *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] Same as *Gyroscope.*

Rotate (rō'tāt), *a.* [L. *rotatus*, pp. of *roto*, to turn, from *rota*, a wheel.] In *bot.* wheel-shaped, monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube; as, a *rotate* corolla or calyx.

Rotate Corolla.

Rotate (rō'tāt), *v.i.* [L. *rotare*, *rotatum*, to turn round, from *rota*, a wheel.] 1. To revolve or move round a centre; to turn round, as a wheel.—2. To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

Rotate (rō'tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rotated;* ppr. *rotating.* To cause to turn round like a wheel.

Rotate-plane, Rotato-plane (rō'tāt-plān, rō-tā'tō-plān), *a.* In *bot.* wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as, a *rotate-plane* corolla.

Rotation (rō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *rotatio*, *rotationis*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.] 1. The act of rotating or turning, or state of being whirled round; the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation;* its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution.*—*Axis of rotation*, the axis or line about which a rotating body turns.—*Principal axes of rotation.* If a point, which is not the centre of gravity, be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation.* In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—*Centre of rotation*, the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the centre of motion.—*Centre of spontaneous rotation*, the point about which a body, all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its centre of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies, in free space, and not in a direction passing through the centre of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the centre of gravity, and the centre about which this motion is performed is called the *centre of spontaneous rotation.*—*Angular velocity of rotation.* When a solid body revolves about an axis its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the *angular velocity of rotation.*—2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable cells, as in Chara and Vallisneria.—3. A return or succession in a series; established succession; specifically, (*a*) the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times, and are succeeded by others; as, the members of the directorate retire by *rotation.* (*b*) In *agri.* and *hort.* a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same annual crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soils for more than one or two years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another. But as the number of cultivated crops is limited, when the whole course has been gone through once it is again repeated; and hence the origin of the word *rotation* as applicable to crops. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.

> The steward's books show what rents were paid and forgiven, what crops were raised, and in what *rotation.* *Thackeray.*

Rotational (rō-tā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to rotation.

> If a body on the earth's surface . . . be urged by a force acting along a meridian it will . . . outrun the earth, or fall behind it, according as its original *rotational* velocity was greater or less than those of the places to which it comes. *Prof. Everett.*

Rotative (rō'tā-tiv), *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [Rare.]

Rotato-plane, *a.* See ROTATE-PLANE.

Rotator (rō'tā-tėr), *n.* [L.] That which rotates or causes rotation; that which gives a circular or rolling motion; especially, a muscle producing a rolling motion, as the

muscles of the two apophyses in the upper part of the thigh-bone.

Rotatoria (rō-tā-tō'ri-a), *n. pl.* [L. *rota*, a wheel.] A section of infusorial animals. See ROTIFERA.

Rotatory (rō'ta-to-ri), *n.* One of the Rotatoria; a wheel-animalcule. See ROTIFER.

Rotatory (rō'ta-to-ri), *a.* [From *rotate;* Fr. *rotatoire.*] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by rotation; exhibiting rotation; rotary; as, *rotatory* movements.

The ball-and-socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion. *Paley.*

2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.*—*Rotatory* or *rotary steam-engine*, an engine in which the piston (or what corresponds to it) rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston, without the intervention of reciprocating parts. In the majority of cases in which the steam-engine is used as a source of power it is for the production of circular motion, and it has been naturally inferred that by simply causing the steam to act directly upon surfaces rigidly connected with the shaft to be set in motion the most powerful effect would be produced, and in the most economical manner. As yet, however, no rotatory engine has been constructed which has proved more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.—*Rotatory muscle*, a rotator.—*Rotatory polarization*, the change of plane to the right or to the left which a ray of plane polarized light undergoes when passed through Iceland-spar, sugar, &c.

Rotche (roch), *n.* [D. *rotje*, a petrel; comp. Prov. G. *rätsche*, a duck.] The popular name of a genus of British natatorial birds (Mergulus or Cephus) of the auk family (Alcidæ). The common rotche (*M. melanoleucus*) is about the size of a large pigeon, and purely oceanic, frequenting the arctic seas, and coming to land only during the breeding season. It is rare in Britain. Called also *Little Auk, Sea Dove*, and *Greenland Dove.*

Rotchet (roch'et), *n.* The old name of a kind of fish. See ROCHET.

Rote (rōt), *n.* [O.Fr. *rote*, L.L. *rota, rotta, chrotta*, from the Celtic; W. *crwth*, E. *crowd*, a fiddle.] An old stringed musical instrument, a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol. One variety is said to have been played with a wheel; a sort of hurdy-gurdy. 'The faire Pœana playing on a *rote.*' *Spenser.* 'Worthy of great Phœbus' *rote.*' *Spenser.*

Rote (rōt), *n.* [O.Fr. *rote*, a way, a *route;* hence *rotine*, rote, *routine.* See ROUTE.] 1. Frequent repetition of words or sounds without attending to the signification or to principles and rules; mere effort of memory: generally or always in the phrase *by rote*, by heart, by memory merely; as, to learn a lesson *by rote.* 'Rehearse your song *by rote.*' *Shak.* 'Active babbling *by rote.*' *Carlyle.*

Take hackney jokes from Miller got *by rote*,
With just enough of learning to misquote. *Byron.*

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. 'A *rote* of buffoonery that serveth all occasions.' *Swift.*

Rote† (rōt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roted;* ppr. *roting.* 1. To learn by rote or by heart. *Shak.*—2. To repeat from memory. 'If by chance a tune you *rote.*' *Drayton.*

Rote (rōt), *v.i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [Rare.]

A third part of the senate or parliament should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones be chosen in their room. *Zachary Grey.*

Rote,† *n.* 1. A root.—2. In *astrol.* see ROOT. *Chaucer.*

Rote† (rōt), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *rowte, rout*, A. Sax. *hrutan*, Icel. *rauta*, to roar.] The roaring of the sea as it breaks in surf on the shore. 'The sea's *rote.*' *Mir. for Mags.*

Rot-gut (rot'gut), *n.* Bad beer or spirituous liquor of any kind. *Harvey.*

Rother,† *n.* The rudder of a ship. *Chaucer.*

Rother† (roᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *hryther*, a bovine animal.] Bovine.—*Rother beasts*, cattle of the bovine genus; black cattle. *Golding.*

Rother-nail (roᴛʜ'ėr-nāl), *n.* [That is, *rudder-nail.*] In *ship-building*, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

Rother-soil † (roᴛʜ'ėr-soil), *n.* The dung of rother beasts.

Rothoffite (rō'tof-īt), *n.* A variety of garnet, brown or black, found in Sweden.

Rotifer (rō'ti-fėr), *n.* One of the Rotifera.

Rotifera (rō-tif'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, to carry.] A class of animalcules, usually classified with the lowest worms or Scolecida, distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which, through the microscope, appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules.* The rotifers can be desiccated and kept in a dry and parched state for months and still be revived on the application of moisture. Called also *Rotatoria.*

Rotiform (rō'ti-form), *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *forma*, shape.] 1. Shaped like a wheel. 2. In *bot.* same as *Rotate.*

Rotondo (rō-ton'dō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, round; full.

Rotta (rot'a), *n.* An old musical instrument; a rote.

The rebek, or lute-stringed instrument, with one or three strings; the crouth, or long-box-shaped instrument with six or more strings (in both these the strings are supported by bridges and played with bows as in the violin); and lastly, the *rotta*, or kind of guitar, without a bridge or bow, and played by the fingers. *H. R. Haweis.*

Rottboellia (rot-bō-el'li-a), *n.* A genus of grasses, named from *Rottböll*, a professor in Copenhagen. See HARD-GRASS.

Rotten (rot'n), *a.* [A Scandinavian word, and not from the verb *to rot;* Icel. *rotinn*, Sw. *rutten*, rotten, a participle of an old verb now lost.] 1. Putrid; decaying; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as, a *rotten* plank. 'You survive when I in earth am *rotten.*' *Shak.*—2. Unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful; corrupt. 'Base and *rotten* policy.' *Shak.* 'Their *rotten* privilege and custom.' *Shak.*

Something is *rotten* in the state of Denmark. *Shak.*

3. Yielding below the feet; not sound or hard. 'The deepness of the *rotten* way.' *Knolles.* 'Bridges laid over bogs and *rotten* moors.' *Milton.*—4. Fetid; ill smelling. '*Rotten* dews.' *Shak.* 'Reek o' the *rotten* fen.' *Shak.*—*Rotten borough*, a name given, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, which returned two members though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased.—SYN. Putrefied, putrid, decayed, carious, defective, unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

Rotten (rot'n), *n.* [Fr. *raton.*] A rat. [Scotch.]

Rottenly (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

Rottenness (rot'n-nes), *n.* State of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness. Prov. xiv. 30.

Rotten-stone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* A soft stone or mineral, called also *Tripoli*, or *Terra Tripolitana*, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is much used for polishing household articles of brass or other metal. Most of the rotten-stone of commerce is derived, like that of Derbyshire, from the decomposition of siliceous limestones, the lime being decomposed, and the silex remaining as a light earthy mass.

Rottlera (rot-lē'ra), *n.* [In honour of Dr. *Rottler*, a Danish missionary.] A genus of handsome bushes or moderately sized trees, found in the warmer parts of Australia, the tropical parts of Asia, and throughout India; nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *R. tetracocca* yields a hard and valuable timber. The capsules of *R. tinctoria* are covered with short stiff hairs, which, when rubbed off, have the appearance of a powder of a fine red colour, which is employed in India in dyeing silk of a rich orange colour of great beauty and extreme stability.

Rottolo (rot'ō-lō), *n.* A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs., that for weighing silk, however, varies from 1¼ lb. to 1¾ lb. In Malta it equals 1 lb. 12 *oz.* avoirdupois.

Rotula (rot'ū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *rota*, a wheel.] In *anat.* the knee-pan; the patella.

Rotular (rot'ū-lėr), *a.* [See above.] In *anat.* relating to or appertaining to the patella or knee-cap.

Rotund (rō-tund'), *a.* [L. *rotundus*, formed from *rota*, a wheel, on type of *jocundus*, from *jocus. Round* is a form of the same word passed through the French.] 1. Round; spherical; globular.—2.† Complete; entire. 3. In *bot.* circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles; as, a *rotund* leaf.

Rotund (rō'tund), *n.* A rotunda. 'The cause why a *rotund* has such a noble effect.' *Burke.* [Rare.]

They are going, likewise, to build a *rotund*, to terminate the visto. *Shenstone.*

Rotunda (rō-tun'da), *n.* [It. *rotonda.* See above.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome.

Rotundate (rō-tun'dāt), *a.* Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* applied to bodies which are rounded off at their ends.

Rotundifolious (rō-tun'di-fō"li-us), *a.* [L. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having round leaves.

Rotundious† (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* Rotund. 'The *rotundious* globe.' *John Taylor.*

Rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* 1. Rotundness; sphericity; circularity; as, the *rotundity* of a globe. 'Smite flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world.' *Shak.*

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison.*

2.† Roundness; completeness; entirety.

For the mere *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller.*

Rotundness (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *Rotundity.*

Rotundo (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *Rotunda.*

Rotundo-ovate (rō-tun'dō-ō-vāt), *a.* In *bot.* roundly egg-shaped.

Roturier (rō-tū'ri-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *roture*, a piece of ground broken up, from L. *ruptura*, a breaking, *rumpo, ruptum*, to break.] A plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a person of good birth; an ignoble person, as contrasted with a noble; a man of mean extraction; a peasant.

When the feudal theory of knights'-service came to be recognized as the only principle of gentle tenure the term *roturier* came to be applied to the part of the population who continued to hold by the older or allodial tenure. *Chambers's Encyc.*

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues. *Brougham.*

Rouble (rö'bl), *n.* The unit of the Russian money system. The silver rouble is equal to about 2*s.* 10*d.* (or about seven to the pound) sterling. The rouble is divided into 100 copecks. Written also *Ruble.*

Rouche (rösh), *n.* [See RUCHE.] A goffered quilling or frill of net, silk, lace, &c., for ladies' dresses.

Roucou (rö'kö), *n.* [Originally written *urucu*, the native Brazilian name.] A colouring matter obtained from the seeds of *Bixa Orellana;* arnotto (which see).

Roué (rö-ā), *n.* [Fr., pp. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue* (L. *rota*), a wheel; lit. one worthy of suffering on the wheel.] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, but not so vitiated in his character and manners as to be excluded from society; a rake. The name was given to his associates by the infamous Duke of Orleans, because, he said, they were worthy of being broken on the wheel.

Rouen. See ROWEN.

Rouet (rö-ā), *n.* [Fr.] A small wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for discharging them.

Rouge (rözh), *a.* [Fr. *rouge*, O.Fr. *roge*, It. *robbio*, from L. *rubeus*, red.] Red.

Rouge (rözh), *n.* [Fr. See above.] 1. A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or safflower, used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. When properly prepared it is said to be perfectly innocuous to those who use it, but several preparations are sold under the name of rouge, most of them being carmine diluted with alumina, or even more frequently with chalk.—2. A powder of a scarlet colour, used for polishing gold, silver, &c., prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron exposed to a high temperature.—*Liquid rouge*, the red liquor left in making carmine.

Rouge (rözh), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rouged;* ppr. *rouging.* To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.

Rouge (rözh), *v.t.* To paint or tinge with rouge. 'A bevy of faded matrons *rouged.*' *Mrs. H. More.*

Rouge-croix (rözh'krwä), *n.* [Fr., red-cross.] One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

Rouge-dragon (rözh'dra-gon), *n.* [Fr., red-dragon.] One of the pursuivants of the Herald's College. The name is taken from the red dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladyr, the last king of the Britons.

Rouge-et-noir (rözh-e-nwär), *n.* [Fr., red and black.] A game at cards played between

a 'banker' and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two coloured black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* or *noir* by placing it on the red or black spots, or he may stake it on two other chances, *couleur* or *inverse*, which are dependent on the success or the contrary of the colour of the first card turned up. Rouge-et-noir is sometimes called *Trente-un*, or *Trente-et-quarante*.

Rough (ruf), *a.* [A. Sax. *hreóg, hreóh*, Sc. *roch*, rough, fierce, stormy; A. Sax. also *ruh, rug*, rough, shaggy, hairy; cog. D. *ruig*, hairy, shaggy, rugged; G. *rauh, rauch*, O.G. *rûh*, coarse, rough, rugged, shaggy. In this word the original final guttural has become a labial, as in *laugh;* that is, *rough* is now really *ruf*, as *laugh* = *laf*.] 1. Having prominences or inequalities; not smooth: said of things solid or tangible; as, (*a*) having superficial inequalities; having small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plain; harsh to the feel; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth. (*b*) Uneven; not level; as, *rough* land; a *rough* road. (*c*) Not wrought or finished by art; unfinished; unpolished; as, *rough* materials; a *rough* diamond. (*d*) Marked by coarseness; disordered in appearance; shaggy; ragged; coarse. 'A visage *rough*, deform'd, unfeatured.' *Dryden.* (*e*) Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as, a *rough* sea.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope.*

2. Not mild or gentle in character, action, or operation; as, (*a*) wild; boisterous; untamed. 'A *rough* colt.' *Shak.* (*b*) Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as, *rough* weather. (*c*) Rugged of temper or of manners; not mild or courteous; not soft and gentle. 'I am *rough*, and woo not like a babe.' *Shak.*

I see she cannot but love him,
And says he is *rough* but kind. *Tennyson.*

(*d*) Harsh; violent; not easy; not proceeding by easy operation. 'Forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy.' *Clarendon.* (*e*) Harsh; severe; uncivil; unfeeling; hard; cruel. '*Rough* and imperious usage.' *Locke.* 'Brassy bosoms and *rough* hearts of flint.' *Shak.* —3. Not refined, polished, or delicate; unpolished; rude. 'With *rough* and all unable pen.' *Shak.*—4. Harsh or disagreeable to the senses; as, (*a*) to the taste; astringent; sour; as, *rough* wine.

Thy palate then did deign
The *roughest* berry on the rudest hedge. *Shak.*

(*b*) Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious; as, *rough* sounds; *rough* numbers. '*Rough* and woful music.' *Shak.*— 5. Coarse; stale; stinking; as, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. *Mayhew.* [Slang.]—6. Vague; crude; not well digested. 'At a *rough* guess.' *Times newspaper.*—*Rough arches*, in *arch.* arches formed of bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.—*Rough customer*, a troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with.—*Rough diamond*, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth but rude and unpolished manners.—*Rough and ready*, (*a*) unpolished, rude, brusque, or unceremonious in manner, but reliable and always prepared for emergencies.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough and ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows. *Trollope.*

(*b*) Fitting or training in a rude way. '*Rough-and-ready* education.' *W. Black.*—*Rough-and-tumble*, in America, applied to a fight in which all rule is discarded, and kicking, biting, &c., are perfectly admissible. *Bartlett.*

Rough (ruf), *v. t.* 1. To give a rough appearance to; to roughen; to make rough; as, to *rough* a horse's shoes.—2. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.—3. To execute or shape out roughly; to hew, as a stone, in a rough manner; to roughhew. 'The form of a stone is *roughed* out (by the sculptor).' *Macmillan's Mag.*—*To rough it*, to submit to hardships; to live for a time putting up with rough accommodation.

Rough (ruf), *n.* 1. State of being coarse or unfinished or in the original material: with *the;* as, materials or work in *the rough*. 'Contemplating the people in *the rough*.' *E. B. Browning.*—2.† Rough weather.

In calms you fish; in *roughs* use songs and dances. *Ph. Fletcher.*

3. A rowdy; a ruffian; a rude coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully. 'The euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*.' *Dickens.* 'Jostled by the *roughs* of Whitechapel.' *Mrs. Riddell.*

Rough-cast (ruf'kast), *v. t.* 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, and polish. *Dryden.*—2. To mould without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. *Cleaveland.*—3. To cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel; as, to *rough-cast* a building.

Rough-cast (ruf'kast), *n.* 1. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments or while unfinished.—2. A kind of plastering for an external wall composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, and which is dashed on the wall, to which it adheres. *Shak.*

Rough-caster (ruf'kast-ėr), *n.* One who rough-casts.

Rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson.*

Rough-draft, Rough-draught (ruf'draft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; to make a rough sketch of.

Rough-draft, Rough-draught (ruf'draft), *n.* A rough or rude sketch.

My elder brothers came
Rough-draughts of nature, ill-design'd and lame. *Dryden.*

Rough-draw (ruf'drą), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; to trace rudely for first purposes. *Dryden.*

Rough-dry (ruf'drī), *v. t.* To dry hastily without smoothing. 'The process of being washed in the night air, and *rough-dried* in a close closet.' *Dickens.*

Roughen (ruf'n), *v. t.* To make rough. '*Roughens* the nap (of a coat).' *Swift.*

Roughen (ruf'n), *v. i.* To grow or become rough. *Thomson.*

Rougher (ruf'ėr), *n.* See ROWER.

Rough-footed (ruf'fųt-ed), *a.* Feather-footed; as, a *rough-footed* dove.

Rough-grained (ruf'grānd), *a.* Rough in the grain, as wood or stone; figuratively applied to a person of somewhat coarse or unpolished manners, or of not very delicate feelings.

She became quite a favourite with her *rough-grained* hostess. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rough-hew (ruf'hū), *v. t.* 1. To hew coarsely without smoothing; as, to *rough-hew* timber.—2. To give the first rude or imperfect form or shape to.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*

Rough-hewer (ruf'hū-ėr), *n.* One who rough-hews.

Rough-hewn (ruf'hūn), *p.* and *a.* 1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing.—2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude. 'A *rough-hewn* seaman.' *Bacon.*—3. Not nicely finished. 'This *rough-hewn* ill timbered discourse.' *Howell.*

Roughie (ruf'i), *n.* 1. A torch used in fishing by night.—2. Brushwood; dried heath. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Roughing-hole (ruf'ing-hōl), *n.* In *metal.* a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

Roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* Same as *Rowen.*

Roughish (ruf'ish), *a.* In some degree rough.

Rough-legged (ruf'legd), *a.* Having legs covered with feathers: said of a bird.

Roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* In a rough manner; as, (*a*) with uneven surface; with asperities on the surface. (*b*) Harshly; severely; uncivilly; rudely; as, to be treated *roughly*.

The poor useth entreaties, but the rich answereth *roughly*. Prov. xviii. 23.

(*c*) Austerely to the taste. (*d*) Harshly to the ear. (*e*) Violently; not gently; boisterously; tempestuously.

Roughness (ruf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rough; as, (*a*) the absence of smoothness; unevenness of surface; ruggedness; as, the *roughness* of a board, a floor, a rock, the skin, or the like. 'The *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness.' *Atterbury.* (*b*) Austereness, astringency, or harshness to the taste. 'An austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes.' *Sir T. Browne.* (*c*) Harshness or offensiveness to the ear; as, a *roughness* of tone or voice. 'The *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play.' *Dryden.* (*d*) Ruggedness or asperity of temper; tendency to rudeness or bluntness; coarseness of behaviour or address; absence of delicacy and refinement.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear, but *roughness* breedeth hate. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Coarseness; ruggedness or inelegance of dress or appearance. (*f*) Tempestuousness or boisterousness of wind, weather, or of the sea; violence.

Rough-rider (ruf'rīd-ėr), *n.* One who breaks horses; especially, a non-commissioned cavalry officer whose duty it is to assist the riding-master.

Rough-scuff (ruf'skuf), *n.* [American.] 1. A rough, coarse fellow; a rough.—2. The lowest class of the people; the riff-raff; the rabble.

Rough-setter (ruf'set-ėr), *n.* A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

Rough-shod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a *rough-shod* horse.—To *ride rough-shod*, in a figurative sense, is to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress it may cause others. 'To *ride roughshod* over duty and conscience and direct precept.' *G. A. Sala.*

Here he plucked up more courage, determined in his own mind apparently that he would clap a stopper on their being *ridden roughshod* over in this sort of way. *Mich. Scott.*

Rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* One of the pieces of undressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support.

Rough-stucco (ruf'stuk-kō), *n.* In *arch.* stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

Rought† (rąt), for *Raught;* pret. of *reach.*

Rough-tree (ruf'trē), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) a rough unfinished mast or spar. (*b*) The portion of a mast above the deck.—*Rough-tree rails*, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

Rough-work (ruf'wėrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end. *Jos. Moxon.*

Rouke,† *v. i.* [See RUCK.] To lie close. *Chaucer.*

Roulade (rö-lăd), *n.* [Fr.] In *music*, a rapid run of notes, generally introduced as an embellishment; a florid vocal passage; a run.

Roule,† *v. i.* To roll; to run easily. *Chaucer.*

Rouleau (rö-lō), *n.* pl. English **Rouleaus** (rö-lōz), French **Rouleaux** (rö-lō). [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper. 'Letters, papers, and several *rouleaux* of gold.' *Byron.*

In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie. *Pope.*

Roulette (rö-let), *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*, to roll.] 1. A game of chance, played at a table, in the centre of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments coloured black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or tailleur) sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction; after two or three revolutions the ball drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or colour. The players, of which there may be any number, may stake on a figure, group of figures, even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount varies should he be successful on the other chances.—2. A tool used by engravers for producing dotted work. It consists of a small wheel having finely-pointed teeth, which, being rolled along the surface, produce a series of indented impressions on the metal-plate. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting. It is dipped into indiaink, so that the points impress a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper.

Roum† (röm), *a.* Wide; spacious. *Chaucer.*

Roumansch, *n.* See ROMANSCH.

Roun,† **Rown**† (roun), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *rûnian*, to whisper in the ear, from *rûn*, a rune, a mystery. The word often assumed the form *round.*] To whisper.

Roun,† **Rown**† (roun), *v. t.* 1. To address or speak to in a whisper.—2. To utter in a whisper.

A little wholesome talk,
That none could hear, close *rowned* in the ear. *Breton.*

Rounce (rouns), *n.* The handle of a printing-press by which the bed or coffin, on which the matter to be printed is laid, is run in and under the platen.

Rounceval† (*roun'se-val*), *n.* [*Roncesvalles*, a Spanish town at the foot of the Pyrenees,

where the gigantic bones of old heroes were pretended to be shown.] 1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.—2. A pea, now called *Marrow-fat*, from its size.

From Cicero, that wrote in prose,
So call'd from *rounceval* on's nose.
Musarum Deliciæ, quoted by Nares.

Rounceval† (roun'se-val), *a.* Large; strong.

Th'ast a good *rounceval* voice to cry lantern and candle light. *Old play, quoted by Nares.*

Rouncie,† *n.* [L.L. *runcinus.*] A common hackney-horse. *Chaucer.*

Round (round), *a.* [O. Fr. *roond, round,* Mod. Fr. *rond,* round, from L. *rotundus,* round, rotund, from *rota,* a wheel (whence *rotate, rotary,* &c.). *Rotund* is a less modified form of the same word.] 1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical; globular; as, a *round* ball. 'This *round* world.' *Milton.*—2. Having all points of the circumference equally distant from the centre; circular. 'His ponderous shield, ethereal temper, massy, large and *round.*' *Milton.*—3. Cylindrical; as, the *round* barrel of a gun.—4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch.—5. Smoothly expanded; swelling; full; corpulent; plump. 'The justice, in fair *round* belly with good capon lined.' *Shak.* 'Their *round* haunches.' *Shak.* '*Round* rising hillocks' (= the breasts). *Shak.*—6. Not broken or fractional; whole; not given as extremely accurate; as, to give the result of an enumeration or summation in *round* numbers.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Large; considerable: used generally with relation to sum or price, or the like. 'Three thousand ducats; 'tis a good *round* sum.' *Shak.* 'On your heads clap *round* fines.' *Shak.* 'Set a *round* price upon your head.' *Addison.*—8. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth; flowing; harmonious; not defective or abrupt.

In his satires Horace is quick, *round,* and pleasant. *Peacham.*

9. Consistent and complete; candid; fair; honest; frank: applied to conduct.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature. *Bacon.*

10. Free or plain without delicacy or reserve; almost rough; without circumlocution; positive; decided; as, a *round* assertion.

I will a *round,* unvarnished tale deliver. *Shak.*

11. Full; brisk; quick. 'A *round* trot.' *Addison.*

If we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

—*Round dance,* a dance, as a polka, waltz, &c., in which the couples wheel round the room.—*Round game,* a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each individual playing on his own account.—*Round robin.* See ROUND-ROBIN.—*Round Table,* the table round which sat King Arthur and his knights.

The bold King Arthur sleepeth sound;
So sleep the knights that gave that *Round*
Old *Table* such éclat! *Hood.*

—*Round number* is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the particular purpose.—*Round turn* (*naut.*), the passing of a rope once round a timber-head, &c., so that it may hold on.—SYN. Circular, spherical, globular, globose, orbicular, orbed, cylindrical, full, plump, rotund.

Round (round), *n.* 1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, a globe. 'With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads.' *Shak.*

As these white robes are soil'd and dark,
To yonder shining ground,
As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent *round.* *Tennyson.*

2. The act of going or passing round, as round a circle or company; as, the joke made the *round* of the table; hence, the aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons and coming back to where the series began; thus, the playing of a card each, by a company at table, is a *round,* so also the drinking of a toast by all the company present is a *round* of toasts.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A *round* or two; when used, we throw away.
Granville.

The feast was served; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round.*
Prior.

3. A series of events or duties which come back to the point of commencement; a constantly recurring series of events; as, a *round* of parties, of labours, &c.

Centuries glide away in the same unvaried *round* of cabals at court. *Brougham.*

The trivial *round,* the common task,
May furnish all we ought to ask—
Room to deny ourselves, a road
To bring us, daily, nearer God. *Keble.*

4. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spoke becomes uppermost in his turn. *Holyday.*

5. The step of a ladder; a rung.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

6. A walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentinels, or through the various parts of a military station, to see that the sentinels are faithful, and all things safe; hence, the officer and men who perform this duty. The term is also applied to the walk or beat of a person who habitually goes over the same ground, as of a policeman, postman, milkman, costermonger, and the like.—7. A short musical composition in which three or more voices starting at the beginning of stated successive phrases, sing the same music (in unison or octave), the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. In construction it does not differ from the catch, but the words of the latter should be always amusing, while those of a round may be sacred.—8.† A roundelay; a song.—*Fairfax.*—9. A dance in which the performers are arranged in a ring or circle.

Knit your hands and beat the ground,
In a light fantastic *round.* *Milton.*

10. *Milit.* (*a*) a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. (*b*) Ammunition for firing once; as, to supply a regiment with a single *round* or with twelve *rounds* of cartridges; a soldier has sixty *rounds* with him.—11. In the *manege,* a volt or circular tread.—12. That part of a pugilistic encounter extending from the commencement till a halt is called by reason of one of the combatants being thrown or knocked down, or falling, or between one halt and another; the time during which the combatants keep pounding each other in one bout.—13. A brewer's vessel for holding beer.—14.† A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

—*Gentleman of the round,*† a gentleman soldier, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guards; also, a disbanded soldier gone a begging. *B. Jonson.*—*A round of beef,* a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Round (round), *adv.* 1. On all sides.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round,* and keep thee in on every side. Luke xix. 43.

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns *round.*—3. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course; as, the shortest course is not the best; let us go *round.*—4. In circumference; as, a tree or cylinder 40 inches *round.*—5. Through a circle, as of friends or houses. 'The invitations were sent *round.*' *Sir W. Scott.*—6. From first to last; without exception. 'She named the ancient heroes *round.*' *Swift.*—*All round,* over the whole place; in every direction.—*To bring one round,* (*a*) to restore one to health, consciousness, composure, good spirits, or the like.

What's the matter, Mother? said I, when we had *brought* her a little *round.* *Dickens.*

(*b*) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one party or side to another; as, he was *brought round* to the right side, or to the right way of thinking.—*To come round,* (*a*) to change one's opinions, party, or the like. (*b*) To be restored to health, consciousness, good humour, or the like.—*To turn round,* to change one's side; to desert one's party.

Round (round), *prep.* 1. On every side of; around; as, the people stood *round* him; the sun sheds light *round* the earth.—2. About, in a circular course, or in all parts; circularly about; as, to go *round* the city; he wanders *round* the world.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*

—*To come or get round one,* to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent one. [Colloq.]

Round (round), *v.t.* 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, to *round* a silver coin; to *round* the edges of anything.

Worms with many feet, that *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

I would to God that th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow
Were red hot steel. *Shak.*

3. To make full or complete; to complete the circle or term of; to finish off.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

[Some commentators give a different meaning to this passage. Thus Knight: '*Rounded* is used in the sense of encompassed. . . . Life itself is but a dream. It is surrounded with the sleep which is the parent of dreams.']

4. To give a circular form to; to give a round or convex figure to; to make round and protuberant.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to very great perfection. *Addison.*

5. To move about anything; to go, pass, or travel round; as, the sun, in polar regions, *rounds* the horizon; to *round* a park. *Swift.*

6. To make full, smooth, and flowing. 'A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadencies.' *Swift.*—*To round in* (*naut.*), to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.—*To round up* (*naut.*), to haul up; usually, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.—*To round a horse,* in the *manege,* to make him carry his shoulders and haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

Round (round), *v.i.* 1. To grow or become round.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

2. To go round, as a guard.

They . . . nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

3. To turn round.

The men who met him *rounded* on their heels,
And wonder'd after him. *Tennyson.*

4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.—*To round to* (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

Round† (round), *v.i.* and *t.* [A form of *roun,* to whisper, the *d* having been tacked on as in *sound, expound.*] To whisper. 'Whispering, *rounding.*' *Shak.*

The bishop of Glasgow *rounding* in his ear, 'Ye are not a wise man,' . . . he *rounded* likewise to the bishop, and said, 'Wherefore brought ye me here?' *Calderwood.*

Roundabout (round'a-bout), *a.* 1. Indirect; going round; loose. 'A terrible *roundabout* road.' *Burke.*

This which he (Sir W. Hamilton) calls perfect induction, I conceive to be not reasoning at all, but a *roundabout* mode of defining words. *H. Spencer.*

2. Ample; extensive. 'Large, sound, *roundabout* sense.' *Locke.*—3. Encircling; encompassing. *Tatler.*

Roundabout (round'a-bout), *n.* 1. A large horizontal wheel furnished with small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, &c., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round. Hence—2. A scene of incessant change, revolution, bustle, or vicissitude.

He sees that this great *roundabout,*
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its businesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—what says he?—'Caw!' *Cowper.*

3. An arm-chair with a rounded back.—4. A kind of surtout.—5. A close-fitting body garment without skirts; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others.—6. A circular dance.

The Miss Flamboroughs . . . understood the jig and the *roundabout* to perfection. *Goldsmith.*

Round-all (round'al), *n.* An acrobatic feat. 'Doing . . . *round-alls* (that's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).' *Mayhew.*

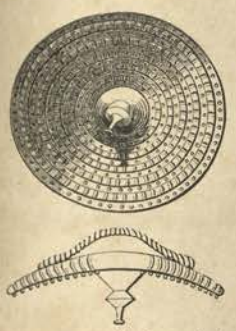
Round-backed, Round-shouldered (round'bakt, round'shōl-dėrd), *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.

Roundel (roun'del), *n.* [Fr. *rondelle,* from *rond,* round. See ROUND.] 1. Anything having a round form or figure; a round form or figure; a circle.

The Spaniards casting themselves into *roundels* . . . made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *her.* an ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield, as in the figure; secondly, where the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures, as a roundel ermine, a roundel checky, or, and azure. Otherwise, roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned or, they are called *bezants;* when argent, *plates;* when vert, *pomeis;* when azure, *hurts;* when sable, *ogresses* or *pellets;* when gules, *torteaux;* when tenné or tawny, *oranges;* when sanguine or murry, *guzes.* (*b*) In *anc. armour,* (1) a round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and mostly convex, but

Per pale gules and argent three roundels counter-changed.



Ancient concave Roundel (front and edge view).

sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A round guard for the armpit. (3) The guard of a lance. (*c*) In *fort.* a bastion of a circular form.—2. A roundelay (which see). 'Come, now, a *roundel,* and a fairy song.' *Shak.*

Roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* [O.Fr. *roundelet,* from Fr. *rond,* round. See ROUND. The spelling has been influenced by *lay,* a song.] 1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the end of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.—2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated. 'Loudly sung his *roundelay* of love.' *Dryden.*—3. A dance in a circle. 'Dance their *roundelays* on flow'ry banks.' *Hood.*

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays.* *Howell.*

Rounder† (roun'dėr), *n.* [See RONDURE.] Circumference; inclosure.

Rounder (roun'dėr), *n.* 1. One who rounds. 2. *pl.* A game like fives, but played with a football. Also a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with a batter's station and three goals all at equal distances. On the ball being thrown towards him the batter tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the four parts of it, before the ball can be returned. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party.

Round-fish (round'fish), *n.* A fish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*) of the salmon family found in the rivers of Western America, from Vancouver's Island northward. When in good condition it is very fat and of exquisite flavour, weighing about 2 lbs. It forms a staple article of diet to the Indians, ascending the rivers in such quantities that it is taken by baskets, wooden bowls, and even by the hand.

Roundhand (round'hand), *n.* 1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally.

Roundhead (round'hed), *n.* A name formerly given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I., during the English civil war, to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, who distinguished themselves by having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs in long ringlets.

When in October, 1641, the Parliament reassembled after a short recess, two hostile parties, essentially the same with those which, under different names, have ever since contended, and are still contending, for the direction of public affairs, appeared confronting each other. During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads.* They were subsequently called *Whigs* and *Tories;* nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete. *Macaulay.*

Roundheaded (round'hed-ed), *a.* 1. Having a round hea t or top. '*Roundheaded* arches and windows.' *Bp. Lowth.*—2. Belonging to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians; close-cropped. 'The *roundheaded* rebels of Westminster Hall.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Roundhouse (round'hous), *n.* 1.† A lock-up; a station-house; a watch-house. *Foote.* 2. *Naut.* (*a*) a cabin or apartment on the after-part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: sometimes called the *Coach;* also, the poop itself. (*b*) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

Rounding (round'ing), *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.

Rounding (round'ing), *n.* *Naut.* small rope or spun-yarn wound about a larger rope to prevent its chafing. Also called *Service.*

Roundish (round'ish), *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round; as, a *roundish* seed. 'A *roundish* figure.' *Boyle.*

Roundishness (round'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being roundish.

Roundle (roun'dl), *n.* In *her.* same as *Roundel.*

Roundlet (round'let), *n.* A little circle; a roundel.

Roundly (round'li), *adv.* 1. In a round form. 2. Openly; plainly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily.

I scarce believed,
Till grief did tell me *roundly,* that I lived.
G. Herbert.

He affirms everything *roundly,* without any art, rhetoric, or circumlocution. *Addison.*

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on *roundly.* *Locke.*

Two of the outlaws walked *roundly* forward along a byepath. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

This lord justice . . proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much distaste him. *Sir J. Davies.*

Roundness (round'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c.—2. Fulness; smoothness of flow; as, the *roundness* of a period. *Spenser.*—3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion. 'Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise.' *Raleigh.*—SYN. Circularity, sphericity, globosity, globularity, globularness, orbicularness, cylindricity, fulness, plumpness, rotundity.

Roundridge (round'rij), *v.t.* In *agri.* to form into round ridges by ploughing.

Round-robin (round'rob-in), *n.* [Fr. *rond,* round, and *ruban,* a ribbon.] 1. A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle. The phrase is originally derived from a custom of the French officers, who, in signing a remonstrance to their superiors, wrote their names in a circular form, so that it might be impossible to ascertain who had headed the list.—2. In *anc. costume,* a narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

Round-shot (round'shot), *n.* In *gun.* a spherical solid shot of cast-iron or steel.

Round-shouldered, *a.* See ROUND-BACKED.

Round-top (round'top), *n.* *Naut.* a platform at the mast-head; a top.

Round-tower (round'tou-ėr), *n.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, generally with a conical top. Round-towers are often met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland, rising from 30 to 130 feet in height, and from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. Antiquaries are now pretty much agreed in assigning their construction to a period ranging from the ninth to the twelfth centuries, and in

Round-tower on Devenish Island, Fermanagh.

considering them as being used as strongholds into which, in times of danger, the ecclesiastics, and perhaps the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, could retreat with their valuables.

Round-trade (round'trād), *n.* A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also *Bundle-trade.*

Roundure (round'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *rondeur.*] Circumference; inclosure. [Rare.]

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shak.*

Round-worm (round'wėrm), *n.* An annuloid belonging to the order Nematoda (which see).

Roup (roup), *v.i.* [O. and Prov. E. *roop, rope,* to cry, a cry, also hoarseness; A. Sax. *hrópan,* Icel. *hrópa,* to cry. (See ROOP.) Akin *croup.*] To cry; to shout. [Scotch.]

Roup (roup), *v.t.* 1. To expose to sale by auction.—2. To sell the goods of by auction; as, to *roup* a tenant for his rent. [Scotch.]

Roup (roup), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A sale of goods by auction or outcry.—*Articles of roup,* the conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction. [Scotch.]—2. Hoarseness. [Scotch.]

Roup (röp), *n.* A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumour on the rump. *Rees.*

Roupet, Roopit (röp'et), *a.* [See ROUP and ROOP.] Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Alas! my *roupet* Muse is hearse. *Burns.*

Rou-rou (rö'rö), *n.* A Mexican furniture wood resembling rosewood.

Rousant (rouz'ant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are endorsed.

Swan rousant.

Rouse (rouz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roused;* ppr. *rousing.* [This word seems to have been originally a term of the chase, meaning to disturb by making a noise; connected with L.G. *ruse, rusie,* noise, disturbance; *G. rauschen,* a rustling noise; but comp. also A. Sax. *hrysian,* to shake, to agitate; O.H.G. *ruozjan,* to rouse, to move.] 1. To wake from sleep or repose.

Your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.
Tennyson.

2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention.

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them.
Addison.

3.† To erect; to rear. 'Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats.' *Shak.*—4. To put into commotion; to agitate. 'Blustering winds, which all night long had *roused* the sea.' *Milton.*—5. To startle; to surprise; to drive from a lurking-place or cover: a hunt-

ing term. 'Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound.' *Pope.*

Rouse (rouz), *v.i.* 1. To awake from sleep or repose. 'Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.' *Pope.*—2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, or inattention; hence, to stand or rise up; to stand erect.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise, *rouse* and stir
As life were in't. *Shak.*

Rouse (rouz), *v.i. Naut.* to pull together upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power.

Rouse† (rouz), *n.* [Comp. D. *roes*, a bumper; G. *rausch*, drunkenness.] 1.† A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a health. *Shak.*—2. A carousal; a drinking frolic or festival.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a *rouse* before the morn. *Tennyson.*

Rouse (röz), *n.* Praise; commendation. Written also *Roose.* [Scotch.]

It is well known that the Edinburgh folk are in the main a well-informed, civilized sort of people, though a thought gi'en, as we think in the West, to making mair *rouse* about themselves than there is ony needcessity for. *Galt.*

Rouser (rouz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rouses or excites. 'Inciters and *rousers* of my mind.' *Shelton.*—2. Anything very great or exciting. [Vulgar.]

Rousing (rouz'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having power to awaken or excite.—2. Great; violent; as, a *rousing* fire. In this sense written also *Rowsing.* [Colloq.]

Rousingly (rouz'ing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; violently; excitingly.

Roussette (rö-set'), *n.* [Fr., from *rousse*, red, from its colour.] One of the fruit-eating bats, *Pteropus vulgaris*, a native of Mauritius, Bourbon, Madagascar, &c., about 8½ inches long and 3 feet in expanse of wing. Its prevalent colour is rusty red. The name is sometimes applied to the frugivorous bats generally.

Roust (roust), *n.* [Icel. *röst*, a current or stream in the sea.] A torrent occasioned by a tide; the turbulent part of a channel or firth occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides. Written also *Roost, Rost. Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Roustabout (roust'a-bout), *n.* A labourer on board a river steamer; hence, a shiftless vagrant. [American slang.]

Rousty (röst'ti), *a.* Rusty. [Scotch.]

Rout (rout), *n.* [O.Fr. *route*, a company, a band, a division; lit. a portion broken off or separated; from L.L. *rupta, rutta, rotta*, L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break (whence *rupture*, &c.). In sense 5 from O.Fr. *route*, a breaking, a defeat, also from L. *ruptus.*] 1. A company of persons; a concourse; generally, a rabble or multitude; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as, a *rout* of people assembled. 'Cheering a *rout* of rebels with your drum.' *Shak.*

Amidst these that fair Muse was placed, like the chaste lady of the Masque, lofty, spotless, and serene, to be chattered at, and pointed at, and grinned at, by the whole *rout* of Satyrs and Goblins. *Macaulay.*

—*The rout*,† the mass, the multitude. *Shak.*—2. In *law*, a disturbance of the peace by persons assembling to do a thing which, if done, will make them rioters, and actually making some advances toward it. *Wharton.*—3. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.

They could see the various personages as they passed to the Bernstein *rout.* *Thackeray.*

4. An uproar; a brawl; a disturbance; a noise.

Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began. *Shak.*

What of this new book the world makes such a *rout* about? *Sterne.*

5. The overthrow and flight of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops utterly defeated and put to flight.—*To put to rout*, to rout.

Rout (rout), *v.t.* 1. To put to rout; to break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse . . . *routed* and defeated their whole army. *Clarendon.*

2. To drive or chase away; to dispel.

O sound to *rout* the brood of cares,
The sweep of scythe in morning dew. *Tennyson.*

—*To rout out*, to turn out; to search thoroughly.—SYN. To defeat, discomfit, beat, overpower, overthrow, conquer.

Rout,† **Route**† (rout), *v.i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon.*

Rout (röt), *v.t.* [Form of *to root.*] 1. To turn up with the snout (as hogs); to root.

Winder of the horn
When snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn,
Anger our huntsman. *Keats.*

2. In *technology*, to deepen; to scoop out; to cut out; to dig out, as mouldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, &c.—*Routing machine, routing tools*, a machine or tools for routing or scooping out spaces, forming mouldings, &c., in wood, metal, or stone. See ROUTER.

Rout, Route (rout), *v.i.* [Icel. *rauta*, to roar.] To roar; to bellow, as cattle do. Written also *Rowte.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Rout† (rout), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hrûtan*, Icel. *hrjóta, rjóta*, to snore.] To snore.

Rout-cake (rout'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake for evening parties.

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *rout-cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens.*

Route (röt), *n.* [Fr. *route*, O.Fr. *rote*, a rut, a way, a path, from L.L. *rupta*, a way, a path, properly *rupta via*, a way broken through forests or the like, a rough path, from L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break. See also ROUT, a company.] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*

—*To get the route* (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

Router (rout'ėr), *n.* [From *rout*, to deepen, to scoop out.] In *carp.* a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes.—*Router gauge*, a gauge used for cutting out the narrow channels intended to receive brass or coloured woods in inlaid work. It is formed like the common marking gauge, but provided with a narrow chisel as a cutter in place of the marking point.—*Router plane*, a kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called the *old woman's tooth.*

Routh (routh), *n.* Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Routhie (routh'i), *a.* Plentiful; well filled; abundant. 'A *routhie* but, a *routhie* ben.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Routier (rö'ti-ā), *n.* [Fr. *route*, a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves out to whoever would pay them best: so named from being always on the *route* or move.

Routinary (rö'ti-na-ri), *a.* Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

Routine (rö-tēn'), *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a way, properly the way which one invariably takes through custom.] 1. A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; particularly, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning. 'The very ordinary *routine* of the day.' *Brougham.*—2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to by the mere force of habit. *Buckle.*

Routinist (rö-tēn'ist), *n.* One addicted to routine; specifically, a medical man who practices in an unvaried manner and according to received usage; a routine practitioner. *Dunglison.*

Routously (rout'us-li), *adv.* With that violation of law called a *rout.*

Roux (rö), *n.* [Fr. *roux beurre*, reddish-brown butter.] In *cookery*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Rove (röv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *roved;* ppr. *roving.* [Originally to wander for plunder, and a collateral form of to *rob* and to *reave*, directly from the L.G. or D.; L.G. *röven*, D. *rooven*, Dan. *röve*, Sw. *röfva*, to rob; Icel. *ráfa, rápa*, to wander.] 1. To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying, or otherwise. 'Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove.*' *Pope.*—2. To have rambling thoughts; to be in a delirium; to rave; to be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; to be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]—3.† To shoot an arrow at a certain elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers. See under ROVER.

SYN. To wander, roam, range, ramble, stroll.

Rove (röv), *v.t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field; *roving* the town. This may be considered an elliptical form of expression for roving *over, through*, or *about* the town. 'Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse. *Tennyson.*—2.† To shoot at rovers. *Jas. Harrington.*—3. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. [American and provincial English.]

Rove (röv), *n.* The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal *rove* one moment halt. *Young.*

Rove (röv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *roved;* ppr. *roving.* [Akin to *reeve* or to *ravel.*] 1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring, as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.—2. To draw out into thread; as, to *rove* a stocking. [Provincial English.]

Rove (röv), *n.* A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

Rove-beetle (röv'bē-tl), *n.* A name given to one of the larger species of Staphylinidæ, such as the *Ocypus olens.* Also called the *Devil's Coach-horse.*

Rover (röv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about.—2. A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a *rover*,
Foolish women to believe. *Mendez.*

3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter.—4.† A kind of strong, heavy arrow shot with a certain degree of elevation, generally at 45°. 'Flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.' *B. Jonson.*—*To shoot at rovers*, in *archery*, to shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. Hence also to shoot without any particular aim; at random. 'Providence *shoots* not *at rovers.*' *South.*

Roving (röv'ing), *n.* 1. The act of rambling or wandering. 'Rovings of fancy.' *Barrow.*—2. The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or forming a rove.—3. A slightly twisted sliver of wool, cotton, &c.; a rove.

Roving-frame (röv'ing-frām), *n.* A roving-machine.

Rovingly (röv'ing-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

Roving-machine (röv'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for hoisting or winding the slubbings on smaller bobbins for the creels of the spinning-machine.

Rovingness (röv'ing-nes), *n.* State of roving.

Roving-shot (röv'ing-shot), *n.* A stray or random shot.

These five schemes will prove like *roving-shots*, some nearer and some farther off, but all at great distance from the mark. *Sir W. Temple.*

Row (rō), *n.* [A. Sax. *rāw*, a row, also *rœwa*, whence O.E. *rewe*, a row; perhaps from same root as *room*, and meaning originally the space or interval between rows. See ROOM.] 1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a *row* of trees; a *row* of gems or pearls; a *row* of houses or columns. 'A *row* of pins.' *Shak.* 'The bright seraphim in burning *row.*' *Milton.*—2.† A line of writing.

He must rede many a *row*
In Vergile or in Claudian. *Chaucer.*

—*Row culture*, that method of culture in which the crops (such as wheat) are sown in drills.

Row (rō), *v.t.* To arrange in a line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line. 'Thy necklace *rowed* with pearl.' *Parnell.*

Row (rō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *rówan*, Icel. *róa*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, D. *roeijen*, to row. *Rudder* is from this stem.] 1. To impel along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* a boat.—2. To transport by rowing; as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

Row (rō), *v.i.* 1. To labour with the oar; as to *row* well; to *row* with oars muffled. 'Row*ing* hard against the stream.' *Tennyson.*—2. To be moved by means of oars; as, the boat *rows* easily.

Row (rō), *n.* An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

Row (rou), *n.* [Perhaps short for *row-de-dow*; comp., however, Gypsy *rov, roven*, to cry; also Icel. *hrjá, hrothi*, a riot, a struggle.] A riotous noise; a turbulent, noisy disturbance; a riot. [Colloq.]

I said nothing to you about it (*Don Juan*), understanding that is a sore subject with the moral reader, and has been the cause of a great *row.* *Byron.*

SYN. Broil, uproar, riot, tumult, commotion, disturbance, affray.

Row (rou), *v.t.* To involve in a quarrel, disturbance, or row. [Colloq.]

Tell him (Campbell) all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and *rowed* him. *Byron.*

Row (rou), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A roll; a list.—2. A roll of bread. *Sir W. Scott.*

Row (rou), *v.t.* or *i.* [A form of *roll.*] To roll; to wind; to revolve. [Scotch.]

Row,† *a.* [See ROUGH.] Rough.

Rowable† (rō'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. 'That long barren fen, once *rowable.*' *B. Jonson.*

Rowanah (ro-wä'na), *n.* [Pers.] In the East Indies, a permit or passport.

Rowan-tree (rou'an-trē), *n.* [Also written *roun-tree, roan-tree,* and probably from *roun, round,* to whisper, *rune,* A. Sax. *rûn,* mystery, there being sundry superstitions connected with it; this is supported also by the Icel. name *reynir,* connected with *reyna,* to examine, *rún,* a rune, mystery.] The mountain-ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). See MOUNTAIN-ASH.

Row-boat (rō'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by rowing. 'Their small *row-boats.*' *Smollett.*

Row-de-dow (rou'dē-dou), *n.* Same as *Rowdy-dow.*

Rowdy (rou'di), *n.* [From *row,* a disturbance.] A riotous turbulent fellow; a rough. [Colloq.]

Rowdy (rou'di), *a.* [Colloq.] 1. Rough; disreputable; blackguard.—2. Coarsely showy and pretentious; flashy.

(Those women) are too expensive and *rowdy* for me. *Cornhill Mag.*

Rowdy-dow (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Formed from imitation of the beat of a drum. Comp. *rub-a-dub.*] A word expressive of continuous noise. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Rowdy-dowdy (rou'di-dou'di), *a.* [See ROWDY-DOW.] Noisy; turbulent. *Notes and Queries.*

Rowdyish (rou'di-ish), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism; as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

Rowdyism (rou'di-izm), *n.* The conduct of a rough or rowdy; turbulent blackguardism.

Rowel (rou'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *rouelle,* dim. of *roue,* L. *rota,* a wheel.] 1. Formerly applied generally to a small circle, ring, or wheel.

The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird which starry *rowels* bears.
Sylvester.

Now specifically, (*a*) the little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points. (*b*) A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.—2. In *farriery,* a roll of hair or silk passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in surgery.

Rowel (rou'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rowelled;* ppr. *rowelling.* In *farriery,* to insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk. '*Rowel* the horse in the chest.' *Mortimer.*

Rowel-head (rou'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns.

Bending forward struck his armed heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel-head.* *Shak.*

Rowen (rou'en), *n.* [From O.E. *row, rowe* = *rough.*] 1. The aftermath; the lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereby, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

Rouen, Rowet, Rowett, Rowings, Roughings are also forms used.

Rower (rō'er), *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

Rower (rou'er), *n.* [From O.E. *row,* rough.] A workman in a certain process of woollen manufacture. Called also *Rougher.*

Rowet, Rowett (rou'et), *n.* Same as *Rowen.*

Rowl (roul), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the sheave of a whip-tackle. (*b*) A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

Rowley-ragg (rou'li-rag). See RAGSTONE.

Rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* A contrivance on a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in

Ship's Boat. *a a,* Rowlocks (notched).

rowing; as, (*a*) a notch in the gunwale; (*b*) two short pegs rising from the gunwale; (*c*) an iron stirrup pivoted on the gunwale; (*d*) an iron pin in the gunwale, to which the oar is fastened by a thong; (*e*) a pin in the gunwale which passes through the oar.

Rowly-powly (rōl'i-pōl-i), *n.* See ROLLY-POLY.

Rown (roun), *v.t.* and *i.* See ROUN.

Row-port (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels near the surface of the water for the use of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

Rowte (rout), *v.i.* To bellow; to roar like a bull; to rout. [Scotch.]

Rowth (routh), *n.* See ROUTH.

Roxburghiaceæ (roks'bur-i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of Dr. *Roxburgh.*] A small nat. order of dictyogens with bisexual flowers. There is but one genus, Roxburghia, the species of which are natives of the hot parts of India. They are twining shrubs, sometimes attaining a length of 600 feet. The roots of one species are prepared with lime-water, candied with sugar, and taken with tea.

Roy† (roi), *a.* Royal. *Chapman.*

Roy† (roi), *n.* [Fr. *roi.*] A king.

Royal (roi'al), *a.* [Fr. *royal,* L. *regalis,* from *rex, regis,* a king. See REGAL.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a king; pertaining to the crown; regal; as, *royal* power or prerogative; a *royal* garden; *royal* domains; the *royal* family.—2. Becoming a king; magnificent; kingly; princely; as, *royal* state. '*Royal* dignity.' *Milton.* 'Young, valiant, wise, and no doubt, right *royal.*' *Shak.*—3. Noble; generous; dignified.

'Tis
The *royal* disposition of that beast
To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead.
Shak.

4. Founded or originated by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from royalty; as, *royal* navy; the *Royal* Academy (see ACADEMY); the Royal Society (see below); *Royal* National Life-boat Institution; *royal* tradesmen; *royal* servants.—*Royal antler,* the third branch of the horn of a deer. See ANTLER.—*Royal assent.* See ASSENT.—*Royal bay,* the *Laurus indica* or Indian bay.—*Royal blue,* a fine deep blue prepared from cobalt, used for enamel and glass, and porcelain painting. The name is also given to a fine, deep, aniline blue.—*Royal burgh.* See BURGH.—*Royal charter.* See CHARTER.—*Royal fish.* See *Regal Fish* under REGAL.—*Royal glass,* painted glass. *Britton.*—*Royal grant,* a grant by letters patent from the crown.—*Royal merchant,* formerly applied to Italian merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, such as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, and others; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

Losses
That have of late so huddled on his back,
Enow to press a *royal merchant* down. *Shak.*

—*Royal mines,* mines of silver and gold.—*Royal Oak,* (*a*) an oak in Boscobel Wood, which was said to have sheltered Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. (*b*) The *Robur Caroli,* a southern constellation.—*Royal Society* (of London), a society incorporated by Charles II. in 1660, under the name of 'The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society for the Improvement of Natural Philosophy.' Its *Transactions,* the publication of which began in 1665, and has been regularly continued since, contain perhaps the most valuable repository of scientific research in existence. A somewhat similar society, the *Royal Society of Edinburgh,* for the investigation and discussion of subjects in science, art, and literature, was founded in 1783.—*Royal standard.* See STANDARD.—*Royal, Regal, Kingly. Regal* is a more abstract epithet than *royal,* and of more general application. It is applied primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office; hence, to what becomes a king, or what is suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent; as, *regal* state, *regal* power, *regal* pomp. *Royal* is of narrower application, and denotes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person; as, his *royal* highness; the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal,* necessarily imply magnificence. Thus a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal,* though it is not *royal.* The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal,* but not *royal. Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or becoming a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal* it has reference to personal qualities, as a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like, while like *regal* it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—SYN. Kingly, regal, monarchical, imperial, kinglike, princely, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious, noble, magnanimous.

Royal (roi'al), *n.* 1. Paper of a size 24 inches by 19 inches, or for printing purposes 25 inches by 20 inches. In this sense often used adjectively; as, *royal* octavo; *royal* quarto.—2. *Naut.* a square sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail.—3. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler.—4. In *artillery,* a small mortar.—5. A gold coin formerly current in England. See RIAL.—*The Royals,* the name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots,* supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

Royal-arch (roi-al-ärch'), *n.* A degree in freemasonry.

Royalet† (roi'al-et), *n.* A petty, unimportant, or powerless king.

There were at this time two other *royalets,* as only kings by his leave. *Fuller.*

Royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

Royalist (roi'al-ist), *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government. Specifically applied in history to, (*a*) a partisan of Charles I. and Charles II.: opposed to *Roundhead;* a cavalier.

Where Candish fought the *royalists* prevail'd.
Waller.

(*b*) An adherent to the Bourbon family after the first French revolution. Used adjectively—'*Royalist* antiquarians.' *Carlyle.*

Royalize (roi'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *royalized;* ppr. *royalizing.* To make royal. 'To *royalize* his blood I spilt my own.' *Shak.*

Royally (roi'al-li), *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interr'd. *Dryden.*

Royal-mast (roi'al-mast), *n.* *Naut.* the fourth mast from the deck, commonly made in one piece with the top-gallant-mast.

Royal-rich (roi'al-rich), *a.* Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

Trust me, in bliss, I shall abide
In this great mansion, that is built for me,
So *royal-rich* and wide. *Tennyson.*

Royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.* [See ROYAL.] 1. The state, condition, or quality of being royal; as, (*a*) the state or dignity of a king; condition or status of a person of royal rank.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in *royalty,* and grieve in state. *Prior.*

(*b*) The state of being royal by birth; high extraction. 'Setting aside his high blood's *royalty.*' *Shak.* (*c*) The character of being kingly or becoming a king; kingly character; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be feared. *Shak.*

2. The person of a king; majesty; as, to stand in the presence of *royalty.* 'For thus his *royalty* doth speak.' *Shak.*

Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father. *Shak.*

3. A right or prerogative of a king; especially, a signorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord, or the manor itself; a tax paid to the crown or a landowner on the produce of a mine; a tax paid to a superior as representing the king.

With the property were inseparably connected extensive *royalties.* *Macaulay.*

Hence—4. A tax paid to one who holds a patent protected by government for the use of the patent, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use.—5. Kingdom; domain; province; sphere.

The vast and inexhaustible variety of knavery, folly, affectation, humour, &c., as mingled with each other, or as modified by difference of age, sex, temper, education, profession, and habit of body, are all within the *royalty* of the modern comic dramatist. . . . The ancients were much more limited in their circle of materials. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. An emblem of royalty.

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties,* and not refuse to reign. *Milton.*

7. In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.

Royal-yard (roi'al-yärd), *n.* *Naut.* the fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

Royena (roi-ē'na), *n.* [After Adrian van *Royen*, a Dutch botanist.] A Cape genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Ebenaceæ, differing from the true ebony (Diospyros) and others in having fertile and sterile flowers on the same instead of on different plants. They have a five-lobed calyx and a five-parted bell-shaped corolla, and bear globular or elliptical berries about the size of damsons. *R. lucida* is a pretty white-flowered bush sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

Royne† (roin), *v.t.* [Fr. *rogner*.] To bite; to gnaw. *Spenser.*

Royne† (roin), *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner*, to growl.] To growl. *Spenser.*

Roynish† (roin'ish), *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*, mangy, from *rogne*, scab; L. *rubigo*, *rubiginis*.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy. 'The *roynish* clown.' *Shak.* Spelled also *Roinish.*

Royster (roi'stėr), *n.* 1.† A roysterer.—2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree. 'Some beau who had been on the *royster* all night.' *Cornhill Mag.* Spelled also *Roister.*

Roysterer (roi'stėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *Roisterer.*

Royston-crow (roi'ston-krō), *n.* The common English name for what is otherwise called the hooded crow, the *Corvus cornix.* It is gray, with black head, throat, wings, and tail. It feeds on carrion, eggs, young birds, shell-fish, &c.

Roytelet† (roi'te-let), *n.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi*, king.] A little or petty king. *Heylin.*

Roytish† (roi'tish), *a.* [Probably for *riotish* or *routish*.] Wild; irregular.

No weed presumed to show its *roytish* face. *Beaumont.*

Rub (rub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rubbed;* ppr. *rubbing.* [Same word as Dan. *rubbe*, to rub, to scrub. The Celtic languages also have the word, which may be originally Celtic. W. *rhwb*, a rub, a chafe, *rhwbiad*, a rubbing; Gael. *rub*, *rubadh*, Ir. *rubha*, a wound, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition. *Rubbish*, *rubble* are derivatives.] 1. To move along the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction; to apply friction to; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel; hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crums. *Shak.*

2. To spread a thin coating over the surface of; to smear all over; to spread over; as, to *rub* anything with oil. 'Their straw-built citadel, new *rubb'd* with balm.' *Milton.*—3. To polish; to retouch: with *over.*

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

4. In *building*, (*a*) to polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of a grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere. (*b*) To smooth, as the chipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone. See RUBBING-STONE.—5. To obstruct by collision; to hinder; to cross. [Rare.]

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopp'd. *Shak.*

6. To touch hard; to chafe; to fret; to gall; to tease or vex with gibes or sarcasms.—*To rub down*, (*a*) to reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; to render less prominent, or to smooth down as by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles down. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse.—*To rub off*, to clean anything by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off* rust.—*To rub out*, to remove or separate by friction; to erase; to obliterate; as, to *rub out* marks or letters; to *rub out* a stain.—*To rub up*, (*a*) to burnish; to polish; to clean. (*b*) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

Rub (rub), *v.i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel *rubs* against a gate-post.—2. To fret; to chafe; to make a friction. 'It *rubb'd* upon the sore.' *Dryden.*—3. To move or pass with difficulty; to get on or along with difficulty: usually with *on*, *along*, or *through.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub through* the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Who have no other real desire than that of *rubbing on*, so as to escape general blame. *J. S. Mill.*

He *rubs on* pretty much the same as ever. *Lever.*

I used to manage to *rub along* at first; the streets have got shocking bad of late. *Mayhew.*

Rub (rub), *n.* 1. The act of rubbing; friction; as, to give something a *rub* with a cloth.—2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction; hence, a difficulty; a cause of uneasiness; a pinch. 'Goes on without any *rub* or interruption.' *Swift.*

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shak.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Sir W. Davenant.*

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub.* *Shak.*

3.† Unevenness of surface. 'The inequalities, *rubbs*, and hairiness of the skin.' *Sir T. Browne.*—4. In *bowling*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it. *Fuller.*

5. A sarcasm; a gibe; a taunt; something grating to the feelings.—6. In *card-playing*, a contraction of *Rubber.*

'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the *rub*.' *Dickens.*

7. A rub-stone.

Rub-a-dub (rub'a-dub), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a drum when beat; a clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the artizans of a Scotch burgh. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rubasse (rụ-bas'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rubeus*, red; comp. *ruby.*] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystic, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a colour resembling that of ruby. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a colouring liquid. The crystal thus becomes full of cracks, which the colouring matter enters.

Rubato (rụ-bä'tō), *a.* [It., stolen (time).] In *music*, a style of singing or playing, in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened and others proportionally contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

Rubbage† (rub'āj), *n.* Rubbish. *Wotton.*

Rubbee (rub'ē). See RABI.

Rubber (rub'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rubs; as, (*a*) the instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. (*b*) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (*c*) A whetstone; a rub-stone. (*d*) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with positive electricity and the rubber with negative electricity. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphide of tin or an amalgam usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (*e*) A small instrument used to flatten down the seams of a *sail* in sail-making. (*f*) A rubbing-stone.—2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.—3. Inequality, as inequality of ground in bowling; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; hardship; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

He that plays at bowls, must expect to meet with *rubbers.* *Thackeray.*

4. That which grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub.—5. Caoutchouc, a substance produced from the *Siphonia elastica*, a substance remarkably pliable and elastic: usually in this sense called *India-rubber;* hence, (*a*) an overshoe made of india-rubber; (*b*) an india-rubber tyre for the wheel of a bicycle; (*c*) a block or cake of prepared caoutchouc for erasing pencil marks.

Rubbers (rub'ėrz), *n.* A disease in sheep occasioning great heat and itching. Called also *Scab*, *Shab*, or *Ray.*

Rubbidge† (rub'ij), *n.* Rubbage; rubbish.

Rubbing-post (rub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves on.

Rubbing-stone (rub'ing-stōn), *n.* In *building*, a grit-stone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which the bricks for the gauged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the axe, are rubbed smooth.

Rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* [From *rub;* properly, that which is rubbed off, but not now used in this limited sense.] 1. Fragments; refuse fragments of building materials; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins; debris.

He saw the town's one-half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or worthless.

Not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as *rubbish* to the void. *Tennyson.*

3. Mingled mass; confusion. 'In the jumbled *rubbish* of a dream.' *Tennyson.*

Rubbishing (rub'ish-ing), *a.* Contemptible; trashy; worthless; rubbishy. [Vulgar.]

This is the hend, is it, of my taking notice of that *rubbishing* creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her? *Dickens.*

Rubbishy (rub'ish-i), *a.* 1. Characterized by rubbish; containing rubbish.

Indeed Rome in general might be called a *rubbishy* place. *A. H. Clough.*

2. Trashy; worthless. [Colloq.]

Rubble, Rubble-stone (rub'l, rub'l-stōn), *n.* [From *rub* (which see).] 1. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone. 2. Stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry or to fill up between the facing courses of walls; also masonry of such stones; rubble-work.—3. In *geol.* (*a*) a mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under the alluvium, and derived from the neighbouring rock. (*b*) A kind of conglomerate rock composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance, and usually called *Graywacke.*—4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. [Provincial English.]

Rubble-wall (rub'l-wal), *n.* A wall built of rubble-stones. See RUBBLE-WORK.

Rubble-work, Rubble-walling (rub'l-wėrk, rub'l-wal-ing), *n.* Walls or masonry built of rubble-stones. Rubble-walls are either coursed or uncoursed; in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called *random-rubble*) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between the larger stones being filled in with smaller pieces.

Rubbly (rub'l-i), *a.* Abounding in small irregular stones; containing rubble.

Rubedinous (rō-bed'in-us), *a.* [L. *rubedo*, redness, from *rubere*, to be red.] Reddish. *Mos. Stuart.* [Rare.]

Rubefacient (rō-bē-fā'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens*, *rubefacientis*, ppr. of *rubefacio*—*rubeo*, to be red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red.

Rubefacient (rō-bē-fā'shi-ent), *n.* In *med.* a substance for external application which produces redness of the skin, not followed by blister.

Rubefaction (rū-bē-fak'shon), *n.* The act of producing redness of the skin, as by a rubefacient; the state of being made red.

Rubellite (rō'bel-it), *n.* [L. *rubellus*, dim. of *ruber*, red, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Red tourmaline, a siliceous mineral of a red colour of various shades; the red shorl; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like striæ. It acquires opposite electricities by heat.

Rubens-brown (rō'benz-broun), *n.* [From the great Flemish painter *Rubens*, who was partial to the use of it.] A rich and durable brown pigment, warmer and more ochreous than Vandyke-brown.

Rubeola (rō-bē'ō-la), *n.* [New L., from L. *ruber*, red.] In *med.* the measles (which see).

Rubeoloid (rū-bē'o-loid), *a.* [*Rubeola*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling rubeola. *Dunglison.*

Rubescence (rō-bes'sens), *n.* A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. *Roget.*

Rubescent (rō-bes'sent), *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *rubescentis*, ppr. of *rubesco*, incept. from *rubeo*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubezahl (rō'be-tsäl), *n.* Number Nip, a famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous; a familiar imp, corresponding to our Puck, and said to be generally favourable to the poor and oppressed, but waging war on the proud and wicked. He is the hero of many ballads and tales, and of several operas.

Rubia (rō'bi-a), *n.* [L. *rubia*, madder, from *rubeus*, red—in allusion to the colour obtained from the roots.] A genus of plants found both in Europe and Asia, belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ. They are perennial herbs often woody below, with whorled entire leaves and small yellowish flowers. Several species are employed in medicine,

and also in the arts, for the sake of the colouring matter which is contained in the roots. *R. tinctorum* is the well-known madder plant. (See MADDER.) The root of *R. cordifolia* yields the munjeet of India. See MUNJEET.

Rubiaceæ (rö-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A large natural order of exogenous plants, comprising the orders Cinchonaceæ and Galiaceæ, and including all monopetalous plants with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules, stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla and alternating with its lobes, and an inferior compound ovary.

Rubiacin, Rubiacine (rö'bi-a-sin), *n.* ($C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$.) A yellow crystallizable colouring matter found in madder root.

Rubian, Rubiane (rö'bi-an), *n.* ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$.) The bitter principle and colour-producing matter of madder. On trying to dye with rubian in the usual manner the mordants assume only the faintest shades of colour. If, however, the watery solution be mixed with sulphuric or muriatic acid and boiled it gradually deposits a quantity of insoluble yellow flocks, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, are found to dye the same colours as those obtained by means of madder. In fact, these flocks contain alizarine, to which they owe their tinctorial power.

Rubican (rö'bi-kan), *a.* [Fr., from L. *rubeo*, to be red.] A term applied to the colour of a bay, sorrel, or black horse, with light-gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.

Rubicative† (rö'bi-kāt-iv), *n.* That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

Rubicel, Rubicelle (rö'bi-sel), *n.* [L. *rubeo*, to be red.] A variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil.

Rubicon (rö'bi-kon), *n.* A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cæsar. The crossing of this river by Cæsar was the first step in the civil war between him and Pompey, and was equivalent to a declaration of war. Hence the phrase *to pass* or *cross the Rubicon* signifies to take a decisive step in an enterprise, or to adopt a measure from which one cannot or will not recede.

Rubicund (rö'bi-kund), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face. 'Pistol's *rubicund* nose.' *Douce.*

Rubicundity (rö-bi-kun'di-ti), *n.* The state of being rubicund; redness.

I do not wish you to parade your *rubicundity* and gray hairs. *H. Walpole.*

Rubidium (rö-bid'i-um), *n.* [L. *rubidus*, red.] Sym. Rb.; at. wt. 85·4. A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium. It was discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen, in 1860, by the method of spectral analysis. Its spectrum is chiefly distinguished by two bright red lines situated beyond the line A; hence the name. Rubidium was first detected, together with cæsium, in the mineral water of Dürckheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in large quantity, together with cæsium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains. It is also found in several lepidolites; that of Rozena, in Moravia, contains 0·24 per cent rubidium, with only a trace of cæsium; that of Hebron, in the state of Maine, 0·24 per cent rubidium and 0·3 per cent cæsium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Utö in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in Bohemia, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the salin or crude potash obtained from the residue of the beetroot-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco leaves, in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cæsium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus tea, coffee, and the salin of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

Rubied (rö'bid), *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip; *rubied* nectar. *Shak.*

How is one to tell of the rounded bosses of furred and beaming green,—the starred divisions of *rubied* bloom, fine-filmed, as if the Rock Spirits could spin porphyry as we do glass? *Ruskin.*

Rubific (rö-bif'ik), *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; as, *rubific* rays. *Grew.*

Rubification (rö'bi-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of making red. *Howell.*

Rubiform (rö'bi-form), *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *forma*.] Having the character or nature of red.

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted. *Newton.*

Rubify (rö'bi-fī), *v.t.* [See RUBIFIC.] To make red; to redden. '*Rubifying* medicine.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Rubiginose (rö-bij'in-ōs), *a.* Brown-red. In *bot.* a term usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar colour is owing to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

Rubiginous (rö-bij'in-us), *a.* Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty; mildewed. *Dunglison.*

Rubigo (rö-bī'gō), *n.* [L.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew.

Rubin† (rö'bin), *n.* A ruby.

Rubious† (rö'bi-us), *a.* [L. *rubeus*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] Resembling a ruby; rubied; red.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Shak.*

Rubiretin (rö-bir'e-tin), *n.* [L. *ruber*, red, and Gr. *rētinē*, resin.] ($C_7H_6O_2$.) A resinous colouring matter, isomeric with benzoic acid, existing in madder.

Ruble (rö'bl), *n.* Same as *Rouble*.

Rubric (rö'brik), *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*; L. *rubrica* (*terra*), red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *ruber*, red.] 1. Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence, (*a*) the title-page or parts of it; the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red. (*b*) In law books, the title of a statute, so called because it was formerly written in red letters. (*c*) In prayer-books or other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, often printed in red; hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubrics* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or *rubric* in human conceptions before Christianity. *De Quincey.*

Rubric (rö'brik), *v.t.* To adorn with red. *Johnson.*

Rubric, Rubrical (rö'brik, rö'brik-al), *a.* 1. Red; marked with red.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls
Or painted posts? *Pope.*

2. Placed in rubrics.—3. Pertaining to the rubric. '*Rubrical* eccentricities.' *Kingsley.*

Rubricate (rö'brik-āt), *v.t.* [L. *rubrico*, *rubricatum*, from *rubrica*. See RUBRIC.] To mark or distinguish with red. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Rubricate, Rubricated (rö'brik-āt, rö'brik-āt-ed), *a.* Marked with red.

Rubrician (rö-bri'shan), *n.* One versed in the rubric; an adherent or advocate for the rubric. *Quart. Rev.*

Rubricist (rö'bri-sist), *n.* Same as *Rubrician*.

Rubricity (rö-bris'i-ti), *n.* [L. *rubrica*, ruddle.] Redness. '*Rubricity* of the Nile.' *Geddes.*

Rubsen-cake (röb'sen-kāk), *n.* [G. *rubsen*, contr. for *rubesamen*, rape-seed—*rube*, rape, and *samen*, seed—and *cake*.] An oil-cake, much used on the Continent, made from the *Brassica præcox*.

Rub-stone (rub'stōn), *n.* A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; a rub. *Tusser.*

Rubus (rö'bus), *n.* [L., from *rubeo*, to be red—in reference to the colour of the fruit of some of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ, sub-order Roseæ. The species, which consist of shrubs, are universally diffused over the mountainous and temperate regions of the Old and New World. Several are cultivated both as ornaments and on account of their agreeable acid and astringent fruit. They have alternate simple or compound leaves and white or red flowers. There are about a hundred species, among which are the British *R. Idæus*, or raspberry; *R. fruticosus*, or common bramble; *R. saxatilis*, or stone-bramble or roebuck-berry; and *R. Chamæmorus*, mountain-bramble or cloudberry.

Ruby (rö'bi), *n.* [Fr. *rubis* (*s* silent), Pr. *robi*, Sp. *rubi*, *rubin*, from L.L. *rubinus*, a carbuncle, from L. *rubeus*, red, reddish, *ruber*, red.] 1. A crystallized gem next to the diamond in hardness and even more valuable, found in Burmah, Siam, Ceylon, and elsewhere. It is of various shades of red, but the most highly prized varieties are the crimson and carmine red. Among lapidaries the scarlet-coloured spinel is sometimes called *spinel ruby*; the pale or rose-red, *balas ruby*; and the yellowish-red, *rubicelle*. The true ruby is a modification of the corundum. (See CORUNDUM.) It consists of nearly pure alumina with magnesia, &c.—2. Redness; red colour.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
While mine are blanched with fear. *Shak.*

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl. —*Ruby of arsenic* or *sulphur*, is the protosulphide of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—*Ruby of zinc*, is the sulphide of zinc or red blende.—*Rock ruby*, the most valued species of garnet.

Ruby (rö'bi), *v.t.* To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round. *Pope.*

Ruby (rö'bi), *a.* Of the colour of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips. *Shak.*

Ruby-blende (rö'bi-blend), *n.* Red sulphuret of zinc.

Ruby-silver (rö'bi-sil-vėr). See RED-SILVER.

Ruche, Rucheing (rösh, rösh'ing), *n.* [Fr. *ruche*, a beehive. The stuff has its name from the quillings resembling honeycomb-cells.] Quilled or goffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dress and bonnets. Spelled also *Rouche*.

Ruck (ruk), *v.t.* [Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle, a fold, *rykkja*, to draw into folds; comp. Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle, to become wrinkled.] To wrinkle; to crease; as, to *ruck* up cloth or a garment.

Ruck (ruk), *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait; a crease.

Ruck (ruk), *v.i.* [Comp. Dan. *ruge*, to brood.] To cower; to lie close; to squat or sit as a hen upon eggs; to take shelter. Written *Rook*, *Rouk*.

The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney's top. *Shak.*

Ruck (ruk), *n.* [A form of *rick*.] An undistinguished crowd; the body of non-winning horses which come in close together.

But in the *ruck*, in society as a whole, there seems to have been no particle of capacity for rational pleasure. *Sat. Rev.*

Ructation (ruk-tā'shon), *n.* [From L. *ructo*, *ructatum*, to belch.] The act of belching wind from the stomach. *Cockeram.*

Rud, Rudd (rud), *n.* [A. Sax. *rudu*, redness, *rud*, *reād*, red.] 1.† Redness; blush. *Percy's Reliques.*—2. Red ochre.

Rud† (rud), *a.* Red; ruddy; rosy.

Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyes were black as sloe. *Percy's Reliques.*

Rud† (rud), *v.t.* To make red. *Spenser.*

Rudas (rö'das), *n.* [Fr. *rude*, rude, coarse.] A haggard old woman; a coarse, full-mouthed woman; a randy. [Scotch.]

Rudas (rö'das), *a.* Bold; masculine; coarse: applied to women. [Scotch.]

But what can ail them to bury the auld carline (a *rudas* wife she was) by the night time? *Sir W. Scott.*

Rudd (rud), *n.* [From the *ruddy* colouring.] A teleostean fish of the genus Cyprinus, with a deep body like the bream, but thicker, a prominent back and small head. The back is of an olive colour; the sides and belly

Rudd (*Cyprinus erythrophthalmus*).

yellow, marked with red; the ventral and anal fins and tail of a deep red colour. It is very common on the Continent, and is found in this country in the Thames, the Cam, and in many other streams, as well as in several lakes. Its average length is from 9 to 15 inches. Called also *Red-eye*.

Rudde† (rud), *n.* Complexion. *Chaucer.* See RODE.

Rudder (rud'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *rother*, A. Sax. *rōther*, from *rōwan*, to row; D. *roeder*, Sw. *roder*, G. *ruder*, rudder. See ROW, *v.t.* The meaning is literally that with which one rows, the termination denoting an agent or implement, as in *father*, *brother*, *murder*, &c.; L. *-trum*, as in *aratrum*, a plough, from *aro*, to plough.] 1. The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or the wheel.—2. That which guides or governs the course. 'For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses.' *Hudibras.*—*Rudder perch*, a name given by some writers to a certain fish said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

Rudder (rud'ėr), *n.* [A form of *ridder*, a riddle.] A riddle or sieve. [Local.]

Rudder-band (rud'ėr-band), *n.* One of the hinges on which a rudder turns.

Rudder-brace (rud'ėr-brās), *n.* Same as *Rudder-band.*

Rudder-case (rud'ėr-kās), *n.* Same as *Rudder-trunk.*

Rudder-chain (rud'ėr-chān), *n.* One of the strong chains connected with the aft side of the rudder by a span clamp and shackles. They are about 6 feet in length; a hempen pendant is spliced into the outer link, and allowing for slack to permit the rudder free motion, they are stopped to eye-bolts along the stern-moulding. When the rudder or tiller is damaged they are worked by tackles hooked to the after channel bolts. Their principal use is now to save the rudder if unshipped by striking on a reef or shoal.

Rudder-chock (rud'ėr-chok), *n.* See under CHOCK.

Rudder-coat (rud'ėr-kōt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

Rudder-fish (rud'ėr-fish), *n.* See PILOT-FISH.

Rudder-head (rud'ėr-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder into which the tiller is fitted.

Rudder-hole (rud'ėr-hōl), *n.* A hole in the deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

Rudder-nail (rud'ėr-nāl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

Rudder-pendant (rud'ėr-pen-dant), *n.* See under PENDANT and RUDDER-CHAIN.

Rudder-stock (rud'ėr-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the rudder-bands.

Rudder-tackle (rud'ėr-tak'l), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

Rudder-trunk (rud'ėr-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the helm-port through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

Ruddied (rud'id), *a.* Made ruddy or red. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ruddily (rud'i-li), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

Ruddiness (rud'i-nes), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh-colour; that degree of redness which characterizes high health: applied chiefly to the complexion or colour of the human skin; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips. 'The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet.' *Shak.*

Ruddle (rud'l), *n.* [From the root of *ruddy*, *red.*] The name of a species of red earth, coloured by sesquioxide of iron. It is used for marking sheep. Spelled also *Raddle*, *Reddle.*

Ruddle (rud'l), *v.t.* To mark with ruddle. 'A fair sheep newly *ruddled.*' *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Ruddle† (rud'l), *v.t.* To raddle; to twist. *Holland.*

Ruddle-man (rud'l-man), *n.* One who digs ruddle. *Burton.*

Ruddoc, Ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *rudduc*, a dim. from *rud*, red, whence *ruddy.*] 1. A bird, the robin-redbreast. 'The *ruddock* warbles soft.' *Spenser.* 'The sweet and shrilly *ruddock* with its bleeding breast.' *Hood.*—2. Gold coin, from its colour: called in this sense often *Red-ruddock* or *Golden-ruddock.* [Old slang.]

> The greedy carle came within a space
> That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
> Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find.
> *Turbervile.*
>
> The redde herring brought in the *red ruddocks* . . . and made Yarmouth for argent put down the city of Argent. *Nash.*
>
> If he have won *golden ruddocks* in his bag he must be wise and honourable. *Lily.*

Ruddy (rud'i), *a.* [From A. Sax. *rud*, red, *rudu*, redness. See RED.] 1. Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness. 'New leaves . . . some *ruddy* coloured.' *Dryden.* 'Smoke and *ruddy* flame.' *Milton.* 'Dear as the *ruddy* drops that warm my heart.' *Gray.*—2. Of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, *ruddy* cheeks, *ruddy* lips, a *ruddy* face or skin, a *ruddy* youth, and *ruddy* fruit. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin.

> His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold. *Tennyson.*

3. Of a reddish shining colour; as, *ruddy* gold. This epithet, as well as *red*, was applied to gold probably because it used to be considerably alloyed with copper, which gave it a reddish colour.

> A crown of *ruddy* gold inclosed her brow. *Dryden.*

Ruddy (rud'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ruddied;* ppr. *ruddying.* To make red or ruddy.

Rude (rōd), *a.* [Fr. *rude*, rough, rugged, severe, from L. *rudis*, in a natural state, not changed or improved by art, hence rough, raw, wild.] 1. Characterized by roughness; unformed by art, taste, or skill; not nicely finished, smoothed, or polished; rough; rugged; coarse: applied to material things. 'All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies.' *Milton.* '*Rude* and unpolished stones.' *Stillingfleet.*—2. Of coarse manners; uncivil; unpolite; uncourteous; impertinent; impudent: said of persons, conduct, language, or the like. 'A *rude* despiser of good manners.' *Shak.* 'Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

> Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch. *Shak.*

3. Ignorant; untaught; clownish; barbarous; unpolished. 'A *rude* and savage man of Inde.' *Shak.* 'The *rude* forefathers of the hamlet sleep.' *Gray.*—4. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous: said of weather, storms, the sea, &c. 'The *rude* sea.' *Shak.* 'Winds *rude* in their shock.' *Milton.*—5. Fierce; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies.—6. Lacking good taste, chasteness, grace, or elegance: said of language, style, or the like. 'In *rude* harsh-sounding lines.' *Shak.* 'Unblemished by my *rude* translation.' *Dryden.*

> *Rude* am I in my speech. *Shak.*

—*Impertinent, Officious, Rude.* See under IMPERTINENT.—SYN. Rough, uneven, shapeless, unfashioned, rugged, unpolished, uncouth, inelegant, rustic, coarse, vulgar, clownish, raw, unskilful, untaught, illiterate, ignorant, uncivil, impolite, impertinent, saucy, impudent, insolent, surly, currish, churlish, brutal, uncivilized, barbarous, savage, violent, fierce, tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, harsh, inclement, severe.

Rudely (rōd'li), *adv.* In a rude manner; as, (*a*) roughly; unskilfully; coarsely; as, work *rudely* executed. 'I that am *rudely* stamp'd and want love's majesty.' *Shak.* (*b*) With excessive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; unpolitely; impertinently; as, an answer *rudely* given. (*c*) Violently; boisterously; fiercely; as, the gate was *rudely* assaulted

Rudeness (rōd'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being rude; as, (*a*) coarseness; roughness; unevenness. (*b*) Coarseness of manners, conduct, or the like; incivility; impertinence. 'Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires.' *Cowper.* (*c*) Want of training, polish, learning, or skill; inelegance; ignorance. 'Leave the *rudeness* of that antique age.' *Spenser.* (*d*) Violence; impetuosity; as, the *rudeness* of an attack, conflict, &c. (*e*) Tempestuousness; storminess; severity. 'The *rudeness* of the season.' *Evelyn.*

Rudented (rō-den'ted), *a.* [See below.] In *arch.* same as *Cabled.*

Rudenture (rō'den-tūr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudens*, *rudentis*, a rope.] In *arch.* the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Called also *Cabling.*

Ruderary† (rō'dėr-a-ri), *a.* [L. *ruderarius*, from *rudus*, stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls, &c.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey.*

Ruderation† (rō-dėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ruderatio*, *ruderationis.* See RUDERARY.] The act of paving with pebbles or little stones and mortar. *Bailey.*

Rudesby† (rōdz'bi), *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow.

> Out of my sight! . . . *rudesby*, begone! *Shak.*

Rudesheimer (rōd'es-hīm-ėr), *n.* One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberg. It is made from grapes produced near *Rudesheim*, a town of Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Bingen.

Rudiment (rō'di-ment), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, rude. See RUDE.] 1. That which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning. 'Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant.' *Bacon.*

> The sappy boughs
> Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
> Of future harvest. *F. Philip.*

2. An element or first principle of any art or science: especially in plural, the beginnings, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

> To learn the order of my fingering
> I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shak.*
>
> The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable. If they used this argument in good faith they were ignorant of the very *rudiments* of the science of legislation.
> *Macaulay.*

3. In *biol.* an imperfect organ; an organ which is never fully developed.

Rudiment (rō'di-ment), *v.t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.

> It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart. *Gayton.*

Rudimental (rō-di-ment'al), *a.* Relating to first principles; rudimentary.

> Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.
> *Spectator.*

Rudimentary (rō-di-ment'a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial.—2. In the state or form of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state; imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

> In the abdominal muscles of mammals, again, we find the abdominal sternum and ribs of Saurian reptiles indicated by white fibrous bands; and in these mammals, which do not possess a clavicle, that bone is usually represented by a ligament, just as the styl-hyoid ligament in man represents a portion of the hyoidean arch which is elsewhere completely ossified. Such *rudimentary* structures, however, often display themselves at an early period of development, and are subsequently lost sight of.
> *Dr. Carpenter.*

Rudity (rō'di-ti), *n.* Rudeness. [Rare.]

Rudmas-day† (rōd'mas-dā), *n.* [That is, *rood*-mas day, from *rood*, a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross. There were two of these feasts annually; one on May 3d, the Invention of the Holy Cross, and the other on Sept. 14, the Holyrood day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Rudolphine (rō-dol'fin), *a.* An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahé. They were so named in honour of *Rudolph* II., emperor of Bohemia.

Rue (rō), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rued;* ppr. *ruing.* [A. Sax. *hreōwan*, to repent, to rue; cog. D. *rouwen*, O.H.G. *hriuwan* (Mod. G. *reuen*), to repent; ultimately from same root as *crude*, L. *crudus*, raw, *cruel*, L. *crudelis;* Skr. *krūra*, hard, cruel. Hence *ruth.*] 1. To regret; to grieve for; to repent; as, to *rue* the commission of a crime.

> Yes, Warwick, I remember it to my grief;
> And by his soul, thou and thy house shall *rue* it.
> *Shak.*
>
> Thy will
> Chose freely what it now so justly *rues.* *Milton.*

2.† To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; to afflict. *Spenser.*—3. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from; as, to *rue* a bargain. [Colloq.]

Rue (rō), *v.i.* 1. To have compassion. *Spenser.*—2. To become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant.

> Old year, we'll dearly *rue* for you. *Tennyson.*

Rue† (rō), *n.* Sorrow; repentance. *Shak.*

Rue (rō), *n.* [Fr. *rue*, from L. *ruta*, from Gr. *rutē*, rue.] A strong-scented plant of the genus Ruta, nat. order Rutaceæ. The species are suffrutescent herbaceous plants, with alternate exstipulated pinnated or decompound leaves, covered with pellucid dots. Comparatively few of them are known or cultivated. *R. graveolens*, or common rue, sometimes called herb-grace, has been used from time immemorial, along with rosemary, as an emblem of remembrance

and grace, on account of its evergreen foliage. Other authorities connect the name 'herb-grace' (or as Shakspere has it 'herb of grace') with the ancient use of the plant

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

as a disinfectant, in exorcizing evil spirits, or in sprinkling the people with holy water. Jeremy Taylor, for instance, speaks of exorcists being about to 'try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, and *rue*, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called 'herb of grace.'' The stamens are remarkable for their presenting an instance of vegetable irritability. Every part of it is marked by transparent dots filled with volatile oil, which is obtained from it by distillation. The odour of rue is very strong and disagreeable, and the taste acrid and bitter; it possesses powerful stimulant, antispasmodic, and tonic properties, and when judiciously used is very serviceable in hysteria and other convulsive disorders.

Here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace:
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shak.*

Rueful (rö'fụl), *a.* 1. Causing to rue or lament; woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented. 'Spur them to *rueful* work.' *Shak.* — 2. Expressing sorrow; suggesting sorrow or melancholy; pitiful. 'Two *rueful* figures with long black cloaks.' *Sir W. Scott.*

He sighed and cast a *rueful* eye. *Dryden.*

SYN. Woful, mournful, sorrowful, doleful, lamentable, piteous.

Ruefully (rö'fụl-li), *adv.* In a rueful manner; mournfully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back?
Dr. H. More.

Ruefulness (rö'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being rueful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

Ruell-bone, *n.* See REWEL-BONE.

Ruelle (rụ-el'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *rue*, a street.] A bed-chamber in which persons of high rank in France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*

Ruellia (rö-el'li-a), *n.* [After J. *Rouelle*, a French botanist.] A genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian plants, nat. order Acanthaceæ, some species of which are cultivated in China and Assam for the fine indigo they yield. Others are grown on account of the beauty of their flowers.

Rufescent (rö-fes'ent), *a.* [L. *rufescens, rufescentis*, ppr. of *rufesco*, inceptive formed from *rufus*, red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff (ruf), *n.* [A word whose origin is not very clear. Some regard it as a form of *rough* used as a noun; but more probably it is connected with Prov. Fr. *rufo*, a crease or wrinkle, Armor. *roufen*, a wrinkle, a fold, *roufenna*, to wrinkle, Sp. *rufo*, frizzed, curled; comp. also D. *ruif*, a fold.] 1. A large muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes. 'Here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.' *Shak.* 'With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals.' *Shak.* — 2. Something like a ruff; something puckered or plaited.

I reared this flower;
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

How many princes, that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot!
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. A particular species of pigeon having feathers disposed round its neck in the form of a ruff.—5. A genus (Machetes) of wading birds of the family Scolopacidæ, of which genus *M. pugnax* is the only known species. It is alike curious in the disposition of its plumage and for its pugnacious character. It derives its common name from the disposition of the long feathers of the neck in the male, which stand out like a ruff. The ruffs are birds of passage, appearing at certain seasons of the year in the north of Europe. When taken and fattened they are dressed like the woodcock, and their flesh is much esteemed. The female is called *reeve*.

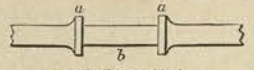
Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*).

6.† A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct. 'To ruffle it out in a riotous *ruff*.' *Latimer.*

As fields set all their bristles up, in such a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman.*

7.† The top of a loose boot turned over. *Shak.*

8. In *mach.* an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent endlong motion. Thus *a a* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b*, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended



a a, Ruffs on a Shaft.

by set screws, &c. They are then called *loose ruffs*.—9. A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

Ruff (ruf), *v.t.* 1. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.* — 2. In *falconry*, to hit without trussing.—3. To applaud by making noise with hands or feet. [Scotch.]

Ruff (ruf), *n.* [Pg. *rufa*, a game with dice, a raffle.] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.—2. The act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led.

Ruff (ruf), *v.t.* In *card-playing*, to trump instead of following suit.

Ruffe (ruf), *n.* A small British fish of the perch family (*Acerina* or *Perca cernua*). Called also *Pope*.

Ruffian (ruf'i-an), *n.* [O.Fr. *rufien, ruffien*, a ruffian; Sp. *rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp, a bully of a brothel; It. *ruffiano*, a pimp. According to Diez from a Teutonic root *ruf*, seen in *raufen*, to scuffle, to fight.] 1.† A pimp; a pander; a paramour. *Prynne; Holland.*—2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the night, rob, murder? *Shak.*

Ruffian (ruf'i-an), *a.* Of or belonging to a ruffian; brutal; savagely boisterous; tumultuous; raging. '*Ruffian* lust.' *Shak.* '*Ruffian* billows.' *Shak.* 'With *ruffian* dagger stabbed a knight.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Ruffian (ruf'i-an), *v.i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. 'If it (the wind) hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea.' *Shak.*

Ruffianish (ruf'i-an-ish), *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

Ruffianism (ruf'i-an-izm), *n.* The character, habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Ruffian-like (ruf'i-an-lik), *a.* Same as *Ruffianly*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Ruffianly (ruf'i-an-li), *a.* Like a ruffian; characteristic of a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, *ruffianly*, ugly, and deformed lock. *Prynne.*

Ruffin† (ruf'in), *a.* Disordered. *Spenser.*

Ruffin† (ruf'in), *n.* A ruffian; a ruffler. *Spenser.*

Ruffinous† (ruf'in-us), *a.* Ruffianly; outrageous. *Chapman.*

Ruffle (ruf'l), *v.t.* [A freq. of *ruff*; D. *ruyffeln*, to wrinkle. See RUFF.] 1. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement of; to rumple; to derange; to disarrange; to make uneven by agitation; as, *ruffled* attire; *ruffled* hair. 'Where Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings.' *Pope.*—2. To disturb the surface of; to cause to ripple or rise in waves.

She smoothed the *ruff'd* seas. *Dryden.*

3. To discompose; to agitate; to disturb; as, to *ruffle* the mind; to *ruffle* the passions or the temper.

The small violence done
Rankled in him and *ruffled* all his heart. *Tennyson.*

4. To throw into disorder or confusion by attacking.

The knight . . . had next found out
The advantage of the ground where best
He might the *ruffled* foe invest. *Hudibras.*

5.† To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap. *Chapman.*

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt. 'The coffin to be well pitched, lined, and *ruffled* with fine crape.' *Lamb.* 7. To contract into plaits or folds. 'A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linen.' *Addison.* — *To ruffle one's feathers* or *plumage*, (*a*) to irritate one; to make one angry; to disturb or fret one. (*b*) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar.*

Ruffle (ruf'l), *v.i.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. 'The bleak winds do sorely *ruffle*.' *Shak.*—2. To play loosely; to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3.† To be rough; to act roughly or rudely; to be in contention.

They would *ruffle* with jurors. *Bacon.*

4. To put on airs; to swagger. 'The gallants who *ruffled* in silk and embroidery.' *Sir W. Scott.* Often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot *ruffle it* in red and yellow.
B. Jonson.

Ruffle (ruf'l), *n.* 1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill.—2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind or temper in a *ruffle*.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a *ruffle* of spirit, both of anger and sorrow. *Watts.*

3. A low vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect. [In this last sense often contracted into *ruff.*]—*Ruffle of a boot*,† the turned-down top hanging in a loose manner, like the ruffle of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs catched hold of the *ruffle of my boot*. *B. Jonson.*

Ruffle, Ruff (ruf'l, ruf), *v.t.* To beat the ruffle on; as, to *ruffle* a drum.

Ruffleless (ruf'l-les), *a.* Having no ruffles.

Rufflement (ruf'l-ment), *n.* Act of ruffling.

Ruffler (ruf'l-ér), *n.* 1. A bully; a swaggerer. 'Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of *rufflers*.' *Milton.*—2. A sewing-machine attachment for forming ruffles in dress goods.

Rufin (röf'in), *n.* [L. *rufus*, red.] In *chem.* a red substance formed by the action of heat on phlorizin.

Rufous (röfus), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red, probably from the root of L. *rubeo*, to be red.] Reddish; of a reddish colour, or rather of a yellowish or brownish red.

Ruft (ruft), *n.* Eructation; belching; rift. *Dunglison.*

Rufter-hood (ruf'tèr-hụd), *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

Rug (rug), *n.* [Lit. a rough, shaggy fabric, from the Scandinavian: Icel. *röggr*, a tuft, shagginess; Sw. *rugg, ragg*, rough hair. *Rugged* is a derivative, and *rag* a closely allied form.] 1. A nappy, heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes; as, (*a*) a cover for a bed; (*b*) for protecting the carpet before a fireplace; a hearth-rug; (*c*) for protecting the legs against the cold on a journey by rail, &c.; a railway-rug.—2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog. *Shak.*

Rug (rug), *v.t.* [O.E. *rogge*, to rend; comp. Icel. *rugga*, to rock.] To pull hastily or roughly; to tear; to tug. [Scotch.]

The gude auld times of *rugging* and riving are come back again. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rug (rug), *n.* A rough or hasty pull; a tug. [Scotch.]

Rugæ (rö'jē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ruga*, a wrinkle.] In *anat.* the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats.

Rugate (rö'gāt), *a.* [From L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

Rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [Little more than a slightly different form of *ragged*, but directly from *rug* (which see).] 1. Full of rough projections on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences, or otherwise uneven; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* road. 'A weak and weary traveller, tired with a tedious and *rugged* way.' *Sir J. Denham.*—2. Not neat or regular; uneven; ragged. 'His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*.' *Shak.*—3. Rough with hair or tufts of any kind; bristly; shaggy. 'The *rugged* Russian bear.' *Shak.* 4. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere.

The greatest favours . . . neither melt nor endear him; but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

5. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; rude. 'Every gust of *rugged* winds.' *Milton.*—6. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as, a *rugged* verse in poetry; *rugged* prose. 'The harsh cadence of a *rugged* line.' *Dryden.*—7. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled. '*Rugged* forehead.' *Spenser.*

Gentle, my lord, sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak.

8. Violent; rude; boisterous. 'With *rugged* truncheon charged the knight.' *Hudibras.* 9. In *bot.* scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points, as a leaf or stem.—SYN. Rough, uneven, wrinkled, craggy, coarse, rude, harsh, hard, crabbed, severe, austere, surly, sour, frowning, violent, boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy, tempestuous, inclement.

Ruggedly (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner; violently; sourly. 'Look not *ruggedly* upon me.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rugged; as, (*a*) roughness; asperity of surface; as, the *ruggedness* of land or of roads.

No person can look on the features, noble even to *ruggedness*, the dark furrows of the cheek, the haggard and woful stare of the eye, the sullen and contemptuous curve of the lip, and doubt that they belong to a man too proud and too sensitive to be happy. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) Roughness of temper or manners; harshness; surliness; coarseness; rudeness. 'A wife who had the *ruggedness* of a man without his force.' *Johnson.* (*c*) Storminess; boisterousness.

Rugging (rug'ing), *n.* Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping blankets, &c.

Rug-gown (rug'goun), *n.* A gown made of a coarse nappy woollen cloth. *B. Jonson.*

Rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug. 'A *rug-gowned* watchman.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ruggy† (rug'i), *a.* Rugged; rough. *Chaucer.*

Rug-headed† (rug'hed-ed), *a.* Shock-headed. *Shak.*

Rugin† (rug'in), *n.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*

Rugine (rö'jēn), *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp, an instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones. *Dunglison.*

Rugosa (rö-gō'sa), *n. pl.* [L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.] An order of extinct Actinozoa, with whose corallum we are alone acquainted, all, with one exception (*Holocystis elegans*, which occurs in the lower cretaceous series), from palæozoic rocks. The corallum is highly developed, sclerodermic, with true thecæ, and the septa and tabulæ are often combined. Agassiz proposes to class the Rugosa under the Hydrozoa rather than with the Actinozoa. The septa of rugose corals are developed in multiples of four.

Rugose (rö'gōs), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. 'The internal *rugose* coat of the intestines.' *Wiseman.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf in which the veins are more contracted than the disc, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c.

Rugosity (rö-gos'i-ti), *n.* 1. A state of being rugose or wrinkled.—2. A wrinkle; a pucker; a slight ridge.

Rugous (rö'gus), *a.* Same as *Rugose*. *Owen.*

Rugulose (rö'gū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* finely wrinkled, as a leaf.

Ruin (rö'in), *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from L. *ruina*, a falling down, downfall, ruin, from *ruo*, *rutum*, to fall with violence, to rush down.] 1.† The act of falling or tumbling down; violent fall. 'His *ruin* startled the other steeds.' *Chapman.*—2. That change of anything which destroys it or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction; overthrow; downfall; as, the *ruin* of a house; the *ruin* of an army; the *ruin* of a government; the *ruin* of health. 'Utter *ruin* of the house of York.' *Shak.* 'Fed the *ruin* of the state.' *Shak.*—3. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane; destruction; perdition.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help me. But they were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel. 2 Chr. xxviii. 23.

4. A building or anything in a state of decay or dilapidation; something breaking up or hastening to destruction; a wreck; as, his mind is now a mere *ruin*. 'A Gothic *ruin*.' *Tennyson.*—5. *pl.* The remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Balbec, Palmyra, or Persepolis; the *ruins* of a wall. [There is little difference between this and the preceding sense, only in the former the ruined object is looked at as a whole, in this is considered to be made up of parts; and while we call a ruined building a *ruin*, we generally speak of the *ruins* of the building.]

The labour of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

6. The state of being ruined, decayed, destroyed, or rendered worthless; as, to go to *ruin*.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless *ruin*. *Shak.*

SYN. Destruction, downfall, perdition, fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat, bane, pest, mischief.

Ruin (rö'in), *v.t.* To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to make to perish; to bring to destruction; to impair seriously; to damage essentially; to destroy; to defeat; to overthrow; to demolish; as, to *ruin* a city, a government, commerce, one's health, constitution, or reputation. 'Resolved to *ruin* or to rule the state.' *Dryden.*

By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*

A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin* and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin.*

Ruin (rö'in), *v.i.* 1. To fall into ruins; to run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

2. To be brought to poverty or misery. [Rare.]

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

Ruinable (rö'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ruined.

Ruinate (rö'in-āt), *v.t.* To ruin; to demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty or ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
Shak.

Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now it was his turn to be assailed. *Bacon.*

Ruinate† (rö'in-āt), *v.i.* To fall; to tumble. *Spenser.*

Ruinate (rö'in-āt), *a.* Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins. 'A mansion here all *ruinate*.' *J. Webster.*

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate*? *Shak.*

Ruination (rö-in-ā'shon), *n.* The act of ruinating; subversion; overthrow; demolition.

Roman coins were over covered in the ground, in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden.*

Ruiner (rö'in-ėr), *n.* One that ruins or destroys. 'The most certain deformers and *ruiners* of the church.' *Milton.*

Ruiniform (rö'in-i-form), *a.* [L. *ruina*, ruin, and *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be ruiniform.

Ruinous (rö'in-us), *a.* [L. *ruinosus*, from *ruina*, ruin. See RUIN.] 1. Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.—2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as, a *ruinous* heap. Is. xvii. 1.—3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin.

A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

SYN. Dilapidated, decayed, demolished, pernicious, destructive, baneful, wasteful, injurious, mischievous.

Ruinously (rö'in-us-li), *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

Ruinousness (rö'in-us-nes), *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

Rukh (ruk), *n.* A roc. Marco Polo mentions a bird of great size as appearing in Madagascar at certain seasons, supposed to be the extinct *Æpyornis maximus*.

Rulable (röl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being ruled; governable.—2. Subject to rule; accordant to rule. *Bacon.*

Rule (röl), *n.* [O.E. *reule*, *rewle*, from O.Fr. *reule*, *riule* (Mod. Fr. *règle*), from L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a ruler, a rule, pattern, or model (whence *regular*), from *rego*, to keep or lead in a straight line. See REGAL, also RIGHT.] 1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. Prov. xvii. 2.

And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. That which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction; as, (*a*) an established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life.

A *rule* which you do not apply is no *rule* at all. *J. M. Mason.*

A *rule* that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a *rule*. *Law.*

Hence, (1) a line of conduct; behaviour.

If you prized my lady's favour at any thing more than contempt, you would not give means for this uncivil *rule*. *Shak.*

(2) Method; regularity; propriety of behaviour.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shak.*

(*b*) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science.

For in writing what I have set about, I shall confine myself neither to his (Horace's) *rules*, nor to any man's *rules* that ever lived. *Sterne.*

(*c*) In *monasteries*, *corporations*, or *societies*, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members; also the body of such laws or regulations; as, to live according to the *rule* of St. Benedict. (*d*) In *law*, a point of law settled by authority; also, the mode of procedure settled by lawful judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. *Rules* are either *general* or *particular*. *General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in the other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. They are a declaration of what the court will do, or require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted.—*Rules of course*, those which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion, either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.—*A rule to show cause*, or a *rule nisi*, means that unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, the rule, which is *conditional*, will become *absolute*. (*e*) In *arith.* and *alg.* a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; a certain prescribed series of operations, adapted to discover, from the given conditions to which an unknown number,

&c., is subjected, what that number, &c., is; as, *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c.; *rules* for practice; *rules* for the extraction of roots, &c. *Algebraic rules* are often expressed in *formulas;* thus, if *a, b, c* represent the three sides of a right-angled triangle, of which *c* is the hypotenuse, the formula for determining *c* is $c=\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$.—*Rule of three.* See PROPORTION, 7. (*f*) In *gram.* an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words. Thus it is a *rule* in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the *rule.* 3. An instrument by which lines are drawn; also, an instrument for measuring short lengths, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are of course numerous kinds of rules adapted to their peculiar objects. A common form is the rule for making linear measurements, used by carpenters and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Those used by some classes of artificers are, however, made in a single piece. See RULER.—*Gauging rule.* Same as *Gauging-rod* (which see). See also *Parallel ruler,* under PARALLEL, SLIDING-RULE.—4. In *printing,* a thin plate of metal, of the same height as types, usually brass, used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of type in tabular work, &c.; also a slip of metal laid above the last line set, to facilitate placing type in the stick.—5. In *plastering,* a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface. —*Rule joint,* a movable joint such as those in the rules used by carpenters and other artificers.—*Rule of the road,* the rule that a driver or rider, on passing another, must pass on the right hand of the other. In other countries than Britain the rule is the opposite. *The rule of the road at sea* is more complicated.—*Rule of thumb,* a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge.—*Rules of a prison,* certain limits without the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live. 'The *rules* of the Fleet.' *Thackeray.* —SYN. Government, sway, empire, control, direction, regulation, law, canon, precept, maxim, guide, order, method.

Rule (röl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *ruled;* ppr. *ruling.* 1. To govern; to command; to exercise authority or dominion over; to control; to conduct; to manage; to bridle; to restrain.

If a man know not how to *rule* his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?
1 Tim. iii. 5.

Close delations, working from the heart
That passion cannot *rule.* *Shak.*

Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
To *rule* mankind and make the world obey.
Dryden.

2. To prevail on; to persuade; to guide; to advise: generally or always in the passive, so that *to be ruled by* = to take the advice or follow the directions of.

I think she will *be ruled*
In all respects *by* me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
Shak.

3. To settle as by a rule. 'A *ruled* case with the schoolmen.' *Atterbury.*—4. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to *rule* a blank book.—5. In *law,* to establish by decision or rule; to determine; to decide; thus, a court is said to *rule* a point. *Burrill.*

Rule (röl), *v. i.* 1. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. 'By me princes *rule.*' Prov. viii. 16. It is often followed by *over.*

They shall *rule over* their oppressors. Is. xiv. 2.
We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures. *Ray.*

2. To prevail; to decide.

Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must *rule.*
Shak.

3. In *law,* to decide; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to order by rule; to enter a rule.—4. In *com.* to stand or maintain a level; as, prices *rule* lower than formerly.

Ruleless (röl'les), *a.* Being without rule; lawless.

Ruler (röl'ėr), *n.* 1. One that rules or governs; one who is invested with authority, or who exercises supreme power over others; a monarch, or the like.—2. One that makes or executes laws; one that assists in carrying on a government; thus, legislators and magistrates are called *rulers,*—3. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, &c., with straight edges or sides, by which straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by guiding a pen or pencil along the edge. (See RULE, and *Parallel ruler* under PARALLEL.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c., it is called a *scale.* See SCALE.

Rulesse† (rö-les'), *a.* Without rule; lawless; ruleless. *Spenser.*

Ruling (röl'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Marking with lines, as with a ruler; as, a *ruling* machine; a *ruling* pen.—2. Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The *ruling* passion, be it what it will,
The *ruling* passion conquers reason still. *Pope.*

—*Ruling elder,* in the *Scotch Presbyterian Church,* a member of a kirk-session, and a layman, whose office is generally to assist the minister in the management of the secular and spiritual interests of the parish or congregation.—SYN. Predominant, chief, controlling, governing, prevailing, prevalent.

Ruling (röl'ing), *n.* A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

Rulingly (röl'ing-li), *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

Rullichies (rul'li-chiz), *n.* [D.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried. [New York.]

Rullion (rul'yun), *n.* [Such forms as *rilling, reweling* are also found, probably from A. Sax. *rifling,* a kind of shoe.] 1. A shoe made of untanned leather.—2. A coarse-made masculine woman; a rough ill-made animal. [Scotch.]

Ruly† (röl'i), *a.* [See UNRULY.] Orderly; peaceable; easily restrained. *Gascoigne.*

Rum (rum), *n.* [Probably of West Indian origin. Wedgwood, however, derives it from an old cant word *rum-bouse, rum-booze,* good drink.] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations.—*Pine-apple rum,* rum flavoured with slices of pine-apple.

Rum (rum), *a.* [Wedgwood derives from an old thieves' slang word *rum, rome,* great, good: used in a contemptuous sense. See RUM, the drink.] Old-fashioned; odd; queer. [Slang.]

Old Fogg looked first at the money, and then at him, and then he coughed in his *rum* way, so that I knew something was coming. *Dickens.*

Rum (rum), *n.* A queer, odd, indescribable person or thing. [Slang.]

The books which booksellers call *rums,* appear to be very numerous. *Nichols.*

No company comes
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull *rums.*
Swift.

Rumble (rum'bl), *v. i.* [Same word as D. *rommelen,* Dan. *rumle,* G. *rummeln, rumpeln,* probably imitative of sound.] 1. To make a low, heavy, hoarse, continued sound; as, thunder *rumbles* at a distance.—2. To roll about.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes to his eyes. *Suckling.*

3.† To make a soft murmuring sound; to ripple.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft. *Spenser.*

Rumble (rum'bl), *v. t.* To rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover. *Trollope.*

Rumble (rum'bl), *n.* 1. A hoarse, low, heavy, continuous sound; a rumbling; as, the *rumble* of distant thunder. 'Clamour and *rumble,* and ringing and clatter.' *Tennyson.*—2.† A report; a rumour.—3. A seat for servants behind a carriage.

The single gentleman and Mr. Garland were in the carriage, and . . . Kit, well wrapped and muffled up, was in the *rumble* behind. *Dickens.*

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding or polishing material may be added according to the need of the subject.

Rumble-gumption (rum-bl-gum'shon), *n.* See RUMGUMPTION.

Rumbler (rum'bl-ėr), *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

Rumbling (rum'bl-ing), *p.* and *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound; as, *rumbling* thunder. A *rumbling* noise is a low, heavy, continued noise.—*Rumbling drains,* in *agri.* drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stones.

Rumbling (rum'bl-ing), *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound; a rumble. Jer. xlvii. 3.

Rumblingly (rum'bl-ing-li), *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

Rumbo (rum'bō), *n.* [Probably from *rum.*] A nautical drink.

Hawkins the boatswain, and Derrick the quartermaster, were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo,* after the fatiguing duty of the day.
Sir W. Scott.

Rum-bud (rum'bud), *n.* A carbuncle on the nose or face caused by excessive drinking; a grog-blossom. [American.]

Rumbustical, Rumbustious (rum-bus'ti-kal, rum-bus'tyus), *a.* Rambustious (which see).

Rumen (rö'men), *n.* [L.] 1. The cud of a ruminant.—2. The upper or first stomach (also named the *Paunch*) of animals which chew the cud.

Rumex (rö'meks), *n.* [L., from *rumo,* to suck—in allusion to the practice among the Romans of sucking the leaves to allay thirst.] A genus of plants belonging to the Polygonaceæ, occurring chiefly in the temperate zones of both hemispheres, the species of which are known by the name of *docks* and *sorrels.* Many of the species are troublesome weeds. Some have been used as a substitute for rhubarb-root, and others are cultivated for their pleasant acid foliage.

Rumgumption (rum-gum'shon), *n.* [Perhaps from *rum* in old sense of good, and *gumption.*] Rough, common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. Other forms are *Rumble-gumption, Rummilgumption.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want *rumgumption.* *Beattie.*

Rumgumptious (rum-gum'shus), *a.* Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Ruminal (rö'min-al), *a.* Ruminant. [Rare.]

Ruminant (rö'min-ant), *a.* [L. *ruminans, ruminantis,* ppr. of *rumino,* to ruminate, from *rumen,* the throat, the gullet.] Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; as, *ruminant* animals.

Ruminant (rö'min-ant), *n.* A member of the order Ruminantia; an animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

Ruminantia (rö-mi-nan'shi-a), *n. pl.* The ruminating animals; an order of herbivorous quadrupeds having four stomachs, the first so situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matters coarsely bruised by a first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be rechewed, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth, the *reed* or *abomasum* or *true stomach,* where it is finally digested. The Ruminantia include the families of the Camelidæ (camels and llamas), the Cervidæ (deer), the Camelopardidæ (giraffe), the Cavicornia (oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes), and the Tragulidæ (chevrotains).

Ruminantly (rö'min-ant-li), *adv.* In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

Ruminate (rö'min-āt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *ruminated;* ppr. *ruminating.* [L. *rumino, ruminatum.* See RUMINANT, above.] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.—2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder; as, to *ruminate* on misfortunes. 'To *ruminate* on this.' *Shak.*

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject. *Watts.*

Ruminate (rö'min-āt), *v. t.* 1. To chew over again.—2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. 'Revolve and *ruminate* my grief.' *Shak.*

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*

Ruminate, Ruminated (rö'min-āt, rö'min-āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* pierced by numerous narrow cavities full of colouring matter or dry cellular membrane like the albumen of a nutmeg.

Rumination (rö-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *ruminatio, ruminationis.* See RUMINATE.] 1. The act or power of chewing the cud; the distinguishing characteristic of ruminating animals; the act by which food, once chewed and swallowed, is a second time subjected to mastication.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection. 'Retiring, full of *rumination* sad.' *Thomson.*

Ruminator (rö'min-āt-ér), *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

Rumken,† Rumkin† (rum'ken, rum'kin), *n.* [Comp. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking vessel. *Gayton.*

Rummage (rum'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rummaged;* ppr. *rummaging.* [Older form *romage;* originally a sea term signifying to stow goods in a ship's hold, or to remove them from the hold, from old *rome,* room, or from D. *ruim,* the hold of a ship, a form of the same word. 'It signified at first to dispose with such orderly method goods in the hold of a ship that there should be the greatest possible room or *roomage.*' *Trench.*] To search narrowly every place or part of, by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things; to explore; to ransack; as, to *rummage* trunks or cupboards. 'Had *rummaged* the cabin.' *Defoe.*

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold. *Dryden.*

Rummage (rum'āj), *v.i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

A jolly ghost, that shook
The curtains, whined in lobbies, tapt at doors,
And *rummaged* like a rat. *Tennyson.*

Rummage (rum'āj), *n.* The act of one who rummages; a searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things. *H. Walpole.* — *Rummage sale,* a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods, remainders of stocks, &c. *Simmonds.*

Rummager (rum'āj-ér), *n.* One who rummages.

Rummer (rum'ér), *n.* [D. *roomer,* Sw. *remmer,* G. *römer,* a large drinking-glass.] A glass or drinking-cup. 'A pottle of sack in a *rummer.*' *Crompton.*

Rummilgumption (rum-il-gum'shon), *n.* See RUMGUMPTION.

Rummy (rum'i), *a.* Of or pertaining to rum; as, a *rummy* flavour.

Rummy (rum'i), *a.* Rum; queer. [Slang.]

Rumney† (rum'ni), *n.* [From Napoli di *Romania.*] A sort of sweet wine.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, *rumney,* brown bastard, metheglen, and the like—are hurtful in this case. *Burton.*

Rumour (rö'mėr), *n.* [Fr. *rumeur,* from L. *rumor,* rumour, common talk.] 1. Flying or popular report; the common voice; as, *rumour* had it that he was dead. '*Rumour*'s tongue.' *Shak.*—2. A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it; a mere report. 'Possess'd with *rumours,* full of idle dreams.' *Shak.*

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled. Mark xiii. 7.

3. Report of a fact; a story well authorized.

This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. Luke vii. 17.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

5.† A confused and indistinct noise. 'The noise and *rumour* of the field.' *Shak.*

I heard a bustling *rumour,* like a fray. *Shak.*

['*Rumour* is here (though not generally in Shakspeare) only a noise.' *Craik.*]

Rumour (rö'mėr), *v.t.* To report; to tell or circulate by report; to spread abroad: often with a clause as object.

This have I *rumour'd* through the peasant towns. *Shak.*

'Twas *rumour'd*
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

Rumourer (rö'mėr-ér), *n.* One who rumours; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. 'Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd.' *Shak.*

Rumourous† (rö'mėr-us), *a.* 1. Murmuring; having a confused, continued, or repeated sound.

Clashing of armours, and *rumourous* sound
Of sterne billows in contention stood. *Drayton.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or caused by rumour. 'Certain *rumourous* surmises.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*—3. Famous; notorious. *Bale.*

Rump (rump), *n.* [Icel. *rumpr,* Sw. *rumpa,* D. *rompe,* G. *rumpf,* a tail. The word does not appear in A. Sax., and is probably borrowed from the Scandinavian.] 1. The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. Contemptuously, the end of the backbone of human beings.—2. The buttocks.—3. *Fig.* the fag-end of something which lasts longer than the original body. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.* the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648. It was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterwards reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Called also *Rump Parliament.*

The *Rump* abolished the House of Lords, the army abolished the *Rump.* *Swift.*

Rumper (rump'ér), *n.* One who was favourable to, or was a member of, the *Rump* Parliament. (See RUMP.) 'Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper.*' *Life of A. Wood.*

Rump-fed (rump'fed), *a.* Fed on offals or scraps of the kitchen, or according to Nares, fat-bottomed; fed or fattened in the rump.

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries. *Shak.*

Rumple (rum'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rumpled;* ppr. *rumpling.* [D. *rompelen, rimpelen,* to rumple; O.L.G. *rumpele,* a fold, a wrinkle; G. *rumpfen, rümpfen,* to crimp, to wrinkle. *Rimple* (which see) is another form; comp. also *ripple.*] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; as, to *rumple* a cravat. 'To *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobbins.' *Milton.*

Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

Rumple (rum'pl), *n.* A fold or plait. *Dryden.*

Rumpless (rump'les), *a.* Destitute of a rump or tail; as, a *rumpless* fowl.

Rumply (rum'pli), *a.* Rumpled. [Colloq.]

Rump-steak (rump'stāk), *n.* A beef-steak of choice quality cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner he observed that the steak was tough, and 'Yet, sir,' returns he, 'bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me.' *Goldsmith.*

Rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* [Perhaps akin to *romp* or to *rumble.*] A riot; a quarrel; a great noise; a disturbance. [Colloq.]

My dear lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your ponies have made. *Moore.*

Rum-shrub (rum'shrub), *n.* A liquor composed of rum, sugar, lime or lemon juice, and the rind of these fruits added to give flavour. 'To purchase a pint of *rum-shrub* on credit.' *Thackeray.*

Rumswizzle (rum'swiz-l), *n.* A frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool, which, while possessing the qualities of common cloth, resists wet. *Simmonds.*

Run (run), *v.i.* pret. *ran* (*run* is now incorrect); pp. *run;* ppr. *running.* [Older forms *renne, ronne,* Sc. *rin,* A. Sax. *rennan, rinnan,* and frequently *yrnan* (pret. *ran,* pl. *runnon,* pp. *runnen*); O.Sax. Goth. and O.H.G. *rinnan,* D. *rinnen,* Icel. *renna,* G. *rennen.* In the modern English form the vowel of the pret. and pp. has been given also to the pres.] 1. In the strictest sense, to pass over the ground by using the legs more quickly than in walking; to move on the ground with the swiftest action of the legs, as distinguished from walking, &c.

And as she *runs,* the bushes in the way,
Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face. *Shak.*

Often with slightly modified meanings; as, (*a*) to use the legs in moving about; to move the legs nimbly. 'Till young children can *run* about.' *Locke.* (*b*) To move about in a hurried manner; to hurry.

The priest and people *run* about. *B. Jonson.*

(*c*) To contend in a race; as, men or horses *run* for a prize. Hence, (*d*) to enter into a contest; to offer one's self as a candidate for some office or dignity, &c.; to use means to secure one's election; to practise the arts of a candidate; to stand; as, the candidate announces his intention to *run.* [Colloq.] (*e*) To flee for escape; to retreat hurriedly, as from fear or after a defeat. 'Your child shrieks, and *runs* away at a frog.' *Locke.* (*f*) To depart quickly and privately; to steal away.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*

2. To get over space rapidly; as, (*a*) to proceed rapidly along the surface; to extend quickly; to spread; as, the fire *runs* over a field or forest.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. Ex. ix. 23.

(*b*) To rush or be carried along with violence; as, a ship *runs* against a rock, or one ship *runs* against another. (*c*) To move on wheels or runners, as a locomotive or sledge; to sail, as a ship; hence, to take a course at sea. '*Running* under a certain island.' Acts xxvii. 16. (*d*) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go back and forth from place to place; to ply; as, ships, railway trains, stage-coaches, &c., *run* regularly between different places.—3. To exhibit fluid motion: (*a*) to flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass, as a fluid, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like; as, rivers *run* to the ocean or to lakes; the tide *runs* two or three miles an hour; tears *run* down the cheeks. 'See daisies open, rivers *run.*' *Parnell.* 'See the sandy hour-glass *ran.*' *Shak.* (*b*) To be wet with a liquid; to let flow a liquid or such like.

Thebes *ran* red with her own natives' blood. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To become fluid; to fuse; to melt. 'As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run.*' *Addison.*

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, *run* or melt, for then it will be brittle. *Jos. Moxon.*

(*d*) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property of melting.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

(*e*) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together; as, colours *run* in washing; ink *runs* on porous paper. (*f*) To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs;* a *running* sore.—4. To have rotatory movement without change of place; to be kept in motion; as, (*a*) to revolve on an axis or pivot; to turn, as a wheel. 'While the world *runs* round and round.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) To have machinery going; to continue in operation; as, an engine *runs* night and day; the mills are still *running.*—5. To take such or such a course; to proceed; to go; to pass: of voluntary action or such as proceeds from a person; as, (*a*) to proceed; to progress in a train of conduct; to pass through a certain path or course; as, to *run* through life. (*b*) To go; to pass in thought, speech, or practice; as, to *run* through a series of arguments; to *run* from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

(*c*) To continue to think or speak about something; to be busied; to dwell in thought or words.

When we desire anything our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

(*d*) To pass from one state or condition to another; to become; as, to *run* into confusion or error; to *run* into debt; to *run* distracted. (*e*) To press with numerous demands; as, to *run* upon a bank.—6. To have such or such a course; to go, pass, proceed, advance, progress, &c.: subject involuntary or inanimate; as, (*a*) to make progress; to proceed; to advance; to pass, as time.

Time and the hour *runs* through the roughest day. *Shak.*

As fast as our time *runs* we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

(*b*) To have a certain course, track, or direction; to extend; to stretch; to lie; as, the street *runs* east and west; veins of silver *run* in different directions.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman.*

(*c*) To have a legal or established course; to be attached; to have legal effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation; to go in company; as, burdens that *run* with the land. 'The process that *runneth* against him.' *Bacon.* 'Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it.' *Locke.*

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Sir J. Child.*

(*d*) To have a certain written form; to read so or so to the ear; as, the lines *run* smoothly. The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot.*

(*e*) To have a continued tenor, purport, or course; to have a set form; as, the conversation *ran* on the affairs of the Greeks. 'So *runs* the conditions.' *Shak.*

The king's ordinary style *runneth,* 'our sovereign lord the king.' *Bp. Sanderson.*

(*f*) To be popularly known; to be spread; to be generally received. 'There *ran* a rumour.' *Shak.*

Neither was he ignorant what report *run* of himself. *Knolles.*

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*g*) To be received; to have reception, success, or continuance; to circulate; as, the pamphlet *runs* well among a certain class

of people. (*h*) To proceed in succession; to extend through a period of time; to be kept up; to continue or be repeated for a certain time; as, the play *ran* for a hundred nights.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

(*i*) To be carried to a pitch; to rise; as, debates *run* high.

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher. *Ayliffe.*

(*j*) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing; as, young persons of ten or twelve years old soon *run* up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds. *Bacon.*

(*k*) To continue in time before it becomes due and payable; as, a note *runs* thirty days; a bill has ninety days to *run*. (*l*) To pass by gradual changes; to shade; as, colours *run* one into another. (*m*) To have a general tendency; to incline.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.*

(*n*) To proceed, as on a ground or principle; to turn. 'Upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.' *Atterbury.*

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world. *Shak.*

(*o*) To be carried on or conducted, as an enterprise. [United States.]

Every other important inn seemed now to be *running* under the name of an Imperial Hotel. *Jenkins.*

—*To run after*, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain; to search for. 'The mind . . . *runs after* similes.' *Locke.*—*To run against*, (*a*) to come into collision with. (*b*) To be adverse to. 'Had the present war *run against* us.' *Addison.*—*To run at*, to attack with sudden violence; to rush upon. —*To run away*, to flee; to escape; to elope.

I cried upon my first wife's dying day,
And also when my second *ran away*. *Byron.*

—*To run away with*, (*a*) to convey away in a hurried or clandestine manner; to assist in escape or elopement. (*b*) To bolt with; to start off with at a great pace; as, the horse *ran away with* the carriage. (*c*) To hurry without deliberation; to carry away. 'Thoughts . . . *run away with* a man.' *Locke.* — *To run before*, (*a*) to flee before. (*b*) To pass in running; to outstrip; to surpass; to excel.

But the scholar *ran*
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson.*

—*To run down a coast*, to sail along it.—*To run foul of*. See under FOUL.—*To run in* or *into*, (*a*) to enter; to step in. (*b*) To come or get into (a state). 'Run into no further danger.' *Shak.*—*To run in trust*, † to get credit; to run in debt. *Swift.*—*To run in with*, (*a*) to close; to comply; to agree with. (*b*) *Naut.* to sail close to; as, to *run in with* or *to* the land.—*To run mad*, to become mad. 'At his own shadow let the thief *run mad*.' *Shak.*—*To run on*, (*a*) to be continued; as, their accounts had *run on* for a year without settlement. (*b*) To talk incessantly. (*c*) To continue a course. (*d*) To joke or ridicule. (*e*) In *printing*, to be continued in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. —*To run on all fours*, (*a*) to run on hands and feet. (*b*) To be coincident or concurrent; to be exactly analogous or similar to something else; to agree.

I have a case in pint that *runs on all fours* with it, as brother Josiah the lawyer used to say, and if there was anything wantin' to prove that lawyers were not strait up and down in their dealings that expression would show it. *Haliburton.*

[The expression is somewhat colloquial, but quite common.]—*To run out*, (*a*) to stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or sand-glass. (*b*) To come to an end; to expire; as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (*c*) To spread exuberantly. 'Insectile animals . . . *run* all *out* into legs.' *Hammond.* (*d*) To expatiate.

She *ran out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*

(*e*) To be wasted or exhausted; as, the estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made. *Dryden.* (*f*) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

—*To run over*, (*a*) to overflow. 'His mouth *runs o'er*.' *Dryden.* (*b*) To go over, examine, or recount cursorily; as, I shall not *run over* all the particulars. *Locke.* (*c*) To ride or drive over; as, to *run over* a child.—*To run through*, to spend quickly; to dissipate; as, he soon *ran through* his fortune.—*To run to seed*, a horticultural phrase applied to herbaceous plants, which, instead of developing the produce for which they are valued, in a juicy state, shoot or spindle up, become stringy, and yield, instead, flowers, and ultimately seed. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and cast to the refuse heap. Hence, to become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

Better to me the meanest weed
That blows upon its mountain,
The vilest herb that *runs to seed*
Beside its native fountain. *Tennyson.*

—*To run together*, (*a*) to unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel. (*b*) In *mining*, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Ansted.*—*To run up*, (*a*) to rise; to swell; to grow; to increase; as, accounts *run up* very fast. (*b*) To pass rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating; as, to *run up* a column of figures.

Run (run), *v. t.* 1. To cause to run or go quickly; as, *run* a horse down the hill.—2. To drive; to force; to cause to be driven; as, to *run* the head against obstacles. 'Ran the ship aground.' Acts xxvii. 41.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into another way or form; to bring to a state; to make.

This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head,
Should *run* thy head from thy unreverent shoulders. *Shak.*

Others accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

5. To shape, form, or make in a mould; to cast; to mould; as, to *run* bullets or buttons.
6. To incur; to encounter.

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

8. To break through or evade; as, to *run* a blockade; hence, to cause to pass or evade official restrictions; to smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law.

Heavy impositions lessen the import and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation. 'To *run* the world back to its first original.' *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Jeremy Collier.*

10. To push; to thrust; to put with force; as, to *run* the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to *run* a nail into the foot.—11. To pierce; to stab; as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I'm a soldier. *Shak.*

12. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked; to determine; as, to *run* a line.—13. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing on a course or track; as, to *run* a stage-coach from London to Bristol; to *run* a train from Manchester.—14. To accomplish by running; to pursue, as a course; to follow; to perform; to take. 'When he doth *run* his course.' *Shak.* 'Run the wild-goose chase.' *Shak.*

Full merrily
Hath this brave manage, this career been *run*. *Shak.*

15. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.—16. To pour forth, as a stream; to let flow; to emit; to discharge; as, the rivers *run* gold. *Milton.*

Even at the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell. *Shak.*

17. To carry on or conduct, as a hotel or other enterprise; to introduce and carry through, as a bill through congress or parliament; to start and support, as a candidate. [United States.]

If any particular burglar had taken it into his head to crack that particular crib and got clear off with the swag he might have been *run* for . . . congress. *Macmillan's Mag.*

18. To sew by passing the needle through, back and forth in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; as, to *run* a seam.—19. To make teasing remarks to; to nag; to worry. *Goodrich.* [Colloq.]—*To run down*, (*a*) in *hunting*, to chase to weariness; as, to *run down* a stag. (*b*) *Naut.* to run against and sink, as a vessel. (*c*) To crush; to overthrow; to overwhelm; to overbear.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

(*d*) To pursue with scandal or opposition.—*To run hard*, (*a*) to press hard in a race or other competition; to come very near beating.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield *ran* him *hard*. *Lawrence.*

(*b*) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule. (*c*) To urge or press importunately.—*To run in*, (*a*) in *printing*, to place the carriage, with the form of types, so as to obtain an impression. (*b*) To take into custody, as by a policeman; to lock up. [Slang.]—*To run on*, in *printing*, to carry on or continue, as a line, without break.—*To run out*, (*a*) to thrust or push out; to extend. (*b*) To waste; to exhaust; as, to *run out* an estate. (*c*) In *printing*, to withdraw the carriage with the form of types after taking an impression.—*To run riot*. See under RIOT.—*To run up*, (*a*) to increase; to enlarge by additions; as, to *run up* a large account. (*b*) To thrust up, as anything long and slender. (*c*) To sew by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

I want you to *run up* a tear in my flounce. *C. Reade.*

(*d*) To erect; especially, to erect hastily; as, to *run up* a block of buildings.—*To run one's face*, to make use of one's credit. [American.]—*To run the gantlet*. See GANTLET.—*To run one's letters*. See LETTER.—*To run a match with* or *against*, to contend with in running.

He *ran a match again* the constable and vun it. *Dickens.*

Run (run), *n.* 1. The act of running; a course run; as, a long *run*; a quick *run*.—2. A trip; a pleasure trip or excursion; as, to take a *run* to Paris. [Colloq.]—3. Course; progress; flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.; as, a *run* of verses to please the ear; the *run* of events.

They who made their arrangements in the first *run* of misadventure . . . put a seal on their calamities. *Burke.*

4. Continued course; continued success or popularity; as, a *run* of ill luck; the play has had an extraordinary *run*; the *run* of a particular fashion, &c.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*

5. Clamour; outcry; followed by *against*; as, a violent *run against* university education. *Swift.*—6. A general or uncommon pressure or demand; specifically, on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. 'A *run* upon the bank.' *Warburton.* 'Rather a *run* on Noah's Arks at present.' *Dickens.*—7. *Naut.* (*a*) the aftmost part of a ship's bottom. (*b*) The distance sailed by a ship; as, a *run* of 100 miles. (*c*) A voyage or trip; a passage from one place to another. Seamen are said to be *engaged on the run* when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.—8. *Milit.* the swiftest mode of advancing.—9. A pair of millstones.—10. A small stream; a brook.—11. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman. The match is won or lost according as one party makes more or fewer runs than the other.—12. Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes.*

13. A place where animals run or may run; especially, a large extent of grazing ground, called variously a *Cattle-run*, a *Sheep-run*, &c., according to the animals pastured.—14. In *mining*, the horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor.—15. In *music*, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.—*The common run* (or simply *the run*), that which passes under observation as usual or most general; the generality.

In *the common run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison.*

—*By the run*, suddenly; quickly; at once: said of a fall, descent, and the like; as, the wall fell *by the run*; he came down the rope *by the run*.—*To let go by the run* (*naut.*), to let go at once or entirely, in place of slacking the rope and tackle by which

anything is held fast.—*In the long run* (*at the long run*, not so generally used) signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—*To get the run upon*, to make a butt of; to turn into ridicule. [American.]

Run (run), *a.* 1. Liquefied; melted; clarified; as, *run* butter.—2. Run or conveyed ashore secretly; contraband; as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo.

Runagate (run'a-gāt), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *renégat*. See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade. 'Wretched *runagates* from the jail.' *De Quincey.*

Thou *runagate*, heretic, and traitor, hast thou heard what these honest gentlemen have witnessed against thee? *Bunyan.*

Runaway (run'a-wā), *n.* 1. One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*

2. One that runs in the public ways; one that roves or rambles about. *Shak.* [This is no doubt the proper reading and meaning in *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2, 6.]

Runaway (run'a-wā), *a.* 1. Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from restraint; defying or overcoming restraint; as, a *runaway* horse.—2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping; as, a *runaway* match.

Runcinate Leaf.

Runcation† (run-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *runcatio*.] A weeding. *Evelyn.*

Runcinate (run'si-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcina*, a plane.] In *bot.* pinnatifid, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, pointing backwards, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion.

Runcinato-dentate (run-si-nā'tō-den-tāt), *a.* In *bot.* hooked back and toothed.

Rund (rund), *n.* [See RAND.] A border; a selvage of broad-cloth; a shred; a remnant. [Scotch.]

Rundel† (run'del), *n.* [A form of *runnel*.] A runlet; a moat with water in it.

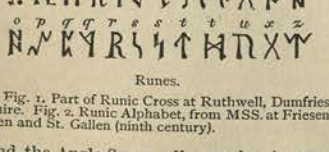
Rundle (run'dl), *n.* [From *round*.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder.—2. Something put round an axis. 'An axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it.' *Bp. Wilkins.*—3.† A ball. *Holland.*—4. Something round or circular; a circle.

Rundlet, *n.* See RUNLET.

Rune (rön), *n.* [A. Sax. *rûn*, a letter, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery; the word has substantially the same form and meaning in the other Teutonic tongues. The original meaning (as seen in Goth. *rûna*) seems to be that of mystery, secret conversation; and the word is by some connected with Gr. *ereunaō*, to inquire. Grimm and Mone derive it from O. Sax. *runen*, to scratch, cut—the letters being scratched or cut in sticks.] 1. A letter of the alphabet peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe. There were three leading classes of runes—the Scandinavian, the German, and the Anglo-Saxon, all agreeing in some respects. Of these the first is supposed to be oldest. It consisted of sixteen letters, while the Anglo-Saxon consisted of forty.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Runes.

Fig. 1. Part of Runic Cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. Fig. 2. Runic Alphabet, from MSS. at Friesengen and St. Gallen (ninth century).

The characters are formed almost entirely of straight lines, either single or in composition. Various opinions are held in regard to the origin of the runes. The resemblance of some of the runic characters to the Phœnician alphabet has led some to suppose they were introduced by the Phœnicians in their trading excursions. But most persons now believe them to be based on the Greek or the Latin alphabet. The priests kept the knowledge of the runes as much as possible a mystery, and cut them on pieces of smoothed wood, generally willow, called (in A. Sax.) *rûn-stafas*, which they used for the purpose of sorcery. Runes were inscribed on monuments, rocks, medals, rings, hilts and blades of swords, and the like. Runic monuments occur in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Britain, Germany, and some parts of France and Spain. Three fine examples of Anglo-Saxon runic monuments occur at Bewcastle Cross, Cumberland; Hartlepool, Northumberland; and Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.—2. *pl.* Rhymes or poetry or other matter expressed in the runic characters. 3. A dark, mystic, or mysterious saying; a mystic song.

Runer (rön'ér), *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. *Sir W. Temple.*

Rung (rung), pp. of *ring*.

Rung (rung), *n.* [A. Sax. *hrung*, a staff, rod, pole; O. D. *ronghe*, a prop, a support; G. *runge*, a short piece of wood or iron.] 1. A floor timber in a ship, whence the end is called a *rung-head*, more properly a *floor-head*.—2. Any long piece of wood, but most commonly a coarse heavy staff. [Scotch and provincial English.]—3. The round or step of a ladder. [Local.]

Rung-head (rung'hed), *n.* *Naut.* the upper end of a floor-timber in a ship.

Runic (rön'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to runes. See RUNE.

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of *Runic* rhyme. *Poe.*

—*Runic knot*, in *arch.* a peculiar twisted ornament belonging to early Anglo-Saxon or Danish times. Called also *Danish Knot*.—*Runic wand, runic staff*, a willow wand inscribed with runes. See RUNE.

Runkled (rung'kld), *a.* Wrinkled. [Scotch.]

Runlet (run'let), *n.* A little rivulet or stream; a runnel. *Tennyson.*

Runlet, Rundlet (run'let, rund'let), *n.* [From *round*.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons, but usually contains about 15 gallons. 'A *rundlet* of verjuice.' *Bacon.* 'A stoup of sack, or a *runlet* of Canary.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Run-man (run'man), *n.* A runaway from a ship of war.

Runnel (run'l), *n.* [From *run*.] A rivulet or small brook. 'The babbling *runnel*.' *Tennyson.*

Runner (run'ér), *n.* 1. One who runs; a racer; that which runs.—2. A messenger; one who seeks to pick up intelligence; an old name for a criminal detective.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,
To drag each lurking deep to open light. *Crabbe.*
Stump it, my cove, that's a Bow Street *runner*.
Lord Lytton.

3. One whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, and the like. [United States.]—4. A slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry.

In every root there will be one *runner* with little buds on it. *Mortimer.*

5. The moving stone of a grain-mill.—6. A bird belonging to the order Cursores.—7. *Naut.* a rope belonging to the garnet, and to the two bolt-tackles. It is received in a single block joined to the end of a pennant, and is used to increase the mechanical power of the tackle.—8. That on which a thing runs or slides; as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh, skate, or the like.—9. A ship which risks every danger or impediment as to privateers or blockade to get a profitable market for its cargo.

Runnet (run'et), *n.* Same as *Rennet*.

Running (run'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Kept for racing; as, a *running* horse.—2. [A semi-adverbial usage.] In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; as, to visit two days *running*; to sow land two years *running*.—3. Discharging pus or matter; as, a *running* sore.—*Running board*, a narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive.—*Running days*, a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to *working days*.—*Running fight*, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—*Running fire*, a constant fire of musketry or artillery.—*Running gear*, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—*Running hand*, the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without the pen being lifted from the paper.—*Running rigging*, that part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c., and is used for hoisting the sails, moving the yards, and the like: in distinction from *standing rigging*.—*Running title*, in *printing*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin; the heads.

Running (run'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. That which runs or flows; quantity run; as, the first *running* of a still or of cider at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.
Dryden.

3. In *racing*, &c., power, ability, or strength to run.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet. *Lever.*

—*To make the running*, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second class horse to set off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Caunt was to *make the running* for Haphazard. *Macmillan's Mag.*

—*To take up the running*, to go off at full speed from a slower pace; to take the lead; to take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable John, and so he *took up the running*.
Trollope.

—*To make good one's running*, to run as well as one's rival; to keep abreast with; to prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world esteemed him when he first *made good his running* with Lady Fanny. *Cornhill Mag.*

—*In* or *not in the running*, competing or not competing; likely or not likely to win.

Runnion† (run'yon), *n.* Same as *Ronyon*.

Runrig (run'rig), *n.* The system by which alternate strips or rigs of land are held by different persons.

Runt (runt), *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Sc. *kail-runt*, the stalk of colewort; Prov. E. *runt*, stump of underwood, the dead stump of a tree, the rump; also D. *rund*, a bullock or cow.] 1. Any animal small or short or below the usual size of the breed; hence, a shrivelled, sapless, withered animal.

Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old *runt* wore when she lived. *Abp. Laud.*

2. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*
I'll buy a college for bears and live among 'em.
Beau. & Fl.

3. The dead stump of a tree; the stem of a plant. *Burns.*—4. A variety of pigeon.

Of tame pigeons are croppers, carriers, and *runts*.
Iz. Walton.

Rupee (rö-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rûpiyu*, a rupee, from Skr. *rûpya*, silver.] A silver coin current in India and in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. For ordinary calculations it may be taken as equivalent to 2*s.*

Rupellary† (rö'pel-la-ri), *a.* [L. *rupes*, a rock.] Rocky.

In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowl lay eggs and breed. *Evelyn.*

Rupert's Drop (rö'pèrts drop), *n.* A drop of glass thrown while in a state of fusion into water, and thus suddenly consolidated, taking generally a form somewhat like a tadpole. The thick end may be subjected to the smart blow of a hammer without breaking, but should the smallest part of the tail be nipped off, or the surface scratched with a diamond, the whole flies into fine dust with an almost explosive force. This phenomenon is due to the state of strain in the interior of the mass of glass, caused by the sudden consolidation of the crust which is formed while the internal mass is still liquid. This tends to contract on cooling, but is prevented by the molecular forces which attach it to the crust. This philosophical toy receives its name from being invented or brought first into notice by Prince *Rupert*, nephew of Charles I.

Rupia (rö'pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *rhupos*, filth.] A skin disease, consisting of an eruption of small flattened and distinct vesicles, surrounded by inflamed areolæ, containing a serous, purulent, sanious, or dark bloody fluid, and followed by thick, dark-coloured

scabs over unhealthy ulcers. Several series of these scabs may follow before healing sets in.

Rupicapra (rö'pi-kā-pra), *n.* [L. *rupes*, a rock, and *capra*, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, so named from their frequenting rocks and mountain cliffs. The chamois (*R. tragus*) is an example. See CHAMOIS.

Rupicola (rö-pik'o-la), *n.* [L. *rupes*, *rupis*, a rock, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A genus of insessorial birds termed rock manakins or cocks of the rock. The species are remarkable for possessing an elevated crest of feathers on the head, and for the extreme freshness and delicacy of the colour of their plumage. Two species (*R. aurantia* and *R. peruviana*) inhabit South America. The adult males are of a most splendid orange colour.

Rupicola aurantia (Orange Rock Cock).

Rupicolinæ (rö'pi-ko-lī"nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of insessorial birds, allied to the manakins, generally arranged under the family Pipridæ. The genus Rupicola is the type.

Ruppia (rup'i-a), *n.* [In honour of H. B. *Ruppius*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Naiadaceæ. There is only a single species, a native of temperate and tropical regions, occurring also in Britain, viz. *R. maritima*, or sea-tassel grass, found in salt-water pools and ditches. It has a slender filiform leafy stem, with linear leaves which are furnished with sheaths. Its flowers, which are two in number, and green, are seated one above another on opposite sides of a short spadix.

Ruption (rup'shon), *n.* [L. *ruptio*, *ruptionis*, from *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open. [Rare.]

> Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman.*

Ruptuary (rup'tū-a-ri), *n.* A roturier; a member of the ignoble class, as contrasted with the nobles. 'The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ('roturiers,' for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility.' *Chenevix.* [Rare.]

Rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *ruptura*, a breaking, from L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; as, the *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fibre.

> The egg, that soon
> Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
> Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. In *med.* same as *Hernia*, especially abdominal hernia. See HERNIA.—3. A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war; a quarrel.

> When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift.*

SYN. Breach, break, burst, disruption, dissolution.

Rupture (rup'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ruptured*; ppr. *rupturing*. 1. To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.—2. To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

Rupture (rup'tūr), *v.i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

Rupture-wort (rup'tūr-wėrt), *n.* A genus of plants, Herniaria (which see).

Rupturing (rup'tūr-ing), *n.* In *bot.* the spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through, and holes formed for the discharge of the seeds, as in Campanula. Called also *Solubility*.

Rural (rö'ral), *a.* [L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] 1. Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect; a *rural* situation; *rural* music.

> Nor *rural* sight alone, but *rural* sounds,
> Exhilarate the spirit. *Cowper.*

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming; as, *rural* economy.—3. Living in the country; rustic. 'A *rural* fellow.' *Shak.*—*Rural dean*, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and the archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.—*Rural deanery*, the circuit of jurisdiction of the archdeacons and rural deans. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, the order of rural deans being now almost extinct, though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery.

Ruralism (rö'ral-izm), *n.* 1. The state of being rural.—2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.

Ruralist (rö'ral-ist), *n.* One that leads a rural life.

Rurality (rö-ral'i-ti), *n.* Ruralness. [Rare.]

Ruralize (rö'ral-īz), *v.i.* To go into the country; to go to dwell in the country; to rusticate.

Ruralize (rö'ral-īz), *v.t.* To render rural; to give a rural character or appearance to.

Rurally (rö'ral-li), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country; as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

Ruralness (rö'ral-nes), *n.* The quality of being rural.

Ruricolist† (rö-rik'ol-ist), *n.* [L. *ruricola*—*rus*, *ruris*, the country, and *colo*, to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country. *Bailey.*

Rurigenous† (rö-rij'en-us), *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country, and *gigmor*, to be born.] Born in the country. *Bailey.*

Rusa (rö'za), *n.* [Malay *russa*, a stag.] A genus of Cervidæ, or sub-genus of Cervus, containing several species of deer, natives of the forests of India and the Eastern Archipelago. They may be described as large stags with round antlers, having an anterior basal snag, and the top forked, but the antlers not otherwise branched. The great rusa (*R. hippelaphus*), supposed by some to be the *hippelaphus* of Aristotle, is a native of Java, Sumatra, &c.; it has brown, rough hair, the neck in the male being covered with a mane. The sambur or samboo of India (*R. Aristotelis*) is a similarly powerful animal, having a sooty brown coat and a long mane. See SAMBUR.

Ruscus (rus'kus), *n.* [L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, section Asparageæ, and known by the common name of butcher's-broom. The species of this genus are evergreen, and on this account are frequently introduced for undergrowth in shrubberies. The leaves are reduced to minute scales, the apparent foliage being small leaf-like branches, on the face of which the small yellowish flowers are often borne. *R. aculeatus* (common butcher's-broom) is found wild in Britain.

Ruse (röz), *n.* [Fr. *ruse*, from *ruser*, to dodge; O.Fr. *reüser*, to get out of the way; Pr. *reüsar*; from L. *recusare*, to refuse.] An artifice, trick, or stratagem; a wile. 'The wiles and *ruses* which these timid creatures use to save themselves.' *Ray.*—*Ruse de guerre*, a trick of war; a stratagem.

Rush (rush), *n.* [O.E. *rishe*, *ryshe*, *rusche*, *reshe*; A.Sax. *risce*, *ricse*, Sc. *rash*, a rush; D. *rusch*, G. *rausch*; comp. L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom.] 1. The common name of the species of Juncus, a genus of plants, nat. order Juncaceæ. The genus is distinguished by its inferior perianth, composed of six glumaceous leaves; its three-celled, three-valved capsules; the seed-bearing dissepiments of the valves being in their middle. The species are numerous, and found chiefly in moist boggy situations in the colder parts of the world. (See JUNCACEÆ and JUNCUS.) About twenty species of rush are enumerated by British botanists. Various species are frequently very troublesome weeds in agriculture. The term *rush* is also applied to plants of various other genera beside Juncus, and by no means to all of the genus Juncus. Rushes were formerly used to strew floors by way of carpets; thus, Shakspere says:

> Let wantons light of heart
> Tickle the senseless *rushes* with their heels.

2. Used typically of anything weak, worthless, or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw. 'Hews down oaks with *rushes*.' *Shak.*

> John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbuthnot.*

Rush (rush), *v.i.* [A word of somewhat doubtful pedigree, and probably arising from more than one word blended together, as A. Sax. *hreōsan*, to rush, to fall, *hrysian*, and *hriscian*, to shake; comp. Dan. *ruske*, Sw. *ruska*, to shake; D. *ruischen*, G. *rauschen*, to rustle, to sound as the wind in the bushes. The word was formerly transitive as well as intransitive.] 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice; winds *rush* through the forest.

> They all *rush* by and leave you. *Shak.*
> The combat deepens; on, ye brave,
> Who *rush* to glory or the grave. *Campbell.*

2. To hasten, hurry, or show undue eagerness; to act hastily and without due deliberation; as, to *rush* into speculation.

Rush (rush), *v.t.* 1. To push forward with violence; to force on hurriedly.—2. To master, secure, or get the better of by a rush.

Rush (rush), *n.* 1. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds. 'The shrieking *rush* of the wainscot mouse.' *Tennyson.*—2. An eager demand; a run; as, there is a *rush* upon that commodity.

Rush-bearing (rush'bār-ing), *a.* Bearing or producing rushes.

Rush-bearing (rush'bār-ing), *n.* A name in some parts of England for the country wake or Feast of Dedication, when the parishioners strewed the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers.

Rush-bottomed (rush'bot-omd), *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes; as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

Rush-buckler† (rush'buk-lėr), *n.* A bullying violent fellow; a swashbuckler. 'That flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*.' *Sir T. More.*

Rush-candle (rush'kan-dl), *n.* A small taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. 'Some gentle taper, though a *rush-candle*.' *Milton.*

Rushed (rusht), *a.* 1. Abounding with rushes. 'The *rushed* marge of Cherwell's flood.' *T. Warton.*—2. Covered with rushes. 'And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.' *J. Baillie.*

Rusher (rush'ėr), *n.* One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.

Rusher† (rush'ėr), *n.* One who, in former times, strewed rushes on the floors at dances, and the like. *B. Jonson.*

Rushiness (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy or abounding with rushes.

Rush-light (rush'lit), *n.* A rush-candle, or its light; hence, any weak flickering light. 'Smoking and staring at the *rush-light*.' *Dickens.*

Rush-like (rush'lik), *a.* Resembling a rush; weak. 'Only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Rush-mat (rush'mat), *n.* A mat composed of rushes.

Rush-nut (rush'nut), *n.* A plant, the *Cyperus esculentus*. The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute for coffee and cocoa when roasted.

Rush-ring (rush'ring), *n.* A ring made of a rush, used formerly in mock-marriages.

> I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
> And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*.
> *Sir W. Davenant.*

Rushy (rush'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with rushes. 'Or dimple in the dark of *rushy* coves.' *Tennyson.*—2. Made of rushes. 'My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.' *Goldsmith.*

Rusk (rusk), *n.* [Comp. L.G. *rusken*, to crackle, and *cracknel*, a biscuit.] 1. A kind of light cake; or a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.—2. A kind of bread browned in an oven for infants' food.—3. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores.

Ruskie (rus'ki), *n.* [Scotch word. O.Fr. *rusche* (Mod. Fr. *ruche*), from Armor. *rusken*, a hive, from *rusk*, bark, which was used for making hives.] 1. A twig or straw basket for corn or meal.—2. A coarse straw-hat.—3. A bee-hive.

Rusma (ruz'ma), *n.* [Turk. *khyrysma*, a kind of depilatory.] A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, used by the Turkish women as a depilatory. *N. Grew.*

Russ (rös), *a.* Pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

Russ (rös), *n.* 1. The language of the Russ or Russians.—2. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Russia. [Chiefly poetical.]

Russet† (rus'l), *n.* A woollen cloth, first manufactured at Norwich, probably so named from its russet colour. See RUSSET. —*Dan Russel*, a name formerly given to the fox from his red colour.

Russet (rus'et), *a.* [O. Fr. *rousset*, from L. *russus*, red, akin to L. *ruber*, Gr. *erythros*, red.] 1. Of a reddish brown colour; as, a *russet* mantle. 'The morn in *russet* mantle clad.' *Shak.*—2. Coarse; homespun; rustic: from the general colour of homespun cloth. 'In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.' *Shak.*

His muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned in disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay.*

Russet (rus'et), *n.* 1. A country dress.—2. A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

Courtly silks in cares are spent
When country's *russet* breeds content. *Heywood.*

3. A pigment of a rich transparent brown colour obtained from madder, and used in water-colour painting.

Russet (rus'et), *v.t.* To give a russet hue to; to change into russet.

The blossom blows, the summer ray
Russets the plain. *Thomson.*

Russeting† (rus'et-ing), *n.* 1. A clown; a low person whose clothes were of a russet colour.—2. Same as *Russet*, 2.

Russet-pated (rus'et-pāt-ed), *a.* Having a russet or reddish head or pate. *Shak.*

Russety (rus'et-i), *a.* Of a russet colour.

Russia, Russia-leather (rush'ya, rush'ya-leTH'er), *n.* A strong, pliant, and waterproof leather, usually coloured red or black, and having a peculiar penetrating odour, due to the oil of birch used in its preparation. The best kinds are made in the Russian provinces from the hides of young cattle, but sometimes horse, sheep, goat, and calf skins are employed. This leather is specially useful in binding books, the oil of birch repelling insects.

Russian (rush'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

Russian (rush'yan), *n.* 1. A native of Russia. 2. The language of Russia; Russ.

Russniak (rus'ni-ak), *n.* A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, distinguished from Russians proper, or Muscovites, by their language and mode of life. They are still somewhat uncultivated and devoted almost entirely to agriculture.

Russophile, Russophilist (rus'o-fil, rus-of'il-ist), *n.* [*Russ*, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy.

Russophilism (rus-of'il-izm), *n.* The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a Russophilist.

Russophobia (rus-o-fō'bi-a), *n.* [*Russ*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of her policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

Russophobist (rus-of'ob-ist), *n.* One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, her people, or policy.

Russud (rus'ud), *n.* In the East Indies, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Rust (rust), *n.* [A. Sax. *rust*, rust, rustiness; cog. D. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, Sw. and G. *rost*, Icel. *ryd* (*ryth*), so called from its *red* colour, the root being that of *red*, *ruddy*, L. *ruber*, red (whence *rubigo*, rust), *russus*, reddish. See RUSSET.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron, when exposed to air and moisture. It is an oxide of iron, and in point of fact other metallic oxides may be considered as *rusts* of the peculiar metals on which they are formed, but the term *rust* in the common acceptation is limited to the red oxide or peroxide of iron. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.—2. A composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.—3. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects, as (*a*) a parasitic fungus (*Uredo rubigo vera*), which attacks the leaves, glumes, stalks, &c., of cereals and grasses, showing itself in the form of orange and brown spots and blotches breaking out from the internal tissue of the plant. It is most common on barley, wheat, oats, and many pasture grasses. (*b*) Any foul extraneous matter; corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

A haunted house,
That keeps the *rust* of murder on the walls.
Tennyson.

Rust is used in some self-explanatory compound words; as, *rust-coloured*, *rust-eaten*, and the like.

Rust (rust), *v.i.* [From the noun.] 1. To contract or gather rust; to be oxidized.

Our armours now may *rust*. *Dryden.*

2. To assume an appearance as if coated with rust.

But when the bracken *rusted* on their crags,
My suit had wither'd. *Tennyson.*

3. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction.

Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden.

Rust (rust), *v.t.* 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

Rustful (rust'fụl), *a.* Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust. '*Rustful* sloth.' *Quarles.*

Rustic (rus'tik), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the country.] 1. Pertaining to the country; living in or found in the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity. 'Our *rustic* revelry.' *Shak.*

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die. *Gray.*

2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as, *rustic* manners or behaviour.—3. Coarse; plain; simple; not elegant, refined, or costly; as, *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.—4. Simple; honest; artless; unsophisticated.—*Rustic coins* or *quoins*, the stones which form the external angles of a building when they project beyond the general surface of the

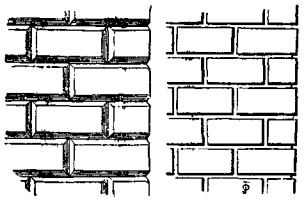


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

Rustic or Rusticated Work.

1, With chamfered joints. 2, With rectangular joints.

walls.—*Rustic work*, in a building, is when the stones, &c., in the face of it are hacked or picked in holes, so as to give them a natural rough appearance. This sort of work is however now more usually called *rock-work*, and the term *rustic* is applied to masonry worked with grooves between the courses, to look like open joints, of which there are several varieties. The same term is applied to walls built of stones of different sizes and shapes. In woodwork the term is used to designate summer houses and garden furniture made from rough limbs of trees, and arranged in fanciful forms.—SYN. Rural, country, rude, unpolished, inelegant, untaught, awkward, rough, coarse, plain, unadorned, simple, artless, honest.

Rustic (rus'tik), *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain. 'Hence to your fields, ye *rustics!*' *Pope.*

Rustical† (rus'tik-al), *a.* Rustic. 'Such *rustical* rudeness of shepherds.' *Spenser.*

Rustical† (rus'tik-al), *n.* A rustic. 'Entreat you not to be wroth with this *rustical*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Rustically (rus'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance.

The pulpit style of Germany has been always *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry. *De Quincey.*

Rusticalness (rus'tik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

Rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*, from *rus*, the country.] To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

Rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rusticated*; ppr. *rusticating*. To compel to reside in the country; to send to the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See RUSTICATION.

James, then a hobbadehoy, was now become a young man, having had the benefit of a university education, and acquired the inestimable polish which is gained by living in a fast set at a small college, and contracting debts and being *rusticated* and being plucked. *Thackeray.*

Rusticated (rus'ti-kāt-ed), *a.* In *building*, same as *Rustic*. See under RUSTIC.

Rustication (rus-ti-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence in the country. In the universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offence, by compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.—2. In *arch.* that species of building called *rustic work*. See under RUSTIC.

Rusticial† (rus-ti'shal), *a.* Rustic; homely. 'The plain and *rusticial* discourse of our fathers.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.* [L. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*. See RUSTIC.] The state or quality of being rustic; smack of country life; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

The truth of it is, the sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified by the Doric dialect. *Addison.*

The Saxons were refined from their *rusticity*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Rusticly (rus'tik-li), *adv.* In a rustic manner; rustically. *Chapman.*

Rustily (rust'i-li), *adv.* In a rusty state; in a manner to suggest rustiness.

Lowten was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens.*

Rustiness (rust'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rusty. *Johnson.*

Rust-joint (rust'joint), *n.* See under RUST.

Rustle (rus'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rustled*; ppr. *rustling*. [A. Sax. *hristlan*, to rustle, a dim. freq. form as if from the Scandinavian verb: Icel. *hrista*, Dan. *ryste*, Sw. *rysta*, to shake, to tremble.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; to give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken; as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves or trees; *rustling* wings. '*Rustling* in unpaid-for silks.' *Shak.*

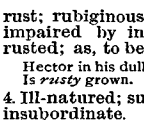
He is coming, I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shak.*

Rustle (rus'l), *n.* The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

Rustle (rus'l), *v.t.* To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around. *T. C. Grattan.*

Rustler (rus'l-ėr), *n.* One who rustles.



Lozenge rustre.

Rustre (rus'tėr), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a lozenge, pierced, round in the centre, the field appearing through it.

Rusty (rust'i), *a.* 1. Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword.—2. Having the colour of rust; appearing as if covered with a substance resembling rust; rubiginous; as, *rusty* wheat.—3. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; rusted; as, to become *rusty* on a subject.

Hector in his dull and long-continued truce
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*

4. Ill-natured; surly; morose; contumacious; insubordinate. [Slang.]

He takes her round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she turns *rusty*, he's good to go behind her. *Mayhew.*

—*To ride rusty*, to be contumaciously or surlily insubordinate or insolent; to resist or refuse to obey, with surliness or violence.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher *rides rusty* on me now and then. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Rough; hoarse; grating; as, a *rusty* voice.

Rusty-dab (rust'i-dab), *n.* The popular name of a flat-fish of the genus Platessa, found on the coast of Massachusetts and New York in deep water.

Rut (rut), *n.* [Fr. *rut*, O.Fr. *ruit*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from L. *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugio*, to roar, to bellow.] The copulation of deer and some other animals; the time during which they are under the sexual excitement.

Rut (rut), *v.i.* To desire to come together for copulation: said of deer.

Rut (rut), *v.t.* To cover in copulation.

Rut (rut), *n.* [O.Fr. *rote*, Mod.Fr. *route*, Sc. *rot*, *rit*, a line drawn on the soil as a guide in planting. See ROUTE.] 1. The track of a wheel.—2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.

Rut (rut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *rutted;* ppr. *rutting.* 1. To make ruts in or on with cart-wheels.—2. To cut a line on, as on the soil, with a spade.

Ruta (rö'ta), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Rutaceæ. See RUE and RUTACEÆ.

Rutabaga (rö-ta-bā'ga), *n.* The Swedish turnip, or *Brassica campestris.*

Rutaceæ (rö-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From L. *ruta*, rue.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, the simple or compound leaves dotted with glands, often having a strong heavy smell. About 650 species are known, occurring most abundantly in Australia and South Africa. The diosmas or buchu plants of the Cape are well known for their powerful and usually offensive odour; they are recommended as antispasmodics. A South American species produces the Angostura-bark. The bark of one of the quinas of Brazil, the *Ticorea febrifuga*, is a powerful medicine in intermittent fevers. Dictamnus abounds in volatile oil to such a degree that the atmosphere surrounding it actually becomes inflammable in hot weather.

Rutaceous (rö-tā'shus), *a.* Of or belonging to or resembling plants of the nat order Rutaceæ.

Rute (röt), *n.* A miner's term for very small threads of ore.

Rutelidæ (rö-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* The tree-beetles, a group of beetles allied to Melolonthidæ and Cetoniadæ. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than in the Scarabæidæ, and ornamented with brilliant colours, and the head and thorax are closely united. With few exceptions they belong to the warmer parts of America. One of the most common and most beautiful of the group is the goldsmith's-beetle (*Areoda lanigera*). It is about ⅝ inch in length, of a lemon-yellow colour above, the top of the head and thorax glittering like gold. In Massachusetts they appear about the middle of May, flying with a humming or rustling sound among the branches of the trees, the young leaves of which they devour.

Ruth (röth), *n.* [From *rue;* comp. *truth* from *true.*] 1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; sorrowful or tender regret. 'Looking with pretty *ruth* upon my pain.' *Shak.* [Now mainly poetical.]

> *Ruth* began to work
> Against his anger in him. *Tennyson.*
> Cheeks in which was yet a rose
> Of perished summers, like a rose in a book
> Kept more for *ruth* than pleasure.
> *E. B. Browning.*

2.† Misery; sorrow. *Spenser.*

Rutha (rut'a), *n.* [Skr. *ratha*, a chariot.] In the East Indies, a carriage on two low wheels, and sometimes highly ornamented.

Ruthenium (rö-thē'ni-um), *n.* [From *Ruthenia*, a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Sym. Ru. At. wt. 104·4; sp. gr. 11·3. A rare metal occurring in platinum ore, and chiefly in osmiridium. It may be fused in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is of a gray colour, and has a stronger attraction for oxygen than any other of its class.

Ruthful (röth'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassionate. 'He (God) *ruthful* is to man.' *Turberville.*—2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous. 'These *ruthful* deeds.' *Shak.*—3.† Rueful; woful; sorrowful. 'What sad and *ruthful* faces.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ruthfully (röth'fụl-li), *adv.* Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully. 'The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.' *Knolles.*

Ruthless (röth'les), *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others. 'As *ruthless* as a baby with a worm.' *Tennyson.*

> Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
> All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

Ruthlessly (röth'les-li), *adv.* In a ruthless manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

Ruthlessness (röth'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruthless; want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

Rutil (rö'til), *n.* Same as *Rutile.*

Rutilant (rö'ti-lant), *a.* [L. *rutilans, rutilantis.* See below.] Shining. *Evelyn.*

Rutilate† (rö'ti-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *rutilo, rutilatum*, to be reddish, to shine, from *rutilus*, of a reddish yellow colour.] To shine; to emit rays of light.

Rutile (rö'til), *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red, inclining to yellow.] Native titanic oxide, an ore of reddish brown colour passing into red. It occurs in four- or eight-sided prisms, and massive. It is found in Scotland. A black variety, containing a little oxide of iron, is called *nigrin.*

Rutilite (rö'til-īt), *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red.] Native oxide of titanium.

Rutter (rut'ėr), *n.* One that ruts.

Rutter† (rut'ėr), *n.* [D. *ruiter*, G. *reiter*, a rider. A horseman or trooper. 'A guard of ruffling *rutters.*' *Bale.*

Rutterkin† (rut'ėr-kin), *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. *Cotgrave.*

Ruttier† (rut'i-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route.*] 1. A direction for the *route* or road, whether by land or sea.—2. An old traveller acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

Ruttish (rut'ish), *a.* [From *rut.*] Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.*

Ruttishness (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

Ruttle (rut'l), *n.* Rattle: rare, except as applied to the death-rattle. 'The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle.*' *Burnet.*

Rutty (rut'i), *a.* Full of ruts: cut by wheels. 'The road was *rutty.*' *C. Rowcroft.*

Rutty† (rut'i), *a.* Rooty; full of roots. *Spenser.*

Ryacolite (rī-ak'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *rhyax*, a stream, and *lithos*, a stone.] A name given to glossy felspar.

Ryal (rī'al), *n.* A coin. See RIAL.

Rye (rī), *n.* [A. Sax. *ryge;* Icel. *rúgr*, Dan. *rug*, Sw. *rog*, D. *rogge*, G. *roggen*, *rocken.* Similar forms also appear in Celtic and Slavonic, but how far borrowing has taken place is doubtful.] 1. A plant of the genus Secale, the *S. cereale*, nat. order Gramineæ. It is an esculent grain which bears naked seeds on a flat ear, furnished with awns like barley. It has been cultivated from time immemorial, and is considered as coming nearer in its properties to wheat than any other grain. It is more common than wheat in many parts of the Continent, being a more certain crop, and requiring less culture and manure. It is the bread-corn of Germany and Russia. It was formerly raised in considerable quantities as a bread-corn in England, but now it is mostly sown as a green-crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring. In the Netherlands it is the chief grain from which the spirit called Hollands is distilled, and when malted it makes excellent beer. Two parts of wheat and one of rye ground together make an excellent bread. Rye straw is useless as fodder, but forms an excellent material for thatching. It is also used for stuffing horse-collars or mattresses, and for making straw hats and bonnets. The meal of rye differs from that of wheat in containing a much smaller proportion of gluten.—*Spurred rye*, rye affected with ergot. See ERGOT.—2. A disease in a hawk.

Rye (*Secale cereale*).

Rye-grass (rī'gras), *n.* One of the most common of the artificial grasses, belonging to the genus Lolium. There are several varieties, some annual, others perennial; some producing a strong juicy grass, and others a small diminutive plant. In the present system of husbandry rye-grass performs a very essential part, especially the perennial sort, which, mixed with different varieties of clover and other grass-seeds, produces a rich and close herbage, which may be either mown for hay or depastured. Called also *Ray-grass.*

Ryke (rīk), *v.i.* To reach. [Scotch.]

> Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear. *Burns.*

Rynchops (ring'kops), *n.* See RHYNCHOPS.

Rynd (rind), *n.* A strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving millstone in corn-mills. The upper end of the spindle, which passes through the nether millstone, and which is driven by the machinery, is fixed into the rynd, and thus gives motion to the upper millstone.

Ryot (rī'ot), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyat*, the governed, a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil, or peasant, who holds land under the mode of assessment termed ryotwar.

Ryotwar (rī'ot-wär), *n.* [Hind. See RYOT.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to rent made annually in parts of Hindustan, especially in the Madras Presidency, by government officials with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, without the intervention of middlemen.

Ryth† (rith), *n.* A ford.

Rytina (ri-tī'na), *n.* Same as *Rhytina.*

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, represents a hissing sound made by emitting the breath between the roof of the mouth and the tip of the tongue placed just above the upper teeth. It may be reckoned among the linguals (as the tongue is essential in its pronunciation), and also among the dentals (as the teeth co-operate in producing the hissing sound). More descriptively it is classed as a sibilant, from its hissing sound. Properly speaking, two sounds belong to this character in English, the one surd, or uttered with breath merely, the other sonant, or uttered with voice. The first is a mere hissing, like *c* soft, as in *sack, sin, this, thus;* the other is a hissing accompanied by a vocal murmur, precisely like that of *z*, as in *muse, wise*, pronounced *muze, wize. S* generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount. S* is closely allied to *r*, and there are many instances of its change into that letter. (See R.) In some words *ce* is now written for a former *s* or *es*, as in *mice, hence, whence, once.* Along with a following *h* it forms a digraph representing a distinct sound, which, like that of *ch*, is comparatively modern, being a weakening of an older and stronger sound, *sc* (*sk*). This sound is now very common in English words, both initially and finally, as in *shape* (A. Sax. *scapan*), *sheath* (A. Sax. *scēath*), *ship* (A. Sax. *scip*), *fish* (A. Sax. *fisc*), *ash* (A. Sax. *æsc*), &c. Formerly *sc* and *sp* were often transposed to *cs* and *ps;* thus O. E. *axe* = *ask, clapsed* = *clasped, lipsed* = *lisped. S* is an exceedingly common letter in English words, both initially and finally, singly or in conjunction with other consonants. The chief initial combinations

in which it appears are *sm, sn, sp,* and *st* (as in *small, snow, spring, strong*); *st* and *sp* are common also as final combinations. In some cases a final *t* has been tacked on to a word ending properly in *s,* as in *amongst, midst, whilst, behest,* no doubt owing to the frequency with which this combination occurs. It is often doubled, and as the second element in a combination it may appear finally after any of the consonants except *ch, sh, z.* One reason for its being so common is that it is the characteristic of the plural and other inflections.—In abbreviations S stands for various words; as, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society; S.T.P. for *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor,* Professor of Sacred Theology; its most common use as an abbreviation is for south; S. E. south-east; S. W. south-west, &c.—In *chem.* S. is the symbol for sulphur.

Saadh (sā'ad), *n.* [Hind. *sad'ha,* pure.] One of an Indian sect of pure deists, whose mode of life in many respects resembles those of the Quakers.

Sabadilla (sab-a-dil'a). See CEVADILLA.

Sabæan (sa-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian.*

Sabæanism (sa-bē'an-izm), *n.* Same as *Sabæism* and *Sabianism.*

Sabæism, Sabaism (sā'bē-izm, sā'ba-izm). See SABIANISM.

Sabal (sā'bal), *n.* A genus of palms, natives of the tropics, and next to Chamærops the most northern genus of Palmaceæ. Some of them are lofty trees, but one, the *S. Palmetto,* is perhaps the smallest of all the palm tribe. The leaves of *S. Adansoni,* as well as those of *S. Palmetto* and *S. Mexicana,* are used for making hats and mats.

Sabaoth (sa-bā'oth), *n.* [Heb. *tsabáóth,* armies, from *tsábá,* to assemble, to go forth to war, to fight.] 1. In *Scrip.* armies; hosts. 'The Lord of *Sabaoth.*' Rom. ix. 29; Jam. v. 4. 2.† Erroneously used as synonymous with *Sabbath. Spenser.* 'Sacred and inspired Divinity, the *Sabaoth* and port of all men's labours and peregrinations.' *Bacon.* 'A week, aye the space between two *Sabaoths.*' *Sir W. Scott.* Sir Walter Scott adopts this old usage no doubt for artistic reasons.

Sabathian, Sabbathian (sa-bā'thi-an), *n.* A member of a religious sect of the seventeenth century, followers of *Sabbathius* Zwi, a native of Smyrna, who declared himself to be the Messiah, who had been sent to shake off the thraldom both of Christianity and Mohammedanism from the Jews, and to convert all humanity. Remnants of the sect are still in existence in Poland and Turkey.

Sabbatarian (sab-ba-tā'ri-an), *n.* [From *Sabbath.*] 1. One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians,* or *Seventh-day Baptists,* because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated.—2. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour; one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday.

> We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians.* *Burton.*

Sabbatarian (sab-ba-tā'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Sabbatarians or their tenets or practices; pertaining to the rigid observance of the Sabbath.

> The form in which this tendency shows itself in her is by a strict observance of *Sabbatarian* rule. Dissipation and low dresses during the week are, under her control, atoned for by three services, an evening sermon read by herself, and a perfect abstinence from any cheering employment on a Sunday. *Trollope.*

> We almost hear Jesus call the poor beggar from the door, and bid him stand forth in the midst of the assembly, and penetrate the *Sabbatarian* spies by the puzzling question, 'is it lawful to do good on the sabbath day, or to do evil?' *J. Martineau.*

Sabbatarianism (sab-ba-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab'bath), *n.* [Heb. *shabbath,* rest, the day of rest.] 1. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labour or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, and this day is still observed by the Jews and some Christians as the Sabbath. But the Christian church very early began, and still continue, to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day. Hence it is often called the *Lord's-day.* The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated the first day of the week to the sun, and hence their Christian descendants continue to call the day *Sunday. Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday. Sunday* is the mere name of the day; *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the *Sabbath* of Christians; *Saturday* is the *Sabbath* of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to *Sunday.*

> Glad we returned up to the coasts of light
> Ere *Sabbath* evening. *Milton.*
>
> Hail, *Sabbath!* thee I hail, the poor man's day. *Grahame.*

> Sunday, however, is a word which never pollutes his mouth—it is always 'the *Sabbath.*' The 'desecration of the *Sabbath,*' as he delights to call it, is to him meat and drink. *Trollope.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. 'The eternal *Sabbath* of his rest.' *Dryden.*

> Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
> And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*
>
> Take thy banner! May it wave
> Proudly o'er the good and brave;
> When the battle's distant wail
> Breaks the *Sabbath* of our vale. *Longfellow.*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites. Lev. xxv. 4. See under SABBATIC, SABBATICAL.—*Sabbath-day's journey,* the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day. It appears to have varied at different times and in different circumstances, but it was probably seldom more than the whole, or less than three-fourths, of a geographical mile. A space of 2000 ells on every side of a city belonged to it, and to go that distance beyond the walls was permitted as a *Sabbath-day's journey. Smith's Dict. of the Bible.*

Sabbath-breaker (sab'bath-brāk-ėr), *n.* One who breaks the Sabbath; one who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

> The usurer is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker,* because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

Sabbath-breaking (sab'bath-brāk-ing), *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath. Also used as an adjective: given to breaking the Sabbath.

Sabbathless (sab'bath-les), *a.* Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour. '*Sabbathless* Satan.' *Lamb.*

Sabbatia (sab-bā'ti-a), *n.* [In honour of *Sabbati,* an Italian botanist.] A genus of North American plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. There are several species, all characterized by the possession of a pure bitter principle, on which account they are extensively used in North America in intermittent and remittent fevers, and as tonics. They are annuals or biennials, with slender stems, opposite sessile entire simple leaves, and handsome cymose-panicled white or rose-purple flowers. The species most used is *S. angularis,* which grows in damp wet soils in the United States, and is common in moist meadows among high grass.

Sabbatic, Sabbatical (sab-bat'ik, sab-bat'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique,* L. *sabbaticus.* See SABBATH.] Pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labour. 'Due attendance on *Sabbatic* duty.' *Stukeley.*—*Sabbatical year,* in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

Sabbatism (sab'ba-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *sabbatismos,* from *sabbatizō,* to keep the Sabbath. See SABBATH.] Rest; intermission of labour. 'That *Sabbatism* or rest.' *Dr. H. More.*

Sabbatize (sab'ba-tīz), *v.i.* To keep the Sabbath, especially in a strict way.

Sabbaton (sab'ba-ton), *n.* [Akin to *sabot.*] A round-toed piece of armour covering the foot, worn in the sixteenth century.

Sabean (sā-bē'an). See SABIAN.

Sabeism (sā'bē-izm), *n.* The same as *Sabianism.*

Sabella (sa-bel'a), *n.* A genus of tube-inhabiting, marine articulated annelids, belonging to the order Tubicola or Cephalobranchiata. The species are large, and their fanlike branchiæ or gills remarkable for their delicacy and brilliancy. The blood is of an olive-green colour. *S. protula* is a large and splendid species inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Sabellana (sa-bel-lā'na), *n.* [L. *sabulum,* gravel.] In *geol.* coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellaria (sa-bel-lā'ri-a), *n.* A sub-genus of Annelida or worms belonging to the order Tubicola. In this genus the tube in which the animal resides is formed of grains of sand cemented together.

Sabellian (sa-bel'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius. See SABELLIAN, *n.*

Sabellian (sa-bel'i-an), *n.* A follower of *Sabellius,* a philosopher of Egypt in the third century, who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations, or functions of the Deity.

Sabellianism (sa-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Sabellians.

Saber (sā'bėr), *n.* American mode of spelling *Sabre.*

Sabia (sā'bi-a), *n.* A genus of plants, so called from the Indian name *sabja* of one of the species, and forming the type of the small order Sabiaceæ. There are about ten species, natives of tropical and eastern temperate Asia. The species form ornamental climbing shrubs, with smooth, lanceolate, alternate leaves, and axillary cymes or panicles of small greenish flowers.

Sabiaceæ (sā-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small order of dicotyledons, distributed into four genera, of which Sabia is Asiatic, Phoxanthus and Ophiocaryon American, and Meliosma common to both the Old and New Worlds.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was called Saba. They were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, &c., which they imported from India.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Saba or its inhabitants. Written also *Sabæan, Sabean.*

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *a.* [Heb. *tsābá,* an army or host, especially the heavenly host of the angels and the heavenly luminaries.] Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians. See SABIAN, *n.* Written also *Sabean, Sabæan, Sabaian.*

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *n.* [See above.] 1. A worshipper of the sun and other heavenly bodies.—2. One of an obscure sect, who mingled Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism, and heathenish superstition together. Adherents of this sect, inappropriately known as Christians of St. John, are still scattered in small numbers over the region lying about the Lower Euphrates and Tigris and other places. 3. One of a sect that arose in the ninth century, called also Pseudo-Sabians or Syrian Sabians. Their religion is described as the heathenism of the ancient Syrians, modified by Hellenic influences. Written also *Sabæan, Sabean.*

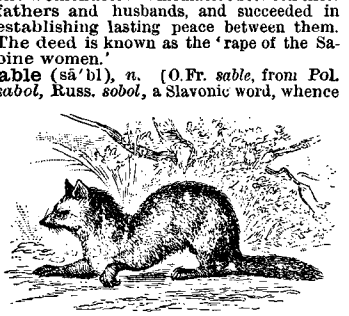
Sabianism (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or systems of the various sects known as Sabians. See SABIAN. Written also *Sabæanism, Sabaism.*

Sabicu (sab-i-kö'), *n.* [Native name.] The name of a tree belonging to the genus Lysiloma, the *L. Sabicu,* growing in Cuba. The wood is very hard and tough, and used for ship-building and other purposes. Called also *Sabicu-wood, Savicu,* and *Savicu-wood.*

Sabine (sā'bīn), *n.* [Fr. *sabine, savinier,* from L. *sabina (herba),* the Sabine herb, savin.] A plant, *Juniperus Sabina.* Usually written *Savin* (which see).

Sabine (sā'bīn), *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, an ancient people from whom the founders of Rome took their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows with this object. When the Sabines came to revenge this act of violence the women acted as mediators between their fathers and husbands, and succeeded in establishing lasting peace between them. The deed is known as the 'rape of the Sabine women.'

Sable (sā'bl), *n.* [O.Fr. *sable,* from Pol. *sabol,* Russ. *sobol,* a Slavonic word, whence



Sable (*Mustela zibellina*).

also Sw. Dan. and D. *sabel.*] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, nearly allied to the common marten and pine marten, the *Mustela zibellina,* found chiefly in the northern

regions of Asia, and hunted for its fur. Its length, exclusive of the tail, is about 18 inches. Its fur, which is extremely lustrous, and hence of the very highest value, is generally brown, grayish-yellow on the throat, and with small grayish-yellow spots scattered on the sides of the neck. It is heaviest during winter, and owing to the mode of attachment of the hairs to the skin it may be pressed or smoothed in any direction. The hunting of the sable is attended by much difficulty and danger. This animal burrows in the earth or under trees, in winter and summer subsisting on small animals, and in autumn on berries. Two other species of sable are enumerated, the Japanese sable (*M. melanopus*) and a North American species (*M. leucopus*), which are similarly sought after and destroyed for their fur.—2. The fur of the sable.—3. A black or mourning suit or garment. '*Sables* worn by destiny.' *Young.*—4. In *her.* black, one of the colours or tinctures employed in blazonry. In engraving it is expressed by perpendicular crossed by horizontal lines.

Sable.

Sable (sā'bl), *a.* [From *sable, n.*] Of the colour of the sable; black; dark: used chiefly in poetry.

> He whose *sable* arms,
> Black as his purpose, did the night resemble. *Shak.*

Sable (sā'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sabled;* ppr. *sabling.* To make sable or dark in colour; to darken; to make black, sad, or dismal. 'And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.' *G. Fletcher.*

Sable-mouse (sā'bl-mous), *n.* A name applied to the lemming.

Sable-stoled (sā'bl-stōld), *a.* Wearing a sable stole or vestment. 'The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipped ark.' *Milton.*

Sable-vested (sā-bl-vest'ed), *a.* Clothed in sables; covered with darkness. '*Sable-vested* Night.' *Milton.*

Sabliere (sā-blē-ār'), *n.* [Fr., from *sable,* L. *sabulum,* sand.] 1. A sand-pit. [Rare.]—2. In *carp.* same as *Raising-piece.*

Sabot (sā-bō'), *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] 1. A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring tools and scrapers, and worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.—2. A thick, circular, wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disc fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.

Sabot.

Sabotière (sā-bo-tē-ār'), *n.* [Fr. *sabotière, sarbotière,* an ice-pail, corruptions of *sorbetière,* from *sorbet,* sherbet, an ice.] A machine for making ices. It consists of two principal parts, an outer pail, and an inner vessel—the sabotière proper—of smaller size. A freezing-mixture—generally of ice and salt—is turned into the outer pail, while the creams to be iced are placed in the inner vessel, which is then rotated in the outer pail amid the freezing-mixture until the cream is sufficiently frozen.

Sabre (sā'bėr), *n.* [Fr. *sabre,* from the Teutonic (D. Dan. and Sw. *sabel,* G. *säbel*). The Teutonic forms themselves, however, are also foreign, perhaps Hungarian.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword.

Sabre (sā'bėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sabred;* ppr. *sabring.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

> Flash'd all their sabres bare,
> Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
> *Sabring* the gunners there. *Tennyson.*

Sabretache, Sabretasche (sā'bėr-tāsh), *n.* [*Sabre,* and G. *tasche,* a pocket; *sabel-tasche,* sabretache.] A leathern case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

Sabulosity (sab-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* [From *sabulous.*] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sabulous (sab'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *sabulosus,* from *sabulum,* sand.] Sandy; gritty. A term often applied to the calcareous matter deposited by urine.

Saburration (sab-ur-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *saburra,* sand.] The application of hot sand inclosed in a bag or bladder to any part of the body; sand-bathing.

Sac (sak), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu.* See SAKE.] In *law,* the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.

Sac (sak), *n.* [L. *saccus,* a bag. See SACK.] A bag or cyst; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid; as, the lacrymal *sac.*—*Sac of the embryo,* in *bot.* the vesicle of the nucleus of an ovule, within which the embryo is formed.

Sacbut (sak'but). See SACKBUT.

Saccade (sak-kād'), *n.* [Fr., from an old verb *saquer, sacher,* to pull. Origin uncertain.] In the *manege,* a sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Saccate (sak'āt), *a.* [L. *saccus,* a bag.] In *bot.* furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch; as, a *saccate* petal.

Saccharate (sak'ka-rāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of saccharic acid.

Saccharic (sak-kar'ik), *a.* [L. *saccharum,* sugar.] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.

Sachariferous (sak-ka-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *saccharum,* sugar, and *fero,* to produce.] Producing sugar; as, *sachariferous* canes.

Saccharify (sak-kar'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saccharified;* ppr. *saccharifying.* [Fr. *saccharifier,* from L. *saccharum,* sugar, and *facio,* to make.] To convert into sugar.

Saccharimeter (sak-ka-rim'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Saccharometer.*

Saccharimetry (sak-ka-rim'et-ri), *n.* The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid. Written also *Saccharometry.*

Saccharin (sak'ka-rin), *n.* [See next.] An intensely sweet substance obtained from coal-tar products, to some extent used instead of sugar, and believed to be harmless though of no nutritive value.

Saccharine (sak'ka-rin), *a.* [L. *saccharum,* sugar, from Gr. *sakchar, sakcharon,* sugar, a word of oriental origin. See SUGAR.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.—*Saccharine fermentation,* the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

Saccharite (sak'ka-rīt), *n.* [L. *saccharum,* sugar.] A finely-grained variety of felspar, of a vitreous lustre, and white or greenish-white colour.

Saccharize (sak'kar-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saccharized;* ppr. *saccharizing.* To form or convert into sugar.

Saccharoid, Saccharoidal (sak'kar-oid, sak'kar-oid-al), *a.* [L. *saccharum,* sugar, and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar; as, *saccharoid* carbonate of lime, &c.

Saccharometer (sak-ka-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *saccharum,* sugar, and Gr. *metron,* a measure.] An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution. One form is simply a hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of the solution; another is a kind of polariscope, so arranged that the solution may be interposed between the polarizer and analyser, and by observing the angle through which the plane of polarization is turned in passing through the solution the datum is given for the calculation of the strength.

Saccharometry (sak-ka-rom'et-ri). Same as *Saccharimetry.*

Saccharum (sak'ka-rum), *n.* [L., sugar. See SACCHARINE.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe Andropogoneæ. The species are widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, and are distinguished by their highly ornamental nature and by the light and feathery or rather silk-like inflorescence. *S. officinarum,* or sugar-cane, the best known species, is a native of India, is cultivated in all parts of that country, and several varieties are known. It was introduced into the south of Europe, and found its way in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries into all the European colonies within the tropics. It is a perennial, with a creeping root, sending up a number of culms or stems which have many joints, and are of various colours. See SUGAR.

Sacciferous (sak-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *saccus,* a sac, and *fero,* to bear.] In *bot.* bearing a sac.

Sacciform (sak'si-form), *a.* [L. *saccus,* a sac, and *forma,* form.] Having the general form of a sac.

Saccolabium (sak-ō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [L. *saccus,* a bag, and *labium,* a lip, in allusion to the bagged labellum of the species.] An Asiatic genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, now extensively cultivated in hothouses. It consists of caulescent epiphytes, with two-rowed coriaceous leaves and long crowded axillary spikes of small usually white purple-spotted flowers.

Saccomydæ (sak-kō-mī'dē), *n. pl.* A family of mammals comprising the pouched rats and gophers of North America, which are furnished with large external cheek-pouches.

Saccomys (sak'kō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos,* a pouch, and *mys,* a mouse.] The pouched rat. A genus of rodent mammals of the family Saccomydæ. The only species known is a native of North America. So named from its large cheek-pouches.

Saccopharynx (sak'kō-far-ingks), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos,* a sack, a pouch, and *pharynx,* the pharynx.] A genus of eels (Murænidæ). See BOTTLE-FISH.

Saccosoma (sak-kō-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos,* a sack, and *sōma,* a body.] A fossil genus of Echinodermata belonging to the order Crinoidea. These forms appear to have been free and unattached crinoids allied to the living Comatula. They occur exclusively in oolitic rocks.

Saccular (sak'kū-lėr), *a.* Like a sac; sacciform.

Sacculated (sak'kū-lāt-ed), *a.* Furnished with little sacs.

Saccule (sak'ūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus,* dim. of *saccus,* a bag.] A little sac or sack; a cyst; a cell.

Sacculina (sak-ū-lī'na), *n.* A genus of lower crustaceans possessing a body shaped like a sausage, and found attached as a parasite to the bodies of crabs.

Sacculus (sak'ū-lus), *n. pl.* **Sacculi** (sak'ū-lī). [See SACCULE.] A little sac; a cyst or cell.

Sacellum (sa-sel'um), *n.* [L., dim. from *sacrum,* a sacred place.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.* a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god to whom it was dedicated.—2. In *mediæval arch.* the term signifies a monumental chapel within a church; also, a small chapel in a village.

Sacerdotal (sas-ėr-dō'tal), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis,* from *sacerdos,* a priest. See SACRED.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character. 'The ascendency of the *sacerdotal* order.' *Macaulay.*

Sacerdotalism (sas-ėr-dō'tal-izm), *n.* Sacerdotal system or spirit; the character or spirit of the priesthood; a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood; priestcraft.

> As there were three degrees of attainment, light, purity, knowledge (or the divine vision), so there were three orders of the earthly hierarchy, bishops, priests, and deacons; three sacraments, baptism, the eucharist, the holy chrism; three classes, the baptized, the communicants, the monks. How sublime, how exalting, how welcome to the *sacerdotalism* of the West this lofty doctrine! *Milman.*

Sacerdotally (sas-ėr-dō'tal-li), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

Sachel (sach'el), *n.* Same as *Satchel.*

Sachelle,† *n.* [See SATCHEL.] A small sack or bag. *Chaucer.*

Sachem (sā'chem), *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes; a sagamore. See SAGAMORE.

> But their *sachem,* the brave Wattawamat,
> Fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow.*

Sachemdom (sā'chem-dum), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

Sachemship (sā'chem-ship), *n.* The office or position of a sachem.

Sachet (sa-shā), *n.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances; a scent-bag; a perfume cushion.

Sacheverel (sa-chev'ėr-el), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel.*] An iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove. *Halliwell.*

Sack (sak), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacc, sæcc,* Dan. *säk,* Icel. *sekkr,* D. *zak,* G. *sack,* Goth. *sakkus.* It may have been borrowed into the Teutonic languages from the Latin or Greek (L. *saccus,* Gr. *sakkos,* the former giving Fr. *sac,* Sp. *saco,* It. *sacco*). It also occurs in the Celtic and Slavonic languages. Perhaps ultimately of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.] 1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding

and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like.—*Sack and fork.* Same as *Pit and Gallows.* See under PIT.—2. A measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; *e.g.*, in dry measure, 5 bushels; coal, 3 heaped bushels; in coal weight, 112 lbs.; wool, 2 weys, or 13 tods or 364 lbs. (in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lbs. each, or 384 lbs.); corn or flour weight, 280 lbs., but foreign sacks of flour are very irregular in size, varying from 140 to 200 lbs.—*To give the sack to,* to dismiss one from employment; to send off bag and baggage; to pack off. [Slang.]

My master come by and saw me drinking, and *gave* me *the sack.* *Mayhew.*

—*To get the sack,* to be dismissed from employment. [Slang.]

Master has threatened to discharge him, and he will *get the sack.* *Mayhew.*

Sack (sak), *v.t.* 1. To put in a sack or in bags.—2. To dismiss from office or employment; to give the sack to. 'He'll be *sacked.*' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Slang.]

Sack (sak), *n.* [Written also *sacque,* and probably the same word as above.] 1. A kind of loose cloak or mantle anciently worn.—2. A gown or mantle with loose plaits on the back; a sacque (which see).—3. A loose overcoat worn by men.

Sack (sak), *v.t.* [Fr. *sac,* Sp. and Pg. *saco,* It. *sacco,* plunder, pillage; Fr. *saccager,* to plunder; O.Fr. *sacquement,* the sacking or plundering of a town; from the use of a *sack* in removing plunder.] To storm and destroy; to plunder or pillage; to devastate: usually said of a town or city.

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy. *Addison.*

Sack (sak), *n.* 1. The act of one who sacks; the storm and plunder of a town or city; devastation; as, the *sack* of Troy.—2. That which is obtained by sacking or plundering; booty; spoil.

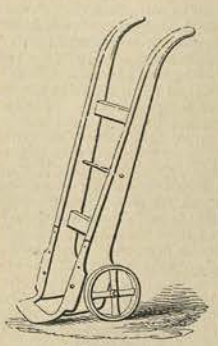
Everywhere
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.
Tennyson.

Sack (sak), *n.* [Fr. *sec,* dry, from L. *siccus,* dry.] Formerly, a general name for the different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century. 'Please you, drink a cup of *sack.*' *Shak.*—*Sherris sack,* the same as *Sherry.* *Shak.*

Thy isles shall lack
Grapes, before Herrick leaves Canary *sack.*
Herrick.

Sackage (sak'āj), *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack. *Roscoe.*

Sack-barrow (sak'bar-ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or barn floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships.



Sack-barrow.

Sackbut (sak'-but), *n.* [Formerly *sagbut* (*Drayton*); Fr. *saquebute,* Sp. *sacabuche,* a sackbut or kind of trumpet; it has acquired its second meaning from somewhat resembling in form Heb. *sabbeca,* and being used to translate it.] 1. A musical instrument of the trumpet kind, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, like the trombone. Written also *Sagbut.*

The trumpets, *sackbuts,* psalteries, and fife
Make the sun dance. *Shak.*

2. In *Scrip.* a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan. iii., supposed by some to be identical with the sambyka of the Greeks, perhaps a kind of guitar. Nothing certain is known of it.

Sackcloth (sak'kloth), *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse flax or hempen cloth; often a coarse cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.
2 Sam. iii. 31.

Sackclothed (sak'klotht), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth; mourning; mortified.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning . . . , to glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death. *Ayliffe.*

Sack-doudle (sak-dō'dl), *v.i.* [G. *dudel-sack,* a bagpipe, *dudeln,* to play on the bagpipe.] To play on the bagpipe. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sacker (sak'ér), *n.* One who sacks; one who takes a town or plunders it.

Sacker (sak'ér), *n.* [More properly written *saker* or *sacre,* not being derived from verb to *sack.*] A small piece of artillery used in the sixteenth century; a saker.

The walls were scaffolded for the use of firearms, and one or two of the small guns, called *sackers* and falcons, were mounted at the angles and flanking turrets. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sackful (sak'fụl), *n.* As much as a sack will hold. *Swift.*

Sackful (sak'fụl), *a.* Bent on sacking or plundering; seizing; ravaging. 'The *sackful* troops.' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Sacking (sak'ing), *n.* A coarse hempen or flaxen fabric of which sacks, bags, &c., are made.

Sackless (sak'les), *a.* [A Scotch word; A. Sax. *sacleás,* from *sacu,* contention, and *leás,* less.] 1. Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent.—2. Simple; useless; silly. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Sack-posset (sak-pos'set), *n.* A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

Sack-tree (sak'trē), *n.* The *Antiaris* or *Lepurandra saccidora,* the bark of which is formed into natural sacks in India, and used for carrying rice. They are made by beating the cloth-like bark, and peeling it off from the felled branches, leaving a small portion of wood to form the bottom of the sacks.

Sacque (sak), *n.* [A form of *sack,* Fr. *sac,* a bag. See SACK, a mantle.] A kind of

Lady wearing a Sacque (time, 1770).

loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, introduced from France in the reign of Charles II. It hung loosely over the back and shoulders; and there appear to have been various forms of it.

2nd of March, 1668-9.—My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac,* which becomes her very well. *Pepys.*

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque,* that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sacral (sā'kral), *a.* Of or belonging to the sacrum; as, *sacral* arteries, *sacral* extremities, *sacral* nerves, &c.

Sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *n.* [L. *sacramentum,* a military oath of allegiance, an oath, from *sacer,* sacred.] 1.† The military oath taken by every Roman soldier, by which he swore to obey his commander, and not desert his standard; hence, an oath or a ceremony producing an obligation. 'Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.' *B. Jonson.*—2. In *theol.* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* and the *Greek Ch.* it is held that there are seven sacraments, viz. baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. The former is called a sacrament, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The latter is also a sacrament, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use *sacrament* without any qualifying word we mean by it the eucharist or Lord's supper. 3.† A sacred token or pledge; the pledge of a covenant.

God sometimes sent a light of fire, and pillar of a cloud, . . . and the *sacrament* of a rainbow, to guide his people through their portion of sorrows. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sacrament† (sak'ra-ment), *v.t.* To bind by an oath. 'When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves.' *Abp. Laud.*

Sacramental (sak-ra-ment'al), *a.* 1. Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; having the character of a sacrament; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.—2. Bound by a sacrament or oath.

And trains by ev'ry rule,
Of holy discipline, to glorious war
The *sacramental* host of God's elect! *Cowper*

Sacramental (sak-ra-ment'al), *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, . . . be *sacramentals.* *Bp. Morton.*

Sacramentally (sak-ra-ment'al-li), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

Sacramentarian (sak'ra-men-tā"ri-an), *a.* 1. Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Pertaining to sacramentarians.

Sacramentarian (sak'ra-men-tā"ri-an), *n.* One that differs from the Roman Catholic Church and the Lutherans in regard to the sacraments: a word applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants, and by the followers of Luther in the sixteenth century to the followers of Zwingle.

Sacramentary (sak-ra-ment'a-ri), *n.* 1. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practised in the celebration of the sacraments.—2. A sacramentarian: a term of reproach applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants.

So ye be no papist, ye may be a *sacramentary,* an anabaptist, or a Lutheran. *Stapleton.*

Sacramentary (sak-ra-ment'a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a sacrament or to sacraments.—2. Pertaining to sacramentarians and to their controversy respecting the eucharist.

Sacramentize† (sak'ra-ment-iz), *v.i.* To administer the sacraments. 'Born to preach and *sacramentize.*' *Fuller.*

Sacrarium (sa-krā'ri-um), *n.* [L. from *sacer,* sacred.] A place for keeping holy things; an ecclesiastical term variously used; a sacristy; that part of a church where the altar is situated; the chancel; a niche in the chancel wall for a piscina or credence table.

Sacrate† (sā'krāt or sak'rāt), *v.a.* pret. & pp. *sacrated;* ppr. *sacrating.* [L. *sacro, sacratum,* from *sacer,* sacred.] To consecrate. 'The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.' *Waterhouse.*

Sacration† (sa-krā'shon), *n.* Consecration.

Why then should it not as well from this be avoided, as from the other find a *sacration?* *Feltham.*

Sacre (sā'kėr). See SAKER.

Sacre† (sā'kėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *sacrer.*] To hallow; to dedicate; to devote to; to set apart for the honour, service, or worship of. 'Sacring my song to every deity.' *Chapman.*

Sacre† (sā'kėr), *n.* A sacred solemnity or service. *Chaucer.*

Sacred (sā'kred), *a.* [Pp. of old *sacre,* to set apart, to consecrate; Fr. *sacré,* from L. *sacer,* sacred, from root seen also in *sanus,* sane, and Gr. *saos,* safe.] 1. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; dedicated or appropriated to religious use; made holy; consecrated; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service; *sacred* orders. 'His temple, and his holy ark, with all his *sacred* things.' *Milton.*—2. Relating to religion or the services of religion; not secular; religious; as, *sacred* history; *sacred* music. 'Smit with the love of *sacred* song.' *Milton.*—3. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted: with *to.* 'A temple *sacred to* the queen of love.' *Dryden.*—4. Entitled to the highest respect or reverence; venerable.

Poet and saint, to thee alone were given
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heaven.
Cowley.

5. Not to be profaned, violated, or made common; inviolable; inviolate; as, to keep one's confidence *sacred.*

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held. *Dryden.*

6.† Devoted or dedicated, in a bad sense; accursed; baleful. 'To destruction *sacred* and devote.' *Milton.* 'Sacred thirst of gold.' *Dryden.* [A Latinism.] — *Sacred bean*, the nut of *Nelumbium speciosum*, or sacred lotus. See NELUMBIUM. — *Sacred college*, the college of cardinals at Rome. — *Sacred Majesty*, a title once applied to the kings of England. — *Sacred place*, in *civil law*, the place where a person is buried. — SYN. Holy, divine, hallowed, consecrated, dedicated, devoted, religious, venerable, reverend; inviolable; inviolate.

Sacredly (sā'kred-li), *adv.* In a sacred manner; (*a*) with due reverence; religiously; as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly;* the day is *sacredly* kept. (*b*) Inviolably; strictly; as, to observe one's word *sacredly;* a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

Sacredness (sā'kred-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being sacred or consecrated to God, to his worship, or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity; as, the *sacredness* of the sanctuary or its worship; the *sacredness* of the Sabbath.—2. Inviolableness; as, the *sacredness* of marriage vows or of a trust. 'The peculiar *sacredness* which the English attach to all freehold property.' *Hallam.*

Sacrific, Sacrifical (sa-krif'ik, sa-krif'ik-al), *a.* [L. *sacrificus.* See SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson.*

Sacrificable† (sa-krif'ik-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sacrificant (sa-krif'ik-ant), *n.* [L. *sacrificans, sacrificantis*, ppr. of *sacrifico.* See SACRIFICE.] One that offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

Sacrification† (sak'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Sacrifice. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

Sacrificator† (sak'ri-fi-kāt-ėr), *n.* A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sacrificatory (sa-krif'ik-āt-o-ri), *a.* Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

Sacrifice (sak'ri-fis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make.] 1. The offering of anything to God, or to a god; consecratory rite. 'Great pomp, and *sacrifice*, and praises loud to Dagon.' *Milton.*—2. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; an immolated victim, or an offering of any other kind laid on an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation. 'Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood of human *sacrifice.*' *Milton.*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy *sacrifice* shall be. *Addison.*

3. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for gaining something else; the devotion or giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim considered more pressing; hence, the thing so devoted or given up.

He made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest. *Johnson.*

4. The selling or disposal of goods at a value under cost price.

Its patterns were last year's, and going at a *sacrifice.* *Dickens.*

Mr. J. had determined . . . to dispose of the stock in hand at a tremendous *sacrifice.* *Kingsley.*

Sacrifice (sak'ri-fis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sacrificed;* ppr. *sacrificing.* [From the noun.] 1. To make an offering or sacrifice of; to consecrate or present by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving to some divinity; to immolate on the altar of God, either as an atonement for sin, to procure favour, or to express gratitude. 'From the herd or flock oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid.' *Milton.* Hence — 2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; to give up in favour of a higher or more imperative duty or claim.

'Tis a sad contemplation that we should *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. *Dr. H. More.*

Love *sacrifices* all things to bless the thing it loves. *Lord Lytton.*

3. To devote with loss or suffering.

Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance and to empty fears. *Prior.*

4. To destroy; to kill.

Sacrifice (sak'ri-fis), *v.i.* To offer up a sacrifice; to make offerings to God or to a deity by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

Sacrificer (sak'ri-fis-ėr), *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates.

Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shak.*

Sacrificial (sak-ri-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with sacrifice; performing sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice; as, a *sacrificial* knife. 'Sacrificial rites.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* [Fr. *sacrilége*, from L. *sacrilegium — sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to pick up, to steal or carry off.] 1. The violation or profaning of sacred things.

Then gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great-grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser.*

2. In a more specific sense, (*a*) the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (*b*) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. Sacrilege, by common law, was formerly a capital offence, but it is now put by statute on a footing with burglary and housebreaking.

Sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* [L. *sacrilegus.* See SACRILEGE.] Violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē'jus-li), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege; in violation of sacred things. 'Sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house.' *South.*

Sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious.

Sacrilegist (sak'ri-lej-ist), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege. *Spelman.*

Sacring (sā'kring), *n.* Consecration.

At the *sacring* of the mass, I saw
The Holy Elements alone. *Tennyson.*

Sacring-bell, Sanctus-bell (sā'kring-bel, sangk'tus-bel), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the small bell that rung at the *sanctus* and at the elevation of the host during the service of high mass. It was formerly usually placed on the gable at the east end of the nave, in a small sort of turret, or in a lantern or tower. A small bell carried in the hand is now used.

I'll startle you worse than the *sacring-bell.* *Shak.*

Sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* [L.L. *sacrista*, from L. *sacer*, sacred.] 1. A sacristan.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe.*

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

Sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* [L.L. *sacristanus*, from *sacrista*, a sacrist. *Sexton* is a contr. of this word.] An officer of the church who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents.

Still at dawn the *sacristan*,
Who duly pulls the heavy bell,
Five and forty beads must tell. *Coleridge.*

Sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*, L.L. *sacristia.* See SACRIST.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments in which the clergyman officiates are deposited; the vestry.

Sacro- (sā'krō). In *anat.* the first element in sundry compounds denoting parts connected with the *os sacrum;* as, *sacro*-iliac symphysis, *sacro*-spinal ligament, *sacro*-vertebral angle. —*Sacro-lumbalis*, a muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

Sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt), *a.* [Translation of L. *sacrosanctus—sacer*, sacred, and *sanctus*, holy.] Sacred; inviolable. 'The tribune armed with his *sacrosanct* and inviolable authority.' *Holland.*

Sacrum, Os Sacrum (sā'krum, os sā'krum), *n.* [L., the sacred bone.] In *anat.* the bone which forms the basis or inferior extremity of the vertebral column. Its shape has sometimes been compared to an irregular triangle. The human sacrum consists of five united vertebræ, and from its solidity it is well adapted to serve as the keystone of the pelvic arch, being wedged in between the haunch-bones behind. It is said to derive its name from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered sacred, or from the fact that the Jewish rabbins held that this part of the skeleton resisted decay, and became the germ from which the body would be raised.

Sacti, Sakti (sak'ti), *n.* [Skr. *sakti*, power, energy.] In *Hind. myth.* the female power of the universe, and spouse of Siva.

Sad (sad), *a.* [A. Sax. *sæd*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick; Icel. *saddr*, older form *sathr*, sated, full; hence such early meanings in English and Scotch as heavy, weighed down, compact, firm, solid. (In Scotland a road is *sad* when, after having been saturated with moisture, it becomes sufficiently dry and firm again.) The word would therefore be the same as Goth. *saths*, satiated, full; cog. with L. *satur*, full, *satis*, enough. W. *sad*, firm, discreet, sober, is by some considered the origin, but it seems an isolated word in Celtic, and may itself be borrowed from English.] 1.† Heavy; weighty; ponderous. 'His hand more *sad* than lump of lead.' *Spenser.*—2.† Standing fast or firm; not to be moved; thus the 'rock' of Luke vi. 48 on which the house was founded is by Wicliffe called a '*sad* stoon.'—3. Close; firm; cohesive; not porous, springy, or spongy: opposed to *light* or *friable.*

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad.* *Mortimer*

4. Serious; sedate; grave; not gay, light, or volatile. 'Lady Catherine, a *sad* and religious woman.' *Bacon.*

My father and the gentlemen are in *sad* talk. *Shak.*

5. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction. 'Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.' *Pope.*

Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad. Milton.*

6. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; as, a *sad* countenance. 7. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune. — 8. Bad; vexatious; naughty; wicked; as, a *sad* husband; a *sad* fellow.—9. Dark coloured.

Woad or wode is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

SYN. Sorrowful, mournful, gloomy, dejected, depressed, cheerless, downcast, sedate, serious, grave, grievous, afflictive, calamitous.

Sad† (sad), *v.t.* To sadden; to make sorrowful.

How it *sadded* the minister's spirits. *H. Peters.*

Sadda (sad'da), *n.* [Per. *sad-dar*, the hundred entrances or gates—*sad* (Skr. *çata*), a hundred, and *dar*, a door, a gate.] A work in the modern Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zendavesta or sacred books.

Sadden (sad'n), *v.t.* 1.† To make heavy, firm, or cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

2. To make sad or sorrowful; to make melancholy or gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.—4. In *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, to apply mordants to so as to tone down the colours employed or cause them to produce duller shades than those they ordinarily impart.

Sadden (sad'n), *v.i.* To become sad or sorrowful; as, he *saddened* at the sight. 'Saddens at the long delay.' *Thomson.*

Sadder (sad'ėr), *n.* Same as *Sadda.*

Saddle (sad'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *sadel, sadol*, Dan. *sadel*, Icel. *söthull*, G. *sattel*, a saddle. Borrowed from L. *sedile*, a seat, from *sedeo*, to sit. Same root as *seat, set, sit.*] 1. (*a*) A seat to be placed on an animal's back for the rider to sit on, as the common riding or hunting saddle, or a lady's side-saddle, for a horse, a camel saddle, an ox saddle, &c. (*b*) A padded piece of leather placed on the back of a horse, to which the check-rein and the lugs supporting the shafts of a vehicle are attached; as, a cart *saddle*, a gig or carriage *saddle*, &c.—2. Something like a saddle in shape or use: (*a*) a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable by reason of two *saddles* or risings and fallings on the top. *Dampier.*

(*b*) *Naut.* a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding-sail booms in their place; also, the block on the upper side of the bowsprit to receive the heel of the jib-boom. (*c*) In *mach.* a block with a hollowing top to sustain a round object, as a rod upon a bench or bed. (*d*) In *bridges*, a block on the top of a pier over which suspension cables pass or to which they are attached. (*e*) In *rail.* the bearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. (*f*) In *building*, a thin board of wood placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs.—*Saddle of mutton, venison*, &c., two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.—*To put the saddle on the right horse*, to impute blame where it is really deserved. [Colloq.]

Saddle (sad'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saddled;* ppr. *saddling.* 1. To put a saddle on.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. Gen. xxii. 3.

2. To load; to fix, as a burden, on; as, to be *saddled* with the expense of bridges and highways.

The event which then occurred was of a nature to *saddle* the responsibility not merely on one or another minister or government but upon the whole body of the House of Commons. *Gladstone.*

Saddle-back (sad'l-bak), *n.* 1. A name given to a hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped.—2. In *geol.* a familiar name for anticlinal strata. The sloping sides are called wings.—3. A name given by fishermen to a bastard kind of oysters, unfit for food.

Saddle-backed (sad'l-bakt), *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.—*Saddle-backed coping,* in *arch.* a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

Saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), *n.* One of a pair of bags, usually of leather, united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.

Saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree.—2. One of the small iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are tied.

Saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), *n.* The upper front part of a saddle, formed of two curved pieces united so as to form an arch; a pommel. 'A pole-axe at his *saddle-bow.*' *Dryden.*

Saddle-cloth (sad'l-kloth), *n.* A cloth attached to a saddle, and extending over the loins of the horse; a housing.

Saddle-gall (sad'l-gal), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

Saddle-girth (sad'l-gerth), *n.* The band or strap which passes under the horse's belly and serves to fasten the saddle.

Saddle-graft (sad'l-graft), *v.t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of to *cleft-graft* (which see).

Saddle-horse (sad'l-hors), *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle.

Saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), *n.* A form of joint for sheet metal, one portion of which overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next.

Saddler (sad'lėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles. 'To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper.' *Shak.*

Saddle-roof (sad'l-röf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *Packsaddle Roof* and *Saddle-back Roof.*

Saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A cloth under a saddle.

Saddlery (sad'lėr-i), *n.* 1. The manufactures of a saddler; the articles usually on sale in a saddler's shop.—2. Trade or employment of a saddler.

Saddle-shaped (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle. In *geol.* applied to strata bent on each side of a mountain without being broken at the top.

Saddle-tree (sad'l-trē), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sadducaic (sad-dū-kā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* reasonings.

Sadducean (sad-dū-sē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees.

Sadducee (sad'dū-sē), *n.* [Gr. *saddoukaios,* Heb. *tsadûkim,* probably from *Zadok,* a distinguished priest in the time of David.] One of a sect or party among the ancient Jews. They denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, and believed that the soul died with the body, and therefore that there was no resurrection. They also rejected the authority of the oral law which was upheld by the Pharisees, and adhered to the text of the Mosaic law.

Sadduceeism, Sadducism (sad'dū-sē-izm, sad'dū-sizm), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

Sadducize (sad'dū-sīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sadducized;* ppr. *sadducizing.* To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; to adopt the principles of the Sadducees. '*Sadducizing* Christians.' *Atterbury.*

Sad-eyed (sad'īd), *a.* Having a sad countenance. *Shak.*

Sad-faced (sad'fāst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face. *Shak.*

Sad-hearted (sad'härt-ed), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy. *Shak.*

Sad-iron (sad'ī-ėrn), *n.* An instrument for ironing or smoothing clothes; a flat-iron.

Sadly (sad'li), *adv.* 1. In a sad manner: (*a*) sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

He *sadly* suffers in their grief. *Dryden.*

(*b*) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; as, it turned out *sadly.* (*c*) In a dark colour; darkly.

A gloomy obscure place, and in it only one light, which the genius of the house held, *sadly* attired. *B. Jonson.*

2.† Seriously; soberly; gravely.

To tell thee *sadly,* shepherd, without blame
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. *Milton.*

3.† Steadily.

This messenger drank *sadly* ale and wine,
And stolen were his letters privily. *Chaucer.*

Sadness (sad'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sad; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as, grief and *sadness* at the memory of sin.

If the subject be mournful, let everything in it have a stroke of *sadness.* *Dryden.*

2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3.† The state of being serious or in earnest; seriousness; sedate gravity.

Tell me, in *sadness,* who she is you love. *Shak.*

4.† Steadiness. *Chaucer.*

Sadr (sad'r), *n.* The name given by the Arabs of Barbary to the lote-bush (*Zizyphus Lotus*), whose berries they use as food.

Safe (sāf), *a.* [O.E. *sauf,* from Fr. *sauf,* safe, from L. *salvus,* safe; akin to Gr. *holos,* Skr. *sarva,* whole, entire.] 1. Free from or not liable to danger of any kind; as, *safe* from enemies; *safe* from disease; *safe* from storms; *safe* from the malice of foes.—2. Free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; as, to walk *safe* over red-hot ploughshares; to bring goods *safe* to land.—3. Not accompanied with or likely to cause injury or danger; not exposing to danger; securing from harm; as, a *safe* guide; a *safe* harbour; a *safe* bridge; it is not *safe* to go there. 'In what *safe* place you have bestowed my money.' *Shak.*

'Tis politic and *safe* to let him keep
At point a hundred knights. *Shak.*

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Banquo's *safe.*
—Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch. *Shak.*

5. Sound; whole; good. 'A trade that I may use with a *safe* conscience.' *Shak.*—*Safe, Secure.* In our present English the difference between these two words is hardly recognized, but a clear distinction was often made by some of our earlier writers: *safe,* implying free from danger or evil results; *secure,* free of care, careless, easy in mind.

We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe,* but to be *secure;* not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly. *Jer. Taylor.*

Safe (sāf), *n.* 1. A place of safety; specifically, (*a*) a strong case for containing money, jewels, account-books, and other valuable articles, to guard them from the attacks of burglars or against the action of fire. (*b*) A ventilated or refrigerated receptacle, in which meat is kept cool and fresh, and free from the attacks of noxious insects.—2.† A pantry.

Safe† (sāf), *v.t.* To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death. *Shak.*

Safe-conduct (sāf'kon-dukt), *n.* That which gives a safe passage; as, (*a*) a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country; (*b*) a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.

Safe-conduct (sāf-kon-dukt'), *v.t.* To conduct or convoy safely; to give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country. '*Safe-conducting* the rebels for the ships.' *Shak.*

Safeguard (sāf'gärd), *n.* 1. One who or that which defends or protects; defence; protection.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on,
And doves will peck in *safe-guard* of their brood. *Shak.*

The sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thine own. *Granville.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveller. 3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *safe-guard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. *Beau. & Fl.*

Safeguard (sāf'gärd), *v.t.* To guard; to protect.

To *safeguard* thine own life,
The best way is to venge my Gloster's death. *Shak.*

Safe-keeping (sāf'kēp-ing), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship; as, I shall leave it in your *safe-keeping.*

Safely (sāf'li), *adv.* In a safe manner: (*a*) without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Without hurt or injury; in safety. 'That my ships are *safely* come to road.' *Shak.*

The remnant of his days he *safely* past. *Prior.*

(*c*) In close custody; securely; carefully.

Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* locked. *Shak.*

Safeness (sāf'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger; as, the *safeness* of an experiment; the *safeness* of a bridge or of a boat.

Safe-pledge (sāf'plej), *n.* In *law,* a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

Safety (sāf'ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being safe or uninjured; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; as, to escape dangers in *safety.* 'Hath passed in *safety* through the narrow seas.' *Shak.*—2. The state of not being liable to danger or injury; a state or condition out of harm's way; freedom from danger; preservation; as, here you are in perfect *safety;* you may do it with all *safety;* to run to a cave for *safety;* to provide for one's own *safety.*

Would I were in an ale-house in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and *safety.* *Shak.*

Sometimes used in plural.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties.* *Shak.*

3. The state or quality of not causing danger; safeness; the quality of making safe or secure, or of inspiring confidence, justifying trust, ensuring against harm, loss, or the like; as, the *safety* of an electric experiment.

Would there were any *safety* in thy sex,
That I might put a thousand sorrows off,
And credit thy repentance. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Preservation from escape; close custody.

Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety* and return. *Shak.*

Safety-arch (sāf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *Discharging-arch.*

Safety-beam (sāf'ti-bēm), *n.* In *rail.* a beam of a truck frame furnished with straps passing around to prevent dangerous contingencies, by retaining the parts in their proper relative positions in case of the axle breaking.

Safety-belt (sāf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy.

Safety-buoy (sāf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.

Safety-cage (sāf'ti-kāj), *n.* A cage for raising and lowering miners. It travels upon guides of wood or iron fixed against the sides of the shaft, and is fitted with levers and catches, so that in the event of a rope breaking the levers or catches fly out, and either press against the guides or clip them, by which the cage is prevented from falling.

Safety-fuse (sāf'ti-fūz), *n.* A fuse used in blasting operations, consisting generally of a hollow cord of spun yarn, tarred on the outside to render it water-proof, and filled with tightly rammed gunpowder. Such fuses are made to burn at a certain rate (say 2 feet) per minute, so that the time elapsing between the igniting of the fuse and the desired explosion can be easily determined. A gutta-percha fuse-tube is sometimes used in cases of blasting under water.

Safety-lamp (sāf'ti-lamp), *n.* A lamp for lighting coal-mines without exposing workmen to the explosion of fire-damp. It consists of a cistern for holding the oil, in the top of which the wick is placed. Over the cistern is placed a cylinder of wire-gauze, so as to envelope the flame. By this contrivance light is transmitted to the miner without endangering the kindling of the atmosphere of fire-damp which may surround him; because the heat of the flame is decreased so much in passing through the wire gauze that it is incapable of igniting

the inflammable gas (carburetted hydrogen) outside. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the gauze cage; this resists air currents and ensures a steadier light.

Safety-lintel (sāf'ti-lin-tel), *n.* A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

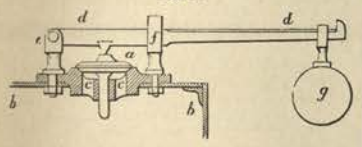
Safety-pin (sāf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

Safety-plug (sāf'ti-plug), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, a bolt having its centre filled with a fusible metal screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits the water to put the fire out, and save the tubes and fire-box from injury by too great heat.

Safety-tube (sāf'ti-tūb), *n.* An arrangement adapted to a gas-generating vessel, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure. The simplest form consists of a straight tube passing through the cork of the generating vessel and dipping below the surface of the liquid, or of a tube bent twice at right angles, passing just through the cork, so that a portion of liquid may remain in the lower bend and form a liquid joint, cutting off the communication between the inside of the vessel and the external air.

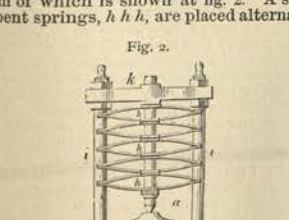
Safety-valve (sāf'ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same: that of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate, fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted. This form is represented in fig. 1, where *a* is the valve, fitted to move vertically, and guided by a stem passing through the seat; *b*, the boiler; *c*, the valve-seat, usually, as well as the valve itself, formed of gun-metal (the same letters indicate the corresponding parts in fig. 2); *d*, the lever, working upon a fixed centre at *e*, and pressing upon the valve by a steel point; *f* is a guide for the lever, and *g* a weight which may be adjusted to any distance from the centre, according to the pressure required. In locomotive engines, where the lever and weight would occupy too much space, it is usual to adopt the spring safety-valve, one form of which is shown at fig. 2. A series of bent springs, *h h h*, are placed alternately

Fig. 1.



Lever Safety-valve.

Fig. 2.



Spring Safety-valve.

in opposite directions, their extremities sliding upon the rods *i i*, and are forced down upon the valve *a* by means of a cross bar *k*, which may be adjusted by means of the nut so as to to give the right pressure upon the valve.

Safflow† (saf'flō), *n.* Same as *Safflower*.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer.*

Safflower (saf'flou-ér), *n.* [From *saffron* and *flower*; comp. G. *safflor*.] Bastard saffron, a composite plant of the genus Carthamus, the *C. tinctorius*. It is cultivated in China, India, Egypt, and also in the south of Europe, on account of its flowers, which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce. An oil is expressed from the seeds, which is used by the Asiatics as a laxative medicine. It is also most extensively used as a lamp-oil. The dried flowers afford two colouring matters (also called safflower), a yellow and a red, the latter (carthamine) being that for which they are most valued. They are chiefly used for dyeing silk, affording various shades of pink, rose, crimson, and scarlet. Mixed with finely-powdered talc, safflower forms a common variety of rouge. It is also used for adulterating saffron, a much more expensive dye-stuff.

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*).

Saffron (saf'fron), *n.* [Fr. *safran*, from Sp. *azafrano*, from Ar. and Per. *zaferân*, saffron; with the article, *az-zaferân*. The plant was cultivated by the Moors in Spain.] A plant of the genus Crocus, the *C. sativus*. It is a low ornamental plant, with grass-like leaves and large crocus-like flowers of a purple colour. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor, but extensively cultivated in Austria, France, Spain, and also formerly in England. The dried stigmata form the saffron of the shops, which, when good, has a sweetish, penetrating, diffusive odour; a warm, pungent, bitterish taste; and a rich deep orange colour. Saffron is employed, especially on the Continent, as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in culinary preparations, liqueurs, &c.; in medicine it is now only applied for similar purposes, but formerly it was considered to possess stimulant, emmenagogue, cordial, and antispasmodic properties. It gives to water and alcohol about three-fourths of its weight of an orange-red extract, which is largely employed in painting and dyeing. It is often adulterated with the petals of other plants, especially with those of the safflower and marigold. The name *bastard saffron* is given to safflower; *meadow-saffron* is *Colchicum autumnale*; *hay-saffron* consists of the stigmas of the *Crocus sativus*, with part of the style, carefully dried; and *cake-saffron*, of cakes made of safflower and gum-water.

Saffron (*Crocus sativus*).

Saffron (saf'fron), *a.* Having the rich orange colour of saffron; yellow. '*Saffron* flame.' *Chapman.*

Did this companion with the *saffron* face
Revel and feast it at my house to-day. *Shak.*

Aurora now had left her *saffron* bed. *Dryden.*

Saffron (saf'fron), *v.t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

Saffrony (saf'fron-i), *a.* Having the colour of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams. *Lord.*

Sag (sag), *v.i.* pret. *sagged*; ppr. *sagging*. [Sc. *seg*, to sink, to subside, perhaps from A. Sax. *sigan*, to sink; allied to L.G. *sacken*, D. *zakken*, to sink down.] 1. To sink, incline, or hang away owing to insufficiently supported weight; to settle; to sink in the middle; as, a building *sags* to the north or south; the door *sags*; a beam *sags* by means of its weight.

The party returned home as it came, all tired and happy, excepting little Alfred, who was tired and cross, and sat sleepy and *sagging* on his father's knee. *Longfellow.*

Hence — 2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, trouble, doubt, or the like; to become unsettled or unbalanced; to waver or fluctuate.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* to incline to the leeward; to make leeway.

Sag (sag), *v.t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

Sag (sag), *n.* The state or act of sinking, bending, or sagging.

Saga (sä'ga), *n.* [Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history; from *segja*, E. to *say*. See SAY.] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history; as, the Völsunga *saga*; the Knytlinga *saga*, &c.

And thus had Harold, in his youth,
Learn'd many a *saga's* rhyme uncouth—
Of that sea-snake tremendous curl'd,
Whose monstrous circle girds the world. *Sir W. Scott.*

And then the blue-eyed Norseman told
A *saga* of the days of old. *Longfellow.*

In the true *Saga* age the Icelanders had no 'habit of writing;' they simply told their stories, which were handed down with scrupulous fidelity by word of mouth, and without the use of either pen or ink. When the art of writing came in, the true *Saga* period perished. Just as the printing press extinguished manuscripts, so did manuscripts extinguish *Sagas* in Iceland and the North. *Edin. Rev.*

Sagacious (sa-gā'shus), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, keen-scented, acute, sagacious, from *sagio*, to perceive keenly, from a root signifying to be sharp, seen in Gr. *sagaris*, a battle-axe, and Skr. *saghnomi*, to kill.] 1. Quick of scent; able to scent or perceive by the senses.

So scented the grim Feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually keen or quick; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd; as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations. *Locke.*

3. Full of or informed by wisdom; sage; wise; as, a *sagacious* remark.

In Homer . . . we find not a few of these *sagacious*, curt sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie.*

4. Showing a great amount of intelligence; acting or endowed with almost human intelligence: said of the lower animals.

Sagaciously (sa-gā'shus-li), *adv.* In a sagacious manner. 'Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes.' *Burke.*

Sagaciousness (sa-gā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

Sagacity (sa-gas'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *sagacité*; L. *sagacitas*, from *sagax*, *sagacis*. See SAGACIOUS.] The quality of being sagacious; sagaciousness; as, (*a*) quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment; clear-headedness; shrewdness and common sense.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain. *Locke.*

(*b*) Intelligence resembling that of mankind; as, the *sagacity* of a dog or an elephant.

Sagamore (sag'a-mōr), *n.* 1. Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief. Some writers regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second. '*Sagamore*, sachem, or powwow.' *Longfellow.* — 2. A juice sometimes used medicinally. *Johnson.*

Sagapen (sag'a-pen), *n.* See SAGAPENUM.

Sagapenum (sag-a-pē'num), *n.* [Gr. *sagapēnon*, the *Ferula persica* and its gum.] A fetid gum-resin brought from Persia and Alexandria, generally believed to be furnished by some species of the genus Ferula. It occurs either in tears or irregular masses of a dirty brownish colour, containing in the interior white or yellowish grains. It has an odour of garlic, and a hot, acrid, bitterish taste. It is occasionally used in medicine as a nervine and stimulating expectorant.

Sagathy (sag'a-thi), *n.* [Fr. *sagatis*; Sp. *sagati*, sagathy, from L. *sagum*, a blanket or

mantle.] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton; sayette. 'A panegyric on pieces of *sagathy*.' *Tatler.*

Sagbut† (sag'but), *n.* Same as *Sackbut.* *Burton.*

Sage (sāj), *n.* [Fr. *sauge*, from L. *salvia*, sage, from *salvus*, safe, sound—on account of the reputed virtues of the plant.] The common name of plants of the genus Salvia, a very large genus of monopetalous exogenous plants, nat. order Labiatæ, containing about 450 species, widely dispersed through the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. They are herbs or shrubs of widely varying habit, usually with entire or cut leaves and various-coloured (rarely yellow) flowers. The best known and most frequently used in this country is the *S. officinalis*, or garden sage, a native of various parts of the south of Europe. This plant is much used in cookery, and is supposed to assist the stomach in digesting fat and luscious foods. It was formerly in great repute as a sudorific, aromatic, astringent, and antiseptic. It possesses stimulant properties in a high degree, and sage tea is commended as a stomachic and slight stimulant. Two species, *S. pratensis* (meadow-sage) and *S. Verbenaca* (wild sage or vervain clary), are natives of Great Britain.—*Sage apple*, an excrescence upon a species of sage (*Salvia pomifera*) caused by the puncture of an insect.—*Sage brush*, a low irregular shrub (*Artemisia Ludoviciana*) of the order Compositæ, growing in dry alkaline soils of the American plains. The name is also given to other American species of Artemisia.—*Sage cheese*, a kind of cheese, flavoured, and coloured green with the juice of sage. The juice of spinage is also usually added to heighten its colour.—*Sage cock*, a bird belonging to the Tetraonidæ (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), resembling the prairie-fowl, but much larger. It is found in the Rocky Mountain region, and feeds on the leaves of the sage brush.

Sage (sāj), *a.* [Fr. *sage*, from L. *sapius* (extant only in *ne-sapius*, imprudent), later form *sabius*, wise, from root of *sapio*, to taste (whence *sapient*).] 1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; sagacious; as, a *sage* counsellor. 'Sage, grave men.' *Shak.*

> Most men (till by losing render'd *sager*)
> Will back their own opinions with a wager. *Byron.*

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* counsels. 'Under show of *sage* advice.' *Milton.* 3. Grave; solemn; serious. '*Sage* and solemn times.' *Milton.*—Syn. Wise, sagacious, sapient, grave, prudent, judicious.

Sage (sāj), *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher. 'Groves where immortal *sages* taught.' *Pope.*

> A star,
> Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
> And guides the eastern *sages*. *Milton.*
>
> He thought as a *sage* but he felt as a man. *Beattie.*

Sagely (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence. 'Our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.' *Milton.*

Sagene (sa-jēn'), *n.* See Sajene.

Sageness (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

Sagenite (saj'en-it), *n.* [Fr. *sagénite*, from L. *sagena*, Gr. *sagēnē*, a large net.] Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium. The acicular crystals cross each other, giving a reticulated appearance; hence the name.

Sagenitic (saj-en-it'ik), *a.* [See above.] Applied to quartz when containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmaline, actinolite, and the like.

Sagg (sag), *v.i.* Same as *Sag.*

Sagger (sag'ėr), *n.* [See Seggar.] 1. A seggar or clay pot used in making pottery-ware. See Seggar.—2. A clay used in making these pots.

Sagina (sa-jī'na), *n.* Pearl-wort, a genus of plants. See Pearl-wort.

Saginate† (saj'i-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *sagino*, *saginatum*, to fatten, to feed.] To pamper; to glut; to fatten.

Sagitta (saj'i-ta), *n.* [L., an arrow.] 1. The Arrow, one of the old constellations of the northern hemisphere. It contains no stars higher than the fourth magnitude.—2. In *zool.* a genus of annelids, forming Huxley's order Chætognatha. This animal is a transparent marine form, attaining the length of about an inch. The head carries a series of setæ or bristles surrounding the mouth, and the hinder margin of the body is fringed. A single nerve-mass lies in the abdomen. The species are found living in the open sea, in the Mediterranean, and in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The affinities of this animal are with the worms, but it is anomalous in respect of its variations from the worm type.—3. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—4. In *geom.* (*a*) the versed sine of an arc. (*b*) The abscissa of a curve. [Rare.]

Sagittal (saj'i-tal), *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow. In *anat.* applied to the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

> His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone. *Wiseman.*

Sagittaria (saj-i-tā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *sagitta*, an arrow—the leaves resembling an arrow-head.] A genus of plants, nat. order Alismaceæ. The species are water-plants, and are found in the hotter and temperate parts of the globe, and are frequently remarkable for the beauty of their white three-petalled flowers. *S. sagittifolia*, or common arrow-head, is indigenous in this country. The rhizomes of many of the species contain amylaceous matter, and form a nutritious food.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā'ri-us), *n.* [L., an archer.] One of the zodiacal constellations which the sun enters Nov. 22. It is represented on celestial globes and charts by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.

Sagittary (saj'i-ta-ri), *n.* [See above.] 1. An old name for a centaur.—2.† The arsenal at Venice, or the residence there of the commanders of the army and navy: so called from the figure of an archer over the gate. *Shak.*

Sagittary (saj-i-ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to an arrow. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sagittate (saj'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; sagittal: used especially in *bot.*

Sagittate Leaf.

Sago (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay and Javanese *sagu*, sago, from Papuan *sagu*, bread.] A kind of starch, produced from the stem or cellular substance of several palms and palm-like vegetables, the chief of which are the *Sagus lævis*, *S. Rumphii*, the *Phœnix farinifera*, *Corypha Gebanga*, *Caryota urens*, *Saguerus saccharifer*, and some cycads, but these last yield a very inferior sort. *Sagus lævis*, from which the finest sago is prepared, forms immense forests on nearly all the Moluccas, each tree yielding from 100 to 800 lbs. of sago. The tree when at maturity is about 30 feet high, and from 18 to 22 inches in diameter. The sago or medullary matter, which is prepared by the plant for the use of the flowers and fruit, is most abundant just before the evolution or appearance of the spadix or flower-bud. At this period the tree is cut down and the medullary part extracted from the trunk, and reduced to powder like sawdust. The filaments are next separated by washing, and the meal laid to dry. For exportation, the finest sago meal is mixed with water, and then rubbed into small grains of the size and form of coriander seeds. This is the kind principally brought to England. The Malays have a process for refining sago, and giving it a fine pearly lustre, the method of which is not known to Europeans; but there are strong reasons to believe that heat is employed, because the starch is partially transformed into gum. The sago so cured is in the highest estimation in all the European markets. Sago forms a light, wholesome, nutritious food, and may be used as a pudding, or prepared in other ways as an article of diet for children and invalids when a farinaceous diet is required.—*Portland sago.* See under Arum.

Sago Palm (*Sagus lævis*).

Sagoin, Sagouin (sa-goin', sag'ö-in), *n.* [The native South American name.] A genus (Callithrix) of Brazilian platyrhine monkeys of small size, and remarkably light, active, and graceful in their movements. Both the body and tail are covered with beautiful fur, and the latter they use as a protection against cold. When tame they are very gentle and much attached to their masters. Their tail is non-prehensile. Called also *Squirrel Monkey* and *Saimaris.*

Saguerus (sā-gū-ē'rus), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Palmaceæ or palms, inhabiting the Indian Archipelago and some parts of the Asiatic continent. *S. saccharifer* (the arenga or gomuti-palm) is of great value to the natives of the Indian islands, yielding a valuable fibre, palm-wine, and sugar, and considerable quantities of sago, of a rather inferior quality. See Gomuti.

Sagum (sā'gum), *n.* [L.] The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (sā'gus), *n.* A genus of palms from which sago is obtained. See Sago.

Sagy (sā'ji), *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sahib (sä'ib), *n.* [Hind., from Ar. *sahib*, lord, master.] A term used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans; as, the *sahib* did so and so; Colonel *sahib*. *Sahibah* is the corresponding feminine form.

Sahlite (sah'līt), *n.* Same as *Malacolite.*

Sai (sä'i), *n.* A species of sapajou or South American platyrhine monkey, the *Cebus capucinus*, found in Brazil. Called also the *Weeper Monkey.* See Sapajou.

Saic (sä'ik), *n.* [Fr. *saïque*, from Turk. *shaïka*, a saic.] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail nor mizzen-top-sail.

Said (sed), pret. & pp. of *say*: so written for *sayed.* 1. Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Aforesaid; before mentioned: used chiefly in legal style. 'King John succeeded his *said* brother.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Saiga (sā'ga), *n.* A species of antelope (*Colus* or *Antilope Saiga*) found on the steppes of Russia and on the Russian borders of Asia. It forms one of the two European species of antelopes; the other being the chamois. The nose is of peculiar structure, the openings being very large and covered by a soft cartilaginous arch. The saiga of Tartary (*S. Tartarica*) is presumably a distinct species from the above.

Sail (sāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *segel*, *segl*, a sail; cog. Icel. *segl*, G. and Sw. *segel*, Dan. *seil*, D. *zeil*; the term. no doubt denotes an agent, and the word is probably from an Indo-European root (*sagh*) meaning to check, to resist.] 1. A piece of cloth or a texture or tissue of some kind spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. The sails of European vessels are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes.* A sail extended by a yard hung (*slung*) by the middle and balanced is called a *square sail*; a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail.* The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches*; but the weather side or edge (that is, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *luff*, and the other edge the *after leech.* The lower two corners of a square sail are in general *clues*; the weather clue of a fore-and-

aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *tack*. Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main-course, main-top sail, main-topgallant sail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, main-topmast, and main-topgallant mast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails and topgallant sails. The cut shows the sails of a ship, which are not greatly different from those of a barque. The vessel represented might, however, carry additional sails to those shown; thus she might have staysails on the stays of the main and mizzen masts, and fore-and-aft sails (called *spencers*) on the main and fore masts.—2. A funnel-shaped bag, open at both ends, on the deck of a ship to intercept or gather air and lead it below deck for the purpose of ventilation.—3. That portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind. 'And the whirring *sail* goes round.' *Tennyson.*—4. A wing. [Poetical.]

He, cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Spenser.*

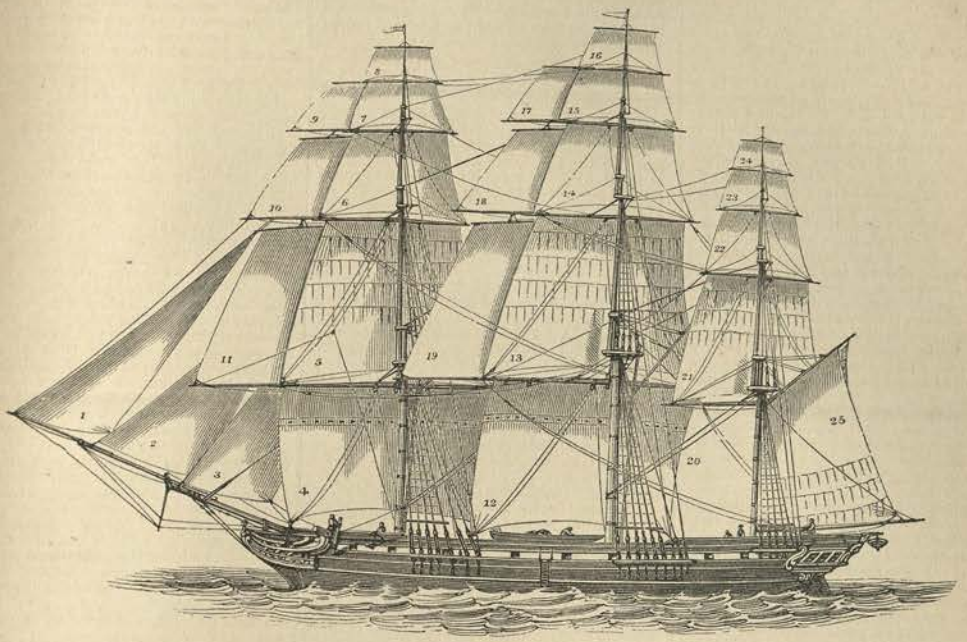
5. A ship or other vessel; as, we saw a *sail* and gave chase: used as a plural with the singular form; as, the fleet consisted of 20 *sail*. Sometimes collectively, a fleet.

We have descried, upon our neighbouring shore,
A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward. *Shak.*

6. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
And very sea-mark of my utmost *sail*. *Shak.*

—*Full sail*, with all sails set.—*To loose sails*, to unfurl them.—*To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to



Merchantman under Full Sail.

1. Flying-jib.
2. Jib.
3. Fore-topmast stay-sail.
4. Fore-course.
5. Fore-top-sail.
6. Fore-topgallant sail.
7. Fore-royal.
8. Fore-sky-sail.
9. Fore-royal studding-sail.
10. Fore-topgallant studding-sail.
11. Fore-topmast studding-sail.
12. Main-course.
13. Main-top sail.
14. Main-topgallant sail.
15. Main-royal.
16. Main-sky-sail.
17. Main-royal studding-sail.
18. Main-topgallant studding-sail.
19. Main-topmast studding-sail.
20. Mizzen-course.
21. Mizzen-top-sail.
22. Mizzen-topgallant sail.
23. Mizzen-royal.
24. Mizzen-sky-sail.
25. Spanker or driver.

begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail or take in a part.—*To strike sail*, (*a*) to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. Acts xxvii. 17. (*b*) To abate show or pomp. [Colloq.]

Margaret
Must strike her *sail* and learn awhile to serve
Where kings command. *Shak.*

—*Under sail*, having the sails spread.

Sail (sāl), *v.i.* [From the noun.] 1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; hence, to move or be impelled, as a ship or boat, by any mechanical power, as by steam, oars, &c.; as, a ship *sails* ten knots an hour; she *sails* well close-hauled.—2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, we *sailed* from London to Canton.

And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. Acts xxvii. 5.

3. To swim, as a fish or swimming bird.

Little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage.

There yet were many weeks before she *sail'd*,
Sail'd from this port. *Tennyson.*

5. To fly without striking with the wings; to glide through the air without apparent exertion; to move smoothly through the air. '*Sails* upon the bosom of the air.' *Shak.* '*Sails* between worlds and worlds with steady wing.' *Milton.*

The owlet Atheism
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon,
Drops his blue-fringed lids. *Coleridge.*

6. To pass smoothly along; to glide; to float; as, the clouds *sail;* she *sailed* into the room.—*To sail over*, in *arch.* to project beyond a surface. *Gwilt.*

Sail (sāl), *v.t.* 1. To pass or move upon or over by means of sails or other propulsory means, as steam, oars, &c.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

2. To move upon or pass over, as in a ship. '*Sail* seas in cockles.' *Shak.*—3. To fly through.

Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

4. To navigate; to direct or manage the motion of; as, to *sail* one's own ship.

Sailable (sāl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships.

Sail-boat (sāl'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

Sailborne (sāl'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer.*

Sail-broad (sāl'brad), *a.* Spreading like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight. *Milton.*

Sailcloth (sāl'kloth), *n.* Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships, &c.

Saile,† *v.t.* To assail. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Sailer (sāl'ér), *n.* 1. One that sails; a seaman; a sailor. *Sir P. Sidney.* [Rare.]—2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her manner of sailing; as, a heavy *sailer;* a fast *sailer;* a prime *sailer.*

'You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames.' . . . 'I care not!' the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, 'I'm an old sailor.' *G. A. Sala.*

Sail-fish (sāl'fish), *n.* A name given to the basking-shark (*Selache maximus*), from its habit of swimming on the surface of the water with its dorsal fin exposed, somewhat like the sail of a ship. *Yarrell.*

Sail-hook (sāl'hōk), *n.* A small hook used for holding the seams of a sail square in the act of sewing.

Sail-hoop (sāl'hōp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays.

Sailing (sāl'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which sails.—2. The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart. The term is also applied to the rules by which in particular circumstances a ship's place and its motion are computed.—*Current sailing*, the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—*Globular sailing.* See GLOBULAR.—*Great circle sailing*, the manner of conducting a ship between one place and another, so that her track may be along or nearly along the arc of a great circle, that is a circle whose plane would pass through the two places and the centre of the earth, the arc of a great circle being the curve of shortest distance between any two places.—*Mercator's sailing*, that in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See MERCATOR'S CHART.—*Middle-latitude sailing.* See under MIDDLE.—*Oblique sailing.* See OBLIQUE.—*Parallel sailing.* See PARALLEL.—*Traverse sailing.* See TRAVERSE.

Sailing-master (sāl'ing-mas-tér), *n.* See MASTER, 1. (*e*).

Sailless (sāl'les), *a.* Destitute of sails.

Sail-loft (sāl'loft), *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

Sail-maker (sāl'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.

Sail-needle (sāl'nē-dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas.

Sailor (sāl'ėr), *n.* [Another spelling of *sailer*.] A mariner; a seaman; one of the crew of a ship or vessel, usually one of the ordinary hands, or those before the mast.

I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the *sailor* at the wheel. *Tennyson.*

Sailor-like (sāl'ėr-līk), *a.* Like sailors.

Sail-room (sāl'röm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.

Saily (sāl'i), *a.* Like a sail.

The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue,
From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings. *Drayton.*

Sail-yard (sāl'yärd), *n.* The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Saim (sām), *n.* [See SEAM.] Lard; fat. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Saimaris (sā'i-ma-ris), *n.* [Indian name.] The sagoin or squirrel monkey. *P. M. Duncan.* See SAGOIN.

Saint† (sān). For *Sayen*, pp. of *say*.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shak.*

Sain, Sane (sān), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sēnian, segnian*, to sign, to bless, from *segen, segn*, a sign; G. *segen*, a sign, *segnen*, to sign, to bless; from L. *signum*, the sign of the cross.] To bless with the sign of the cross; to bless so as to protect from evil influence. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Sainfoin, Saintfoin (sān'foin, sānt'foin), *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*, from *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay. Another derivation is from Fr. *saint*, holy, and *foin*, which gives the German name *heilig-heu* (holy hay).] A plant, *Onobrychis sativa*, nat. order Leguminosæ, a native of calcareous soils in central and south Europe. It has been in regular cultivation for upwards of two centuries for the purpose of supplying fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay. In England it is extensively cultivated on the Cotswold Hills, and on the chalk soils of Dorset, Hants, Wilts, &c. It does not thrive well except when the soil or subsoil is calcareous. It is a pretty plant with narrow pinnate leaves and long spikes of bright pink flowers.

Saint (sānt), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctus*, sacred, holy, pp. of *sancio*, to render sacred.] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. 'A hypocrite may imitate a *saint*.' *Addison.* 2. One of the blessed in heaven. Rev. xviii. 24. 3. An angel. Deut. xxxiii. 2; Jude 14.—4. One canonized by the Church of Rome. Often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name.—*St. Agnes' flower*, the snow-flake (Erinosma).—*St. Andrew's cross*, (*a*) a cross shaped like the letter X. (*b*) A North American shrub (*Ascyrum Crux Andreæ*).—*St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas.—*St. Barnaby's thistle*, the *Centaurea solstitialis*, a plant sometimes found in cornfields in the south of England.—*St. Catherine's flower*, the *Nigella damascena*.—*St. Christopher's herb*, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), also a name given to the baneberry (*Actæa spicata*).—*St. Cuthbert's beads*, the detached and perforated joints of the fossil stem of *Encrinitis moniliformis*. Called also *Wheelstones* and *Lily-stones*.—*St. Cuthbert's duck*, the eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*).—*St. Elmo's light*, corposant (which see).—*St. George's ensign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—*St. Helen's beds*. See OSBORNE-SERIES.—*St. Ignatius' bean*, the seed of a large climbing shrub, of the nat. order Loganiaceæ, nearly allied to that which produces nux vomica. The seeds were formerly considered a remedy for cholera.—*St. James' wort*, ragwort or ragweed (*Senecio Jacobæa*).—*St. John's bread*. See CERATONIA.—*St. John's pear*. See MADELINE-PEAR.—*St. John's wort*. See HYPERICACEÆ.—*St. Martin's herb*, a mucilaginous tropical plant (*Sauvagesia erecta*), used for medicinal purposes.—*St. Peter's fingers*, a familiar term for belemnites, many of which have a finger-like form.—*St. Peter's wort*, a plant of the genus Ascyrum, and *Hypericum quadrangulum*; also, in old herbals, the cowslip.—*St. Thomas' tree*, a small tree (*Bauhinia tomentosa*), a native of Ceylon, having pale yellow flowers spotted with crimson, which has given rise to the superstition that they are sprinkled with the blood of St. Thomas.—*St. Vitus' dance*. See CHOREA.—*Saint's bell*. See SACRING-BELL.

Saint (sānt), *v.t.* 1. To number or enrol among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

2. To salute as a saint. [Rare.]

They shout, 'Behold a saint!'
And lower voices *saint* me from above. *Tennyson.*

Saint (sānt), *v.i.* To act piously or with a show of piety. 'To sin and never for to *saint*.' *Shak.*

Whether the charmer sinner it or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope.*

Saintdom (sānt'dum), *n.* The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *saintdom*. *Tennyson.*

Sainted (sānt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious; 'A most *sainted* king.' *Shak.*—3. Sacred. 'The gods on *sainted* seats.' *Milton.*—4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphuism for *dead*. 'The very picture of his *sainted* mother.' *Thackeray.*

Saintess (sānt'es), *n.* A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refuses. *Sheldon.*

Saintfoin, *n.* Same as *Sainfoin*.

Sainthood (sānt'höd), *n.* The character, rank, or position of a saint. 'The superior honour of monkish *sainthood*.' *H. Walpole.*

Saintish (sānt'ish), *a.* Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically. *T. Hook.*

Saintism (sānt'izm), *n.* The quality or character of saints. 'Canting puritanism and *saintism*.' *Wood.* [Rare.]

Saintlike (sānt'līk), *a.* 1. Resembling a saint; saintly; as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. 'Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show.' *Dryden.*

Saintliness (sānt'li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being saintly.

Saintly (sānt'li), *a.* Like a saint or what belongs to a saint; becoming a holy person. 'Wrongs with *saintly* patience borne.' *Milton.* 'Practis'd falsehood under *saintly* shew.' *Milton.*

Saintologist (sān-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints. [Rare.]

Saint-seeming (sānt'sēm-ing), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. 'A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.' *Mountagu.*

Saintship (sānt'ship), *n.* The character or qualities of a saint. 'Might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite.' *Byron.*

Saint-Simonian (sānt-si-mō'ni-an), *n.* A partisan of the Count de St. Simon, who maintained that the principle of joint-stock property, and just division of the fruits of common labour among all members of society, is the true remedy for the evils of society.

Saint-Simonianism (sānt-si-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practice of the Saint-Simonians.

Sair (sār), *a.* Sore; painful; sorrowful; severe. [Scotch.]

Sair (sār), *adv.* Sorely; in a great degree; very much. [Scotch.]

The like of her have played warse pranks, and so has also hersell, unless she is the *sairer* lied on. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sair (sār), *v.t.* To serve; to fit; to be large enough; to satisfy, as with food. [Scotch.]

Sairin', Sairing (sār'in), *n.* As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough; as, he has got his *sairing*. [Scotch.]

Sairly (sār'li), *adv.* Sorely. [Scotch.]

Saith (sāTH), *n.* Same as *Sethe*.

Saiva (sī'va), *n.* A votary of Siva. The Saivas are one of the three great sects of Hindustan. The sect comprehends several subdivisions. Its members belong chiefly to the learned and speculative classes.

Sajene (sa-jēn'), *n.* A Russian measure of length equal to 1·167 English fathoms, or about 7 feet English measure. Written also *Sagene*.

Sajou (sä'jö), *n.* One of a division of American monkeys. See SAPAJOU.

Saka (sā'ka), *n.* The native name of the bastard purple heart-tree, a species of Copaifera, used in Demerara as a wood for furniture.

Sake (sāk), *n.* [A. Sax. *sacu*, contention, strife, a cause or suit at law; Icel. *sök*, sake, cause, suit; L.G. *sake*, G. *sache*, suit-at-law, cause, affair, thing; A. Sax. *sacan*, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka*, to contend, accuse, &c. From the same root as *seek*, L. *sequor*, to follow. Comp. as to meaning *cause, because*.] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; purpose of obtaining; as, the hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labour for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth.—2. Account; reason; cause; interest; regard to any person or thing. The plural is regularly used in such phrases as: 'For your fair *sakes*.' *Shak.* 'For both our *sakes*.' *Shak.* The sign of the genitive (possessive) is often omitted. Thus Shakspere has 'For heaven *sake*;' 'For fashion *sake*,' &c.

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake*. Gen. viii. 21.

The word seems only to occur in such phrases as the above, having always *for* before it.

Saker (sā'kėr), *n.* [Spelled also *sacre*, from Fr. *sacre*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance; Sp. and Pg. *sacre*, from Ar. *saqr*, a sparrow-hawk. It was customary to give the names of hawks to muskets and pieces of artillery.] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon. The name has sometimes been given to the lanner, but properly belongs to a distinct species, the *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon, still used in falconry among the Asiatics.—2. A small piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was the inventor of and maker. *Hudibras.*

Sakeret (sā'kėr-et), *n.* The male of the saker.

Sakhrat (sak'rat), *n.* [Ar.] In *Mohammedan myth.* the name for a sacred stone, one grain of which confers miraculous powers. It is of an emerald colour, and the blue tint of the sky is due to its reflection.

Saki (sā'ki), *n.* The American name of those platyrhine monkeys which constitute the genus Pithecia. They have for the most

Saki Cuxio (*Pithecia satanas*).

part long and bushy tails, and thus have obtained the name of *Fox-tailed Monkeys*. In its general acceptation the term denotes any American monkey whose tail is not prehensile.

Saki (sā'ki), *n.* [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating beverage of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warm, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

Sakta (säk'ta), *n.* [Skr. *sakti*, power, energy.] A member of one of the great divisions of the Hindu sects, the Saktas, comprising the worshippers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantra. They are divided into two branches, the followers of the right-hand and left-hand ritual. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

Sakur (sä'kur), *n.* An Indian name for small rounded astringent galls formed on some species of Tamarix, which are used in medicine and dyeing. *Simmonds.*

Sal (sal), *n.* [See SALT.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.—*Sal aeratus*. See SALERATUS.—*Sal alembroth*, or salt of wisdom, a compound of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, once used in medicine, but now discarded.—*Sal ammoniac*, hydrochlorate or muriate of ammonia, a salt of a sharp acrid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. The name is derived from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camels' dung.—*Sal de Duobus*, an ancient chemical name

applied to sulphate of potash.—*Sal diureticus*, an old name for acetate of potash.—*Sal gem*, or *sal gemmæ*, native chloride of sodium, or rock-salt.—*Sal mirabile*, sulphate of soda; Glauber's salt.—*Sal prunella*, nitrate of potash fused into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes.—*Sal seignette*, tartrate of potash and soda; Rochelle salt.—*Sal volatile*, carbonate of ammonia. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

Sal (sāl), *n.* [Native name.] One of the most valuable timber trees of India, *Shorea robusta*, nat. order Dipteraceæ. Extensive forests of it used to clothe the base of the southern slope of the Himalayas, but these have been much destroyed by tapping for the sake of a whitish, aromatic, transparent resin, used to caulk boats and ships, and also for incense. The sal forests are now protected by government. See SHOREA.

Salaam (sa-lām'), *n.* [Per. and Ar. *saldm*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals. In the East Indies the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bending the head with the body downwards, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.—*Sending a person your salaam* is equivalent to presenting your compliments.

Salaam (sa-lām'), *v.i.* To perform the salaam; to salute with a salaam. (See the noun.) *W. H. Russell.*

Salable (sāl'a-bl), *a.* See SALEABLE.

Salacious (sa-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *salax*, *salacis*, salacious, from *salio*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

> One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
> Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
> *Dryden.*

Salaciously (sa-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

Salaciousness (sa-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

Salacity (sa-las'i-ti), *n.* [L. *salacitas.*] Salaciousness.

Salad (sal'ad), *n.* [Fr. *salade*, It. *salata*, a salted dish, from *salare*, to salt, from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. A general name for certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw. Salads are composed chiefly of lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land and water cresses, celery, and young onions. They are usually dressed with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, or spices.—2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, such as chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, seasoned with some condiment; as, chicken *salad;* lobster *salad.*—3. In the United States, a lettuce. *Bartlett.*—*Salad cream*, a prepared dressing for salads.—*Salad days*, green, unripe age; days of youthful inexperience.

> My *salad days*,
> When I was green in judgement. *Shak.*

—*Salad oil*, olive-oil.—*Salad spoon*, a spoon, usually of wood or ivory, for mixing and serving salads.

Salad-burnet (sal'ad-bèr-net), *n.* A British plant of the genus Poterium, the *P. Sanguisorba.* See POTERIUM.

Salade (sal'ad). See SALLET.

Salading (sal'ad-ing), *n.* Vegetables for salads.

Salad-oil (sal'ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

Salal-berry (sā'lal-be-ri), *n.* A fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark colour and sweet flavour. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, a small shrubby plant growing in the valley of the Oregon, about 1½ foot high.

Salam (sa-lām'), *n.* Same as *Salaam.*

Salamander (sal-a-man'dèr), *n.* [Fr. *salamandre*, L. and Gr. *salamandra*, Skr. *salamandala*, salamander.] The popular name of a genus (Salamandra) of amphibian reptiles, order Urodela, very closely allied to the newts, differing from them chiefly in having a cylindrical instead of a compressed tail, and by bringing forth their young alive. The salamanders have an elongated lizard-like form (but differ from lizards in having gills in their early stages), four feet, and a long tail. The head is thick, the tongue broad, and the palatal teeth in two long series. The skin is warty, with many glands secreting a watery fluid, which the animal exudes when alarmed. As this fluid is injurious to small animals the salamanders have the reputation of extreme venomousness, though they are in reality entirely harmless. The best known species is the *S. vulgaris*, the common salamander of the south of Europe.

Common Salamander (*Salamandra vulgaris*).

It is about 6 to 8 inches long, is found in moist places under stones or the roots of trees, near the borders of springs, in deep woods, &c., and passes its life in concealment except at night or during rain. It is sometimes called the *Spotted Salamander* (*S. maculosa*), from the bright yellow stripes on its sides. There are various other species in Europe, Asia, and America. In America the name is often given to the menopome (*Menopoma alleganiense*). Salamanders feed on worms, slugs, snails, and insects. According to a superstition once very prevalent, salamanders sought the hottest fire to breed in, quenching it with the extreme frigidity of their body. Pliny tells us he tried the experiment, and the creature was burned to powder. It is probable that the absurd belief is due to the moisture above referred to as exuding from the skin. The salamander of the middle ages was a being in human shape which lived always in fire; a kind of fire-spirit. By some the newts are regarded as salamanders, under the name of *Water* or *Aquatic Salamanders.*—2. A pouched rat (*Geomys pinetis*) found in Georgia and Florida.—3. A large iron poker; also, an iron plate used for cooking purposes. [Provincial.]—4. A piece of metal fixed in a suitable handle, and heated, formerly used on board ships for the purpose of firing guns.—*Salamander's wool* or *salamander's hair*, a name sometimes given to fibrous asbestos from its incombustibility.

Salamandra (sal-a-man'dra), *n.* A genus of amphibian vertebrates. See SALAMANDER.

Salamandridæ (sal-a-man'dri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of amphibians, comprehending the salamander.

Salamandrine (sal-a-man'drīn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

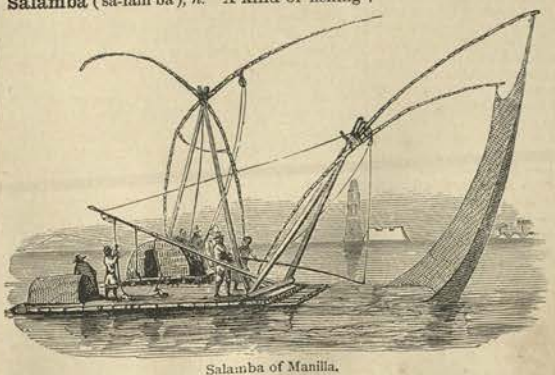
> Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator.*

Salamandroid (sal-a-man'droid), *a.* [Gr. *salamandra*, salamander, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling salamanders.

Salamanquese (sä-lä-man'kēz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Salamanca or its inhabitants.

Salamanquese (sä-lä-man'kēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Salamanca; in the *pl.* the people of Salamanca.

Salamba (sa-lam'ba), *n.* A kind of fishing apparatus used on the banks near Manilla, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which, being drawn towards the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.



Salamba of Manilla.

Salamstone (sa-lām'stōn), *n.* A variety of sapphire, which consists of small transparent crystals, generally six-sided prisms of pale-reddish and bluish colours. It is brought from Ceylon.

Salary (sal'a-ri), *n.* [L. *salarium*, from *sal*, salt, originally salt-money, money given to buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers; hence, stipend, pay.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. When paid at shorter periods the recompense is usually called pay or wages; thus, a judge, governor, or teacher receives a *salary;* a labourer receives *wages.*

> O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*

Salary (sal'a-ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salaried;* ppr. *salarying.* To pay a salary or stipend to; to attach a salary to; as, a *salaried* post.

> As long as public teachers are *salaried* and removeable by the people there is very little danger of their becoming tyrants by force. *Barlow.*

Salary† (sal'a-ri), *a.* Saline. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sale (sāl), *n.* [Icel. *sal*, *sala*, sale, bargain; this word stands in same relation to *sell* as *tale* to *tell.*] 1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for an agreed on price in money paid or to be paid; a transfer of the absolute or general property in a thing for a price in money.—2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market; as, there is no *sale* for these goods at present.

> The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. Public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in a market or shop; auction.

> Those that won the plate, and those thus sold ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the *sale.* *Sir W. Temple.*

—*Sale by inch of candle*, a sale or auction where persons are allowed to bid during the time that a small piece of candle takes in burning.—*On sale*, *for sale*, to be bought or sold; offered to purchasers.

Sale† (sāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *sealh*, *seal*, a sallow or willow.] A wicker basket; also, a basket-like net. *Spenser.*

Saleable (sāl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand. 'Any *saleable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade.' *Locke.*

Saleableness (sāl'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being saleable.

> The relative agreeableness, and therefore *saleableness*, of 'a pot of the smallest ale,' and of 'Adonis painted by a running brook,' depends virtually on the opinion of Demos, in the shape of Christopher Sly. *Ruskin.*

Saleably (sāl'a-bli), *adv.* In a saleable manner.

Salebrosity (sal-ē-bros'i-ti), *n.* [See SALEBROUS.] The state or quality of being salebrous; rough or rugged.

> There is a blaze of honour gilding the briers, and inciting the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrosity.* *Feltham.*

Salebrous (sal'ē-brus), *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, from *salebra*, a rough place; probably allied to *salio*, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. 'A vale that's *salebrous* indeed.' *Cotton.* [Rare.]

Salep, Salop (sal'ep, sal'op), *n.* [Ar. *sahleb*, salep.] The dried tuberous roots of different species of orchis, especially *O. mascula*, im-

ported from Persia and Asia Minor. Salep occurs in commerce in small oval balls of a whitish-yellow colour, at times semi-transparent, of a horny aspect, very hard, with a faint peculiar smell, and a taste like that of gum-tragacanth, but slightly saline. It is much valued in the East for its supposed general stimulant properties, and is also esteemed as a nutritious food well suited to children and convalescents. For use it is ground into a fine powder, and mixed with boiling water, sugar and milk being added according to taste. As a diet drink it used to be considered very nutritious and wholesome in this country, and was sold in London at stalls ready prepared, as coffee, its substitute, now is.

Saleratus (sal-e-rā'tus), *n.* [For *sal aeratus*, lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking, to evolve the carbonic acid gas on the addition of water, and so make the bread light. *Bret Harte.* [United States.]

Sale-room (sāl'röm), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room.

Salesman (sālz'man), *n.* One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise; specifically, a wholesale dealer, of whom there are various kinds in important commercial centres; as, a cattle, meat, butter, hide, hay, fish, or other *salesman*. *Simmonds.—Dead salesman*, a wholesale dealer in butchermeat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other modes of sale.

Salewe,† Salue,† *v.t.* [Fr. *saluer*.] To salute. *Chaucer.*

Salework (sāl'wėrk), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary of Nature's *salework*. *Shak.*

Salian (sā'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who were settled on the *Sala* from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

Salian (sā'li-an), *n.* A member of a tribe of Franks. See the adjective.

Salian (sā'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Salii* or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—*Salian hymns*, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), &c.

Saliant (sā'li-ant), *a.* In *her.* see SALIENT.

Saliaunce,† Saliance,† *n.* Assault or sally. *Spenser.*

Salic (sal'ik), *a.* [Fr. *salique*.] A term applied to a law or code of laws belonging to the *Salian* Franks. One of the laws in this code excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the term *salic law* is commonly used.

Salicaceæ (sal-i-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *salix, salicis*, a willow.] A nat. order of apetalous exogens, distinguished by a two-valved capsule, and numerous seeds tufted with long hairs. The species are trees or shrubs, inhabiting woods in the northern districts of Europe, Asia, and America. Only two genera are included in the order, Salix or willow, and Populus or poplar.

Salicaceous (sal-i-kā'shus), *a.* Of or relating to the willow, or the order Salicaceæ.

Salicetum (sal-i-sē'tum), *n.* [L., from *salix*, a willow.] A willow plantation.

Salicin, Salicine (sal'i-sin), *n.* [L. *salix*, a willow.] ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$.) A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow barks and from that of the poplar. It possesses tonic properties analogous to those of quinine, and is a valuable stomachic bitter.

Salicornia (sal-i-kor'ni-a), *n.* [From L. *sal, salis*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, the species of which are known by the common name of glasswort or saltwort, and well distinguished by their jointed stems. They are mostly weeds inhabiting moist salt districts on the coasts of the north of Europe, Africa, and America. *S. herbacea* and *S. radicans* are natives of Great Britain. *S. herbacea*, and many other species, yield a great quantity of soda.

Salicylic (sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* [L. *salix*, a willow, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] The name given to an acid ($C_7H_6O_3$) obtained from oil of wintergreen and from other sources, as salicin. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms. It has come into very general use as an antiseptic substance; and being devoid of poisonous properties it may be employed for preserving foods, &c., from decay.

Salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* The quality or condition of being salient; the quality or state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Salient (sā'li-ent), *a.* [L. *saliens*, ppr. of *salio*, to leap.] 1. Moving by leaps; leaping; bounding; jumping. 'Frogs and *salient* animals.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Shooting up or out; springing; beating; throbbing. 'The *salient* spout.' *Pope.* 'A *salient* living spring of generous and manly action.' *Burke.*

Do beating hearts of *salient* springs
Keep measure with thine own? *Tennyson.*

3. Having the apex turned towards the outside; projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle.—4. Forcing itself on the notice or attention; conspicuous; prominent.

He (Grenville) had neither *salient* traits nor comprehensiveness of mind. *Bancroft.*

5. In *her.* a term applied to a lion or other beast represented in a leaping posture, with his right fore-foot in the dexter point, and his left hinder foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon. Written also *Saliant*.

A lion salient.

Salient (sā'li-ent), *n.* A salient angle or part; a projection.

Saliently (sā'li-ent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner.

Saliferous (sa-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or bearing salt; as, *saliferous* rock.—*Saliferous system*, an old geological term for the new red sandstone system, so named from salt being a characteristic of this system.

Salifiable (sal'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being salified or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salification (sal'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of salifying.

Salify (sal'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salified;* ppr. *salifying.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

Saligot (sal'i-got), *n.* [Fr.] A plant, *Trapa natans.*

Salimeter (sa-lim'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *sal, salis*, salt, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution.

Salina (sa-lī'na), *n.* [Sp., from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. A salt marsh or salt pond inclosed from the sea.—2. A place where salt is made from salt water; salt-works.

Salination (sal-i-nā'shon), *n.* [See below.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*. *Greenhill.*

Saline (sa-līn'), *a.* [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as, a *saline* taste.

Saline (sa-līn'), *n.* [Fr. *saline*. See adjective.] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Salineness (sa-līn'nes), *n.* State of being saline.

Saliniferous (sal-i-nif'ėr-us), *a.* Producing salt.

Saliniform (sa-līn'i-form), *a.* Having the form of salt.

Salinity (sa-lin'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being saline or salt; salineness.

The *salinity* of the deep water of the Atlantic differs very little from that of its surface-water, being sometimes a little greater and sometimes a little less. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Salinometer (sal-i-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [*Saline*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power.

Salino-terrene (sa-lin'ō-ter-rēn"), *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

Salinous† (sa-lin'us), *a.* Same as *Saline. Sir T. Browne.*

Salique (sal'ik or sa-lēk'), *a.* Salic. 'Fulmined out her scorn of laws *salique*.' *Tennyson.* See SALIC.

Salisburia (sal-is-bū'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Richard Anthony *Salisbury*, a distinguished English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Taxaceæ, the yew tribe. *S. adiantifolia*, a Japanese species (called ginkgo or gingo in Japan), is commonly cultivated, and is remarkable on account of its peculiar leaves resembling those of the fern called maiden-hair. The fruit is as large as a damson, and is resinous and astringent. The kernels are used in Japan to promote digestion.

Salite† (sal'īt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salited;* ppr. *saliting.* [L. *salio*, from *sal*, salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt.

Saliva (sa-lī'va), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *sialon*, saliva. Comp. Gael. and Ir. *seile*, saliva, *silim*, to drop, to distil, to spit.] The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. The principal use of saliva is that of converting the starchy elements of the food into grape-sugar and dextrine. When discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*. Saliva contains about 5 or 6 parts of solid matter to 995 or 994 of water, the chief ingredients being an organic matter named ptyalin and sulphocyanide of potassium. In its normal state its reaction is alkaline, but the degree of alkalinity varies, being greatest after meals. The *parotid saliva* is limpid, and serves to moisten the food in the process of mastication; the *sub-maxillary* and *sub-lingual saliva* is viscid, and is essential to deglutition and gustation.

Salival (sa-lī'val), *a.* Same as *Salivary.*

Salivant (sal'i-vant), *a.* [L. *salivans.* See SALIVATE.] Exciting salivation.

Salivant (sal'i-vant), *n.* That which produces salivation.

Salivary (sal'i-va-ri), *a.* [L. *salivarius.*] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva; as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals.

Such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

Salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salivated;* ppr. *salivating.* [L. *saliva, salivare*, to sp . forth, to salivate. See SALIVA.] To purge by the salivary glands; to produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in.

Salivation (sal-i-vā'shon), *n.* An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; ptyalism.

Salivous† (sa-lī'vus), *a.* [L. *salivosus.*] Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. 'Salivous humour.' *Wiseman.*

Salix (sā'liks), *n.* [L., a willow.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Salicaceæ. It consists of numerous species, all either trees or shrubs, occurring abundantly in all the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. It comprehends the plants called osiers, sallows, and willows, and is of great economical value, not only for the purposes of the basketmaker, but because several species have a bark which contains a great quantity of tannin. British botanists are not agreed as to the number of species into which the native willows should be distributed, for while Bentham reckons only fifteen, Babington extends the list to fifty-eight. See WILLOW.

Sallee-man (sa-lē'man), *n.* A cœlenterate animal of the genus Velella (which see).

Sallenders (sal'en-dėrz), *n.* See SELLANDERS.

Sallet, Salade (sal'let, sal'ad), *n.* [Fr. *salade*, It. *celata*, from L. *cælata* (*cassis*, helmet understood), engraved, chiselled, from

Sallets.

a, German Sallet, with fixed vizor (fifteenth cent.) *b*, English Sallet, with movable vizor (reign of Henry VI.) *c*, *d*, Sallet of the archers of sixteenth century; profile and front views.

cælo, to engrave—so called from the figures cut on it.] A kind of light helmet, first used in the fifteenth century. Its characteristic mark is the projection behind. Sallets were made of various forms, and with and without the vizor. See a punning use of this term in extract under next word.

Sallet,† Salleting † (sal'et, sal'et-ing), *n.* A salad. In the following extract there is a play upon this word and *sallet* in sense of a helmet.

Wherefore have I climbed into this garden . . . to see if I can eat a grass or pick a *sallet* . . . which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And, I think, this word *sallet* was born to do me good: for many a time, but for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill; and, many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on. *Shak.*

Salliance † (sal'li-ans), *n.* Same as *Salience.*

Sallow (sal'lō), *n.* [O.E. *salewe, salwe, saluhe*, A. Sax. *sealh, salig*, Sc. *saugh*, Icel. *selja*, Dan. *sælje*, O.H.G. *salaha*, Mod. G. *sahl;* the word is widely spread; comp. L. *salix*, Gael. *seileach*, Ir. *sail*—sallow, willow; also Basque *saliga*, Finnish *salawa*, with same sense.] The common name of various species of the genus Salix or willow kind. The great or goat sallow (*Salix caprea*) puts forth its handsome yellow blossoms very early in the spring. Its bark is much used for tanning, and its wood for making implements of husbandry. It is also grown for hoop-making.

Sallow (sal'lō), *a.* [A. Sax. *salu, salowig, sealwe*, sallow, dark; Icel. *sölr*, D. *saluwe*, O.H.G. *salo*, pale.] Having a yellowish colour; of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow: said of the skin or complexion; as, a *sallow* skin.

What a deal of brine
Hath washed thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline! *Shak.*

Sallow (sal'lō), *v.t.* To tinge with a sallow or yellow colour.

July breathes hot, *sallows* the crispy fields. *J. R. Lowell.*

Sallowish (sal'lō-ish), *a.* Somewhat sallow or yellow in colour. 'A youngish, *sallowish* gentleman in spectacles.' *Dickens.*

Sallowness (sal'lō-nes), *n.* The quality of being sallow; paleness, tinged with a dark yellow; as, *sallowness* of complexion.

Sallow-thorn (sal'lō-thorn). See HIPPOPHAE.

Sally (sal'li), *n.* [Fr. *saillie*, from *saillir*, to leap, from L. *salio, salire*, to leap, to spring (whence *salient*).] 1. A leaping forth; a darting or shooting.

I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden *sally*,
And sparkle out among the fern. *Tennyson.*

2. A rushing or bursting forth; a quick issue; a sudden eruption; specifically, an issuing or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; as, the garrison made a *sally.*—3. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit. *Stillingfleet.*

4. An excursion; a trip; a run.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that like a mill-horse goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

5. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gaiety; frolic; a going beyond ordinary rules. 'A *sally* of youth.' *Sir J. Denham.*

Some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

6. In *arch.* a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibres, as the feet of common rafters.

Sally (sal'li), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *sallied;* ppr. *sallying.* [From the noun.] To leap or rush out; to dart or burst forth; specifically, to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

Sally-lun, Sally-lunn (sal'li-lun), *n.* [From *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath about the end of the eighteenth century.] A kind of sweet bun or tea-cake, larger than a muffin. It is toasted and eaten hot with butter.

It is a sort of night that's meant for muffins; likewise crumpets; also *salty-luns.* *Dickens.*

Sally-port (sal'li-pōrt), *n.* 1. In *fort.* a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, to afford free egress to troops in making a sally, closed by massive gates when not in use.—2. A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.

Salmagundi, Salmagundy (sal-ma-gun'-di), *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis.*] 1. A mixture of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, red pickled cabbage, &c., served at table as a corner dish. Hence—2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a miscellany. *W. Irving.*

Salmi, Salmis (säl'mē), *n.* [Fr.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, and other species of game, minced and stewed with wine, little pieces of bread, and other ingredients calculated to provoke the appetite.

Salmiac (sal'mi-ak), *n.* A contraction of *Sal Ammoniac.*

Salmo (sal'mō), *n.* [L., a salmon.] A genus of teleostean malacopterygious fishes, containing many species, of which the most important British member is *S. salar*, the salmon of our rivers. (See SALMON.) The salmon-trout is *S. trutta*, and the gray or bull trout *S. eriox.* In the North American rivers there are several species distinct from ours.

Salmon (sam'un), *n.* [L. *salmo*, Fr. *saumon.*] A fish of the genus Salmo (the *S. salar*), found in all the northern portions of Europe, America, and Asia. The salmon is both a marine and a fresh-water fish. Its normal locality may be said to be the mouth or estuary of the larger rivers, whence, in the season of sexual excitement, it ascends to the spawning beds, which are frequently far inland, near the head-waters of the rivers. On reaching the spawning station the female by means of her tail makes a furrow in the gravelly bed of the river, in which she deposits her spawn or eggs, numbering many thousands, which, when impregnated by the male accompanying her, she carefully covers up by rapid sweeps of her tail. At this season the snout of the male undergoes a strange transformation, the under jaw becoming hooked upward with a cartilaginous excrescence, which is used as a weapon in the combats frequent when two or more males attach themselves to one female. In this condition he is known as a *kipper.* The time occupied in spawning is from three to twelve days, and the season extends from the end of autumn till spring. After spawning, the salmon, both male and female, proceed to the sea under the name of *spent fish, foul fish*, or *kelts*, the females being further distinguished as *shedders* or *baggits.* In from 80 to 140 days the young fish emerges from the egg. At its emergence it is about ⅝ inch long, and not unlike a tadpole. In this embryo state it is nourished from a vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle, suspended under the belly, containing the red yolk of the egg and oil-globules, which constitute its food. When about fifty days old it assumes the appearance of a fish, is about 1 inch in length, and receives the name of *samlet* or *parr.* It continues in the shallows of its native stream till the following spring, when it is from 3 to 4 inches long, and is known as the *May parr.* It now descends into deeper parts of the river, where the weaker fish remain till the end of the second spring, the stronger ones remaining till the end of the first spring only. When the season of its migration arrives, generally the month of May or June, the fins have become darker and the fish has assumed a silvery hue. It is now known as a *smolt* or *salmon-fry.* The smolts now congregate into shoals and proceed leisurely seaward. On reaching the estuary they remain in its brackish water for a short time, and then proceed to the open sea. Of their life there nothing is known, except that they grow with such rapidity that a fish which reaches the estuary weighing, it may be, not more than 2 ozs., may return to it from the sea, after a few months, as a *grilse*, weighing 8 or 10 lbs. A grilse under 2 lbs. is called a *salmon peel.* At two years and eight months the grilse becomes a *salmon.* The salmon returns in preference to the river in which it passed its earlier existence. It has been known to grow to the weight of 83 lbs.; more generally it is from 15 to 25 lbs. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an important article of commerce, the rivers of Scotland in particular supplying immense quantities for the market. Its flesh is of a pinkish orange colour.

Salmon-colour (sam'un-kul-ėr), *n.* The colour of the flesh of the salmon.

Salmonet (sam'un-et), *n.* [Dim. of *salmon.*] A little salmon; a samlet.

Salmonidæ (sal-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* The salmon tribe, a family of fishes belonging to the Malacopterygii abdominales, of which the salmon is the type. Numerous species are found in the northern hemisphere, one of the largest of which is the common salmon (*S. salar*). Osmerus, Mallotus, Thymallus, Coregonus, Argentina, Anastomus, and Gasteroplectus are among the genera.

Salmonoid (sam'un-oid), *a.* A term applied to fishes belonging to the tribe Salmonidæ, of which the salmon is the type.

Salmon-trout (sam'un-trout), *n.* The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and colour, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn.

Salon (sä-loń), *n.* [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, in the plural, fashionable assemblages; circles of fashionable society.

Saloon (sa-lön'), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *salon*, It. *salone*, from Fr. *salle*, It. and Sp. *sala*, a hall, from O.H.G. *sal*, a house, an abode, same word as A. Sax. *sæl*, a hall, a house.] 1. Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception; a large public room; also, a hall for public entertainments or amusement; an apartment for specific public use; as, the *saloon* of a steamer; a refreshment *saloon*, &c. 'The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls.' *Macaulay.*—2. In *arch.* a lofty, spacious hall, frequently vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is often in the middle of a building, and is sometimes lighted from the top. *Gwilt.*

Saloop (sa-löp'). Same as *Salop.*

Salpa (sal'pa), *n.* [L. *salpa*, a kind of stockfish.] A genus of tunicate molluscs which float in the sea, protected by a transparent gelatinous coat, perforated for the passage of water at both extremities. These animals are very abundant in the Mediterranean, and the warmer parts of the ocean, and are frequently phosphorescent. They are met with in two conditions known as *single* and *chain salpæ.* The latter give origin to the single forms by sexual reproduction, whilst the single forms produce the chain-salpæ by budding.

Salpian (sal'pi-an), *n.* A tunicate mollusc of the genus Salpa (which see).

Salpicon† (sal'pi-kon), *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from *salpicar*, to besprinkle; Pg., to corn, to powder, from *sal*, salt, and *picar*, to prick.] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal. *Bacon.*

Salpidæ (sal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of molluscs, of which Salpa is the typical genus. See SALPA.

Salpingo-pharyngeus (sal-ping"gō-fa-rin'-jē-us), *n.* [Gr. *salpingx*, a tube or trumpet, and *pharyngx*, the pharynx.] In *anat.* that part of the palato-pharyngeus muscle which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

Salpinx (sal'pingks), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the Eustachian tube. See EUSTACHIAN.

Salsafy (sal'sa-fi). See SALSIFY.

Salsamentarious † (sal'sa-men-tā"ri-us), *a.* [L. *salsamentarius.*] Pertaining to or containing salt; salted. *Bailey.*

Salse (sälz), *n.* [Fr. *salse*, from L. *salsus*, salted.] An eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice, generally in volcanic regions, and frequently accompanied by steam and gases at a high temperature, which act powerfully on the surrounding solid matters, disintegrating and decomposing them, and forming new compounds. In some districts the gases are inflammable, and flames issue from the orifices. *Page.*

Salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*, goat's-beard.] A plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, called also purple goat's-beard. See GOAT'S-BEARD. Written also *Salsafy.*

Salsilla (sal-sil'la), *n.* [Sp., from L. *salsus*, salted, *sal*, salt.] A name of several amaryllidaceous plants producing edible tubers, and belonging to the genus Bomarea, or to the closely allied genus Alstrœmeria. One species (*B.* or *A. edulis*) is cultivated in the West Indies, its roots being eaten like the potato; it is diaphoretic and diuretic. Other species, such as *B. salsilla*, are natives of the Peruvian Andes, and are pretty twining plants with showy flowers.

Salso-acid (sal'sō-as-id), *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt,

and *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [Rare.]

Salsola (sal'sō-la), *n.* [New L., from L. *salsus*, salt, in allusion to the alkaline salts which the species contain.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ; saltwort. The species are found chiefly on the sea-shore in temperate parts of the world, and also in hot parts where the soil is saline, or there is salt water in the vicinity. *S. Kali*, found on the coasts of Europe and many parts of the world, is one of the species which is burnt for the purpose of yielding kelp and barilla. It is a brittle succulent annual, with angular bristly stems and small pink flowers. It is very much branched, and forms a spreading bush a foot or a foot and a half high. *S. Soda*, found on the coasts of Spain, is employed for the same purpose. Other species, on the coasts of the Red Sea, yield soda. *S. Kali* is a British plant.

Salsola Kali (Prickly Saltwort).

Salsolaceous (sal-so-lā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the genus Salsola.

Salsuginous (sal-sū'jin-us), *a.* [L. *salsugo*, *salsuginis*, saltness, from *sal*, salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

Salt (sąlt), *n.* [A. Sax. *sealt*, *salt*—a word found throughout the Indo-European languages, as Fris. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *salt*, D. *zout*, G. *salz*, W. *halen*, Gael. and Ir. *salann*, Corn. and Armor. *halinn*, *halen*, Rus. *soly*, L. *sal* (hence Fr. *sel*, It. *sale*, Sp. *sal*), Gr. *hals* (= *sals*), Skr. *sara*.] 1. (NaCl.) Chloride of sodium, formerly termed muriate of soda, a substance which has been known, and in common use, as a seasoner and preserver of food from the earliest ages. It is formed when chlorine and sodium or hydrochloric acid and soda come together. It possesses a crystalline structure, derived from the cube, which is its primitive form. It is found in immense quantity dissolved in sea-water and in the water of salt-springs, and in smaller quantity in all natural waters, by which, indeed, it is carried to the sea, where it accumulates. Salt is also found abundantly, as rock-salt, in various countries, large beds of it (which when worked are termed salt-mines) being situated between the coal formation and the lias. It is obtained from sea-water by simple evaporation, either spontaneous or with the aid of heat; but immense quantities are obtained from the salt-mines in the neighbourhood of Northwich, in Cheshire, and the salt-springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire furnish a large proportion of the salt made use of in Great Britain. One chief use of salt is as an antiseptic in curing meat; it is also largely employed as a condiment to food, or rather as a substance indispensable to digestion. Common salt is the starting-point in the manufacture of soda crystals, in the manufacture of chlorine, &c. It forms a glaze for coarse pottery; it improves the whiteness and clearness of glass; it gives hardness to soap; it is used as a mordant, and for improving certain colours; and enters more or less into many other processes of the arts.—2. In *chem.* a term the exact meaning of which it is difficult to define. In its widest sense the term salt may be used to include all chemical elements and compounds. It is generally applied, however, to compounds only, and more particularly to such as readily undergo double decomposition. The products of such decompositions are usually also termed salts. The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids from which they are derived. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, &c., imply salts of sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination *ate* implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and *ite* the minimum. If neither the acid nor base of a salt be in excess it is termed a *neutral salt;* if the acid predominate it is called an *acid salt*, and if the base prevail it is called a *basic salt*. Many salts are *hydrous*, that is, they contain a definite proportion of water of crystallization; others are dry or *anhydrous salts*. Some salts attract moisture when exposed to air, and are called *deliquescent;* others suffer their water to escape, and become opaque or pulverulent: these are called *efflorescent salts*. The combination of salts with each other gives rise to compounds called *double salts*, as sulphate of calcium and sodium, the borofluoride of potassium, &c. According to the views of modern chemists all true acids are hydrogen compounds, and all their salts compounds of metals with radicals, simple or compound. Hence they define an acid to be a compound containing hydrogen, which can be, in whole or in part, replaced by metal; and a salt, a compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of an acid by a metal.—*Decrepitating salts*, those which burst when heated, with a crackling noise, into smaller fragments, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.—*Essential salts*, those which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.—*Fixed salts*, those which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.—*Fusible salt*, the phosphate of ammonia.—*Incompatible salt*. See INCOMPATIBLE.—*Microcosmic salt*. See MICROCOSMIC.—*Native salts*, mineral bodies resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—*Permanent salts*, those which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—*Volatile salts*, such as are procured principally from animal substances or the fermented parts of plants, as the subcarbonate of ammonia.—*Salt of lemons*, binoxalate of potash: often used to remove stains of iron rust, &c., from linen. The name is also applied to oxalic acid, used for the same purpose.—*Salt of Saturn*, acetate of lead; sugar of lead: from Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead.—*Salt of soda*, carbonate of soda.—*Salt of sorrel*. Same as *Salt of Lemons*.—*Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potash, which was first prepared from cream of tartar.—*Salt of tin*, a term applied by dyers and calico-printers to protochloride of tin, which is extensively used as a mordant, and for the purpose of deoxidizing indigo and the peroxides of iron and manganese.—*Salt of vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.—*Salt of wisdom*, a double chloride of mercury and ammonium.—*Salt perlate*, phosphate of soda.—*Spirit of salt*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid.—3. Taste; smack; savour; flavour.

> Though we are justices, and doctors, and churchmen, Master Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

4. Wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm; as, Attic *salt*.—5. That which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption.

> Ye are the *salt* of the earth. Mat. v. 13.

6. A vessel for holding salt; a salt-cellar 'A dozen of silver *salts*.' *Pepys.*

> Another *salt* was fashioned of silver, in form of a swan in full sail. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. A marshy place flooded by the tide. [Provincial.]—8. A sailor, especially an old sailor. [Colloq.]—*Above* or *below the salt*, phrases having their origin in the subordination formerly maintained among persons at the same table. The family salt-cellar, a utensil of massive silver, was placed near the middle of the table, and persons of distinction were seated above it, while dependants and inferior guests sat below it. Frequent reference to this custom is to be found in the old dramatists and other early writers.

> His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*. *B. Jonson.*

—*To be worth one's salt*, to be worthy of one's hire.

> He loved to earn his money. He delighted to believe . . that *he was worth his salt*. *Dickens.*

Salt (sąlt), *a.* 1. Furnished or impregnated with salt; abounding in, containing, or producing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water; a *salt* spring. 2. Overflowed with or growing in salt water; as, a *salt* marsh; *salt* grass or hay.—3. Sharp; bitter; pungent. 'The pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes.' *Shak.*—4. Lecherous; salacious. 'His *salt* and most hidden loose affection.' *Shak.*—5. Costly; dear; expensive; as, he paid a *salt* price for it. [Colloq.]

Salt (sąlt), *v.t.* 1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.—2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.—*To salt an invoice, account*, &c., to put on the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment.—*To salt a mine*, to give it a spurious appearance of richness by introducing high-class ore from somewhere else, in order to deceive: a trick practised in connection with gold-mining.

Salt (sąlt), *v.i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to *salt*.

Salt† (salt), *n.* [O.Fr. *sault*, L. *saltus*, a leap.] A leap; the act of jumping. 'Frisking lambs make wanton *salts*.' *B. Jonson.*

Saltant (sal'tant), *a.* [L. *saltans*, *saltantis*, ppr. of *salto*, to leap.] 1. Leaping; jumping; dancing.—2. In *her.* a term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

Saltarello (sal-ta-rel'lo), *n.* [It.] 1. A brisk Neapolitan dance somewhat resembling a jig.—2. The music for such a dance, which is written in triple time.—3. A harpsichord jack, so called because it jumps on the key being struck.

Saltate (sal'tāt), *v.i.* pret. *saltated;* ppr. *saltating*. [L. *salto*, *saltatum*, a freq. from *salio*, to leap.] To leap; to jump; to skip. [Rare.]

Saltation (sal-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *saltatio*, *saltationis*, from *salto*, a freq. of *salio*, to leap.] 1. A leaping or jumping.

> The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of the great artery. *Wiseman.*

Saltatores (sal-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* See SALTIGRADES.

Saltatoria (sal-ta-tō'ri-a), *n. pl.* [L. *saltatorius*, leaping. See SALTATION.] The name given by Cuvier to his second family of orthopterous insects, which have the four anterior legs simple and short, and the two hind-legs long, and formed for leaping. It includes the crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, &c.

Saltatorious (sal-ta-tō'ri-us), *a.* Same as *Saltatory*.

Saltatory (sal'ta-to-ri), *a.* [See above.] Leaping or dancing, or having the power of leaping or dancing; adapted for leaping. The hind-legs of the kangaroo, cricket, &c., are *saltatory*.

Salt-box (sąlt'boks), *n.* A wooden box, rather deep, with a sloped lid, used for holding salt in kitchens, &c.

Salt-butter (sąlt'but-ėr), *n.* Butter seasoned with salt to make it keep. Shakspere uses it as an adjective: 'Mechanical *salt-butter* rogue' (that is, dealing in salt-butter).

Saltcake (sąlt'kāk), *n.* The technical name for the sulphate of soda produced in the manufacture of soda-ash. It is used by soap-boilers and crown-glass makers.

Salt-cat (sąlt'kat), *n.* A lump of salt, made at a salt-work; also, a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cummin-seed, salt, and stale urine, for food to pigeons. *Mortimer.*

Salt-cellar (sąlt'sel-lėr), *n.* [A tautological term, lit. a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* here being = Fr. *salière*, a salt-cellar, from L. *sal*, salt.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table.

> When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *salt-cellar*. *Swift.*

Salt-duty (sąlt'dū-ti), *n.* A duty on salt; in London, a duty formerly payable to the lord-mayor, &c., for salt brought to the port of London, being the twentieth part.

Salter (sąlt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.—2. One that sells salt.—3. A drysalter. The incorporated salters, or drysalters, of London form one of the city livery companies.

Saltern (sąlt'ėrn), *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; more especially, a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. *E. H. Knight.*

Salt-fish (sąlt'fish), *n.* 1. Fish in brine, or fish salted and dried.—2.† A fish from salt water.

Salt-foot (sąlt'fųt), *n.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table to mark the place of division between

the superior and the inferior guests. See under SALT.

Salt-green † (sąlt'grēn), *a.* Green like the sea.

Salt-holder (sąlt'hōld-ėr), *n.* A salt-cellar. *Lord Lytton.*

Salticus (sal'ti-kus), *n.* [L. *salticus*, dancing, from *salio, saltum*, to dance.] A genus of wandering spiders which do not spin webs, and are to be observed on walls, palings, &c., in hot and fine weather. The *S. formicarius* is a common British species.

Saltier (sal'tėr), *n.* Same as *Saltire.*

Saltier (sal'tėr), *n.* A blunder for *Satyr.*

There is three carriers, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves *saltiers*, and they have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols. *Shak.*

Saltigrada (sal'ti-grā-da), *n. pl.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradior*, to walk.] A tribe of spiders which seize their prey by leaping upon it from a distance. Called also *Saltatores.*

Saltigrade (sal'ti-grād), *a.* Leaping; formed for leaping.

Saltigrade (sal'ti-grād), *n.* One of the Saltigrada.

Saltinbanco, † **Saltimbanco** † (sal-tin-bang'kō, sal-tim-bang'kō) *n.* [It. *saltimbanco*, Fr. *saltimbanque*, a mountebank; It. *saltare in banco*, to leap on the bench, to mount on the bench.] A mountebank; a quack.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them. *Sir T. Browne.*

Salting (sąlt'ing), *n.* A salt-marsh.

Saltire, Saltier (sal'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *saultoir*, Mod. Fr. *sautoir*, originally a kind of stirrup, from *sauter*, L. *salto*, intens. of *salio*, to leap.] In *her.* an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.), placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne *saltire-wise.*

Saltire.

Saltish (sąlt'ish), *a.* Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt. 'The *saltish* surge.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Saltishly (sąlt'ish-li), *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness.

Saltishness (sąlt'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being saltish.

Salt-junk (sąlt'jungk), *n.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.

Saltless (sąlt'les), *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

Salt-lick (sąlt'lik), *n.* A salt-spring. [United States.]

Saltly (sąlt'li), *adv.* In a salt manner; with the taste of salt.

Salt-marsh (sąlt'mārsh), *n.* Land under pasture-grasses or herbage plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.

Salt-mine (sąlt'mīn), *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Saltness (sąlt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt; as, the *saltness* of sea-water or of provisions. 'The difference between *saltness* and bitterness.' *Bacon.*

Salt-pan (sąlt'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt-water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. The term is also applied, especially in the plural, to salt-works and to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

Saltpetre (sąlt'pē-tėr), *n.* [*Salt*, and Gr. *petros*, a stone.] A salt, called also *Nitre*, and in chemical nomenclature *Nitrate of Potassium* or *Potassic Nitrate.* See NITRE.

Saltpetrous (sąlt-pē'trus), *a.* Pertaining to saltpetre or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpetre.

Salt-pit (sąlt'pit), *n.* A pit where salt is got; a salt-pan.

Salt-radical (sąlt-rad'i-kal), *n.* In *chem.* a simple or compound substance capable of combining with a metal or compound substance, as ammonium, which may take the place of a metal.

Salt-raker (sąlt-rāk'ėr), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural saltponds or in inclosures from the sea. *Simmonds.*

Salt-rheum (sąlt'rūm), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

Salts (sąlts), *n. pl.* A colloquial equivalent of Epsom-salt or other salt used as a medicine.—*Smelling salts*, a preparation of carbonate of ammonia with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used by ladies as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

Salt-sea (sąlt'sē), *a.* Pertaining to the sea or ocean. '*Salt-sea* shark.' *Shak.*

Salt-sedative † (sąlt'sed-a-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure.*

Salt-spring (sąlt'spring), *n.* A spring of salt-water; a brine-spring.

Salt-water (sąlt'wą-tėr), *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

Salt-water (sąlt'wą-tėr), *a.* Pertaining or relating to salt-water (that is, the sea); belonging to the sea; used at sea; as, *salt-water* phrases. 'Thou *salt-water* thief.' *Shak.*

Salt-work (sąlt'wėrk), *n.* A house or place where salt is made.

Saltwort (sąlt'wėrt), *n.* A popular name applied to the species of Salsola, and also to *Salicornia annua* and *Glaux maritima.* See SALSOLA.

Salty (sąl'ti), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

Salubrious (sa-lū'bri-us), *a.* [L. *saluber, salubris*, from *salus*, health. Akin *safe* (which see).] Favourable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air; a *salubrious* climate.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.
J. Philips.

The climate (of Simla) is considered highly *salubrious.* *Thornton's Gaz. of India.*

SYN. Healthful, wholesome, healthy, salutary.

Salubriously (sa-lū'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health. *Burke.*

Salubriousness, Salubrity (sa-lū'bri-us-nes, sa-lū'bri-ti), *n.* [*L. salubritas.*] The state or quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health; as, the *salubrity* of air, of a country or climate.

Salue, † *v. t.* [Fr. *saluer*, to salute.] To salute. *Chaucer.*

Salutarily (sal'ū-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner; favourably to health.

Salutariness (sal'ū-ta-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being salutary or of contributing to health; wholesomeness. *Johnson.*—2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

Salutary (sal'ū-ta-ri), *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris*, from *salus, salutis*, health, safety.] 1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose.

He had no doubt passed *salutary* laws; but what assurance was there that he would not break them? *Macaulay.*

SYN. Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, beneficial, useful, advantageous, profitable.

Salutation (sal-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *salutatio.* See SALUTE.] The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; the act of greeting; also, that which is done or uttered in the act of saluting or greeting. It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, shaking hands, embracing, uncovering the head, or the like.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shak.*

In all public meetings or private addresses, use the forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual among the most sober persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Greeting, salute, address.

Salutatorian (sa-lū'ta-tō''ri-an), *n.* In the United States, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement or like exercises.

Salutatorily (sa-lū'ta-to-ri-li), *adv.* By way of salutation.

Salutatory (sa-lū'ta-to-ri), *a.* Greeting. In the United States, an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in colleges.

Salutatory † (sa-lū'ta-to-ri), *n.* Place of greeting; a vestibule; a porch. 'Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory*, some out-porch of the church.' *Milton.*

Salute (sa-lūt'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *saluted*; ppr. *saluting.* [L. *saluto*, from L. *salus, salutis*, health. See SAFE.] 1. To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy; to greet; to hail. '*Salute* thee for her king.' *Shak.*

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Mat. v. 47.

2. To greet with a kiss, a wave of the hand, an uncovering of the head, a bow, or the like; as, to pass a person without *saluting* him. *Addison.*—3. In the *army* or *navy*, to honour, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of great guns or small arms, by dipping colours, by shouts, or the like. See the noun.—4. † To contribute a healthful influence to; to benefit; to please; to gratify.

Would I had no being
If this *salute* my blood a jot. *Shak.*

Salute (sa-lūt'), *v. i.* To perform a salutation; to greet each other. 'Saw them *salute* on horseback.' *Shak.*

Salute (sa-lūt'), *n.* 1. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting.

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceived of God, or that *salute*,—
Hail, highly favoured, among women blest! *Milton.*

2. A kiss. 'There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.' *Roscommon.*—3. In the *army* and *navy*, a compliment paid when a royal or other distinguished personage presents himself, when squadrons or other bodies meet, when officers are buried, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of giving a salute—firing cannon or small arms, dipping colours, flags, and topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, &c. A royal salute consists in the firing of twenty-one guns, in the lowering by officers of their sword points, and the dipping of the colours. Such forms of salute as the firing of guns, lowering of swords, and presenting arms, alike render the ship or soldier so doing powerless for aggression at the time, and thus symbolize friendliness, or the voluntary putting of the party saluting into the power of the party saluted.

Have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a *salute* upon taking command of my ship?
Sir W. Scott.

4. A gold coin, of the value of 25s., struck by Henry V. after his conquests in France. It was so named from the salutation represented on it, viz. the Virgin Mary holding a shield with the arms of France, and the angel holding another with the arms of France and England quarterly, with the word 'Ave!' (Hail!) in a scroll. Salutes were also coined in the reign of Henry VI.

Saluter (sa-lūt'ėr), *n.* One who salutes.

Salutiferous (sal-ū-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [*L. salutifer—salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; salutary. 'The gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier.' *Dennis.* [Rare.]

Salutiferously (sal-ū-tif'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a salutiferous manner. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Salvability (sal-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved.

Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned but those of our particular sect?
Dr. H. More.

Salvable (sal'va-bl), *a.* [From L. *salvo, salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable.*
Dr. H. More.

Salvableness (sal'va-bl-nes), *n.* State of being salvable.

Salvably (sal'va-bli), *adv.* † In a salvable manner.

Salvadora (sal-va-dō'ra), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Salvadoraceæ. They have stems with slightly swollen joints, opposite entire leaves, and loose branching panicles of small flowers. *S. persica* is supposed to be the mustard plant of Scripture, which has very small seeds, and grows into a tree. Its fruit is succulent and tastes like garden cress. The bark of the root is acrid.

Salvadoraceæ (sal'va-dō-rā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to Oleaceæ and Jasminaceæ. The few known species are found in India, Syria, and North Africa. The genus Salvadora is the type. See SALVADORA.

Salvage (sal'vāj), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *salvagium*, from L. *salvus*, safe.] 1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or

the like.—2. In *commercial* and *maritime law*, (*a*) an allowance or compensation to which those persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies. The crew of a ship are not entitled to salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may have made in saving their own vessel. If the salvors and the parties from whom salvage is claimed cannot agree, a competent court has to fix the sum to be paid and adjust the proportions, which vary according to circumstances. (*b*) That portion of the property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors.

Salvage † (sal'vāj), *a.* [O.Fr. *saulvage*. See SAVAGE.] Savage; rude; cruel.

Salvage † (sal'vāj), *n.* A savage or wild person.

Salvagesse † (sal'va-jes), *n.* Savageness; wildness. *Spenser.*

Salvatella (sal-va-tel'la), *n.* [It., dim. of *L. salvator*, from *salvo, salvatum*, to save.] A vein situated on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, so called because the ancients recommended it to be opened in certain diseases, as melancholic and hypochondriacal affections, the abstraction of blood from it having considerable efficacy in the cure of disease. *Dunglison.*

Salvation (sal-vā'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *salvation*, from L. *salvo, salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus, salutis*, safety (whence *salute*).] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.—2. The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death and the conferring on him everlasting happiness; attainment of eternal bliss; the bliss of heaven. 'To earn *salvation* for the sons of men.' *Milton.* 'High in *salvation* and the climes of bliss.' *Milton.*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 Cor. vii. 10.

3. Manifestation of saving power.

Fear ye not, stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day. Ex. xiv. 13.

4. That which saves; the cause of saving.

The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. Ps. xxvii. 1.

Salvatory † (sal'va-to-ri), *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire*. See SALVATION.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. 'In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Salve (säv or salv), *n.* [A. Sax. *sealf*, a salve, an ointment; D. *zalve*, Dan. *salve*, G. *salbe*, O.H.G. *salba*, salve, ointment. See verb.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.—2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*

Salve (säv or salv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *salved*; ppr. *salving*. [A. Sax. *sealfian*, from the noun; cog. Dan. *salve*, O. Sax. and Goth. *salbôn*; from root *sal*, whence L. *salvus*, safe, &c.] 1. To apply salve to; to heal by applications or medicaments; to cure by some remedy. 'May *salve* the long-grown wounds.' *Shak.*

Many skilful leeches him abide
To *salve* his wounds. *Spenser.*

2. To help; to remedy.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies
With noble deeds. *Spenser.*

3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Salve † (salv), *v.t.* [L. *salve*, hail, God save you.] To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser.*

Salve (salv), *v.t.* [From the noun *salvage*.] To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck, fire, or the like; as, to *salve* a cargo. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Salver (sal'vėr), *n.* [Sp. *salva*, a salver; also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from L. *salvus*, safe.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which anything is presented to a person.

Salver (säv'ėr), *n.* One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure; as, a quack-*salver*.

Salve Regina (sal'vē rē-jī'na), *n.* [L., Hail, Queen (of Heaven).] One of the most popular prayers of the Roman Catholic Church, so named from its first words, forming part of the daily breviary, but still more used for private devotion.

Salver-shaped (sal'vėr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a monopetalous corolla having the tube short and the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose.

Salver-shaped Corolla.

Salvia (sal'vi-a), *n.* [L., from *salvo*, to save—in allusion to the reputed healing virtues of the plant.] A genus of plants, including the common sage. See SAGE.

Salvific (sal-vif'ik), *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare and obsolete.]

Salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [From the L. *salvo jure*, 'the right being intact,' an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; reservation; an excuse. 'Any private *salvoes* or evasions.' *Addison.*

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *Eikon Basilikè.*

Salvo (sal'vō), *n.* [Fr. *salve*, It. *salva*. a salvo, a salute, from L. *salve*, hail, *salvus*, safe.] 1. A general discharge of guns intended for a salute.

On the King's arrival at the camp, he was received with the honours of a victor; with flourishes of trumpets, *salvos* of artillery, and the loud shouts of the soldiery. *Prescott.*

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, &c., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earth-work, producing a very destructive result.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honour, esteem, admiration, &c.; as, *salvos* of applause.

Sal-volatile (sal-vō-lat'i-le), *n.* See under SAL.

Salvor (sal'vor), *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, destruction by fire, or the like.

Sam † (sam), *adv.* [See SAME.] Together. *Spenser.*

Samara (sam'a-ra), *n.* [L. *samara, samera*, the seed of the elm.] An indehiscent superior fruit, being a few-seeded indehiscent dry nut, elongated into wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or *key* of the ash-tree, elm, maple, &c.

Samara of the Common Maple.

Samare (sa-mär'), *n.* [See SIMARRE.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four side-laps or skirts extending to the knee. *Randle Holme.* Written also *Samarra, Semmar*, &c.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Samaria*, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.—2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. Jn. iv. 9.—2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.—3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the 'good Samaritan' in the parable.

Samaroid (sam'a-roid), *a.* Resembling a samara. See SAMARA.

Samarra (sa-mar'a), *n.* Same as *Samare*.

Samaveda (sä'ma-vē-da), *n.* The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred hymns of Hindustan. The Samaveda means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

Sambo (sam'bō), *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a zambo.

Samboo (sam'bu), *n.* The East Indian name of the Indian elk (*Rusa aristotelis*), a large and powerful animal, nearly 5 feet high, of a deep brown colour, with the hair of the neck almost developed into a mane. It is generally a savage and morose creature, being especially vicious when it is decorated with its powerful horns, which do not attain their full size till the eighth year of the animal. This species inhabits the great forests of Northern India, and the mountains above them. Called also *Sambur*.

Sambucus (sam-bū'kus), *n.* [L., elderwood.] A genus of trees, natives of Europe and North America. See ELDER.

Sambuke (sam'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*.] An ancient musical instrument, described by some writers as a wind-instrument and by others as stringed. The name has been applied to instruments such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, but it seems to have been chiefly applied to a large Asiatic harp. *Stainer & Barrett.*

Sambur (sam'bur), *n.* Same as *Samboo*

Same (sām), *a.* [A. Sax. *same*, used only as an adverb, in such phrases as *swá same swá*, the same as; as an adjective it is probably borrowed from the Scandinavian; Icel. *samr*, Dan. and Sw. *samme*, O. Sax. and Goth. *sama*; cog. L. *similis*, like, *simul*, together; Gr. *hama*, together, *homos*, the same; Skr. *sama*, like, equal, entire.] 1. Identical; not different or other; as, the *same* man, or the self-*same* man I saw yesterday. 'The very *same* man.' *Shak.*

The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread. 1 Cor. xi. 23.

By happy chance we saw
A twofold image; on a grassy bank
A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood
Another and the *same*! *Wordsworth.*

2. Of the identical kind, species, or degree; equal; exactly similar, though not the specific thing; as, the horse of one country is the *same* animal as the horse of another country; we see in men in all countries the *same* passions and the *same* vices.

Th' ethereal vigour is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

Skinner, it is well known, held the *same* political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted. 'That *same* word rebellion.' *Shak.* 'This *same* sober-blooded boy.' *Shak.* Often used for the sake of emphasis or the expression of contempt or vexation. 'Run after that *same* peevish messenger.' *Shak.* 'A pound of that *same* merchant's flesh is thine.' *Shak.*

Whatsoever is done to my brother (if he be a Christian man) the *same* is done to me. *Tyndale.*

A ring he hath of mine worth forty ducats,
And for the *same* he promised me a chain. *Shak.*

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

—*All the same*, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all.

We see persons make good fortunes by them *all the same*. *Disraeli.*

[This word is always preceded by the demonstrative words *the, this, that*, &c.]

Same † (sām), *adv.* Together.

Sameness (sām'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being the same; absence of difference; identity; as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being. 2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of manner.—3. Want of variety; tedious monotony; as, the *sameness* of objects in a landscape. 'With weary *sameness* in the rhymes.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. Identity, identicalness, oneness.

Samester, Samestre (sa-mes'tėr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds.*

Samette † (sa-met'), *n.* Same as *Samite*.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the isle of *Samos*.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine. *Byron.*

—*Samian earth*, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent. —*Samian letter*. Same as *Pythagorean Letter*. See PYTHAGOREAN.

When reason doubtful, like the *Samian* letter,
Points him two ways. *Pope.*

—*Samian stone*, a stone found in the island of Samos, used for polishing by goldsmiths, &c.—*Samian ware*, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright red or black colour, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately-moulded ornaments attached to them.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Samiel (sā'mi-el), *n.* The Turkish name for the simoom (*which see*). Used adjectively: 'Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind.' *Moore.*

Samiot, Samiote (sā'mi-ot), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Samian*.

Samite (sā'mīt), *n.* [O.Fr. *samit*, from L.L. *samitum*, from Gr. *hexamiton—hex*, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] In *anc. costume*, a rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

A robe
Of *Samite* without price, that more exprest
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs. *Tennyson.*

Samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*.] Another name for the parr. See PARR.

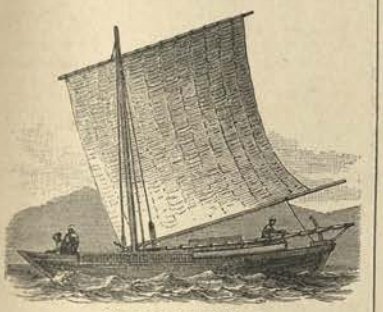
Samolus (sam'ō-lus), *n.* A genus of small herbs of the nat. order Primulaceæ. *S. Valerandi* (brook-weed) is a plant with smooth green leaves and small white flowers, growing in watery places on gravelly soil throughout the world.

Samoyed, Samoied (sa-mō'yed), *n.* A member of a race of people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. They are divided into three tribes, are of small stature, live by hunting, and their principal wealth consists in reindeer. Their language is Turanian.

Samoyedic (sam-ō-yed'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to the Samoyeds; designating a group of Turanian or agglutinate tongues spoken by tribes dwelling along the north coast of Europe and Asia from the White Sea to the Lena. Also written *Samoiedic.*

Samp (samp), *n.* In the United States, a species of food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk: a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.

Sampan (sam'pan), *n.* [Malay and Javanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c. Some are remarkable for swiftness both with sails and oars. On the Canton River sam-



Sampan, Canton River.

pans are often employed as permanent habitations. Written also *Sanpan.*

Samphire (sam'fir), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *(herbe de) Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb).] Crithmum or sea-fennel, a genus of plants. (See CRITHMUM.) Golden samphire is the *Inula crithmoides.* In the United States this name is applied to *Salicornia herbacea.*

Sample (sam'pl), *n.* [O.Fr. *essample, example,* an example. See EXAMPLE.] 1.† Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern; an example; an instance. 'A *sample* to the youngest.' *Shak.*

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight
His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything taken out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen; as, a *sample* of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, &c.

I design this as a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

—*Specimen, Sample.* See SPECIMEN.

Sample (sam'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sampled;* ppr. *sampling.* 1.† To show something similar to; to exemplify; to present a specimen or instance of. 'Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery.' *Sir P. Browne.*—2. To take a sample of; as, to *sample* sugar, &c.

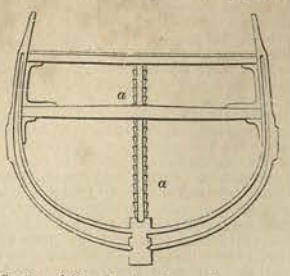
Sampler (sam'pl-ėr), *n.* [In meanings 1 and 2 from L. *exemplar,* a pattern. See SAMPLE, EXAMPLE.] 1.† An exemplar; a pattern.—2. A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice. 'A mouldy old *sampler* which her defunct ladyship had worked, no doubt.' *Thackeray.*

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one *sampler,* sitting on one cushion.
Shak.

3. One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, &c.

Samshoo, Samshu (sam'shō), *n.* A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

Samson's-post (sam'sonz-pōst), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a strong pillar resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold, and thus acting to keep the cargo in its place. It is furnished with several notches that serve as steps to ascend or descend. (*b*) A temporary or movable spar supported in a vertical position by guys, and



Section of Ship showing Samson's-post, *a a.*

used for the suspension of hoisting tackle, &c.

Samuel (sam'ū-el), *n.* The name of two canonical books of the Old Testament. Three principal periods are comprised in them, viz. the restoration of the theocracy of which Samuel was the leader; the history of Saul's kingship till his death; and David's reign. In all probability the author was a prophet of the time of Solomon.

Samyda (sa-mī'da), *n.* [Gr. *sēmyda,* a birch, or rather perhaps an alder, applied to this genus from its resemblance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Samydaceæ, of which it is the type. The species consist of small often thorny trees or shrubs, found in the hot parts of America. *S. suaveolens,* a native of the Brazilian forests, has white flowers, with a delicious perfume resembling that of orange flowers.

Samydaceæ, Samydeæ (sam-i-dā'sē-ē, sa-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of tropical trees or shrubs, having small hermaphrodite flowers in axillary clusters. The leaves are marked with pellucid dots. The bark and leaves are said to be slightly astringent. One species, *Casearia ulmifolia,* is used in Brazil as a remedy against the bite of snakes, the leaves being applied to the wound, and an infusion of them taken internally. By some botanists this order is united with Flacourtiaceæ.

Sana (sä'na), *n.* A kind of Peruvian tobacco. *Treas. of Bot.*

Sanability (san-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being sanable; curableness; sanableness.

Sanable (san'a-bl), *a.* [L. *sanabilis,* from *sano,* to heal; *sanus,* sound, sane.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote. *Dr. H. More.*

SYN. Remediable, curable, healable.

Sanableness (san'a-bl-nes), *n.* Sanability.

Sanat (sä'nat), *n.* An Indian calico. *Simmonds.*

Sanatarium (san-a-tā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *Sanatorium.*

Dárjiling is used as a *sanatarium.*
G. Duncan (Geog. of India).

Sanation† (san-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *sanatio, sanationis,* from *sano,* to heal.] The act of healing or curing. 'No probable hope of *sanation.*' *Wiseman.*

Sanative (san'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *sano,* to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal; sanatory. *Bacon.*

Sanativeness (san'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sanative; the power of healing.

Sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* [Neut. of L.L. *sanatorius.* See SANATORY.] A place to which people go for the sake of health; specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or table-lands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans. 'Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the north-west of India.' *Chambers's Ency. Sanatarium* and *Sanitarium* are also used in the same sense, but these are less correct forms. See SANATORY and SANITARY.

Sanatory (san'a-to-ri), *a.* [L.L. *sanatorius,* from L. *sano,* to heal, from *sanus,* healthy.] Conducive to health; healing; curing. This word is sometimes used as if the same as *sanitary;* thus De Quincey speaks of '*sanatory* ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, &c.,' but a distinction should be maintained between the words. See under SANITARY.

San-benito (san-be-nē'tō), *n.* [It. *sanbenito,* Sp. *sambenito,* from *saco,* a sack or kind of upper garment, and *benito,* blessed (L. *benedictus*); it was originally a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A kind of loose upper garment painted with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c., and worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition when going to the stake on the occasion of an *auto de fe.* (See fig. 1.) Those who expressed repentance for their errors wore a garment of the same kind covered with flames directed downward (fig. 3); that worn by Jews, sorcerers, renegades, bore a St. Andrew's cross in red before and behind (fig. 2).

Various styles of San-benito.

Sance-bell,† Sancte-bell† (sans'bel, sangk'-tē-bel), *n.* A sacring-bell. 'Ring out your *sance-bells.*' *Beau. & Fl.* See SACRING-BELL.

Sanctificate† (sangk'ti-fi-kāt), *v.t.* To sanctify. *Barrow.*

Sanctification (sangk'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *sanctificatio,* from *sanctifico.* See SANCTIFY.] 1. The act of sanctifying or making holy; the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 Thes. ii. 13.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—3. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

Sanctified (sangk'ti-fid), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services.—2. Affectedly holy; sanctimonious; as, a *sanctified* air.

Sanctifier (sangk'ti-fi-ėr), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy. In *theol.* the Holy Spirit by way of eminence.

Sanctify (sangk'ti-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sanctified;* ppr. *sanctifying.* [Fr. *sanctifier,* L. *sanctifico,* from *sanctus,* holy (whence *saint*), and *facio,* to make.] 1. To make holy or sacred; to separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy, sacred, or religious use.

The tabernacle shall be *sanctified* by my glory. Ex. xxix. 43.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. Gen. ii. 3.

2. To purify in order to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things.

And Moses . . . *sanctified* the people, and they washed their clothes. Ex. xix. 14.

3. To purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its defilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John xvii. 17; Eph. v. 26.

The triumph of monasticism had enfeebled without *sanctifying* the secular clergy. *Milman.*

4. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilikè.*

5. To make free from guilt; to lend a religious or a legal sanction to; to sanction.

That holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.
Dryden.

6. To secure free from violation; to keep pure.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

7. To celebrate or confess as holy.

Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. Is. viii. 13.

SYN. To hallow, consecrate, purify.

Sanctifyingly (sangk'ti-fi-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

Sanctiloquent (sangk-til'ō-kwent), *a.* Discoursing on heavenly things. [Rare.]

Sanctimonial† (sangk-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* Same as *Sanctimonious.*

Sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* [See SANCTIMONY.] 1.† Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious. '*Sanctimonious* ceremonies . . . with full and holy rite.' *Shak.*—2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity. 'The *sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments.' *Shak.* '*Sanctimonious* avarice.' *Milton.*

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door.
Lord Lytton.

Sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a sanctimonious manner.—2.† Sacredly; religiously.

How truly I have loved you, how *sanctimoniously*
Observ'd your honour. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sanctimoniousness (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* State of being sanctimonious.

Sanctimony (sangk'ti-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] 1.† Piety; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity.

Her pretence is a pilgrimage; which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shak.*

2. The external appearance of devoutness; laboured show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction (sangk'shon), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, from *sancio*, *sancire*, to render sacred or inviolable; to fix, establish, or ratify.] 1. Ratification; that which confirms or renders obligatory; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body.

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Th. Baker.*

2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

3. Anything done to enforce obedience; penalty or evil incurred by the infringement of a command; penalty promulgated against a special transgression.

The history of the Jews is the record of a continued struggle between pure Theism, supported by the most terrible *sanctions*, and the strangely fascinating desire of having some visible and tangible object of adoration. *Macaulay.*

—*Pragmatic sanction.* See under PRAGMATIC.—SYN. Ratification, authorization, authority, countenance, support, penalty, punishment.

Sanction (sangk'shon), *v.t.* To give sanction to; to ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to; to approve of; to give countenance to.

But these objections, though *sanctioned* by eminent names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay.*

Sanctionary (sangk'shon-a-ri), *a.* Relating to or implying a sanction; giving sanction.

Sanctitude (sangk'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *sanctitudo*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Holiness; sacredness; sanctity. '*Sanctitude* severe and pure.' *Milton.*

Sanctity (sangk'ti-ti), *n.* [L. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy.] 1. The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; godliness; as, *sanctity* of manners. '*Sanctity* that shall receive no stain.' *Milton.*

To *sanctify* she made no pretence, and indeed narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. 'Nuptial *sanctity*, and marriage rites.' *Milton.*—3. A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. 'All the *sanctities* of heav'n.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

I murmur'd, as I came along,
Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;
And loiter'd in the master's field,
And darken'd *sanctities* with song. *Tennyson.*

—*Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity.* See RELIGION.—SYN. Holiness, godliness, piety, devotion, goodness, purity, religiousness, sacredness, solemnity.

Sanctuarize† (sangk'tū-a-rīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sanctuarized*; ppr. *sanctuarizing.* [From *sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges.

No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize.* *Shak.*

Sanctuary (sangk'tū-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *sanctuaire*; L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred.] 1. A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; specifically, (*a*) in *Scrip.* the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high-priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness. (*b*) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed; a church. Crowds in column'd *sanctuaries.*' *Tennyson.* (*c*) The cella or sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (*d*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the presbytery or that part of a church where the altar is placed. 2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum.

Our firesides must be our *sanctuaries*, our refuges from misfortune, our choice retreat from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

3. Right of affording such protection or shelter; the privilege attached to certain places in virtue of which criminals taking refuge in them are protected from the ordinary operation of the law. From the time of Constantine downwards certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in a sanctuary was secured against punishment—except when charged with treason or sacrilege—if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I. xxviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries, however, for debtors continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the Abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors. When a person retires to the sanctuary he is protected against personal diligence, which protection continues for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy it longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. From the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary.* *Milton.*

4. Refuge in a sacred place; shelter; protection. 'Yield me *sanctuary.*' *Tennyson.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

Sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* [L.] A sacred place; a private retreat or room; as, an editor's *sanctum.*—*Sanctum sanctorum*, 'the holy of holies.' The innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See HOLY.

Sanctus (sangk'tus), *n.* In *music*, an anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

Sanctus-bell (sangk'tus-bel), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* same as *Sacring-bell.*

Sand (sand), *n.* [A. Sax. *sand*; Dan. Sw. and G. *sand*, Icel. *sandr*, D. *zand.* Probably from same root as L. *sabulum*, sand, gravel.] 1. Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone in a loose state, but not reduced to powder or dust; a collection of siliceous granules not coherent when wet. Most of the sands which we observe are the ruins of disintegrated rocks, and are red, white, gray, or black, according to the rocks from which they were derived, such as granitic, porphyritic, and other crystalline rocks. Valuable metallic ores, as those of gold, platinum, tin, copper, iron, titanium, often occur in the form of sand or mixed with that substance. Pure siliceous sands are very valuable for the manufacture of glass, for making mortars, filters, ameliorating dense clay soils, for making moulds in founding, and many other purposes.—2. *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; also, tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide; as, the Libyan *sands*; the Solway *sands.*—3. The sand in a sand-glass or hour-glass; hence, the time one has to live; period of life.

Now our *sands* are almost run. *Shak.*
The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

Sand (sand), *v.t.* 1. To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. See SANDED.—2. To drive upon a sand-bank.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever. *Burton.*

Sandal (san'dal), *n.* [Fr. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, from Gr. *sandalion*, *sandalon.*] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps,

Grecian and Roman Sandals.

crossed over and wound round the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterwards became articles of great luxury, being made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented.—2. The official shoe of a bishop or abbot. They were commonly made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.—3. A tie or strap for fastening a shoe over the foot or round the ankle. 'Open-work stockings, and shoes with *sandals.*' *Dickens.*

Sandal (san'dal), *n.* Sandal-wood. 'Toys in lava, fans of *sandal.*' *Tennyson.*

Sandaliform (san'dal-i-form), *a.* Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

Sandalled (san'dald), *p.* and *a.* 1. Wearing sandals.—2. Shaped like a sandal or slipper; having the appearance of a sandal; fastening with a sandal. 'Her *sandalled* shoes in an old threadbare velvet reticule.' *Dickens.*

Sandal-wood (san'dal-wụd), *n.* [Ar. *sandal*, from Skr. *chandana*, sandal-wood.] The wood of several species of the genus Santalum, natives of the East Indies and tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean. *S. album* is a low tree, having a general resemblance to privet. When the tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a yellow colour and a strong scent which is very fatal

Sandal-wood (*Santalum album*).

to insects. On this account it is used for making cabinets, &c., which are very suitable for the preservation of such articles as are subject to the ravages of insects. Yellow sandal-wood is the produce of a different species, *S. Freycinetianum*, a native of the Sandwich Islands and Indian Archipelago, and from these regions the Chinese import it, chiefly for the purpose of burning it both in their temples and in their houses. See SANTALUM.—*Red sandal-wood*, or *red sanders-wood*, is the produce of a tree of the genus Pterocarpus, the *P. santalinus*, a

native of India. It is used as a dye-wood, and as a slight astringent in medicine. The colouring principle is called *santaline*. (See PTEROCARPUS.) The *Adenanthera pavonina*, a native of the East Indies, and allied to the acacias, the chips of which yield a deep red dye, is sometimes called *red sandal-wood*.

Sandarach (san'da-rak), *n.* [L. *sandaracha*, from Gr. *sandarakē*, *sandarachē*, a word of Oriental origin; Ar. *sandarûs*, Per. *sandarah*, Skr. *sindûra*, realgar.] 1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarach-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*; *Thyia articulata* of some botanists). (See next article.) It is used as pounce powder for strewing over paper erasures (see POUNCE), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-coloured woods. Called also *Juniper-resin*. — 2. In *mineral.* red sulphuret, or proto-sulphuret, of arsenic; realgar. Also spelled *Sandarac*.

Sandarach-tree (san'da-rak-trē), *n.* The *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches; the timber is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-coloured, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See SANDARACH.

Sandarach (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

Sand-bag (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand; as, (*a*) a bag of sand or earth, and used in a fortification for repairing breaches, &c. (*b*) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, &c. (*c*) A form of ballast used in boats and balloons. (*d*) A bag of sand fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. *Shak.* (*e*) A bag of sand which used to be attached to a quintain (which see).

Sand-ball (sand'bal), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet.

Sandbank (sand'bank), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

Sand-bath (sand'bath), *n.* 1. A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, &c., in various chemical processes. —2. In *med.* a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm or sea sand.

Sand-bed (sand'bed), *n.* In *metal.* the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

Sand-blast (sand'blast), *n.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast. Called also *Sand-jet*.

Sand-blind (sand'blīnd), *a.* [Corrupted for *sam-blind*, *sam* being A. Sax. prefix *sám*, half, cog. with L. *semi*, half.] Having defective or imperfect sight.

> O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not. *Shak.*

Sand-blindness (sand'blīnd-nes), *n.* State of being sand-blind.

Sand-box (sand'boks), *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand. —2. A box filled with sand, usually placed in front of the driving-wheel of a locomotive, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, &c. —3. A tree or plant of the genus Hura, the *H. crepitans*. (See HURA.) The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report.

Fruit of the Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

Sand-boy (sand'boi), *n.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.

Sand-canal (sand'ka-nal), *n.* In *zool.* the tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral or locomotive system of the Echinodermata.

Sand-corn (sand'korn), *n.* A grain of sand.

Sand-crab (sand'krab), *n.* See OCYPODA.

Sand-crack (sand'krak), *n.* A fissure or perpendicular crack occurring in the hoof of a horse, the effect of which, if neglected, is to lame the horse.

Sand-drift (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

Sanded (sand'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Sprinkled with sand. 'The whitewashed wall, the nicely *sanded* floor.' *Goldsmith.* —2. Covered with sand.

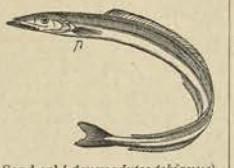
> The river pours along
> Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
> Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.
> *Thomson.*

3. Of a sandy colour.

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
> *Shak.*

4. Short-sighted. [Provincial English.]

Sand-eel (sand'ēl), *n.* A name common to a family (Ammodytidæ) of apodal (teleostean) fishes, and more specifically to the members of the genus Ammodytes. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about 1 foot in length, of a beautiful silvery lustre, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the lower jaw larger than the upper. There are two British species, bearing the name of launce, viz. the *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed launce, and the *A. alliciens* or *lancea*, or small-mouthed launce. They are of frequent occurrence on our coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food.



Sand-eel (*Ammodytes tobianus*). *p*, Pectoral fin.

Sandemanian (san-dē-mā'ni-an), *n.* A follower of Robert *Sandeman*, a Scotch Antinomian theologian; one of the sect called Glassites. See GLASSITE.

Sandemanianism (san-dē-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* The principles of the Sandemanians.

Sanderling (san'dėr-ling), *n.* [From *sand*, because it finds its food among the moist sands of the sea-shore.] A small wading bird, the *Arenaria vulgaris*, or *Calidris arenaria*, which frequents many of our shores. It attains a length of 8 inches, and in winter is of an ashen-gray hue on the upper parts and white below. The plumage is of a reddish brown, mottled with black in spring. It feeds on small marine insects, and differs from the sandpipers only in having no hinder-toe. Called also *Ox-bird*.

Sanders, Sanders-wood (san'dėrz, san'dėrz-wụd). See SANDAL-WOOD.

Sanders-blue (sand'ėrz-blū), *n.* Same as *Saunders-blue*.

Sandever (san'dē-vėr), *n.* Same as *Sandiver*.

Sand-flag (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

> The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually yields to the action of the atmosphere, and becomes split into large masses.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Sand-flea (sand'flē), *n.* A small amphipodous crustacean of the genus Talitrus (*T. locusta*), common along most sea-shores. The sand-fleas swim on their side when in the water, and leap with great activity on land. They are sometimes found in great swarms, especially amongst sea-weed cast up on the beach. Called also *Beach-flea* and *Sand-hopper*.

Sand-flood (sand'flud), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Bruce.*

Sand-fluke (sand'flūk), *n.* See SAND-NECKER.

Sand-fly (sand'flī), *n.* A minute dipterous insect of the genus Simulium, family Tipulidæ, and sub-order Nemocera. Their bite often causes painful swellings.

Sand-gall (sand'gal), *n.* Same as *Sand-pipe*.

Sand-glass (sand'glas), *n.* An hour-glass.

Sand-grass (sand'gras), *n.* Grass that grows on sandy soil as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tenacious roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

> The *sand-grasses*, *Elymus arenarius*, *Arundo arenaria*, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores. *Henfrey.*

Sand-grouse (sand'grous), *n.* A genus (Pterocles) of gallinaceous birds, family Tetraonidæ, closely allied to the grouse. They are natives chiefly of the warm parts of Asia and Africa, and are most abundant in arid sandy plains. Two species, the banded sand-grouse (*P. arenarius*) and the pin-tailed sand-grouse (*P. setarius*) are found in the south of Europe.

Sand-heat (sand'hēt), *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

Sand-hill (sand'hil), *n.* A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand. 'The *sand-hills* of the sea.' *Shelley.*

Sand-hopper (sand'hop-ėr), *n.* A small crustaceous animal of the genus Talitrus. See SAND-FLEA.

Sandiness (sand'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being sandy.

> Let such pretenders suspect the *sandiness* and hollowness of their foundation. *South.*

2. The state of being of a sandy colour.

Sandish (sand'ish), *a.* Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. 'Fresh *sandish* earth.' *Evelyn.*

Sandiver (san'di-vėr), *n.* [A corruption of Fr. *sel de verre*, salt of glass.] The saline scum which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and floating on the top is scummed off. It is used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance. Called also *Sandever* and *Glass-gall*.

Sandix (san'diks), *n.* [L., from Gr. *sandyx*, a bright red colour.] An old term applied to red-lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead. Written also *Sandyx*.

Sand-jet (sand'jet), *n.* Same as *Sand-blast*.

Sand-lance, Sand-launce (sand'läns), *n.* Same as *Sand-eel*.

Sand-lizard (sand'liz-ėrd), *n.* A saurian reptile (*Lacerta agilis* or *L. stirpium*) found on sandy heaths in Great Britain. It is about 7 inches long, variable in colour, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white centre on the sides.

Sand-martin (sand'mär-tin), *n.* A species of swallow, the *Hirundo riparia*. It is regarded as the smallest of the British swallows, is brown above and white below, with a dark-brown band on the breast. It is named from building its nest in the sandy banks of rivers and in gravel-pits. Also called the *Bank Swallow*.

Sand-mole (sand'mōl), *n.* See BATHYERGUS.

Sand-myrtle (sand'mėr-tl), *n.* The American name for a plant of the genus Lerophyllum, nat. order Ericaceæ (heathworts), a native of New Jersey. It is a low, branchy, evergreen shrub, with terminal clusters of small white flowers.

Sand-necker (sand'nek-ėr), *n.* A local name for a variety of plaice (*Platessa limandoides*). Called also *Sand-fluke*.

Sandoricum (san-dor'i-kum), *n.* [From *santoor*, the Malay name of the tree.] A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. *S. indicum*, the only species, is an elegant tree of considerable size, found in the Molucca and Philippine Islands, as well as in the southern parts of India. The fruit is acid, and may be mixed with syrups to make cooling drinks. The root is bitter and is used in medicine.

Sand-paper (sand'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for smoothing and polishing wood-work.

Sand-picture (sand'pik-tūr), *n.* A picture formed by arranging sand of various tints

on a glutinous ground so that the general effect is similar to that of a coloured picture.

Sand-pipe (sand'pīp), *n.* In *geol.* a name given to long, perpendicular, cylindrical hollows, tapering to a point, penetrating sometimes deeply into the chalk, and so called from being filled with sand, gravel, or clay. Such pipes may have taken their origin from the rotatory motion of stones drilling holes in the chalk, but they have probably been continued by the slow action of water charged with carbonic acid penetrating the holes, and perhaps deepened in modern times by the action of humic acid derived from the roots of trees. Called also *Sand-gall.*

Sandpiper (sand'pī-pėr), *n.* A name applied to several grallatorial birds of the family Longirostres, and of the genera Tringa, Totanus, Pelidna, Actilis, &c. They are all shore birds allied to the snipe, ruff, plover, curlew, godwit, &c., with whom they constitute the family Scolopacidæ of some writers. The knot (*Tringa Canutus*), known variously as the red sandpiper or ash-coloured sandpiper, in accordance with the varying hue of its plumage, is about 10 inches in length, appearing off our coasts in great flocks in winter. The common sandpiper or summer-pipe (*Totanus hypoleucus*) visits us in summer. The green sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*), on the contrary, leaves us for the north in summer. The little sandpiper or little stint (*Tringa minuta*), an Indian and South African bird, is occasionally seen in Britain. The purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*), a native of Greenland, Spitzbergen, &c., is also a summer visitant. The dunlin, greenshank, and redshanks are also known as sandpipers. Sand-pipers of various species are abundant in North America, and in winter in the West Indies.

Sand-prey, Sand-pride (sand'prā, sand'-prid), *n.* The mud-lamprey (the *Ammocœtes branchialis*). It rarely exceeds 6 or 7 inches in length, is of a yellowish-brown colour, has a horse-shoe shaped mouth, and is considered peculiar to the rivers of England and Scotland.

Sand-pump (sand'pump), *n.* A cylindrical metallic case or tube having at the bottom a valve opening inwardly and used for removing the sand which collects in the bore when a well, &c., is being drilled. On the drill being temporarily removed the sand-pump is lowered, the water and dirt force up the valve and enter the tube, the valve dropping again to prevent their return. This being repeated again and again the tube becomes filled, on which it is drawn to the surface and emptied.

Sand-rock (sand'rok), *n.* A rock composed of cemented sand.

Sand-shot (sand'shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, larger balls being cast in iron moulds.

Sand-smelt (sand'smelt), *n.* A fish, the *Atherina presbyter.* Called also *Atherine.* See ATHERINA.

Sand-star (sand'stär), *n.* A star-fish of the genus Ophiura, order Ophiuroidea, having five long slender arms attached to a circular disc.

Sandstone (sand'stōn), *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand, which may be calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature. Sandstone is in most cases chiefly composed of particles of quartz, united by a cement. The cement is in variable quantity, and may be calcareous or marly, argillaceous or argillo-ferruginous, or even siliceous. The grains of quartz are sometimes scarcely distinguishable by the naked eye, and sometimes are equal in size to a nut or an egg, as in those sandstones called conglomerates, or sometimes pudding-stone or breccia. The texture of some sandstones is very close, while in others it is very loose and porous. Some sandstones have a slaty structure, and have been called sandstone slate. In colour sandstone varies from gray to reddish-brown, in some cases uniform, in others variegated. In addition to quartz some sandstones contain grains of felspar, flint, and siliceous slate, or plates of mica. Some sandstones are ferruginous, containing an oxide or the carbonate of iron. Sandstone, though a secondary rock, has been formed at different periods and under different circumstances, and is hence associated with different rocks or formations. It is in general distinctly stratified, and the beds horizontally arranged, but sometimes they are much inclined, or even vertical. Sandstone in some of its varieties is very useful in the arts, and is often known by the name of *freestone.* When sufficiently solid it is employed as a building stone. Some varieties are used as millstones for grinding meal, or for wearing down other materials preparatory to a polish, and some are used for whetstones.—*New red sandstone,* in *geol.*, a series of brick-red strata lying immediately above the Permian strata. The new red sandstone system, as at first designated, included two groups of rocks, the one containing fossils belonging to the palæozoic age, the other inclosing mesozoic remains. These have, therefore, been separated, and the name *Permian* given to the older and lower group, and that of *triassic* or new red sandstone to the newer and upper. (See PERMIAN, TRIASSIC.) The trias of England consists of red sandstones, conglomerates, and marls, with a small admixture of dolomite and important beds of rock-salt. In Germany it contains the Muschelkalk.—*Old red sandstone,* a group of strata, chiefly sandstones and conglomerates, whose universally red colour suggested their name. They are largely developed on the borders of Wales, in the Cambrian district, the central valley of Scotland, along the shores of the Moray Firth, the county of Caithness, and the Orkneys. The lower strata pass into the upper Silurian, the upper beds pass into the carboniferous, a middle group being recognized only in the north of Scotland. Fossils are few in comparison to the thickness of the strata. But from the fossils and the red colour of the beds Sir Andrew C. Ramsay infers that they were formed in land-locked continental basins; they would thus represent the great land surfaces which replaced the Silurians, and were in turn replaced by the carboniferous seas. The marine deposits of the old red sandstone period are represented by the Devonians of England and the Continent; Devonian and old red sandstone are not therefore synonymous. In Russia the same beds contain Devonian and old red sandstone fossils. Perhaps the name may disappear, the members of the group being referred to the Silurian and carboniferous formations, with which they are respectively conformable. See DEVONIAN.

Sand-storm (sand'storm), *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind.

Sand-sucker (sand'suk-ėr), *n.* The same as *Sand-necker.*

Sand-tube (sand'tūb), *n.* A tube made of sand; specifically, a vitrified tube of sand produced by lightning; a fulgurite.

Sand-wasp (sand'wąsp), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the genus Ammophila, belonging to a group which, from their peculiar habits, are termed *Fossores* or diggers. The sand-wasp inhabits sunny banks in sandy situations, running among grass, &c., with great activity, and continually vibrating its antennæ and wings. The female is armed with a sting.

Sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* [After an Earl of *Sandwich,* who brought it into fashion.] 1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savoury food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or the like, flavoured with mustard, &c., between.

> Claret, *sandwich,* and an appetite,
> Are things which make an English evening pass.
> *Byron.*

Hence—2. Anything resembling a sandwich; something dissimilar placed between two other things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind, a man placed between two ladies, or the like.

> A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane *en sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm. *Thackeray.*

Sandwich (sand'wich), *v.t.* To make into a sandwich; to insert between something dissimilar, in the manner of the meat in a sandwich; to fit between other parts. [Colloq.]

Sand-worm (sand'wėrm), *n.* A name applied to various species of annelides that inhabit sand.

Sandwort (sand'wėrt), *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Arenaria, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. They are found growing in sandy situations, but are of no value.

Sandy (sand'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of or abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil. 'The *sandy* hour-glass.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

> Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon.*

3. Of the colour of sand; of a yellowish-red colour; as, *sandy* hair.

Sandy-laverock (sand'i-lā'vėr-ok), *n.* A bird, the sanderling. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Sandyx. See SANDIX.

Sane (sān), *a.* [L. *sanus,* sound, whole, healthy. Same root as Gr. *saos, sōs,* safe and sound.] 1. Mentally sound; not disordered in mind; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as, a *sane* person; a person of a *sane* mind.

> I woke *sane,* but well-nigh close to death. *Tennyson.*

2. Healthy. [Rare.]

Saneness (sān'nes), *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind; sanity.

Sang (sang), pret. of *sing.*

Sang (sang), *n.* A song. [Scotch.]

Sang (sang), *n.* In the United States, a corruption of *ginseng.*

Sangaree (sang'ga-rē), *n.* [From Sp. *sangria,* a beverage made with red wine, from *sangre,* blood, from L. *sanguis,* blood (whence *sanguinary*).] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced; often used as a refreshing drink in warm countries.

Sangaree (sang'ga-rē), *v.t.* To reduce in strength and sweeten; applied to fermented liquors, as wine, ale, &c.

Sangaree (sang'ga-rē), *v.i.* To drink sangaree. '*Sangareed* with bearded Tartars in the mountains of the moon.' *Aytoun.*

Sang-froid (sang'frwą), *n.* [Fr., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

> There he stood with such *sang-froid,* that greater
> Could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator.
> *Byron.*

Sangiac (san'ji-ak). See SANJAK.

Sangiacate (san'ji-a-kāt). See SANJAKATE.

Sanglier (sang'li-ėr), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a wild boar.

Sangraal (sang-rā'al), *n.* Same as *Sangreal.*

Sangreal (sang-rā'al), *n.* [Lit. holy dish, the *san-* being from L. *sanctus,* holy. See GRAIL.] The holy vessel from which our Lord ate the paschal lamb or dispensed the wine at the last supper. See GRAIL.

Sangu (säng'gu), *n.* The native name of the Abyssinian ox, characterized by the great size of its horns.

Sanguiferous (sang-gwif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *sanguifer—sanguis,* blood, and *fero,* to carry.] Conveying blood; as, *sanguiferous* vessels, that is, the arteries and veins. *Derham.*

Sanguification (sang'gwi-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanguis,* blood, and *facio,* to make.] The production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Sanguifier (sang'gwi-fi-ėr), *n.* A producer of blood. *Sir J. Floyer.*

Sanguifluous (sang-gwif'lū-us), *a.* [L. *sanguis,* blood, and *fluo,* to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

Sanguify (sang'gwi-fī), *v.t.* pret. *sanguified;* ppr. *sanguifying.* [L. *sanguis,* blood, and *facio,* to make.] To produce blood. *Sir M. Hale.*

Sanguigenous (sang-gwij'en-us), *a.* [L. *sanguis,* blood, and *genere* or *gignere,* to produce.] Producing blood; as, *sanguigenous* food. *Gregory.*

Sanguin (sang'gwin), *a.* See SANGUINE.

Sanguinaria (sang-gwi-nā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *sanguis, sanguinis,* blood—all the parts of the plant yielding a red juice when cut or broken.] A genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. The *S. canadensis* is the puccoon or blood-root of North America; a tuberous-rooted perennial with a single-stalked leaf and solitary white flowers. It is emetic and purgative in large doses, and in smaller quantities is stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Sanguinarily (sang'gwin-a-ri-li), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily.

Sanguinariness (sang'gwin-a-ri-nes), *n.* Quality of being sanguinary.

Sanguinary (sang'gwin-a-ri), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius,* from *sanguis,* blood; Fr. *sanguinaire.*] 1. Consisting of blood; formed of blood; as, a *sanguinary* stream.—2. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle.—3. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

> Passion . . . makes us brutal and *sanguinary.*
> *Broome.*
>
> The code of laws is *sanguinary* in the extreme.
> *Brougham.*

SYN. Bloody, murderous, bloodthirsty, savage, cruel.

Sanguinary (sang'gwin-a-ri), *n.* [L. *sanguinaria herba,* an herb that stanches blood.

See above.] A plant, *Achillea millefolium*. See MILFOIL.

Sanguine (sang'gwin), *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*; L. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.] 1. Having the colour of blood; red; as, a *sanguine* colour or countenance. 'The *sanguine* colour of the leaves' (of a rose). *Shak.*

> *Sanguine* he was; a but less vivid hue
> Than of that islet in the chesnut-bloom
> Flamed in his cheek. *Tennyson.*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by fulness of habit, vigour, muscularity, activity of circulation, &c.; as, a *sanguine* habit of body; a person of a *sanguine* temperament (as opposed to the phlegmatic, melancholic, &c., temperaments).—3. Cheerful; warm; ardent; as, a *sanguine* temper.—4. Anticipating the best; not desponding; confident; as, he is *sanguine* in his expectations of success.—5. In *her.* same as *Murrey* (which see). It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other.—SYN. Warm, ardent, animated, lively, confident, hopeful.

Sanguine (sang'gwin), *n.* 1. Blood colour. 2. Bloodstone, with which cutlers stained the hilts of swords, &c.

Sanguine (sang'gwin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sanguined*; ppr. *sanguining*. 1. To stain with blood; to ensanguine. 'Ill *sanguined* with an innocent's blood.' *Fanshaw.*—2. To stain or varnish with a blood colour. 'What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined*.' *Minshew.*

Sanguineless (sang'gwin-les), *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [Rare.]

Sanguinely (sang'gwin-li), *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently; with confidence of success. 'Too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian.' *Chesterfield.*

Sanguineness (sang'gwin-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sanguine; as, (*a*) redness; colour of blood in the skin; as, *sanguineness* of countenance. (*b*) Fulness of blood; plethora; as, *sanguineness* of habit. (*c*) Ardour; heat of temper; confidence. 'Natural courage or *sanguineness* of temper.' *Dr. H. More.*

Sanguineous (sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE.] 1. Appertaining to the blood; bloody. '*Sanguineous* particles.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; sanguine, as to temperament. *Arbuthnot.*—3. Confident; ardent.—4. Of a red or blood colour; crimson. 'A hue fierce and *sanguineous*.' *Keats.*

Sanguinity (sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* Sanguineness. *Swift.*

Sanguinivorous, Sanguivorous (sang-gwi-niv'o-rus, sang-gwiv'o-rus), *a.* [L. *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

Sanguinolency† (sang-gwin'ō-len-si), *n.* Bloodiness; thirst for blood. 'That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Sanguinolent (sang-gwin'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody. *Dunglison.*

Sanguisorba (sang-gwi-sor'ba), *n.* [From L. *sanguis*, blood, and *sorbeo*, to absorb: *S. officinalis* was formerly supposed to be a powerful vulnerary.] A genus of plants, the type of the sub-order Sanguisorbeæ, in the nat. order Rosaceæ. Of this genus there are several species, most of which possess astringent properties. The common burnet (*S. officinalis*) is a native of Britain, growing in moist pastures, and having smooth pinnate leaves and terminal ovate heads of small dark-purple flowers.

Sanguisorbeæ (sang-gwi-sor'bē-ē), *n. pl.* One of the sub-orders of the nat. order Rosaceæ, consisting of herbaceous or undershrubby exogens. It is distinguished from Rosaceæ proper by the constantly apetalous flowers, indurated calyx, and solitary, or almost solitary, carpels.

Sanguisuga (sang'gwi-sū-ga), *n.* [L., a leech —*sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck.] A genus of abranchiate annelidans, of which the medicinal leech (*S. medicinalis*) is the type. *S. officinalis* is the Hungarian or green leech used in the south of Europe. See LEECH.

Sanguisuge (sang'gwi-sūj), *n.* The bloodsucker; a leech or horse-leech. See SANGUISUGA.

Sanhedrim (san'he-drim), *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin*, from Gr. *synedrion*—*syn*, with, together, and *hedra*, seat.] The great council among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. They received appeals from inferior tribunals, and had power of life and death. The sanhedrim had a president, generally the high-priest, and a vice-president. The other members consisted of chief-priests, elders, and scribes, in all amounting to seventy-one or seventy-two, including the high-priest. Written also *Sanhedrin*.

Sanhita (san'hi-ta), *n.* [Hind.] The name of that portion of the Vedas, or sacred writings of the Brahmans, which contains the mantra or hymns.

Sanicle (san'i-kl), *n.* [Fr. *sanicle*, from L. *sano*, to heal—from the supposed healing virtues of *Sanicula europæa*.] A plant of the genus Sanicula (which see).

Sanicula (sa-nik'ū-la), *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. *S. europæa* (wood-sanicle or self-heal) is found in Britain growing in woods. It is now totally neglected as an officinal plant. It has palmate, smooth, glossy leaves, and umbellate heads of minute pinkish flowers.

Sanidine (san'i-dīn), *n.* Glassy felspar, nearly allied to common felspar.

Sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* [L., bloody matter.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and having a slight tinge of red.

Sanify (san'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *sanus*, healthy, and *facio*, to make.] To make healthy; to improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

> When this is achieved voluntary celibacy will become discreditable, . . and the premature deaths of the bread-winners disappear before *sanified* cities and vanishing intemperance. *W. R. Greg*

Sanious (sā'ni-us), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, from *sanies*.] 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.—2. Excreting or effusing a thin serous reddish matter; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

Sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

Sanitarist (san'i-ta-rist), *n.* One who advocates sanitary measures; one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

Sanitarium (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* A health retreat; specifically, a resort or retreat for convalescents or others in tropical climates. 'Simla, the first *sanitarium* in India.' *Duncan (Geog. of India)*. See SANATORIUM.

Sanitary (san'i-ta-ri), *a.* [Fr. *sanitaire*, from L. *sanitas*, health, soundness of body or mind, from *sanus*, sound. See SANE.] Pertaining to or designed to secure a healthy state; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* laws or reform; *sanitary* science. 'These great and blessed plans for what is called *sanitary* reform.' *Kingsley.*—*Sanitary, Sanatory*. These two words are not unfrequently confounded. *Sanitary*, from L. *sanitas*, health, has the general meaning of pertaining to health; hygienic. *Sanatory*, from L. *sano*, to make healthy, means pertaining to healing or curing; therapeutic; as, the *sanitary* condition of the town was bad; *sanatory* medicines or agencies.

Sanitation (san-i-tā'shon), *n.* The adoption of sanitary measures conducing to preserve the health of a community. Synonymous with *Hygiene*.

Sanitist (san'i-tist), *n.* Same as *Sanitarist*. *Examiner newspaper.*

Sanitory (san'i-to-ri), *a.* Sanitary. [Rare.] 'Estimating in a *sanitory* point of view the value of any health station.' *Sir J. D. Hooker.*

Sanity (san'i-ti), *n.* [L. *sanitas*. See SANE.] The state or quality of being sane; soundness or healthiness of mind; saneness; as, there is no question as to his *sanity*.

Sanjak (san'jak), *n.* [Turk., a standard.] A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because the governor of such district, called *sanjak-beg*, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail. Spelled also *Sangiac*.

Sanjakate (san'jak-āt), *n.* A territorial division of the Turkish Empire; a sanjak. Written also *Sangiacate*.

Sank (sangk), pret. of *sink*.

Sankhya (sāng'khyā), *n.* [Skr., synthetic reasoning.] The name of one of the three great systems of Hindu philosophy. It teaches how eternal happiness, or complete exemption from ill, can be obtained.

Sannah (san'na), *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslin.

Sanpan (san'pan), *n.* Same as *Sampan*.

Sans (sānz), *prep.* [Fr., O.Fr. *sens*, from L. *sine*, without.] Without; deprived of. '*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.' *Shak.*

> I am blest with a wife, heav'n make me thankful,
> Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Sans-culotte (sānz-kụ-lot'), *n.* [Fr., without breeches.] 1. A fellow without breeches; a ragged fellow. The name *sans-culottes* was given in derision to the popular party by the aristocratical in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789, and was afterwards assumed by the patriots as a title of honour. Hence—2. A term applied to a fierce republican of any country.

Sans-culotterie (sānz-kụ-lot'rē), *n.* [Fr.] The party, class, or opinions of the sans-culottes.

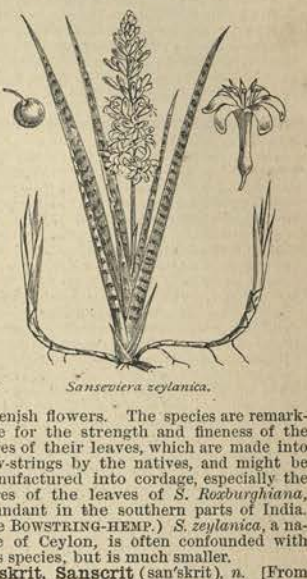
Sans-culottic (sānz-kụ-lot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving sans-culottism; revolutionary; republican. *Carlyle.*

Sans-culottism (sānz-kụ-lot'izm), *n.* The principles of the sans-culottes; extreme republicanism.

> The French Revolution, or third act, we may well call the final one; for lower than that savage *sans-culottism* men cannot go. *Carlyle.*

Sans-culottist (sānz-kụ-lot'ist), *n.* A sans-culotte; a revolutionist; a rabid republican.

Sanseviera (san'sev-i-ē''ra), *n.* [After *Sansevier*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of liliaceous plants found on the coasts of Western Africa, of Ceylon, and other eastern islands, as well as of India. They have sword-shaped sheathing leaves and simple spikes of small



Sanseviera zeylanica.

greenish flowers. The species are remarkable for the strength and fineness of the fibres of their leaves, which are made into bow-strings by the natives, and might be manufactured into cordage, especially the fibres of the leaves of *S. Roxburghiana*, abundant in the southern parts of India. (See BOWSTRING-HEMP.) *S. zeylanica*, a native of Ceylon, is often confounded with this species, but is much smaller.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit (san'skrit), *n.* [From Skr. *sam* (=Gr. *syn*), with, and *krita*, done, made, perfected, from *kri*, to make. The union of *sam* with *kri* produces a compound which signifies to polish, adorn, to perfect, and the name was given to express its superiority to the vernacular dialect, the Prākrit (that is, common, natural).] The ancient language of the Hindus, being that in which most of their vast literature is written, from the oldest portion of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.) downward, though it has long ceased to be a living and spoken language. It is one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues, and may be described as an elder sister of the Persian, Greek, and Latin, Teutonic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. It stands in the same relation to the modern Aryan languages of India as Latin stands to the Romance languages. It is a highly inflected language, having in this respect many resemblances to Greek. To philologists it has proved perhaps the most valuable of tongues; indeed, it was only after it became known to Europeans (towards the end of last century) that philology began to assume the character of a science. Its supreme value is due to the transparency of its structure, and its freedom from the corrupting and disguising effect of phonetic change, and from obliteration of the original meaning of its vocables. The earliest Sanskrit of the Vedas differs considerably from that of the later literature,

and which is still employed for literary purposes.

Sanskritist, Sanscritist (san'skrit-ist), *n.* A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

Santalaceæ (san-ta-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of apetalous exogenous plants. They are shrubs or herbs, often parasitic on roots or branches, with opposite or alternate exstipulate leaves, and a one-celled ovary with dry or fleshy albumen. In the form of weeds the genera are found in Europe and North America; in Australia, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands they exist as large shrubs or small trees. The most valuable genus is Santalum (which see).

Santaline (san'ta-lin), *n.* The colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212°, and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkaline lyes.

Santalum (san'ta-lum), *n.* [L. See SANDAL-WOOD.] A genus of plants, nat. order Santalaceæ, and the type of that order. One or more species yield the sandal-wood of commerce. See SANDAL-WOOD.

Santer (sän'tėr). An occasional spelling of *Saunter*.

Santhee (san'tē), *n.* An Indian measure for land, varying all over the country. In some districts it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in some by three, and in some by four.

Santon, Santoon (san'ton, san'tön), *n.* An eastern priest, a kind of dervis, regarded by the people as a saint.

> The dervis and other *santoons* or enthusiastics . . . express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Santonic Acid (san-ton'ik as'id), *n.* Same as *Santonin* (which see).

Santonin, Santonine (san'tō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *santonion*, wormwood.] ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$.) A proximate principle, possessing acid properties, obtained from the seeds of southernwood (*Artemisia santonica*). It is colourless, crystallizable, and soluble in alcohol, and in the fixed and volatile oils, and is one of the most efficacious vermifuges.

Santorin (san'tō-rin), *n.* An argillaceous mineral occurring on the island of *Santorin*, yielding an excellent cement. It consists of 68·5 per cent silica, 5·5 ferric oxide, 13·3 alumina, 0·7 manganous oxide, 2·3 lime, 3·1 potash, 4·7 soda, with traces of common salt, sodic sulphate, and organic matter

Saouari, Souari-wood (sou-ä'rē, sou-ä'rē-wụd), *n.* An excellent timber for shipbuilding, obtained from the *Caryocar nuciferum* and *C. tomentosum*, nat. order Rhizobolaceæ, which yield also the delicious souari nuts. They are natives of tropical America. See CARYOCAR.

Sap (sap), *n.* [A. Sax. *sæp*, D. *sap*, L.G. *sapp*, juice; Icel. *safi*, Dan. and G. *saft*, juice, sap. By some the Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, and Low-German forms are derived from L. *sapa*, must boiled thick.] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillæ, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending, or as it is termed *crude sap*, is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as endosmose. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation with the following results:—(*a*) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature. (*b*) A counter operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air, and carbon dioxide exhaled. (*c*) The transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant. This change is effected in the chlorophyll cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated, or as it is termed *elaborated sap*, descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after undergoing a series of changes included under the name metastasis, or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather, for it begins in the depth of winter, as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity.—2. The juice or fluid in any substance, the presence of which is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; blood. 'Did drain the purple *sap* from her sweet brother's body.' *Shak.* 3. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; sap-wood.

Sap (sap), *n.* A simpleton; a ninny; a milksop. [Scotch and school slang.]

> He maun be a saft *sap*, wi' a head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sap (sap), *v.i.* To act like a sap; to play the part of a ninny or a soft fellow. [Slang.]

> 'They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps*.'—'In other words,' said Mr. D., with proper parsonic gravity, 'he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping*. I call it doing his duty.' *Lord Lytton.*

Sap (sap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sapped;* ppr. *sapping*. [Fr. *saper*, from *sape*, a kind of bill or mattock; It. *zappa*, a spade; *zappone*, a mattock, from L.L. *sappa*, a mattock.] 1. To cause to fall or render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation; to undermine.

> Nor safe their dwellings were, for *sapp'd* by floods, Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*

2. To subvert by removing the foundation of; to destroy as if by some secret, hidden, or invisible process; as, intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government. '*Sapping* a solemn creed with solemn sneer.' *Byron.* 'The grief that *saps* the mind.' *Tennyson.*—3. *Milit.* to pierce with saps.

Sap (sap), *v.i.* To proceed by secretly undermining.

> Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

Sap (sap), *n.* [Fr. *sape*. See above.] *Milit.* a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (sappers), who place gabions as a cover, filled with the earth taken from the trench along the intended line of parapet; the earth excavated, after the gabions have been filled, being thrown towards the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A sap is usually made by four men working together, and is generally a dangerous operation.

Sapadillo (sap-a-dil'lō), *n.* Same as *Sapodilla*.

Sapajou, Sajou (sap'a-jö, sä'jö), *n.* [Fr. *sapajou*, *sajou*, Braz. *sajuassu*.] The name generally given to a group of South American platyrhine, prehensile-tailed monkeys, including fifteen or sixteen species, whose

Capucin Sapajou (*Cebus capucinus*).

characteristics it is exceedingly difficult properly to define. Among the species may be named the *Cebus fatuellus*, or horned sapajou (also called horned capucin); the *C. monachus*, and *C. capucinus*, often called the capucin. One of the most common species is the weeper (*Cebus apella*). The fur is rather rich, inclining to olive, and the face is bordered with a paler circle, varying considerably in shading and breadth. This species has been known to breed in confinement. The sapajous are very active, and climb well. They are small in size, playful in disposition, leading a gregarious life, and feeding chiefly on fruits and insects.

Sapan-wood (sa-pan'wụd), *n.* See SAPPAN-WOOD.

Sap-ball (sap'bạl), *n.* A local name for those species of Polypori that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polyporus squamosus*, abounding on decayed ash-trees, the stems of which are sometimes used as a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for razor-strops.

Sap-colour (sap'kul-ėr), *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

Sape, Saip (säp), *n.* Soap. [Scotch.]

Sap-faggot (sap'fag-ot), *n.* *Milit.* a fascine about 3 feet long, used in sapping, to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made.

Sapful (sap'fụl), *a.* Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge.*

Sap-green (sap'grēn), *n.* A pigment prepared by evaporating the juice of the berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or buckthorn, to dryness, mixed with lime. It is soluble in water; acids redden it, but the alkalies and alkaline earths restore the green colour. It is used by water-colour painters as a green pigment. Called also *Bladder-green*.

Saphead (sap'hed), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid fellow. [Slang.]

Saphena (sa-fē'na), *n.* [Gr. *saphēnēs*, *saphēs*, visible.] In *anat.* one of two sub-cutaneous veins of the lower limb and foot. *Dunglison.*

Saphenous (sa-fē'nus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the saphena; as, the *saphenous* veins or nerves.

Sapid (sap'id), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste (hence *insipid*).] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savour or relish; tasteful; savoury.

> Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sapidity (sa-pid'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being sapid; the power of stimulating or pleasing the palate; tastefulness; savour; relish. 'Ingustible and void of all *sapidity*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Sapidness (sap'id-nes), *n.* Same as *Sapidity*.

> When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return. *Jer. Taylor.*

Sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sapientia*, wisdom, from *sapio*, to taste, to know.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

> *Sapience* and love
> Immense, and all his Father in him shone. *Milton.*
>
> Still has gratitude and *sapience*
> To spare the folks that gave him ha'pence. *Swift.*

Sapient (sā'pi-ent), *a.* [L. *sapiens*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp. of *sapio*, to taste, to know, to be wise.] Wise; sage; discerning. [Now generally ironical, or used of affected wisdom.]

> No Solon ever looked so *sapient* as he does when he is on the point of making a bet, or insidiously plotting a bargain or intrigue. *Dr. Knox.*
>
> To shake his *sapient* head and give
> The ill he cannot cure a name. *Matt. Arnold.*

SYN. Sage, sagacious, knowing, wise, discerning.

Sapiential (sā-pi-en'shal), *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. *Bp. Hall; Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Sapientially † (sā-pi-en'shal-li), *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Baxter.*

Sapiently (sā'pi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

Sapindaceæ (sap-in-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledons. It consists of trees or shrubs with erect or climbing stems, inhabitants of most parts of the tropics, more especially of South America and India. The leaves are usually alternate, simple or compound, and the flowers often irregular. In this order, although the leaves, branches, and other organs are often poisonous in various degrees, yet the fruit and seeds are eatable and wholesome. The litchi and longan, favourite fruits in China, are produced by the genus Nephelium. Several other genera bear fruits that are eaten in Japan and Brazil. The typical genus is Sapindus (which see).

Sapindaceous (sap-in-dā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to plants of the order Sapindaceæ.

Sapindus (sa-pin'dus), *n.* [Contr. from *sapo Indicus*, or Indian soap. The aril which surrounds the pod of *S. Saponaria* is used as soap in America.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceæ, containing about forty species found in the tropical parts of the Old and New World. They are trees having exstipulate leaves, with the inflorescence in racemes or terminal panicles. The berries are red and saponaceous, on which account they have been employed for washing cloths of various kinds in the West Indies, the continent of America, Java, and India. The fleshy part of these berries is viscid, and in drying assumes a shining transparent appearance, wherefore they are frequently used as beads for necklaces and rosaries. When rubbed with water this fleshy part forms a lather like soap, whence their name of *soap-berry*, often extended to the plant. This is owing to the presence of a principle called *saponine* (which see). The bark and root have similar properties, and have been employed for the same purpose as well as medicinally in the countries where the plant is indigenous.

Sapindus Saponaria.

Sapium (sā'pi-um), *n.* [From Celtic *sap*, fat, in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *S. aucuparium* is a native of the woods of Carthagena. The juice of this species, as well as that of *S. indicum*, is highly poisonous.

Sapless (sap'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of sap; dry; withered. 'A withered vine, that droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.' *Shak.* 2. Destitute of healthy vital juice.

> Now *sapless* on the verge of death he stands. *Dryden.*

Sapling (sap'ling), *n.* A young tree full of sap.

> What planter will attempt to yoke
> A *sapling* with a falling oak. *Swift.*

Applied sometimes to a young person.

> Peace, tender *sapling*; thou art made of tears. *Shak.*

Sapodilla (sap-ō-dil'la), *n.* [*D. sapodille*, Sp. *zapotilla*, *sapotilla*, from Mexican *zapotl.*] A tree of the genus Achras, the *A. Sapota*, nat. order Sapotaceæ, and found in the West Indies. It is large and straight, and runs to a considerable height without any branches, with a dark gray bark, very much chapped. The fruit resembles a bergamot pear in shape and size. The bark of the sapodilla is used in medicine as an astringent, and the seeds of the fruit (sapodilla plum) are used as a diuretic. The fruit is often called *naseberry*, and is much prized as an article of diet.

Sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*).

Saponaceous (sap-ō-nā'shus), *a.* [From L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

Saponacity (sap-ō-nas'i-ti), *n.* The state of being saponaceous.

Saponaria (sap-ō-nā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] A genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly natives of Europe, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. *S. officinalis* (common soapwort) is a native of Britain, growing in meadows and shady places. It is a smooth plant with large pink cymose flowers. The whole plant is bitter, and when bruised and agitated in water it raises a lather like soap, which washes greasy spots out of clothes. It has also been used in syphilis.

Saponary (sap'ō-na-ri), *a.* Saponaceous. 'A soft, *saponary* substance.' *Boyle.*

Saponifiable (sa-pon'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being saponified or converted into soap.

Saponification (sa-pon'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap. In an extended sense the term is applied to the resolution of all ethers and analogous substances into acids and alcohols.

Saponify (sa-pon'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saponified*; ppr. *saponifying*. [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

Saponine, Saponin (sap'on-in), *n.* ($C_{32}H_{34}O_{18}$.) A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis*, and many other plants. It is white, amorphous, and has a taste first sweet, then astringent, and finally acrid. It is a powerful sternutatory. It is soluble in water, and its solution, even when much diluted, froths on being agitated like a solution of soap.

Saponite (sap'ō-nīt), *n.* A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

Sapor (sā'por), *n.* [L.] Taste; savour; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

> There is some *sapor* in all aliments. *Sir T. Browne.*

Saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*, L. *sapor*, *saporis*, the taste or flavour of a thing, and *facio*, to make.] Having the power to produce taste; producing taste, flavour, or relish. *Johnson.*

Saporificness (sap-ō-rif'ik-nes), *n.* Quality of being saporific.

Saporosity (sap-ō-ros'i-ti), *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

Saporous (sap'or-us), *a.* [L. *saporus*, tasting well, from *sapor*, savour.] Having flavour or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Sapota (sa-pō'ta), *n.* In *bot.* the specific name of a tree or plant of the genus Achras, the *A. Sapota*. See SAPODILLA.

Sapotaceæ (sap-o-tā'sē-ē), *n.pl.* A nat. order of plants belonging to the polycarpous group of monopetalous exogens. It consists of trees and shrubs which frequently abound in a milky juice, which may be used for alimentary purposes. They have alternate undivided leaves, small solitary or clustered axillary flowers, perfect stamens, opposite to the corolla lobes or double their number, a superior ovary with two or more cells, each containing a solitary ovule, and a baccate or drupaceous fruit. They are chiefly natives of India, Africa, and America. Some of the species produce eatable fruits, as the sapodilla plum, marmalade apple, star apple, medlar of Surinam, &c. The fruit and seeds of some species abound in oil, which is solid like butter, and has a mild pleasant flavour. One of the most important species is the *Isonandra Gutta*, which produces the gutta percha of commerce. The bark of one species of Achras is astringent and tonic, and has been recommended as a substitute for quinine. See SAPODILLA.

Sappadillo-tree, Sapadillo-tree (sap-a-dil'lō-trē). See SAPODILLA.

Sappan-wood (sap'an-wụd or sa-pan'wụd), *n.* A dyewood produced by a species of Cæsalpinia (*C. Sappan*). It yields a good red colour, which, however, is not easily fixed.

Sappar, Sappare (sap'pār), *n.* A mineral, called also *Kyanite* and *Disthene*. See KYANITE.

Sapper (sap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who saps.—2. *Milit.* the designation of a private soldier in the Royal Engineers. Formerly the non-commissioned officers and privates of that corps received the general appellation of the Royal Sappers and Miners, which is now no longer used. Their duties consist in building fortifications, in executing field-works, and in performing similar operations under the direction of their superior officers.

Sapphic (saf'fik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic* verse.—2. In *pros.* applied to a kind of verse, said to have been invented by Sappho, consisting of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl. The Sapphic strophe consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an Adonic.

Sapphic (saf'fik), *n.* A Sapphic verse. *Edin. Rev.*

Sapphire (saf'fīr), *n.* [L. *sapphirus*, Gr. *sappheiros*, of Eastern origin; Heb. *sappir*, Ar. *safir.*] 1. A precious stone, next in hardness and value to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, which embraces the ruby, the oriental amethyst, the oriental topaz and the emerald, and composed essentially of crystallized alumina. Sapphires are found in various places, as at Pegu, Calicut, Cananor, and Ceylon, in Asia; and Bohemia and Silesia, in Europe. The sapphire proper is a beautiful transparent stone of various shades of blue colour. It was one of the stones in the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; and among the Greeks it was sacred to Jupiter.—*Asteriated sapphire* has in the midst of it a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure.—*Chatoyant sapphire*, a variety, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections.—*Girasol sapphire*, a beautiful variety with a pinkish or bluish opalescence, and a peculiar play of light.—*Green sapphire*, the emerald.—*Red sapphire*, the oriental ruby.—*Violet sapphire*, the oriental amethyst.—*White* or *limpid sapphire*, a colourless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety, sometimes sold as diamond.—*Yellow sapphire*, the oriental topaz. See CORUNDUM.—2. The colour of the sapphire; blue.

> A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass,
> A purer *sapphire* melts into the sea. *Tennyson.*

3. In *her.* same as *Azure*.

Sapphire (saf'fīr), *a.* Resembling sapphire; sapphirine. 'The *sapphire* blaze.' *Gray.*

Sapphirine (saf'fīr-īn), *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire. 'A lovely *sapphirine* blue.' *Boyle.*

Sapphirine (saf'fīr-īn), *n.* A blue variety of spinel (which see).

Sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Sapple (sap'l), *n.* A lye of soap and water; soapsuds. [Scotch.]

> Judge of my feelings, when I saw them rubbin the clothes to juggons between their hands, above the *sapples*. *Galt.*

Sappodilla (sap-pō-dil'la), *n.* Same as *Sapodilla*.

Sappy (sap'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *sœpig*. See SAP.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

> But these, tho' fed with careful dirt,
> Are neither green nor *sappy*;
> Half-conscious of the garden squirt,
> The spindlings look unhappy. *Tennyson.*

2. Young; not firm; weak. 'When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age.' *Hayward.* 3. Weak in intellect.

Sappy† (sap'i), *a.* [Comp. L. *sapio*, to taste.] Musty; tainted. *Barret.*

Saprolegnieæ (sap-ro-leg'ni-ē-ē), *n.pl.* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and *legnon*, an edge, a border.] A natural order of confervoids, of doubtful affinity, with the habits of moulds and the fructification of algæ. They are nearly colourless, and grow on dead and living animals, and are most destructive to fish and other animals confined in aquaria.

Sap-roller (sap'rōl-ėr), *n.* A large gabion 6 feet long, and rendered bullet-proof by being filled with another gabion of less diameter as well as with fascines. It is rolled before him by a sapper to protect him from the fire of the enemy.

Saprophagan (sa-prof'a-gan), *n.* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, putrid, and *phagō*, to eat.] A member of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprising such as feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

Saprophagous (sa-prof'a-gus), *a.* [See SAPROPHAGAN.] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition.

Saprophyte (sap'rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter.

> In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only foliar structures of the vegetative parts. *Sachs.*

Saprophytic (sap-rō-fit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to saprophytes.

Saprophytism (sa-prof'it-izm), *n.* The state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decaying vegetable matter. See SAPROPHYTE.

Sap-rot (sap'rot), *n.* A disease of timber; dry-rot (which see).

Sapsago (sap'sa-gō), *n.* [Corruption of G. *schabzieger—schaben*, to scrape, and *zieger*, green cheese.] A kind of hard cheese, made in Switzerland, having a greenish colour, and flavoured with melilot.

Sap-skull (sap'skul), *n.* Same as *Saphead.* [Provincial English.]

Sap-sucker (sap'suk-ėr), *n.* The popular American name of several small woodpeckers, as *Picus varius*, *Picus villosus*, and *Picus pubescens*. They are so called from a common though erroneous belief that they suck the sap of trees.

Sap-tube (sap'tūb), *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

Sapucaia-nut (sap-ö-kā'ya-nut), *n.* A Brazilian nut, the seed of the *Lecythis Ollaria*. See LECYTHIS.

Sap-wood (sap'wụd), *n.* See ALBURNUM.

Sapygidæ (sa-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects of the section Fossores, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by the feet, in both sexes, being slender, and little or not at all spinose. The genus Sapyga is the type, the species of which are supposed to be parasitic upon some of the wild bees. *S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are British species.

Saque (sak), *n.* See SACQUE.

Sarabaite (sar'a-bā-īt), *n.* One of a sect of oriental monks who seceded from ordinary monastic life; a monk with no settled monastery or superior.

Saraband, Sarabande (sar'a-band), *n.* [Fr. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, from Per. *serbend*, a lively tune.] 1. A dance used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens.—2. In *music*, a composition adapted to the dance. It is grave and expressive in character, written in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ time, and consists of two parts. Handel and other masters frequently wrote tunes of this kind.

Saracen (sar'a-sen), *n.* [L. *Saracenus*, from Gr. *sarakēnos*, Ar. *sharkiīn* (pl. of *sharki*), orientals, easterns.] An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period; a propagator of Mohammedanism in countries lying to the west of Arabia. By medieval writers the term was variously employed to designate the Arabs generally, the Mohammedans of Syria and Palestine, or the Arab-Berber races of Northern Africa. At a later time it was also applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached, such as the Turks.

Saracenic (sar-a-sen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens.—*Saracenic architecture.* See *Moorish architecture* under MOORISH.

Saracenical (sar-a-sen'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Saracenic.*

Sarasin, Sarasine (sar'a-sin, sar'a-sīn), *n.* A portcullis or herse. *Britton.*

Saraswati (sar'a-swa-tē), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the name of the female energy or wife of Brahman, the first of the Hindu triad. She is the goddess of speech, music, arts, and letters.

Sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh, from *sarkazō*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A bitter cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a bitter gibe; a taunt.

> I grant the *sarcasm* is too severe,
> And we can readily refute it here. *Cowper.*

SYN. Satire, ridicule, irony, taunt, gibe.

Sarcasmous † (sär-kas'mus), *a.* Sarcastic. '*Sarcasmous* scandal.' *Hudibras.*

Sarcastic, Sarcastical (sär-kas'tik, sär-kas'tik-al), *a.* Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting; scornfully severe; taunting. 'Sets it down after this *sarcastical* manner.' *Strype.*

> What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world. *South.*

Sarcastically (sär-kas'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Sarcel (sär'sel), *n.* In *falconry*, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

Sarcelled, Sarcellée (sär'seld, sär'sel-ē), *a.* In *her.* cut through in the middle.

Sarcenet (särs'net), *n.* [O.Fr. *sarcenet*; L.L. *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine thin woven silk, now used for linings, &c., which appears to have come into use in the thirteenth century.

> These are they that cannot bear the heat
> Of figured silks, and under *sarcenets* sweat.
> *Dryden.*

Sarcilis (sär'sil-is), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth worn by the lowest class of persons, and those who subsisted on charity, mentioned during the thirteenth century. Written also *Sarzil.* *Strutt.*

Sarcina, Sarcinula (sär-sī'na, sär-sin'ū-la), *n.* [L., a bundle.] A genus of minute plants of low organization and doubtful nature, but generally believed to be fungi, commonly found in matter discharged by vomiting from stomachs affected with cancer and certain forms of dyspepsia. Sarcinæ are also found in the urine, in the fluid of the ventricles of the brain, &c.

Sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] ($C_{10}H_4N_4O_2$.) A weak organic base existing in the juice of muscular flesh, isomeric with hypoxanthine. It is found in the flesh of oxen, horses, hares, &c.

Sarcle † (sär'kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sarcled*; ppr. *sarcling.* [Fr. *sarcler*; L. *sarculum*, a weeding tool.] To weed, as corn with a hoe.

Sarcobasis (sär'kō-bā-sis), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *basis*, base.] In *bot.* an indehiscent, many-celled superior fruit containing but few seeds. The cells cohere to a common style, as about a common axis; a carcerule.

Sarcocarp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* the fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, &c. See MESOCARP.

Sarcocele (sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kēlē*, tumour.] Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle. *Dunglison.*

Sarcocephalus (sär-kō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kephalē*, head.] A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of western tropical Africa, and belonging to the nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The flowers are grouped in terminal heads, and are fused together along with the receptacle into one fleshy mass. *S. esculentus* is the guinea-peach (which see).

Sarcocol, Sarcocolla (sär'kō-kol, sär-kō-kol'la), *n.* [Gr. *sarkokolla—sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kolla*, glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light yellow or red colour. It is an inspissated sap, supposed to be produced by *Penæa mucronata* and other plants. It consists chiefly of resin, gum, and a body called *sarcocollin*, which is said to be a mixture of several resins, which may be separated by bases. Sarcocol has its name from its supposed use in facilitating the consolidation of flesh.

Sarcocollin (sär-kō'kol-in), *n.* See SARCOCOL.

Sarcode (sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, likeness.] The name given by M. Dujardin to the unorganized or structureless gelatinous matter forming the substance of the bodies of animals belonging to the division Protozoa. It is an albuminous body containing oil-granules, and is nearly equivalent to protoplasm, so that it is sometimes called 'animal protoplasm' or 'bioplasm.'

Sarcoderm (sär'kō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *derma*, skin.] In *bot.* a name applied to the middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent, as in the iris. It is placed between the episperm and the endosperm.

Sarcodic (sär-kōd'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sarcode; consisting of sarcode. '*Sarcodic* tissue.' *Darwin.*

Sarcoid (sär'koid), *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling flesh.

Sarcoid (sär'koid), *n.* One of the particles which make up the flesh of a sponge.

Sarcolemma (sär-kō-lem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lemma*, a sheath or membrane.] In *anat.* the tubular sheath enveloping the fibrils of muscle which form the fibre.

Sarcoline (sär'kō-līn), *a.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] In *mineral.* flesh-coloured.

Sarcolite (sär'kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of analcim of rose-flesh colour, found near Vesuvius.

Sarcologic, Sarcological (sär-kō-loj'ik, sär-kō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sarcology.

Sarcologist (sär-kol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in sarcology.

Sarcology (sär-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.

Sarcoma (sär-kō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *sarkōma*, from *sarkoō*, to make fleshy, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A fleshy growth; any fleshy tumour or other species of excrescence. In *bot.* a fleshy disc. *Henslow.*

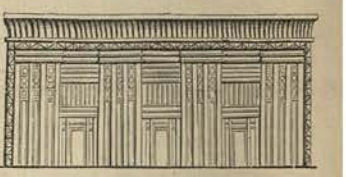
Sarcomatous (sär-kō'ma-tus), *a.* Relating to sarcoma.

Sarcophaga (sär-kof'a-ga), *n. pl.* [See SARCOPHAGUS.] Lit. flesh-eaters, a section of the Marsupialia, including a number of predaceous and rapacious forms, which fill the place held elsewhere by the true carnivora. See MARSUPIALIA.

Sarcophagan (sär-kof'a-gan), *n.* One of the Sarcophaga; a flesh-eating animal.

Sarcophagous (sär-kof'a-gus), *a.* [See SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; zoophagous.

Sarcophagus (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.* pl. L. **Sarcophagi** (sär-kof'a-jī), E. **Sarcophaguses** (sär-kof'a-gus-ez). [L., from Gr. *sarkophagos—sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phagō*, to eat.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it was believed to have the property of consuming the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It was otherwise called *Lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence—2. A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, generally more or less ornamented, for receiving a dead body. The oldest known sarcophagi are Egyptian, and have been found in certain of the pyramids. Two of the most celebrated of these are the great sarcophagus taken by the British in Egypt in 1801, now in the British Museum, and the alabaster sarcophagus in the Soane Museum. Sarcophagi were also used by the Phœnicians, Persians, and Romans; and in modern times stone coffins have not been uncommon for royalty and persons of high rank.



Egyptian Sarcophagus—Third Pyramid.

Roman Sarcophagus—Tomb of Scipios.

Sarcophagy (sär-kof'a-jī), *n.* [See above.] The practice of eating flesh. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Sarcophile (sär'kō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phileō*, to love.] One of the Sarcophaga, or carnivorous Marsupialia; also used generally for any flesh-eating animal.

Sarcophyte (sär'kō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phyton*, a plant.] A curious parasitical plant of the family Balanophoraceæ. The single species is a fleshy fungus-like plant found in South Africa, growing on the roots of certain species of mimosa.

Sarcopsylla (sär-kop-sil'la), *n.* See CHIGOE.

Sarcoptes (sär-kop'tēz), *n.* A genus of Acarina or mites. See ITCH-MITE.

Sarcorhamphus (sär-kō-ram'fus), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *rhamphos*, a beak.] A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Vulturidæ. The *S. papa*, which inhabits the central parts of America, is called the king vulture. The *S. gryphus* is the condor (which see). The name is derived from the fleshy wattles at the base of the beak.

Sarcosis (sär-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *sarkōsis*. See SARCOMA.] In *surg.* (*a*) the formation of flesh. (*b*) A fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

Sarcostemma (sär-kō-stem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *stemma*, a crown—from the leaflets of the inner corona being

fleshy.] A genus of climbing plants, with linear or cordate leaves, and umbels of white, yellow, or purplish flowers, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are natives of Australia, the East Indies, and South America. The root of *S. glaucum* is the ipecacuanha of Venezuela.

Sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] In *med.* producing or generating flesh; incarnative. [Rare.]

Sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. [Rare.]

Sarcous (sär'kus), *a.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] Of or belonging to flesh or muscle.—*Sarcous elements,* the elementary particles which, by their union, form the mass of muscular fibre.

Sarculation (sär-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *sarculatio,* a raking. See SARCLE.] A raking or weeding with a rake.

Sard (särd), *n.* [Fr. *sarde,* from *Sardes,* the ancient capital of Lydia. See SARDONYX.] A variety of carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light appears of a deep blood-red carnelian. Called also *Sardoin.*

Sardachate (sär'da-kat), *n.* A kind of agate containing layers of sard. *Dana.*

Sardel (sär'del), *n.* Same as *Sardius.*

Sardian (sär'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to Sardes, the ancient capital of Lydia.

Sardian (sär'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardes.

> You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
> For taking bribes here of the *Sardians.* *Shak.*

Sardine (sär'dīn), *n.* [Fr. *sardine,* from L. and Gr. *sardina,* dim. of *sarda,* a kind of tunny-fish caught near *Sardinia.*] A small fish (*Clupea Sardina*), now generally regarded as simply a small pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean and also on the Atlantic coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal. It is much esteemed for its flavour, and large quantities are preserved by being salted and partly dried, then scalded in hot oil, and finally hermetically sealed in tin boxes with hot salted oil, or oil and butter.

Sardine (sär'dīn). Same as *Sardius.*

Sardinian (sär-din'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

Sardinian (sär-din'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island or the kingdom of Sardinia, which comprised the island of Sardinia and the provinces of Piedmont and Savoy.

Sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* A sort of precious stone, probably a sard or carnelian, one of which was in Aaron's breastplate. Ex. xxviii. 17. Called also *Sardel* and *Sardine.*

Sardoin (sär'doin), *n.* [Fr. *sardoine.*] Sard; carnelian.

Sardonian (sär-dō'ni-an), *a.* Sardonic. *Bp. Hall.*

Sardonic (sär-don'ik), *a.* [Fr. *sardonique,* from L. *sardonica herba,* the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten. But the phrase *sardanion* (or *sardonion*) *gelân,* to laugh a bitter laugh, is found in Homer, and has probably nothing to do with Sardinia; the Sardinian herb, indeed, seems to be a mere invention or conjecture to explain a term the origin of which was not known.] 1. Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

> Where strained *sardonic* smiles are glosing still,
> And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
> *Wotton.*

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant: now the usual meaning. 'The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian.' *Burke.*

> You were consigned to a master, . . . under whose *sardonic* glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up. *Thackeray.*

—*Sardonic smile* or *laugh,* an antiquated medical term applied to a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face, giving somewhat the appearance of laughter.

Sardonyx (sär'dō-niks), *n.* [Gr. *sardonyx,* from *Sardes,* a city of Asia Minor, and *onyx,* a nail: so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its colour to the flesh under the nail.] A precious stone, a beautiful and rare variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony. It was formerly much employed for the sculpture of cameos. The name has sometimes been applied to a reddish-yellow or nearly orange variety of chalcedonic quartz resembling carnelian, and also to carnelians whose colours are in alternate bands of red and white.

Saree (sä'rē), *n.* A cotton fabric worn by Indian women to wrap round the person; also, an embroidered long scarf of gauze or silk. *Simmonds.*

Sarell† (sär'el), *n.* A seraglio. *Marlow.*

Sargassum (sär-gas'um), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo,* sea-weed.] See GULF-WEED.

Sari (sä'rē), *n.* Same as *Saree.*

Sarigue (sa-rēg'), *n.* [Fr., from Braz. *sarigueya.*] The popular name of *Didelphis opossum,* a marsupial mammal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the Virginian opossum.

Sark (särk), *n.* [A. Sax. *serce, syrce,* Icel. *serkr,* Dan. *særk,* a shirt.] A shirt. 'Her cutty *sark* o' Paisley harn.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Sark (särk), *v.t.* In *carp.* to cover (a roof) with thin boards.

Sarking (särk'ing), *n.* Thin boards for lining, &c.; the term used in Scotland to denote the boarding on which slates are laid.

Sarlac, Sarlik (sär'lak, sär'lik), *n.* [Mongolian.] The *Bos grunniens* or *Poephagus grunniens,* the yak or grunting ox of Tartary. Written also *Sarlyk.* See YAK.

Sarmatian, Sarmatic (sär-mā'shi-an, sär-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Sarmatia* and its inhabitants; pertaining to the Sarmatians, tribes supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

Sarment (sär'ment), *n.* Same as *Sarmentum.*

Sarmentaceæ (sär-men-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Vitaceæ.*

Sarmentaceous (sär-men-tā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* the same as *Sarmentose.*

Sarmentose, Sarmentous (sär-men'tōz, sär-men'tus), *a.* In *bot.* having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

Sarmentum (sär-men'tum), *n.* pl. **Sarmenta** (sär-men'ta). [L., for *sarpimentum,* from *sarpo,* to trim.] In *bot.* a runner; a name given to a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; applied also to a twining stem which supports itself by means of others. See cut under SAXIFRAGE.

Sarn (särn), *n.* [W.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson.* [Provincial.]

Sarong (sä'rong), *n.* 1. A plain or printed cotton fabric imported into the Indian or Eastern Archipelago.—2. A garment used in the Indian Archipelago. It consists of a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body. The sarong is worn by men and women, only that of a woman is deeper.

Saros (sā'ros), *n.* A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the duration of which is unknown, and is variously conjectured at from 3600 days to 3600 years. *Brande & Cox.*

Sarothamnus (sar-ō-tham'nus), *n.* [Gr. *saron,* a broom, and *thamnos,* a bush, a shrub.] A genus of leguminous plants. *S. scoparius* is the well-known broom, the *Cytisus scoparius* of De Candolle, and *Genista scoparia* of some other botanists. The genus differs from Cytisus in the very long style and minute stigma, and from Genista chiefly by having the lips of the bell-shaped calyx minutely, instead of deeply, toothed.

Sarplar (sär'plär), *n.* [See SARPLIER.] A large sack or bale of wool containing 80 tods; a tod contains 2 stone of 14 pounds each.

Sarplier (sär'plēr), *n.* [Fr. *serpillière,* sackcloth, a corruption of *serge vieille,* old serge. See SERGE.] Canvas or a packing-cloth.

Sarracenia (sar-a-sē'ni-a), *n.* The principal genus of Sarraceniaceæ (which see).

Sarraceniaceæ (sar-a-sē'ni-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of Dr. *Sarrasin,* a French physician.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens which consists of herbaceous perennial plants, inhabiting bogs and swamps in North America. They have radical leaves with a hollow urn-shaped or pitcher-shaped leaf, the point of which is prolonged like a lid. There are three genera (Sarracenia, Darlingtonia, and Heliamphora) belonging to the order, the species of which are inhabitants of northern or tropical America. The pitcher-like leaves of Sarracenia are capable of holding water, and the older leaves are usually full. In some species the water appears to be derived directly from the atmosphere, but the construction of other species, as *Sarracenia variolaris,* suggests a secretion by the plant as the source. The species are also known by the name of side-saddle flower.

Sarrasine (sar'a-sīn), *n.* Same as *Sarasin.*

Sarsa (sär'sa), *n.* Sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla (sär'sa-pa-ril''la), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla,* the plant *Smilax aspersa,* from Sp. *zarza,* a bramble, and *parilla,* dim. of *parra,* a vine; as others say from *Parillo,* a Spanish physician, who first made use of it as a medicine.] The rhizome of several plants of the genus Smilax (which see). *S. medica* supplies the sarza of Vera Cruz. *S.*

Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*).

siphilitica, or *S. papyracea,* yields the Lisbon or Brazilian sort. *S. officinalis* belongs to Central America, although it yields the kind known as Jamaica sarsaparilla, and *Hemidesmus indicus* (an asclepiadaceous climber), the East Indian sort. Sarsaparilla is valued in medicine on account of its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities. The kind now generally preferred is the reddish fibrous root, known in the market under the name of Jamaica or red sarsaparilla. This root is used as a powerful and valuable alterative medicine in many disorders of debility.

Sarse (särs), *n.* [Fr. *sas,* a sieve, O.Fr. *saas,* Sp. *sedaza,* Neapolitan *setaccio,* from L.L. *setaceum,* something made of bristles, from L. *seta,* a bristle. *Brachet.*] A fine sieve: usually written *Searce* or *Searse.*

Sarse (särs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sarsed;* ppr. *sarsing.* [From the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [Rare.]

Sarsen, Sarsen-stone (sär'sen, sär'sen-stōn), *n.* One of the large flat blocks of sandstone found lying on the chalk-flats or downs of Wiltshire, &c. Also named *Gray Wether* and *Druids' Stone.*

> How came the stones here? for these *sarsens* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood. *Emerson.*

Sarsenet (särs'net), *n.* Same as *Sarcenet.*

Sarsia (sär'si-a), *n.* [From the naturalist *Sars.*] A genus of cœlenterate animals, belonging to the Medusidæ or jelly-fishes, and perhaps more properly regarded as the floating reproductive buds or gonophores of fixed zoophytes.

Sart (särt), *n.* [Also *assart,* O.Fr. *essart,* L.L. *exartum,* from L. *ex,* out, and *sario,* to hoe.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. *Wharton.*

Sartorial (sär-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *sartor,* a tailor, *sarcio,* to mend.] Of or pertaining to a tailor.

Sartorius (sär-tō'ri-us), *n.* [L. *sartor,* a tailor.] In *anat.* a muscle of the thigh, so called from the fact that by its contraction the legs are crossed in sitting in the manner in which tailors usually do; hence it is called the tailor's muscle.

Sarx (särks), *n.* [Gr. *sarx,* flesh.] Flesh; pulp. *Dunglison.*

Sary (sä'ri), *n.* Same as *Saree.*

Sarza (sär'za), *n.* Sarsaparilla.

Sash (sash), *n.* [Per. *shash,* a turban, that is the sash, scarf, or shawl around the cap; Heb. *shesh,* a fine fabric of silk or linen. The old spelling was *shash,* used by Sir T. Herbert and Fuller.] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by ladies and children, by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular feature in certain foreign costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented. In the British army, commissioned officers wear sashes of crimson silk; non-commissioned officers, of crimson cotton. The sash is tied on the right side by the cavalry, and on the left side by the infantry.

Sash (sash), *v.t.* To dress with a sash.

> They are . . . so *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags. *Burke.*

Sash (sash), *n.* [Fr. *châsse, châssis,* a frame, a sash, from L. *capsa,* a box, a chest, from *capio,* to take.] 1. The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed; a similar part of a green-house, &c. In windows they

either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. 'She ventures now to lift the *sash*.' *Swift.*—2. The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.

Sash (sash), *v.t.* To furnish with sash windows.

The windows are all *sashed* with the finest crystalline glass. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Sash-bar (sash'bär), *n.* In *carp.* the vertical and transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass.

Sash-chisel (sash'chiz-el), *n.* In *carp.* a chisel with a narrow edge and a strong blade for making the mortises in sash stiles.

Sash-door (sash'dōr), *n.* A door with panes of glass to give light.

Sashery (sash'ér-i), *n.* Sashes or scarfs for ornament. 'Distinguished by their *sasheries* and insignia.' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Sash-fastener (sash'fas-n-ér), *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

Sash-frame (sash'främ), *n.* 1. In *carp.* the frame in which a sash is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *cased.* 2. The frame in which a saw is strained.

Sash-gate (sash'gät), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.* a stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

Sash-line (sash'līn), *n.* The rope by which a window sash is suspended in its frame.

Sashoon† (sash'ōn), *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

Sash-saw (sash'są), *n.* 1. A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long and has about thirteen teeth to the inch.—2. A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

Sash-sluice (sash'slös), *n.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

Sasin (sā'sin), *n.* The common Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*), remarkable for its swiftness and beauty. It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It

Sasin or Indian Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise even 10 or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes, and stands about 2 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder.

Sasine (sā'sin), *n.* [Fr. *saisine.* See SEIZIN.] In *Scots law,* a term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infeftment*), or the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of sasines in Edinburgh.—*Sasine ox,* a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

Sassaby (sas'a-bi), *n.* A handsome South African antelope, the *Damalis lunatus.* Unlike many antelopes, which are almost independent of water, the sassaby needs to drink daily, so its presence is always a sign that water is near.

Sassafras (sas'sa-fras), *n.* [Fr. *sassafras,* Pg. *sassafraz,* from L. *saxifraga—saxum,* a stone, and *frango,* to break. See SAXIFRAGE.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceæ. The species most known is the *S. officinale* (the sassafras laurel), on account of the medicinal virtues of its root. It is a small tree or bush inhabiting the woods of North America from Canada to Florida. The taste of sassafras is sharp, acrid, aromatic, and as well as the odour resembles fennel. The chief constituents are volatile oil, resin, and extractive. The oil is the most active. Sassafras acts as a stimulant to the circulation, especially of the capillaries. The sassafras nuts of the shops are the fruit of the *Laurus Pucheri. Swamp-sassafras* is the *Magnolia glauca,* an American tree. The bark and fruit are bitter, aromatic, and febrifugal, and are used in chronic rheumatism.

Sassanage (sas'sa-nāj), *n.* [Fr. *sasser,* to sift. See SARSE.] Stones left after sifting.

Sasse† (sas), *n.* [Fr. *sas,* It. *sasso,* a stone, a kind of fortification, from L. *saxum,* a stone.] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice. 'Making a great *sasse* in the king's lands about Deptford to be a wet dock.' *Pepys.*

Sassenach (sas'sen-ach), *n.* [Gael. *sasunnach.*] A general name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to those of Saxon race; a Saxon; an Englishman. *Sir W. Scott.*

Sassolin, Sassoline (sas'sō-lin), *n.* (BH_3O_3.) Native boracic acid occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminæ belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in stalactitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a nacreous lustre, a specific gravity of 1·48, and is easily friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagunes of Tuscany, and was first discovered near *Sasso,* in the province of Florence.

Sassorol, Sassorolla (sas'sō-rol, sas-sō-rol'-la), *n.* [It. *sasso,* a stone, a rock, from L. *saxum,* a stone.] The rock-pigeon (which see).

Sass-tea (sas'tē), *n.* [United States.] A decoction of sassafras.

Sassy-bark (sas'i-bärk), *n.* The bark of a West African leguminous tree of the genus Erythrophlœum (*E. guineense*). It is poisonous, and natives suspected of witchcraft, secret murder, &c., are put to the ordeal by being made to swallow it.

Sastra (säs'tra). See SHASTER.

Sat (sat), pret. of *sit.*

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* [Heb., an adversary, from *satan,* Ar. *shatana,* to be adverse.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archfiend.

Satanic (sa-tan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.

His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanic* strength. *Milton.*

Detest the slander which, with a *satanic* smile, exults over the character it has ruined. *Dwight.*

Satanical (sa-tan'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Satanic.*

Satanically (sa-tan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically. 'This deepest dye of blood being most *satanically* designed on souls.' *Hammond.*

Satanicalness (sa-tan'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being satanical. [Rare.]

Satanism (sā'tan-izm), *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

Satanist (sā'tan-ist), *n.* A very wicked person. [Rare.]

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists,* in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehoods and lies. *Granger.*

Satanophany (sā-tan-of'a-ni), *n.* [*Satan,* and Gr. *phainō,* to appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan: the state of being possessed by a devil. [Rare.]

Satchel (sach'el), *n.* [Also written *sachel,* a dim. of *sack,* the *k* sound having undergone the common softening to *ch.*] A little sack or bag; especially a bag in which schoolboys carry their books to and from school. 'The whining school-boy, with his *satchel* and shining morning face.' *Shak.*

Sate (sat or sāt), a pret. of *sit.*

They soon after *sate* with the other or county deputies. *Brougham.*

Till that great sea-snake under the sea
From his coiled sleeps in the central deeps
Would slowly trail himself sevenfold
Round the hall where I *sate,* and look in at the gate
With his large calm eyes for the love of me.
Tennyson.

Sate (sāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sated;* ppr. *sating.* [From A. Sax. *sæd,* satisfied, satiated, the form having been influenced by *satisfy, satiate,* L. *satio,* to satisfy, to satiate, from *satis,* enough. See SAD.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed beyond natural desire; to glut; to cloy; to surfeit; to satiate. 'When she is *sated* with his body.' *Shak.* 'Crowds of wanderers *sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities.' *Macaulay.*

Sateen (sa-tēn'), *n.* [See SATIN.] A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silken face.

Sateless (sāt'les), *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being sated or satisfied. 'His *sateless* thirst of pleasure.' *Young.*

Satellite (sat'el-līt), *n.* [Fr. *satellite,* from L. *satelles, satellitis,* one who guards the person of a prince.] 1. An obsequious dependant; a subordinate attendant; a subservient follower. 'The *satellites* of power.' *I. D'Israeli.*—2. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one. The earth has one satellite, called the moon; Neptune is also accompanied by one; Mars by two; Uranus by six; Jupiter by four; Saturn by eight. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute satellites.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove. *Pope.*

[In the above couplet the plural has the Latin pronunciation sa-tel'i-tēz, but this is unusual.]

Satellitious (sa-tel-lish'us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of satellites. 'Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun.' *Cheyne.*

Saten,† *pp.* pl. of *sit.* *Chaucer.*

Sati (sä'ti), *n.* The Egyptian goddess of the lower heaven or air.

Sati (sut'é), *n.* See SUTTEE.

Satiability (sā'shi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being satiable or satisfied.

Satiable (sā'shi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

Satiableness (sā'shi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Satiability.*

Satiate (sā'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *satiated;* ppr. *satiating.* [L. *satio, satiatum,* to satisfy, to satiate, from *satis,* enough.] 1. To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed or nourish to the full; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire; to sate.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *Eikon Basilikē.*

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to surfeit; to fill to repletion.

He may be *satiated,* but not satisfied. *Norris.*

3. To saturate. See SATURATE. [Rare.]

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air . . . but for want of attractive force after it is *satiated* with water. *Sir I. Newton.*

SYN. To satisfy, sate, suffice, cloy, gorge, overfill, surfeit, glut.

Satiate (sā'shi-āt), *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated. [Rare.]

Now may'rs and shrieves all hushed and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope.*

Satiation (sā-shi-ā'shon), *n.* The state of being satiated or filled.

Satiety (sa-tī'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *satiété,* L. *satietas.* See SATIATE.] A state of being satiated or glutted; fulness of gratification either of the appetite or any sensual desire; fulness beyond natural desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing.

In all pleasures there is *satiety.* *Hakewill.*

But thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety.*
Milton.

SYN. Repletion, satiation, surfeit, cloyment.

Satin (sat'in), *n.* [Fr. *satin,* It. *setino.* Col. H. Yule believes that *satin* is from *Zaitun,* the name applied by western Asiatics to the great Chinese port of western trade. *Chwan-chau,* or *Chincheu,* where rich silk stuffs were made, and whence they were obtained under the name of *zaituniah;* Spanish *aceytuni* for satin, and the medieval Latin *zettani* being steps in the passage.] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture with an overshot woof.

What said Master Dombledon about the *satin* for my short cloak and my slops? *Shak.*

Satin (sat'in), *a.* Belonging to or made of satin; as, a *satin* gown.

Satin-bird (sat'in-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird, the *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus,* so called from the glossy dark-purple plumage of the male. It is one of the bower-birds.

Satin-de-laine (sat'in-de-lān"), *n.* [Fr., satin of wool.] A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool.

Satinet (sat'i-net), *n.* [Fr. *satinet,* a dim. of *satin.*] 1. A thin species of satin.—2. A particular kind of twilled cloth, made of

woollen weft and cotton warp, pressed and dressed to produce a glossy surface in imitation of satin.

Satin-flower (sat'in-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant, *Lunaria biennis.* See LUNARIA.

Satin-paper (sat'in-pā-pėr), *n.* A fine kind of writing paper with a satiny gloss. *W. Collins.*

Satin-spar (sat'in-spär), *n.* 1. A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, assuming a silky or pearly lustre when polished.—2. Fibrous gypsum or sulphate of lime.

Satin-stitch (sat'in-stich), *n.* An embroidery stitch.

Satin-stone (sat'in-stōn), *n.* A fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; satin-spar.

Satin-turk (sat'in-tėrk), *n.* A trade term for a superior quality of satinet.

Satin-wood (sat'in-wụd), *n.* The wood of a large tree of the genus Chloroxylon, the *C. swietenia*, nat. order Cedrelaceæ, having pinnate leaves and large branching panicles of small whitish flowers. It is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars in the East Indies. The wood is of a deep yellow colour, close grained, heavy and durable.

Satiny (sat'i-ni), *a.* Resembling or composed of satin; as, a *satiny* appearance; a *satiny* texture or gloss. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sation (sā'shon), *n.* [L. *satio*, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

Satire (sat'ir or sat'ėr), *n.* [L. *satira* (*i* short), or more correctly *satura*, a satire, from *satura*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a medley, an olio, lit. a full dish, from *satur*, full (whence *saturate*).] 1. A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation, and as a distinctive species of literary production first employed by ancient Roman writers; an invective poem.—2. Any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked or denounced with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; a trenchant or cutting exposure of men or manners; keenness and severity of remark; trenchant invective; as, to be much given to *satire;* to write a *satire* on modern society.

> *Satire* has always shone among the rest,
> And is the boldest way, if not the best,
> To tell men freely of their foulest faults,
> To laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts.
> *Dryden.*

Satire is a valuable element of history—in politics and ethics it is the most permanent protest of good against evil and of genius against stupidity.
Lord Houghton.

2. Severe criticism or denunciation.

> The owls, bats, and several other birds of night, were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive. *Addison.*

SYN. Sarcasm, irony, ridicule, lampoon, pasquinade, burlesque, wit, humour.

Satiric, Satirical (sa-tir'ik, sa-tir'ik-al), *a.* [L. *satiricus*, Fr. *satirique.* See SATIRE.] 1. Belonging to satire; conveying or containing satire; as, a *satirical* work. 'A *satiric* style.' *Roscommon.*

> He gave the little wealth he had
> To build a house for fools and mad;
> To show by one *satiric* touch
> No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

2. Fond of indulging in satire; given to satire; severe in language.

> The *satirical* rogue here says that old men have grey beards. *Shak.*

A *satirical* tailor, who lived at Rome, and whose name was Pasquin, amused himself with severe raillery, liberally bestowed on those who passed by his shop. *I. D'Israeli.*

SYN. Cutting, poignant, sarcastic, bitter, reproachful, abusive.

Satirically (sa-tir'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a satirical manner; with sarcastic or witty invective.

> A paper of verses *satirically* written.' *Dryden*

Satiricalness (sa-tir'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being satirical. 'An ill-natured wit, biassed to *satiricalness.*' *Fuller.*

Satirist (sat'ir-ist), *n.* One who satirizes; specifically, one who writes satire.

> Wycherley, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time. *Granville.*

Satirize (sat'ir-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *satirized;* ppr. *satirizing.* [Fr. *satiriser.*] To assail with satire; to make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or sarcastic wit.

> It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

Satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *satisfactio.* See SATISFY.] 1. The act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; repose of mind resulting from compliance with what it demands.

> Run over the circle of the earthly pleasures, and had not God procured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction.* *South.*

2. Settlement of a claim due, a demand, &c.; payment; indemnification.

> You know since Pentecost the sum is due, . . .
> Therefore make present *satisfaction.* *Shak.*

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; compensation; atonement; reparation.

> Die he or justice must; unless for him
> Some other able, and as willing, pay
> The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

4. The opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel; a hostile meeting conceded on the challenge or cartel of an aggrieved party: used adjectively in extract.

> A case of *satisfaction* pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, were hired from a manufacturer. *Dickens.*

—*Contentment, Satisfaction.* See under CONTENTMENT. —SYN. Contentment, content, gratification, pleasure, recompense, compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement.

Satisfactive (sat-is-fak'tiv), *a.* Giving satisfaction. 'A final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Satisfactorily (sat-is-fak'to-ri-li), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction, content, conviction, or the like. 'To answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'to-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being satisfactory; the power of satisfying or giving content; as, the *satisfactoriness* of pleasure or enjoyment.

> The incompleteness of the seraphic lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

Satisfactory (sat-is-fak'to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire.*] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a *satisfactory* account of any remarkable transaction.—2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning.

> A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Satisfiable (sat-is-fī'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being satisfied.

Satisfier (sat'is-fī-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that gives satisfaction.

Satisfy (sat'is-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *satisfied;* ppr. *satisfying.* [Fr. *satisfaire;* L. *satisfacio*—*satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To gratify fully the wants, wishes, or desires of; to supply to the full extent with what is wished for; to make content; as, to *satisfy* hunger or thirst; to *satisfy* a hungry man. '*Satisfy* our eyes.' *Shak.*

> The sports of children *satisfy* the child. *Goldsmith.*

2. To comply with the rightful demands of; to give what is due to; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to pay; to liquidate; to requite.

> A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them. *Macaulay.*

3. To fulfil the conditions of; to answer; as, an algebraical equation is said to be *satisfied* when, after the substitution of any expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.—4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give full assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

> I will be *satisfied;* let me see the writing. *Shak.*

SYN. To content, please, gratify, satiate, sate, recompense, compensate, remunerate, indemnify.

Satisfy (sat'is-fī), *v.i.* 1. To give satisfaction or content; as, earthly good never *satisfies.* 2. To make payment; to atone.

Satisfying (sat'is-fī-ing), *p.* & *a.* Giving satisfaction or content; setting doubts at rest.

> The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying.* *Atterbury.*

Satisfyingly (sat'is-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.

Sative (sā'tiv), *a.* [L. *sativus*, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown, as in a garden. 'Preferring the domestic or *sative* for the fuller growth.' *Evelyn.*

Satrap (sā'trap), *n.* [Gr. *satrapēs;* borrowed from the Persian.] 1. A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy. 2. A prince; a petty despot. 'Obsequious tribes of *satraps*, princes.' *Shenstone.*

Satrapal (sā'trap-al), *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

Satrapess (sā'trap-es), *n.* A female satrap.

Satrapical (sat-rap'ik-al), *a.* Satrapal.

Satrapy (sā'trap-i), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality; a princedom.

> The angels themselves are distinguished and quaternioned into their celestial princedoms and *satrapies.* *Milton.*

Saturable (sat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [See SATURATE.] Admitting of being saturated; capable of saturation.

Saturant (sat'ū-rant), *a.* [L. *saturans, saturantis*, ppr. of *saturo.* See SATURATE.] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

Saturant (sat'ū-rant), *n.* In *med.* a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

Saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *saturated;* ppr. *saturating.* [L. *saturo, saturatum*, from *satur*, filled (whence *satire*); from root of *satis*, enough, *satio*, to feed to the full. See SATE.] 1. To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to imbue thoroughly; to soak; as, to *saturate* a cloth with moisture; *saturated* with ancient learning. 'Adulteries that *saturate* soul with body.' *Tennyson.*

> Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay.*

2. In *chem.* to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received; thus, an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.

Saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *a.* Being full; saturated. 'Though soak'd and *saturate*, out and out.' *Tennyson.*

> The lark is gay
> That dries its feathers, *saturate* with dew. *Cowper.*

Saturation (sat-ū-rā'shon), *n.* The act of saturating or filling or supplying to fulness, or the state of being so saturated; complete penetration or impregnation; specifically, in *chem.* the union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another in such definite proportions as that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving body can contain no more; solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid is by one sort of affinity; the saturation of water by salt is by another sort of affinity, called solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be *saturated* with it, but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other bodies; and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will dissolve sugar.

Saturday (sat'ėr-dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *Sæterdæg, Sæterndæg*—*Sæter, Sætern*, for Saturn, and *dæg*, a day—the day presided over by the planet Saturn; D. *Zaturdag;* L. *dies Saturni.*] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Satureia (sat-ū-rē'i-a), *n.* [L., savory.] A genus of herbs and undershrubs commonly called *Savory*, and used in cookery as a seasoning, particularly the summer savory (*S. hortensis*), an annual plant cultivated in kitchen-gardens. The species are mostly natives of Europe, and belong to the nat. order Labiatæ. They have narrow, opposite, pale-green leaves, and small pale-lilac axillary flowers.

Saturity † (sa-tūr'i-ti), *n.* [L. *saturitas.* See SATURATE.] Fulness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion.

> In all things for man's use there is not only a mere necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not *saturity.* *Granger.*

Saturn (sat'ėrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, connected with *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] 1. An ancient Italian deity, popularly believed to have made his first appearance in Italy in the reign of Janus, instructing the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. He was consequently elected

to share the government with Janus, and the country was called *Saturnia* after him. His reign came afterwards to be sung by the

Saturn.—Raffaele.

poets as 'the golden age.' He was often identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. His temple was the state treasury. Ops was his wife. His festivals, *Saturnalia*, corresponded to the Greek *Kronia*.—2. One of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its mean diameter is about 70,000 miles, its mean distance from the sun somewhat more than 872,000,000 miles, and its year or periodical revolution round the sun nearly twenty-nine years and a half. Saturn is attended by eight satellites, and surrounded by a system of flat rings, which are now supposed to be an immense multitude of small satellites, mixed probably with vaporous matter.—3. In *old chem.* an appellation given to lead.—4. In *her.* the black colour in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

Saturnalia (sat-ėr-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. In *Rom. antig.* the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. Hence—2. Any period of noisy license and revelry, especially among the lower orders; unconstrained, licentious revelling.

Saturnalian (sat-ėr-nā'li-an), *a.* [From L. *saturnalia*, feasts of Saturn.] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honour of Saturn, in which men indulged in riot without restraint. Hence—2. Loose; dissolute; sportive.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family you sent it down stairs. *Burke.*

Saturnia (sa-tėr'ni-a), *n.* A genus of moths containing many large species with clear spaces in the wing. One or two of the Indian species produce a useful though coarse silk, such as the Arrindy and Tusseh silkworm, much employed in India.

Saturnian (sa-tėr'ni-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, was called 'the golden age;' hence golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity. 'Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.' *Pope.*—2. Leaden; dull, Saturn being an old name for lead.

Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night
To blot out order and extinguish light,
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,
And bring *Saturnian* days of lead and gold. *Pope.*

—*Saturnian verse*, an ancient and peculiar metre used by the Romans, consisting of three iambics and a syllable over, followed by three trochees, as exemplified happily by Macaulay in the nursery rhyme:—

Thĕ queĕn | wās in | hĕr pār | lor ‖ ēating | brēad ānd | hōnĕy.

Saturnine (sat'ėr-nīn), *a.* 1. Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn, which tended to make people morose. Hence—2. Morose; dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; as, a *saturnine* person or temper.

My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved. *Dryden.*

3. In *old chem.* pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds.

Saturnist (sat'ėr-nist), *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

Saturnite (sat'ėr-nīt), *n.* An old name for a mineral substance containing lead. *Kirwan.*

Satyr (sat'ėr), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, from Gr. *satyros.*] In *class. myth.* a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot.

Satyriasis (sat-ėr-ī'as-is), *n.* [Gr., from *satyros*, a satyr, from their lasciviousness.] A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in males.

Satyric (sa-tir'ik), *a.* Pertaining to satyrs; as, a *satyric* drama. The satyric drama was a particular kind of play among the ancient Greeks, having somewhat of a burlesque character, the chorus representing satyrs.

Satyrical (sa-tir'ik-al), *a.* Satyric. *Grote.*

Satyrion (sa-tir'i-on), *n.* [Gr., from *satyros*, a satyr, from their lustfulness.] A plant supposed to excite lust. *Pope.*

Satyrium (sa-tir'i-um), *n.* [See above.] A genus of small-flowered, terrestrial, orchidaceous plants, natives of South Africa, Northern India, and the Mascarenes.

Satyrus (sat'i-rus), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, also called *Hipparchia*. There are several British species, among which is *S. Galathea*, or marble-butterfly.

Sauce (sąs), *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, O. Fr. *saulse*, from L.L. *salsa*, sauce, from L. *salsus*, salted, from *salio*, to salt. See SALT.] 1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish, for whetting the appetite, or for aiding digestion.

When the stomach is at all weak a wholesome *sauce* will often enable it to digest food which would otherwise nauseate it; but it should not be used as a provocative to the appetite, but rather as an aid to digestion. The following articles are used by the various sauce makers . . . anchovies, tomato, garlic, shalot, mushroom, oyster, and walnut ketchup; sorrel, raisins, tamarinds, and figs; fenugreek, coriander, carraway, and cumin seeds; soy (Indian and British made), and a variety of herbs and spices. *Dr. Walsh.*

2. In the United States, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh.—3. Pertness; petulance; insolence; impudence; saucy language. [Colloq. or vulgar.]—*To serve one with the same sauce*, to retaliate one injury with another. [Colloq.]

Sauce (sąs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sauced;* ppr. *saucing.* 1. To add a sauce or relish to; to season; to flavour.

He cut our roots in characters,
And *sauced* our broths, as Juno had been sick,
And he her dieter. *Shak.*

2. To gratify; to tickle (the palate) '*Sauce* his palate with thy most operant poison.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—3. To intermix or accompany with anything that gives piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp. 'Sorrow *sauced* with repentance.' *Spenser.*

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be saucy to. 'I'll *sauce* her with bitter words.' *Shak.*—5. To make to pay or suffer.

I'll make them pay; I'll *sauce* them: they have had my houses a week at command; I have turned away my other guests . . . Ill *sauce* them. *Shak.*

Sauce-alone (sąs-a-lōn'), *n.* A British plant of the genus Erysimum, the *E. Alliaria.* Called also *Garlic Hedge-mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge*, and *All-sauce.* See ERYSIMUM.

Sauce-boat (sąs'bōt), *n.* A dish or vessel for holding sauce with a lip or spout.

Sauce-box (sąs'boks), *n.* [From *saucy.*] A saucy, impudent fellow. *Addison.* [Colloq.]

Sauce-pan (sąs'pan), *n.* 1. Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—2. A metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally.

Saucer (są'sėr), *n.* [Fr. *saucière.* See SAUCE.] 1. Formerly, a small pan in which sauce was set on a table. *Bacon.*—2. A piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.—*Saucer eyes*, eyes unnaturally large and round. *Hudibras.*—3. Something resembling a saucer; as, (*a*) a kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels. (*b*) A socket of iron which receives the spindle or foot upon which a capstan rests and turns round.

Sauce-tureen (sąs'tu-rēn), *n.* A tureen or dish from which sauce is served at table. *Dickens.*

Sauch (sąch), *n.* See SAUGH.

Saucily (są'si-li), *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly.

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words. *Bacon.*

Sauciness (są'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors. 'Impudent *sauciness.*' *Shak.*—*Impudence, Effrontery, Sauciness.* See IMPUDENCE.

Saucisse, Saucisson (są'sis, są'sis-son), *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage, from *sauce.*] In *fort.* and *artillery*, (*a*) a long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, &c. (*b*) A long bundle of faggots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

Saucy (są'si), *a.* [From *sauce.*] 1. Showing impertinent boldness; showing pertness or impudent flippancy; treating superiors with contempt; impudent; rude; as, a *saucy* boy; a *saucy* fellow.

Am I not the protector, *saucy* priest? *Shak.*

Applied also in this sense by Shakspere to inanimate objects.

But now, I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confined, bound in
To *saucy* doubts and fears. *Macbeth.*

2. Expressive of impudence; as, a *saucy* eye.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun
That will not be deep searched with *saucy* looks. *Shak.*

SYN. Impudent, insolent, impertinent, rude.

Saucy-bark (są'si-bärk), *n.* Same as *Sassy-bark.*

Saud (säd), *n.* Same as *Saadh.*

Sauer-kraut (sour'krout), *n.* [G. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] A favourite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

Sauf,† *a.* [Fr.] Safe. *Chaucer.*

Saugh, Sauch (sąch), *n.* Willow. [Scotch.]

Saul (säl), *n.* Soul; mettle. [Old English and Scotch.]

Saul, Sal (säl), *n.* The timber of the saul-tree. See SAUL-TREE.

Saulie (są'li), *n.* A hired mourner. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Sault (sō or sö), *n.* [O.Fr. *sault*, Mod. Fr. *saut*, a leap, from L. *saltus*, a leap, from *salio*, *saltum*, to leap.] A rapid in some rivers. [North America.]

Saultfat (sąlt'fat), *n.* A pickling-tub; a beef-stand. [Scotch.]

Saul-tree, Sal-tree (säl'trē), *n.* The name given in India to a tree of the genus Shorea, the *S. robusta*, which yields a balsamic resin, used in the temples under the name of *ral* or *dhoona.* The timber called *sal*, the best and most extensively used in India, is produced by this tree.

Sauncing-bell (säns'ing-bel). Same as *Sance-bell.*

Saunders-blue (sąn'dėrz-blū), *n.* [Fr. *cendres bleues*, blue ashes.] The original denomination probably of ultramarine. Applied now to an artificial blue, prepared from carbonate of copper.

Saunders-wood (sąn'dėrz-wụd). Same as *Sandal-wood.*

Saunter (sąn'tėr), *v.i.* [A word whose derivation is still undetermined. The Teutonic words most resembling it in form and meaning are D. *slentre*, D. and L.G. *slenderen*, *slendern*, to saunter, to loiter. Some have guessed that it was formed from Fr. *sainte terre*, in the phrase *aller à la sainte terre*, to go to the holy land, from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre;* others, *sans terre*, applied to wanderers without a home; others, Fr. *sentier*, a foot-path.] 1. To wander about idly; to walk idly or leisurely along; to loiter; to linger. 'Still *sauntering* by the sea-side.' *L'Estrange.*

Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd every vice on Christian ground. *Pope.*

Is not our own child on the narrow way,
Who, down to those that *saunter* in the broad,
Cries 'Come up hither.' *Tennyson.*

2. To occupy one's self idly; to loiter over anything; to dawdle; to dilly-dally. *Locke.*

Saunter (sąn'tėr), *n.* A sauntering or place for sauntering. *Young.*

Saunterer (sąn'tėr-ėr), *n.* One that saunters or wanders about idly. 'Quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town.' *Berkeley.*

Saur (sąr), *n.* Soil; dirt; dirty water. [Provincial.]

Sauria (sâ′ri-a), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] The term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated. The animal forms more strictly included under it are those comprised under the genus Lacerta of Linnæus; but in the large and now generally received acceptation of the term *saurians*, not only the existing lizards, crocodiles, monitors, iguanas, chameleons, &c., are included, but also those monstrous fossil reptiles whose remains excite our wonder, as the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, deinosaurus, iguanodon, pterodactyle, &c. The saurians are covered with scales, and have four legs. The mouth is always armed with teeth, and the toes are generally furnished with claws. They have all a tail more or less long, and generally very thick at the base. The fossil species, the most gigantic and singular members of the order, occur most abundantly in the oolitic strata. Some of them were exclusively marine, others amphibious, others terrestrial, and others were adapted for flying, as the pterodactyles.

Saurian (sâ′ri-an), *a.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] Pertaining to the Sauria or lizards; designating an order of reptiles.

Saurian (sâ′ri-an), *n.* One of the order Sauria; a lizard or lizard-like animal.

Saurillus (sâ-ril′lus), *n.* [Dim. of Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct genus of reptiles belonging to the lizard order. Their fossil remains occur in upper oolitic rocks.

Saurless (sâr′les), *n.* Savourless; insipid; tasteless. [Scotch.]

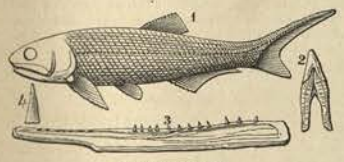
Saurobatrachia (sâ′rō-ba-trā′ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *batrachos*, a frog.] A name sometimes applied to the order of the tailed amphibians, otherwise called *Urodela*, and by Owen *Ichthyomorpha*. See URODELA.

Saurocephalus (sâ-rō-sef′al-us), *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *kephalē*, a head.] A genus of fossil fishes of the cycloid order, found in the chalk formation.

Saurodon (sâ′ro-don), *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes from the chalk series of England and America.

Sauroid (sâ′roid), *a.* Resembling lizards; as, *sauroid* fish.

Sauroid (sâ′roid), *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, form.] A member of a group of large fishes, some existing and some fossil. The fossil sauroids are found in great abundance in the carboniferous and secondary formations. They combined in their structure certain characters of reptiles, and had teeth resembling those of crocodiles. The



Sauroids (fossil).

1, Pygopterus (restored). 2, Tooth of do. (enlarged). 3, Jaw with teeth of *Belonostomus cunctus*. 4, Tooth of *B. cunctus* (enlarged).

existing sauroid fishes consist of several species, the best known being the bony pikes and sturgeons constituting respectively the genera Lepidosteus and Acipenser. The members of another genus (Polypterus) inhabit the Nile, Senegal, and other African rivers, and are remarkable for the peculiar structure of the dorsal fin, which is broken up into a number of separate portions.

Sauroidichnite (sâ′roid-ik-nīt), *n.* The footprint of a saurian. See ICHNITE.

Saurophagus (sâ-rof′a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *phagō*, to eat.] A genus of birds belonging to the family of the butcher-birds.

Sauropsida (sâ-rop′si-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, *opsis*, appearance, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Professor Huxley's name for the second of his three primary sections of vertebrates, comprising birds and reptiles. The animals of this section are characterized by the absence of gills, by having the skull jointed to the vertebral column by a single occipital condyle, the lower jaw composed of several pieces, and united to the skull by means of a special (quadrate) bone, and by possessing nucleated red blood corpuscles, as well as by certain embryonic characters.

Sauropterygia (sâ′rop-tėr-ij″i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing, a fin.] An extinct order of reptiles corresponding to Huxley's order Plesiosauria, and forming one of the thirteen orders into which Owen arranges all the Reptilia. There are ten genera, extending through all the strata from the trias to the chalk inclusive. The genus Plesiosaurus may be regarded as the type. See PLESIOSAURUS.

Saururaceæ (sâ-rō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *oura*, a tail, in allusion to the appearance of the flower-spike.] A nat. order of plants belonging to the achlamydeous group of incomplete exogens. It consists of a few genera which are aquatic or marshy herbs or herbaceous plants, found in North America, China, the north of India, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are simple or little branched herbs, with alternate, stipulate, entire leaves, and small flowers in dense terminal spikes or racemes.

Saururæ (sâ-rō′rē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *oura*, a tail.] An extinct order of birds, including only a single member, the *Archæopteryx macrura*, of which only a single fragmentary specimen has been discovered in the upper oolite (lithographic slates) of Solenhofen. It seems to have been as large as a rook. It differs from all known birds in having two free claws belonging to the wing, a lizard-like tail longer than the body (whence the name of the order), and no ploughshare bone. The metacarpal bones are not ankylosed as they are in all other known birds living and extinct.

Saury-pike (sâ′ri-pīk), *n.* A fish of the genus Scomberesox, family Scomberesocidæ, and order Pharyngognathi, having a greatly elongated body covered with minute scales. The jaws are prolonged into a long sharp beak. One species (*S. saurus*), about 15 inches long, occurs plentifully on the British coasts, frequenting firths in shoals so dense that it may be taken in pailfuls. In order to escape the pursuit of the porpoise and large fishes it often leaps out of the water or skims rapidly along the surface, whence it has obtained the name of *skipper*. The flesh is palatable.

Sausage (sâ′sāj), *n.* [Old spellings *saucidge, sausege*, O. Fr. *sausisse*, Fr. *saucisse;* from L.L. *salsa*, sauce (which see).] An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, &c., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied at short intervals with a string. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.

Sausage-roll (sâ′sāj-rōl), *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

Sausefleme, † *n.* [L. *salsum*, salt, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] An eruption of red spots or scabs on the face. *Chaucer.*

Sauseflemed, † *pp.* Having red spots or scabs on the face.

Saussurea (sâ-sū′rē-a), *n.* [In honour of Horace Benjamin de *Saussure*, a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *S. alpina* is a British species, which grows on moist alpine rocks, and is frequent on the Highland mountains of Scotland.

Saussurite (sâ′sūr-īt), *n.* A mineral so named from *Saussure*, the discoverer, of a white, gray, or green colour, found at the foot of Mount Rosa. It is an impure Labrador-felspar, and is known in the Swiss Alps as *jade*.

Saut (sąt), *n.* Salt. [Scotch.]

Saute, † *n.* [Fr.] An assault. *Chaucer.*

Sauter† (sąt′ėr), *n.* The Psalter or book of Psalms.

Sauterelle (sōt′rel), *n.* [Fr.] An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sō-tėrn′), *n.* [Fr.] A species of white Bordeaux wine, made from grapes grown in the neighbourhood of *Sauternes*, in the department of Gironde.

Sautfit (sąt′fit), *n.* A salt-dish. [Scotch.]

Sautrie† (sąt′ri), *n.* A psaltery; a musical instrument; a harp or lyre.

Sauvegarde (sōv-gārd′), *n.* [Fr., safe-guard.] A species of lizard of the family Monitoridæ or monitors. See MONITORIDÆ.

Savable (sāv′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being saved.

> In the person prayed for, there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *savable* condition.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

Savableness (sāv′a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being saved. 'The *savableness* of Protestants.' *Chillingworth.*

Savage (sav′āj), *a.* [O.E. and O.Fr. *salvage*, Mod. Fr. *sauvage*, L.L. *salvaticus*, wild, savage, from L. *silvaticus*, from *silva*, a forest, a wood.] 1. Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; wild; uncultivated; as, a *savage* wilderness. 'Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood.' *Dryden.* — 2. Wild; untamed; violent; as, *savage* beasts of prey.

> In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke. *Shak.*
>
> He delighted . . . in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to foolhardiness, when he went to worship Nature in her most *savage* moods.
> *Edin. Rev.*

3. Beastly; brutal. 'These pampered animals that rage in *savage* sensuality.' *Shak.* 4. Belonging to man in a state of nature; uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life; *savage* manners.

> Speak you so gently? Pardon me, I pray you:
> I thought that all things had been *savage* here.
> *Shak.*
>
> I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my dusky race. *Tennyson.*

5. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal. 'The *savage* spirit of wild war.' *Shak.* — 6. Enraged, on account of provocation received. [Colloq.]—SYN. Wild, uncultivated, untamed, untaught, uncivilized, unpolished, rude, brutish, brutal, heathenish, barbarous, cruel, inhuman, ferocious, fierce, pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, murderous.

Savage (sav′āj), *n.* 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners.

> I am as free as nature first made man,
> Ere the base laws of servitude began,
> When wild in woods the noble *savage* ran.
> *Dryden.*

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

Savage (sav′āj), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *savaged;* ppr. *savaging.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

> Let then the dogs of Faction bark and bay,
> Its bloodhounds, *savaged* by a cross of wolf,
> Its full-bred kennel from the Blatant-beast.
> *Southey.*

Savagely (sav′āj-li), *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly. 'Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughtered.' *Shak.*

Savageness (sav′āj-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being savage, wild, untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized; barbarism. — 2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

> Wolves and bears, they say,
> Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
> Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

Savagery (sav′āj-ri), *n.* 1. The state of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarousness; savagism. 'A like work of primeval *savagery.*' *Kingsley.*—2.† Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*—3. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*

Savagism (sav′āj-izm), *n.* The state of savages, or men in their native wildness and rudeness; savagery; barbarism.

Savanna, Savannah (sa-van′na), *n.* [Sp. *sabana*, a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow, from L. *sabanum*, Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth especially for wiping with.] An extensive open plain or meadow in a tropical region, yielding pasturage in the wet season, and often having a growth of undershrubs. The word is chiefly used in tropical America. — *Savanna flower*, a West Indian name for various species of Echites.

Savant (sä′väng), *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *savoir*, to know.] A man of learning; a man of science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

> In a national or universal point of view, the labour of the *savant* or speculative thinker, is as much a production in the very narrowest sense, as that of the inventor of a practical art. *J. S. Mill.*

Save (sāv), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *saved;* ppr. *saving.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvo*, from *salvus*, safe. See SAFE.] 1. To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin. 'Saying, Lord, *save* me.' Mat. xiv. 30. 'Relent and *save* my life.' *Shak.*—2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from sin and eternal death.

> Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners.
> 1 Tim. i. 15.

3. To deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of. '*Save, save*, oh, *save* me from the candid friend.' *Canning.*

4. To spare; to keep from doing or suffering: with a double object; as, to *save* a person trouble. 'Might have *saved* me my pains.' *Shak.* 'And *saved* your husband so much sweat.' *Shak.*—5. To hinder from being spent or lost; to keep undamaged or untouched; to secure from waste or expenditure; to hinder from being used; as, order in all affairs *saves* time. 'That I may *save* my speech.' *Shak.* '*Save* th' expense of long litigious laws.' *Dryden.*

His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

6. To reserve or lay by; to lay up; to gather; to hoard. 'Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat.' *Pope.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father. *Shak.*

7. To prevent; to obviate; to hinder from occurrence. 'To *save* a lady's blush.' *Dryden.* 'Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears.' *Dryden.*—8. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose; to be in time for; to catch.

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell's foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To *save* the post I write to you after a long day's worry at my place of business. *W. Collins.*

—*To save appearances*, to preserve a good outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.

Hereafter, when they come to model heaven,
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances. *Milton.*

—*Save the mark.* See under MARK.

Save (sāv), *v.i.* To be economical; to hinder expense.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

Save (sāv), *prep.* Except; not including; leaving out; deducting.

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes *save* one. 2 Cor. xi. 24.

Constant at church and change, his gains were sure;
His givings rare, *save* farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

Save† (sāv), *conj.* Except; unless.

I have one heart, one bosom and one truth,
And that no woman has; nor never none
Shall mistress be of it, *save* I alone. *Shak.*

Save,† *n.* The herb sage (Salvia). *Chaucer.*

Saveall (sāv'ąl), *n.* [*Save* and *all.*] 1. A small pan inserted in a candlestick to burn out the ends of candles.—2. *Naut.* a small sail sometimes set under a main, spanker, or swinging boom. Also called a *Water-sail.*—3. A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire-cloth.

Saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* [Fr. *cervelas*, from *cervelle*, the brains; L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains. It is now made of young salted pork.

There are office lads in their first surtouts, who club as they go home at night, for *saveloys* and porter. *Dickens.*

Saver (sāv'ėr), *n.* 1. One that saves, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction. 'The *saver* of the country.' *Swift.*—2. One that escapes loss, but without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injured man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

3. One who lays up or hoards; one who is frugal in expenses; an economist. 'A greater sparer than a *saver.*' *Wotton.*

Save-reverence (sāv'rev-ėr-ens). A kind of apologetical apostrophe when anything was said that might be thought filthy or indecent: often corrupted into *Sir-reverence.* See SIR-REVERENCE.

Savete,† *n.* Safety. *Chaucer.*

Savicu (sav'i-kū), *n.* Same as *Sabicu.*

Savin, Savine (sav'in), *n.* [Fr. *savinier*, *sabine*, from L. *sabina* (*herba*), the Sabine herb, savin.] A tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus, the *J. Sabina.* (See JUNIPER.) The savin of Europe resembles the red cedar (*J. virginiana*) of America, and the latter is therefore sometimes called savin. Called also *Sabine.*

Saving (sāv'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Preserving from evil or destruction; sparing; redemptory. 'The endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church.' *Hooker.*—2. Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; as, a *saving* husbandman or house-keeper.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.
Arbuthnot.

3. Bringing back in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; incurring no loss, though not gainful; as, the ship has made a *saving* voyage.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

4. Reserving, as some title or right.

Ordinances may be cited of every reign from St. Louis to Francis I. regulating the jurisdiction of Seneschals and Baillis and giving them various powers, but always directing by *saving* clauses that the jurisdiction of the Barons who had right of *Haute Justice* should not be interfered with. *Brougham.*

Saving (sāv'ing), *n.* 1. Something kept from being expended or lost; something hoarded up; that which is saved: generally in plural. 'Hoard all *savings* to the uttermost.' *Tennyson.*—2. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Saving (sāv'ing), *prep.* 1. With exception; in favour of; excepting.

Such laws cannot be abrogated *saving* only by whom they were made. *Hooker.*

2. Without disrespect to. See under REVERENCE. '*Saving* your reverence.' *Shak.*

Savingly (sāv'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.—2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as, *savingly* converted.

Savingness (sāv'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being saving; frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use.—2. Tendency to promote safety or eternal salvation. 'The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.' *Brevint.*

Savings-bank (sāv'ingz-bangk), *n.* An institution devised for receiving and securely investing the savings of industry, and for their accumulation at compound interest, under provisions for their repayment on demand or at short notice, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business. The *National Security Savings-banks* and the *Post-office Savings-banks* are the great British institutions of this kind. Acts for the regulation of the former were passed in 1817, empowering the managers to pay the deposits into the Bank of England to the credit-account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, a fixed rate of interest being given thereupon. The national post-office savings-bank scheme came into operation in 1861. The old savings-banks and the post-office savings-banks have continued to work harmoniously together, and each system appears to offer special advantages on certain points. *Penny savings-banks*, *military savings-banks*, and *savings-banks for seamen* have been established as auxiliaries of the general system, for the purpose of meeting the special needs of classes for which the ordinary savings-banks did not hold out adequate inducements or facilities.

Saviour (sāv'yėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *salveor* (Mod. Fr. *sauveur*), from L.L. *salvator*, from L. *salvus*, safe.] 1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger. 2 Ki. xiii. 5; Is. xix. 20.—2. Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called *the Saviour* by way of distinction.

Lightly from his grassy couch up rose
Our *Saviour*, and found all was but a dream.
Milton.

Saviouress (sāv'yėr-es), *n.* A female saviour. [Rare.]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouresse*, save me. *Bp. Hall.*

Savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *savon*, soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality, perfumed at will, and generally with the addition of some powdered starch or farina, and sometimes sand.

Savor (sā'vor), *n.* Same as *Savour.*

Savorous,† *a.* Savoury; sweet; pleasant. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Savory (sā'vėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *savorée*, It. *satureja*, L. *satureia*, savory.] A plant of the genus Satureia (which see).

Savour (sā'vėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *savor*, Mod. Fr. *saveur*; L. *sapor*, from *sapio*, to taste.] 1. Smell; odour 'I smell sweet *savours.*' *Shak.* 'A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril.' *Shak.* 'The uncleanly *savours* of a slaughter-house.' *Shak.*—2. Flavour; taste; relish; power or quality that affects the palate; as, food with a pleasant *savour.* 'If the salt hath lost his *savour.*' Mat. v. 13.—3. Characteristic property; distinctive flavour, quality, or the like. 'The *savour* of death from all things there that live.' *Milton.* 'The *savour* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit.' *Baxter.*—4. Character; reputation. Ex. v. 21.—5. Sense of smell; power to scent or perceive. [Rare.]—6.† Pleasure; delight.

Savour (sā'vėr), *v.i.* 1. To have a particular smell or taste; to have a flavour.

What is loathsome to the young
Savours well to thee and me. *Tennyson.*

2. To be of a particular nature; to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else; to smack; to betoken: followed by *of*; as, the answers *savour of* a humble spirit; or they *savour of* pride.

This *savours* not much *of* distraction. *Shak.*
I have rejected every thing that *savours of* party.
Addison.

Savour (sā'vėr), *v.t.* 1. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to relish; to take pleasure in; to enjoy. 'Filths *savour* but themselves.' *Shak.*

Thou *savourest* not the things that be of God, but those that be of men. Mat. xvi. 23.

2.† To perceive by the taste or smell; hence, to taste intellectually; to perceive; to discern; to note. 'Were it not that in your writings I *savour* a spirit so very distant from my disposition, &c.' *Heylin.*—3. To indicate the presence of; to have the flavour or quality of.

Wilful barrenness,
That cuts us off from hope; and *savours* only
Rancour and pride, impatience and despite.
Milton.

Savourily (sā'vėr-i-li), *adv.* 1. In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish. 'When silly plays so *savourily* go down.' *Dryden.*—2.† With gusto or appetite. 'The collation he fell to very *savourily.*' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Savouriness (sā'vėr-i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being savoury; pleasing taste or smell; as, the *savouriness* of a pine-apple or a peach. 'The *savouriness* of meat.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Savourless (sā'vėr-les), *a.* Destitute of savour; insipid.

Savourly† (sā'vėr-li), *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste; savoury.

Savourly† (sā'vėr-li), *adv.* With a pleasing relish. 'Then his food doth taste *savourly.*' *Barrow.*

Savourous† (sā'vėr-us), *a.* Sweet; pleasant. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Savoury (sā'vėr-i), *a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to the organs of smell or taste, especially the latter; palatable; hence, agreeable in general; as, a *savoury* odour; *savoury* meat. Gen. xxvii. 4.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his musketeers and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savoury.*
Macaulay.

Savoury (sā'vėr-i), *n.* Same as *Savory.*

Savoy (sav'oi), *n.* A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*), much cultivated for winter use.

Savoyard (sa-voi'ärd), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Saw (są), pret. of *see.*

Saw (są), *n.* [A.Sax. *sage*, a saw; common to the Teutonic languages: Dan. *sav*, Icel. *sög*, D. *zaag*, G. *säge.*] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band, or disc of thin iron or steel, with a dentated or toothed edge. Saws are employed to cut wood, stone, ivory, and other solid substances, and are either reciprocating or circular. The best saws are of tempered steel, ground bright, and smooth. They are of various forms and sizes, varying from the minute surgical or dental tool to the large instrument used in saw-mills, and may be divided into hand-tools and machine-tools. The hand tools used by carpenters and other artificers in wood are the most numerous. Among the most common straight saws in general use are the following:—The *cross-cut saw*, for cutting logs transversely, and wrought by two persons, one at each end. The *pit-saw*, a long blade of steel with large teeth and a transverse handle at each end; it is used in saw-pits for sawing logs into planks or scantlings, and is wrought by two persons. The *frame-saw*, consisting of a blade from 5 to 7 feet long, stretched tightly in a frame of wood. It is used in a similar manner to the pit-saw. The *ripping-saw*, *half-ripper*, *hand-saw*, and *panel-saw* are saws for the use of one person, the blades tapering in length from the handle. *Tenon-saws*, *sash-saws*, *dove-tail saws*, &c., are

saws made of very thin blades of steel stiffened with stout pieces of brass, iron, or steel fixed on their back edges. They are used for forming the shoulders of tenons, dove-tail joints, &c., and for many other purposes for which a neat clean cut is required. *Compass and key-hole saws* are long narrow saws, tapering from about 1 inch to ¼ inch in width, and used for making curved cuts. Small *frame-saws* and *bow-saws*, in which very thin narrow blades are tightly stretched, are occasionally used for cutting both wood and metal. Machine saws are comprehended under three different classes—circular, reciprocating, and band-saws. The *circular saw* is a disc of steel with saw teeth upon its periphery. It is made to revolve with great rapidity and force, while the log is pushed forward against it by means of a travelling platform. The *reciprocating saw* works like a two-handled hand-saw, but it is fixed and the wood carried forward against its teeth. The *band-saw* or *ribbon-saw* consists of a thin endless saw placed like a belt over two wheels, and strained on them. The ribbon passes down through a flat sawing-table, upon which the material to be cut is laid. Saws for cutting stone are without teeth.

Saw (są), *n.* [A. Sax. *sagu*, a saying, a saw, from root of to *say*. See SAY.] 1. A saying; proverb; maxim. 'Full of wise *saws*.' *Shak.* 'No sabbath-drawler of old *saws*.' *Tennyson.*—2.† A decree. *Spenser.*—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under APHORISM.

Saw (są), *v.t.* pret. *sawed;* pp. *sawed* or *sawn*. [From the noun.] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.—2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks; that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks.—3. To move through, as in the act of sawing.

Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand, thus; but use all gently. *Shak.*

Saw (są), *v.i.* 1. To use a saw; to practise sawing; as, a man *saws* well.—2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill *saws* fast or well.—3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

Saw (sä), *n.* Salve. [Scotch.]

Sawarra-nut (sä-wär'ra-nut), *n.* Same as *Saouari*.

Sawder (są'dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from *Solder*.] Flattery; blarney. [Slang.] See under SOFT.

Saw-dust (są'dust), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, produced by the attrition of a saw.

Sawer (są'ėr), *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.

Sawf-box† (sąf'boks), *n.* A box of salve. 'A *sawf-box* for a wounded conscience.' *Cowley.*

Saw-file (są'fīl), *n.* A file adapted for sharpening saws. It is triangular in section for hand-saws, and flat for mill-saws. *E. H. Knight.*

Saw-fish (są'fish), *n.* An elasmobranchiate fish of the genus Pristis (*P. antiquorum*), nearly related on the one hand to the sharks, and on the other to the rays. It attains a length of from 12 to 18 feet, has a long beak

Tentacled Saw-fish (*Pristiophorus cirratus*).

or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges, armed with which it is very destructive to shoals of small fishes, and is said to attack and inflict severe and even mortal injuries on the large cetaceans or whales. The saw-fish shown in the cut belongs to the genus Pristiophorus, in which the teeth are not implanted in the bone of the snout, but merely attached to the skin.

Saw-fly (są'flī), *n.* One of a group of insects belonging to the order Hymenoptera, and distinguished by the peculiar conformation of the ovipositor of the females, which is composed of two broad plates, with serrated or toothed edges, by means of which they incise the stems and leaves of plants, and deposit their eggs in the slits thus formed. The turnip-fly (*Athalia centifolia*) and the gooseberry-fly (*Nematus grossulariæ*) are examples.

Saw-frame (są'frām), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set; a saw-sash.

Saw-gate (są'gāt), *n.* The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched; a saw-sash.

Saw-gin (są'jin), *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts. See COTTON-GIN.

Saw-mandrel (są'man-drel), *n.* A contrivance for holding a saw in a lathe.

Saw-mill (są'mil), *n.* A mill for sawing timber, and driven by water or steam. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the *circular* and the *reciprocating*. See under SAW.

Sawn (sąn), pp. of *saw*.

Sawney, Sawny (są'ni), *n.* A nickname for a Scotchman, from *Sandy*, a corruption of *Alexander*.

Saw-pit (są'pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

Saw-sash (są'sash), *n.* Same as *Saw-gate*.

Saw-set (są'set), *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Called also *Saw-wrest*.

Saw-toothed (są'tötht), *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.

Sawtry† (są'tri), *n.* A psaltery. *Dryden.*

Saw-whet, Saw-whetter (są'whet, są'whet-ėr), *n.* In the United States, the popular name for the Acadian owl (*Strix acadica*) of Audubon.

Saw-wort (są'wėrt), *n.* Serratula, a genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. It is so named from its serrated leaves. Common saw-wort (*S. tinctoria*) is a tall perennial plant with heads of purple flowers indigenous to England, growing in woods and in pasture grounds. It is used for dyeing cloth yellow, and is considered useful against piles.

Saw-wrest (są'rest), *n.* Same as *Saw-set*.

Sawyer (są'yėr), *n.* [In regard to the form of this word comp. *lawyer, bowyer*.] 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel. 2. In the United States, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, is swept along with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The sawyers in the Missouri and Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

Sax† (saks), *n.* [A. Sax. *seax*.] A knife; a sword; a dagger.

Saxatile (sak'sa-til), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

Sax-horn (saks'horn), *n.* [After M. *Sax*, of Paris, the inventor.] One of several brass wind-instruments with a wide mouthpiece and three, four, or five cylinders, much employed in military bands. The tone is round, pure, and full. These horns comprise the very high small sax-horn, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, baritone, bass, and double bass. Called also *Sax-cornet*.

Saxicava (sak-si-kā'va), *n.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow out, to excavate.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, family Saxicavidæ or Gastrochænidæ, often found in the hollows of rocks, in cavities on the back of oysters, and among the roots of sea-weed, &c. On different parts of the coast of England masses of rock are found pierced with innumerable small holes, which form the entrances to the habitations of these animals.

Saxicavidæ (sak-si-kā'vi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of perforating bivalve molluscs, named from the genus *Saxicava*.

Saxicavous (sak-si-kā'vus), *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow out.] In *zool.* a term applied to molluscs which make holes in the rocks, either by boring them or by dissolving the rock by means of some acid which they secrete. See SAXICAVA.

Saxicola (sak-sik'ō-la), *n.* [L. *saxum*, rock, *colo*, to inhabit.] A genus of birds, the chats.

Saxicolous (sak-sik'ō-lus), *a.* In *bot.* growing on rocks.

Saxifraga (sak-sif'ra-ga), *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Saxifragaceæ. See SAXIFRAGE.

Saxifragaceæ (sak-sif'ra-gā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the apocarpous group of polypetalous exogens. It consists of shrubs and herbaceous plants, with simple alternate leaves, without stipules, regular, often handsome flowers with perigynous or epigynous petals, definite stamens, free or connate carpels, and albuminous seeds. The species inhabit the mountainous districts of Europe and the northern parts of the world; the whole order is more or less astringent. The root of *Heuchera americana* is a powerful astringent, and called in North America *alum-root*.

Saxifragaceous (sak-sif'ra-gā''shus), *a.* Belonging to the Saxifragaceæ.

Saxifragant (sak-sif'ra-gant), *a.* Breaking or destroying stones; saxifragous; lithotritic. [Rare.]

Saxifragant (sak-sif'ra-gant), *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones. [Rare.]

Saxifrage (sak'si-frāj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga—saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be beneficial in removing stone in the bladder; but the saxifrages seem to have got the name rather from growing among rocks.] A popular name of various plants, the saxifrages proper belonging to the

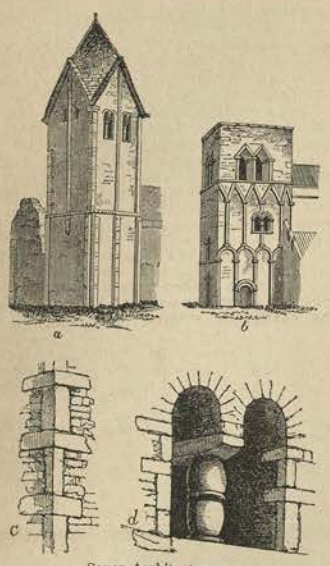
Chinese Saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*). *s s*, Sarmenta.

genus Saxifraga of the nat. order Saxifragaceæ. The species are mostly inhabitants of alpine and subalpine regions of the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone. Most of them are true rock plants, with tufted foliage and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers; and many are well known as ornamental plants in our gardens, as *S. umbrosa*, London pride or none-so-pretty; *S. granulata*, white or granulated meadow saxifrage; *S. hypnoides*, mossy saxifrage or ladies' cushion; *S. crassifolia*, or thick-leaved saxifrage; *S. sarmentosa*, or Chinese saxifrage, which as shown in the cut puts out ornamental sarmenta (*ss*). The genus is a large one, containing upwards of 150 species, of which at least twelve are natives of Britain. The burnet saxifrage is *Pimpinella Saxifraga;* the golden saxifrage is the genus Chrysosplenium; the pepper or meadow saxifrage is *Silaus pratensis*.

Saxifragous (sak-sif'ra-gus), *a.* Same as *Saxifragant*. [Rare.]

Saxon (sak'son), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, A. Sax. *Seaxa*, pl. *Seaxe, Seaxan*, usually derived from *seax*, O.H.G. *sahs*, a short sword, a dagger; G. *Sachse*, a Saxon.] 1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; one of their descendants; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race.—2. The language of the Saxons, Anglo-Saxon. The terms Saxon and Anglo-Saxon are popularly used to designate that early form of the English language which prevailed to the close of the twelfth century. See ANGLO-SAXON.—*Old Saxon*, Saxon as spoken on the Continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe.—3. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

Saxon (sak'son), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon.—2. Of or pertaining to modern Saxony or its inhabitants.—*Saxon architecture*, the earliest stage of native English architecture, its period being from the conversion of England till the Conquest or near it, when Norman architecture began



Saxon Architecture.

a, Tower of Sompting Church, Sussex. *b*, Tower of Barton-on-Humber Church, Lincolnshire. *c*, Long and short work. *d*, Window with a baluster.

to prevail. The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as having been rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work; the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle masonry are of hewn stones set alternately on end and horizontally; the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved imposts or capitals with square abaci. Sometimes heavy mouldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade these are on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.

Saxon-blue (sak'son-blū), *n.* A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is much used as a dye-stuff.

Saxondom (sak'son-dum), *n.* Countries inhabited by Saxons; peoples or population of English or Anglo-Saxon origin.

Look now at American *Saxondom;* and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower two hundred years ago, from Delft Haven in Holland. *Carlyle.*

Saxon-green (sak'son-grēn), *n.* A colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon-blue ground.

Saxonism (sak'son-izm), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language is full of *Saxonisms*, which abound more or less in every writer before Gower and Chaucer. *T. Warton.*

Saxonist (sak'son-ist), *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Saxophone (sak'so-fōn), *n.* One of a family of brass wind-instruments invented by M. *Sax;* their tones are soft and penetrating in the higher part, expressive in the middle, and full and rich in the lower part of their compass. The saxophones are six in number: the high, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, the baritone, and the bass. They are played with a single reed, and a clarinet mouthpiece.

Saxotromba (sak'so-trom-ba), *n.* One of a class of brass instruments introduced by M. *Sax*, with a wide mouthpiece and three or four cylinders. The tone partakes of the quality both of the trumpet and the bugle. The complete set is six in number: the high, soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, and bass.

Sax-tuba (saks'tū-ba), *n.* A brass instrument introduced by M. *Sax*, with wide mouthpiece and three cylinders. The tone is very sonorous.

Say (sā), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *said*, contr. from *sayed;* ppr. *saying.* [O.E. *sayen, seyen, seggen*, A. Sax. *secgan*, to say—a word common to all the Teutonic tongues, except that it is not known as Gothic; Icel. *segja*, D. *zeggen*, G. *sagen.*] 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; to speak; as, he *said* nothing; he *said* many things; he *says* not a word; *say* a good word for me.

He never *says* a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one. *Rochester.*

I wrote I know not what . . .
Yet something I did wish to *say*. *Tennyson.*

2. To argue; to allege by way of argument. 'After all can be *said* against a thing.' *Tillotson.*—3. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to *say* a lesson; to *say* one's prayers; to *say* grace.

She used every day to wend
'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*. *Fairfax.*

4. To pronounce; to recite without singing. 'Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.' *Common Prayer.*—5. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell. '*Say* in brief the cause.' *Shak.*—6. To suppose; to assume to be true; to presume; to take for granted: in this sense often in the imperative. 'Troops left in Balaclava, *say* 3000.' *Sir J. M. Adye.*

Well, *say* there is no kingdom then for Richard;
What other pleasure can the world afford? *Shak.*

7. To utter as an opinion; to announce as a decision; to decide; to judge.

But what it is, hard is to *say*,
Harder to hit. *Milton.*

—*It says*, an impersonal usage sometimes met with = it is said.

It says in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves. *W. Collins.*

—*It is said, they say*, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain.—*To say nay*, to refuse. 'As who shall *say* me *nay*.' *Tennyson.*

If you plead as well for them
As I can *say nay* to thee for myself,
No doubt we'll bring it to a happy issue. *Shak.*

—*To say to*, to think of; to judge of; to be of opinion regarding.

What *say* you *to* a letter from your friends. *Shak.*

—*That is to say*, that is; in other words; otherwise: in legal and mercantile usage, often contracted to *say;* as, a sum of £500 (*say*, five hundred pounds).—*Say, Speak, Tell.* Although this word is nearly synonymous with *speak*, and in some usages with *tell*, yet generally the applications of these words are different. Thus we say to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases *say* cannot be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, and so is to *say* prayers. We never use the phrases to *say* a sermon or discourse, to *say* an argument, to *say* a speech, to *say* testimony. A very general use of *say* is to introduce a relation, narration, or recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done, or to be done by another. Thus, Adam *said*, This is bone of my bone; Noah *said*, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; If we *say* we have no sin, we deceive ourselves; *Say* to the cities of Judah, Behold your God; I cannot *say* what I should do in a similar case.

Say (sā), *v.i.* 1. To speak; to declare; to assert; to express an opinion; as, so he *says*. 2.† To make answer; to reply.

To this argument we shall soon have *said;* for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies? *Milton.*

Say (sā), *n.* 1. What one has to say; a speech; a story; something said; hence, an affirmation; a declaration; a statement. 'Let me say my *say*.' *Tennyson.*

The Archdeacon said out his *say*, standing with his back to the empty fireplace. *Trollope.*

2. A maxim; a saying; a saw. 'That strange palmer's boding *say*.' *Sir W. Scott.* The spelling *Saye* is also found.

He took it on the page's *saye*,
Hunthill had driven these steeds away. *Sir W. Scott.*

Say† (sā), *n.* [For *assay.*] 1. Assay; trial by sample; taste. 'To take a *say* of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.' *B. Jonson.*

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes. *Shak.*

2. Tried quality; temper; proof. 'A sword of better *say*.' *Spenser.*—*To give the say*, to assure the goodness of the wines and dishes, a duty formerly performed at court by the royal taster.—*To give a say at*, to make an attempt for.

And *give a say*, I will not say directly,
But very fair *at* the philosopher's stone. *B. Jonson.*

Say† (sā), *v.t.* To assay; to try. 'Of all *say'd* yet I wish thee happiness.' *Shak.* 'The tailor brings a suit home; he it *says*.' *B. Jonson.*

Say† (sā). For *Sey*,† pret. of *se* (*see*). Saw. *Chaucer.*

Say,† Saye† (sā), *n.* [Fr. *saye*, It. *saja*, from L. *saga* = *sagum*, a coarse woollen mantle or blanket.] 1. A delicate kind of serge or woollen cloth. *Halliwell.*—2. A species of silk or satin. 'A kirtle of discoloured *say*.' *Spenser.* 'Thou *say*, thou serge, nay thou buckram lord.' *Shak.*

Sayer (sā'ér), *n.* One who says.

Mr. Curran was something much better than a *sayer* of smart sayings. *Jeffrey.*

Sayette (sā-et'), *n.* Same as *Sagathy.*

Saying (sā'ing), *n.* 1. That which is said; an expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration. 'Moses fled at this *saying*.' Acts vii. 29.

The sacred function can never be hurt by their *sayings*, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage. 'Blush like a black dog, as the *saying* is.' *Shak.*

Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
Extolling patience or the truest fortitude. *Milton.*

Sayman† (sā'man), *n.* Same as *Saymaster. Bacon.*

Saymaster† (sā'mas-tér), *n.* [Abbrev. of *assay-master.*] One who makes trial or proof; an assay master. 'Great *saymaster* of state.' *B. Jonson.*

'Sblood (zblud), *inter.* An imprecation abbreviated from *God's blood.*

'*Sblood*, I am as melancholy as a gib-cat or a lugged bear. *Shak.*

Scab (skab), *n.* [A. Sax. *scæb*, from L. *scabies*, scab, scurf, itch, from *scabo*, to scratch, akin to Gr. *skaptó*, to dig.] 1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.—2. The mange in horses; a disease of sheep.—3. The itch. [Scotch.]—4. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. Applied to persons as a term of supreme contempt and disregard. 'A *scab* of a currier.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Scabbard (skab'ärd), *n.* [Old spellings *scaubert, scauberk, scaberke, scaberge;* of doubtful origin; the latter portion is no doubt from A. Sax. *beorgan*, O.H.G. *bergan*, to protect (comp. *hauberk*), the first portion being probably equivalent to *scathe*, harm, injury, the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when not in use.] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon. 'Rapier, *scabbard* and all.' *Shak.*

Scabbard (skab'ärd), *v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.

Scabbard-fish (skab'ärd-fish), *n.* The *Lepidopus caudatus*, a beautiful fish found in the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic, so called because in shape it bears some resemblance to the sheath of a sword. It is of a bright silvery whiteness, with a single dorsal fin running along the back. The ventral fins are only represented by a pair of scales, hence the generic name of Lepidopus or scale-fish.

Scabbed (skabd or skab'ed), *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*—2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

Scabbedness (skab'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being scabbed.

Scabbiness (skab'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

Scabble (skab'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scabbled;* ppr. *scabbling.* To dress a stone with a broad chisel (called in England a *boaster*, and in Scotland a *drove*) after it has been pointed or broached, and preparatory to finer dressing; to scapple.

Scabby (skab'i), *a.* 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs. 'A *scabby* tetter.' *Dryden.* 2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift.*

Scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* [L.] Scab; mange; itch. *Dunglison.*

Scabiosa (skā-bi-ō'sa), *n.* [See SCABIOUS.] A genus of plants, nat. order Dipsaceæ.

Scabious (skā'bi-us), *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions.

Scabious (skā'bi-us), *n.* Scabiosa, an extensive genus of annual and perennial herbs, belonging to the nat. order Dipsaceæ, natives of the Old World, especially of the Mediterranean and Eastern regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with entire or divided leaves and heads of blue, pink, white, or yellowish flowers. *S. succisa*, devil's bit (which see), is a common British plant. It possesses great astringency but no important medicinal virtues, although it was formerly supposed to be of great efficacy in all scaly eruptions, hence the name *scabious*.

Scabling (skab'ling), *n.* [From *scabble.*] A chip or fragment of stone.

Scabredity† (skab-red'i-ti), *n.* [L. *scabredo*, from *scaber*, rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. *Burton.*

Scabrous (skab'rus), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, *scabri*, rough, scabby, from *scabies*, scab.] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points or little asperities: applied chiefly in *zool.* and *bot.* to surfaces. —2. Harsh; unmusical.

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling. *Dryden.*

Scabrousness (skab'rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being scabrous; roughness; ruggedness.

Scabwort (skab'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Inula Helenium.*

Scad (skad), *n.* 1. A fish, the shad (which see). —2. A fish of the genus Caranx (*C. Trachurus*); the horse-mackerel.

Scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* [O. Fr. *escafaut*, *eschafault* (Mod. Fr. *échafaud*); L.L. *scadafaltum*, from *ex*, and *cadafaltum;* It. *catafalco*, a scaffold, a catafalque. See CATAFALQUE.] 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for exhibiting a spectacle upon or for holding spectators. *Shak.*—2. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal. —3. A temporary structure of timbers, boards, or planks erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen and materials.

Scaffold (skaf'old), *v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

Scaffoldage† (skaf'old-āj), *n.* A scaffold; a stage; the timber-work of a stage; scaffolding. *Shak.*

Scaffolding (skaf'old-ing), *n.* 1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place.—2. In *building*, the temporary combination of timber-work by the means of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which latter are laid the boards for supporting the builders in carrying up the different stages or floors of a building, or plasterers in executing their work in the interior of houses, and which are struck or removed as soon as they have answered their purpose. 3. That which sustains; a frame. 'This *scaffolding* of the body.' *Pope.*—4. Materials for scaffolds.

Scaff-raff (skaf'raf), *n.* Riffraff; rabble. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Scaglia (skal'yi-a), *n.* [It., the scale of a fish, a shell, a chip of marble or stone.] An Italian calcareous rock, the equivalent of our white chalk. It is of a red colour, and has a fissile structure, hence the name.

Scagliola (skal-yi-ō'la), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*. See SCAGLIA.] In *arch.* a composition, imitative of marble, used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings. It is composed of gypsum, or sulphate of lime, calcined and reduced to a fine powder, with the addition of water, by which a fine paste is made. While soft it is bestudded with splinters of spar, marble, granite, bits of concrete, coloured gypsum, or veins of clay, in a semi-fluid state. The substances used to colour the spots and patches are the several ochres, boles, &c. It is smoothed with fine iron tools, and afterwards polished.

Scaith (skāth), *n.* Scathe; harm; damage. *Burns.* [A Scotch spelling.]

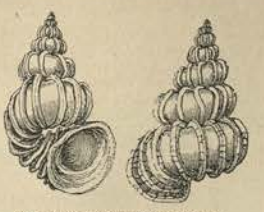
Scaithless (skāth'les), *a.* Unharmed; uninjured. [A Scotch spelling.]

Scala (skā'la), *n.* [L., a ladder, a flight of stairs. See SCALE.] A surgical instrument for reducing dislocations.—*Scala tympani*, in *anat.* the superior spiral cavity of the cochlea.—*Scala vestibuli*, the inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

Scalable (skāl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Scalade, Scalado (ska-lād', ska-lā'do), *n.* [Fr. *scalade*, Sp. *escalado*, from L. *scala*, a ladder. See SCALE.] An assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders; escalade. 'The nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes.' *Arbuthnot.* 'Won one town of importance by *scalado.*' *Bacon.*

Scalaria (ska-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *scalaria*, a flight of steps—from the form of the shells.] A genus of marine, turreted, gasteropodous mollusca, with anti-longitudinal



Scalaria pretiosa (Wentletrap).

raised ribs. They are found in sandy mud, at depths varying from 7 to 13 fathoms. The molluscs of this genus have been commonly called wentletraps, a corruption of the German word *wendel-treppe*, a winding staircase. The typical and most celebrated species of wentletrap is *S. pretiosa*, which was formerly rare, and brought a large price in the market. It is now found to be not an uncommon shell in the Eastern seas.

Scalariform (ska-lā'ri-form), *a.* [L. *scalaris*, resembling a flight of stairs or a ladder, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder.—*Scalariform vessels*, in *bot.* tubes met with in plants, especially in ferns, distinguished by having bars at regular intervals so as to resemble a ladder.

Scalary (skā'la-ri), *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. 'Certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Scalawag (skal'a-wag), *n.* See SCALLAWAG.

Scald (skąld), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eschalder*, *eschauder*, Mod. Fr. *échauder*, It. *scaldare*, to heat, warm, scorch, scald, from L. *ex*, intens., and *caldus*, *calidus*, hot.] 1. To burn, or painfully affect and injure with or as with hot liquor; as, to *scald* the foot with boiling water.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion. *Shak.*

It depends not on his will to persuade himself that what actually *scalds* him feels cold. *Locke.*

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cowley.*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald* meat or milk.

Scald (skąld), *n.* [From the verb.] A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor or vapour.—*Burn, Scald.* See BURN.

Scald (skąld), *n.* Scab; scall; scurf on the head. 'Scurfe and filthy *scald.*' *Spenser.*

Scald (skąld), *a.* [That is, *scalled*, or affected with *scall.* See SCALL.] Scurvy; paltry; poor; as, *scald* rhymers. *Shak.*

Scald (skąld), *n.* [Icel. *skáld*, Sw. *skald.* Origin disputed.] An ancient Scandinavian poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honour of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The scalds of the Norsemen answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts. Written also *Skald.*

And there, in many a stormy vale,
The *scald* has told his wondrous tale. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scald, Scauld (skäld), *v.t.* To scold; to rate. [Scotch.]

Scalder† (skąl'dėr), *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet. *T. Warton.* [An erroneous form.]

Scald-fish (skąld'fish), *n.* A marine flat-fish, *Rhombus Arnoglossus*, allied to the turbot, sole, and flounder. It is not uncommon on our coasts.

Scald-head (skąld'hed), *n.* [From *scald*, scurf, scurvy.] A fungous parasitic disease mostly of the hairy scalp, in which the parasites are indistinct, often distant patches, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered as with a helmet; skin below the scabs red, shining, dotted with papillous apertures, excreting fresh matter; roots of the hair often destroyed. It is known in medical phraseology as *Favus*, *Tinea Favosa*, and *Porrigo Scutulata.*

Scaldic (skąl'dik), *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

Scalding, Scalding-hot (skąld'ing, skąld'-ing-hot), *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

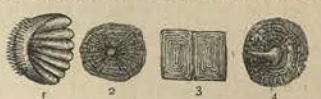
Scale (skāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *scálu*, *sceálu*, the dish of a balance, a balance; Icel. *skál*, a dish, a balance; Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, the scale of a balance; D. *schaal*, G. *schale*, a flat dish, a balance. *Scale*, a thin lamina, is an allied word from the same root. See next art.] 1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the *scale:* generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

The *scales* are turn'd; her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

2. *pl.* The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.

Scale (skāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *scale*, *scalu*, a shell, a husk; Dan. *skœl*, the scale of a fish, &c.; *skal*, peel, rind, shell; Icel. *skel*, a shell. See above. Akin *shale*, *shell*, *skill*, *skull.*] 1. One of the imbricated plates on the exterior of certain animals: (*a*) one of the thin, small, imbricated plates which protect the skin of many fishes. They are developed beneath the true epiderm, and consist of alternate layers of membrane, of horny matter, and occasionally of phosphate of lime. Fishes are sometimes classed, in accordance with the structure of their scales, into Ctenoid, Ganoid, Cycloid, and Placoid. (*b*) One of the laminæ, composed of horny membrane, or of a mixture of horny and bony matter, belonging to the dermoskeleton of reptiles. These are modifications of the epidermis, and are sometimes called *Scutes.* (*c*) One of the bony plates formed by deposits taking place in the epidermis or outer layer of the skin of certain mammals,



Scales of Fishes.

1, Ctenoid Scale of the Perch. 2, Cycloid Scale of the Carp. 3, Ganoid Scales of Dipterus. 4, Placoid Scale of Ray.

as the pangolins or scaly ant-eaters and the armadillos. — 2. Anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; anything exfoliated or desquamated, or tending to become exfoliated or desquamated; as, a *scale* of bone, iron, and the like; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* a small rudimentary or metamorphosed leaf, scale-like in form and often in arrangement, constituting the covering of the leaf-buds of the deciduous trees in cold climates, the involucrum of the Compositæ, the bracts of the catkin, the imbricated ground leaves which constitute the bulb, and the like. (*b*) An incrustation deposited in the inside of a vessel in which water is habitually heated, as in a steam-boiler. (*c*) The thin metallic lining of the handle of a pocket-knife.

Scale (skāl), *v.t.* 1. To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish.—2. To take off in thin laminæ or scales.—3. To pare off a surface. 'If all the mountains were *scal'd*, and the earth made even.' *T. Burnet.*—4. [Scotch and North English.] (*a*) To spill; as, to *scale* water. (*b*) To spread, as manure or loose substances. (*c*) To cause to separate; to disperse; as, to *scale* a crowd. Usually written *Skail.*—5. In *gun.* to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.

Scale (skāl), *v.t.* To weigh, as in scales; to measure; to compare; to estimate.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak.*

Scale (skāl), *v.i.* 1. To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ.

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off. *Bacon.*

2. [Now only Scotch and Northern English.] To separate; to break up; to disperse. In this sense usually written *Skail.*

They would no longer abide, but *scaled*, and departed away. *Holinshed.*

Scale (skāl), *n.* [L. *scala*, a ladder, from root of *scando*, to mount, Skr. *skand*, to ascend.] 1.† A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges . . . is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou mayst ascend. *Milton.*

2. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade or scalade. 'A city strong . . . by battery, *scale*, and mine assaulting.' *Milton.*—3. Anything graduated, especially when applied as a measure or rule, or marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals; as, specifically, (*a*) a mathematical instrument consisting of a

slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, &c., as in drawing, plotting, and the like. See GUNTER'S SCALE, *Plane scale* (under PLANE), *Diagonal scale* (under DIAGONAL). (*b*) Any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions. (*c*) A basis for a numerical system; as, the binary *scale;* the decimal *scale.* (*d*) In *music,* a succession of notes arranged in the order of pitch, and comprising those sounds which may occur in a piece of music written in a given key. In its simplest form the scale consists of seven steps or degrees counted upward in a regular order from a root or prime (the tonic or key-note), to which series the eighth is added to form the octave. A scale may have its key-note at any pitch, no one being more natural than another; but it has been the practice among musicians to consider the scale having C for its key-note as the natural, model, or normal scale. The diatonic scale ascends by five steps (tones) and two half-steps (semitones), taking for the names of the notes the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, or the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do; the two semitones occur between E and F (mi and fa) and B and C (si and do). When the scale is graduated all the way by a series of twelve half-steps or semitones it is called the chromatic scale. A scale is said to be major when the interval between the key-note and the third above it, as from C to E, consists of two tones; it is called minor when the interval between the key-note and its third, as from A to C, consists of a tone and a half. The term scale is also applied by some musicians as a synonym of *compass,* that is, the series of notes producible by various voices or instruments; as, the *scale* of a pianoforte, violin, or the like.—4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

> The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

5. Relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components of any complex thing compared with other like things; as, a plan on the *scale* of an inch to 100 yards.

Scale (skāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scaled;* ppr. *scaling.* [See the above noun, and comp. *scalade.*] To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.

> Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak. *Spenser.*

Scale † (skāl), *v.i.* To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; to lead up by steps or stairs.

> Satan from hence, now on the lower stair,
> That *scales* by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
> Looks down with wonder. *Milton.*

Scale-armour (skāl'är-mėr), *n.* Armour consisting of small plates of steel partly overlapping each other, like the scales of a fish. From its pliability it was a favourite protection for the neck, hanging down like a curtain from the helmet.

Scale-beam (skāl'bēm), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

Scale-beetle (skāl'bē-tl), *n.* A name given to the tiger-beetle.

Scale-board (skāl'bōrd, often skab'bord), *n.* 1. A thin veneer of wood used for covering the surfaces of articles of furniture, for backing looking-glasses, and the like.—2. In *printing,* a thin slip of wood employed in justifying a page to its true length.

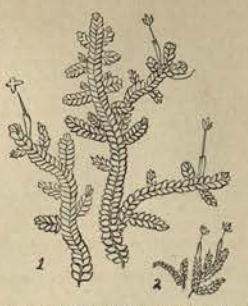
Scale-fern (skāl'fėrn), *n.* A popular name for a fern of the genus Ceterach (*C. officinarum*), so named from the imbricated tawny scales at the back of the fronds. To this plant was formerly attributed a marvellous influence over the liver and spleen, and Vitruvius states that it had the effect of destroying the latter organ in certain Cretan swine which fed on it. It is a British species, and is said to be used as a bait for fish on the coast of Wales.

Scale-fish (skāl'fish), *n.* A dealer's name for the pollack, the torsk, the hake, and the haddock when dry-cured, which have only half the commercial value of the cod. *Simmonds.*

Scale-insect (skāl'in-sekt), *n.* A name given to an insect belonging to the family Coccidæ, many of which live as parasites on various plants, particularly on hot-house plants, and do them considerable injury. They receive their name from their resemblance to small scales when sticking close to the bark or leaves.

Scaleless (skāl'les), *a.* Destitute of scales.

Scale-moss (skāl'mos), *n.* A popular name given to the Jungermannias, plants resembling moss, and belonging to the order Hepaticæ. They grow on the trunks of trees, in damp earth, and in similar places, and are so called from the small scale-like leaves.



Scale-mosses.—1, *Jungermannia ciliaris;* 2, *J. bidentata* (both natural size).

Scalene (ska-lēn'), *a.* [Gr. *skalēnos,* limping, halting, uneven.] In *math.* a term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal. A cone or cylinder is also said to be scalene when its axis is inclined to its base, but in this case the term *oblique* is more frequently used.

Scalene (ska-lēn'), *n.* A scalene triangle.

Scalenohedron (ska-lē'nō-hē''dron), *n.* [Gr. *skalēnos,* uneven, and *hedra,* seat, base.] In *crystal.* a pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided and the faces are scalene triangles.

Scalenous† (ska-lē'nus), *a.* Same as *Scalene.*

Scalenus (ska-lē'nus), *n.* [Gr. *skalēnos,* irregular, unequal.] In *anat.* one of a pair of muscles of the neck, situated between the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ and the upper part of the thorax. Its use is to move the neck to one side when it acts singly, or to bend it forward when both muscles act; and when the neck is fixed it serves to elevate the ribs and dilate the chest.

Scaler (skāl'ėr), *n.* One who or that which scales.

Scale-stone (skāl'stōn), *n.* Tabular spar; schaalstein.

Scaliness (skāl'i-nes), *n.* The state of being scaly; roughness.

Scaling-bar (skāl'ing-bär), *n.* A bar or rod for removing the incrustation or scale from heating surfaces, as from the surface of a steam-boiler.

Scaling-hammer (skāl'ing-ham-ėr), *n.* A hammer for removing scale from heating surfaces.

Scaling-ladder (skāl'ing-lad'dėr), *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall. Such ladders are generally made in lengths of 12 and 7½ feet, and can be joined by fitting the end of one into the socket of another.

Scaliola (skal-yi-ō'la). Same as *Scagliola.*

Scall (skąl), *n.* [Dan. *skal,* peel, husk, *skaldet,* bald; Icel. *skalli,* a bald head; akin to *scale.*] Scab; scurf; scabbiness; leprosy.

> It is a dry *scall,* even a leprosy on the head. Lev. xiii. 30.

—*Dry scall, psoriasis,* or itch.—*Moist scall,* the *impetigo* or *eczema.*

Scallawag (skal'la-wag), *n.* A miserable scamp; a scapegrace. 'You good-for-nothin' young *scallawag.*' *Haliburton.* Written also *Scalawag.* [American.]

Scalled (skąld), *a.* Scurfy; scabby; scald.

Scallion (skal'yun), *n.* [It. *scalogno,* from L. *cæpa Ascalonia* or *allium Ascalonium,* the onion of Ascalon.] A plant, the *Allium ascalonicum,* a kind of onion. See SHALLOT.

Scallion-faced† (skal'yun-fāst), *a.* Having a mean scurvy face or appearance. Nares says the true sense is *stinking-faced,* from *scallion,* a shallot.

> His father's diet was new cheese and onions.
> —What a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis! *Beau. & Fl.*

Scallop (skal'lop, skol'lop), *n.* [O.Fr. *escalope,* lit. a shell-fish, being no doubt from some of the Teutonic words equivalent to E. *shell, scale;* comp. D. *schelp, schulp,* shell, cockle-shell. See SCALE.] 1. A marine lamellibranchiate mollusc of section Asiphonida, family Ostreidæ, and genus Pecten. The shell is bivalve, the hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow, from which alternate ribs and furrows usually run diverging to the margin of the shell. Like the oyster the scallop habitually lies on one side, the lower valve being the deepest, and the foot wanting or rudimentary. There are numerous species used for food, some of which are found in the seas of most climates. The shell occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. See PECTEN. Hence—2. In *her.* a scallop shell as the badge of a pilgrim. This shell is also the symbol of St. James the Greater, who is usually represented in the garb of a pilgrim. In this sense usually written *Escallop.*—3. A kind of dish for baking oysters in.—4. A recess or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle. Written also *Scollop.*—*Scallop budding,* in *hort.* a method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped portion of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

Scallop (skal'lop or skol'lop), *v.t.* 1. To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles. '*Scallop* every winding shore.' *Shenstone.*—2. To cook in a shell or scallop, as oysters. See SCALLOPED.

Scalloped (skal'lopt or skol'lopt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with or in a scallop.—2. Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles. 'A wide surbased arch with *scalloped* ornaments.' *Gray.*—*Scalloped* or *scolloped oysters,* are oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. This was at first literally done in distinct scallop shells, and afterwards in a dish for the purpose called a scallop.

Scalops (skā'lops), *n.* [Gr., a mole.] A genus of Talpidæ or moles, inhabiting North America, and of which *S. aquaticus* (the shrew-mole) is the most familiar species. See SHREW-MOLE.

Scalp (skalp), *n.* [Probably of same origin as *scale shell;* comp. D. *schelp* or *schulp,* a shell; Icel. *skálpr,* a sheath.] 1. The head; the skull. *Shak.*—2. The outer covering of the skull, composed of skin and of the expanded tendon of the occipito-frontal muscle, and of intermediate cellular tissue and blood-vessels. Hence the skin of the head or a part of it, with the hair belonging to it torn or cut off, as by the American Indians, as a mark of victory over an enemy.

> By the bare *scalp* of Robin Hood's fat friar,
> This fellow were a king for our wild faction. *Shak.*

Scalp (skalp), *v.t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head.

Scalp (skalp), *n.* A bed of oysters or mussels; a scaup. [Scotch.]

Scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* [L. *scalpellum,* dim. of *scalprum,* a knife, from *scalpo,* to cut, to scrape.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

Scalpelliform (skal-pel'li-form), *a.* [L. *scalpellum,* and *forma,* shape. See SCALPEL.] In *bot.* having the form of a scalpel, and planted vertically on a branch.

Scalpellum (skal-pel'lum), *n.* A genus of Crustacea belonging to the Cirripedia or barnacle order. *S. vulgare* is a common species.

Scalper, Scalping-iron (skal'pėr, skal'ping-i-ėrn), *n.* [See SCALPEL.] An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

Scalping-knife (skal'ping-nīf), *n.* A knife used by the Indians of America in scalping their prisoners.

Scalp-lock (skalp'lok), *n.* A long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some of the North American Indian tribes.

Scalpriform (skalp'ri-form), *n.* [L. *scalprum,* a knife, and *forma,* form, shape.] Chisel-shaped; specifically applied to the incisor teeth of the Rodentia, which by deficiency of the enamel on one side present a cutting edge like that of a knife.

Scalprum (skalp'rum), *n.* [L., a knife.] In *zool.* the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

Scaly (skā'li), *a.* 1. Covered or abounding with scales; as, a *scaly* fish; the *scaly* crocodile.—2. Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.—3. In *bot.* composed of scales lying over each other; as, a *scaly* bulb; having

scales scattered over it; as, a *scaly* stem.—4. Shabby, mean, stingy. [Slang.]—*Scaly ant-eater*, the pangolin, a mammal belonging to the genus Manis (which see).

Scaly-winged (skāl'i-wingd), *a.* Having wings with scales, as some insects.

Scamble (skam'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scambled;* ppr. *scambling.* [Comp. O.D. *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip; D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.] 1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to struggle; to be bold or turbulent.—2. To shift awkwardly; to sprawl; to be awkward. 'A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house.' *Evelyn.* [In this sense usually written *Shamble.*]

Scamble (skam'bl), *v.t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

Scamble (skam'bl), *n.* A struggle with others; a scramble.

Scambler (skam'blėr), *n.* 1. One who scambles.—2. A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

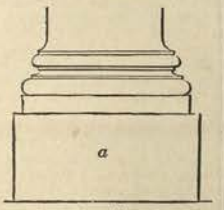
A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer. *Steevens.*

Scambling (skam'bling), *p.* and *a.* [See SCAMBLE.] Disorderly; turbulent.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shak.*

Scamblingly (skam'bling-li), *adv.* With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

Scamillus (ska-mil'us), *n.* pl. **Scamilli** (ska-mil'i). [L., dim. of *scamnum*, a bench, a step, from *scando*, to climb.] In *anc. arch.* a sort of second plinth or block under a statue, column, &c., to raise it, but not, like a pedestal, ornamented with any kind of moulding.



a, Scamillus.

Scammonia (skam-mō'ni-a), *n.* See SCAMMONY.

Scammoniate (skam-mō'ni-āt), *a.* Made with scammony. '*Scammoniate* or other acrimonious medicines.' *Wiseman.*

Scammony (skam'mo-ni), *n.* [L. *scammonia*, from Gr. *skammōnia*, said to be from the Persian.] 1. A plant of the genus Convolvulus, the *C. Scammonia*, which grows abundantly in Syria and Asia Minor. It resembles our common bindweed (*C. arvensis*), but is larger, and has a stout tap-root, from which the drug is extracted.—2. An inspissated sap obtained from the plant *Convolvulus Scammonia*, of a blackish gray colour, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light spongy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter. It is used in medicine as a drastic purge, and usually administered in combination with other purgatives in doses of three or four grains.—*French* or *Montpellier scammony*, a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice of *Cynanchum monspeliacum*, mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.

Scammony (*Convolvulus Scammonia*).

Scamp (skamp), *n.* [Probably from *scamper*, and signifying originally one who decamps or runs off without paying debts. See SCAMPER.] A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue. [This word has not been long used in literature. Halliwell gives it as a provincial word occurring in various dialects.]

He has done the *scamp* too much honour. *De Quincey.*

Scamp (skamp), *v.t.* To execute, as a piece of work, in a slim and superficial manner; to perform in a careless, slip-shod, dishonest, or perfunctory manner. 'That all the accessories most needful to health, but not of the most elegant description, would be *scamped* or neglected.' *Sat. Rev.*

The scavaging work was *scamped*, the men, to use their own phrase, 'licking the work over anyhow,' so that fewer hands were required. *Mayhew.*

Scamper (skam'pėr), *n.* One who scamps work.

Scamper (scam'pėr), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *escamper*, Pr. *escampar*, It. *scampare*, to save one's self, to escape; L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a plain, a field of battle; lit. to leave the field, to decamp.] To run with speed; to hasten away; to escape.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Scamper (skam'pėr), *n.* A hasty flight; act of running; a run.

Scampish (skamp'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish.

Scan (skan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scanned;* ppr. *scanning.* [Formerly written *scand*, from Fr. *scander*, to scan verse, from L. *scando, scandere*, to climb, to mount, to scan (whence *ascend, descend*); Skr. *skand*, to leap, to climb.] 1. To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; to read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

Harry whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*

Hence—2. To go over and examine point by point; to examine minutely or nicely; to scrutinize. 'To *scan* this thing no further.' *Shak.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

If he utterly
Scans all the depths of magic, and expounds
The meanings of all motions, shapes, and sounds;
He shall not die. *Keats.*

Scandal (skan'dal), *n.* [Fr. *scandale*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a stumbling-block, a scandal. *Slander* is a different form of this word.] 1. Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered wrong; opprobrium; shame; disgrace; as, his behaviour caused great *scandal.*

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

2. Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; as, to be fond of *scandal.*

When *scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or taxed invention for a fresh supply;
'Tis called a satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with erected ears. *Cowper.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) a report, rumour, or action whereby one is affronted in public. (*b*) An irrelevant and abusive statement introduced into a bill, or any pleading in an action.

Scandal (skan'dal), *v.t.* 1. To throw scandal on; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken the character of.

If you know
That I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them, . . then hold me dangerous. *Shak.*

2.† To scandalize; to offend; to shock.

Scandalize (skan'dal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scandalized;* ppr. *scandalizing.* [Fr. *scandaliser*; Gr. *skandalizo.* See SCANDAL.] 1. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; to shock; to give offence to; as, to be *scandalized* at a person's conduct.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? *Hooker.*

2. To disgrace; to bring disgrace on.—3. To libel; to defame; to asperse; to slander. 'Words tending to *scandalize* a magistrate.' *Blackstone.* [In this and preceding sense obsolete or obsolescent.]

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scandal-monger (skan'dal-mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal; one who spreads defamatory reports or rumours concerning the character or reputation of others.

Scandalous (skan'dal-us), *a.* [Fr. *scandaleux.* See SCANDAL.] 1. Causing scandal or offence; exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to duty or propriety; shameful. 'Nothing *scandalous* or offensive to any.' *Hooker.*—2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding. *Pope.*

3. Defamatory; libellous; slanderous; as, a *scandalous* report.

Scandalously (skan'dal-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a scandalous manner; in a manner to give offence; disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift.*

2.† Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

Scandalousness (skan'dal-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offence or of being disgraceful.

Scandalum magnatum (skan'da-lum mag-nā'tum). In *law*, the offence of speaking slanderously or in defamation of high personages (*magnates*) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are now obsolete.

Scandent (skan'dent), *a.* [L. *scandens, scandentis*, ppr. of *scando*, to climb.] In *bot.* climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres; as, a *scandent* stalk; performing the office of a tendril; as, a *scandent* petiole.

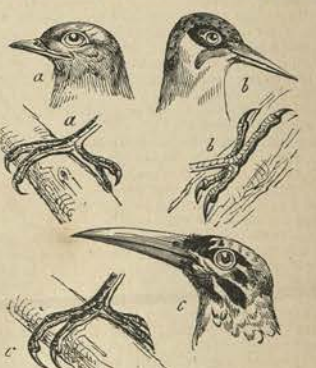
Scandinavian (skan-di-nā'vi-an), *a.* Relating to Scandinavia, a name of the region now comprehending the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, or of the Swedo-Norwegian peninsula alone; relating to the language and literature of this portion of Europe (including also Iceland).

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā'vi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Scandinavia.—2. The language of the Scandinavians.

Scandix (skan'diks), *n.* [Gr. *skandix*, chervil, scandix.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. It is composed of annual herbs with striated stems, bipinnate leaves, the leaflets divided into linear lobes, and small umbels of white flowers which are succeeded by slender long-beaked fruits. *S. Pecten-Veneris* (needle chervil, shepherd's needle or Venus's comb) is found in Britain.

Scansion (skan'shon), *n.* The act of scanning; the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities be duly observed; metrical structure.

Scansores (skan-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *scansor*, a climber, from L. *scando*, to climb.] An order of birds, popularly known as climbing birds, having the feet provided with four toes, of which two are turned backwards and two forwards. Of the two toes which are directed backwards one is the hallux or proper hind-toe, the other is the outermost of the normal three anterior toes. This conformation of the foot enables the scansores to climb with unusual facility. Their powers of flight, on the other hand, are only moderate or below the average. Their food consists of insects and fruit; their nests are usually made in the



Scansores.

a, Head and foot of Cuckoo. *b*, Do. of Green Woodpecker. *c*, Do. of Great Jacamar.

hollows of old trees, but some of them, as the cuckoos, have the peculiarity that they build no nests of their own, but deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds. They are all monogamous. The most important families are the cuckoos (Cuculidæ), the woodpeckers and wry-necks (Picidæ), the parrots (Psittacidæ), the toucans (Ramphastidæ), the trogons (Trogonidæ), the barbets (Bucconidæ), and the plantain-eaters (Musophagidæ). Not all of this order are actually climbers, and there are climbing birds which do not belong to this order.

Scansorial (skan-sō'ri-al), *n.* A bird of the order Scansores.

Scansorial (skan-sō'ri-al), *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; an epithet applied to the order of birds called Scansores.

Scant (skant), *a.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *skammr, skamt,* short, brief, *skamtr,* a share, a portion; Norse *skamta,* to measure out, *skanta,* exactly measured or fitted, leaving nothing to spare; comp. also Prov. E. and Sc. *skimp* or *skemp,* to give short measure. The change from *skamt* to *scant* is similar to that of L. *amita* to E. *aunt.*] 1. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; not enough; as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* piece of cloth for a garment.

A single violet transplant
The strength, the colour, and the size,
All which before was poor and *scant,*
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording; chary. [Rare.]

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shak.*

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short: with *of.*

He's fat and *scant of* breath. *Shak.*

'Tis life *whereof* our nerves are *scant.* *Tennyson.*

4. *Naut.* said of a wind when it heads a ship off, so that she will barely lay her course when the yards are sharp up.

Scant (skant), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To limit; to stint; to keep on short allowance; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

2. To afford or give out sparingly; to be niggard of; to make small or scanty; to keep back; to grudge. '*Scant* not my cups.' *Shak.* 'Spoil his coat with *scanting* a little cloth.' *Shak.*

Scant (skant), *v.i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants.*

Scant (skant), *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

The people received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden.*

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

Scant (skant), *n.* Scarcity; scantiness. 'Like the ant, in plenty hoard for time of *scant.*' *Carew.* [Rare.]

Scantilone, † *n.* [O.Fr. *eschantillon.* See SCANTLE.] A pattern; a scantling. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Scantily (skant'i-li), *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully; not plentifully; sparingly; niggardly.

Though his mind was very *scantily* stored with materials, he used what material he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect. *Macaulay.*

Scantiness (skant'i-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being scanty; narrowness; want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

Scantlet (skan'tl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scantled;* ppr. *scantling.* [From *scant,* not full.] To be deficient; to fail. *Drayton.*

Scantle (skan'tl), *v.t.* [In meaning 1 from *scant,* like *scantle, v.i.;* in meaning 2 from O.Fr. *eschanteler,* to break into cantles, to cut off the edges, from prefix *es* (L. *ex*), and *chantel, cantel,* a corner-piece, a lump, a cantle. See CANTLE.] 1. † To cut short; to be niggard of; to scant; to draw in. *Webster; Drayton.*—2. To divide into small pieces.

The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Chesterfield.*

Scantle (skan'tl), *n.* [Comp. N. *skant,* a measuring-rod. See SCANT, *a.*] A gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

Scantlet † (skant'let), *n.* [See SCANTLING.] A small pattern; a small quantity. *Sir M. Hale.*

Scantling (skant'ling), *n.* [Perhaps two words are here mixed up under one form, some of the meanings being based partly on *scantle, scant,* partly on O.Fr. *eschantillon,* Fr. *échantillon,* a specimen, a pattern, originally a corner-piece, chip, from *échanteler,* to break into cantles; but it is difficult to separate the senses. See SCANTLE, *v.t.*] 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a sample; a pattern.

A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken by his deferring to be baptized for so many years. *Milton.*

2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit.

A virtue, setting professions aside, of which there is mighty little in this garden at present, excepting some little *scantlings* that may, perhaps, belong to myself. *J. Baillie.*

3. The dimensions of pieces of timber, stones, &c., in length, breadth, and thickness; also, a general name for small timbers, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, &c.—4. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a cask.—5. A rough draft; a rude sketch.

Scantling † (skant'ling), *a.* Not plentiful; small.

Scantly (skant'li), *adv.* In a scant manner: (*a*) not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; sparingly; illiberally.

Spoke *scantly* of me; when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour *Shak.*

(*b*) Scarcely; hardly. 'That he could at the first *scantly* believe me.' *Burnet.*

I *scantly* am resolv'd, which way
To bend my force, or where imploy the same. *Fairfax.*
His kirtle made of forest green
Reached *scantly* to his knee. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scantness (skant'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scant; narrowness; smallness; as, the *scantness* of our capacities. '*Scantness* of outward things.' *Barrow.*

Scant-of-grace (skant'ov-grās), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scape-grace.

Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace,* as men call me. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scanty (skant'i), *a.* [From *scant.*] 1. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty.* *Locke.*
Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine. *Pope.*

2. Not abundant for use or necessity; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

Their language being *scanty,* and accommodated only to the few necessaries of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

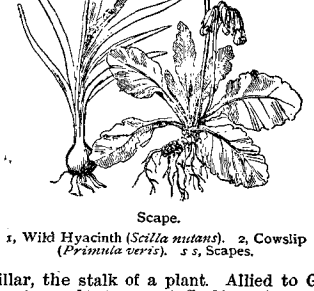
Scape † (skāp), *n.* 1. An escape. 'Hair-breadth *scapes* in the imminent deadly breach.' *Shak.*—2. Means of escape; evasion.

Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate. *Chapman.*

3. Freak; aberration; deviation; escapade; a misdemeanour; a trick; a cheat. 'Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names adored.' *Milton.*

Scape (skāp), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *scaped;* ppr. *scaping.* The contracted form of *escape* sometimes used in verse. 'By this I *scaped* them.' *Tennyson.*

Scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus,* the shaft of a



Scape.

1, Wild Hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). 2, Cowslip (*Primula veris*). *s s,* Scapes.

pillar, the stalk of a plant. Allied to Gr. *skaptron, skēptron,* a staff, *skēptō,* to prop. to lean on.] 1. In *bot.* a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—2. In *arch.* the apophyge or spring of a column; the part where a column springs out of its base, usually moulded into a concave sweep or cavetto.

Scape-gallows (skāp'gal-lōz), *n.* One who has escaped the gallows though deserving of it.

'And remember this, *scape-gallows,*' said Ralph, 'that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by a begging gesture, you shall see the inside of a jail once more.' *Dickens.*

Scape-goat (skāp'gōt), *n.* [*Escape* and *goat.*] 1. In the *Jewish ritual,* a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat, after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. Lev. xvi. Hence—2. One made to bear the blame of others.

And heap'd the whole inherited sin
On that huge *scape-goat* of the race,
All, all upon the brother. *Tennyson.*

Scape-grace (skāp'grās), *n.* A graceless fellow; one without solidity or steadiness; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.

Scapel, Scapellus (skap'el, ska-pel'lus), *n.* In *bot.* the neck or caulicle of the germinating embryo.

Scapeless (skāp'les), *a.* In *bot.* destitute of a scape.

Scapement (skāp'ment), *n.* See ESCAPEMENT.

Scape-wheel (skāp'whēl), *n.* The wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock.

Scapha (skā'fa), *n.* [L., a skiff or cock-boat.] In *anat.* the cavity of the external ear between the helix and the antihelix.

Scaphander (ska-fan'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *skaphos,* anything hollowed, and *anēr, andros,* a man.] A case in which a diver is inclosed when under the surface of the water.

Scaphidium (ska-fid'i-um), *n.* In *bot.* a hollow case containing spores in algals.

Scaphism (skaf'izm), *n.* [Gr. *skaptō,* to dig or make hollow.] A barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals, among the Persians, by confining them in a hollow tree. Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract the wasps, and in this situation the criminal was left to linger till he died.

Scaphite (skaf'it), *n.* [L. *scapha,* Gr. *skaphē,* a skiff.] A fossil cephalopod, of a boat-shaped form, belonging to the family of ammonites. They have an elliptical chambered cell, the inner extremity being coiled up in whorls embracing one another, and the outer extremity continued nearly in a horizontal plane and then folded back. These beautiful shells are almost peculiar to the chalk formation.

Scaphium (skā'fi-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *skaphos,* a boat.] In *bot.* the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.

Scaphognathite (skaf-og'na-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *skaphos,* a boat, and *gnathos,* a jaw.] The boat-shaped appendage (epipodite) of the second pair of maxilla in the lobster, the function of which is to spoon out the water from the branchial chamber.

Scaphoid (skaf'oid), *a.* [Gr. *skaphē,* a skiff, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Boat-shaped; resembling a boat.—*Scaphoid bone,* a bone of the carpus and of the tarsus, so called from the shape. *Scaphoid* is synonymous with *Navicular* as applied to the fossa which separates the two roots of the antihelix.

Scapiform (skāp'i-form), *a.* In *bot.* scape-like; in the form of a scape.

Scapolite (skap'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *skapos,* a rod, and *lithos,* a stone.] A mineral silicate of alumina and lime, occurring massive, or more commonly in four- or eight-sided prisms, terminated by four-sided pyramids. It takes its name from its long crystals, often marked with deep longitudinal channels, and collected in groups or masses of parallel, diverging, or intermingled prisms. Called also *Nuttalite.*

Scapple (skap'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scappled;* ppr. *scappling.* To rough-dress; to reduce to a straight surface without working smooth, as stone. See SCABBLE.

Scapula (skap'ū-la), *n.* [L.] 1. The shoulder-blade, a bone of the pectoral arch of vertebrates.—2. The row of plates in the cup of crinoids which give rise to the arms.

Scapular (skap'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *scapularis,* from *scapula,* the shoulder-blade.] Pertain-

ing to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries; *scapular* veins.

Scapular (skap'ū-lėr), *n.* In *ornith.* a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

Scapular, Scapulary (skap'ū-lėr, skap'ū-la-ri), *n.* 1. A kind of garment or portion of dress, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff—one going down the breast and the other on the back, over the shoulders—worn by a *religieux.* The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders, designed to carry loads. — *Tongue scapular,* a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewn, put on a monk who had offended with his tongue.—2. In *surg.* a bandage for the shoulder-blade.

Scapus (skā'pus) *n.* [L., a stalk.] 1. In *ornith.* the stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill and the solid part supporting the barbs.—2. In *bot.* see SCAPE. 3. In *arch.* the shaft of a column.

Scar (skär), *n.* [In the sense of a wound, perhaps an abbreviation of *eschar,* Fr. *escarre, escharre,* the slough or part that separates from a sore, the scab as of a wound, from Gr. *eschara,* the scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning; but in this, as in other senses, it may be of Teutonic origin, from root of *score, shear, short;* comp. Dan. *skaar,* a cut, an incision; O.G. *scara,* G. *schaar,* a cutting. In meaning 4 same as Icel. *skor,* a precipice, a rift in a rock, Dan. *skiær,* a cliff, a rock, from same root. Comp. also Armor. *skarr,* a crack, a chink, *skarra,* to crack, to chink.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; as, the soldier is proud of his *scars.*

They stood aloof, the *scars* remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.
Coleridge.

2. A hurt; a wound. *Shak.*—3. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth, and not a wrinkle, *scar,* or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

4. A cliff; a precipitous bank; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain. Also written *Scaur.*

O, sweet and far, from cliff and *scar,*
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing. *Tennyson.*

In this sense it forms or enters into many place-names in Britain and Ireland, as *Scar*borough, *Scar*cliff, &c.—5. In *bot.* a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem.

Scar (skär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scarred;* ppr. *scarring.* To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.

I'll not shed her blood;
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow. *Shak.*

There rose a hill that none but man could climb,
Scarr'd with a hundred wintry water-courses.
Tennyson.

Scar (skär), *v.i.* To be covered with a scar; to form a scar; as, the wound *scars* over.

Scar† (skär), *v.t.* To scare; to terrify.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to *scar.*
Drayton.

Scar (skär), *n.* [L. *scarus.*] A fish of the genus Labrus. See SCARUS.

Scarab (skar'ab), *n.* 1. A beetle; a scarabee. 'Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.' *Massinger.*—2. Applied to an individual as a term of reproach.

Note but yonder *scarabs,*
That liv'd upon the doing of her base pleasures.
Beau. & Fl.

Scarabæidæ (skar-a-bē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *scarabæus,* and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] A very extensive group of beetles, forming the chief part of the section Lamellicornes, and having the genus Scarabæus of Linn. as its type.

Scarabæus sacer, or Sacred Beetle.

Latreille divides the Scarabæidæ into six sections, viz. Coprophagi (dung-eaters), Arenicoli (dwellers in sand), Xylophili (delighting in wood), Phyllophagi (leaf-eaters), Anthobii (living on flowers), and Melitophili (delighting in honey). To the first section belong the dung-feeding Scarabæi and the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See SCARABÆUS.

Scarabæus (skar-a-bē'us), *n.* [L. *scarabæus.*] An extensive genus of coleopterous insects, placed by Linn. at the head of the insect tribes, and answering to the section Lamellicornes of Latreille. They are sometimes called *dung-beetles,* from their habit of inclosing their eggs in pellets of dung, which are placed in holes excavated for their reception. By the French entomologists of the present day, as well as by some English writers, the name Scarabæus is still retained generically for the gigantic insects placed by Linn. at the head of the genus, such as the elephant and hercules beetles. The *S. sacer,* or sacred beetle of the Egyptians, was regarded with great veneration; and figures of it, plain or inscribed with characters, were habitually worn by the ancient Egyptians as an amulet.

Scarabee (skar'a-bē), *n.* A beetle; an insect of the genus Scarabæus. 'Scarabees that batten in dung.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Scaramouch (skar'a-mouch), *n.* [Fr. *scaramouche,* It. *scaramuccia, scaramuccio.*] A buffoon in motley dress. A personage, in Italian comedy, imported originally from Spain, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery. His costume was black from top to toe; he wore

A Scaramouch.

a black *toque* (kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and had on his face a mask with openings. In France the scaramouch was used for a greater variety of parts. The term is hence applied to any poltroon and braggadocio.

Scarbroite (skär'brō-īt), *n.* A mineral of a pure white colour, void of lustre, and composed of alumina, silica, ferric oxide, and water, occurring as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough (whence the name).

Scarce (skārs), *a.* [O.E. *scarse, scars,* O.Fr. *escars, eschars,* It. *scarso,* D. *schaars,* scarce, needy, scanty, sparing, from L.L. *excarpsus, scarpsus,* for *excerptus,* pp. of L. *excerpo,* to pluck or cull out—*ex,* out, and *carpo,* to pluck.] 1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; wanting; as, water is *scarce;* wheat, rye, barley is *scarce;* money is *scarce.* 2. Being few in number and scattered; seldom met with; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; as, good horses are *scarce.*

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

3. Scantily supplied; poorly provided; not having much: with *of.*

As when a vulture, on Imaus bred . . .
Dislodging from a region *scarce of* prey
. . . . flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. *Milton.*

4.† Sparing; stingy; parsimonious; mean. —*To make one's self scarce,* to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of *making myself scarce* in the two Castiles. *Smollett.*

Scarce, Scarcely (skārs, skārs'li), *adv.* Hardly; barely; scantly; but just; with difficulty; as, I can *scarce* (or *scarcely*) speak; I could *scarce* (or *scarcely*) believe my eyes. 'With a *scarce* well-lighted flame.' *Shak.* 'He *scarcely* knew him.' *Dryden.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

And we have yet large day; for *scarce* the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and *scarce* begins
His other half in the great zone of heaven.
Milton.

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides.
Dryden.

Scarcement (skārs'ment), *n.* 1. In *building,* a set-back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall.—2. In *mining,* a ledge of a stratum left projecting into a mine shaft as a footing for a ladder; a support for a pit-cistern, &c.

Scarceness, Scarcity (skārs'nes, skārs'i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being scarce; as, (*a*) smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; as, a *scarcity* of grain. 'A *scarcity* of lovely women.' *Dryden.*

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its *scarcity.* *Johnson.*

Often, absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine. 'Whereof ensued great *scarsitie* and hunger.' *Fabyan.* 'Provision against the ensuing time of *scarcity.*' *Dr. J. Scott.* [*Scarceness* is seldom used in this sense.] (*b*) Rareness; infrequency.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness.* *Collier.*

—*Root of scarcity,* or *scarcity root,* mangel-wurzel, Fr. *racine de disette,* root of want or scarcity.

Scard (skärd), *n.* A shard or fragment. [Provincial English.]

Scare (skār), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scared;* ppr. *scaring.* [O.E. or Sc. *skarre,* to take fright; Icel. *skjarr,* apt to flee, shy, *skirra,* to drive away, to shrink; comp. G. *scheren,* to drive away.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

—*To scare away,* to drive away by frightening.

Scare (skār), *n.* A sudden fright or panic; particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm; as, the volunteer movement originated in an invasion *scare.*

Scare-babe (skār'bāb), *n.* Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grose.* [Rare.]

Scarecrow (skār'krō), *n.* [*Scare* and *crow.*] 1. Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger; a vain terror. 'A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away.' *Dryden.*—2. A person so poor and meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows.* I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shak.*

3. A sea-bird, the black tern. *Pennant.* [Provincial English.]

Scare-fire† (skār'fīr), *n.* A fire alarum. 'Bells serve to proclaim a *scare-fire.*' *Holder.*

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, benedicitie. *Herrick.*

Scarf (skärf), *n.* [L. G. *scherf,* Dan. *skjærf, skierf,* G. *schärpe,* O.H.G. *scherbe,* Prov. G. *schirpe, schrap;* hence Fr. *écharpe,* O.Fr. *escharpe, escherpe,* scarf. The original meaning of the word was a pocket, especially a pocket hung over the neck for alms or scraps; hence it came to mean the band suspending the pocket, a scarf.] 1. A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise; sometimes a kind of necktie, at other times a kind of sash. 'Under your arm like a lieutenant's *scarf.*' *Shak.* 'With *scarfs* and fans and double change of bravery.' *Shak.* 'Fluttering *scarfs* and ladies' eyes.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *her.* a small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crosier.

Scarf.

Scarf (skärf), *v.t.* 1. To throw loosely on in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*

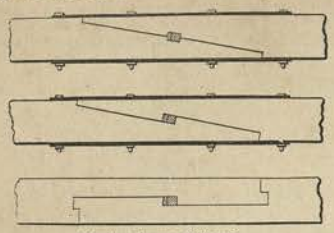
2. To dress or cover with, or as with, a scarf; to cover up, as with a scarf or bandage; to bandage.

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak.*

Scarf (skärf), *n.* [Icel. *skarfr,* Sc. *scart.*] A cormorant. [Provincial English.]

Scarf (skärf), *n.* [Same word as Sw. *skarf,* a seam, a joint (whence *skarfva,* to scarf); Dan. *skarre,* to scarf, to unite by scarfing; Sc. *skare,* a scarf, to scarf.] In *carp.* the joint by which the ends of two pieces of

timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; or, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined to-



Various forms of Scarfs.

gether longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut. The joint is secured by bolts and straps.

Scarf (skärf), *v.t.* [Sw. *skarfva*, to join together. See the noun.] In *carp.* to cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf. See the noun.

Scarfed (skärfd), *p.* and *a.* Covered or adorned with, or as with, a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

> How like a younker, or a prodigal,
> The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay!
> How like a prodigal doth she return,
> With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails! *Shak.*

Scarf-joint (skärf'joint), *n.* In *carp.* a joint formed by scarfing.

Scarf-skin (skärf'skin), *n.* The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body. 'Not a hair ruffled upon the *scarf-skin*.' *Tennyson.*

Scarf-weld (skärf'weld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together.

Scarification (skar'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *scarificatio.* See SCARIFY.] In *surg.* the act of scarifying; the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or scarificator for the purpose of taking away blood, letting out fluids, &c.; the act of removing the flesh about a tooth in order to get at it the better with an instrument.

Scarificator (skar'i-fi-kā"tėr), *n.* An instrument used in scarification or cupping. It consists of ten or twelve lancets which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a kind of trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied.

Scarifier (skar'i-fi-ėr), *n.* 1. The person who scarifies.—2. The instrument used for scarifying.—3. In *agri.* an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *Scufflers, Cultivators*, and *Grubbers.*

Scarify (skar'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scarified*; ppr. *scarifying.* [Fr. *scarifier*, L. *scarifico*, from Gr. *skariphaomai*, to scratch open or scrape up, from *skariphos*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] 1. In *surg.* to scratch or cut the skin off, or make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein, or to let out fluids; also, to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it.—2. To stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

Scarious, Scariose (skā'ri-us, skā'ri-os), *a.* In *bot.* tough, thin, and semitransparent; dry and shrivelled or wrinkled, as a perianth.

Scarlatina (skär-la-tē"na), *n.* [From *scarlet.*] A term frequently used to designate that febrile malady commonly called in English *Scarlet Fever.* It is characterized by fever, attended about the third day with an eruption of level or nearly level crimson red patches, first appearing in the fauces and on the face, neck, and breasts, and progressively on the whole surface, often confluent and terminating about the seventh day in cuticular exfoliations. There are two great varieties, *S. simplex*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence, the prostration of strength being trifling, and the contagious power slight; and *S. anginosa*, in which the fever is severe, the throat ulcerated, and the disease highly contagious. *S. maligna* has been reckoned a variety of this in its worst degree. Scarlatina seizes persons of all ages, but children and young persons are most subject to it.

Scarlatinous (skär-la-tī'nus), *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina or scarlet fever. *Dunglison.*

Scarless (skär'les), *a.* Free from scars.

Scarlet (skär'let), *n.* [O.Fr. *escarlate*, Mod. Fr. *écarlate*, It. *scarlatto*; generally referred to Ar. or Per. *eskarlât, sakarlât*, but the eastern forms are as likely to be derived from the European as the latter from them. Another suggestion is L. *galaticus, galaticus ruber* (Galatian red) having been employed to signify *scarlet*, from cochineal being received from *Galatia.* The absence of a form intermediate between *galaticus* and *scarlet* militates against this supposition. Wedgwood suggests a derivation from the L. *caro, carnis*, flesh, the It. *scarnatino*, flesh-coloured, becoming Venetian *scarlatin*, mixed white and red.] 1. A beautiful bright red colour, brighter than crimson. The finest scarlet dye is obtained from cochineal.—2. Cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet robe or dress.

> All her household are clothed with *scarlet.*—
> Prov. xxxi. 21.

Scarlet (skär'let), *a.* 1. Of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour; as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread; a *scarlet* lip. '*Scarlet* robes.' *Shak.*—2. Dressed in scarlet; wearing scarlet. '*Scarlet* hypocrite.' *Shak.*—*Scarlet bean*, the *Phaseolus multiflorus*, called also *Scarlet Runner*, a native of Mexico, cultivated as a vegetable on account of its long rough pods.—*Scarlet fever.* See SCARLATINA.—*Scarlet fish*, a Chinese fish, the telescope carp: so called from its red colour. The eyes in these fishes are exceedingly prominent, and the fins are double.—*Scarlet lychnis*, a plant, the *Lychnis chalcedonica*, an elegant border-flower.—*Scarlet maple*, a name sometimes given to the *Acer rubrum*, or red maple.—*Scarlet oak*, the name commonly given in the United States to the *Quercus coccinea*, from the beautiful scarlet colour of its leaves in autumn.—*Scarlet runner*, the scarlet bean (which see).—*The scarlet woman*, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5. The term is sometimes applied by Protestant polemics to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Scarlet (skär'let), *v.t.* To make scarlet or bright red; to redden. [Rare.]

> The ashy paleness of my cheek
> Is *scarleted* in ruddy flakes of wrath. *Ford.*

Scarlet-lake (skär'let-lāk), *n.* A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

Scarmage,† Scarmoge† (skär'māj, skär'mōj). Old and peculiar modes of spelling *Skirmish.*

Scarmische,† *n.* A skirmish. *Chaucer.*

Scarn (skärn), *n.* [A.Sax. *scearn;* Icel. Dan. and Sw. *skarn*, dung; Sc. *sharn*, cow-dung.] Dung. [Local.]

Scarn-bee (skärn'bē), *n.* A beetle. The name is also given to an amber-coloured fly frequenting dung, as also to an insect resembling a bee with the same habit. [Local.]

Scarp (skärp), *n.* [Another form is *escarp*, from Fr. *escarpe*, from It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, from the German; O.H.G. *scarp*, Mod. G. *scharf*, E. *sharp.*] In *fort.* the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.

Scarp (skärp), *v.t.* To cut down like the scarp of a fortification; to cut down as a slope.

Scarp.

Scarp, Scarpe (skärp), *n.* [O. Fr. *escharpe.* See SCARF.] In *her.* a diminutive of the bend sinister, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or officer's scarf.

Scarped (skärpt), *p.* and *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification. 'From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone.' *Tennyson.*

Scarph (skärf). Same as *Scarf* (in *carp.*).

Scarre† (skär), *n.* A rock; a scar or precipitous cliff. *Shak.*

Scarred (skärd), *p.* and *a.* Marked by scars; exhibiting scars; specifically, in *bot.* marked by the scars left by bodies that have fallen off; the stem, for instance, is *scarred* by the leaves that have fallen.

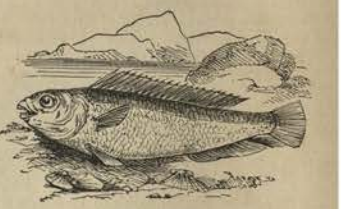
Scarry (skär'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.—2. Resembling or having scars or precipices.

Scart (skärt), *v.t.* To scratch; to scrape. Sometimes applied to indistinct or indifferent writing. 'And what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Scart (skärt), *n.* 1. A scratch; a stroke or dash of the pen. 'Twa *skarts* of a pen.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A meagre, puny-looking person: a niggard. [Scotch.]

Scart, Scarth (skärt, skärth), *n.* [For *scarf*, Icel. *skarfr.*] A cormorant. [Scotch.]

Scarus (skā'rus), *n.* [L.] A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ, or that of the wrasses. The species are remarkable for the structure and strength of their jaws, which project, are convex in front and concave within, and present a sharp cutting edge, enabling them to browse without difficulty on the



Scarus cretensis.

newest layers of the stony corals, the animal matter of which they digest, evacuating the carbonate of lime in a chalky state. The body is of the same oblong-oval form as in the wrasses, and the scales are very large. Numerous species of this genus inhabit the tropical seas, about a foot in length, and from the brilliance of their colouring, combined with the peculiar form of their jaws, they have received the name of *parrot-fishes.* See PARROT-FISH.

Scary (skā'ri), *n.* Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [Local.]

Scat, Scatt (skat), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceat*, a tax, a coin; Icel. *skattr*, Dan. *skat.*] 1. Tax; tribute.

> When he ravaged Norway,
> Laying waste the kingdom,
> Seizing *scatt* and treasure
> For her royal needs. *Longfellow.*

2. Damage; loss.

Scat (skat), *n.* A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind; and hence *scatty*, showery. *Grose.* [Local.]

Scatch (skach), *n.* [Fr. *escache*, a kind of horsebit.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. Called also *Scatchmouth.*

Scatches (skach'ez), *n. pl.* [Fr. *échasses*, stilts, O.Fr. *eschasses*, from D. *schaets, schaats*, a high-heeled shoe, a skate.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.

Scatchmouth (skach'mouth), *n.* Same as *Scatch.*

Scate (skāt), *n.* The same as *Skate.*

Scatebrous† (ska-tē'brus), *a.* [L. *scatebra*, a spring; *scateo*, to overflow.] Abounding with springs.

Scath (skath), *v.t.* To scathe. [This form is now hardly used.]

> You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed?
> This trick may chance to *scath* you. *Shak.*

Scath (skath), *n.* Scathe; injury: a form hardly now used. 'Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath*.' *Shak.*

> The court has conspired! Poor court! The court has been vanquished, and will have both the *scath* to bear and the scorn. *Carlyle.*

Scathe, Scaith (skāth), *n.* [A. Sax. *sceth*, injury, *sceatha*, an enemy, *scethan*, to injure; Icel. *skathi, skaethi*, O. Fris. *skatha*, Goth. *skathis*, D. and G. *schade*, injury.] Damage; injury; waste; harm. 'Guard as God's high gift from *scathe* and wrong.' *Tennyson.* 'Cycles of struggle and *scathe*.' *J. R. Lowell.*

Scathe, Scaith (skāth), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scathian, sceathian*, to injure, to damage; from the noun.] To injure; to do damage to; to waste; to destroy.

> There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving.*
>
> A giant oak, which heaven's fierce flame
> Had *scathed* in the wilderness. *Shelley.*

Scatheliche,† *a.* Scathful. *Chaucer.*

Scathful, Scatheful (skath'fụl, skāth'fụl), *a.* Causing scathe; injurious; harmful; destructive. *Shak.*

Scathfulness, Scathefulness (skath'fụl-nes, skāth'fụl-nes), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

Scathing (skāth'ing), *p.* and *a.* Injuring; destroying; damaging; harming; blasting; as, *scathing* irony.

Scathless, Scatheless (skath'les, skāth'les), *a.* Without scathe; without waste or damage. 'To be dismissed *scatheless*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Scathly,† *a.* Injurious; destructive.

Scathold (skat'hōld), *n.* In Orkney and Shetland, open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; scatland. Written also *Scattald, Scathald, Scatthold, Scattold.*

Scatland (skat'land), *n.* In Orkney and Shetland, land which paid a duty called *scat* for the right of pasture and cutting peat.

Scatter (skat'tėr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *scateran,* to scatter; O.D. *schateren,* to crush, scatter; the same word as *shatter,* only in the latter the initial sound is softened. The Gr. *skedannymi,* to scatter, may be of kindred origin.] 1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to strew.

He *scattereth* the hoar-frost like ashes.
Ps. cxlvii. 16.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter,* as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love and endless joy. *Prior.*

2. To sprinkle something on; to besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastured late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms the ensanguined field.
Milton.

3. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other. 'Will *scatter* you among the heathen.' Lev. xxvi. 33. 'To *scatter* and disperse the giddy Goths.' *Shak.*

From thence did the Lord *scatter* them abroad upon the face of all the earth. Gen. xi. 2.

4. To disunite; to reduce from compact to loose or broken order; to distract; to confound or harass.

From France there comes a power
Into this *scatter'd* kingdom. *Shak.*

5. Hence, to dispel; to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow; as, to *scatter* hopes, plans, and the like. *Dissipate, Disperse, Scatter.* See under DISSIPATE.

Scatter (skat'tėr), *v.i.* To disperse; to be dispersed or dissipated; to separate from each other; to straggle; hence, to go at random and without a certain aim. 'The *scattering* clouds.' *Thomson.*

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, *scatter* up and down,
And care not who they sting. *Shak.*

Scatter-brain (skat'tėr-brān), *n.* A giddy youth; a thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration. *Cowper.* [Colloq.]

Scatter-brained (skat'tėr-brānd), *a.* Giddy; heedless; thoughtless. [Colloq.]

That is only pardonable in little *scatter-brained* children. *C. Kingsley.*

Scattered (skat'tėrd), *pp.* 1. Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.—2. In *bot.* irregular in position; without any apparent regular order; as, *scattered* branches; *scattered* leaves.

Scatteredly (skat'tėrd-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. [Rare.]

Scatterer (skat'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who scatters.

Scatter-good (skat'ėr-gụd), *n.* One who wastes; a spendthrift.

Scattering (skat'tėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of dispersing.—2. Anything scattered; that which is dispersed. [In this sense generally used in the plural.] 'The promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence.' *South.*

Scatteringly (skat'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; thinly; loosely; as, habitations *scatteringly* placed over the country.

Scatterling (skat'tėr-ling), *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. 'Foreign *scatterlings.*' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Scaturient† (ska-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *scaturiens, scaturientis, ppr.* of *scaturio,* to flow or gush out, from *scateo,* to bubble, to gush, to spring.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain.

Scaturiginous† (skat-ū-rij'in-us), *a.* [L. *skaturigo, scaturiginis,* spring water. See SCATURIENT.] Abounding with springs.

Scaud (skâd), *v.t.* To scald. [Scotch.]

Scaup (skạp), *n.* [A form of *scalp.*] 1. [Scotch and Northern English.] Poor, hard land; a small bare knoll.—2. [Scotch.] A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, an *oyster-scaup,* a *mussel-scaup.*—3. [Icel. *skalp-hœna.*] A species of duck, the *Fuligula marila.* It is common in North America and the north of Europe; and is found in considerable numbers on our own coasts during the winter months. It feeds on small fish, molluscs, and hence its flesh is coarse. Called also *Scaup-duck.*

Scauper (skạp'ėr), *n.* A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel.

Scaur (skạr), *v.t.* To scare; to frighten. [Scotch.]

Scaur (skạr), *n.* [See SCAR.] A precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river; a cliff; a scar. 'And down the shingly *scaur* he plunged.' *Tennyson.*

'She is won, we are gone, over bank, bush, and *scaur,*
They'll have fleet steeds that follow,' quoth young Lochinvar. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scavage (skav'āj), *n.* [L.L. *scavagium,* an old law term, equivalent to *showage,* a duty on goods *shown,* from A.Sax. *sceawian,* to look at, to show. See SHOW.] A toll or duty anciently exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

Scavager† (skav'a-jėr), *n.* A scavenger.

Scavenge (skav'enj), *v.t.* To cleanse from filth. *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

Scavenger (skav'en-jėr), *n.* [From *scavage* (which see), originally one who looked after the scavage. As to the insertion of *n* comp. *messenger, passenger.*] A petty officer whose duty was to see that the streets were kept clean; hence, a person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth, and hence, one engaged in any mean or dirty occupation.

Dick, the *scavenger,* with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

—*Scavenger's Daughter,* a corruption of *Skevington's Daughter,* an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII., and consisting of a broad hoop of iron, which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.—*Scavenger roll,* in *cotton manuf.* a roller in a spinning machine to collect the loose fibre or fluff, which gathers on the parts with which it is placed in contact.

Scaw (skạ), *n.* [Icel. *skagi,* a promontory, *skaga,* to jut out, or be prominent.] A promontory. [Shetland.]

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scazon (skā'zon), *n.* [Gr. *skazōn,* lit. limping.] In *pros.* an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot; a choliamb.

Scelerat† (sel'e-rat), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sceleratus,* polluted by wickedness, from *scelus, sceleris,* wickedness.] A villain; a criminal.

Scelestic† (sē-les'tik), *a.* [L. *scelus,* wickedness.] Wicked; evil; atrocious. 'Scelestic villanies.' *Feltham.*

Scelides (sel'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skelis, skelidos,* a leg.] The lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities of mammals.

Scelidosaurus (sel'i-dō-sạ''rus), *n.* [Gr. *skelis, skelidos,* a leg, *saura,* a lizard.] An extinct reptile belonging to the Dinosauria, the remains of which have been found in the Lias.

Scelidotherium (sel'i-dō-thē''ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *skelis, skelidos,* the leg, and *thērion,* a wild beast.] An extinct animal of the family Megatheriidæ, established by Owen, exhibiting a transition to the ant-eater and armadillo. It occurs in recent deposits in South America.

Scena (sē'na), *n.* [L. and It.] 1. The permanent architectural front which faced the audience in the ancient theatre.—2. In *mus.* (*a*) a scene or portion of an opera. (*b*) A solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed.

Scenary† (sē'na-ri), *n.* Scenery. *Addison; Pope.*

Scene (sēn), *n.* [Fr. *scène;* L. *scena* or *scæna;* Gr. *skēnē,* a covered, sheltered place, from root of *skia,* a shadow, shade; Skr. *sku,* to cover.] 1. A stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited; that part of a theatre in which the acting is done. 'She quits the tragic *scene.*' *Churchill.* 2. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the place represented by the stage; the surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination. 'In fair Verona where we lay our *scene.*' *Shak.*

This wide and universal theatre
Presents more woeful pageants than the *scene*
Wherein we play in. *Shak.*

3. The place where anything is exhibited; as, the world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason.*—4. A whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited, or a whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view; an action exhibited to spectators; a play; a spectacle; an exhibition. 'Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass.' *Addison.*—5. A place and objects seen together; a view; a landscape; a general aspect or combination of natural views; scenery. 'A sylvan *scene.*' *Milton.*

Some temple's mouldering tops between,
With venerable grandeur mark the *scene. Goldsmith.*

6. One of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. The usual forms of scene are, (*a*) flat scenes or flats. See FLAT, *n.* (*b*) Cloths, or drop-scenes. See DROP-SCENE. (*c*) Borders or soffits, slips of canvas hung from the top of the stage, and which may either represent the sky, or a mass of overhanging foliage, &c. (*d*) Wings, long, narrow, upright scenes on frames at each side of the stage, having much the same effect as the borders.—*Set scenes,* scenes made up of many parts mounted on frames which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, &c., a garden with built-up terraces, &c.—7. A part of a play; a division of an act; so much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. A play is divided into acts, and acts are divided into scenes. In the French stage every entry of an actor constitutes a new scene. In the English stage the subdivision is extremely arbitrary, the scenes in most plays being far more numerous than the actual changes of scene, while at the same time the French rule is not observed, and actors enter in the middle of a scene.—8. An exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate kind, such as is represented in a drama or depicted in a romance; a theatrical display; an artificial or affected action or course of action; as, do not get up a *scene* here; I hate *scenes.*

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosion between parties, both equally ready to take offence, and careless of giving it. *De Quincey.*

—*Scene painting,* a department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theatre. It is conducted chiefly in distemper or water-colours, and admits of the most striking effects.—*Behind the scenes, lit.* behind the scenery of a theatre, in the back of the stage; hence, having information not patent to the public of the motives actuating to a certain course of conduct and of the schemes by which an object is to be attained; specially acquainted with the motives influencing the actions of a party or an individual.

You see that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not *behind the scenes.* *Disraeli.*

Scene† (sēn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scened;* ppr. *scening.* To exhibit; to make an exhibition or scene of; to display; to set out.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Sceneful (sēn'fụl), *a.* Abounding in scenes, scenery, or imagery. *Collins.*

Scene-man (sēn'man), *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theatre; a scene-shifter.

Scene-painter (sēn'pānt-ėr), *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theatres.

Scenery (sēn'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play. 'To draw up the *scenery* of a play.' *Dryden.*—2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed; the paintings representing the scenes of a play. See SCENE, 6.

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery.* *Twining.*

3. The general appearance of a place, regarded from a picturesque or pictorial point of view; the aggregate of features or objects that give character to a landscape; as, the *scenery* is beautiful. *W. Gilpin.*

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery.* *W. Irving.*

Scene-shifter (sēn'shift-ėr), *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theatre in accordance with the requirements of the play.

Scene-work (sēn'wėrk), *n.* A dramatic exhibition. 'A piece of stagery or *scene-work.*' *Milton.*

Scenic, Scenical (sē'nik or sen'ik, sē'nik-al or sen'ik-al), *a.* [L. *scenicus.* See SCENE.] Pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical. 'Bid *scenic* virtue form the rising age.' *John-*

son. 'Anything *scenical* to be acted.' *Fuller.*

All these situations communicate a *scenical* animation to the wild romance, if treated dramatically. *De Quincey.*

Scenograph (sē'nō-graf), *n.* Same as *Scenography.*

Scenographic, Scenographical (sēn-ō-graf'ik, sēn-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

Scenographically (sēn-ō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

Scenography (sē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *skēnē*, scene, and *graphō*, to describe.] The representation of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, as opposed to a ground-plan or an elevation.

Scent (sent), *n.* [Formerly also *sent* ('A stinking *sent*,' *Holland*), from Fr. *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, from L. *sentio, sentire*, to perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] 1. That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odour; smell; as, the *scent* of an orange or an apple; the *scent* of musk.

His dulcious handmaid, through the air improved,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as, a hound of nice *scent.*—3. Odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed; as, the dogs have lost the *scent;* hence, course of pursuit; track.

He . . . travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. Scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds to enable the pursuers to track them, the pursued being allowed several minutes start.

Scent (sent), *v.t.* 1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air. *Shak.*

2. To imbue or fill with odour; to perfume; as, to *scent* a handkerchief.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that *scents* the evening gale. *Burns.*

Scent (sent), *v.i.* 1. To have a smell. 'Thunderbolts . . . *scent* strongly of brimstone.' *Holland.*—2. To hunt animals by their scent.

Scentful (sent'fụl), *a.* 1. Yielding much smell; odorous. 'The *scentful* camomile.' *Drayton.*—2. Of quick smell. 'The *scentful* osprey.' *W. Browne.*

Scentingly (sent'ing-li), *adv.* By scent or smell. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Scentless (sent'les), *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell. '*Scentless* and dead.' *Moore.*

Scepsis (sep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *skepsis*, doubt, hesitation, from *skeptomai*, to look at or consider carefully.] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant. *James Martineau.*

Scepter (sep'tėr), *n.* Same as *Sceptre.*

Sceptic (skep'tik), *n.* [Fr. *sceptique*, from Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, sceptic, from *skepsis*, investigation, speculation, doubt, from *skeptomai*, to look about, to look carefully, to examine critically, from same root as L. *specio, specto* (whence *spectacle*, &c.] One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe; a disbeliever.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,
For every 'why' he had a 'wherefore.' *Hudibras.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *philos.* a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of philosophers who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of everything. (*b*) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of the Christian religion. By some writers spelled *Skeptic.*

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *sceptics.* *Clarke.*

Sceptic (skep'tik), *a.* Same as *Sceptical.*

Sceptical (skep'tik-al), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic; as, (*a*) hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of everything. '*Sceptical* and wavering minds.' *Bentley.*

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary. *Locke.*

(*b*) Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

Sceptically (skep'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

We shall not ourselves venture to determine anything on so great a point; but, *sceptically*, leave it undecided. *Cudworth.*

Scepticalness (skep'tik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sceptical; doubt; profession of doubt. 'Continual wavering or *scepticalness.*' *Fuller.*

Scepticism (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme.* See SCEPTIC.] The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic; disbelief or inability to believe; doubt; incredulity; as, his statements were received with much *scepticism; scepticism* as to the theory of development. Specifically, (*a*) the doctrines of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature; that tendency of thought, or system of doctrine, the object of which is, by denying the existence of all grounds of knowledge, to introduce universal doubt and suspension of assent.

But that all his (Berkeley's) arguments are, in reality, merely sceptical appears from this, that they admit of no answer and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism.* *Hume.*

(*b*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God. 'A medium, namely, moral certainty, between *scepticism* on one hand and papal infallibility on the other.' *Waterland.*

Scepticize (skep'ti-sīz), *v.i.* pret. *scepticized;* ppr. *scepticizing.* To act the sceptic; to doubt; to pretend to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticize*, where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Shaftesbury.*

Sceptre (sep'tėr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sceptrum*, from Gr. *skēptron*, a staff or stick to lean upon; a staff, as the badge of command, from *skēptō*, to prop or lean.] 1. A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler, as a symbol of office or authority; a royal or imperial mace. Est. v. 2. Hence—2. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the *sceptre.*

The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, till Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.

Sceptre (sep'tėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *sceptred;* ppr. *sceptring.* To give a sceptre to; to invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority. 'Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed.' *Bp. Hall.*

To Britain's queen the *sceptred* suppliant bends. *Tickell.*

Sceptred (sep'tėrd), *a.* Bearing or accompanied with a sceptre; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

Sometime let gorgeous tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by. *Milton.*

Sceptreless (sep'tėr-les), *a.* Having no sceptre.

Scerne† (sėrn), *v.t.* To discern. *Spenser.*

Schaap-sticker (shäp'stik-ėr), *n.* [D., sheep-choker.] A South African serpent of the family Coronellidæ, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and brisk and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

Schabzieger (shäp'tsē-ger), *n.* [G., from *schaben*, to rub or grate, and *zieger*, green-cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland, to which the flavour of *Melilotus cœrulea* is communicated.

Schah (shä), *n.* Same as *Shah.*

Schalen-blende (shäl'en-blend), *n.* [G., shell-blende.] Testaceous blende; a sulphide of zinc, containing iron and lead. Found at Geroldseck in the Brisgau.

Schalstein (shäl'stīn), *n.* [G., shell-stone.] The same as *Tabular Spar.*

Schapziger (shäp'zi-gėr), *n.* Same as *Schabzieger.*

Schaum-earth (shoum'ėrth), *n.* [G. *schaum*, foam, froth, and E. *earth.*] Aphrite (which see).

Schediasm (skē'di-azm), *n.* [Gr. *schediasma*, from *schediazō*, to do a thing off-hand, from *schedios*, near, sudden.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

Schedule (shed'ūl, sed'ūl, also sometimes sked'ūl), *n.* [O.Fr. *schedule*, from L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a scroll, leaf of paper, short writing, from Gr. *schedē*, a tablet, a leaf, from root of *schizō*, L. *scindo*, to split.] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, table, or inventory; a list or catalogue annexed to a larger document, as to a will, deed, lease, or the like.

I will give out divers *schedules* of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will. *Shak.*

Schedule (shed'ūl or sed'ūl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scheduled;* ppr. *scheduling.* To place in a schedule or catalogue.

Scheele's-green (shēlz'grēn), *n.* A green pigment consisting of a pulverulent arsenite of copper, first prepared by *Scheele*, a celebrated Swedish chemist; it is used both in oil and water-colour painting.

Scheeletine (shēl'e-tin), *n.* A mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, and resinous lustre, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead.

Scheelin, Scheelium (shēl'in, shē'li-um), *n.* A different name of tungsten, a hard brittle metal of a grayish white colour, and brilliant. See TUNGSTEN.

Scheelite (shēl'īt), *n.* A tungstate of lime.

Scheel-lead Ore (shēl'led ōr), *n.* A tungstate of lead.

Scheererite (shēr'ėr-īt or shār'ėr-īt), *n.* [After Von *Scheerer*, its discoverer, in 1822.] A mineral resin of a combustible nature, found in a bed of brown-coal near St. Gall in Switzerland. It occurs also in peat. It seems to be a mineral naphthalene.

Scheik (shēk), *n.* Same as *Sheik.*

Schelm,† Shelm† (shelm), *n.* [O.Fr. *schelme*, a rogue, a rascal, from G. *schelm*, a rogue, from root of *scale.* The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue; a rascal; a low worthless fellow. Written also *Schellum, Skellum.*

Scheltopusik, Sheltopusik (shel'tō-pō-zik), *n.* [The native Siberian name.] A genus (Pseudopus) of saurian reptiles. The only species known is found in Siberia, Greece, the whole of the continent of Europe to the south, and the Mediterranean coasts of Africa. It haunts thick herbage and grassy places.

Schema (skē'ma), *n.* 1. In the system of Kant, an object which exists in the understanding independently of matter; a synonym of form.

The *schema* is, in itself, always a mere product of the imagination. But as the synthesis of imagination has for its aim no single intuition, but merely unity in the determination of sensibility, the *schema* is clearly distinguishable from the image. Thus, if I place five points one after another . . . . this is an image of the number five. On the other hand, if I only think a number in general, which may be either five or a hundred, this thought is rather the representation of a method representing in an image a sum (*e.g.* a thousand) in conformity with a conception, than the image itself, an image which I should find difficulty in rendering perceptible to sight, and comparing with the conception. Now this representation of a general procedure of the imagination to present its image to a conception, I call the *schema* of the conception. *Translation of Kant.*

2. In the system of Leibnitz, the principle which is essential to each monad, and which constitutes the characteristics proper to each of them.

Schematic (skē-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

They have been compelled to violate them in different ways, in their various and contradictory attempts to reduce these four moods to their *schematic* proprieties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Schematism (skē'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *schēmatismos*, from *schēma.* See SCHEME.] 1. In *astrol.* the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline; figure. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*

Schematist (skē'mat-ist), *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes; a schemer.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. *Swift.*

Schematize (skē'mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *schematized;* ppr. *schematizing.* To form into a scheme or schemes.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* [Fr. *schème*, L. *schema*, from Gr. *schēma*, from *schein*, to have, to hold, to hold or keep in a certain direction.]

1. A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A plan of something to be done; a design; a project; as, to carry out a *scheme.* 'Forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief.' *Rowe.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. In *astrol.* a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are disposed this even. *Hudibras.*

4. The representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it comprehensible; a diagram. 'To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France.' *South.* —*Scheme of division,* in *Scots judicial procedure,* a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.

Scheme (skēm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *schemed;* ppr. *scheming.* To plan; to contrive; to plot; to project; to design.

In his youth he (Coleridge) *schemed* an epic which might have set him on the same starry pinnacle with Milton; but it was his fate to *scheme,* while Milton, heroic in every fibre, accomplished. *P. Bayne.*

Scheme (skēm), *v.i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

Being repulsed
By Yniol and yourself, I *schemed* and wrought,
Until I overturned him. *Tennyson.*

Scheme-arch (skēm'ärch), *n.* [It. *arco scemo,* an incomplete arch.] An arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *Skene-arch.*

Schemeful (skēm'fụl), *a.* Full of schemes or plans.

Schemer (skēm'ėr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves. *Paley.*

Scheming (skēm'ing), *p.* and *a.* Planning; contriving. —2. Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing,

May yon just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My *scheming* brain a cinder, if I lie. *Tennyson.*

Schemingly (skēm'ing-li), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

Schemist (skēm'ist), *n.* A schemer; a projector. *Waterland.*

Schene (skēn), *n.* [Gr. *schoinos,* a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length equal to 60 stadia, or about 7½ miles.

Schenk-beer (shengk'bėr), *n.* [G. *schenkbier,* from *schenken,* to pour out, because put on draught soon after it is made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

Scherbet (shėr'bet), *n.* Same as *Sherbet.*

Scherbetzide (shėr-bet'zīd), *n.* An itinerant vendor of sherbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in eastern towns.

Schererite (shēr'ėr-īt), *n.* See SCHEERERITE.

Scherif (she-rif'), *n.* See SHEREEF.

Scheroma (skē-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *xēros,* dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

Scherzando (skėrt-sän'dō), *adv.* [It.] In *music,* in a playful or sportive manner.

Scherzo (skert'sō), *n.* [It.] A term generally applied to a passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies, quartettos, &c.

Schesis (skē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *schesis,* from *schein,* to hold. See SCHEME.] 1.† General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude. —2. In *rhet.* a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

Schetic,† Schetical† (sket'ik, sket'ik-al), *a.* [See SCHESIS.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual.

Scheuchzeria (shūk-tsē'ri-a), *n.* In honour of John and James *Scheuchzer,* German botanists.] A small marsh herb, nat. order Juncaginaceæ, of wide distribution, with a creeping rootstock, erect slender leaves, and a leafy scape with racemose small yellowish six-partite flowers. *S. palustris* grows in wet spongy mountain bogs in some parts of Britain.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* A name for Hollands gin, from *Schiedam,* in Holland, which is the chief seat of the manufacture. 'Smuggled *schiedam.*' *Jerrold.*

Schiller-spar (shil'ėr-spär), *n.* [G. *schillern,* to change colour, and E. *spar.*] A genus of massive magnesio-siliceous spars, comprising four varieties, namely, common schiller-spar, bronzite, hypersthene, and anthophyllite. It is of a pearly lustre and changeable hues.

Schilling (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *Skilling* (which see).

Schinus (skī'nus), *n.* [From Gr. *schinos,* the name of the mastic. A resinous juice exudes from this tree similar to mastic.] A genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, natives of tropical America. They have small white flowers in terminal axillary panicles, and unequally pinnate leaves with a very long terminal leaflet. The leaves of some species are so filled with a resinous fluid that the least degree of unusual repletion of the tissue causes it to be discharged; thus some of them fill the air with fragrance after rain.

Schireman† (shīr'man), *n.* A sheriff.

Schirrus (skir'rus). See SCIRRHUS.

Schism (sizm), *n.* [L. *schisma;* from Gr. *schisma,* from *schizō,* to divide; akin to L. *scindo,* and to A. Sax. *sceadan,* G. *scheiden,* to separate, to part.] A split or division in a community; specifically and commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offence or sin of seeking to produce division in a church without just cause; as, to be guilty of *schism.* '*Schismes* that were among our clergy.' *Tyndall.*

Schism is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton.*

Schisma (skiz'ma), *n.* [Gr. See SCHISM.] In *music,* an interval equal to half a comma. See COMMA, 3.

Schismatic, Schismatical (siz-mat'ik, siz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals.

How much soever a *schismatical* or heretical spirit, in the apostolic sense of the terms, may have contributed to the formation of the different sects into which the Christian world is at present divided, no person who, in the spirit of candour and charity, adheres to that which, to the best of his judgment, is right, though in his opinion he should be mistaken, is, in the scriptural sense, either *schismatic* or heretic. *Dr. G. Campbell.*

Schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinions; one who partakes in a schism.

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

Schismatically (siz-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

Schismaticalness (siz-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being schismatical.

Schismatize (siz'ma-tīz), *v.i.* pret. *schismatized;* ppr. *schismatizing.* To commit or practise schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. *Cotgrave.*

Schismless (sizm'les), *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

Schist (shist), *n.* [From Gr. *schistos,* divided, divisible, from *schizō,* to split, to cleave.] A geological term applied to rocks which have a foliated structure and split in thin irregular plates, not by regular cleavage, as in the case of clay-slate, nor in laminæ, as flagstones. It is properly confined to metamorphic or crystalline rocks consisting of layers of different minerals, as gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende-schist, chlorite-schist, &c.

Schistic (shist'ik), *a.* Same as *Schistose.*

Schistose, Schistous (shist'ōz, shist'us), *a.* Having the structure of schists; composed of uneven laminæ of different minerals, as gneiss, mica-schist.

Schizandra (shi-zan'dra), *n.* [From Gr. *schizō,* to cleave, and *anēr, andros,* a man—the stamens are split.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. *S. coccinea* is a handsome climbing shrub, with alternate membranous leaves, small crimson flowers, and red berries. It is a North American plant, and is found in woods in Georgia, Florida, and Carolina.

Schizandraceæ (shiz-an-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small family of tropical eastern Asiatic and North American diclinous exogens, by some botanists regarded as a tribe of Magnoliaceæ, distinguished from the true Magnoliæ chiefly by their climbing habit, want of stipules, and unisexual flowers.

Schizanthus (shi-zan'thus), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species are fine flowering annuals, having handsome violet, white, or crimson flowers and much-divided leaves. They are natives of Chili.

Schizodus (shiz'o-dus), *n.* An extinct genus of lamellibranchiate Mollusca, the fossil remains of which occur from the upper Silurian to the triassic rocks.

Schizopod (shiz'o-pod), *n.* One of the Schizopoda.

Schizopoda (shi-zop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizō,* to cleave, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] A tribe of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, the legs of which are accompanied by an external articulated branch as long as the limbs, which thus appear double in number. They are all of small size, and marine. The Mysis, or opossum-shrimp, furnishes an example.

Schizopteris (shi-zop'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *schizō,* to cleave, and *pteris,* a fern.] A fossil genus of ferns belonging to the coal-measures, so named from their deeply-cleft palmated leaves. They are supposed to have been tropical climbing plants.

Schleichera (shlī-kē'ra), *n.* [After *Schleicher,* a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceæ. *S. trijuga,* the best known (or only) species, is a tree with leaves abruptly pinnate, and small flowers disposed in spike-like racemes. It is a native of tropical Asia; in some parts of India its astringent bark, mixed with oil, is used as a remedy for the itch.

Schlich (shlīk), *n.* [G.] Same as *Slich.*

Schmelze (shmelt'se), *n.* [G.] A kind of glass prepared in Bohemia, chiefly for the purpose of receiving the red colour imparted by the oxide of gold.

Schmidelia (shmi-dē'li-a), *n.* [In honour of C. C. *Schmidel,* a professor of botany at Erlangen.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, usually with trifoliate leaves and racemose white flowers. The fruit of *S. serrata* is eaten by the natives of Coromandel, and the root is employed as a cure for diarrhœa. They are natives of the tropics, especially those of the New World.

Schnapps, Schnaps (shnaps), *n.* [G. *schnapps,* a dram.] A dram of Hollands gin or other ardent spirits.

Schneiderian Membrane (shnī-dėr'i-an mem'brān), *n.* In *anat.* the lining membrane of the nostrils; the pituitary membrane: so named from *Schneider,* who first described it.

Schœnus (skē'nus), *n.* [From Gr. *schoinos,* a cord—made into cordage.] A genus of bog plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ. The species have a wide geographical range. They are of grass-like habit, with the inflorescence in heads or crowded panicles. They are useful for making bands for tying up goods. *S. nigricans* (black bog-rush) is the only European species; it is a British plant, growing in bogs and wet moors.

Scholar (skol'ėr), *n.* [From L.L. *scholaris,* O.Fr. *escolier,* Mod. Fr. *écolier,* from L. *schola,* a school. See SCHOOL.] 1. One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple. —2. A man of letters; a learned person; a man *eminent* for erudition; a person of *high* attainments in science or literature.

He was a *scholar* and a ripe and good one. *Shak.*

3. One that learns anything; as, an apt *scholar* in the school of vice. —4. One acquainted with books only; a bookish theorist; a pedant. [Rare.]

To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar.* *Bacon.*

5. An undergraduate in English universities who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum.

Scholarity† (sko-lar'i-ti), *n.* Scholarship. *B. Jonson.*

Scholarly (skol'ėr-li), *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.

His Latin is much more *scholarly* than that of the generality of the monkish chroniclers of his time. *Craik.*

Scholarly† (skol'ėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar. 'Speak *scholarly* and wisely.' *Shak.*

Scholarship (skol'ėr-ship), *n.* 1. The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning. 'A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print.' *Pope.*—2. Education; teaching.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. An exhibition or maintenance for a scholar at some educational institution; foundation for the support of a student.

A *scholarship* not half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains. *Warton.*

Scholastic (skō-las'tik), *a.* [L. *scholasticus.*] 1. Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; as, *scholastic* manners; *scholastic* learning. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages; relating to the mediæval philosophers and divines who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation.

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree, that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing? *Hallam.*

Hence—3. Characterized by excessive subtilty or needlessly minute subdivisions; pedantic; formal. 'A matter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety.' *Stillingfleet.*

Scholastic (skō-las'tik), *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages.

The *scholastics* did not understand Aristotle, whose original writings they could not read; but his name was received with implicit faith. *Hallam.*

Scholastical† (skō-las'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Scholastic.* 'The most strict and *scholastical* sense of the word.' *Barrow.*

Scholastically (skō-las'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages. 'Moralists or casuists that treat *scholastically* of justice.' *South.*

Scholasticism (skō-las'ti-sizm), *n.* The system of philosophy taught by the schoolmen or philosophers of the middle ages. See SCHOOLMAN.

Scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* [Gr. *scholiastēs.* See SCHOLIUM.] One who makes scholiums; a commentator; an annotator; especially an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics. 'Quotations from Talmudists and *scholiasts.*' *Macaulay.*

The title of this satyr in some ancient manuscripts was the reproach of idleness, though in others of the *scholiasts* 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

Scholiastic (skō-li-as'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits. *Swift.*

Scholiaze† (skō'li-āz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scholiazed;* ppr. *scholiazing.* To write scholia or notes on an author's works. [Rare.]

He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the gospel. *Milton.*

Scholical† (skol'ik-al), *a.* Scholastic. *Sir M. Hales.*

Scholion (skō'li-on), *n.* Same as *Scholium. Spenser.*

Scholium (skō'li-um), *n.* E. pl. **Scholiums** skō'li-umz), L. pl. **Scholia** (skō'li-a). [Gr. *scholion,* from *scholē,* leisure, lucubration.] 1. A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to the Latin and Greek authors by the early grammarians.—2. In *geom.* a remark or comment upon one or more preceding propositions, tending to show their use, connection, limitations, or the manner of their application.

Scholy† (skō'li), *n.* A scholium. 'Without *scholy* or gloss.' *Hooker.*

Scholy† (skō'li), *v.i.* To write comments.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy.* *Hooker.*

School (sköl), *n.* [A. Sax. *scōl,* O.E. *scole,* O.Fr. *escole,* from L. *schola,* from Gr. *scholē,* leisure, that in which leisure is employed, discussion, philosophy, a place where spare time is employed, a school.] 1. A place or house in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day *schools,* grammar *schools,* academies, colleges, universities, &c.; but it is generally restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to the young.—2. The collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers; as, to teach a *school;* to have a large *school.*—3. One of the seminaries founded in the middle ages for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning.

Philosophy was no longer confined to the *schools* and to prelections. *J. D. Morell.*

4. A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school work.

How now, Sir Hugh? no *school* to-day? *Shak.*

5. A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honours take place.—6. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, &c.; the system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers; as, the Socratic *school;* the painters of the Italian *school;* the musicians of the German *school.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; method or cast of thought; system of training generally.

He was a lover of the good old *school,*
Who still become more constant as they cool.
Byron.

8. Any place of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training. 'The world, . . . best *school* of best experience.' *Milton.*

Ye prim adepts in scandal's *school,*
Who rail by precept and detract by rule.
Sheridan.

—*Board school,* a district school carried on under the management of a specially elected board, according to the English educational system dating from 1870, or that of Scotland dating from 1872. See SCHOOL-BOARD.—*Common school,* in the United States, a primary or elementary school, supported by a general rate.—*High school,* a school in which a superior education can be obtained; sometimes the chief public school in a town.—*Normal school.* See NORMAL.—*Parochial schools,* or *parish schools,* in Scotland, public schools formerly established by law, one at least in each parish, for the purpose of furnishing a cheap education for the people. Such schools were taken over by the school-boards after 1872.—*Public school,* a school supported by public funds; a board school. In England this name is distinctively given to a certain number of schools, such as Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, &c., all of which give a classical education, and are frequented by children of persons of rank and wealth.

School (sköl), *a.* 1. Relating to a school or to education; as, a *school* custom.—2. Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic; as, *school* divinity; a *school* divine.

School (sköl), *v.t.* 1. To instruct; to train; to educate; to discipline.

He's gentle, never *school'd,* yet learn'd. *Shak.*

This person is one of the ablest and most celebrated princes in eastern history, endowed with the greatest capacity and *schooled* in adversity. *Brougham.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he reviled.
Dryden.

School (sköl), *n.* [Same word as *shoal.*] A shoal or compact body; as, a *school* of fishes. Spelled also *Scull.* [Provincial English and American.]

School-author (sköl'a-thor), *n.* An old name for one of the schoolmen. Latimer calls them *school-doctors.*

School-board (sköl'börd), *n.* A body of managers elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise.

School-book (sköl'bụk), *n.* A book used in schools.

School-boy (sköl'boi), *n.* A boy belonging to or attending a school.

Then the whining *school-boy,* with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*

School-bred (sköl'bred), *a.* Educated in a school. *Cowper.*

School-committee (sköl'kom-mit-tē), *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of schools.

School-dame (sköl'dām), *n.* The female teacher of a school.

School-days (sköl'dāz), *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shak.

School-district (sköl'dis-trikt), *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and managing schools.

School-divine (sköl'di-vīn), *n.* One who espouses the scholastic theology; one of the schoolmen.

School-divinity (sköl'di-vin-i-ti), *n.* Scholastic divinity or theology.

School-doctor (sköl'dok-tėr), *n.* One of the schoolmen. *Latimer.*

Schoolery† (sköl'ėr-i), *n.* Something taught; precepts. *Spenser.*

School-fellow (sköl'fel-lō), *n.* One bred at the same school; an associate in school.

The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

School-girl (sköl'gėrl), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

School-house (sköl'hous), *n.* 1. A house appropriated for use as a school.—2. A schoolmaster's or schoolmistress' dwelling-house.

Schooling (sköl'ing), *n.* 1. Instruction in school; tuition.

To him, and all of us, the expressly appointed schoolmasters and *schoolings* are as nothing. *Carlyle.*

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—3. Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me,
I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shak.*

School-inspector (sköl'in-spek-tėr), *n.* An official appointed by a government to examine schools and determine whether the education conveyed in them is satisfactory.

School-ma'am (sköl'mäm), *n.* A schoolmistress. [New England.]

Schoolmaid (sköl'mād), *n.* A girl at school. *Shak.*

Schoolman (sköl'man), *n.* A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school divinity. The schoolmen were philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught originally in the *schools* of divinity established by Charlemagne.

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtile art. *Pope.*

Schoolmaster (sköl'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school.

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

2. One who or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.

The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us unto Christ. Gal. iii. 24.

—*The schoolmaster abroad,* a phrase first used by Lord Brougham to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. *The schoolmaster is abroad;* and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham.*

Schoolmate (sköl'māt), *n.* One of either sex who attends the same school.

Schoolmistress (sköl'mis-tres), *n.* 1. The mistress of a school; a female who governs and teaches a school.—2. She who or that which teaches. 'Nature, that exact *schoolmistress.*' *Dryden.*

School-room (sköl'röm), *n.* A room for teaching.

School-ship (sköl'ship), *n.* A ship on board of which a nautical reform school or training school is kept, in which boys are apprenticed and receive their education at state expense, and are trained for service as sailors; a training ship.

School-taught (sköl'tat), *a.* Taught at or in school. '*School-taught* pride.' *Goldsmith.*

School-teacher (sköl'tēch-ėr), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

School-teaching (sköl'tēch-ing), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

School-theology (sköl'thē-ol-o-ji), *n.* Scholastic divinity.

Schooner (skön'ėr), *n.* [It seems to have been proved beyond controversy that the

name, like the vessel itself, is of American origin, being from a New England word *scoon*, to skim or skip upon the water, to make ducks and drakes. The first vessel of the kind is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713; and the name was given to it from the following circumstance:—Captain R. had constructed a vessel, which he masted and rigged in the manner that schooners now are, and on her going off the stocks into the water a bystander cried out, 'O, how she *scoons!*' R. instantly replied, 'A *scooner* let her be;' and from that time this class of vessels has gone by that name. The name appears to have been originally spelled *scooner*, and to have been altered from an idea that the word was Dutch and derived from *schoon*, G. *schön*, beautiful. *Scoon* may be the A. Sax. *scûnian*, to shun.] 1. A vessel with two masts, and her chief sails fore-and-aft sails, her mainsail and foresail being suspended by a gaff, like a sloop's mainsail, and stretched below by a boom. A *fore-and-aft schooner* has either all her sails fore-and-aft sails, or she may have a square-sail which can be set when required on the foremast. A *top-sail schooner* carries a square foretop-sail, and often likewise a topgallant-sail and royal. Some schooners have three masts, but they have no tops. No kind of sailing-vessel is swifter than the schooner; and this

Topsail Schooner.

rig is therefore very often used for yachts. 2. A tall glass used for lager-beer or ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler.

Schorist (shō'rist), *n.* A name formerly given to the more advanced students in German Protestant universities who made fags of the younger students. See PENNAL.

Schorl, Shorl (shorl), *n.* [G. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, perhaps from *skör*, Dan. *skiör*, brittle.] A mineral usually occurring in the sparry cavities and veins of the granitic rocks, and often found embedded in felspar and quartz. It is a prismatic, longitudinally-striated mineral, of a pitchy lustre and colour, brittle texture, and is capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction. Known also as *Black Tourmaline.—Blue schorl*, a variety of hauyne.—*Red and titanic schorl*, names of rutile.—*Violet schorl*, axinite.—*White schorl*, albite.—*Schorl rock*, an aggregate of schorl and quartz. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Schorlaceous (shor-lā'shus), *a.* Schorlous.

Schorlite (shorl'it), *n.* Same as *Pycnite.*

Schorlous (shorl'us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing schorl; possessing the properties of schorl.—*Schorlous topaz.* Same as *Schorlite.*

Schorly (shorl'i), *a.* Relating to or containing schorl.—*Schorly granite*, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, felspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Schottish, Schottische (shot-tish'), *n.* [G. *schottische*, Scottish.] A dance performed by a lady and gentleman, resembling a polka; also, the music suited for such a dance; it is $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

Schrode (skrōd), *n.* Same as *Escrod* and *Scrode.*

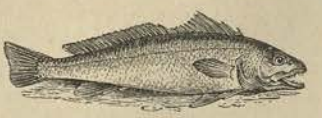
Schuchin† (skuch'in), *n.* An escutcheon; a shield; a device on a shield. *Spenser.*

Schweinfurth-green (shwīn'furt-grēn), *n.* A beautiful and velvety green, highly poisonous pigment, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenious acid and acetate of copper: so called from *Schweinfurth* in Bavaria, where it was first made.

Sciadopitys (sī-a-dop'it-is), *n.* [Gr. *skias, skiados*, a canopy, and *pitys*, a pine-tree.] A genus of conifers, known as the umbrella pine, introduced into our gardens from Japan, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial round the temples. The trunk rises to a height of 100 to 150 feet, and the habit is pyramidal. It is evergreen and highly ornamental.

Sciæna (sī-ē'na), *n.* A genus of fishes, the type of the family Sciænidæ.

Sciænidæ (sī-ē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skiaina*, an umber, a grayling, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of acanthopterous fishes, the type of which is the genus Sciæna. They



Sciæna aquila (Maigre).

are closely related to the Perches, but both the vomer and palatines are without teeth, the bones of the cranium and face are generally cavernous, and form a muzzle more or less protruding. Only two species are reckoned as British, the maigre and the bearded umbrina, both excellent for the table, as are many others of the family. Some members of the family possess a remarkable power of emitting sounds, as the maigre and drum-fish (which see). The Sciænidæ are divided into many genera, and are widely distributed.

Sciænurus (sī-ē-nū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *skiaina*, an umber, a grayling, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of fossil fishes, representing the perch and other allied forms. Its remains are very common in the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

Sciagraph (sī'a-graf), *n.* [See SCIAGRAPHY.] The section of a building to show its inside.

Sciagraphic, Sciagraphical (sī-a-graf'ik, sī-a-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

Sciagraphically (sī-a-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.

Sciagraphy (sī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *skiagraphia—skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, to describe.] 1. The act or art of correctly delineating shadows in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—2. In *arch.* the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.—3. In *astron.* the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialling.

Sciamachy (sī-am'ak-i), *n.* See SCIOMACHY.

Sciatheric, Sciatherical (sī-a-thē'rik, sī-a-thē'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *skiathēras*, a sun-dial, from *skia*, a shadow, and *thēra*, a catching.] Belonging to a sun-dial. Also written *Sciotheric.*

Sciatherically (sī-a-thē'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a sciatheric manner.

Sciatic (sī-at'ik), *n.* Same as *Sciatica.*

Sciatic, Sciatical (sī-at'ik, sī-at'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hip; as, the *sciatic* artery or nerve.—2. Affecting the hip; as, *sciatic* pains.

Sciatica (sī-at'ik-a), *n.* [L.L. *sciatica*, from Gr. *ischiadikos*, from *ischias*, a pain in the hips, from *ischion*, the hip.] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. It is one of the most obstinate forms of neuralgia, and if protracted produces emaciation of the limb affected, with weakness, and a more or less permanent flexion. It is a frequent complication of gout, but is most commonly due to exposure to wet and cold.

Sciatically (sī-at'ik-al-li), *adv.* With or by means of sciatica.

Science (sī'ens), *n.* [Fr. *science*, from L. *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know.] 1. Knowledge; comprehension or understanding of the truths or facts of any subject. 'Shakspeare's deep and accurate *science* in mental philosophy.' *Coleridge.*

God's prescience or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight from all eternity, lays no necessity on anything to come to pass. *Hammond.*

2. That wide field of mental activity which is concerned in the deducing of general laws or principles from observation of phenomena; truth or knowledge ascertained by observation, experiment, and induction; knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; hence, *a science* is knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; as, the *science* of botany, of astronomy, of metaphysics; mental *science.*—*Applied science* is a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science as opposed to *natural* or *physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment.—*Natural science* is that branch of science which investigates the nature and properties of material objects, and the phenomena of nature. See under NATURAL.—*Physical science*, a term used in much the same sense as natural science, or as equivalent to physics (which see).—*Moral science* is that which treats of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy* or *ethics.*—*The seven sciences* of antiquity were grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
Although no *science*, fairly worth *the seven.* *Pope.*

Science deals with phenomena. By his faculties of perception, comparison, and generalization, man discovers the sequences, uniformities, co-relations, and differences of these phenomena, and groups them into so-called 'laws of nature.' This is the magnificent, unending work of *science.* *Fraser's Mag.*

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of *science* mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions. *J. S. Mill.*

3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or pre-eminent skill.

Nothing but his *science*, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident. *Lawrence.*

—*The science*, the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of *the science.* *Dickens.*

4.† An object of study; a branch of knowledge.

To instruct her fully in those *sciences*,
Whereof I know she is not ignorant. *Shak.*

—*Art, Science.* See under ART.

Science (sī'ens), *v.t.* To cause to become versed in science; to instruct; to make skilled. [Rare.]

Deep *scienced* in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy. *P. Francis.*

Scient (sī'ent), *a.* [L. *scions, scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know.] Skilful; knowing.

Scienter (sī-en'tėr), *adv.* [L.] In *law*, knowingly; wilfully.

Sciential (sī-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to science; producing science or knowledge. '*Sciential* rules.' *Milton.*

Scientific (sī-en-tif'ik), *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*; L. *scientia*, knowledge, and *facio*, to make.] 1. Pertaining to or used in science; as, *scientific* nomenclature; a *scientific* instrument. 2. Evincing or endowed with a knowledge of science; containing or treating of science; well versed in science; as, a *scientific* physician; a *scientific* work.

Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences. *Landor.*

3. According to the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

Scientifical† (sī-en-tif'ik-al), *a.* Scientific. 'All kind of *scientifical* knowledge.' *Howell.*

Scientifically (sī-en-tif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe, than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

Scientism (sī'ent-izm), *n.* The views or practices of scientists.

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive '*scientism*' which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or 'unknowable,' is strong. *Nineteenth Century.*

Scientist (sī'ent-ist), *n.* A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant.

For many years it has been a query whether the electric current might not be brought so far under man's control, as to take the place of steam as a motor for machinery, and success has at last crowned the persevering efforts of *scientists.* *Nature.*

Scilicet (sī'li-set). [L.] To wit; videlicet; namely: abbreviated to *Scil.* or *Sc.*

Scilla (sil'la), *n.* [From Gr. *skyllō*, to injure—roots poisonous.] A genus of bulbous stemmed plants, mostly natives of Europe, belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. See SQUILL.

Scillitine (sil'li-tin), *n.* The active ingredient of the squill, or the bulb of the *Scilla maritima*, to which its medical properties are referrible. Investigations have not yet determined whether it is to be classed with the resins, the alkaloids, or the bitter principles.

Scimitar, Scimiter (sim'i-tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *cimiterre*, It. *scimitarra*, from Per. *shemshir, shimshir.*] An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end. Also written *Cimeter.*

Scincidæ (sin'si-dē), *n. pl.* A large and widely distributed family of lacertilians, of which the genus Scincus, or skink, is the type. Some are completely snake-like, whilst others possess a single pair of limbs, and others again have the normal two pairs of limbs in a well-developed condition. The blind-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) is an example of the snake-like forms of this group. See BLIND-WORM, SKINK.

Scincoid (sin'koid), *n.* One of the Scincidæ; a scincoidian.

Scincoid (sin'koid), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Scincidæ.

Scincoidæ (sin-koi'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Scincidæ.*

Scincoidian (sin-koi'di-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Scincoid.*

Scincus (sin'kus), *n.* [L.] The skink, a genus of lizards, forming the type of the family Scincidæ. See SKINK.

Scink (singk), *n.* 1. A cast calf. [Provincial English.]—2. The skink.

Scinque (singk), *n.* The skink.

Scintilla (sin'til-la), *n.* [L.] A spark; a glimmer; the least particle; a trace; a tittle. 'Not a *scintilla* of evidence.' *R. Choate.*

Scintillant (sin'til-lant), *a.* [See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

> The pointed rays,
> That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze.
> *Mat. Green.*

Scintillate (sin'til-lāt), *v. i.* pret. *scintillated;* ppr. *scintillating.* [L. *scintillo, scintillatum*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.—2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

Scintillation (sin-til-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling.—2. The term applied to the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars.

Scintillous (sin'til-lus), *a.* Scintillant. [Rare.]

Scintillously (sin'til-lus-li), *adv.* In a scintillous or sparkling manner. *Skelton.*

Sciography (sī-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Sciagraphy.*

Sciolism (sī'ol-izm), *n.* [See SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge.

> We hear a great deal of the dangers of *sciolism;* but, given a mind of average capacity for assimilation and reflection, and the chances are that even a small modicum of scientific truth is likely to prove as good seed sown in a kindly soil.
> *Scotsman newspaper.*

Sciolist (sī'ol-ist), *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a smatterer, dim. of *scius*, knowing, from *scio*, to know.] One who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

> These passages in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance.
> *Sir W. Temple.*

Sciolistic (sī-ol-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; resembling a sciolist; superficial.

Sciolous (sī'ol-us), *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

> I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal. *Howell.*

Sciomachy, Sciamachy (sī-om'ak-i, sī-am'ak-i), *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle.] A fighting with a shadow; an imaginary or futile combat. 'To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words.' *Cowley.* [Rare.]

Sciomancy (sī'o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by shadows.

Scion (sī'on), *n.* [Fr. *scion*, from L. *sectio, sectionis*, a cutting, from *seco*, to cut. Brachet, however, derives it from Fr. *scier*, to saw.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting. 'Our *scions*, put in wild or savage stock.' *Shak.* 'Nor cared for seed or *scion*.' *Tennyson.* Hence—2. *Fig.* a descendant; an heir.

> *Scion* of chiefs and monarchs, where art thou?
> *Byron.*

Scioptic, Scioptric (sī-op'tik, sī-op'trik), *a.* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *optomai*, to see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.—*Scioptic ball, scioptric ball*, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its centre to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

Sciopticon (sī-op'ti-kon), *n.* A form of magic-lantern adapted for the exhibition of photographed objects.

Scioptics (sī-op'tiks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, &c.

Sciote, Sciot (sī'ōt, sī'ot), *a.* Of or belonging to Scio, an island of the Ægean Sea, or its inhabitants.

Sciote, Sciot (sī'ōt, sī'ot), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scio.

Sciotheric (sī-ō-ther'ik), *a.* [See SCIATHERIC.] Pertaining to sun-dials. — *Sciotheric telescope*, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

Scire facias (sī'rē fā'shi-as), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record; or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

Scirewyte† (sīr'wit), *n.* The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

Scirocco (si-rok'ko), *n.* See SIROCCO.

Scirpus (sėr'pus), *n.* [L., a rush.] An extensive genus of hardy plants, belonging to the Cyperaceæ, known in Britain by the name of club-rush or bulrush, having a wide geographical distribution, and growing in moist places or by rivers. *S. tuberosus* is the water-chestnut of the Chinese. Several species, especially the *S. lacustris* or bulrush, are used for mats, chair-bottoms, &c.

Scirrhoid (skir'roid), *a.* [Gr. *skirrhos*, scirrhus, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling scirrhus. *Dunglison.*

Scirrhosis (skir-rō'sis), *n.* In *med.* a morbid induration; scirrhus.

Scirrhosity (skir-ros'i-ti), *n.* [See SCIRRHUS.] In *med.* the state of being scirrhous; also, a scirrhus or induration.

Scirrhous (skir'rus), *a.* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhus; resembling a scirrhus; indurated; knotty; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease; a *scirrhous* tumour.

Scirrhus (skir'rus), *n.* [L. *scirrus;* Gr. *skirrhos*, a hardened swelling or tumour.] In *med.* a hard tumour on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer; the morbid condition of a gland which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

Scirrosity (skir-ros'i-ti). Same as *Scirrhosity.*

Sciscitation (sis-si-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *sciscitatio, sciscitationis*, from *sciscitor*, to inquire or demand, from *scisco*, to know, to ascertain, from *scio*, to know.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. *Bp. Hall.*

Scise† (sīz), *v. i.* [L. *scindo, scissum*, to cut.] To cut; to penetrate. 'The wicked steel *scised* deep in his right side.' *Fairfax.*

Scissars (siz'ėrs), *n. pl.* An old spelling of *Scissors.*

Scissel (sis'sel), *n.* [From L. *scindo*, to cut.] 1. The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations.—2. The remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage.

Scissible (sis'si-bl), *a.* [From L. *scindo, scissum*, to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as, *scissible* matter or bodies. *Bacon.*

Scissil (sis'sil), *n.* Same as *Scissel.*

Scissile (sis'sil), *a.* [L. *scissilis*, from *scindo*, to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; scissible.

Scissile (sis'sil), *n.* Same as *Scissel.*

Scission (si'zhon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *scissio, scissionis*, from *scindo*, to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument; the state of being cut; division; split.

> Things ripen towards downright incompatibility, and what is called *scission*. *Carlyle.*

Scissor (siz'ėr), *v.t.* To cut with scissors; to prepare with the help of scissors. *Massinger.*

Scissor-bill (siz'ėr-bil), *n.* Rhynchops, a genus of aquatic birds. See RHYNCHOPS, SKIMMER.

Scissors (siz'ėrz), *n. pl.* [L. *scissor*, one who cuts or divides, from *scindo, scissum*, to cut or divide; akin to Gr. *schizō*, to cut; G. *scheiden*, to separate, E. to *shed.*] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre, by which they are fastened, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them. There are a number of varieties of construction specially adapted for cutting fabrics, trimming plants, &c., and for surgical and anatomical purposes. The instrument is often spoken of as a *pair of scissors.* (See under PAIR.) Formerly written also *Scissars, Cizars*, and *Cizors.*

Scissor-tail (siz'ėr-tāl), *n.* A South American bird, the *Milvulus forficatus* or *tyrannus*, and belonging to the fly-catchers. It has a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers. When on the wing it has the power of turning in the air very quickly, and

Scissor-tail (*Milvulus forficatus* or *tyrannus*).

in so doing opens and shuts its tail just like a pair of scissors. It is about 14 inches in length, including the tail, which measures about 10. Though the dimensions of the bird are thus really small, it is very courageous, and is frequently seen to attack and defeat birds that are far superior in size and bodily strength. It is called also the *Forktailed Flycatcher.*

Scissure (si'zhūr), *n.* [L. *scissura*, from *scindo*, to cut.] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting; a cleft; a rent; a fissure. 'The *scissures* and fissures of an earthquake.' *Dr. H. More.*

Scitamineæ, Scitaminaceæ (sī-ta-min'ē-ē, si'tam-i-na''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A large order or group of monocotyledonous plants comprising the three orders or tribes of Musaceæ, Marantaceæ, and Zingiberaceæ.

Scitamineous (sī-ta-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *scitamentum*, a dainty, a delicacy.] Belonging to the Scitamineæ.

Sciuridæ (sī-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of rodents, comprising the true squirrels, the flying-squirrels, and the marmots. See SQUIRREL.

Sciurine (sī-ū'rin), *a.* [L. *sciurus*, a squirrel.] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe.

Sciuromorphia (sī-ū'rō-mor''fi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel, and *morphē*, form.] A name given to a group of rodents, including the squirrel, beaver, &c.

Sciuropterus (sī-ū-rop'tėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel, and *pteron*, a wing.] A genus of flying-squirrels, allied to Pteromys. The species are found in Northern Asia and North America. See PTEROMYS.

Sciurus (sī-ū'rus), *n.* [L. *sciurus*, from Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel, *skia*, a shade, and *oura*, a tail.] The squirrel, a genus of rodent mammals. See SQUIRREL.

Sclate (sklāt), *n.* A slate. [Scotch.]

Sclaundre,† *n.* [Fr. *esclandre*, slander, scandal.] Slander. *Chaucer.*

Sclav, Sclave (sklav), *n.* A member of the Sclavonic family of peoples. See SLAV.

Sclavonian, Sclavonic (skla-vō'ni-an, sklavon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sclaves* or *Slaves* or their language. See SLAV. Written also *Slavonian* and *Slavonic.*

Sclendre,† *a.* Slender. *Chaucer.*

Scleragogy (sklē'ra-go-ji), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *agōgē*, a leading, driving, or training, from *agō*, to lead or drive.] Severe discipline or training; mortification; a severe handling of the body. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Scleranthaceæ (sklē-ran-tha'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *anthos*, a flower.] A small nat. order of plants allied to Caryophyllaceæ, in which they are often included. They are small herbs with opposite leaves without stipules, and axillary sessile hermaphrodite flowers. The deep calyx-tube bears the stamens at the top, hardening round the nut when in fruit. They are natives of barren fields in Europe, Asia, and North America.

Scleranthus (sklē-ran'thus), *n.* Knawel, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Scleranthaceæ. See KNAWEL.

Sclerema (sklē'rē-ma), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.] In *med.* same as *Scleroma.*

Sclerencephalia (sklē'ren-sē-fā"li-a), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Induration or hardening of the brain.

Sclerenchyma (sklē-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *enchyma*, infusion.] The calcareous tissue of which a coral is composed.

Scleretinite (sklē-rē'tin-īt), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *rētinē*, resin.] A black, hard, brittle mineral resin, nearly allied to amber, found in the coal formation in drops and pellets.

Scleriasis (sklē-rī'as-is), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.] In *med.* any hard tumour or induration. *Dunglison.*

Sclerites (sklē'rītz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.] The calcareous spicules which are scattered in the soft tissues of certain Actinozoa.

Sclerobase (sklē'rō-bās), *n.* The horny axis or stem of a coral.

Sclerobasic (sklē-rō-bās'ik), *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *basis*, a base.] Applied to a coral which is produced by the outer surface of the integuments in certain Actinozoa (*e.g.* red coral), and forms a solid axis which is invested by the soft parts of the animal. The sclerobasic corallum is in reality an exoskeleton, somewhat analogous to the shell of a crustacean, being a true tegumentary secretion. It is termed *foot secretion* by Dana. The sclerobasic corallum is produced by a compound organism only, and can be distinguished from a sclerodermic by being usually more or less smooth, and invariably devoid of the cups or receptacles for the separate polyps always present in the latter.

Scleroderm (sklē'rō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *derma*, skin.] One of a family of plectognathic (teleostean) fishes, comprehending those which have the skin rough or covered with hard scales. One species, the Balistes or file-fish, occasionally occurs in the British seas.

Scleroderma (sklē-rō-dėr'ma), *n.* In *med.* induration of the cellular tissue.

Sclerodermic (sklē-rō-dėr'mik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a scleroderm.—2. Applied to the corallum which is deposited between the tissues of certain Actinozoa, being secreted apparently by the inner layer of the ectoderm, and is called *tissue secretion* by Dana. In the sclerodermic corallum each polyp has a complete skeleton of its own, and the entire coral may consist of such skeleton, or of several united by the calcareous matter of the cœnosarc. See SCLEROBASE.

Sclerogen (sklē'rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *bot.* the matter of lignification which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of plants, contributing to their thickness; lignin.

Sclerogenidæ (sklē-rō-jen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *genys*, a cheek.] A family of acanthopterygious teleostean fishes distinguished by having the cheeks mailed or defended by spines or scaly plates of hard matter. Called also *Triglidæ*. See MAILED-CHEEKS.

Scleroid (sklē'roid), *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *eidos*, appearance.] In *bot.* having a hard texture.

Scleroma (sklē-rō'ma), *n.* In *med.* induration of the cellular tissue. *Dunglison.*

Sclerometer (sklē-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for accurately determining the degree of hardness of a mineral.

Sclerophthalmia (sklē-rof-thal'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] In *med.* (*a*) a small inflammatory tumour which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids; a sty. (*b*) Cancer of the eye.

Sclerosis (sklē-rō'zis), *n.* In *med.* induration of the cellular tissue. *Dunglison.*

Scleroskeleton (sklē'rō-skel-ē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and E. *skeleton.*] In *anat.* (*a*) a name given to bones developed in tendons, ligaments, &c., as in a turkey's leg. (*b*) The hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues that inclose organs. *Owen.*

Sclerostoma (sklē-ros'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, *stoma*, the mouth.] A genus of parasitic worms belonging to the order Nematoidea (thread-worms or round-worms), one species of which (*S. duodenale*) inhabits the small intestine in the human body. It varies in size from ¼ inch to ½ inch, and the symptoms to which it gives rise are often of a serious character. It is common in Italy and in Egypt.

Sclerotal (sklē-rō'tal), *a.* A term applied to the ossified part of the eye-capsule of a fish, commonly existing in two pieces. *Owen.*

Sclerotic (sklē-rot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, *sklērotēs*, hardness.] Hard; firm; as, the *sclerotic* coat or tunic of the eye.

Sclerotic (sklē-rot'ik), *n.* 1. The firm white membrane which covers nearly the posterior four-fifths of the eye, its place in front being supplied by a transparent membrane called the *cornea*, which affords a passage to the light.—2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

Sclerotitis (sklē-rō-tī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

Sclerous (sklē'rus), *a.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.] Hard; bony; as, *sclerous* structure. *Dana.*

Scoat (skōt), *v.t.* [Armor. *scoaz*, the shoulder; whence *scoazya*, to shoulder up, to prop, to support; W. *ysgwydd*, a shoulder; *ysgwyddaw*, to shoulder.] To stop or block, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle, as a stone, to prevent its rolling; to scotch.

Scobby (skob'i), *n.* A familiar name for the common chaffinch.

Scobiform (skob'i-form), *a.* [L. *scobs*, *scobis*, saw-dust, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling saw-dust or raspings.

Scobina (skō-bī'na), *n.* [L., a rasp or file.] In *bot.* the immediate support to the spikelets of grasses.

Scobs (skobz), *n.* [L. *scobs*, saw-dust, scrapings, raspings, from *scabo*, to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substances; dross of metals, &c.; sawdust.

Scochon, † *n.* An escutcheon of arms. *Chaucer.*

Scoff (skof), *v.i.* [Icel. *skopa*, *skeypa*, to scoff, to mock; comp. D. *skuffe*, to deceive. See the noun.] To show insolent ridicule or mockery; to manifest contempt by derision; to utter contemptuous language; to mock: with *at* before the object.

They shall *scoff at* the kings. Hab. i. 10.

Truth from his lips prevail'd, with double sway,
And fools, who came to *scoff*, remain'd to pray.
Goldsmith.

Scoff (skof), *v.t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to mock at; to ridicule. 'Scoffing his state.' *Shak.*

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanville.*

Scoff (skof), *n.* [Icel. *skop*, *skaup*, mockery, ridicule; O.H.G. *scoph*, O.Fris. *schof*, sport. See the verb.] 1. Expression of derision, ridicule, or mockery; expression of scorn or contempt; a jibe; a flout. 'With *scoffs* and scorns.' *Shak.*

I met with *scoffs*, I met with scorns,
From youth, and babe, and hoary hairs.
Tennyson.

2. An object of scoffing or derision; a mark for derision.

The principles of liberty were the *scoff* of every grinning courtier, and anathema maranatha of every fawning dean. *Macaulay.*

Scoffer (skof'ėr), *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks or derides; a scorner.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, 'Where is the promise of his coming?' 2 Pet. iii. 3, 4.

Scoffery † (skof'ėr-i), *n.* The act of scoffing; mockery. *Holinshed.*

Scoffingly (skof'ing-li), *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in mockery or contempt; by way of derision.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *W. Broome.*

Scoke (skōk), *n.* Pokeweed. See POKE.

Scolaie, † *v.i.* To attend school; to study. *Chaucer.*

Scold (skōld), *v.i.* [Sc. *scald*, L.G. and D. *schelden*, Dan. *skielde*, G. *schelten*, to scold, to rail, to revile; allied to Icel. *skjalla*, to clash, to clatter; comp. also Icel. *skellr*, clang, crash; G. *schelle*, a bell, and Sw. *skalla*, to bark like a dog, to scold. Perhaps originally imitative of noise.] To find fault or rail with rude clamour; to brawl; to utter railing or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation: generally with *at*; as, to *scold at* a servant.

I had rather hear them *scold* than fight. *Shak.*

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift.*

Scold (skōld), *v.t.* To chide with rudeness and ill-temper; to rate; to reprimand; to vituperate. 'She *scolded* her husband one day out of doors.' *Howell.*

Scold (skōld), *n.* 1. One who scolds; a scolder; especially, a rude, noisy, foul-mouthed woman; a railing virago.

Scolds answer foul-mouthed *scolds*. *Swift.*

2. A scolding; a brawl.

Scolder (skōld'ėr), *n.* One that scolds or rails. 'Scolders and sowers of discord.' *Cranmer.*

Scolding (skōld'ing), *n.* The act of one who scolds; railing or vituperative language; a rating.

The bitterest and loudest *scolding* is for the most part among those of the same street. *South.*

Scoldingly (skōld'ing-li), *adv.* In a scolding manner; like a scold.

Scolecida (skō-lē'si-da), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *skōlēx*, an earthworm, a tape-worm.] Huxley's name for a provisional class of annuloids, comprising the Rotifera, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Tæniada, Nematoidea, Acanthocephala, and Gordiacea, and thus including the tape-worms, flukes, &c. The Scolecida are characterized by the possession of a water vascular system, consisting of a remarkable set of vessels which communicate with the exterior by one or more apertures situated upon the surface of the body, and branch out, more or less extensively, into its substance. No proper vascular apparatus is present, and the nervous system (when present) consists of one or two closely approximated ganglia.

Scolecite (skō'lē-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *skōlēx*, a worm.] In *mineral.* see MESOTYPE.

Scolex (skō'leks), *n.* pl. **Scolices** (skō'li-sēz). [Gr. *skōlēx* (pl. *skōlēkes*), a worm.] The larva of Scolecida; a tape-worm in its embryonic stage, formerly called a *cystic worm.*

Scoliosis (skō-li-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *skolios*, crooked.] A distortion of the spine to one side.—*Scoliosis brace*, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine.

Scolite (skō'līt), *n.* [Gr. *skolios*, tortuous.] In *geol.* the name by which those tortuous tubes found in rocks of almost all ages, from the Cambrian period upwards, are known; supposed to be the burrows of certain annelids, or, possibly, of minute fossorial crustaceans. Written also *Scolithus.*

Scollop (skol'op), *n.* 1. A kind of shell-fish with a pectinated shell. See SCALLOP.—2. An indentation or cut like those of a pectinated shell.

Scollop (skol'op), *v.t.* To form or cut with scollops. See SCALLOP.

Scolopacidæ (skol-o-pas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *scolopax*, Gr. *skolopax*, a snipe, a woodcock, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of longirostral wading-birds, of which the genus Scolopax is the type; the snipe and wood-cock family. They have all a long, flexible, soft bill, peculiarly sensitive at the tip, so that it constitutes an organ of touch, and is useful as a probe in seeking their food—consisting of worms, slugs, &c.—in mud, soft earth, sand, &c.

Scolopax (skol'o-paks), *n.* A genus of birds, of the order Grallatores, including the woodcock and snipe. See SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Scolopendra (skol-o-pen'dra), *n.* [Gr. *skolopendra*, a milliped.] A genus of articulate animals, of the order Cheilopoda, and class Myriapoda, destitute of wings. These animals have nearly as many feet on each side as there are segments in the body. There are several species. They inhabit the southern parts of Europe, and all the tropical portions of the globe, and their bite is venomous. See CHEILOPODA, CENTIPED.

Scolopendrium (skol-o-pen'dri-um), *n.* A genus of ferns. See HART'S-TONGUE.

Scolymus (skol'i-mus), *n.* [Gr. *skolymos*, a kind of thistle.] A genus of smooth, erect, thistle-like herbs belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, natives of the Mediterranean region. They have alternate rigid spiny leaves, and sessile terminal or lateral heads of yellow flowers. *S. hispanicus* is sometimes included in English lists by the name of golden-thistle. See GOLDEN-THISTLE.

Scolytus (skol'i-tus), *n.* A genus of small but very destructive coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Xylophagi or wood-eaters. They destroy immense numbers of trees, especially firs, pines, and elms, by piercing them for the sake of eating the inner bark.

Scomber (skom'bėr), *n.* [Gr. *skombros*, the mackerel.] The mackerel, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, the type of the family Scomberidæ. See MACKEREL.

Scomberesocidæ (skom'bėr-ē-sos''i-dē), *n. pl.* Lit. the mackerel-pikes, a family of teleostean fishes containing the saury-pike (*Scomberesox saurus*) and others.

Scomberesox (skom'bėr-ē-soks), *n.* A genus of fishes containing the saury-pike. See SAURY-PIKE.

Scomberidæ (skom-ber'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *skombros*, the mackerel, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the common mackerel may be regarded as a type. The tunny, sword-fish, dory, and boar-fish also belong to this group, which contains a multitude of species and many genera.

Scomberoid (skom'bėr-oid), *n.* A fish of the family Scomberidæ.

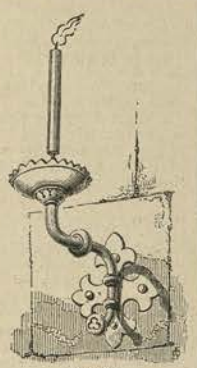
Scomfish (skom'fish), *v.t.* [Corruption of *discomfit*.] To suffocate, as by noxious air, smoke, &c. [Scotch.]

My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scomfish (skom'fish), *v.i.* To be suffocated or stifled. [Scotch.]

Scomm† (skom), *n.* [L. *scomma*, from Gr. *skómma*, a scoff, a gibe, a taunt, from *skóptō*, to mock, to jeer.] 1. A flout; a jeer. 'The *scomme* of the orator.' *Fotherby.*—2. A buffoon. 'The *scomms* or buffoons of quality.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sconce (skons), *n.* [O.E. *sconse*, O. Fr. *esconse*, a screen, a shelter, a sconce; from Med. L. *absconsa* (for *absconsa candela*, a hidden or covered light), *sconsa*, a dark lantern, a sconce, from L. *abscondo*, *absconsum*, to hide. See ABSCOND.] 1. A cover; a shelter; a protection; as, specifically, (*a*) a screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shed or hut for protection from weather; a covered stall. 'One that . . . must raise a *sconce* by the highest way and sell swiches.' *Beau. & Fl.* (*b*) A cover or protection for a light; a case or lantern for a candle; hence, also the tube in an ordinary candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a fixed lantern or candlestick hanging or projecting from a wall. 'Tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several-coloured oiled paper that the wind might not annoy them.' *Evelyn.*



Sconce.

Golden *sconces* hang upon the wall. *Dryden.*

(*c*) A work for defence; a bulwark; a fort, as for the defence of a pass or river. [It is probable that the word received this specific sense from English or Scotch soldiers engaged in the Low Countries, Sweden, and Germany, through its resemblance in form and sense to D. *schans*, G. *schanze*, Sw. *skans*, Dan. *skandse*, a redoubt, a fort, which are not unlikely derived from O. Fr. *sconser*, *esconser*, to hide—L. *ex*, and *condo*, to hide.]

They will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach. *Shak.*

(*d*) A covering or protection for the head; a helmet; a head-piece. 'A *sconce* for my head.' *Shak.* (*e*) The head itself; the skull. 'To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel.' *Shak.* Hence, (1) brains; sense; judgment; discretion. 'Which their dull *sconces* cannot easily reach.' *Dr. H. More.* (2) A mulct; a fine. Comp. *poll-tax*. (3) The broad head or top of anything, as the brim around the circular tube of a candlestick into which the candle is inserted. 2. A fixed seat or shelf. *North.*—3. A fragment of an ice-floe. *Kane.*

Sconce (skons), *v.t.* 1. To mulct; to fine. [Rare.]

At Oxford to *sconce* a person is to put his name in the college buttery books by way of fine. *Notes and Queries.*

2. Same as *Ensconce*. 'Immure him, *sconce* him.' *Marston.*

I'll *sconce* me even here. *Shak.*

Soncheon (skon'shon), *n.* In *arch.* the portion of the side of an aperture, from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall. *Gwilt.*

Scone (skōn), *n.* A thin cake of wheat or barley meal. [Scotch.]

Sconner (skon'ėr), *v.i.* To nauseate; to loathe; to scunner. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Sconner (skon'ėr), *n.* Loathing; scunner. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Scoop (skōp), *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *scope*, a scoop, a kind of large ladle for water; D. *schop*, *schup*, spade, shovel; Sw. *skopa*, a scoop, a kind of ladle; Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel. From same root as *shove*, *shovel*. The word may have entered English through the French, being thus the same as O. Fr. *escope*, which itself is from the Teutonic.] 1. (*a*) A thin metallic shovel with capacious sides for lifting grain. (*b*) A similar utensil of a less size, and generally made of tinplate, used for lifting sugar, flour, and the like. (*c*) A large ladle or vessel with a long handle for dipping amongst liquors; a vessel for bailing boats. (*d*) The bucket of a dredging-machine. 2. A spoon-shaped surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, &c.—3. A tool for scooping out potato eyes from the tubers.—4. A sort of pan for holding coals; a coal-scuttle.—5. A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock. *Drake.*

6. A cant stock exchange term for a sudden breaking down of prices for the purpose of buying stocks at cheaper rates, followed by a rise.

Scoop (skōp), *v.t.* 1. To take out with a scoop or as with a scoop; to lade out.

He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

At length I hailed him, seeing that his hat
Was moist with water-drops, as if the brim
Had newly *scooped* a running stream. *Wordsworth.*

2. To empty as with a scoop or by lading; as, he *scooped* it dry.—3. To hollow out; to excavate; as, the Indians *scoop* the trunk of a tree into a canoe.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop* so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To remove so as to leave a place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

Scooper (skōp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which scoops; specifically, a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.—2. A wading bird, the avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*). It has this name from its long bill, which is curved upwards so as somewhat to resemble a scoop.

Scoop-net (skōp'net), *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

Scoop-wheel (skōp'whēl), *n.* A wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets round its circumference. This being turned by a steam-engine or other power is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating lands.

Scope (skōp), *n.* [L. *scopus*, Gr. *skopos*, that on which one fixes the eye, a mark, aim, from Gr. *skeptomai*, to view, to observe; It. *scopo*, mark, view, aim. The use of the word in English may have been suggested by the Italian, as it does not seem to occur in French.] 1.† A mark shot at. 'And shooting wide, doe misse the marked *scope*.' *Spenser.*—2. That which forms a person's aim; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church as depending thereupon. *Hooker.*

3. Free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual range or view; as, a mind of wide *scope*.—4. Room for free outlook or aim; room or field for free observation or action; room; space; vent; liberty. 'A freer *scope* for imagination.' *Dryden.*

Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat. *Shak.*

In those things only where the church hath larger *scope* it resteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*

5.† A liberty; a license enjoyed; hence, an act of riot; sally; excess.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*

6.† Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large. *Sir J. Davies.*

7. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable.

Scopelidæ (skō-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of acanthopterygious (teleostean) fishes, nearly allied to the salmon family, and formerly forming part of it. They are, however, distinguished from the members of that family by the structure of the mouth and by the ova being discharged by a proper canal. Few of them have an air-bladder. They are generally marine, and abound in the Chinese and East Indian seas. The Mediterranean produces some, and one species, the argentine, is British. Some are held in high esteem for their flavour. The type-genus is Scopelus.

Scopiferous (skō-pif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *scopa*, a brush, and *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

Scopiform (skō'pi-form), *a.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a broom or besom. 'Zeolite, stelliform or *scopiform*.' *Kirwan.*

Scopiped (skō'pi-ped), *n.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] One of a tribe of melliferous insects, having a brush of hairs on the posterior foot.

Scoppet† (skop'et), *v.t.* [A dim. from *scoop*.] To lade out.

Vain man, can he hope to *scoppet* it [the channel] as fast as it fills? *Bp. Hall.*

Scoptic,† Scoptical† (skop'tik, skop'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *skōptikos*, from *skóptō*, to mock, to scoff.] Scoffing. 'Lucian and other *scoptick* wits.' *Bp. Ward.* 'Scoptical humour.' *Hammond.*

Scoptically† (skop'tik-al-li), *adv.* Mockingly; scoffingly.

Homer (speaking *scoptically*) breaks open the fountain of his ridiculous humour. *Chapman.*

Scopulous† (skop'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *scopulosus*, from *scopulus*, a peak, a rock.] Full of rocks; rocky. *Bailey.*

Scopus (skō'pus), *n.* [Gr. *skopos*, a sentinel.] A genus of wading birds, natives of Africa. The *S. umbretta*, or crested umbre, is a bird about the size of a crow. See UMBRE.

Scorbute† (skor'būt), *n.* [Fr. *scorbut*, scurvy.] Scurvy. *Purchas.*

Scorbutic (skor-bū'tik), *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, from *scorbut*, the scurvy, a word of Germanic origin, and allied to E. *scurvy*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected or diseased with scurvy.

Violent purging hurts *scorbutic* constitutions. *Arbuthnot.*

Scorbutic (skor-bū'tik), *n.* A person affected with scurvy.

Scorbutical (skor-bū'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Scorbutic*. 'A full and *scorbutical* body.' *Wiseman.*

Scorbutically (skor-bū'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a scorbutic manner; with the scurvy, or with a tendency to it. 'A woman *scorbutically* and hydropically affected.' *Wiseman.*

Scorce (skōrs), *n.* and *v.* Barter; to barter. See SCORSE.

Scorch (skorch), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *escorcher*, *escorcer*, Mod. Fr. *écorcher*, *écorcer*, to strip off the skin; Pr. *escortegar*, It. *scorticare*; from L. *excorticare*—*ex*, out off, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark or hide (whence *cork*).] 1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the colour, or both the colour and texture of the surface; to parch or shrivel up the surface of by heat; to singe.

Summer drouth or singeing air,
Never *scorch* thy tresses fair. *Milton.*

2. To burn in general. 'The fire that *scorches* me to death.' *Dryden.*

Scorch (skorch), *v.i.* 1. To be burnt on the surface; to be parched or dried. 'To prevent the roots from *scorching*.' *Mortimer.*—2. To ride a cycle at an excessive speed.

Scorcher (skorch'ėr), *n.* One who or that which scorches; one who rides a cycle at an excessive speed.

Scorchingly (skorch'ing-li), *adv.* In a scorching manner.

Scordium (skor'di-um), *n.* [L.] A plant, the water germander, a species of Teucrium (*T. Scordium*), a creeping marsh plant, with a disagreeable garlic odour when bruised; once highly esteemed as an antidote for poisons, and as an antiseptic and anthelmintic.

Score (skōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *scor*, a score, a notch, from *sceran*, to shear, to cut; Icel. *skor*, an incision, a tally, the number twenty; *skora*, to make an incision, to number by making notches in wood. Akin *scar* or *scaur*, *share*, *shear*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*.] 1. A notch or incision; especially, a notch or cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping account of something: a mode of reckoning in former times when writing was less common.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shak.*

2. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally.

Score, when used for twenty, has been well and rationally accounted for by supposing that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches cut off the piece or tally containing them, and afterwards counted the scores or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separated pieces, or by *scores*. *Tooke.*

Score was constantly used by archers to mean twenty yards; thus, a mark of twelve *score* meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.—3. An account or reckoning kept by scores, marks, or otherwise; an account of dues.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his *score*
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door.
Crabbe.

Hence, what is due; a debt.

They say he parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shak.*

4. An account or register of numbers generally; the number of points or runs made by players in certain games; as, he made a good *score* at cricket.—5. Account; reason; motive; sake.

But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*
You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

6. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch. 7. In *music*, the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments arranged and placed in juxtapositions and bar for bar: so called from the practice of drawing the bar continuously down through the group of staves. —*Close, compressed*, or *short score*, a method of writing concerted vocal music on two clefs, the soprano and alto being on the treble or G clef, and the tenor and bass on the bass or F clef, ledger-lines being used for the lower alto or higher tenor notes.—*Full score*, a score in which each of the various parts is written on a separate staff. —*Pianoforte* or *organ score*, a score in which the vocal parts are written out in full on separate staves, and the instrumental accompaniment is arranged in two staves (treble and bass), for performance on a pianoforte or organ.—*To go off at score*, in *pedestrianism*, to start from the score or scratch; hence, to start off, generally. 'Going *off at score*, on a fresh theme.' *Dickens.*

He *went off at score*, and made pace so strong that he cut them all down. *Lawrence.*

—*To quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in the fruits that issue from it? *South.*

—*Score of a dead eye* (*naut.*), the hole through which the rope passes.

Score (skōr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scored*; ppr. *scoring*. 1. To make scores or scratches on; to mark with furrows, notches, or incisions; to furrow.

Let us *score* their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind.
Shak.

2. To engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *scored*. *Spenser.*

3. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you *scored* me ten. *Swift.*

4. To set down, as in an account; to record; to charge; to mark; to note.

Or shall each leaf,
Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief. *G. Herbert.*

5. To make a score of; to cause to be entered to one's account in a register, as points, hits, runs, &c., in certain games; as, he *scored* twenty runs.—6. To enter or register as a debtor: sometimes used with *up*.

It was their the (crusaders') very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate; and by dying for the cross, cross the score of their sins, *score up* God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

7. In *music*, to write down in score; to write out, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.

Scorer (skōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which scores; specifically, (*a*) one who keeps the score or tally at cricket, rifle matches, and the like.

The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the *scorers* were prepared to notch the runs. *Dickens.*

(*b*) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, &c., on forest trees.

Scoria (skō'ri-a), *n.* pl. **Scoriæ** (skō'ri-ē). [L. *scoria*, from Gr. *skōria*, from *skōr*, ordure.] 1. The recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross. 'The *scoria*, or vitrified part which most metals when heated or melted do continually protrude to the surface.' *Newton.*—2. *pl.* The cinders of volcanic eruptions.

Scoriac (skō'ri-ak), *a.* Scoriaceous.

Scoriaceous (skō-ri-ā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to scoria or dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

Scorification (skō'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* In *metal.* the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

Scorifier (skō'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* A vessel shaped much like a cupel, but made of crucible earth, used for the process of scorification in assaying silver.

Scoriform (skō'ri-form), *a.* [*Scoria* and *form*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan.*

Scorify (skō'ri-fī), *v.t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

Scorilite (skō'ri-līt), *n.* [Gr. *skōria*, dross, and *lithos*, a stone.] A syenitic mineral; a silicate of alumina, iron, and lime.

Scorious (skō'ri-us), *a.* Drossy; recrementitious. 'Drossy and *scorious* parts.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Scorn (skorn), *n.* [O.Fr. *escorne*, affront, shame, disgrace, *escorner*, It. *scornare*, to break off the horns, to degrade, to affront, to deride, from L. *ex*, without, and *cornu*, a horn.] 1. Extreme and passionate contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority; lofty contempt; as, to cherish an intense *scorn* of meanness; to feel *scorn* for a person. 'The red glow of *scorn* and proud disdain.' *Shak.* 2. The expression of this feeling; mockery; derision; scoff. 'If sickly ears will hear your idle *scorns*.' *Shak.*

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

3. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision; that which is treated with contempt. 'To make a loathsome abject *scorn* of me.' *Shak.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us. Ps. xliv. 13.

—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to despise.

He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. Est. iii. 6.

I know no reason why you should *think scorn* of him. *Sir P. Sydney.*

—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

His who for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church, and *laughed* his word *to scorn*.
Cowper.

Scorn (skorn), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To hold in scorn or extreme contempt; to despise; to disdain; as, to *scorn* a mean person; to *scorn* his meanness: often with infinitives; as, to *scorn* to take advantage of a person.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly. Prov. iii. 34.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To *scorn* delights and live laborious days. *Milton.*

2. To treat with scorn; to cast aside with scorn or contempt; to make a mock of; to deride. 'To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously.' *Shak.*

Scorn (skorn), *v.i.* 1. To feel scorn or disdain; to regard as worthy of scorn.—2. To scoff; to treat with contumely, derision, or reproach: with *at*.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black,
And, now I am remembered, *scorned at* me. *Shak.*

Scorner (skorn'ėr), *n.* 1. One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser. 'Not a *scorner* of your sex, but venerator.' *Tennyson.*

They are great *scorners* of death. *Spenser.*

2. A scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers. Prov. i. 22.

Scornful (skorn'fụl), *a.* Full of scorn or extreme contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent. '*Scornful* Lysander.' *Shak.*

Th' enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*
Of all the griefs that harass the distrest,
Sure the most bitter is a *scornful* jest. *Johnson.*

Scornfully (skorn'fụl-li), *adv.* In a scornful manner; with extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Atterbury.*

Scornfulness (skorn'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being scornful.

Scorny † (skorn'i), *a.* Deserving scorn. '*Scorny* dross.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Scorodite (skor'od-īt), *n.* [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.] A native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leek-green or brownish colour.

Scorpæna (skor-pē'na), *n.* [Gr. *skorpaina*, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Triglidæ or Scorpænidæ. See HOG-FISH.

Scorpio (skor'pi-ō), *n.* [L.] A genus of Arachnidæ. See SCORPION.

Scorpio, Scorpius (skor'pi-ō, skor'pi-us), *n.* [L.] A constellation of the zodiac. See SCORPION.

Scorpioid (skor'pi-oid), *n.* [*Scorpion*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crosier, unrolling as the flowers expand. *Treas. of Bot.*

Scorpioid, Scorpioidal (skor'pi-oid, skor-pi-oid'al), *a.* 1. Scorpion-like.—2. In *bot.* said of a peculiar twisted inflorescence, curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion, as in the members of Boraginaceæ.

Scorpion (skor'pi-on), *n.* [L. *scorpio*, *scorpionis*, also *scorpius*, from Gr. *skorpiōn*, *skorpios*, scorpion.] 1. The name of any species of Scorpio, a genus of pulmonary arachnids —order Arthrogastra or Pedipalpi. Scorpions have an elongated body, suddenly terminated by a long slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in an arcuated and very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. This sting gives rise to excruciating pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected. It is very seldom, if ever, fatal to man. The animal has four pairs of limbs borne by the thorax or chest-segments, and the maxillary palpi (organs of touch belonging to the maxillæ or lesser jaws) are largely developed, and constitute a formidable pair of nipping claws. With these claws they seize their insect prey, which is afterwards killed by the sting. The eyes, which are of the simple kind, number six, eight, or twelve. It was formerly believed that an oil, extracted from the scorpion, had the virtue of curing the sting of the animal. We find this belief referred to in the following passage:—

Scorpion (*Scorpio afer*).

And though I once despaired of woman, now
I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.
Beau. & Fl.

It is also asserted that when the scorpion is surrounded by a circle of fire, and finds no means of escape from the action of the heat, it will sting itself. This is alluded to by various writers. Scorpions are found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in the East Indies, and in South America. The number of species is not accurately determined.—2. In *Scrip.* a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 Ki. xii. 11.

3. In *astron.* the eighth sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about Oct. 23.—4. An ancient military engine used chiefly in the defence of the walls of a town. It resembled the balista in form, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, from the middle of which rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down

at pleasure; on the top of this were fastened iron hooks whereon a sling of iron or hemp was hung for throwing stones.

Scorpion-fish (skor'pi-on-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Scorpæna (which see); a hog-fish. Called also *Sea-scorpion.*

Scorpion-fly (skor'pi-on-flī), *n.* An insect of the genus Panorpa, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion. The common scorpion-fly (*P. communis*) is a British insect, frequenting hedges and woods.

Scorpion-grass (skor'pi-on-gras), *n.* A plant of the genus Myosotis (which see).

Scorpion-grass, the old name of the plant called Forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion. *Dr. A. Prior.*

Scorpionidæ (skor-pi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* The scorpion family. All the species are exotic, and not above two are European.

Scorpion-senna (skor'pi-on-sen-na), *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla, the *C. Emerus*, the leaves of which have cathartic properties, and are used to adulterate true senna.

Scorpion-shell (skor'pi-on-shel), *n.* A name given to shells of certain gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family Strombidæ, from the projecting spines with which they are provided.

Scorpion's-tail (skor'pi-onz-tāl), *n.* A plant, *Scorpiurus sulcatus.*

Scorpion-thorn (skor'pi-on-thorn), *n.* A plant, *Genista scorpius.*

Scorpiurus (skor-pī-ū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *scorpios*, a scorpion, and *oura*, a tail—alluding to the twisted form of the legumes.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. They are small herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with simple leaves, and small, usually yellow, flowers, which are succeeded by long jointed pods. They are cultivated for the grotesque shape of their pods, which bear a strong resemblance to caterpillars.

Scorse† (skōrs), *n.* [Comp. *discourse*, and It. *scorsa*, a course.] A course or dealing; barter; exchange. *Spenser.*

Scorse† (skōrs), *v.t.* To barter or exchange.

This done she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.
Harrington.

Scorse,† Scourse† (skōrs), *v.i.* To barter; to deal, as for the purchase of a horse.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going hackney. *B. Jonson.*

Scortatory (skor'ta-to-ri), *a.* [L. *scortator*, a fornicator, from *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

Scorza (skor'za), *n.* [It. *scorza*, bark—L. *ex*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] In *mineral.* a variety of epidote.

Scorzonera (skor-zō-nē'ra), *n.* [From O. Fr. *scorzon*, Catal. *scurzon*, a viper—in Spain the plants are considered a certain remedy for the bite of the viper.] A genus of perennial herbs belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Cichoraceæ. They are known in English lists by the name of viper's-grass, and one of the species, *S. hispanica*, is cultivated for its roots, which are sold as an edible, and commonly known as *skirret.*

Scot (skot), *n.* [A. Sax. *scot*, *sceot;* Icel. *skot*, a portion, a tax; O. Fris. *skot;* D. and L. G. *schot;* G. *schoss.* From the verb signifying to *shoot*, in the different languages. A. Sax. *sceat*, Icel. *skattr*, a coin, is of different origin.] 1. In *old law*, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.—2. A payment; a contribution; a fine; a mulct; a reckoning; a shot. —*Scot and lot*, parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot.*

Scot (skot), *n.* [A. Sax. *Scotta*, *Scottas*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland. Origin quite unknown.] A native of Scotland or North Britain. 'That hot termagant *Scot* had paid me scot and lot too.' *Shak.*

Scotal,† Scotale† (skot'al, skot'āl), *n.* [*Scot* and *ale.*] In *law*, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor for fear of his displeasure.

Scotch (skoch), *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.—*Scotch asphodel*, a plant, the *Tofieldia palustris.*—*Scotch barley*, a variety of pot-barley, made by simply grinding off the husk.—*Scotch bonnets*, fairy-ring mushroom, the *Agaricus oreades.*—*Scotch fiddle*, a cant name for the itch. *Sir W. Scott.*—*Scotch fir*, the *Pinus sylvestris.* It is the typical pine of Europe, especially of the northern and central parts, ranging from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia. It varies much in size, at high elevations being merely a stunted shrub, while in more favourable situations it attains the height of 100 feet. Besides furnishing excellent timber it yields valuable products, as turpentine, tar, resin, &c. Its varieties of timber are known as red, Norway, Riga, and Baltic pine. A variety growing native in Braemar has by some been raised into a distinct species under the specific name of *Pinus horizontalis*, Braemar or Speyside pine. Also called the *Scotch Pine* and *Wild Pine.* See PINE.—*Scotch kale*, green borecole, a variety of the cabbage, extensively cultivated in Scotland as a pot-herb.—*Scotch mist*, a colloquial term for a coarse, dense mist, like fine rain; or for a fine rain.—*Scotch pebble*, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, and the like, originally derived from the cavities of amygdaloidal rocks in Scotland.—*Scotch rose*, a species of very thorny rose, *Rosa spinosissima.*—*Scotch thistle*, a kind of thistle regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the precise species to which the name properly belongs is not settled. Most authorities consider it to be the *Onopordum Acanthium;* others to be the *Carduus Marianus;* while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Cnicus lanceolatus.* The doubts have arisen from the figures on old coins and in paintings being intended to represent something like a thistle rather than any one in particular. See THISTLE.

Scotch (skoch), *n.* 1. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. 2. Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch (skoch), *v.t.* [Perhaps Celtic; comp. Gael. *sgoch*, a cut, incision; Arm. *skosal*, a rut. Or Fr. *coche*, a notch, might have given a verb *escocher*, whence this word.] To chop off a piece of the bark, skin, or surface of; to cut with shallow incisions; to notch; to wound slightly.

We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it. *Shak.*

They cannot quench young feelings fresh and early;
I '*scotch'd*, not kill'd,' the Scotchman in my blood,
And love the land of 'mountain and of cloud.' *Byron.*

Scotch (skoch), *n.* [See above.] 1. A slight cut or shallow incision. 'Give him four *scotches* with a knife.' *Iz. Walton.*—2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

Scotch (skoch), *v.t.* [Written also *scote*, *scoat.* See SCOAT.] To prop; to support; to stop, as the wheel of a coach or wagon with a stone, &c. [Local.]

Scotch-collops, Scotched-collops (skoch-kol'lops, skocht-kol'lops), *n. pl.* In *cookery*, a dish consisting of slices of beef beaten and done in a stew-pan with butter and flour, some salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion.

Scotch-hopper, Scotch-hop (skoch-hop'-ėr, skoch'hop), *n.* A game in which children hop over scotches or lines on the ground; hop-scotch.

Scotching, Scutching (skoch'ing, skuch'-ing), *n.* In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone either by a pick or pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

Scotchman (skoch'man), *n.* A native of Scotland; a Scot.

Scote (skōt), *v.t.* Same as *Scoat.*

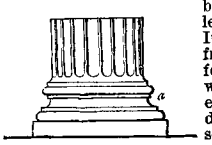
Scoter, Scoter-duck (skō'tėr, skō'tėr-duk), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *skoti*, a shooter: the name may mean diver or darter.] A bird of the genus Oidemia, belonging to the oceanic section of ducks, having a short broad bill with an elevated knob at the base of the upper mandible, the tip much flattened, and terminated by a large flat nail, the mandibles laminated with broad, strong, widely separated plates; the wings of moderate length; the tail short and acute; the feet large, having the hinder toe provided with a broad membranous lobe; the plumage generally very dark. Their food consists generally of shell-fish, crustaceans, &c., which they obtain by diving. The common or black scoter (*O. nigra*) is about the size of a common duck, and is abundant on some parts of our coasts in winter, but retires to the Arctic regions on the approach of warm weather. The whole plumage of the male is black, of the female dark brown. The flesh is oily, and has a fishy taste. The velvet scoter is the *O. fusca*, and the surf-scoter the *O. perspicillata.*

Scot-free (skot'frē), *a.* 1. Free from payment or scot; untaxed.—2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

Do as much for this purpose and thou shalt pass *scot-free.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Scoth† (skōth), *v.t.* To wrap in darkness; to clothe or cover up. *Pembroke.*

Scotia (skō'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *skotia*, lit. darkness.] The hollow moulding in the base of a column between the fillets of the tori. It takes its name from the shadow formed by it, which seems to envelop it in darkness. It is sometimes called a casemate, and often, from its resemblance to a common pulley, trochilus. It is frequently formed by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii.



Base of Ionic Order.
a, Scotia.

Scotist (skot'ist), *n.* One of the followers of Duns *Scotus*, one of the most celebrated scholastics of the fourteenth century, who maintained the immaculate conception of the Virgin, or that she was born without original sin, in opposition to the Thomists or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

Scotodinia (skot-ō-dī'ni-a), *n.* [Gr., from *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, giddiness.] In *med.* giddiness, with imperfect vision.

Scotograph (skot'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for enabling the blind to write.

Scotoma (sko-tō'ma), *n.* Same as *Scotomy.*

Scotomy (skot'o-mi), *n.* [Fr. *scotomie*, from Gr. *skotōma*, vertigo, from *skotos*, darkness.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

How does he with the swimming in his head?—
O, Sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jonson.*

Scotoscope (skot'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *skopeō*, to look at.] An old optical instrument intended to enable objects to be discerned in the dark. *Pepys.*

Scots (skots), *n.* The Scotch dialect.

Scots (skots), *a.* Scotch; as, *Scots* law.

Scotsman (skots'man), *n.* Same as *Scotchman.*

Scottering (skot'ėr-ing), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.* [Provincial English.]

Scottice (skot'ti-sē), *adv.* [L.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scotticism (skot'ti-sizm), *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.

Gibbon's style is very impure, abounding in Gallicisms; Hume's, especially in the first edition of his *History*, is, with all its natural elegance, almost as much infested with *Scotticisms.* *Craik.*

Scotticize (skot'ti-sīz), *v.t.* To render Scottish; to make to become like the Scotch or like something Scotch.

Scottish (skot'tish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scotland or its natives; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch.

Scoug (skug), *n.* [Icel. *skuggi*, Sw. *skugga*, shade, shadow.] Shade; shelter; protection. 'Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush.' *Leighton.* [Scotch.]

Scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* [Probably for *scounerel* or *scunerel*, one to be shunned or avoided, from A. Sax. *scunian*, to shun, an intermediate step being seen in Sc. *scunner*, *sconner*, to loathe, to cause to loathe, or as a noun, loathing. The *d* would be inserted, as in *thunder*, *tender.* Or from A. Sax. *scond*, *scand*, G. *schande*, shame, disgrace.] A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low, petty villain; a man without honour or virtue. *Shak.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the Flood.
Pope.

Scoundrel (skoun'drel), *a.* Belonging to a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

'A penny saved is a penny got'—
Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he. *Thomson.*

Scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition! *Carlyle.*

Scoundrelly (skoun'drel-li), *a.* Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villanous.

Scoup (skoup), *v.i.* [Icel. *scopa*, to run about. Comp. *skip.*] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; to run; to scamper. [Scotch.]

Scoup (skoup), *v.t.* Same as *Scoop.* 'Sometimes we *scoup* the squirrel's hollow cell.' *Hood.*

Scour (skour), *v.t.* [The same word as Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skura*, G. *scheuern*, to scour, to rub, D. *schuren*, to rub upon, to gall; perhaps from O. Fr. *escurer*, Pr. and Sp. *escurar*, to scour, from a L. *excurare—ex*, and *curare*, in sense of to clean.] 1. To rub hard with something rough for the purpose of cleaning; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright on the surface; to brighten; as, to *scour* a kettle, armour, &c.

Part *scour* the rusty shields with seam. *Dryden.*

2. To take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances; as, to *scour* blankets or articles of dress.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself. *Bacon.*

3. To remove by scouring; to cleanse away; to obliterate; to efface.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a bloody current, *scouring* faults. *Shak.*

4. To purge violently; to act as a violent purgative on.—5. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as, to *scour* the coast. 'Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain.' *Pope.* Hence—6. To pass swiftly over in search of something or to drive away something; to overrun; to sweep clear. 'To *scour* the sea of its pirates.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

He starts with Hope Grant's force to-morrow to *scour* the country towards . . . the south-east of Oude. *W. H. Russell.*

Scour (skour), *v.i.* 1. To clean by rubbing. 'Can wash and *scour*.' *Shak.*—2. To take dirt or grease out of cloth.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged to excess.—4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something. 'Barbarossa *scouring* along the coast of Italy.' *Knolles.*—5. To run with celerity; to scamper.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace. *Dryden.*

Scour (skour), *n.* A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle.

Scourage (skour'aj), *n.* Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

Scourer (skour'ėr), *n.* 1. One that scours or cleans by rubbing or washing.—2. A drastic cathartic.—3. One that runs with speed.—4. One who scours or roams the streets by night; a rover, robber, or footpad; specifically, one of a band of young scamps in the latter half of the seventeenth century who roamed the streets of London and committed various kinds of mischief. 'In those days of highwaymen and *scourers*.' *Macaulay.*

Who has not heard the *scourer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name? *Gay.*

Scourge (skėrj), *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*, a scourge; L.L. *excorrigiata*, from L. *ex*, and *corrigia*, a horse's rein, a shoe-tie.] 1. An instrument of the whip kind for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash; a whip. 'A *scourge* of small cords.' Jn. ii. 15. Hence—2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction; any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering.

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. 2 Esdras xvi. 19.

3. One who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

If Attila equalled the hostile ravages of Tamerlane, either the Tartar or the Hun might deserve the epithet of the *scourge* of God. *Gibbon.*

4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

Scourge (skėrj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scourged;* ppr. *scourging.* [See the noun.] 1. To whip with a scourge; to whip severely; to lash.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman? Acts xxii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; to chastise or correct; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. Tobit xiii. 5.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. Heb. xii. 6.

3. To afflict greatly; to harass; to torment.

Bashaws or governors have been allowed to *scourge* and impoverish the people. *Brougham.*

Scourger (skėrj'ėr), *n.* One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts severely; specifically, one of the sect otherwise called *Flagellants*, who scourged themselves as a penance.

The sect of the *scourgers* broached several capital errors. *Tyndale.*

Scouring-ball (skour'ing-bąl), *n.* A ball such as may be made of a combination of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, fruit, &c., from cloth.

Scouring-barrel (skour'ing-bar-el), *n.* A machine in which scrap-iron or small manufactured articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction.

Scouring-basin (skour'ing-bā-sn), *n.* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out from sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes at low water, to scour a channel and its bar. *E. H. Knight.*

Scouring-drops (skour'ing-drops), *n. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, &c., from cloth.

Scouring-power (skour'ing-pou-ėr), *n.* The efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbour, river, and the like, by flushing.

Scourse. See SCORSE.

Scout (skout), *n.* [O.Fr. *escoute*, a scout, from *escouter*, older *escolter*, *esculter*, to hear; It. *ascoltare;* from L. *auscultо*, to listen, from root of *audio*, to hear, *auris*, the ear.] 1. One sent out to gain and bring in information; specifically, one employed to observe the motions and obtain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* returned again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin? *Shak.*

2. A term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter.

No *scout* in Oxford, no gyp in Cambridge ever matched him in speed and intelligence. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. In *cricket*, a fielder.

It (the ball) fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the *scouts*. *Dickens.*

Scout (skout), *v.i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

Scout (skout), *v.t.* 1. To spy out; to watch closely; to observe the actions of.

Take more men
And *scout* him round. *B. Jonson.*

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery; as, to *scout* the plain. *Swift.*

Scout (skout), *v.t.* [Icel. *skúta*, a taunt; perhaps from root of *shoot.*] To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt; to reject with scorn. 'Flout 'em and *scout* 'em, and *scout* 'em and flout 'em.' *Shak.*

As for the idea of being jealous of Glorvina (Glorvina indeed!) Amelia would have *scouted* it, if an angel from heaven had hinted it to her. *Thackeray.*

Scout† (skout), *n.* [Icel. *skúti*, a cave formed by jutting rocks; *skúta*, to jut out.] A high rock.

Scout† (skout), *n.* [Icel. *skúta*, Dan. *skude*, a small craft; D. *schuit*, a boat, a barge.] A swift sailing-boat. *Pepys.*

Scouth, Scowth (skouth), *n.* [Icel. *skotha*, to look after; to view.] Room; liberty to range; scope. [Scotch.]

Scouther, Scowther (skou'ŦHer), *v.t.* [Formerly also *scolder;* perhaps from *scald.*] To scorch; to fire hastily on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

Scouther (skou'ŦHer), *n.* A hasty toasting; a slight scorching. [Scotch.]

I'll just tell ye ae thing, neighbour, that if things be otherwise than weel wi' Grace Armstrong, I'se gie you a *scouther*, if there be a tar-barrel in the five parishes. *Sir W. Scott.*

Scovan-lode (skō'van-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode having no native oxide of iron on its back or near the surface.

Scovel (skuv'l), *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub*, a broom, L. *scopa.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin.

Scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat.] 1. A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter; a pram.—2. A small boat made of willows, &c., and covered with skins; a ferry-boat.

Scow (skou), *v.t.* To transport in a scow.

Scower† (skou'ėr), *v.t.* To scour.

Scowerer† (skour'ėr), *n.* A scourer.

Scowl (skoul), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *scúl*, *sceól*, in *scúl-edged*, *sceól-éged*, squint-eyed; Dan. *skule*, to look with downcast eyes, to scowl; Icel. *skœla*, to make a wry face; G. *schulen* and L.G. *scheilen*, to squint; and Sc. *showl*, *skyowl*, to make wry mouths insultingly.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous. 'The *scowling* heavens.' *Thomson.*

Scowl (skoul), *v.t.* To look at or drive with a scowl or frowns. *Milton.*

Scowl (skoul), *n.* 1. A deep angry frown by depressing the brows; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance.—2. Gloom; dark or tempestuous aspect, as of the heavens.

A ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul. *Crashaw.*

Scowling (skoul'ing), *a.* Characterized by a sullen, severe, or angry look; gloomy, as with anger or hate; frowning sullenly or gloomily. 'A dark *scowling* face.' *Edin. Rev.*

Scowlingly (skoul'ing-li), *adv.* In a scowling manner; with a wrinkled frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

Scrabbed-eggs (skrabt'egz), *n. pl.* A lenten dish consisting of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper.

Scrabble (skrab'l), *v.i.* pret. *scrabbled;* ppr. *scrabbling.* [Perhaps from same root as L. *scribo*, to write, or a dim. of *scrape;* comp. D. *krabbeln*, to scrape, to scrabble; G. *krabbeln*, to grope, to crawl; and E. *scribble* and *scramble.*] 1. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; to scrawl; to scribble.

And he . . . feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

2. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees; to scramble; as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [Old and provincial.]

Scrabble (skrab'l), *v.t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters; as, to *scrabble* paper.

Scrabble (skrab'l), *n.* 1. A scribble; a scrawl. 2. A moving on the hands and knees; a scramble.

Scraber (skrā'bėr), *n.* A local name for the black guillemot. See GUILLEMOT.

Scraffito (skrä-fē'tō), *n.* [It., from *scraffiare*, to scratch.] In *arch.* same as *Scratch-work.*

Scraffle (skraf'l), *v.i.* [A form of *scrabble* or *scramble.*] 1. To scramble; to struggle; hence, to wrangle or quarrel. *Halliwell.*—2. To be busy or industrious. *Brockett.*—3. To shuffle; to use evasion. *Grose.* [Obsolete or provincial in all senses.]

Scrag (skrag), *n.* [Comp., Gael. *screag*, parched, shrivelled; Icel. *skröggs-ligr*, scraggy, gaunt; *Skröggr*, a name of a giant. Akin Sc. *scrog*, a stunted bush.] 1. Something thin or lean, with roughness.—2. A rawboned person. [Vulgar.]—3. A crooked branch. [Provincial English.]—*Scrag of mutton*, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass; hence, in contempt, a person's neck.

Scragged (skrag'ed), *a.* [See above.] 1. Rough with irregular points or a broken surface; full of asperities; scraggy. 'The *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.' *Milton.*—2. Lean with roughness.

Scraggedness (skrag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scragged; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness occasioned by broken irregular points.

Scraggily (skrag'i-li), *adv.* In a scraggy manner; with leanness and roughness.

Scragginess (skrag'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness; roughness.

Scraggy (skrag'i), *a.* [See SCRAG.] 1. Having an irregular broken surface; rough with irregular points; rugged; scragged.

A *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean. *J. Philips.*

2. Lean; thin; bony. 'A bevy of dowagers stout or *scraggy*.' *Thackeray.*

Scrag-necked (skrag'nekt), *a.* Having a long, thin, scraggy neck.

Scraich, Scraigh (skrāch), *v.i.* To scream hoarsely; to shriek; to screech; to utter a loud shrill sound; to cry as a fowl. 'Paitricks *scraichin* loud at e'en.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Scraich, Scraigh (skrāch), *n.* A scream; a shriek.

Scraich-o'-day (skrāch'ō-dā), *n.* The first appearance of dawn; daybreak. See SCREIGH-OF-DAY. [Scotch.]

Scramble (skram'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *scrambled;* ppr. *scrambling.* [Freq. and dim. of Prov. E. *scramb*, to pull or rake with the hands; allied to D. *scrammen*, to scratch; Dan. *skramle*, to ramble; Sw. *skramla*, to clatter; and probably also to *scrabble, scrape.*] 1. To move or climb by seizing

objects with the hand and drawing the body forward; to move on all fours; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.—2. To seize or catch eagerly at anything that is desired; to struggle for or seize before others something thrown upon the ground; to catch at or strive for rudely or without ceremony.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearers' feast.
Milton.

Scramble (skram'bl), *n.* 1. The act of scrambling or clambering.—2. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another; an unceremonious struggle with pushing and jostling.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Scramble (skram'bl), *v.t.* To do anything in a hurried random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass; as, to *scramble* eggs.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea. *Lord Lytton.*

Scrambler (skram'blėr), *n.* One who scrambles. 'All the little *scramblers* after fame.' *Addison.*

Scrambling (skram'bling), *p.* and *a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling; haphazard; random. 'A huge old *scrambling* bedroom.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling manner; by seizing or catching at eagerly.

Scranch (skransh), *v.t.* [Probably imitative; D. *schransen*, to scranch; G. *schranzen*, to eat greedily. The word is the same as *cranch*, *craunch*, with *s* prefixed. Comp. *creak*, *skreak*; *cringe*, *scringe*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. [Colloq.]

Scranky (skrangk'i), *a.* [A form of *scraggy* with *n* interposed. See SCRAG.] Lank; slender. *Prof. Wilson.* [Scotch.]

Scrannel (skran'el), *a.* [Allied to *scranny*, *scrawny*, thin, meagre; Icel. *skran*, refuse; comp. Ir. and Gael. *crion*, withered, little, mean.] Slight; poor; thin; slender; miserable. 'Their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.' *Milton.*

He is to twang harps for thee and blow through *scrannel* pipes. *Carlyle.*

Scranny (skran'i), *a.* [See above.] Thin; lean; scrannel; scrawny. [Provincial English.]

Scrap (skrap), *n.* [Formerly *scrape;* Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles; from the verb to *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached, incomplete portion; a bit; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scraps* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scraps*. *Shak.*

2. A detached piece, portion, or fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; as, *scraps* of history or poetry. '*Scraps* of thundrous epic lilted out.' *Tennyson.*—3. A picture, suited for a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.; as, coloured *scraps;* photographic *scraps.*—4. *pl.* The skinny residuum of melted fat.

Scrap (skrap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scrapped;* ppr. *scrapping*. To send to the scrap-heap; to treat as scrap-metal.

Scrap-book (skrap'buk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a book for keeping prints, short pieces of poetry or prose; an album.

Scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scraped;* ppr. *scraping*. [Directly from Icel. *skrapa*, to *scrape*, to clatter, to scratch; cog. with A. Sax. *screopan*, to scrape; L.G. and D. *schrapen*, also *schrabben*, Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape, to scratch.] 1. To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to abrade.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or hard. 'Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.' *Shak.* Lev. xiv. 41.—3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezek. xxvi. 4.

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the ten commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table. *Shak.*

4. To collect by laborious effort; to gather by small gains or savings; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously: usually with *together;* as, to *scrape* a sum of money *together*. 'The nonconformists did not choose, but *scraped* subscribers.' *Fuller.*

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *scrape together* so much as to make his peace. *South.*

5. In public meetings, &c., to express disapprobation of or attempt to drown the voice of by drawing the feet over the floor. —*To scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance.

Scrape (skrāp), *v.i.* 1. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.—2. To play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument.

To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical legerdemain, it is indeed necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe. *Dr. Knox.*

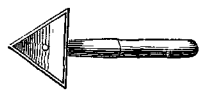
3. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

Scrape (skrāp), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The act or noise of scraping; a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; hence, the effect of scraping or rubbing; as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—2. An awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot.—3. A disagreeable predicament; a perplexing or embarrassing position; a difficulty; perplexity; distress. 'All who find themselves in a *scrape*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Colloq.]

The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*. *Warburton.*

Scrape-penny (skrāp'pen-i), *n.* A miser; a penurious money hoarder.

Scraper (skrāp'ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped; specifically, (*a*) a metal instrument, placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes. (*b*) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c., and generally in raising and removing loosened soil, &c., to a short distance. (*c*) A large hoe used in cleaning roads, court-yards, cow-houses, &c. (*d*) An instrument having two or three sides or edges for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of ships, &c. (*e*) In *engr.* a tool with a three-edged blade for removing the ridge which rises in a copper-plate by the use of the graver or dry point. (*f*) In *lithography*, a board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on the tympan-sheet to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper which lies upon the inked stone.—2. One who scrapes; specifically, (*a*) a miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.


Scraper for Ships.

Be thrifty but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
Never was *scraper* brave man. *G. Herbert.*

(*b*) An awkward fiddler. *Cowley.*

Scraper-machine (skrāp'ėr-ma-shēn), *n.* An old form of lithographic press, in which the stone and the paper for the impression, with a backing, was run beneath a straight edge pressed violently upon the object passing beneath. It is now supplanted by the roller-press.

Scrapescall† (skrāp'skal), *n.* A miser; a scrape-penny. *Withals.*

Scrap-forging (skrap'fōrj-ing), *n.* A forging made of scrap-iron.

Scrap-heap (skrap'hēp), *n.* A heap of scrap-iron.

Scrapiana (skrap-i-ā'na), *n. pl.* A collection of literary scraps. *Eclec. Rev.*

Scraping (skrāp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one that scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

Scrapingly (skrāp'ing-li), *adv.* In a scraping manner; by scraping.

Scraping-plane (skrāp'ing-plān), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

Scrap-iron (skrap'i-ėrn), *n.* Old iron, cuttings of plates, and other miscellaneous fragments of iron accumulated for remelting. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cuttings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horse-shoe nails, &c.; when carefully selected and rewrought the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

Scrap-metal (skrap'met-al), *n.* A term applied to fragments of any kind of metal which are only of use for remelting.

Scrappy (skrap'i), *a.* Consisting of scraps. 'A dreadfully *scrappy* dinner, the evident remains of a party to which I didn't invite you.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Scrat† (skrat), *v.t.* [A form of *scratch*.] To scratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to *scrat* the faces of such as they suspect. *Burton.*

Scrat† (skrat), *v.i.* To rake; to search. *Mir. for Mags.*

Scrat† (skrat), *n.* An hermaphrodite.

Scratch (skrach), *v.t.* [O.E. *cratch*, to scratch; O.D. *kratsen*, Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch. The *s* does not properly belong to the word, but has probably been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] 1. To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face with a pin or the like. 'A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass.' *N. Grew.*

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shak.

2. To rub or scrape with the nails so as not to wound.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

3. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. *Swift.*—4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—5. To erase or blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; specifically, in *horse-racing*, to erase, as the name of a horse from the list of starters. 'Made my lord *scratch* him for the Two Thousand.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

He retires on his pension, and then when his last hour is near, his last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of the stranger. *W. H. Russell.*

—*To scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

Scratch (skrach), *v.i.* To use the nails, claws, or the like, in tearing the surface, or in digging; as, the gallinaceous hen *scratches* for her chickens. 'Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Scratch (skrach), *n.* 1. A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score; as, a *scratch* on timber or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Jos. Moxon.*

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision. 'These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast.' *Prior.*

God forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this.
Shak.

3. A kind of wig covering only a part of the head.—4. In *pugilism*, a line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the *scratch*, meaning, to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—5. In *handicapped competitions*, the starting-point, or the time of starting for those competitors who are allowed no advantage at the start; also, a competitor allowed no advantage.—6. In *billiards*, an accidental, successful stroke; a fluke.—7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees.*—8. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.—*Old Scratch*, the devil.

He did nothing but scratch, scratch, scratch, until I thought it was *Old Scratch* himself. *Marryat.*

Scratch (skrach), *a.* Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a '*scratch* team.' A wheeler here, and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Lever.*

Compared with the Oxford men, those sent up by Cambridge were on this occasion little better than a *scratch* crew. *Times newspaper.*

Scratch-back (skrach'bak), *n.* 1. A toy which when drawn across a person's back produces a noise as if his coat were torn. *Lord Lytton.* —2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hand or claws attached to a handle.

Scratch-brush (skrach'brush), *n.* A cylindrical bundle of fine steel or brass wire bound tightly in the centre, with the ends projecting at both extremities so as to form a stiff brush for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding and silvering, for cleaning files, and for other purposes.

Scratch-cradle (skrach'krā-dl), *n.* Cratch-cradle. See CAT'S-CRADLE.

Scratcher (skrach'ėr), *n.* One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl; one of the Rasores.

Scratchingly (skrach'ing-li), *adv.* With the action of scratching. 'Like a cat when *scratchingly* she wheels after a mouse.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Scratchings (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [Comp. *Scratch, n.* 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *searcings*, from *searce*, a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. [Provincial English.]

She'd take a big cullendar to strain her lard wi' and then wonder as the *scratchings* run through.
George Eliot.

Scratch-pan (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

Scratch-race (skrach'rās), *n.* A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race without restrictions.

Scratch-weed (skrach'wēd), *n.* A rough common weed of the genus Galium (*G. Aparine*). Called also *Cleavers, Goose-grass, Catch-weed.* See GALIUM.

Scratch-wig (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head. 'Small *scratch-wigs* without powder.' *Thackeray.*

Scratch-work (skrach'wėrk), *n.* A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the coloured work appears and makes the contrast.

Scrattle (skrat'l), *v.i.* [No doubt a form suggested by *scratch*, or partly by to *scuttle*.] To scramble; to scuttle. [Provincial.]

'Twas dark parts and Popish then; and nobody knowed nothing, nor got no schooling, nor cared for nothing but *scrattling* up and down alongshore like to prawns in a pule. *Kingsley.*

In another minute a bouncing and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs and a white bull-dog rushed in.
T. Hughes.

Scraw (skrą), *n.* [Ir. *scralh*, a turf.] A turf; a sod. [Irish.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

Scrawl (skrąl), *v.t.* [Probably a contracted form of *scrabble*; comp. D. *schravelen, schrafelen*, to scrape or scratch.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or other instrument; to write awkwardly, hastily, or imperfectly; to scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to make irregular lines or bad writing on; as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

Scrawl (skrąl), *v.i.* 1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly. 'Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*.' *Swift.*—2. † To creep; to crawl. *Ainsworth.*

Scrawl (skrąl), *n.* 1. A piece of unskilful or inelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing. 'Loose, straggling *scrawls* they were.' *Dickens.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

2. In New England, a ragged broken branch of a tree or other brush-wood.

Scrawler (skrąl'ėr), *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

Scrawm (skrąm), *v.t.* [Lit. to scar or make scars in; Icel. *skrāma*, Dan. *skramme*, a scar; probably from root of *scrape*.] To tear; to scratch. [Northern provincial English.]

He *scrawm'd* an' scratted my faace like a cat.
Tennyson (*Northern Cobbler*).

Scrawny (skrą'ni), *a.* [Allied to *scrannel*. See SCRANNEL.] Meagre; wasted; raw-boned; scranny. [Local.]

Scray (skrā), *n.* [W. *yscraen*, the scray.] *Sterna Hirundo*, the sea-swallow; the common tern.

Screable † (skrē'a-bl), *a.* [L. *screabilis*, from *screo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out.

Screak † (skrēk), *v.i.* [An older and northern form of *screech, shriek*, which are weakened forms; Sw. *skrika*, Icel. *skrækja*, to screak. It is equivalent to *creak*, with prefixed intens. *s*, and is no doubt imitative. See SCREECH.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. Written also *Screeke* and *Scrike*. See SCREECH.

I would become a cat
To combat with the creeping mouse
And scratch the *screeking* rat. *Turberville.*

Screak † (skrēk), *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

ADDITIONAL WORDS AND ADDITIONAL MEANINGS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Cross references are to articles in the body of the work unless where the Supplement is expressly referred to

Additions to articles are marked [add.].

Laager (lä'gėr), *n.* [D., a camp; akin to *leaguer, beleaguer*.] In South Africa, a method of arranging the wagons of a traveling party so as to form a defence against enemies; an encampment.

Laager (lä'gėr), *v.t.* To arrange so as to form a laager. See above.

Labret (lab'ret), *n.* [From L. *labrum*, a lip.] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples, consisting of a piece of bone, wood, or the like, inserted into an orifice specially made for the purpose.

Labyrinth, *n.* [add.] The name is also applied to various intricate arrangements of

Labyrinth.

bands or lines widely used for ornamentation. Labyrinths of mosaic work were early adopted as ornaments in the floors of Christian churches, and some of these were intended to be used as means of gaining favour with Heaven, all their turns and windings being followed by the pious on their knees in lieu of a pilgrimage. The labyrinth shown in the cut is one of this kind.

Labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *v.t.* To shut up, inclose, or entangle in a maze or labyrinth. *Keats.* [Rare.]

Lacing. [add.] A border or edging on a bird's feathers differently coloured from the rest.

Lack † (lak), *v.t.* [Akin to *lack*, to want, want; Icel. *lakr*, defective.] To pierce the hull of with cannon shot.

Alongside ran bold Captain John, and with his next shot, says his son, an eye-witness, *lacked* the admiral through and through. *Kingsley.*

Lack-thought (lak'thąt), *a.* Wanting or lacking thought; foolish; stupid; vacant. 'An air so *lack-thought* and lackadaisycal.' *Southey.*

Lacune (la-kūn'), *n.* A lacuna; a small empty space; a gap; a hiatus. [Rare.]

A little wit, or as that is not always at hand, a little impudence instead of it, throws its rampant briar over dry *lacunes*. *Landor.*

Lacunosity, (la-kū-nos'i-ti), *n.* The state of being lacunous or lacunose; state of having gaps or defects.

Lacunous. [add.] Having lacunæ, omissions, or defects.

Ladin (lad'in), *n.* [Corrupted from *Latin.*] A branch of the Romanic, Romansch, or Rhætian language spoken in some parts of Switzerland and Tyrol.

Ladino (lä-dē'no), *n.* [Sp.] A Central American name for a half-bred descendant of white and Indian parents; a mestizo.

Lady, *n.* [add.] A calcareous apparatus in the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the crushing of the food.

Lady-clock (lā'di-klok), *n.* [*Lady* is the Virgin, *clock*, a beetle.] The lady-bird. *Charlotte Bronte.*

Lady-help (lā'di-help), *n.* A lady who engages to make herself useful in a household on the understanding that she is to be regarded as a member of the family rather than as a servant.

Lag-bellied (lag'bel-lid), *a.* Having a slack, drooping belly. '*Lag-bellied* toad.' *Hood.*

Lagomorphic, Lagomorphous (lag-o-mor'fik, lag-o-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *lagōs*, a hare, *morphē*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a hare; leporine.

Laicize (lā'i-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *laicized*; ppr. *laicizing*. [From *laic*.] To render lay or laic; to deprive of clerical character.

Lam (lam), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *lammed*; ppr. *lamming*. [Same as *Lamm*, which see.] To thrash; to beat; to lamm. 'Pummel and *lam* her well.' *James Smith.*

Lamarckism (la-märk'izm), *n.* The theory propounded by *Lamarck*, a French naturalist, that all species of plants and animals are descended from a common simple form.

Lammas, *n.* [add.]—*Latter Lammas,* an ironical term equivalent to the classic 'Greek calends' that is, a time that will never come.

He is writing a treatise which will be published probably about the time the Thames is purified, in the season of *latter Lammas.* *Kingsley.*

Lancasterian (lan-kas-tē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the system of education brought prominently before the public by Joseph *Lancaster.* The principal feature of the system was the teaching of the younger pupils by the more advanced students, called monitors; hence, the terms *monitorial* and *mutual instruction* system sometimes used as equivalents.

Lancastrian (lan-kas'tri-an), *n.* In *Eng. hist.* an adherent of the descendants of John of Gaunt, Duke of *Lancaster,* who was the fourth son of Edward III., and whose grandson, Henry Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.), claimed the crown by right of that descent. The claims of the opposite party (the Yorkists) were founded on the descent of their head from Lionel, Duke of York, third son of Edward III. The thirty years' struggle for the crown (the War of the Roses—1455–85) was terminated when Henry VII. of the House of Lancaster defeated Richard III. and married Elizabeth, heiress of the House of York.

Lance. [add.]—*Holy lance,* an instrument used in the Greek Church to divide the communion bread. It has an ornamental handle terminating in a cross below and a blade resembling the point of a lance.

Holy Lance.

Land-grabber (land'grab-ėr), *n.* One who grabs or seizes land; one who occupies or gets possession of land unfairly; in Ireland, commonly said of one who takes land from which a tenant has been evicted. [Colloq.]

Landing-stage (land'ing-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods.

Landlocked (land'lokt), *a.* 1. Inclosed or encompassed by land; shut in on almost all sides by land.—2. Living in water inclosed by land; living in fresh water and not entering the sea. The name *landlocked* salmon is given to one or two species that always live in lakes or rivers. There is an American species that it has been proposed to introduce into certain British waters.

Landlordism (land'lord-izm), *n.* The feeling and ways of acting supposed to be characteristic of landlords or landed proprietors as a body; the system or practice of having the land owned by landlords, who let it to tenants. *J. S. Mill.*

Land-side (land'sid), *n.* The flat side of a plough, or that which presses against the unploughed land.

Languescent (lang-gwes'ent), *a.* [L. *languescens,* from *langueo.* See LANGUID.] Growing languid or tired. *Carlyle.*

Lanoline (lan'o-lin), *n.* [From L. *lana,* wool, *oleum,* oil.] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties as a basis for ointments, &c.

Lap, *n.* [add.] In pedestrian matches and similar contests, the whole length of the course along which the competitors have to go a certain number of times to complete a specified distance; thus in a course of 440 yards long a pedestrian would have to do four *laps* or lengths before completing a mile.

Laparotomy (lap-a-rot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *lapara,* the loins, and *tomē,* a cutting.] In *surg.* a cutting into the abdominal cavity.

Lap-board (lap'bōrd), *n.* A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.

Larchen (lärch'en), *a.* Of or pertaining to larch. 'Larchen trees.' *Keats.*

Larrikin (lar'i-kin), *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps connected with verb to *lark.*] A name in Australia for a turbulent fellow or rowdy; a blackguard of the streets; a mischievous loafer.

Larvarium (lar-vā'ri-um), *n.* pl. **Larvaria** (lar-vā'ri-a). [From *larva.*] 1. A case or covering made by a larva for itself.—2. A place where insects are kept and hatched.

Latin, [add.] *Latin races* or *peoples,* the peoples that speak the Romance tongues, which are descended from the Latin—the Italians, French, Spaniards, &c.

Latiner † (la'tin-ėr), *n.* Same as *Latinist.* See LATIMER.

Lavender (la'ven-dėr), *v.t.* To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

The solemn clerk goes *lavendered* and shorn. *Hood.*

Law, *n.* [add.] An allowance in distance or time granted to a weaker competitor in a race or the like; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead, or a certain time before another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

This winged Pegasus posts and speeds after men, easily gives them *law,* fetches them up again. *S. Ward.*

Lay, *n.* [add.] A slang term for a scheme or plan; often the particular line or branch of his profession that a thief or other rogue adopts, or his field of operations.

'The kinchins, my dear,' said Fagin, 'is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers with sixpences and shillings; and the *lay* is just to take their money away.' *Dickens.*

Leaderette (lēd-er-et'), *n.* A short leader or leading article in a newspaper.

Leather-board (leтн'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A kind of artificial leather, composed of leather scraps, oakum, canvas waste, paper, &c., mixed together, rendered adhesive by glue or cement, and rolled into sheets.

Lecythus (les'i-thus), *n.* pl. **Lecythi** (les'i-thī). [Gr. *lēkythos,* an oil-vase.] In *archæol.* a name for certain ancient Greek vases of comparatively small size, tall and slender in shape, with a narrow neck to which a handle is attached, often decorated with figures and designs of remarkable beauty and artistic excellence.

Leding (lē'ding), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *leding,* a warlike expedition; Icel. *leithangr,* a naval force.] An expedition by sea. [Rare.]

He is to teach me to go *leding,* as the Norsemen call it, like you. Robert laughed. A hint at his piratical attempts pleased his vanity. *Kingsley.*

Legion (lē'jon), *v.t.* To enroll or form into a legion. 'Legioned soldiers.' *Keats.*

Leglet (leg'let), *n.* [Comp. *armlet, anklet.*] An ornament for the leg, resembling an anklet.

Lekythos (lek'i-thos), *n.* Same as *Lecythus* (see above).

Lemurine, Lemuroid (lem'ū-rīn, lem'ū-roid), *a.* Pertaining to the lemurs; having characters like those of the lemurs.

Lentoid (lent'oid), *a.* [L. *lens, lentis,* a lentil, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] Shaped like or resembling a lens.

Lepidomelane (lep-i-dom'e-lān), *n.* [Gr. *lepis, lepidos,* a scale, and *melas, melaina,* black.] A variety of mica, jet black in colour, found in granitic veins, in small six-sided tablets, or minute opaque scales united in masses. *Page.*

Lepisma (le-pis'ma), *n.* [Gr. *lepis,* a scale.] The name of certain small wingless insects covered with silvery scales and living about houses. Their finely marked scales are often used as test-objects for microscopes.

Lepra (lep'ra), *n.* [Gr. *lepra,* leprosy.] A kind of leprosy prevailing in certain parts of the world and regarded as contagious and produced by a special bacillus.

Leprechawn, Leprecawn (lep're-kan), *n.* [Irish.] A kind of sprite or goblin of Irish superstition, somewhat similar to the brownie of Scotland.

Leptocephalic (lep'tō-se-fal''ik), *a.* [Gr. *leptos,* thin, *kephalē,* the head.] Having a narrow skull or head.

Leptoprosopic (lep'tō-pro-sop''ik), *a.* [Gr. *leptos,* thin, *prosōpon,* face.] Having a thin or narrow face.

Leptorhine, Leptorrhine (lep'to-rīn), *a.* [Gr. *leptos,* thin, *rhis, rhinos,* the nose.] Having the nose or its bones thin and slender.

Letter-perfect (let'ėr-pėr-fekt), *a.* Perfect to the very letter in something committed to memory, as an actor in his part.

Levirate (lev'i-rāt), *n.* [See LEVIRATE, *a.*] The leviratical system; the institution among the ancient Jews and certain other communities by which a man is called upon to marry the widow of his brother or other near relative.

Levitate (lev'i-tāt), *v.t.* [See LEVITATION.] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; to make to float in the air: a term used by spiritualists, who claim the power of causing solid bodies to float in the air through the medium of spirits.

Levitate (lev'i-tāt), *v.i.* To become light or buoyant, so as to rise in the air. See the preceding word.

Liberal-Unionist (lib'ėr-al-ūn'yon-ist), *n.* A member of the Liberal party in British politics who in 1886 separated from Mr. Gladstone on account of his scheme for granting Home-rule to Ireland.

Liberationist (lib-ė-rā'shon-ist), *n.* A member of the party that advocates disestablishment of the Church of England.

Lidded (lid'ed), *a.* Having a lid or lids; having the lids closed.

His eyes remained half *lidded,* piteous, languid. *Keats.*

Lie-tea (lī'tē), *n.* Tea-dust mixed with gum or starch, and sometimes mineral matter: frequently sold by unprincipled dealers for genuine tea.

Life-arrow (līf'a-rō), *n.* An arrow carrying a line or cord, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between a vessel and the shore in cases of shipwreck. The arrow-head has large barbs, so that it may more readily catch in the ship's rigging.

Life-blood, Life's-blood (līf'blud, līfs'blud), *n.* A spasmodic quiver of the eyelid or lip. Called also *Live-blood.*

My upper lip had the motion in it, throbbing like the pulsation which we call the *life-blood.* *Richardson.*

Lifelikeness (līf'līk-nes), *n.* The quality of being lifelike; close or striking resemblance; likeness to life. 'An absolute *life-likeness* of expression.' *Poe.*

Life-mask (līf'mask), *n.* A cast in plaster taken from a person's face.

Life-raft (līf'raft), *n.* A raft for saving life in cases of shipwreck; especially, a kind of raft ready made and carried on a vessel, forming part of its permanent outfit.

Life's-blood. See LIFE-BLOOD.

Life-shot (līf'shot), *n.* A shot or bullet carrying a line, and used in the same way and for the same purpose as a life-rocket.

Lifesome (līf'sum), *a.* Animated; gay; lively. 'More *lifesome* and more gay.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Light-keeper (līt'kēp-ėr), *n.* The person who has charge of the light or lantern in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like.

Like, *a.* [add.] *Like as we lie,* in golf, said when both sides have played the same number of strokes.

Lillipilly (lil'i-pil-i), *n.* [Of Australian origin.] A name given in Australia to the trees of the genus Acmena. *A. elliptica* is a handsome tree bearing abundance of white flowers, and having a hard close-grained wood.

Lily-pad (lil'i-pad), *n.* One of the broad floating leaves of the water-lily. *J. R. Lowell.* [United States.]

Limaçon (lim'a-son), *n.* [Fr., from L. *limax,* a snail.] In *geom.* a kind of curve generated from a circle.

Lime-fingered (līm'fing-gėrd), *a.* Having as it were the fingers covered with birdlime; hence, thievish; pilfering. 'False, *lime-fingered* servants.' *Bp. Hall.*

Limicolæ (lī-mik'o-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *limus,* mud, and *colo,* to inhabit.] A group of Annelida belonging to the order Oligochæta; the mud-worms.

Limnology (lim-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *limnē,* a lake or pool, *logos,* doctrine.] The doctrine of lakes, their formation and phenomena.

Limnophilous (lim-nof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *limnē,* a lake, pool, marsh; *philos,* loving.] Fond of pools, lakes, or marshes, or living in such.

Linaloa (lī-na-lō'a), *n.* A Mexican wood imported into other countries in order that a fragrant oil used in perfumery may be extracted from it.

Lingerly (ling'gėr-li), *adv.* Lingeringly; slowly. [Rare.]

She sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly.* *Charlotte Bronte.*

Lingot. See LINGET. *E. B. Browning.*

Linhay (lin'hā), *n.* [*Lin-* probably represents *lean* (comp. *lean-to*), and *-hay*=A.Sax. *haga,* an inclosure.] A kind of shed forming part of the buildings of a farm. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Lint-white (lint'whīt), *a.* As white as lint or flax; flaxen. '*Lint-white* locks.' *Burns.*

Lioness, *n.* [add.] Some famous or notorious female personage; some woman whom people are eager to see or know. [Colloq.]

Mr. Tupman was doing the honours of a lobster-salad to several *lionesses.* *Dickens.*

For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *lioness* in London. *Thackeray.*

Lip-born (lip'born), *a.* Coming from the lips only; not arising from the heart; not cordial or genuine. 'His cheap regard and his *lip-born* words.' *George Eliot.*

Lip-comfort (lip'kum-fėrt), *n.* Mere shallow words of consolation not accompanied by genuine sympathy. *Massinger.*

Lip-comforter (lip'kum-fėrt-ėr), *n.* One who consoles or comforts with mere empty talk.

Reverend *lip-comforters* who once a week
Proclaim how blessed are the poor. *Southey.*

Lip-service (lip'sėr-vis), *n.* A mere verbal profession of service; service proffered in mere talk without deeds. *Gladstone.*

Listerian (lis-tē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Listerism in surgery. See next art.

Listerism (lis'tėr-izm), *n.* [After Sir Joseph *Lister*, who introduced the system.] The antiseptic method of treatment in surgery, the great object of which is to exclude injurious germs or bacilli from wounds by means of carbolic acid or otherwise.

Literacy (lit'ėr-a-si), *n.* The state or condition of being literate; condition as regards education or ability to read and write: opposed to *illiteracy*.

Literatist (lit'ėr-a-tist), *n.* A literary person; a writer; a littérateur.

Every *literatist* of note sided with one or the other faction and hurled poems, or pamphlets, or essays, or critiques, at his antagonists. *Ency. Brit.*

Lithofracteur (lith-ō-frak'tėr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *lithos*, stone, and Fr. *fracturer*, to fracture.] An explosive compound, consisting of about 52 parts nitro-glycerine, 30 parts siliceous earth and sand, 12 parts powdered coal, 4 parts nitrate of soda, and 2 parts sulphur. It is inferior for practical purposes to dynamite.

Lithosphere (lith'ō-sfėr), *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *sphaira*, sphere.] In *physical geog.* the solid portion of the earth.

These problems allow of most general expression by the use of three convenient terms, two of them lately imported from Germany—*lithosphere*, hydrosphere, and atmosphere—the first implying the rock globe whose surface is both land and sea-bed, the other two denoting the external envelopes.
H. J. Mackinder.

Lithsmen (liths'men), *n. pl.* [Icel.] Warriors; armed men. *Kingsley.*

Littoral (lit'tō-ral), *n.* [See the adj.] A strip of territory along a coast; a coast region.

Liveable, Livable (liv'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being lived, or of being spent or passed in more or less ease, comfort, or content. 'A *liveable* life.' *Dr. Arnold.*—2. Capable of being lived in; fit for residence. [Rare.]

There will be work for five summers at least before the place is *liveable*. *Miss Austen.*

Loaded (lōd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Magnetized by being brought into contact with loadstone. 'Pointed forth like *loaded* needles to the north.' *Prior.* [Rare.]

Lobar (lō'bär), *a.* Pertaining to a lobe, as of the liver, lungs, or brain.—*Lobar pneumonia*, pneumonia or inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from *lobular pneumonia*, which attacks the lungs in patches.

Local. [add.]—*Local Government*, the administration or management of the affairs of the subdivisions of a country, as opposed to the government of the country as a whole; such management being under authorities appointed in the respective localities, as in counties, parishes, boroughs, &c. By recent British statutes local government has been intrusted to parish councils, county councils, &c.

Lock, *v.t.* [add.]—*To lock out*, to close the gates or doors of a place of employment against; to throw out of one's employment by closing manufacturing or other establishments, so as to bring workmen to the master's terms.

Lock-hospital (lok'hos-pit-al), *n.* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases; so called because the inmates were formerly kept under lock and key, or in confinement.

Lock-out (lok'out), *n.* The closing of a manufacturing or other place of work by employers in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, or the like, or to counteract a strike.

Locomotor (lō-kō-mō'tor), *a.* [L. *locus*, a place, *motor*, a mover.] In *physiol.* pertaining to locomotion.—*Locomotor ataxy*, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs, the movements of these being often so irregular that he cannot walk.

Locomotorium (lō'kō-mō-tō''ri-um), *n.* [See above.] In *biol.* the mechanism or apparatus by which an animal can exercise locomotion.

Loculus. [add.] Also used in the wider sense of one of any series of connected compartments forming or belonging to one structure. Thus the cells for receiving coffins in catacombs and burial vaults are loculi. See cut CATACOMB.

Locust (lō'kust), *v.i.* To act like locusts; to commit ravages. [Rare.]

This Philip and the blackfaced swarms of Spain ...
Come *locusting* upon us, eat us up. *Tennyson.*

Locust-bean (lō'kust-bēn), *n.* The sweet pod of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See CERATONIA.

Lodge-gate (loj'gāt), *n.* A gate where there is a lodge or house for the porter or gatekeeper.

Loft (loft), *v.t.* In *golf*, to strike so as to cause (the ball) to rise from the ground.

Logicality, Logicalness (loj-ik-al'i-ti, loj'-ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being logical or in accordance with the laws and rules of logic. 'To extol the *logicalness* of a language of roots.' *Whitney.*

Logographer. [add.] A name for Greek writers who wrote history in a simple inartistic style before Herodotus.

Log-rolling (log'rōl-ing), *n.* The rolling of logs by a number of persons working together, as in lumbering or clearing land in America; hence, aid given mutually by persons to further each other's ends or interests; mutual puffery.

Loller (lol'ėr), *n.* One who lolls or lies at ease. 'Fashionable *lollers* by profession.' *Miss Edgeworth.*

Longmynd (long'mīnd), *a.* In *geol.* a term applied to unfossiliferous, or sparingly fossiliferous, conglomerates, grits, schists, and slates at the base of the Silurian system. They are typically developed in the *Longmynd* Hills, Shropshire, whence the name. *Page.*

Long-range (long'rānj), *a.* Having a long range; carrying a ball a long distance, as a gun.

Long-shore (long'shōr), *a.* [That is, *along shore.*] Pertaining to, employed about, or haunting the shore, waterside, quays, or wharves. 'Rascally lurching *long-shore* vermin.' *Kingsley.*

Long-wall (long'wąl), *a.* A term applied to a special method of working coal in a mine by which the whole seam is removed.

Loofa (lō'fą), *n.* [Arabic name.] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd (genus *Luffa*) grown in Egypt and elsewhere, used as a flesh-brush or scrubber in washing or bathing. Also written *Lufa*, *Loofar.*

Loop-light (lōp'līt), *n.* A small narrow light or window; a loophole for the admission of light. *Jean Ingelow.*

Loose-kirtle (lōs'kėr-tl), *n.* A woman of loose character. *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

Lordkin (lord'kin), *n.* A little or young lord; a lordling. *Thackeray.*

Lorgnon (lorn'yon), *n.* [Fr., see LORGNETTE.] An eye-glass; also an opera-glass or lorgnette.

Loric (lor'ik), *n.* Same as *Lorica*, 1. *Browning.*

Lothly (lōth'li), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *Loathly.*

Loto, Lotto (lō'tō, lot'tō), *n.* [It. *lotto*, lottery.] A game of chance, played in some cases with a series of balls or knobs, numbering from 1 to 90, with a set of cards or counters having corresponding numbers. The balls are put into a revolving urn, and a certain number allowed to drop one by one at a time. The player who holds a card containing a column of figures corresponding to the numbers of each of the balls successively dropped gains the stakes deposited at the commencement of the game. It is usually played as a child's game, but one of the many varieties of it, called *Keno*, is played for considerable stakes in America.

Love-lornness (luv'lorn-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being love-lorn.

It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer.
George Eliot.

Low-minded (lō'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a mind or spirit animated by no lofty or noble thoughts; grovelling; unaspiring; cowardly.

Low-necked (lō'nekt), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as a lady's dress.

Lubra (lō'bra), *n.* [Australian.] A name in Australia for a woman of native or aboriginal race.

Lucency (lū'sen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being lucent; brightness; lustre; splendour. 'A name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Nether-fire sort.' *Carlyle.*

Lucifugal, Lucifugous (lū-sif'ū-gal, lū-sif'-ū-gus), *a.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and *fugio*, to flee.] Flying from or shunning the light, as certain animals, bats and cockroaches for instance.

Luctiferous (luk-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *luctus*, grief, *fero*, to bring.] Bringing or causing grief; mournful; funereal. *Miss Ferrier.*

Ludby† (lud'bi), *n.* Same as *Loteby.*

Luddism (lud'izm), *n.* [See next entry.] The theories or practices of the Luddites.

Luddite (lud'īt), *n.* One of a band of persons leagued originally for the purpose of destroying the improved manufacturing machinery introduced in England in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and so called from an idiot named Ned *Lud*, who had a propensity for breaking stocking-frames. Their operations took the magnitude of insurrections in 1811 and several subsequent years, and were not suppressed until numbers of the Luddites were tried and executed.

Lumper, *n.* [add.] A militiaman. *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

Luwack (lū'wak), *n.* The common paradoxure or palm-cat (*Paradoxurus typus*). See PALM-CAT.

Lygodium (lī-gō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *lygōdes*, willow-like, flexible, from *lygos*, a willow twig, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus of twining or climbing ferns, widely dispersed over the warmer parts of the world, and frequently found in hothouse collections.

Lymphadenoma (lim-fad'e-nō''ma), *n.* [*Lymph*, and Gr. *adēn*, a gland.] A disease affecting the lymphatic glands.

Lymphatic, *a.* [add.] Sluggish; phlegmatic; not readily roused or excited; dull as from excess of lymph or other humours in the body. The *lymphatic* or *phlegmatic temperament* is one of those commonly recognized. See TEMPERAMENT.

Lyrism (lir'izm), *n.* The art or act of playing the lyre; hence, musical performance generally. [Rare.]

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character.
George Eliot.

Lysis (lī'sis), *n.* [Gr. *lysis*, a solution, from *lyō*, to dissolve.] In *med.* the gradual or insensible termination of a disease without any crisis or critical symptoms, as, in typhoid fever.

M.

M. [add.]—*To have an M under* (or *by*) *the girdle*, to have the courtesy of addressing a person as Mr., Miss, or Mrs., an old colloquialism.

What, plain Neverout? methinks you might *have an M under your girdle*, miss. *Swift.*

Machine-gun (ma-shēn'gun), *n.* A gun that is loaded and fired mechanically and can deliver a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more separate barrels. The first machine-gun to come into prominence in warfare was the French mitrailleuse, which

Machine-gun (Nordenfeldt) mounted on ship's bulwark.

was employed in the Franco-German war. Another, the Gatling gun, first appeared in the United States and was used in the civil war. Other machine-guns now in use are the Hotchkiss, Nordenfeldt, Gardner, and Maxim. In the Gatling and Hotchkiss guns the barrels revolve, while in the others they remain fixed. The Maxim has only one barrel, while the others have from two to ten. The Gatling field-gun has ten barrels which revolve, and ten locks which not only revolve but have a backward and forward

motion of their own, this motion effecting the loading and extraction of the fired cartridges. In the Hotchkiss the barrels revolve, but there is only one lock. While these both have the barrels arranged circularly the Gardner and Nordenfeldt have them side by side. In the Gatling, Gardner, and Hotchkiss the firing and extracting mechanism is made to work by turning a crank handle, in the Nordenfeldt the handle is moved backwards and forwards. The Maxim gun is self-acting, the recoil being utilized to work the loading, firing, and extracting mechanism. The first cartridge having been inserted and fired by hand, the cartridges, carried upon a canvas band, are brought into position automatically, and the firing continues until the supply is exhausted or the gunner throws the mechanism out of gear. The gun can fire 650 rounds per minute.

Macrame (ma-krä'me), *n.* [It.] A kind of ornamental fringe or lace work made of interlaced and knotted twine.

Macrencephalic, Macrencephalous (mak'ren-se-fal''ik, mak-ren-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Having a long or large brain.

Macrognathic (mak-rog-nath'ik), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *gnathos*, jaw.] Having long or prominent jaws.

Macroscopic (mak-ro-skop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *skopeō*, to see.] Visible with the naked eye or without a microscope; megascopic.

Macrospore (mak'ro-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long.] In *bot.* one of the larger or so-called female spores of club-mosses and various other plants: opposed to *microspore*.

Made-dish (mād'dish), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish prepared from meat, poultry, &c., that had been already cooked and served at table.

Madreperl (mad're-pėrl), *n.* [It. *madreperla*, from *madre*, mother, and *perla*, pearl.] Mother-of-pearl. *Longfellow.*

Madroño (ma-drō'nyō), *n.* [Sp., the arbutus.] A beautiful North American tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) which bears a large edible berry.

Mænad (mē'nad), *n.* [Gr. *mainas*, *mainados*, from *mainomai*, to rave.] A woman who took part in the orgies of Bacchus; hence, a raving, frenzied woman.

Magistral, *a.* [add.] In *med.* applied to a preparation prescribed for the occasion: as distinguished from an *officinal* medicine, or one kept prepared in shops.

Magnecrystallic (mag'nē-kris-tal''ik), *a.* [From *magnet* and *crystal.*] Pertaining to the action or effect produced by a magnet upon a crystallized body.

Magnesium-lamp (mag-nē'shi-um-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which burning magnesium is employed for the purpose of illumination, the metal being either in a wire or ribbon, or in a pulverized state. See MAGNESIUM.

Magnetic. [add.]—*Magnetic storm*, an irregular disturbance of the magnetic forces over a part of the earth's surface manifested by rapid and irregular oscillations of a freely suspended magnetic needle.

Maharani, Maharanee (ma-hä'rä-nē), *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, *rāni*, queen.] A name in India for a queen, a princess, or a native lady of high rank.

Mahatma (ma-hät'ma), *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, *ātmā*, mind, soul.] A name among the theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to be able to communicate by occult or non-material means with other persons at any distance.

Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar., the directed.] A successor of Mohammed who is to arise, and, at the head of the faithful, carry Mohammedanism over the world. There have been various persons claiming to be mahdis, one of the most recent being Mohammed Ahmed, the leader of the Soudanese revolt against Egypt (1883–1885).

Mahdist (mä'dist), *n.* A follower of a mahdi, especially of the leader of the Soudanese revolt.

Maidan (mī'dan), *n.* [Per.] A name in India for a park or open level space adjoining a town and frequented by the public.

Maidenhair-tree (mād'n-hār-trē), *n.* See SALISBURIA.

Maik, Make (māk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A halfpenny. [Slang.]

Malagash (mal'a-gash), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

Malagasy (mal'a-ga-si), *n.* The language of the natives of Madagascar.

Malagasy (mal'a-ga-si), *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Madagascar.

Malaxator (mal'aks-ā-tėr), *n.* [See MALAX.] A name given to machines that grind up or mix materials together.

Malbrouk (mal'brōk), *n.* A monkey of the genus Cercocebus (which see).

Maledict (mal'e-dikt), *a.* Execrated; accursed; damned. 'The spirit *maledict*.' *Longfellow.* [Rare.]

Malefactor, *n.* [add.] One who has done an injury or damage to a person or thing: as opposed to *benefactor*.

Some benefactors in repute are *malefactors* in effect. *Fuller.*

Maleficate (ma-lef'i-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *maleficus*, a wizard.] To bewitch; to maleficiate. *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Mallee (mal'ē), *n.* [A native Australian name.] A name for one or two species of dwarf eucalyptus that form great stretches of 'scrub' in Australia.

Mallee-bird (mal'ē-bėrd), *n.* A common name in Australia for the leipoa.

Malleiform (mal'ē-i-form), *a.* [L. *malleus*, a hammer, *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a hammer. *Huxley.*

Maloo (ma-lö'), *n.* A name in India for *Bauhinia Vahlii*, a woody climbing plant, the bark of which is used for making ropes.

Malty (mal'ti), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from malt. *Dickens.*

Man, *v.t.* [add.]—*To man it out* = to brave it out; to play a manly part; to conduct one's self stoutly and boldly. *Dryden.*

Man-eater (man'ēt-ėr), *n.* A name applied to those tigers which have acquired a special preference for human flesh.

Man-engine (man'en-jin), *n.* A form of elevator or lift for raising or lowering men, as in mines. What is specially known as the man-engine consists of a vertical rod reaching from the surface to the bottom of a mine, and moved upwards and downwards by a steam-engine in the same manner as a pump-rod, platforms for standing being attached to it at 12 feet intervals, with corresponding platforms on the side of the shaft. This rod is moved by a 12-feet stroke, so that a man in descending or ascending the shaft is carried down or up 12 feet at a time, stepping alternately from a platform on the rod to one on the shaft. Two rods with standing-places on each are sometimes used, in which case there are no platforms on the sides of the shaft.

Man-engine.

Manganese. [add.]—*Manganese bronze*, a variety of bronze containing a certain proportion of manganese and iron, said to possess highly valuable properties for various purposes.

Manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, *cura*, care.] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and generally improve the appearance of the hands of those who employ him. The word is sometimes used as a verb.

Manile (ma-nī'lē), *n.* [L.L.] Same as *Aquamanile* (in Supp.).

Manipular, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the hands, the use of the hands, or manipulation. 'Safe and snug under his *manipular* operations.' *Ld. Lytton.*

Manneristic (man-ėr-ist'ik), *a.* Belonging to a mannerist or to mannerism; exhibiting mannerisms.

Mantle, *n.* [add.] The general upper body plumage of a bird especially regarded in respect to colour.

A bird shot on the 3rd November had the feathers of the *mantle* of a pale grey, slightly streaked down the shafts. *Yarrell.*

Mantra, *n.* [add.] One of the metrical or prose hymns or invocations which compose the part of a Veda called the Sanhita. See BRAHMANA and SANHITA.

Manus (mā'nus), *n.* [L., the hand.] The hand; the limb of an animal that corresponds with the human hand.

Manzanita (man-za-nē'ta), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, an apple.] A name for several shrubs or small trees inhabiting the western United States, and belonging to the genus Arctostaphylos (bearberry).

Marguerite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* [Fr. *marguerite*, a daisy, a pearl, from L. *margarita*. Gr. *margaritēs*, a pearl.] The ox-eye daisy. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

Marist (mā'rist), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin; as, *Marist* monks.

Market-house (mär'ket-hous), *n.* A building wholly or partly used as a place for holding a market.

Market-place (mär'ket-plās), *n.* An area on which a market is regularly held; an open space in a town set apart for the holding of markets.

Markworthy (märk'wėr-THi), *a.* Worthy or deserving of being marked or noted; noteworthy.

To the commonest eyesight a *markworthy* old fact or two may visibly disclose itself. *Carlyle.*

Marmarosis (mär-ma-rō'sis), *n.* [From Gr. *marmaros*, marble.] The change by which limestone is converted into marble.

Marriage-favour (ma'rij-fā-vėr), *n.* A knot of ribbons or other like ornament worn at a marriage.

Martingale, *n.* [add.] In *gambling*, the doubling of stakes again and again until the player wins.

You have not played yet? Do not do so; above all, avoid a *martingale* if you do. *Thackeray.*

Mascaron (mas'ka-ron), *n.* [Fr., fr. Sp. *mascaron*, It. *mascherone*, a large mask. See MASK.] A human face of grotesque character used as a decorative feature in architectural and other objects.

Mascot, Mascotte (mas'kot), *n.* [Fr. *mascotte*.] Something supposed to bring good luck to its possessor, whether it be an animal or an inanimate object; a person supposed to bring good luck to others with whom he or she is associated.

Masher (mash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which mashes; an apparatus for mashing. —2. A fop or dandy, especially one who aspires to excite the admiration of the fair sex; an exquisite; a 'swell'. [Recent slang.]

Mashie, Mashy (mash'i), *n.* In *golf*, a club similar to the niblick, but with a straight face.

Masjid (mas'jid), *n.* [Ar. See MESJID.] A mosque or Mohammedan place of worship.

Massage (mäs-äzh or mas'äj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *massaged*; ppr. *massaging*. To treat by the operation called massage.

Massagist (mäs-äzh-ist or mas'a-jist), *n.* A person who practises massage.

Masseur (mäs-ėr), *n.* A man who practises massage.

Masseuse, Massageuse (mäs-ėz, mäs-äzh-ėz), *n.* A woman who practises massage.

Masterhood (mas'tėr-hụd), *n.* The state of being a master; inclination to control or command others; imperiousness.

I would . . . accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Mastodynia (mas-tō-din'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, *odynē*, pain.] Pain in a mammary gland.

Mat, Matt (mat), *a.* [G. *matt*, dull or dim in hue.] Dull or dead as regards surface; not shining, polished, or burnished; as, *mat* gold.

Materfamilias (mā'tėr-fa-mil''i-as), *n.* [L. *mater familias*, mother of a family.] The mother of a family; a matron: generally used in a sort of jocular way.

Materialization (ma-tē'ri-al-īz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of materializing or of investing with or assuming a material form; change from a spiritual, ideal, or imaginary state to a state of matter; especially, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form.

Matriarchal (mā-tri-ärk'al), *a.* Pertaining to matriarchy or the matriarchate; characterized by the practice of matriarchy.

Among the Arabs to this day . . . there survives that most *matriarchal* idea that one's nearest relative is not one's father, but one's maternal uncle. *E. B. Tylor.*

Matriarchalism (mā-tri-ärk'al-izm), *n.* Matriarchal system; matriarchy. *E. B. Tylor.*

Matriarchalist (mā-tri-ärk'al-ist), *n.* A supporter of matriarchalism as earlier than the patriarchal system.

Matriarchate (mā-tri-ärk'āt), *n.* The system of matriarchy. *E. B. Tylor.*

Matriarchy (mā'tri-ärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *matėr*, *mētēr*, a mother; and *archē*, beginning, rule.] The predominance of the mother in a family; the system existing among many communities, ancient and modern, of trac-

ing kinship and settling inheritance by descent from the mother and not the father. In this way a child is considered more closely related to its mother and her people than to its father, a state of sexual relationships being thus suggested in which paternity is apt to be difficult of decision.

Matterful (mat'ėr-fụl), *a.* Full of matter, substance, good sense, or the like; pithy; pregnant. 'A sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature.' *Lamb.*

Matterless, *a.* [add.] Of no consequence or importance; immaterial. *May.*

Matter-of-course (mat'ėr-ov-kōrs), *a.* Done or proceeding as a natural consequence; naturally following, and hence unimportant or indifferent.

I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence. *T. Hughes.*

Matwork, *n.* [add.] In *arch.* same as *Nattes.*

Maverick (mav'ėr-ik), *n.* [From an American cattle-raiser of this name who neglected to brand his stock.] A stray animal with no owner's brand on it, and hence liable to be appropriated by someone else; any piece of property dishonestly come by. [American.]

Max (maks), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of L. *maximus*, greatest, and originally applied to gin of the best kind.] A slang name for gin. 'Treat boxers to *Max* at the One Tun.' *R. H. Barham.*

Maximal (mak'si-mal), *a.* Of the maximum amount or degree; greatest: opposed to *minimal.*

May, *n.* [add.] The festivities or games of May-day. *Tennyson.*

Maythorn (mā'thorn), *n.* The hawthorn. 'The *maythorn* and its scent.' *E. B. Browning.* See MAY, *n.* 2.

Mazdean (maz'dē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to *Mazdeism.*

Mazdeism (maz'dē-izm), *n.* [From *Ahura-Mazdao*, the chief deity of the ancient Persians, the Ormuzd of English writers.] The religion of the ancient Persians; the worship of Ormuzd.

Meadow-crake (me'dō-krāk), *n.* The corncrake or land-rail. *Tennyson.*

Meaningness (mēn'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaning; *fulness of significance.*

She . . . looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning *meaningness.* *Richardson.*

Measurelessness (mezh'ūr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being measureless; unlimited extent or quantity. '*Measurelessness* in virtue.' *George Eliot.*

Meconophagism (mē-ko-nof'a-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy, and *phagein*, to eat.] The eating or smoking of opium; the opium habit.

Medal (med'al), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *medalled*; ppr. *medalling.* To decorate with a medal; to confer a medal upon; to present with a medal as a mark of honour.

Irving went home, *medalled* by the king, diplomatized by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired. *Thackeray.*

Mediation, *n.* [add.] In *music*, the melodic phrase or section of a chant between the reciting note and the next close.

Mediciner (med'i-sin-ėr), *n.* One who practises medicine; a physician. *Sir W. Scott.*

Megafarad (meg'a-far-ad), *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and E. *farad.*] In *electrometry*, a million farads. See FARAD in Supp.

Megascopic (meg-a-skop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *megas*, great, *skopeō*, to see.] Visible without the aid of a microscope; macroscopic.

Megaweber (meg'a-vā-bėr), *n.* [*Mega-*, from Gr. *megas*, great.] In *electrometry*, a million webers. See WEBER in Supp.

Megohm (meg'ōm), *n.* [*Mega-*, from Gr. *megas*, great.] In *electrometry*, a million ohms. See OHM.

Meizoseismic (mī-zō-sīs'mik), *a.* [Gr. *meizōn*, greater, and *seismos*, a shaking.] A term applied to the zone or line of maximum disturbance by an earthquake, where the damage done to the shaken country has been greatest, the line indicating this maximum being called the *meizoseismic curve. Ency. Brit.* See ISOSEISMIC.

Melanæmia (mel-a-nē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black, and *haima*, blood.] An unhealthy condition of the blood in which it contains black or dark-coloured particles.

Melanic (me-lan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *melas*, *melan*, black.] Of a black or dark colour; of a darker hue than ordinary; as, the *melanic* varieties occasionally found among certain birds.

Melanism (mel'an-izm), *n.* Melanic condition; unusually dark colouring of an animal.

Melanochroous (me-lan-ok'rō-us), *a.* [Gr. *melan*, black, *chroa*, colour.] Of a dark colour; dark-skinned; dark-complexioned.

Meleagrina (mel'ē-a-grī''na), *n.* A genus of molluscs, the pearl-oysters. See PEARL.

Meliorism (mēl'yor-izm), *n.* [L. *melior*, better.] The doctrine or opinion that the world is neither very good nor very bad, and that it is capable of being made better; a doctrine midway between optimism and pessimism.

Meliorist (mēl'yor-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of meliorism. *George Eliot.*

Memoirism (mem'oir-izm), *n.* The act or art of writing memoirs. *Carlyle.*

Memorably, *adv.* [add.] In a manner so as to become impressed on the memory.

Why should the machinery of the longest poem be drawn out to establish an obvious truth which a single verse would exhibit more plainly and *memorably*? *Landor.*

Menobranchus (men-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [Gr. *menō*, to remain, and *branchia*, gills.] A genus of perennibranchiate Amphibia, nat. order Urodela, comprising the fish lizards of North America, which are closely allied to the axolotl of Mexico. *M. maculatus*, measuring 12 inches long, is found in the lakes and streams of the St. Lawrence system; *M. lateralis* is an inhabitant of the southern tributaries of the Mississippi.

Menopause (men'o-pąz), *n.* [Gr. *mēn*, *menos*, a month, *pausis*, a stopping.] The cessation of menstruation at the change of life in a woman.

Mentality (men-tal'i-tī), *n.* The state of being mental; mental or intellectual character; intellectuality.

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*, keeping the truth at once to the senses and the intellect. *Emerson.*

Mentation (men-tā'shon), *n.* [From L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Mental action; operation of the mind; intellection.

Menu (mė-nü), *n.* [Fr., from L. *minutus*, small. MINUTE.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like; a bill of fare.

Merchandizer (mėr'chan-dīz-ėr), *n.* A dealer in merchandise; a merchant; a trafficker; a trader. *Bunyan.*

Meroblast (mē'rō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *meros*, part, and *blastos*, germ.] In *biol.* a meroblastic ovum; an ovum consisting both of a germinal portion and a nutritive one, as contradistinguished from *holoblast*, an ovum entirely germinal.

Merry-night (mer'i-nīt), *n.* A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing. *Wordsworth.*

Mesa (mā'sä), *n.* [Sp., from L. *mensa*, a table.] A high plain or table-land; a table-land with abrupt boundaries; a table-land of small extent rising from a surrounding plain: a term frequently used in that part of the United States bordering on Mexico. *Bartlett.*

Mésalliance (mes-al-lī'ans), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Misalliance.*

Mesaticephalic (mes'a-ti-se-fal''ik), *a.* [Gr. *mesatos*, midmost, *kephalē*, head.] Having a medium cephalic index between dolichocephalic and brachycephalic.

Mescal (mes-kal'), *n.* [Of American origin.] A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave americana* of Mexico.

Mesethmoid (mes-eth'moid), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and E. *ethmoid.*] Pertaining to the middle of the ethmoid bone or middle ethmoid bone. *Prof. Flower.*

Mesjid (mes'jēd), *n.* [Ar., place of adoration.] A mosque; a masjid.

Mesocephalic, Mesocephalous (mes'o-se-fal''ik, mes-o-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term applied to the human cranium when it is of medium size.

Mesognathous (mes-og'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw.] In *anthropol.* intermediate between prognathous and orthognathous; having the jaws protruding to a slight extent.

Mesosternum (mes-o-stėr'num), *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and E. *sternum.*] The middle portion of a sternum, especially of one that consists of several pieces.

Mesquite (mes'kēt), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*, probably of American origin.] A leguminous tree or shrub, *Prosōpis juliflora*, growing in the west of North and South America, having pods that are eaten in the unripe state (being rich in sugar), and yielding timber useful for fuel and other purposes, as well as a kind of gum. *P. pubescens* is another species with twisted pods that are also edible.

Metabolize (me-tab'ol-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *metabolized*; ppr. *metabolizing.* To subject to metabolism; to transform.

Metalogical (met-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. prefix *meta*, beyond, and E. *logical.*] Beyond the province of logic; transcending the sphere of logic. *Contemp. Rev.*

Metameric. [add.] In *compar. anat.* pertaining to a metamere; having the character of metameres or segments of animal bodies.

Metapodial (met-a-pō-di-al), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of the metatarsal or metacarpal bones of an animal.

Metaschematism (met-a-skē'ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *metaschēmatismos.*] Change of form; rearrangement of parts. 'A new arrangement or *metaschematism* of atoms.' *Athenæum.*

Metasomatosis, Metasomatism (met'a-sō-ma-tō''sis, met-a-sō'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, implying change, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] Change both in the form and substance of a rock due to protracted chemical agency; metamorphism.

Metasternum (met-a-stėr'num), *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and E. *sternum.*] The hinder portion of a sternum.

Metatheria (met-a-thē'ri-a), *n.pl.* [Gr. *meta*, between, *thērion*, a wild beast.] In *zool.* a term for the marsupials as forming a class between the monotremata and the higher mammals.

Meteorograph (mē'tē-ėr-ō-graf), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena.

Meteoroid (mē'tē-ėr-oid), *n.* [*Meteor*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] An igneous meteor the appearance of which is explained by the deflagration of one of the small bodies travelling round the sun that on coming into the earth's atmosphere take fire and are burnt up.

Methystic (me-this'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *methystikos*, intoxicating, from *methy*, strong drink.] A term applied to any intoxicant.

Meticulous. [add.] Fastidious; over-scrupulous (=Fr. *méticuleux*).

Metricist (met'ri-sist), *n.* A metrist or metrician. *Ency. Brit.*

Metrics (met'riks), *n.* [See METRIC.] The doctrine or theory of metres or versification; the doctrine of rhythm as applied in composition. *Athenæum.*

Metrological (met-rō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to metrology. *Ency. Brit.*

Metrotomy (mē-trot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *mētra*, womb, *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* the operation of cutting into the womb; hysterotomy.

Mezcal (mez-kal'). Same as *Mescal.*

Micrococcus (mī-krō-kok'us), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry, a kernel.] A microscopic organism of a round, bead-like form; a spherical bacillus or bacterium.

Microdont (mī'krō-dont), *a.* [See MICRODON.] Having small teeth.

Microfarad (mī'krō-far-ad), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *farad* (which see).] In *electrometry*, the millionth part of a farad.

Microhm (mī'krōm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and E. *ohm* (which see).] In *electrometry*, the millionth part of an ohm.

Micro-millimetre (mī-krō-mil'i-mē-tr), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small.] 1. The thousandth part of a millimetre; a micron.—2. The millionth part of a millimetre.

Micron (mī'kron), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small.] The thousandth part of a millimetre or millionth part of a metre: often denoted by the Greek letter *μ*.

Micro-organism (mī-krō-or'gan-izm), *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small.] A microscopic organism, as a bacterium or bacillus.

Microseismic (mī-krō-sīs'mik), *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *seismos*, a shaking.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight earthquake shock or tremor.

Microspore. [add.] One of the smaller and so-called male spores of heterosporous plants, as opposed to *macrospore.*

Middlingness (mid'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being middling; mediocrity.

I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness* . . . it is always pardonable, so that one do not ask others to take it for superiority. *George Eliot.*

Midget. [add.] Something very small of its kind; any puny or dwarfish creature.

Midrash (mid'rash), *n.* [Heb., explanation.] A general name of the Talmudic writings of the Jews, including both the Hagada and the Halacha.

Milden (mīld'en), *v.t.* To render mild; to make less severe, stringent, or intense; to soften; as, to *milden* the rigour of the law.

Milden (mīld'en), *v.i.* To become mild; to grow less severe, stringent, or intense; to soften; as, the weather gradually *mildens.*

Military, *a.* [add.]—*Military mast,* in war-vessels, a strong mast supporting one or more structures in which men and guns are accommodated.

Milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *White-leg* or *Phlegmasia dolens.* See PHLEGMASIA.

Mill-dam. [add.] In sense of mill-pond not exclusively Scotch.

We remember a *mill-dam* in Lincolnshire being drained when a number of these singular fish [burbot] were taken. *M. G. Watkins* (in *The Academy*).

Millier (mēl'yā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mille,* a thousand.] In the metric system, a weight equal to a thousand kilogrammes, or 2205 lbs. avoirdupois (nearly a ton). It is the weight of one cubic metre of water at 4° Centigrade.

Milling (mil'ing), *n.* 1. The process of grinding or passing through the machinery of a mill.—2. The small transverse ridges and furrows stamped on the edge of a coin or the like.—3. A thrashing; a fight; a beating. [Slang.]

Milliped (mil'li-ped), *n.* See MILLEPED.

Millocrat (mil'lo-krat), *n.* [*Mill,* and the termination of *aristocrat, democrat.*] A large mill-owner; a manufacturer having a number of people in his employment. 'Those manufacturing fellows . . . the venomous *millocrats.*' *Ld. Lytton.* [Rare.]

Mimesis, *n.* [add.] In *biol.* same as *Mimicry,* 2.

Mimus (mī'mus), *n.* [See MIME, MIMIC.] A genus of American birds of which the mocking-bird (*M. polyglottus*) is the type. See MOCKING-BIRD.

Mina (mī'na), *n.* [Indian name.] An Indian bird of the starling family (genus Gracula) that can be taught to speak, and is often kept in cages in England and America as well as in India; it is generally of a dark colour with a white spot on the wing, yellow beak and feet, and yellow wattles on the head.

Mind-reading (mīnd'rēd-ing), *n.* Same as *Thought-reading.*

Mindstuff (mīnd'stuf), *n.* A hypothetical substance or entity forming the basis of mind, or at least of sentience.

A moving molecule of inorganic matter does not possess mind or consciousness, but it possesses a small piece of *mindstuff.* When molecules are so combined together as to form the film on the underside of a jellyfish, the elements of *mindstuff* which go along with them are so combined as to form the first beginning of sentience. When the molecules are so combined as to form the brain and nervous system of a vertebrate, the corresponding elements of *mindstuff* are so combined as to form some kind of consciousness. *W. K. Clifford.*

Mineralogize (min'ėr-al-o-jīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *mineralogized;* ppr. *mineralogizing.* To collect mineralogical specimens; to study mineralogy.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Minify (min'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *minified;* ppr. *minifying.* [L. *minus,* less, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To make little or less; to make small or smaller; to lessen; to diminish.—2. To make of less value or importance; to treat as of slight worth; to slight; to depreciate. In both senses opposed to *magnify.*

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies? *Southey.*

Minimal (min'i-mal), *a.* Of the minimum amount or degree; smallest; lowest: opposed to *maximal.* 'The assumption of *minimal* spontaneous variations.' *Prof. E. Ray Lankester.*

Mintage. [add.] The act or process of coining; coinage; fabrication. 'The chief place of *mintage* of these regions.' *B. V. Head.*

Miosis (mī-ō'sis), *n.* Same as *Meiosis.*

Misadvertence (mis-ad-vėr'tens), *n.* Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence. *Tennyson.*

Mischanceful (mis-chans'fuł), *a.* Accompanied or characterized by mischance or misfortune; unfortunate. *Browning.*

Miscolour (mis-kul'ėr), *v.t.* To give a wrong colour to; to misrepresent. 'A grand half-truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words.' *Kingsley.*

Miscreate (mis'krē-āt), *v.t.* To create wrongly or unnaturally; to create amiss. *Emerson.*

Miscreation (mis-krē-ā'shon), *n.* An unnatural or wrong making or creation. 'Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own *miscreation.*' *Kingsley.*

Miscredit (mis-kred'it), *v.t.* To give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hasten back to the chateau for an answer in writing. *Carlyle.*

Miserable (miz'ėr-a-bl), *n.* An unfortunate, unhappy creature; a wretch. *Sterne; Henry Brooke.*

Misfit (mis-fit'), *v.t.* 1. To make, as a garment, &c., of a wrong fit or size.—2. To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

Misluck (mis-luk'), *v.i.* To meet with ill-fortune; to miscarry. *Carlyle.*

Mismanners (mis-man'ėrz), *n. pl.* Bad manners; ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my *mismanners* to whisper before you. *Vanbrugh.*

Misocapnic (mī-sō-kap'nik), *a.* [Gr. *misein,* to hate, *kapnos,* smoke.] Smoke-hating; hating tobacco smoke. *Kingsley.*

Misology (mi-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *misologia—misos,* hatred, and *logos,* discourse, reason.] The hatred of learning or knowledge. 'The sombre hierarchs of *misology,* who take away the keys of knowledge.' *John Morley.* [Rare.]

Misoneism (mī-sō-nē'izm), *n.* [Gr. *misein,* to hate, *neos,* new.] Hatred of novelty or innovation. [Rare.]

Missee (mis-sē'), *v.t.* To take a wrong view of; to see in a false or distorted light. 'Several things *misseen,* untrue.' *Carlyle.*

Missee (mis-sē'), *v.i.* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; not to see accurately. *Carlyle.*

Mitten (mit'n), *v.t.* To put mittens on. '*Mittened* cats catch no mice.' *Proverb.*

Mocmain (mok'mān), *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] A fine white elastic fibre obtained from the silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Malabaricum*).

Molariform (mō-lar'i-form), *a.* Of the form of molar teeth; resembling molars. *Prof. Flower.*

Molendinary (mō-len'di-na-ri), *a.* [See MOLENDINACEOUS.] Pertaining to a mill or the trade of a miller.

If we are to admit the testimony of Wyntoun, this great king was illegitimate—'the child of a miller's daughter. He tells, circumstantially, how the gracious Duncan frequented her father's house and made love to the *molendinary* maiden. *J. H. Burton.*

Molinary (mol'i-na-ri), *a.* [L. *molinarius,* a miller, from *mola,* a mill-stone, a mill.] Pertaining to a mill or the trade of a miller; molendinary.

The 'Lead', a stream 'led' . . . into the town for *molinary* purposes. *Ruskin.*

Molline (mol'in), *n.* [L. *mollis,* soft.] A soapy preparation used as a basis for ointments.

Mollipilose (mol-i-pī'lōs), *a.* [L. *mollis,* soft, *pilus,* hair.] Having soft fluffy hair or plumage.

Molly (mol'li), *n.* The mollemock or fulmar. See FULMAR.

Molochize (mō'lok-īz), *v.t.* To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. *Tennyson.*

Monandry (mon-and'ri), *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *anēr, andros,* a man.] Marriage to one husband only: as opposed to *polyandry.*

Monaul (mo-nąl'), *n.* [Indian name.] An East Indian pheasant; the Impeyan pheasant.

Money-dropper (mun'i-drop-ėr), *n.* A sharper who scrapes acquaintance with a dupe by asking him about a piece of money which he pretends to have picked up, in order to pave the way to confidence. 'A rascally *money-dropper.*' *Smollett.*

Monist (mon'ist), *n.* A believer in monism; one who holds the theory that everything that is constitutes one inseparable whole.

Monkey, *n.* [add.]—*Monkey's allowance,* a humorous term equivalent to more kicks than halfpence. *Kingsley.* [Colloq.]

Monkey (mung'ki), *v.t.* To imitate as a monkey does; to ape. '*Monkeying* the Lord'. *E. B. Browning.* [Rare.]

Monocondylian, Monocondylous (mon'-ō-kon-dil'i-an, mon-ō-kon'di-lus), *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *kondylos,* a joint.] In *zool.* having only one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds and reptiles: opposed to *dicondylian.*

Monocycle (mon'ō-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *kyklos,* a circle.] A vehicle with a single wheel, or consisting mainly of a wheel.

Monœcism (mo-nē'sizm), *n.* The state of being monœcious.

Monogenist (mo-noj'e-nist), *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of monogeny, or claims that the different races of mankind have descended from a single stock. *A. H. Keane.*

Monogenous (mo-noj'e-nus), *a.* Pertaining to monogeny or monogenism.

Monoglot (mon'ō-glot), *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *glōtta,* tongue or language.] 1. Speaking one language only.—2. Containing words of only one language.

Monogyny (mo-noj'i-ni), *n.* [Gr. *monos,* sole, and *gynē,* a woman.] Marriage to one woman only; the state of having but one wife at a time.

Monomorphic (mon-ō-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *morphē,* form.] In *biol.* retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development; monomorphous.

Monopode (mon'ō-pōd), *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *pous, podos,* a foot.] Something having only one foot; one of a race of men anciently fabled to have one immense foot. *Lowell.*

Monotocous (mō-not'o-kus), *a.* [Gr. *monotokos—monos,* single, *tokos,* birth.] In *zool.* producing only one at a birth; having a single young one.

Monotype (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* The only or sole type; especially, a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, or the like.

Monoxylous (mo-noks'il-us), *a.* [See MONOXYLON.] Formed of a single piece of wood. *Dr. Wilson.*

Monsignor, Monsignore (mon-sēn'yor, mon-sēn-yō'rā), *n.* pl. **Monsignori** (mon-sēn-yō'rē). [It. See MONSEIGNEUR.] A title for a bishop or high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church.

Monteith. [add.] The definition given in the following extract shows what the monteith really was.

The *monteith* was a punch-bowl, which seems to have come into fashion with the new standard silver of 1697, or a little earlier. It had a movable rim, ornamented round the top with escallops or else battlements to form indentations in which the glasses were placed with the feet outwards, for the purpose of bringing them into the room without breaking. *Cripps: Old English Plate.*

Moodishly (mōd'ish-li), *adv.* In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily. *Richardson.*

Moon-face (mön'fās), *n.* A full round face: one of the principal features of beauty in a woman according to Oriental ideas. 'Surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moon-faces* of his harem.' *Thackeray.*

Moonlight (mön'līt), *v.t.* In Ireland, to make a victim of such agrarian outrage as those perpetrated by moonlighters.

Moonlighter (mön'līt-ėr), *n.* A common name in Ireland for scoundrels who perpetrate agrarian or other outrages during the night.

Moon-raking (mön'rāk-ing), *n.* Wool-gathering.

My wits were gone *moon-raking.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

Moorva (mör'va), *n.* [Skr.] An East India plant (genus Sanseviera), and its fibre, otherwise called bowstring-hemp (which see).

Moot, *n.* [add.] An assembly or meeting, especially for deliberation; a mote. *J. R. Green.*

Morainic (mō-rān'ik), *a.* Pertaining to moraines. *Ency. Brit.*

More-pork (mōr'pork), *n.* [From the cry.] A name in Australia for a bird of the genus Podargus (allied to the goatsuckers), with enormously wide gape. See PODARGUS.

Morian† (mō'ri-an), *n.* A Moor; a blackamoor; a black.

In vain the Turks and *Morians* armed be. *Fairfax.*

Morinda (mō-rin'da), *n.* [L. *morus,* mulberry, and *India.*] A genus of small trees or shrubs of the order Cinchonaceæ common

in tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. Their bark and roots are extensively used for dyeing, their bark producing a red, their roots a yellow dye. *M. tinctoria* is common in India.

Morindin (mō-rin'din), *n.* A dye obtained from plants of the genus Morinda (which see).

Morphinomania, Morphiomania (mor'fi-nō-mā''ni-a, mor'fi-ō-mā''ni-a), *n.* A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphine or morphia; the practice of taking morphia habitually, especially by subcutaneous injection.

Morphinomaniac, Morphiomaniac (mor'fi-nō-mā''ni-ak, mor'fi-o-mā''ni-ak), *n.* A slave to the practice of morphinomania.

Morrice (mor'is), *v.t.* To dance or perform by dancing. 'Since the demon-dance was *morriced*.' *Hood.* See MORRIS-DANCE.

Morrice (mor'is), *v.i.* To decamp; to be off. *Goldsmith.* [Slang.] Spelled also *Morris*.

Mortstone (mort'stōn), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, death.] A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin. *Sir H. Taylor.*

Morula (mor'ū-la), *n.* [Dim. from L. *morum*, a mulberry, the name being given from the appearance of the mass of cells.] In *embryol.* a rounded mass of cells (called blastomeres —which see), resulting from the division or segmentation of an ovum or its yolk in the process of development. This stage is followed by what is known as the *gastrula*.

Motor-car (mō'tor-kär), *n.* A car or vehicle carrying its own motor or propelling mechanism; an auto-car.

Moujik (mö'jik), *n.* A Russian peasant.

Mournsome (mōrn'sum), *a.* Mournful. 'A mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*.' *R. D. Blackmore.* [Rare.]

Mousekin (mous'kin), *n.* A little or young mouse. *Thackeray.*

Mouth-organ (mouth'or-gan), *n.* A name given to different musical instruments of the toy kind, held between or near the lips; as, (*a*) the Jew's harp; (*b*) the Pandean-pipes; (*c*) a harmonicon. See HARMONICON, 2.

Movement. [add.] A set or current of human activity in some direction; course of action among a number of persons directed to the bringing about of some desired result.

Mozarabic (moz-a-rab'ik), *a.* Same as *Muzarabic*.

Mucker (muk'ėr), *n.* A heavy fall as in the mire or muck. *Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

Mucker (muk'ėr), *v.i.* [See above.] To make a mess or muddle of any business; to muddle; to fail. *H. Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

Muckibus (muk'i-bus), *a.* Confused or muddled with drink; tipsy; maudlin. 'If she drank any more she should be *muckibus*.' *Walpole.* [Old slang.]

Mucksy (muk'si). Same as *Muxy*. 'Soaked and sodden, as we call it, *mucksy*.' *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

Mudflat (mud'flat), *n.* A muddy low-lying piece of ground, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide.

Mudlark, *n.* [add.] A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets picking up his living and his training anyhow; a city-arab; a gamin.

Mujik (mö'jik), *n.* Same as *Moujik*.

Mukhtar (muk'tär), *n.* One of the subordinate officials of a mudir, or governor of a Turkish village.

Multanimous (mul-tan'i-mus), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *animus*, mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; showing mental energy or activity in many different directions; many-sided. 'The *multanimous* nature of the poet.' *J. R. Lowell.*

Multicellular (mul-ti-sel'lū-lėr), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *cellular*.] Having or consisting of many cells or cellules.

Multicycle (mul'ti-sik-l), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and the *-cycle* of *bicycle*.] A velocipede or cycle with a number of wheels.

Multitheism (mul'ti-thē-izm), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and Gr. *theos*, a god.] The worship of many gods; polytheism.

> For rudeness of manners, idolatry, and *multitheism* no people in the world ever went beyond them [the Tartars]. *Defoe.*

Multivalence (mul-tiv'a-lens), *n.* The state or quality of being multivalent.

Multivalent (mul-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *valens*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] In *chem.* equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of monad atoms, as hydrogen.

Mumblement (mum'bl-ment), *n.* Mumbling speech; low, indistinct words or utterances. *Carlyle.*

Murphy (mėr'fi), *n.* A potato: so called probably because a particular variety may have been introduced by a person named Murphy, or because the vegetable is the food-staple of the Irish, among whom Murphy is a common family name. [Colloq.]

Musang (mū-sang'), *n.* [Malay name.] A name of several animals allied to the civet, natives of south-eastern Asia and the Asiatic archipelago, genus Paradoxurus.

Musarabic, *n.* See MUZARABIC.

Muscularize (mus'kū-lėr-iz), *v.t.* To render muscular, strong, or robust; to develop the muscles or strength of. *J. R. Lowell.*

Musculature (mus'kū-lā-tūr), *n.* [From L. *musculus*, a muscle.] The muscular system or apparatus of an animal.

Mush. [add.] Any soft, pulpy mass.

Mushed (musht), *n.* Mushy; shattered; depressed. [Provincial English.]

> You're a young man, eh, for all you look so *mushed*? *George Eliot.*

Mushrebiyeh (mush-re-bē'ye), *n.* [Ar.] A kind of Egyptian ornamental work.

Mushy (mush'i), *a.* Resembling mush; soft and pulpy; not firm. *George Eliot.*

Musical. [add.] Fond of music; having a taste for music.

Muskeg (mus'keg), *n.* [N. American Indian.] In northern Canada a marshy hollow or depression; a rock basin containing more or less water and vegetation.

Mutacism, Mytacism (mū'ta-sizm, mī'ta-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *mutakismos* or *mytakismos*, from *mu*, *my*, the letter *m*.] A faulty utterance involving the letter *m*; inability to enunciate correctly the labial consonants b, p, m.

Mutessarif (mu-tes'sä-rif), *n.* The governor of certain Turkish administrative districts termed sanjaks or mutessarifates; a sanjak bey.

Mutton-bird (mut'n-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the petrel family (*Oestrelata* or *Procellaria Lessoni*), a native of the Australian region.

Muttony (mut'n-i), *a.* Resembling mutton in flavour, appearance, or other of its qualities; consisting of mutton.

Mux (muks), *v.t.* [From the noun.] To make a mess or muddle of. *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial English.]

Myall-wood (mī'al-wụd), *n.* A name for the hard violet-scented wood of *Acacia homalophylla*, a native of Australia. Tobacco-pipes and other articles are made of it.

Mycorhiza (mī-kō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus, *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* a root invested by a fungous growth, the fungus being supposed to aid the plant in absorbing nutriment. *Prof. Oliver.*

Mycosis (mī-kō'sis), *n.* [From Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus]. A disease or diseased condition caused by fungi.

Myoblast (mī'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *blastos*, a germ.] In *biol.* a cell giving origin to muscular fibre.

Myocomma (mī-ō-kom'ma), *n.* pl. **Myocommata** (mī-ō-kom'ma-ta). [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *komma*, a section.] A myotome.

Myogram (mī'ō-gram), *n.* A tracing made by a myograph.

Myograph (mī'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for exhibiting or recording muscular contraction resulting from nerve action, and showing the rapidity of an impulse along a nerve.

Myosin (mī'ō-sin), *n.* [From Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] A substance which forms the distinctive ingredient of muscles.

Myotic (mī-ot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to myosis; causing contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Myrrhy (mėr'ri), *a.* Smelling of, perfumed with, or producing myrrh. 'The *myrrhy* lands.' *Browning.*

Mytacism. See MUTACISM.

N.

Nail-rod (nāl'rod), *n.* An iron rod in a form suitable for making nails.

Nanism (nā'nizm), *n.* [From L. *nanus*, a dwarf.] Dwarfishness; the state of being dwarfish.

Narcolepsy (när'ko-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *narkē*, torpor, *lepsis*, a seizure.] A morbid liability to fall asleep.

Nares (nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] In *zool.* the nostrils; the nose.

Narial (nā'ri-al), *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] Pertaining to the nares, that is, the nostrils or nose. *Ency. Brit.*

Narisonant (nā'ri-sō-nant), *a.* [L. *nares*, the nostrils, and *sonans*, sounding.] Sounded through the nose; nasal. 'A nasal or *narisonant* letter.' *Monier Williams.*

Natal (nā'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the nates or buttocks.

Natchnee (nach'nē), *n.* [Indian name.] See ELEUSINE.

Naturalism, *n.* [add.] 1. That theory which refers the origin of heathen myths to a contemplation of nature.—2. A close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, &c.

Nature-myth (nā'tūr-mith), *n.* A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena.

Nausity† (nạ'si-ti), *n.* Nauseation; aversion; loathing; disgust. 'A kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations.' *Cotton.*

Navicular. [add.] *Navicular disease*, a disease of the horse's foot, consisting in an inflammation (often rheumatic) of the navicular bone, a small bone below which runs the deep tendon or flexor of the foot. It is carriage and riding horses that are almost exclusively affected, and, as the disease is incurable, they are rendered practically useless, unless for slow work solely.

Neatherdess (nēt'hėrd-es), *n.* A female neatherd; a neatress. 'My love unto my *neatherdesse*.' *Herrick.*

Nebulize (neb'ū-līz), *v.t.* [See NEBULA.] To reduce (a liquid) into spray for cooling, perfuming, disinfecting, or other purposes.

Necessism (ne-ses'sizm), *n.* Same as *Necessarianism*. *Contemp. Rev.*

Neck (nek), *v.t.* To behead; to decapitate; to strangle. [Rare.]

> If he should neglect
> One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
> And the next after that shall see him *neck'd*.
> *Keats.*

Necking (nek'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the annulet or series of horizontal mouldings which separates the capital of a column from the plain part or shaft. *Ency. Brit.*

Necrobiosis (nek'rō-bī-ō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *bios*, life.] In *med.* the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue. *Virchow.*

Necrobiotic (nek'rō-bī-ot''ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

Necrographer (nek-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, a dead man, *graphō*, to write.] A writer of obituary notices. [Rare.]

> In next morning's *Times* there was one of those obituary notices to which noblemen of eminence must submit from the mysterious *necrographer* engaged by that paper. *Thackeray.*

Necrolatry (nek-rol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead man, and *latreia*, worship.] Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead.

Necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *n.* The art or practices of a necromancer; conjuring. 'Mesmerism, witchcraft, *necromancing*, and so on.' *R. A. Proctor.*—Used also adjectively: 'The mighty *necromancing* witch'. *De Quincey.*

Necrotomy (nek-rot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The dissection of a dead body.

Need-be (nēd'bē), *n.* Something indispensable or requisite; a necessity. 'A *need-be* for removing.' *Carlyle.*

Need-not (nēd'not), *n.* Something unnecessary; a superfluity. 'Such glittering *need-nots* to human happiness.' *Fuller.*

Nefast (nē-fast' or nē'fast), *a.* [L. *nefastus*, impious, unlawful.] Detestably vile; wicked; abominable. 'Monsters so *nefast* and flagitious.' *Lord Lytton.*

Negligency (neg'li-jen-si), *n.* Negligence; neglect. 'The *negligency* of that trust which carries God with it.' *Emerson.*

Neoarctic (nē-ō-ärk'tik), *a.* Same as *Nearctic*.

Neo-Christian (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or professing neo-Christianity.

Neo-Christian (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *n.* A professor of neo-Christianity; a rationalist.

Neo-Christianity (nē'ō-kris-ti-an''i-ti), *n.* Rationalistic views in Christian theology; a liberal or advanced Christianity; rationalism.

Neocosmic (nē-ō-koz'mik), *a.* [Gr. *neos*, new, *kosmos*, universe.] Pertaining to the present

condition of the world or universe: specifically applied to the races of historic man.

Neolith (nē'ō-lith), *n.* In *archæol.* an implement or other article belonging to the neolithic period. *A. H. Keane.*

Neontology (nē-on-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, *onta*, beings, *logos*, discourse.] The study of living animals: as opposed to *palæontology.*

Neo-paganism (nē-ō-pā'gan-izm, *n.* Modern paganism; a revival of paganism.

Nephalism (nef'al-izm), *n.* [Gr. *nēphalismos*, sobriety, from *nēphalios*, sober, from *nēphō*, to abstain from wine.] The principles or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquor; teetotalism.

Nephalist (nef'al-ist), *n.* One who practises or advocates nephalism or total abstinence from intoxicating drink; a teetotaller.

Nepotious (nē-pō'shus), *a.* Addicted to nepotism; over-fond of nephews and other relations. 'Many a happy father, and tender mother, and *nepotious* uncle or aunt.' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Nescious (nē'shus or ne'shus), *a.* [L. *nescius*, ignorant.] Destitute of knowledge; ignorant.

He that understands our thoughts . . . cannot be *nescious* of our works. *Rev. T. Adams.*

Netsuké (net'sụ-kā), *n.* [Jap.] An ornamental knob or button made of ivory or other hard material, used among the Japanese, at the end of a cord, lace, &c.

Neurasthenia (nū-ras'the-nī"a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *a*, not, *sthenos*, strength.] Nervous debility; nervous exhaustion.

Neurectomy (nū-rek'to-mi), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *ek*, out, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting out a nerve or part of a nerve.

Neurility (nū-ril'i-ti), *n.* [As if from an adj. *neurile*, from Gr. *neuron*, nerve.] The properties or functions of the nerves or nerve-fibres.

We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility* which expresses its common properties. *W. K. Clifford.*

Neuroglia (nū-rog'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *glia*, glue.] In *anat.* same as *Bindweb.*

Neuromuscular (nū-rō-mus'kū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to or having the character of both nerves and muscles.

Neuropathology (nū'rō-pa-thol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and E. *pathology.*] The pathology of the nervous system; that branch of pathology which deals with ailments of the nervous system.

Neuropsychology (nū'rō-sī-kol"o-ji), *n.* Psychology as based on or connected with the nervous system.

Newsy (nū'zi), *a.* Full of news; gossipy; chatty. 'An organ *newsy*, piquant, and attractive.' *F. Lockyer.* [Colloq.]

Niblick (nib'lik), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] In *golf*, a small narrow-headed heavy iron club for getting the ball out of ruts or other difficult situations.

Nick-eared (nik'ėrd). Same as *Crop-eared.* 'Thou *nick-eared* lubber.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

Nickel, *n.* [add.] The popular name, in the United States, given to a small coin partly consisting of nickel, value five cents.

Nick-nack, *n.* [add.] A feast or entertainment where all contribute to the general table; a picnic.

'A *nick-nack*, I suppose?' 'Yes, yes, we all contribute as usual.' *Foote.*

Nidify (nid'i-fī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *nidified*; ppr. *nidifying.* [O. Fr. *nidifier*, from L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, to make.] To build a nest; to nidificate.

Nighted, *a.* [add.] Overtaken with darkness; benighted; belated.

Now to horse! I shall be *nighted.* *B. Jonson.*

Nigrescence (nī-gres'ens), *n.* The state of being nigrescent; the process of growing black.

Nival, *a.* [add.] Applied to plants which grow among snow or which flower during winter.

Noctiflorous (nok-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *flos, floris*, a flower.] In *bot.* applied to plants which flower during night; night-flowering.

Nomocracy (nō-mok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *krateō*, to govern.] A system of government in accordance with a code of laws; as, the *nomocracy* of the ancient Hebrew commonwealth. *Milman.*

Nonce-word (nons'wėrd), *n.* A word coined and used for the nonce or the particular occasion.

Nonjurable (non-jūr'a-bl), *a.* [See NONJURING.] Incapable of being sworn; unfit to take an oath; incapacitated from being a witness. 'A *nonjurable* rogue.' *Roger North.*

Noon (nön), *v.i.* To rest at noon or the warm part of the day, as travellers in a warm country. *Howard Stansbury.*

Norland, Norlan' (nor'land, nor'lan), *n.* The northland; the north country. 'Our noisy *norland.*' *Swinburne.* [Northern English and Scotch.]

Normalize (nor'mal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *normalized*; ppr. *normalizing.* To render normal; to cause to agree with the normal type or form.

Normative (nor'ma-tiv), *a.* [See NORM, NORMAL.] Forming or establishing a norm or standard; serving as a model.

This Code, incorporated in the Pentateuch and forming the *normative* part of its legislation, became the definitive Mosaic law. *Ency. Brit.*

Noteless, *a.* [add.] Having no note or tone; unmusical. 'Parish-Clerk with *noteless* tone.' *Tom D'Urfey.*

Notoryctes (nō-to-rik'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *notos*, south, *oryktēs*, a digger.] A mole-like eyeless marsupial living in sandy tracts in the centre of Australia.

Nounize (noun-īz'), *v.t.* To convert into a noun; to nominalize. *J. Earle.*

Novice (nov'is), *a.* Having the character of a novice or beginner; inexperienced. 'These *novice* lovers.' *Sylvester.*

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loath with *novice* modesty.
Milton.

Noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *a.* Inexperienced; unpractised. [Rare.]

I discipline my young *noviciate* thought
In ministeries of heart-stirring song. *Coleridge.*

Novilant† (nō'vi-lant), *n.* [Of similar origin to adj. *novel.*] A recorder of modern or current events.

For things past he was a perfect Historian; for things present a judicious *Novilant*; and for things to come a prudential . . . Conjecturer. *Fuller.*

Novozelanian (nō'vō-zē-lā"ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to New Zealand or its inhabitants. *Huxley.*

Novum (nō'vum), *n.* See NOVEM.

Noxal (nok'sal), *a.* [L. *noxalis*, from *noxa*, injury. See NOXIOUS.] In *law*, pertaining to damage or injury.

Nudifidian (nū-di-fid'i-an), *n.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and *fides*, faith.] One who has a bare faith; one with faith without works. *Rev. T. Adams.* [Rare.]

Nulla-nulla (nul'a-nul'a), *n.* [Australian.] A kind of club used by the aborigines of Australia.

Nun (nun), *v.t.* To cloister up, as a nun; to confine. [Rare.]

If you are so very heavenly-minded . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell. *Richardson.*

Nunnery, *n.* [add.] The system or institution of conventual life for women. *Fuller.*

Nurl (nėrl), *v.t.* [Same as *knurl, gnarl.*] To mill or indent on the edge, as a coin.

Nurling (nėrl'ing), *n.* [See preceding.] The milling on the edge of a coin; the similar indentations on the head of a screw or the like.

Nut, *n.* [add.] *pl.* Something very pleasant or gratifying. [Colloq.]

This was *nuts* to the old Lord, who thought he had outwitted Frank. *Roger North.*

—*To be nuts on*, to be very fond of. [Colloq. or slang.]

My aunt *is* awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase; my aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible. *W. Black.*

Nyctitropic (nik'ti-trop-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by nyctitropism.

Nyctitropism (nik'ti-trop-izm), *n.* [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, *tropos*, a turn.] In *bot.* the peculiarity exhibited by certain plants of assuming a certain position at night, different from what they have during the day.

Nymphæum (nim-fē'um), *n.* pl. **Nymphæa** (nim-fē'a). [L., from Gr. *nymphaion.*] A place sacred to a nymph or nymphs; a shrine of the nymphs; a fountain sacred to the nymphs.

Nympholept (nim'fō-lept), *n.* One who is affected with nympholepsy.

Nympholeptic (nim-fō-lep'tik), *a.* Of, belonging to, or possessed by nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied; transported. *E. B. Browning.*

O.

Oakwart (ōk'wąrt), *n.* An oak-apple or gall. *Browning.*

Objectivate (ob-jek'ti-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *objectivated*; ppr. *objectivating.* To form into an object; to cause to assume the character of an object; to objectify. *Ency. Brit.*

Objectivation (ob-jek'ti-vā"shon), *n.* The act of objectivating. 'The *objectivation* of Will.' *Contemp. Rev.*

Objective, *n.* [add.] Same as *objective point.*

Object-teaching (ob'jekt-tēch-ing), *n.* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers of children. See OBJECT-LESSON.

Objure (ob-jūr'), *v.i.* [L. *ob*, and *juro*, to swear.] To swear. [Rare.]

As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last began *objurting*, foaming, imprecating. *Carlyle.*

Obligable (ob'li-ga-bl), *a.* Abiding by an obligation; trustworthy as to that which constitutes legal or moral duty. *Emerson.*

Oblite† (ob'lit), *a.* [L. *oblitus*, from *oblino*, to bedaub.] Dim; indistinct; slurred over. 'Obscure and *oblite* mention.' *Fuller.*

Obolary (ob'o-la-ri), *a.* [Gr. *obolos*, a small coin.] Pertaining to or consisting of small coin; also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, poor; sunk in poverty. *Lamb.*

Obsoleted (ob'sō-lēt-ed), *a.* Become obsolete; neglected; gone into disuse. 'Which law was then and is yet in force, though *obsoleted.*' *Roger North.*

Obsoletism (ob'sō-lēt-izm), *n.* A custom, fashion, word, or the like, which has become obsolete or gone out of use.

Does then the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoletism*?
Fitzedward Hall.

Obstetrist (ob-stet'rist), *n.* One who practises obstetrics or midwifery; an obstetrician.

Obstetrix (ob-stet'riks), *n.* [L.] A woman who practises obstetrics; a midwife.

Obstreperate (ob-strep'ėr-āt), *v.i.* [See OBSTREPEROUS.] To make a loud, clamorous noise. [Rare.]

Thump, thump, thump, *obstreperated* the abbess of Andouillets with the head of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calesh. *Sterne.*

Obstropulous (ob-strop'ul-us), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *Obstreperous.*

I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle, that was here a while ago, in this *obstropulous* manner. *Goldsmith.*

Obtention (ob-ten'shon), *n.* An obtaining; obtainment. *Edwin Pears.*

Ocarina (ō-ka-rē'na), *n.* [It.] A small musical instrument of fanciful shape, made of terra cotta, having a sort of whistle as a mouthpiece and a number of finger-holes. There are seven sizes of ocarina.

Occultist (ok-kult'ist), *n.* A believer in occultism; one versed in the occult sciences.

Oceanography (ō-shan-og'ra-fi), *n.* The science or branch of knowledge dealing with the ocean.

Ocrea, *n.* [add.] For the botanical meaning of this word see OCHREA.

Octave, *n.* [add.] 1. In the sonnet, the first two stanzas of four verses each. See SONNET. —2. A stanza of eight lines. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Octocentenary (ok-tō-sen'te-na-ri), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and E. *centenary.*] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event. Used also as an adjective; as, the *octocentenary* festival of the University of Bologna, celebrated in 1888.

Odist (ōd'ist), *n.* The writer of an ode. *Antijacobin.*

Odontornithidæ, Odontornithes (ō-don'tor-nith"i-dē, ō-don'tor-nī"thēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *ornis, ornīthos*, a bird.] A group of extinct birds whose jaws were furnished with teeth, either in distinct sockets or in grooves. See ICHTHYORNIS in Supp.

Odorize (ō'dor-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *odorized*; ppr. *odorizing.* To impregnate with odour.

Œnochoë (ē-nok'o-ē), *n.* [Gr. *oinochoē—oinos*, wine, *cheō*, to pour.] A small vase of ancient Greek make with a handle rising

above the brim, and a mouth adapted for pouring.

Œnomania (ē-no-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *mania*, madness.] 1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.—2. Same as *Delirium tremens*, which see under DELIRIUM.

Œstrual (ēs'trụ-al), *a.* [See ŒSTRUS.] Pertaining to œstrus or the period of sexual desire in animals.

Œstruation (ēs-trụ-ā'shon), *n.* The state or condition of being œstrual, or of having sexual desire.

Œstrus (ēs'trus), *n.* [Gr. *oistros*, a gadfly, strong impulse.] A vehement desire; powerful impulse; sexual impulse.

Offcast (of'kast), *n.* That which is cast off or rejected as useless. *M. W. Savage.*

Officialism (of-fi'shal-izm), *n.* Official system or position; a system of official government; especially, a system of excessive official routine; red-tapism.

Offprint (of'print), *n.* A paper, article, lecture, or the like printed separately for circulation.

Ogrillon (ō'gril-on), *n.* [A dim. of *ogre*.] A little or young ogre. 'His children, who, though *ogrillons*, are children.' *Thackeray.*

Oil, *n.* [add.]—*Oil on troubled waters*, a phrase often used figuratively of what tends to calm or soothe angry feelings, from the fact that oil when distributed over the surface of the sea has a strong effect in calming the waves and preventing them from breaking.

Oinochoë (oi-nok'o-ē), *n.* Same as *Œnochoë* —see above.

Old-maidism (ōld-mād'izm), *n.* The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

The Miss Linnets were in that temperate zone of *old-maidism*, when a woman will not say but that if a man of suitable years and character were to offer himself, she might be induced to tread the remainder of life's vale in company with him. *George Eliot.*

Olericulture (ol'ėr-i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture of pot-herbs or vegetables generally.

Oliverian (ol-i-vē'ri-an), *n.* [From *Oliver* Cromwell.] An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; an admirer of the character or policy of Cromwell. 'A cordial sentiment for an *Oliverian* or a republican.' *Godwin.*

Om (om), *n.* A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity in both the Hindu and Buddhist religions. In the Vedas it appears as an exclamation of solemn assent. Afterwards it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmins had to begin and end every sacred duty; and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity.

Omadhaun, Omadawn (om'a-dạn), *n.* [Irish.] A silly fellow; a simpleton: an Irish term of abuse.

Omnibus, [add.] As an adjective the word is sometimes applied to a bill or measure embracing a number of distinct provisions.

Omni-erudite (om-ni-ėr'ū-dīt), *a.* Erudite in all learning; universally learned. 'That *omni-erudite* man.' *Southey.*

Omniescience (om-ni-nē'shi-ens), *n.* Universal nescience or ignorance; ignorance of all things.

When confronted by Hugo's colossal power we are inclined to forget his perversions of history and the astounding pretensions to universal knowledge and real *omniescience* displayed in all his novels and dramas. *Athenæum.*

Omni-prevalent (om-ni-pre'va-lent), *a.* Prevailing in all things; predominant; having entire influence. 'The Earl of Dunbar then *omni-prevalent* with King James.' *Fuller.*

Omnivalent (om-niv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *omnis*, *all*, *valens*, ppr. of *valere*, to be strong.] All-powerful; omnipotent. *Davies.*

Omohyoid (ō-mō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, and E. *hyoid*.] In *anat.* applied to a slender, long, and flat muscle situated obliquely at the sides and front of the neck, and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

Omoplatoscopy (ō'mō-pla-tos'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ōmoplatē*, the scapula, and *skopeō*, to view.] A form of divination by means of the scapula or shoulder-blade. Called also *Scapulimancy*. *E. B. Tylor.*

On, *prep.* [add.] Frequently confounded with *of* by our older writers, this usage being a common vulgarism of the present day.

Be not jealous *on* me, gentle Brutus. *Shak.*

An 'twere not as good deed as drink, to break the pate *on* thee, I am a very villain. *Shak.*

Once (wuns), *conj.* Immediately after; as soon as; when; directly; as, the advance will be made *once* reinforcements arrive. *Carlyle.*

Oncoming (on'kum-ing), *n.* A coming or drawing near; approach. 'The *oncoming* of madness.' *George Eliot.*

Oneself (wun-self'), *pron.* One's self; himself or herself.

Onion-skin (un'yun-skin), *n.* A variety of thin glossy paper resembling the skin of an onion.

Only† (ōn'li), *prep.* Except; with the exception of.

Our whole office will be turned out *only* me. *Pepys.*

I have written day and night, I may say, ever since Sunday morning, *only* church-time or the like of that. *Richardson.*

Onomatopœic, Onomatopœous (on'o-mat-ō-pē''ik, on'o-mat-ō-pē''us), *a.* Same as *Onomatopoetic.*

Onrush (on'rush), *n.* A rush or dash onwards; a rapid or violent onset. 'That first *onrush* of life's chariot wheels.' *E. B. Browning.*

Opeidoscope (ō-pī'do-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ops*, voice, *eidos*, form, *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound, by means of a small mirror attached to a vibrating membrane and reflecting rays of light on a screen.

Open-doored (ō'pn-dōrd), *a.* Having the doors or entrance open; hospitable; receptive. *Sir H. Taylor.*

Opera-bouffe (op'e-ra-bụf), *n.* pl. **Operas-bouffes** (same pron.). [Fr. *opéra bouffe*, from It. *opera buffa*.] An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera, characterized by eccentric situations, ridiculous characters, and bizarre costumes; and enriched by sprightly airs, taking choruses, and dances.

Ophiography (of-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *graphē*, description.] A description of serpents; ophiology.

Opinant (ō-pī'nant), *n.* One who opines; one who forms or holds an opinion.

The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants*. *Thackeray.*

Opisthographic (ō-pis'thō-graf''ik), *a.* [Gr. *opisthen*, behind, *graphō*, to write.] Having writing (or printing) on the back as well as on the front.

Opportunism (op-por-tūn'izm), *n.* The art or practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage; specifically, in *politics*, the system of those who seize opportunities which will be of advantage to their party, even at a sacrifice of their avowed principles.

Opposability (op-pōz'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The character of being opposable; the capability of being placed so as to act in opposition; as, the *opposability* of the thumb to the other fingers. *A. R. Wallace.*

Optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or having the nature of optimism; as, *optimistic* opinions.

Optogram (op'to-gram), *n.* [Gr. *optos*, visible, and *gramma*, a writing.] A more or less persistent image fixed on the retina of the eye.

Oragious (ō-rā'jus), *a.* [Modelled on Fr. *orageux*, stormy, from *orage*, a storm.] Stormy; tempestuous; wild. [Rare.]

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious*, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conserved. *Thackeray.*

Orangeism (or'anj-izm), *n.* The tenets or principles of Orangemen. See ORANGEMAN.

Orchidean (or-kid'i-an), *a.* Same as *Orchidaceous*. *Darwin.*

Ordainer, *n.* [add.] *Eccles.* a settled order or form for public service. 'That *ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom.' *Fuller.*—*Ordinary of the mass in the R. Cath. Ch.* all the service of the mass which is not the canon, *i.e.* all before it and the prayers of the communion of the priest after it. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Ordinee (or-di-nē'), *n.* A person who is ordained or has received holy orders.

Ore-hearth (ōr'härth), *n.* See BLAST-HEARTH.

Organizer (or'gan-īz-ėr), *n.* One who organizes; one who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes.

Orguinette (or-gi-net'), *n.* [A dim. of *organ*.] A mechanical musical instrument in which air is admitted to reeds through holes cut in a movable strip of paper which revolves on rollers when a crank is turned.

Orient, *n.* [add.] A pearl of superior quality.

The toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck but with true *orients*. *Carlyle.*

Orinasal (ō-ri-nā'sal), *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, *nasus*, the nose.] Pertaining to the mouth and nose together.

Ornis (or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] A collective term for the bird fauna of a place; avifauna. *Ency. Brit.*

Ornithophilous (or-ni-thof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *philos*, loving.] In *bot.* fertilized by means of birds which convey pollen from one flower to another.

Ornithotomical (or-nith'ō-tom''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ornithotomy. *Ency. Brit.*

Ornithotomy (or-ni-thot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of birds.

Orogeny (ō-roj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and root *-gen*, to produce.] The origin or genesis of mountains; the formation of mountains.

Orphancy† (or'fan-si), *n.* The state of being an orphan; orphanhood. 'Thy *orphancy* nor my widowhood.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Orthodoxism (or'tho-doks-izm), *n.* An excessive or overstrained orthodoxy. See quotation.

Orthodoxism . . . is the dogmatic stagnation and ecclesiastical abuse of orthodoxy. *Orthodoxism* is an orthodoxy which has ceased to grow—a dried and brittle orthodoxy. *Orthodoxism* offers a crust of dogma kept over from another century; it fails to receive the daily bread for which we are taught this day to pray. *Newman Smyth.*

Orthogamy (or-thog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency.

Orthoscopic (or-thō-skop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, right, *skopeō*, to see.] 1. Pertaining to correct vision; seeing correctly.—2. Showing or enabling objects to be seen correctly, as a lens or eyepiece.

Orthotropism (or-thot'ro-pizm), *n.* [See ORTHOTROPAL.] In *bot.* upright or vertical growth.

Osiered, *a.* [add.] Twisted or interwoven like basket-work.

Garlands of every green, and every scent
From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch-rent,
In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold were brought.
Keats.

Osmometry (os-mom'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of osmotic force by the osmometer.

Osmonosology (os'mo-no-sol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *osmē*, smell, *nosos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

Ossature (os'a-tūr), *n.* [Fr. *ossature*, from L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] A framework or skeleton, as of a building.

Osteoblast (os'tē-ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *blastos*, a germ.] In *physiol.* a cell or corpuscle forming the germ from which osseous tissue is developed.

Osteoclasis (os-tē-ok'la-sis), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, *klasis*, a breaking.] In *surg.* the breaking of a bone in order to correct a deformity.

Osteoid (os'tē-oid), *a.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling bone; osseous; bony.

Osteophyte (os'tē-ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, *phyton*, a growth.] A bony outgrowth or excrescence.

Ostiolar (os-tī'o-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to an ostiole; having ostioles.

Ostiolate (os-tī'o-lāt), *a.* Furnished with an ostiole.

Ostiole (os'ti-ōl), *n.* [See OSTIOLUM.] A little opening or orifice; a minute orifice, as in sacs or cells of animals and plants.

Ostrakon (os'tra-kon), *n.* pl. **Ostraka** (os'tra-ka). [Gr. *ostrakon*, a tile or potsherd.] An ancient tile or potsherd; a fragment of ancient pottery.

The *ostraka* of Karnak are for the most part written in cursive hands. *A. H. Sayce.*

Otiation† (ō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *Otiosity*. *Puttenham.*

Otocyst (ō'tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear, *kystis*, a bladder.] A sac, vessel, or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal, especially one of the invertebrates.

Otter, *n.* [add.] A name given to the larva of the ghost-moth (*Epialis humuli*), which is very destructive to hop plantations.

Oubit (ō'bit), *n.* [O.E. *wolbode*, A.Sax. *wul*, wool, *budda*, a beetle.] A hairy caterpillar. *Kingsley.* [Prov. Eng.]

Oulachon (ō'la-chon), *n.* A name given to the candle-fish (which see).

Out, *adv.* [add.] 1. Having taken her place as a woman in society: said of a young lady who has begun to play her part with grown-up people at balls and other assemblages.

Pray, is she *out* or not? I am puzzled; she dined at the parsonage with the rest of you, which seemed like being *out*; and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is. *Miss Austen.*

2. Having to give place to another, or withdraw from a game, as a player in cricket when he is stumped or run out.

Out-and-outer (out-and-out'ėr), *n.* A first-rate or extraordinarily thorough person; a jolly good fellow; a thoroughgoer. [Colloq.]

Master Clive was pronounced an *out-and-outer*, a swell, and no mistake. *Thackeray.*

Outbargain (out-bär'gin), *v.t.* To overreach or get the better of in a bargain. 'Try to outwit or *outbargain* each other.' *Miss Edgeworth.*

Outbound (out-bound'), *v.t.* To excel in bounding or leaping; to bound beyond.

He could outrun the reindeer, and *outbound* the antelope. *Henry Brooke.*

Out-fling (out'fling), *n.* A gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

Deronda . . . could not help replying to Pash's *out-fling*. *George Eliot.*

Outlash (out'lash), *n.* A striking out; an outburst; an outbreak.

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness. *George Eliot.*

Outlearn (out-lėrn'), *v.t.* 1. To learn more than; to outstrip in learning.—2. To get beyond the study or learning of; to outlive the practice of.

Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [to love]. *Emerson.*

Outlook, *n.* [add.] That which a person looks out on, as a scene, landscape, or the like; prospect; survey. 'The dreary *outlook* of chimney-tops and smoke.' *Kingsley.*

Outman (out-man'), *v.t.* To be more of a man than; to exceed in manhood. *Carlyle.*

Outmove (out-möv'), *v.t.* To advance before in going; to go faster than; to outgo; to exceed in quickness.

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation *outmoved* my uncle Toby's. *Sterne.*

Outrigger. [add.] An extra off horse to a vehicle.

Outspokenness (out-spōk'n-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being outspoken; candidness; frankness of speech.

Outstanding. [add.] Specially prominent or noticeable; noteworthy; salient.

Overbody (ō'vėr-bo-di), *v.t.* To give too much body to; to make too material; to despiritualize. [Rare.]

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his postures, his liturgies and his lurries, till the soul by this means of *overbodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward. *Milton.*

Overbridge (ō'vėr-brij), *n.* A bridge over a line of railway at a station, connecting the platforms, or over a canal, &c.

Overcritic† (ō'vėr-kri-tik), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritic. *Fuller.*

Overcrowd (ō-vėr-kroud'), *v.t.* To fill or crowd to excess, specifically with human beings.

Over-dare, *v.t.* [add.] † To dishearten; to discourage; to daunt.

Let not the spirit of Æacides
Be *over-dar'd*, but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him. *Chapman.*

Overdoer (ō-vėr-dö'ėr), *n.* One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

These *overdoers* . . . are wicked wretches; what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart? *Richardson.*

Overflow, *n.* [add.]—*Overflow meeting*, a subsidiary meeting held to accommodate those who have not gained entrance to a principal meeting.

Overmantel (ō'vėr-man-tel), *n.* An ornamental piece of cabinet-work above a mantel or mantel-shelf.

Overnet (ō-vėr-net'), *v.t.* To cover as with a net. 'Spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world.' *Carlyle.*

Overtaken (ō-vėr-tāk'n), *p.* and *a.* Overcome with drink; intoxicated.

He was temperate also in his drinking. . . . I never spake with the man that saw him *overtaken*. *Bp. Hacket.*

Overvalue, *v.t.* [add.] To exceed in value.

She gave me a look that *overvalued* the ransom of a monarch. *Henry Brooke.*

Overwell (ō-vėr-wel'), *v.t.* To overflow.

The water *overwelled* the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourne. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Overwrite (ō-vėr-rīt'), *v.t.* To superscribe; to entitle. [Rare.]

'Tis a tale indeed, . . . and is *overwritten*, The Intricacies of Diego and Julia. *Sterne.*

Ovicapsule (ō'vi-kap-sūl), *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and E. *capsule*.] An ovisac; an egg-case or case for ova.

Ovicide (ō'vi-sīd), *n.* [L. *ovis*, a sheep, *cædo*, to kill.] Sheep-killing. *R. H. Barham.* [Humorous.]

Oviducal (ō'vi-dū-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an oviduct.

Oviparity (ō-vi-par'i-ti), *n.* The state or character of being oviparous. *Athenæum.*

Ovular (ō'vū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to an ovule or ovules.

Oyster. [add.] A dainty bit of meat in a hollow on either side of the rump of a fowl.

Oysterman (ois'tėr-man), *n.* A man connected with the oyster trade.

Ozonoscope (ō-zōn'o-skōp), *n.* [*Ozone*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] A contrivance for showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, usually a test-paper impregnated with oxide of potassium.

P.

Pabouche (pa-bösh'), *n.* [Per. *pauposh*.] A slipper.

I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches*; it's the way all over the East. *Sir W. Scott.*

Packing-penny (pak'ing-pen-ni), *n.* A small sum given in dismissing a person; hence, *to give a packing-penny to*, to send a person packing or about his business. *B. Jonson.*

Pad (pad), *n.* Among fish-dealers, a measure varying in quantity; a *pad* of mackerel is sixty fish.

Paddle-fish (pad'l-fish), *n.* The spoonbill sturgeon (*Polyodon spatula*). See SPOONBILL, 2.

Pademelon, Paddymelon (pad'i-mel-on), *n.* [Australian.] A name of certain kangaroos that live in the brush; a whallabee.

Pædeutics (pē-dū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *paideutikos*, from *paideuō*, to teach, from *pais*, a child.] The science of education or teaching.

Paint-box (pānt'boks), *n.* A box with compartments containing the different pigments used by a painter.

Palace-car (pal'ās-kär), *n.* A roomy, elegantly fitted up railway-carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c., and with berths, beds, or couches for sleeping accommodation during night travelling. A common form is the Pullman-car.

Palæobotany (pā'lē-ō-bot"a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and E. *botany*.] Same as *Palæontological* or *Fossil Botany*. See under BOTANY.

Palæocosmic (pā'lē-ō-koz"mik), *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *kosmos*, world.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

Palæolith (pā'lē-ō-lith), *n.* An unpolished stone implement or other object belonging to the earlier or palæolithic stone age. *A. H. Keane.*

Palæosaur, Palæosaurus (pā'lē-ō-sąr, pā'lē-ō-sąr"us), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, lizard.] A fossil lizard having affinities with the crocodiles and deinosaurians. Their bones are found in the permian strata of Europe.

Palæotype (pā'lē-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, old, and *typos*, type.] A system of phonetic spelling, in which only the ordinary printing types are required.

Palafitte (pal'a-fit), *n.* [Fr.] A lake-dwelling; a pile-dwelling.

Palatalization (pal'a-tal-i-zā"shon), *n.* The act of palatalizing. *Ency. Brit.*

Palatalize (pal'a-tal-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *palatalized*; ppr. *palatalizing*. To make palatal; to change from guttural to palatal, as *k* to *ch*, in *kirk*, *church*.

Palatine (pal'a-tīn), *a.* Pertaining to the palate or roof of the mouth; palatal; as, *palatine* bones or teeth. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Palatomaxillary (pal'a-tō-mak"sil-la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the palate and upper maxillary bone.

Palatonasal (pal'a-tō-nā"sal), *a.* Same as *Nasopalatal*.

Paleo-. A prefix formed from the Greek *palaios*, ancient. For words of which this is the first component see the corresponding terms under PALÆO.

Palmarian (pal-mā'ri-an), *a.* Worthy of the palm; palmary.

Theobald was one of the ablest of Shakespearean editors, and his *palmarian* emendation of the passage in 'Henry V.' describing the death of Falstaff should make his name dear to all lovers of poetry. *Athenæum.*

Palpitant (pal'pi-tant), *a.* Trembling; palpitating. *Carlyle.*

Paludism (pal'ū-dizm), *n.* [From L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Sickness caused by malaria.

Palustral, Palustrine (pa-lus'tral, pa-lus'trin), *a.* [L. *paluster*, *palustris*, from *palus*, a marsh or fen.] Same as *Paludine*.

Pan (pan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *panned*; ppr. *panning*. To bring to view by separating or washing from coarser material, as gold from a miner's pan. [United States.]

Pan (pan), *v.i.* To appear or come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities; hence, to show a result; to turn out more or less to one's satisfaction: followed by *out*. [United States.]

Pancheon (pan'chon), *n.* A coarse earthenware pan; a large broad pan.

Paneiconography, Paniconography (pan'ī-ko-nog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *eikōn*, an image, and *graphō*, to write.] A process of producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a typographical press: a variety of *zincography*.

Pangene (pan'jēn), *n.* [See next article.] One of the organic units or vital elements supposed to exist in organisms and to pass from one to another in reproduction.

Pangenesis (pan-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *genesis*, birth.] A hypothesis put forward to explain the phenomena of the reproduction of organisms, heredity, &c., based on the general assumption that every separate part or vital element can reproduce itself; the theory of reproduction by pangenes.

Pangenetic (pan-je-net"ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to pangenesis.

Pangful (pang'fụl), *a.* Full of pangs; tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom. *Richardson.*

Paniconography. See PANEICONOGRAPHY.

Panislamism (pan-iz'lam-izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and E. *Islamism*.] A sentiment or movement in favour of a union or confederacy of the Mohammedan nations. *Times newspaper.*

Panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), *n.* [From the meaningless title 'grand *Panjandrum*' occurring in a well-known piece of nonsense composed by Foote the actor.] A sportive name for a great man or magnate.

Panniculus (pan-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [Dim. of L. *pannus*, a cloth.] In *zool.* a layer of tissue; a muscular layer under the skin of some animals.

Panniered (pan'i-ėrd), *p.* and *a.* Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers. 'His gentle *panniered* train.' *Wordsworth.*

Pannus (pan'nus), *n.* [L., a cloth, a rag.] In *pathol.* an opaque patch on the cornea of the eye.

Panspermic (pan-spėr'mik), *a.* Of or relating to *panspermy*.

Panspermism (pan-spėr'mizm), *n.* Same as *Panspermy*.

Panzoism (pan-zō'izm), *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *zōē*, life.] A collective term for all the elements or factors which constitute vitality or vital energy. *H. Spencer.*

Paolo (pä'o-lō), *n.* [It. for *Paul*.] An old Italian silver coin worth about fivepence in English money.

Paper, *v.t.* [add.] To fill, as a theatre or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper, that is, free passes. [Theatrical slang.]

Paper, *n.* [add.] In colleges, schools, &c., a collection of questions, problems, or the like, to be answered or solved at an examination.

The *papers*, confined to classics and mathematics, were not difficult but searching. *Stanley M. Leathes.*

Paper-chase (pā'pėr-chās), *n.* The game of hare and hounds. See under HARE in Supp.

Papmeat (pap'mēt), *n.* Soft food for infants; pap. 'Pamper him with *papmeat*.' *Tennyson.*

Papyral (pap'i-ral), *a.* [From *papyrus*. See PAPER.] Made or consisting of paper. *Ld. Lytton.*

Papyrograph (pa-pī'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *papyrus*, papyrus, paper, and *graphō*, to write.] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a document, especially a kind of stencil produced in fibrous paper.

Parabasis (pa-rab'a-sis), *n.* pl. **Parabases** (pa-rab'a-sēz). [Gr.] A choral part in ancient Greek comedy in which the chorus directly addressed the audience, as the mouthpiece of the poet.

Parachordal (par-a-kor'dal), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *chordē*, a chord.] In *embryology*, one of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the development of vertebrates: so called from lying beside the notochord.

Paradeigmatic (par'a-dīg-mat''ik), *a.* Same as *Paradigmatic*.

Paradisiac (pa-ra-dis'i-ak), *a.* Same as *Paradisaic* or *Paradisiacal*. 'The *Paradisiac* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity.' *Kingsley.*

Paradoxer, Paradoxist (par' a - doks - ėr, par'a-doks-ist), *n.* One who puts forward a paradox; a lover of paradox.

Paradoxure (par-a-doks'ūr), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxos*, strange, and *oura*, tail: the animals possess the curious faculty of curling the tail into a tight coil.] The palm-cat, or any member of the genus Paradoxurus.

Paramere (par'a-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *para*, side by side, and *meros*, a part.] In *biol.* one of the radiating parts of an animal; also a right or left part where there is bilateral symmetry.

Paramnesia (par-am-nē'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and root *mna*, to remember.] False memory; tricks and illusions of memory, as when we seem to remember having been in the same circumstances before.

Parasital (par-a-sīt'al), *a.* Same as *Parasitic*. 'This *parasital* monster.' *Ld. Lytton.*

Parasol (par'a-sol), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *parasolled* or *parasoled*; ppr. *parasolling*, *parasoling*. 1. To provide with a parasol.—2. To shade as with a parasol; to shelter from the sun. 'If no kindly tree will *parasol* me.' *Southey.*

Frondent trees *parasol* the streets. *Carlyle.*

Parasyntheton (par-a-sin'the-ton), *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, *syn*, together, *thetos*, placed.] A verb formed from a noun and a prefix; a derivative word having a particle prefixed.

Parement (pār'ment), *n.* The outside ashlar or casing of a rubble wall, which is tied together by through or bond stones. *Ency. Brit.* See PERPEND.

Paretic (pa-ret'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis, or incomplete paralysis of the motor nerves.

Paris-green (par'is-grēn), *n.* The popular name in America of the poisonous pigment *Scheele's-green* (which see).

Parish. [add.] *Parish council*, in English rural parishes a body of not less than five or more than fifteen persons called into existence by an Act of 1894, to manage the public affairs of the parish. The parish council is under the supervision of the *parish meeting* consisting of the general body of electors, and in parishes of less than 300 inhabitants there is only the parish meeting. Parish councils also exist in Scotland.

Parochialism (pa-rō'ki-al-izm), *n.* The state of being parochial. *Fig.* that narrowness or contractedness of views that results from confining one's attention too much to one's own parish or neighbourhood; narrowness of mind.

Parousia (pa - rou'zi - a), *n.* [Gr. *parousia*, presence.] In *theol.* the second coming of Christ, and his presence in the world.

Paroxysmic (par-oks-iz'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or accompanied by paroxysm; paroxysmal: spasmodic.

They fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic*. *Kingsley.*

Paroxytone (par-oks'i-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *paroxytonos*.] A term applied in Greek grammar to a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable. Also used as a noun for a word having its acute accent so placed.

Parroter (par'ot-ėr), *n.* One who parrots or repeats what he has learned by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others. *J. S. Mill.*

Parthenogenetic (pär'the-nō-je-net''ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of parthenogenesis.—2. Born of a virgin. 'A *parthenogenetic* deity.' *E. B. Tylor.*

Particulate, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to or consisting of particles; produced by particles, as minute germs, &c. 'A *particulate* disease.' *Prof. Tyndall.*

Paschalist (pas'kal-ist), *n.* [See PASCHAL.] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall. *Milton.*

Paschite (pas'kīt), *n.* See QUARTODECIMANI.

Pass, *n.* [add.] The successful or satisfactory passing of an examination or test; the getting through an examination without being plucked.

Passion-music (pa'shon-mū-zik), *n.* Music set to the narrative of Christ's passion in the Gospels.

Passion-Sunday (pa'shon-sun-dā), *n.* The fifth Sunday in Lent.

Pasteurization (pas'tėr-ī-zā''shon), *n.* The act or process of Pasteurizing.

Pasteurize (pas-tėr'īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Pasteurized*; ppr. *Pasteurizing*. To treat after the manner of Pasteur; as, (*a*) to free from fermentative bacteria by heat or otherwise; to sterilize. (*b*) To inoculate with a specially prepared virus for the prevention or cure of hydrophobia.

Past-master (past'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies or societies as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, &c.; hence, *fig.* one who has experience in his particular craft or business.

Pastoralize (pas'tor-al-īz), *v.t.* To make the subject or theme of a pastoral; to celebrate in a pastoral poem. *E. B. Browning.*

Patena (pa-tē'na), *n.* In Ceylon an open grassy area in the hilly or mountainous parts encircled by forest. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*

Paternoster, *n.* [add.] In *angling*, a line to which hooks are attached at intervals, and also leaden beads or shots to sink it: so called from the likeness of the beads to those of a rosary. *Kingsley.*

Patriarchalism (pā - tri - ärk' al - izm), *n.* Patriarchal system; social condition in which rule is in the hands of patriarchs; patriarchism. *Sir H. Maine.*

Patronizing (pat'ron-īz-ing), *a.* Characterized by the airs of a patron; acting like one who condescends to favour; marked by unpleasing condescension.

Patronizingly (pat'ron-īz-ing-li), *adv.* In a patronizing manner.

Pattened (pat'end), *a.* Wearing pattens.

Wherever they went some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy. *Jane Austen.*

Pattern-maker (pat'ėrn - māk - ėr), *n.* A workman whose trade is to make patterns in wood of articles that are to be cast in metal, having drawings to work from.

Paulo-post-future (pą'lō-post-fū''tūr), *n.* [L. *paulo*, a little, *post*, after, *futurus*, future.] A name sometimes given to the future perfect tense of Greek verbs.

Paxilla (pak-sil'a), *n.* pl. **Paxillæ** (pak-sil'ē). [From L. *paxillus*, a peg.] One of certain curious little knobbed bodies projecting from the outer covering of echinoderms.

Pea-coat (pē'kōt), *n.* [See PEA-JACKET.] A loose-fitting coat of heavy woollen material, and resembling a short top-coat. *Dickens.*

Peacock (pē'kok), *v.t.* To cause to strut like a peacock; to render proud, vain, or haughty; to puff up. 'A desire only to please, and as it were *peacock* themselves.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Tut, he was tame and weak enough with me,
Till *peacocked* up with Lancelot's noticing.
Tennyson.

Pearl, *n.* [add.] One of a series of bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's horn, and called collectively the *bur* or *burr*.

You will carry the horns back to London, . . . and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the *pearls* of the antlers. *W. Black.*

Pearmonger (pār'mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in pears. 'Pert as a *pearmonger*.' *Gay.*

Pecksniffian (pek'snif-i-an), *a.* Resembling or reminding one of *Pecksniff*, the well-known character in Dickens's novel Martin Chuzzlewit; unctuously hypocritical.

Pedagogically (ped-a-goj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a pedagogue; from the point of view of a pedagogue. *Athenæum.*

Pedal (ped'al), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pedalled*; ppr. *pedalling*. To work a pedal or pedals; to use pedals, as in cycling.

Pedantocracy (pē-dan-tok'ra-si), *n.* [E. *pedant*, and Gr. *kratos*, power, might.] The government, sway, or rule of a pedant or pedants; supremacy of mere bookish theorists; a system of government founded on mere book learning. *J. S. Mill.*

Pedicure (ped'i-kūr), *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *cura*, care.] 1. The care of the feet.—2. A person whose business is the care of people's feet; a chiropodist.

Pedomotive (ped'o-mō-tiv), *a.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *-motive*, as in *locomotive*.] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet; operated by action of the feet, as a cycle, &c.

Peery (pē'ri), *a.* Peering; inclined to peer or look narrowly, sharply, and cautiously; inquisitive; prying.

I am not a person to betray people, but you are so shy and *peery*. *Fielding.*

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
Each queer feature asked a query. *Hood.*

Pela (pē'la), *n.* Same as *Chinese wax*. See WAX-INSECT.

Pendulate (pen'dū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *pendulated*; ppr. *pendulating*. To swing backwards and forwards like a pendulum; to oscillate; to swing; to dangle.

The ill-starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both. *Carlyle.*

Pennied (pen'nid), *a.* Having or possessed of a penny.

The one-*pennied* boy has his penny to spare. *Wordsworth.*

Pentadelphous (pen-ta-del' fus), *a.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *adelphos*, brother.] In *bot.* having the filaments or stamens arranged in groups or divisions of five.

Penwiper (pen'wī-pėr), *n.* A fancy article of patchwork, cloth, &c., for cleaning pens from ink. *Simmonds.*

Pepita (pe-pē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A small nugget of gold.

Pepper-and-salt (pep'pėr-and-salt), *a.* A term applied to a fabric with a light ground colour (as white, drab, gray, &c.) dotted with dark colour, or having a dark ground dotted with lighter specks. 'A short-tailed *pepper-and-salt* coat.' *Dickens.* 'A *pepper-and-salt* dress.' *George Eliot.*

Pepticity (pep-tis'i-ti), *n.* The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia. *Carlyle.*

Peptogen (pep'tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *peptō*, to digest, and root *gen*, to produce.] A substance said to assist digestion.

Peptone (pep'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *peptō*, to digest.] The substance into which the nitrogenous elements of the food (such as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c.) are converted by the action of the gastric juice.

Peptonic (pep-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to peptone.

Perch, *v.i.* [add.]—*Perched blocks*, in *geol.* detached blocks of rock that have been left by glaciers on the sides and ridges of mountains, as relics of the glacial period. *Page.*

Percoct (pėr-kokt'), *a.* [L. *percoctus*—*per*, and *coquo*, to cook.] Thoroughly cooked; *fig.* trite or common-place. *Geo. Meredith.*

Peregrinity, *n.* [add.] A peregrination or wandering.

A new removal, what we call 'his third *peregrinity*', had to be decided on. *Carlyle.*

Perfumy (pėr-fū'mi or pėr'fū-mi), *a.* Having a perfume; odorous; sweet-scented. '*Perfumy* breath.' *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Periarthritis (per'i-är-thrī''tis), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *arthron*, a joint.] Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.

Periastral (per-i-as'tral), *a.* Pertaining to a periastron. *R. A. Proctor.*

Periastron (per-i-as'tron), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, *astron*, a star.] In *astron.* that point in the orbit of a heavenly body in which it is nearest to the body round which it revolves.

Periaxial (per-i-ak'si-al), *a.* [Prefix *peri*, and *axis*.] Surrounding or being round about an axis.

Perichondritis (per'i-kon-drī''tis), *n.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Periegesis (per'i-ē-jē''sis), *n.* [Gr.] A journey round or through. *Lamb.*

Periencephalitis (per'i-en-sef-a-lī''tis), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *enkephalos*, the brain.] Inflammation of the pia mater and tissues around the brain.

Periorbital (per-i-or'bi-tal), *a.* [Prefix *peri*, and *orbit*.] Around or about the orbit of the eye.

Periotic (per-i-ō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.] Surrounding the ear or organ of hearing.

Peripatus (pe-rip'a-tus), *n.* [Gr. *peripatos*, walking about. See PERIPATETIC.] A caterpillar-like animal allied to the myriapods, annelids, and insects, living in damp places in various warm countries.

Peripharyngeal (per'i-fa-rin"jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pharynx*, *pharyngos*, the pharynx.] Surrounding the pharynx.

Perispore (per'i-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *sporos*, seed.] In *bot.* the outer covering of a spore.

Perissad (per-ris'sad), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *perissos*, odd, not even.] In *chem.* a term applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

Peristalsis (per-i-stal'sis), *n.* A peristaltic movement.

Peritreme (per'i-trēm), *n.* [Gr. *peri*, round, *trēma*, a hole.] In *zool.* the part round an orifice or aperture; a peristome.

Perivascular (per-i-vas'kū-lėr), *a.* Surrounding some vessel or vascular structure.

Perlitic (pėr-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling perlite or pearl-stone; having the structure of pearl-stone.

Perspirate (pėr'spir-āt), *v.i.* To perspire; to sweat. [Rare.]

I *perspirate* from head to heel. *Thackeray.*

Perspire, *v.i.* add.] † To breathe or blow. 'What gentle winds *perspire*!' *Herrick.*

Persuadableness (pėr-swād'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being persuadable; a complying disposition.

He might mean to recommend her as a wife by showing her *persuadableness*. *Jane Austen.*

Pes (pēs), *n.* pl. **Pedes** (pē'dēz). [L., a foot.] The hind foot of an animal: opposed to *manus*. *Prof. Flower.*

Pessimistic (pes-si-mist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism.

Pestful (pest'fụl), *a.* Pestiferous; pestilential. 'Long and *pestful* calms.' *Coleridge.*

Petary (pē'ta-ri), *n.* A peat moss; a bog whence peat is obtained. *Geikie.*

Petroglyphic (pet-rō-glif'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by petroglyphy.

Petroglyphy (pet-rog'li-fi), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone, and *glyphō*, to carve.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

Petrolatum (pet-rō-lā'tum), *n.* [From *petroleum*.] Same as *Vaseline.*

Petro-stearine (pet-rō-stē'a-rin), *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a rock, and *stear*, tallow.] Mineral stearine; ozocerite.

Phacoid (fā'koid), *a.* [Gr. *phakē*, a lentil, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a lentil.

Phagocyte (fag'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *phagein*, to eat, *kytos*, cell.] A blood corpuscle or cell in an animal body regarded as capable of devouring or consuming disease germs (microbes).

Phenology (fē-nol'o-ji), *n.* [For *phenomenology*.] The doctrine as to the influence of climate on the phenomena of animal and vegetable life.

Phenomenal, *a.* [add.] Extremely remarkable or extraordinary; of rare or superior quality or excellence; striking; as, a brain of *phenomenal* size.

Philanderer (fi-lan'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt. 'The Oxford *philanderers*. *Kingsley.*

Philatelic (fi-la-tel'ik), *a.* Pertaining to philately.

Philatelist (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* One who practises philately; a collector of postage-stamps as objects of curiosity or interest.

Philately (fi-lat'e-li), *n.* [Said to be from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *ateleia*, exemption from tax or charge—the exemption in this case resulting from prepayment by stamps.] The collection of postage stamps, especially of rare or foreign issues, as objects of curiosity.

Philistine, *n.* [add.] 1. An unsparing foe; an enemy.—2. A bailiff or catchpole. 'The *Philistines* (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs).' *Fielding.* [Humorous.]

Philogynist (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* [See PHILOGYNY.] A lover or friend of women; one who maintains that the highest type of humanity is found in women. *Huxley.*

Philoneism (fil-ō-nē'izm), *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, *neos*, new.] Love of novelty or innovation.

Philosophedom (fil'o-sof-dum), *n.* Philosophes collectively; philosophism. 'Eleutheromaniac *philosophedom*.' *Carlyle.*

Philozoic (fil-o-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, *zōon*, an animal.] Loving animals; pertaining to love of animals.

Phloem (flō'em), *n.* [Gr. *phloios*, bark.] In *bot.* soft bast; the soft outer portion of a vascular bundle of which sieve-tubes are the most characteristic constituents.

Phlogosis (flo-gō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *phlox*, *phlogos*, flame.] In *med.* external or erysipelatous inflammation.

Phlogotic (flo-got'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of phlogosis; inflammatory.

Phonate (fō'nāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *phonated*; ppr. *phonating*. [Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] To utter voice or vocal sounds.

Phonation (fō-nā'shon), *n.* The act of phonating; vocal utterance. *Ency. Brit.*

Phonesis (fō-nē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *phōnē*, sound.] Utterance of voice; vocal utterance. *A. H. Keane.*

Phonogram, [add.] A written character standing for a sound.

Phonographer, *n.* [add.] One who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph.

Phonography, *n.* [add.] The art of using the phonograph; also the construction of phonographs.

Phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, a voice, a sound, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound by means of an electric current. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction-coil, a rheotome or interrupter, and a rotary vacuum-tube. Sounds produce vibrations on the diaphragm of the interrupter, which, being in the primary circuit of the induction-coil, induce at each interruption a current in the secondary coil, each vibration being made visible as a flash in the revolving vacuum-tube, the flashes producing a symmetrical figure.

Photochemistry (fō-tō-kem'ist-ri), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, especially of solar light.

Photochromoscope (fō-tō-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *chrōma*, colour, and *skopeō*, to view.] A sort of camera or optical instrument by means of which images of objects are shown in their natural colours. By the method exemplified in this instrument three uncoloured photographic images, each made by selected rays of the spectrum, are blended together and each illuminated by its appropriate coloured light so as to produce a composite image showing the natural colours.

Photochromy (fō-tok'ro-mi), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *chrōma*, colour.] The art or operation of reproducing colours by photography, or of producing photographic pictures showing objects in their natural colours.

Photo-electric (fō'tō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* Acting by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity: an epithet applied to apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, and to a lamp whose illuminating power is produced by electricity.

Photographically (fō-tō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a photographic manner; by means of photography.

Photolithograph (fō-tō-lith'o-graf), *n.* A picture produced by photo-lithography.

Photologist (fō-tol'o-jist), *n.* [See PHOTOLOGY.] One who devotes himself to the study or exposition of the laws or theory of light.

Photometrician (fō-tom'e-tri"shan), *n.* One versed in photometry or the scientific measurement of light. *R. A. Proctor.*

Photomicrograph (fō-tō-mī'krō-graf), *n.* A picture taken by photo-micrography.

Photophone (fō'to-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *phōnē*, a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound by variations in the intensity of a beam of light. In its simplest form the apparatus consists of a plane mirror of some flexible material upon which a powerful beam of light is concentrated, and the voice of a speaker directed against the back of this mirror throws the beam of light reflected from its surface into undulations, which are received on a parabolic reflector at any distance to which the light can be thrown, and are centred on a sensitive selenium cell in connection with a telephone, which reproduces in articulate speech the undulations set up in the beam of light by the voice at the transmitting end. Thus, without any connecting wire, messages have been transmitted over moderate distances.

Photophonic (fō-tō-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

Photophony (fō-tof'o-ni), *n.* The art or practice of using the photophone.

Phototypy (fō-tot'i-pi), *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

Phraseman (frāz'man), *n.* One who repeats mere unmeaning phrases; one who uses a set form of words without regard to their import. 'A fluent *phraseman*.' *Coleridge.*

Phycography (fi-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *phykos*, a sea-weed, *graphō*, I write.] A scientific or systematic description of algæ or sea-weeds.

Phyllophyte (fil'lo-fit), *n* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *phyton*, a plant.] See CORMOPHYTE.

Phylum (fi'lum), *n.* pl. **Phyla** (fi'la). [Gr. *phylon*, a tribe.] A name for one of the main divisions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a sub-kingdom.

Physicist, *n.* [add.] In *biol.* one who seeks to explain fundamental vital phenomena upon purely physical or chemical principles; one who holds that life is a form of energy due simply to molecular movements taking place in the ultimate molecules of the protoplasm, and capable of correlation with the ordinary physical and chemical forces: opposed to *Vitalist*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Physico-chemical (fiz'ik-ō-kem"i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to both physics and chemistry; produced by combined physical and chemical action or forces.

Physiolatry (fiz-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; nature worship. 'A pantheistic philosophy based on the *physiolatry* of the Vedas.' *Prof. M. Williams.*

Phytochlor (fī'tō-klor), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *chlōros*, green.] Same as *Chlorophyll.*

Phytophagy (fi-tof'a-ji), *n.* [See PHYTOPHAGOUS.] The act or practice of eating or subsisting upon plants.

Phyto-physiology (fī'tō-fiz-i-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and E. *physiology*.] The physiology of plants; vegetable physiology.

Piazzian (pi-az'zi-an), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a piazza. 'Where . . . Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line.' *Keats.*

Piccaninny (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* Same as *Pickaninny.*

Piciform (pī'si-form), *a.* [L. *picus*, a woodpecker, and *forma*, form.] In *ornith.* having the form or general characters of the woodpeckers or allied birds.

Pick, *v.i.* [add.]—*To pick up*, to improve in health; to acquire fresh strength, vigour, or the like; to improve generally. [Colloq.]

Pick-me-up (pik'mē-up), *n.* Anything taken to restore the tone of the system after overexertion, excessive drinking, &c.; a remedy for the after effects of intoxication. [Colloq.]

Pictograph (pik'tō-graf), *n.* [L. *pictus*, painted, Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A sign or symbol of pictorial character; a writing in rude pictures.

Pierrot (pē-er-ō), *n.* [Fr., from *Pierre*, Peter.] 1. A buffoon on the French comic stage wearing a loose wide white dress, in modern times often with huge buttons.—2. A kind of lady's

Pierrot (1).

Pierrot (2).

basque cut low down in the neck and having sleeves, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Pill (pil), *v.t.* To reject by vote, the voting being by balls; to blackball. [Club slang.]

He was coming up for election at Bay's, and was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew. *Thackeray.*

Pilulous (pil'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *pilula*, a little

ball. See PILL.] Pertaining to or resembling a pill.

Has any one ever pinched into its *pilulous* smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial Acquaintanceship? *George Eliot.*

Pin, *n.* [add.]—*Pins and needles,* the pricking, thrilling, tingling sensation attending the recovery of circulation of a benumbed limb. '*Pins and needles* after numbness.' *George Eliot.*

Pince-nez (pañs-nā), *n.* [Fr., lit. 'pinch-nose.'] A pair of eye-glasses kept in place by a spring that catches the nose.

Pinchcommons (pinsh'kom-monz), *n.* A miserly person; a niggard; a miser. *Sir W. Scott.*

Pin-clover, Pin-grass. See ALFERILLA in Supp.

Pin-drop (pin'drop), *a.* So still or profound that a pin might be heard dropping.

A *pin-drop* silence strikes o'er all the place. *L. Hunt.*

Pin-fire (pin'fīr), *a.* Fired or discharged by means of a pin or needle striking the explosive substance in a cartridge: said of firearms and their ammunition.

Ping (ping), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To produce a sound like that of a rifle bullet on being discharged and striking a hard object.

Pink-eye (pingk'ī), *n.* A contagious disease of horses, of the nature of influenza or scarlet fever.

Pistoleer (pis'to-lēr), *n.* [On the type of *cannoneer.*] One who fires or uses a pistol; hence, a duellist. 'The Chalk Farm *pistoleer.*' *Carlyle.*

Pitso (pit'sō), *n.* A public meeting among the native races of S. Africa.

Pivot (piv'ot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *pivoted*; ppr. *pivoting.* To place on a pivot; to furnish with a pivot.

Pivoted (piv'ot-ed), *a.* Furnished with a pivot: working on a pivot.

Placement (plās'ment), *n.* The act of placing in a certain spot or position.

Plangency (plan'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being plangent; a dashing or beating with noise.

Plankton (plangk'ton), *n.* [Gr. *planktos,* wandering, from *plazō,* to wander.] A collective name for the minute floating organisms of the ocean that furnish food for marine animals.

Planometry (plā-nom'et-ri), *n.* The art or act of using a planometer; the act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces.

Planta (plan'ta), *n.* pl. **Plantæ** (plan'tē). [L.] The sole of a person's foot; any part in an animal regarded as corresponding.

Plaque. [add.] Any flat plate or tablet used decoratively; a circular plate used as a wall decoration in a room.

Plaquette (pla-ket'), *n.* [Dim. of *plaque.*] A small plaque; a small decorative plate, tile, &c.

Plasmodium. [add.] Protoplasm in a mass formed by protozoa.

Plasmology (plaz-mol'o-ji), *n.* [See PLASM, PLASMA.] Doctrine as to the ultimate parts or corpuscles of living matter; histology.

Plastid (plas'tid), *n.* [See PLASTIC.] In *biol.* any simple organism consisting of a single cell.

Platform (plat'form), *v.t.* 1. † To make or draw a plan or sketch of; to plan.

Some . . . do not think it for the ease of their inconsequent opinions to grant that church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible, but that it is left to the discretion of men. *Milton.*

2. To lay or rest as on a platform. '*Platforming* his chin on the palm left open.' *E. B. Browning.*

Platinotype (plat'in-o-tīp), *n.* [*Platinum* and *type.*] 1. A process of taking photographs in which the paper is coated with platinum chloride and ferric oxalate; when exposed to the light under a negative, and subsequently immersed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate, the metal is reduced in proportion corresponding to the action of the light. The picture is then finished by simply washing in slightly acidulated water.—2. A picture so produced.

Plaud † (plad), *v.t.* [L. *plaudo,* to applaud.] To applaud. '*Plauding* our victorie and this happie end.' *Chapman.*

Play, *v.t.* [add.]—*To be played out,* to be exhausted in energy, power, or means; to be unable to do more. [Colloq.]

Playa (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp., from L. *plaga,* region.] A term applied to the broad level tracts in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, &c., where water accumulates after rains, and which afterward become dry by evaporation.

Play-actorism (plā-ak'tėr-izm), *n.* A stilted, stagey, theatrical style or manner; histrionism; theatricality. 'A trifle of unconscious *play-actorism* in Irving's way of preaching.' *Carlyle.*

Pleasureless (plezh'ūr-les), *a.* Devoid of pleasure; without pleasure or enjoyment; having no pleasure. *George Eliot.*

Pleasurer (plezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who is bent on enjoying himself; a pleasure-seeker. 'The Sunday *pleasurers.*' *Dickens.*

Plebs (plebz), *n.* [L., a collective noun sing. like 'people'.] The common people; the plebeians; the populace.

Plenipo (plen'i-pō), *n.* A contraction of *Plenipotentiary.* 'The *plenipos* have signed the peace.' *Vanbrugh.*

Pleonast (plē'o-nast), *n.* One guilty of pleonasm; one who uses more words than is necessary. 'The mellifluous *pleonast* . . . oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables.' *C. Reade.*

Pleuron (plū'ron), *n.* pl. **Pleura** (plū'ra). [Gr. *pleuron,* a rib, *pleura,* side.] In *zool.* a lateral or side piece; a lateral aspect of an animal's body.

Plim (plim), *v.t.* [See PLIM, *v.i.*] To cause to swell.

That living outburst of fresh verdure . . . when a week of bright sunshine comes in early April after protracted east winds, followed by a single quickening shower or so, to *plim* out and burst the swelling buds. *Grant Allen* (1883).

Plod (plod), *v.t.* To go or walk over in a heavy labouring manner; to accomplish by heavy toilsome walking or exertion. 'If one of mean affairs may *plod* it [the way] in a week.' *Shak.*

Plook (plōk), *n.* [Origin and connections unknown.] A pimple. [Scotch.]

Plooky (plö'ki), *a.* Covered with plooks or pimples; pimpled. [Scotch.]

His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun. *Galt.*

Ploughshare. [add.] The lower extremity of the vertebral column of a bird; the pygostyle.

Plousiocracy (plou-si-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *plousios,* a wealthy person, and *krateō,* to rule.] Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy. [Rare.]

To say a word against . . . any abuse which a rich man inflicted and the poor man suffered was treason against the *plousiocracy.* *Sydney Smith.*

Ploverspage (pluv'ėrz-pāj), *n.* Same as *Dunlin*: so called from being often seen in company with the plover.

Plucked (plukt), *a.* Endowed with pluck or courage; having a heart or temper of such or such a character. [Colloq.]

Shall I break off with the finest girl in England, and the best *plucked* one? *Thackeray.*

A very sensible man, and has seen a deal of life . . . but a terrible hard *plucked* one. . . . Be hanged if I don't think he has a thirty-two pound shot under his ribs instead of a heart. *Kingsley.*

Plumbism (plum'bizm), *n.* [L. *plumbum,* lead.] Lead-poisoning.

Plumbless (plum'les), *a.* Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable. 'The *plumbless* depths of the past.' *Dickens.*

Plume-bird (plūm'bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus Epimachus. See EPIMACHINÆ.

Plumicorn (plū'mi-korn), *n.* [L. *pluma,* a feather, and *cornu,* a horn.] One of the feather tufts or 'horns' on the head of an owl.

Plummy (plum'i), *a.* Resembling or consisting of plums; hence, *fig.* desirable; good; nice.

The poets have made tragedies enough about signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something *plummy.* *George Eliot.*

Plus. [add.] This word is frequently used almost as a preposition, with the signification of in addition to, with the addition of; as, his success is due not to ability alone, but to ability *plus* impudence. As an adjective it is used for positive, in opposition to negative.

Success goes invariably with a certain *plus* or positive power. *Emerson.*

Plushy (plush'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling plush; shaggy and soft. 'The damp gravel and *plushy* lawn.' *H. Kingsley.*

Plutarchy (plö'tär-ki), *n.* Same as *Plutocracy. Southey.*

Plutocrat (plö'to-krat), *n.* [Gr. *ploutos,* wealth, and *krateō,* to rule.] One who rules by virtue of his wealth; a person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches. 'The *plutocrats* and bureaucrats, the money-changers and devourers of labour.' *Kingsley.*

Plutocratic (plö-to-krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat; as, a *plutocratic* government; *plutocratic* ideas.

Plutologist (plö-tol'o-jist), *n.* A person skilled in plutology; a political economist.

Plutology (plö-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ploutos,* wealth, and *logos,* discourse.] The science of wealth; political economy.

Pluviograph (plö'vi-o-graf), *n.* [L. *pluvia,* rain, Gr. *graphō,* to write.] A self-recording pluviometer or rain-gauge.

Pluvioscope (plö'vi-o-skōp), *n.* [L. *pluvia,* rain, Gr. *skopeō,* to view.] A pluviometer or pluviograph; a rain-gauge.

Pneumatography (nū-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma, pneumatos,* spirit, and *graphō,* to write.] Spirit-writing, believed in by spiritualists.

Pococurante (pō'kō-kö-ran''tā), *n.* [It. *poco,* little, and *curante,* caring, ppr. of *curare,* to care.] A person characterized by want of care, interest, attention, or the like; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person.

Leave we my mother (truest of all the *pococurantes* of her sex) careless about it, as about everything else in the world which concerned her. *Sterne.*

Pococurantism (pō'kō-kö-rant''izm), *n.* The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness. 'Yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms.*' *Carlyle.*

Podalgia (po-dal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr., from *pous, podos,* the foot, and *algos,* pain.] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain.

Podarthritis (pod-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos,* the foot, *arthritis* (which see).] Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

Podarthrum (pod-är'thrum), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos,* a foot, *arthron,* a joint.] In *ornith.* the joint connecting the toes with the shank.

Poeticule (pō-et'i-kūl), *n.* [L. *poeta,* a poet, and the dim. term. *-culus.*] A petty, sorry, mean, or wretched poet; a poetaster. 'The rancorous and reptile crew of *poeticules* who decompose into criticasters.' *A. C. Swinburne.*

Pointing-machine (point'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* 1. A machine for putting a point upon things, as nails or pins.—2. An apparatus used by sculptors for marking on the marble the chief points of a clay model to be copied in the stone.

Poke, *n.* [add.] A poke-bonnet.

Poker-painting (pōk'ėr-pānt-ing), *n.* The art or process of producing poker-pictures; xylopyrography.

Polish, *a.* and *n.* [add.] *Polish draughts* or *polish* is a variety of the game of draughts played on a board containing 100 squares, the two players having twenty pieces each.

Can you play at draughts, *polish,* or chess? *Henry Brooke.*

Pollarchy (pol'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *hoi polloi,* the many, and *archē,* rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob; mobocracy. 'Between those representing oligarchical principles and the *pollarchy.*' *W. H. Russell.*

Polliniferous (pol-in-ij'ėr-us), *a.* [*Pollen,* and L. *gero,* to carry.] 1. Polliniferous.—2. Conveying pollen, as bees.

Polota-swarf (po-lō'ta-swärf), *n.* [Icel. *polota-swarf,* palace-scouring.] The right possessed by the Varangians of searching the imperial treasury at the emperor's death. *Kingsley.*

Polyanthea † (po-li-an'thē-a), *n.* [Gr. *polys,* many, and *anthos,* a flower.] A commonplace book containing many flowers of rhetoric, eloquence, &c. *Milton.*

Polygenist (po-lij'e-nist), *n.* One who believes in the theory or doctrine of polygenesis, or in that of polygeny: opposed to *monogenist. Ency. Brit.*

Polygynous (po-lij'i-nus), *a.* Pertaining to polygyny; having more than one wife.

Polylith (pol'i-lith), *n.* [Gr. *polys,* many, *lithos,* a stone.] An ancient stone monument consisting of several large blocks. *A. H. Keane.*

Polyplastic (po-li-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *polys,* many, and *plastikos,* plastic.] Having or assuming many forms.

Polyprotodont (po-li-prō'to-dont), *a.* [Gr. *polys,* many, *prōtos,* first, *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] Having several similar incisor teeth: as opposed to *diprotodont.*

Polyptych (pol'ip-tik), *n.* [Gr. *polys,* many, and *ptychē,* a fold.] A series of several (more than three) connected pictures on

panels, some of which fold over the others. Compare *Triptych*, *Diptych*.

The *polyptych* or altar-piece with double wings . . . is preserved in the old cathedral of Lübeck. *Academy.*

Polystigmous (po-li-stig'mus), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a flower having many carpels, each originating a stigma.

Polysymmetry (po-li-sim'me-tri), *n.* Symmetry such that the object may be cut into similar halves by more than one plane.

Pomeous (pō'mē-us), *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple.] In *bot.* of the nature of a pome; similar in character to an apple.

Pomœrium (po-mē'ri-um), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

Ponderate (pon'dėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] To have weight or influence. *Carlyle.*

Ponerology (po-nē-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ponēros*, bad, and *logos*, a discourse.] In *theol.* the doctrine of wickedness.

Pool (pōl), *v.t.* and *i.* To contribute an equal share in money, along with others, for the purpose of carrying on a gaming or commercial speculation; to join with others in some speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

Poonac (pō'nak), *n.* [Of Tamil origin.] The substance left when oil is expressed from seeds or cocoa-nuts; oil-cake.

Pope's-nose (pōps'nōz), *n.* The part of a fowl from which the tail-feathers grow; the parson's-nose.

Poppied (pop'id), *a.* 1. Producing, covered, or grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies; as, *poppied* fields. 'Poppied corn.' *Keats.*—2. Made drowsy as with poppy-juice or opium; listless; also, produced by opium; as, *poppied* sleep; *poppied* dreams.

Porcelain-crab (pōr'se-lān-krab), *n.* A crab of the genus Porcellana, and so called from its shell, which is as smooth and polished as if made of porcelain. Several species are found on the British coasts, the most interesting being the broad-claw porcelain-crab, taking its name from its singular flat broad claws, each of which is almost the size of the whole body.

Pornocracy (por-nok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *pornē*, prostitute, *krateō*, to rule.] The rule or sway of prostitutes or courtezans.

Pornographer (por-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who indulges in pornography; one who writes of courtezans or similar subjects.

Portcullis, *n.* [add.] One of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds, so called from the badge he wore.

Portraitist (pōr'trāt-ist), *n.* One who paints or otherwise produces portraits.

Pos † (poz), *a.* A contraction of *Positive* current in the Queen Anne age.

She shall dress me and flatter me, for I will be flattered, that's *pos.* *Addison.*

Pose (pōz), *v.t.* To give a certain pose to; to cause to assume a certain posture; to place so as to have a striking effect.

Posied (pō'zid), *a.* Inscribed with a posy or motto. 'Woven hair in *posied* lockets.' *Gay.*

Post, *v.t.* [add.] To raise to the rank of post-captain; to make a post-captain of.

Whispers were afloat which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted*. *Marryat.*

Post-communion (pōst-kom-mūn'yon), *n.* That part of a communion service which follows after the people have communicated.

Post-mortem, [add.] Often used as a noun = a post-mortem examination.

Post-tonic (pōst-ton'ik), *a.* Following the accent or the accented syllable. 'A *post-tonic* syllable.' *Whitley Stokes.*

Postural (pos'tū-ral), *a.* Pertaining or relating to posture.

Potamic (pō-tam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river.] Pertaining to rivers; riverine. *J. R. Seeley.*

Potentiary (po-ten'shi-a-ri), *n.* [L. *potentia*, power.] A person invested with or assuming power; one having authority or influence.

The last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress. *Thackeray.*

Potentite (pō'ten-tīt), *n.* [L. *potens*, *potentis*, powerful.] An explosive substance recently introduced and used in blasting.

Pot-liquor (pot'lik-ėr), *n.* The liquor in which butcher-meat has been boiled; thin broth. 'Allotting to every portion of pork its own *pot-liquor*.' *Dickens.*

Pound (pound), *v.i.* To plod heavily; to walk or tread laboriously. 'A fat farmer, sedulously *pounding* through the mud.' *Kingsley.*

Pourparler (pör-pär-lā), *n.* [Fr., from *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference of a more or less informal nature; a consultation tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation.

Practicalize (prak'ti-kal-īz), *v.t.* To make practical; to convert into actual work or use. *J. S. Mill.*

Præmunire, *n.* [add.] A serious or awkward position; a scrape: a colloquialism derived from the legal penalties attending a præmunire. Spelled also *Premunire*.

If the law finds you with two wives at once
There's a shrewd *premunire*. *Massinger.*

I'm in such a fright! the strangest quandary and *premunire*. *Congreve.*

Præpostor (prē-pos'tėr), *n.* Same as *Prepositor*. *T. Hughes.*

Pragmatic, Pragmatical. [add.] Matter-of-fact; commonplace.

The Priestly Code, on the other hand, dwells as little as possible on the details of the several stories . . . the old narrative shrivels into a sort of genealogical scheme,—a bare scaffolding to support a *pragmatic* construction of the connexion and progress of the sacred history. *Ency. Brit.*

Pragmatizer (prag-ma-tīz'ėr), *n.* One who adopts a pragmatic or commonplace method; one who takes a matter-of-fact, commonplace, or material view of things.

The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch. *E. B. Tylor.*

Prairie-chicken (prā'ri-chik-en), *n.* Same as *Prairie-hen*.

Prandial (pran'di-al), *a.* [L. *prandium*, a meal taken about noon.] Relating or pertaining to a dinner, or a meal in general.

Precessional (prē-se'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or depending on precession.

Precisionize (prē-si'zhon-īz), *v.t.* To give precision to; to state with precision or accuracy. [Rare.]

What a pity the same man does not . . . *precisionize* other questions of political morals. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Preconization. [add.] In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of preconizing; the public confirmation by the pope of a person's appointment to a high ecclesiastical office.

Preconize (prē'kon-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *preconized*; ppr. *preconizing*. [L.L. *præconizare*, from L. *præco*, *præconis*, a herald.] 1. To summon by the call of a herald or crier; to call on by name.—2. In the Roman Catholic Church, to confirm the appointment of a person to a high ecclesiastical office or dignity.

Preconscious (prē-kon'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to consciousness.

Predella (pre-del'la), *n.* [It.] The basal portion of an altar-piece when distinct from the rest, often consisting of several small pictures.

Predicatively (pred'i-kāt-iv-li), *adv.* In a predicative manner; as a predicate only and not placed before a noun.

Prelatial (prē-lā'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelate; prelatic; episcopal. 'Prelatial purple.' *Disraeli.*

Premetallic (prē-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a period during which the art of working metals was not known by some people or community, and when arms, implements, ornaments, &c., were formed of wood, stone, bone, and the like; pertaining to the stone age. *Dr. Wilson.*

Prenatal (prē-nā'tal), *a.* [Prefix *pre*, and *natal*.] Previous to birth.

Prescientific (prē'si-en-tif''ik), *a.* Anterior to the era of science; relating or pertaining to a period before scientific modes of investigation were understood. 'Prescientific man.' *Nineteenth Century.*

Prescribe, *v.t.* [add.] † To write before; to write at the beginning; to prefix in writing. *Chapman.*

Press-man, *n.* [add.] A man engaged in pressing or in working any kind of press, as a wine-press or the like.

Only one path to all, by which the *press-men* came
In time of vintage. *Chapman.*

Press-master (pres'mas-tėr), *n.* The officer in command of a press-gang. *Tom Brown.*

Preterition. [add.] In *theol.* the doctrine that God simply passed over or neglected those that he did not elect to everlasting life, without actually condemning them (reprobation).

Preternaturalism (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being preternatural; preternaturalness. *Carlyle.*

Preternuptial (prē-tėr-nup'shal), *a.* Beyond what is permitted by the nuptial or marriage tie; hence, euphemistically, adulterous.

Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with *preternuptial* persons. *Carlyle.*

Previse (prē-vīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prevised*; ppr. *prevising*. To warn or inform beforehand; to forewarn.

Mr. Pelham . . . has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox. *Ld. Lytton.*

Prian (prī'an), *n.* Same as *Pryan*.

Pridian (prid'i-an), *a.* [L. *pridianus*, from *prius*, before, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining or relating to the previous day; yesterday's. 'Breakfast in bed, sure sign of *pridian* intoxication.' *Thackeray.*

Priest (prēst), *v.t.* To ordain to the order of priesthood; to make a priest of.

Priest (prēst), *v.i.* To hold the office or exercise the functions of a priest.

Honour God, and the bishop as high-priest, bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his *priesting*. *Milton.*

Priggish, *a.* [add.] Dishonest; thievish.

Every prig is a slave. His own *priggish* desires . . . betray him to the tyranny of others. *Fielding.*

Priggism, *n.* [add.] The condition, habits, actions, or the like, of a prig or thief; thievishness; roguery.

How unhappy is the state of *priggism*! how impossible for human prudence to foresee and guard against every circumvention! *Fielding.*

Princekin, Princelet (prins'kin, prins'let), *n.* A young or little prince; a petty or inferior prince. 'The *princekins* of private life who are flattered and worshipped.' *Thackeray.* 'German *princelets*.' *Kingsley.*

Prix (prē), *n.* [Fr., same word as *price*.] A prize or premium: a word common in connection with races, &c., in France.

Prizeable (prīz'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of being prized or highly valued; valuable; estimable. 'So prudence is more *prizeable* in love.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

Pro. [add.]—*Pro and con* is sometimes used as a verb in the sense of to argue or debate for and against, to deliberate upon, and the like.

A man in soliloquy reasons with himself and *pros and cons*, and weighs all his designs. *Congreve.*

Probouleutic (prō-bō-lū'tik), *a.* [Gr. *probouleutēs*, one who deliberates before—*pro*, before, *boulē*, council.] Pertaining to previous deliberation, or the preparation of measures to be laid before a meeting.

Procambium (prō-kam'bium), *n.* [Prefix *pro*, and *cambium*.] In *bot.* rudimentary cambium or fibrovascular tissue.

Procarp (pro'kärp), *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a female organ in algæ, &c., which when fertilized becomes a sporocarp.

Procatalectic (prō'kat-a-lek''tik), *a.* [Prefix *pro*, and *catalectic*.] In *pros.* catalectic or wanting a syllable at the beginning.

Proclaimant (prō-klām'ant), *n.* One who proclaims; a proclaimer. 'The first *proclaimant* of her flight.' *E. Bronte.*

Proctitis (prok-tī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *prōktos*, the anus, and *-itis*.] Inflammation of the anus or rectum.

Proctodæum (prok-tō-dē'um), *n.* [Gr. *prōktos*, the anus, *hodos*, a way.] The anus and terminal portion of the alimentary canal, formed by ingrowth of the ectoderm.

Proctotomy (prok-tot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *prōktos*, the anus, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* a cutting into the rectum.

Prodigalize (prod'i-gal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *prodigalized*; ppr. *prodigalizing*. To spend or give with prodigality; to lavish.

Major MacBlarney *prodigalizes* his offers of service in every conceivable department of life. *Ld. Lytton.*

Product, *n.* [add.] In *chem.* a compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during decomposition: contradistinguished from *educt* (which see).

Pro-ethnic (prō-eth'nik), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, *ethnos*, a nation, a people.] Pertaining to a period anterior to the branching off of nations from a parent stock; pertaining to the parent Indo-European speech. *Amer. Journal of Philol.*

Profanatory (prō-fan'a-to-ri), *a.* Capable of profaning or desecrating; destructive to sacred character. *Charlotte Bronte.*

Prohibition, [add.] The word often means specifically the interdiction of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Prohibitionism (pro-hi-bi'shon-izm), *n.* The doctrines of prohibitionists.

Prohibitionist, [add.] One who is in favour of the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Proker (prōk'ėr), *n.* That which prokes or pokes; particularly, a poker.

The porter . . . snored with his *proker* in his hand. *Colman the younger.*

Prolegomenous (prō-le-gom'e-nus), *a.* Belonging to prolegomena; preliminary; introductory; prefatory. 'The *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter.' *Fielding.*

Proliferate (prō-lif'ėr-āt), *v.i.* [See PROLIFEROUS.] To produce proliferous growths; to reproduce; to grow; to produce zöoids.

Prolix, *a.* [add.] † Having material length or extension; long. 'A most *prolix* beard and mustachios.' *Evelyn.*

Pronged (prongd), *a.* Having prongs.

Proötic (prō-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, *ous, ōtos*, the ear.] Having an anterior position among bones connected with the ear. Also, as a noun, an anterior bone among ear bones.

Propalinal (prō-pal'i-nal), *a.* [Gr. *pro*, forward, *palin*, backward.] Having a forward-and-backward movement, or pertaining to such a movement.

Proparoxytone (prō-par-ok'si-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *proparoxytonos.*] In *Greek gram.* having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Properly, *adv.* To a high degree; quite; extremely.

All which I did assure my lord was most *properly* false, and nothing like it true. *Pepys.*

Proposedly † (prō-pōz'ed-li), *adv.* Designedly; purposely.

They had been *proposedly* planned and pointed against him. *Sterne.*

Proppage (prop'āj), *n.* That which props or supports; materials for propping.

Hat and stick were his *proppage* and balance-wheel. *Carlyle.*

Prosternum (prō-stėr'num), *n.* [Prefix *pro*, and *sternum.*] The under side of the prothorax of an insect.

Protectiveness (prō-tek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being protective.

Deronda's love for Mira was strongly imbued with that blessed *protectiveness.* *George Eliot.*

Protemporaneous (prō-tem'pō-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *pro tempore*, for the time being.] Serving for the time being; temporary.

A pretty pass for flash young Tom Rook, with four horses in stable, a *protemporaneous* Mrs. Rook, very likely, in an establishment near the Regent's Park, and a bill for three hundred and seventy-five pounds coming due on the fifth of next month. *Thackeray.*

Prototheria (prō'tō-thē-ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *thērion*, a wild beast.] In *zool.* the most primitive mammals; the monotremes.

Prototherian (prō-tō-thē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Prototheria.

Protractile (prō-trak'til), *a.* Capable of being protracted, lengthened, or thrust forward.

Protrudable (prō-trōd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protrusible. *Darwin.*

Protrusible (prō-trō'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being protruded; protrusile. *Huxley.*

Provenance, Provenience (prov'e-nans, prō-vē'ni-ens), *n.* [Fr. *provenance*, from L. *pro*, forward, and *venio*, to come.] Source whence something comes; place of origin.

In a large number of cases the titles under the illustrations are either quite inadequate or incorrect. Frequently no indication of the date or *provenance* of the object represented is given. *Sat. Rev.*

Pseudonymity (sū-dō-nim'i-ti), *n.* The state of being pseudonymous; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name. *Contemp. Rev.*

Psilosopher (sī-los'o-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *sophos*, wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; a pretender to philosophy. [Rare.]

Psychogenesis (sī-ko-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, the mind, and *genesis*, origin.] The origin or genesis of the mind or soul; origin of consciousness.

Psychogeny, Psychogony (sī-koj'e-ni, sī-kog'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and root *gen*, to produce.] The origin and development of the mind or mental faculties.

Psychography (sī-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.—2. A description of mental phenomena.

Psychologue (sī'kō-log), *n.* A psychologist.

Psychometric (sī-kō-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to psychometry.

Psychometry (sī-kom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the activity or rapidity of mental process in different persons.

Psychonosology (sī'kō-nō-sol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of medical science which treats of mental disease.

Psychopathic (sī-kō-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to psychopathy.

Psychopathy (sī-kop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *pathos*, suffering.] Mental disease.

Psychophysics (sī'kō-fiz-iks), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and E. *physics.*] 1. The doctrine as to physical changes accompanying mental phenomena.—2. The doctrine as to the relations between stimuli and sensations produced by them.

Psychoplasm (sī'kō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *plasma* (which see).] The physical or material basis of consciousness. *G. H. Lewes.*

Psychopomp (sī'kō-pomp), *n.* [Gr. *psychopompos—psychē*, soul, and *pompos*, a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls. 'Hermes . . . the *psychopomp.*' *Contemp. Rev.*

Pterylosis (ter-i-lō'sis), *n.* [See PTERYLOGRAPHY.] The arrangement of the feathers of a bird in certain tracts or areas.

Ptochogony (tō-kog'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ptōchos*, a beggar, and *gonē*, a begetting.] The production of beggars; pauperization.

The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*—a generation of beggars. *Sydney Smith.*

Ptomaine (tō'ma-in), *n.* [Gr. *ptōma*, a corpse.] The name given to certain alkaloids formed in bodies during putrefaction or in morbid states, some of them highly poisonous.

Pucka (puk'a), *a.* [Hind. *pakka*, ripe.] Solid; substantial; permanent. See CUTCHA.

Pug, *n.* [add.] A fox. 'Some well-known haunts of *pug.*' *Kingsley.*

Punch-check (punsh'chek), *n.* Same as *Bell-punch* (which see in Supp.).

Puristic, Puristical (pū-ris'tik, pū-ris'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to purism; characteristic of a purist. 'Bentham's *puristical* wisdom.' *Prof. Maurice.*

Purpoint (pėr'point), *n.* Same as *Pourpoint.* 'The jewelled *purpoints* of the courtiers. *J. R. Green.*

Pushful (push'fųl), *a.* Full of push or energy; pushing; energetic. [Colloq.]

Pushmina (push-mē'na), *a.* [Per.] Made of fine wool; made after the manner of the Cashmere shawls.

Puss-gentleman (pus-jen'tl-man), *n.* An effeminate, scented dandy. 'A fine *puss-gentleman* that's all perfume.' *Cowper.*

Putridly (pū'trid-li), *adv.* In a putrid manner. '*Putridly* damp.' *Ruskin.*

Putt (put), *v.i.* In *golf*, to employ the ticklish mode of play required to get the ball into one of the holes. The putting club, or *putter*, is usually an upright stiff-shafted club with a wooden head.

Putt (put), *n.* In *golf*, the act of putting; also, the distance or ground over which it is putted; as, a long or a difficult *putt.*

Putting-green (put'ing-grēn), *n.* In *golf*, the area of prepared green-sward round one of the holes and not extending beyond twenty yards from it.

Puttyer (put'ti-ėr), *n.* One who putties; one who fills up or cements with putty. 'Old houses where the painters and plumbers and *puttyers* are always at work.' *Thackeray.*

Puzzledom (puz'l-dum), *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment. *Richardson.*

Pyæmic (pī-ē'mik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to pyæmia; characterized by or of the nature of pyæmia.

Pycnometer (pik-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *pyknos*, dense, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the density of bodies; a flask or bottle by which specific gravity is ascertained through displacement of so much water.

Pyjamas (pī-jä'maz), *n. pl.* [Hind.] A kind of loose capacious trousers or drawers, worn in India and elsewhere, often as a sleeping garment. Pyjamas are generally made of a light fabric, and some are made to cover the feet.

Pyrolater (pi-rol'a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *latreia*, worship.] A fire-worshipper. *Southey.*

Pyromagnetic (pir'o-mag-net"ik), *a.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and E. *magnetic.*] Having the property of becoming magnetic when heated.

Pyrrhic (pir'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of ancient Epirus.—*Pyrrhic victory*, a victory such as Pyrrhus gained over the Romans at Pandosia in Southern Italy (280 B.C.), when he lost so many men that he is reported to have said, 'One more such victory, and I must return to Epirus alone'; hence any victory gained at too great a cost.

Pyuria (pī-ū'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *ouron*, urine.] A diseased condition marked by the presence of pus in the urine.

Q.

Quadriceps (kwod'ri-seps), *n.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *caput*, head.] A great muscle which forms most of the flesh on the front of the thigh, and serves to extend the leg.

Quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the quadriceps; having four heads.

Quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *quadrus=quatuor*, four, and *digitus*, a finger or toe.] Having four digits; having four fingers or toes.

Quadriform (kwod'ri-form), *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *forma*, form.] Four-fold in form or arrangement of parts.

Quadrivalent (kwod-riv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] In *chem.* applied to an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combination, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

Quadruplex (kwod'rō-pleks), *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] Four-fold.

Quaff (kwäf), *n.* A quantity of liquor quaffed or drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her *quaff*
And drinks a full carouse unto her king. *Greene.*

Quaker-bird (kwāk'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A species of albatross (*Diomedea fuliginosa*), chiefly found within the Antarctic circle, so called on account of the prevailing brown colour of its plumage.

Qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a qualitative manner; as regards quality. *Prof. Tyndall.*

Qualm (kwäm), *v.i.* To feel faint or sick; to feel compunction or remorseful uneasiness.

Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualming* breast. *Quarles.*

Quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *v.i.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; to hesitate. [Rare.]

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world. *Rev. T. Adams.*

Quatercentenary (kwa-tėr-sen'te-na-ri), *n.* [L. *quater*, four times, and E. *centenary.*] The four-hundredth anniversary of an event. 'The *quatercentenary* of Luther's birth.' *Athenæum.*

Quatorzain (ka-torz'ān), *n.* [Fr. *quatorze*, fourteen.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet. 'Bequeath your crazed *quatorzains* to the chandlers.' *Nash.*

Quebracho (ke-brā'chō), *n.* [Pg., contr. from *quebra-hacho*, 'break-hatchet', from the hardness of the wood.] The name of several S. American timber trees, the bark and wood of one of which are used in tanning; the bark of another in medicine.

Queendom (kwēn'dum), *n.* The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity. *E. B. Browning.*

Queenite (kwēn'īt), *n.* A partisan of Queen Caroline in her quarrels with her husband George IV. 'Some very great patriots and *Queenites.*' *Southey.*

Queenlet (kwēn'let), *n.* A petty or insignificant queen. 'Kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper.' *Carlyle.*

Queenliness (kwēn'li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being queenly; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

Queer (kwēr), *v.t.* To banter or play upon; to ridicule; to deride or sneer at. 'Who *queer* a flat.' *Byron.* [Slang.]

A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin,
Queering the thread-bare curate, let him in.
Colman the younger.

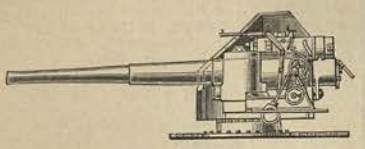
Queue (kū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *queued*; ppr. *queuing.* To tie or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

The sons in short, square-skirted coats, with rows

of stupendous brass buttons, and their hair generally *queued* in the fashion of the times. *Irving.*

Quezal, Quetzal (kwe'zal, kwet'zal), *n.* A magnificent species of trogon inhabiting Central America (*Calurus elegans*).

Quick-firing (kwik'fīr-ing), *a.* Firing quickly; discharging shot with great rapidity.—*Quick-firing guns* are a type of ordnance of recent introduction. They consist of breech-loading guns of small or moderate calibre, the projectile and powder for which



Quick-firing Gun mounted on pivot pedestal on ship's deck.

are combined together in a metallic cartridge-case, so that the loading and firing are very rapidly performed. They may discharge shot of from 3 to 100 lbs. weight. Such guns are mounted on special carriages, are provided with steel shields to protect the gunners, are fitted with special gear for handling and aiming, and are fired by electricity. They are chiefly used on ships of war, and are regarded as being of special value in keeping off torpedo-boats, and as offering the advantage of an increased number of guns without a corresponding increase of weight and of gunners.

Quieten (kwī'et-n), *v.t.* To quiet; to calm; to pacify. 'To *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow.' *Mrs. Gaskell.*—*v.i.* To become quiet or still; as, the patient *quietened* after a time.

Quince (kwins), *n.* Same as *Quinze* (see below).

Quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-na-ri), *n.* [From *quin-* of L. *quinque*, five, and E. *centenary.*] The five-hundredth anniversary of any event.

Quinnat (kwin'at), *n.* [American Indian name.] A well-known salmon of N. America (*Oncorhynchus quinnat*).

Quinquevalent, Quinquivalent (kwin-kwev'a-lent, kwin-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] In *chem.* capable of being combined with or exchanged for five atoms of hydrogen.

Quinze, Quince (kwinz, kwins), *n.* [Fr. *quinze*, fifteen.] A game of cards somewhat similar to *vingt-un*, only the object is to get as near as possible to the number of fifteen without exceeding it.

Quotability (kwōt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of or fitness for being quoted. *Poe.*

Quotition (kwō-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *quot*, how often.] In *arith.* the division or measuring of one concrete quantity by another.

R.

Rabbiter (rab'bit-ėr), *n.* A person who catches or kills rabbits.

Rabbiting (rab'bit-ing), *n.* The hunting or catching of rabbits.

Rabble (rab'l), *v.t.* To stir and skim (melted iron) with a rabble or puddling-tool.

Rabious† (rā'bi-us), *a.* [L. *rabies*, rage.] Wild; raging; fierce. 'This *rabious* invader.' *Daniel.*

Race-card (rās'kärd), *n.* A card giving printed particulars of races to be run.

Race-track (rās'trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

Race-way (rās'wā), *n.* Same as *Mill-race.*

Racially (rā'si-al-li), *adv.* In a racial manner; by race; by virtue of racial qualities.

Rack, *n.* [add.]—*To live at rack and manger*, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to economy, or to live on the best at free cost.

John Lackland . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way by *living at rack and manger* there.' *Carlyle.*

Rackarock (rak'a-rok), *n.* [From verb to *rack*, and noun *rock*; comp. *rend-rock.*] An explosive substance consisting of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzole, used in mining, &c.

Rack-pin, Rack-stick (rak'pin, rak'stik), *n.* The stick or pin used in racking the ropes which fasten on the load of a wagon, cart, or the like.

Raconteur (rä-koñ-tėr'), *n.* [Fr., from *raconter*, to relate, to recount. See RECOUNT.] A teller of stories or anecdotes.

Raddle, *n.* [add.] A layer of raddle or other red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge. *Thackeray.*

Raddled (rad'ld), *p.* and *a.* Smeared or painted with raddle; coarsely rouged.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips? *Thackeray.*

Radiant, *a.* [add.]—*Radiant energy*, energy exhibited in connection with the vibrations of the ether, as in light or radiant heat.

Radicarian (rad-i-kā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *radix, radicis*, a root.] In *philol.* pertaining to roots; pertaining to the hypothesis that roots are the basis of language.

For the impregnable basis of the *radicarian* theory, as has been repeatedly pointed out, is twofold. In the first place, its theoretic necessity; since anything devised and created by human beings, as part of their progress upwards towards a state of culture, must have begun with what is simplest in its kind. *W. D. Whitney.*

Radiograph (rā'di-ō-graf), *n.* [L. *radius*, a ray, and the *-graph* of *photograph*, &c.] The figure of an object produced by means of a photographic plate, a glass tube or globe exhausted of air, and a current of electricity passing through an induction coil, the two terminals of which are connected with the tube or globe. The negative terminal of the coil gives rise to rays which, as has recently been discovered, are of such a peculiar character that they penetrate many substances optically opaque while unable to pass through others (as metals or bones), and thus we may obtain, for instance, a radiograph showing the bones of a person's hand or of a fish, or the coins in a purse, the softer parts of the object not being shown or only very faintly. This discovery has been more especially associated with the name of Prof. Röntgen, a German savant.

Radiophone (rā'di-ō-fōn), *n.* [L. *radius*, a ray, Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] An instrument on the principle of the photophone, in which sound is produced by radiant heat.

Radiophony (rā-di-of'o-ni), *n.* [See above.] The production of sound by means of radiant heat, as in the photophone.

Raffaelesque (raf'fa-el-esk), *a.* After the manner of *Raffaele*, the celebrated Italian painter; according to the principles of Raffaelism. Written also *Raphaelesque.*

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *Raffaelesque* and the Japannish. *Carlyle.*

Raffia (raf'i-a), *n.* Fibre obtained from palms of the genus Raphia, which see in Supp.

Ragamuffin (rag-a-muf'in), *a.* [See the noun.] Disreputable; low; base; beggarly. 'This *ragamuffin* assembly.' *Graves.*

Raggery (rag'ėr-i), *n.* 1. Rags collectively; raggedness. 'Draped in majestic *raggery.*' *Thackeray.*—2. Ragged people.

Raider (rā'der), *n.* One who raids or makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

Railway, *n.* [add.]—*Electric railway.* See under ELECTRIC in Supp.—*Elevated railway*, a railway the track of which is so elevated as not to materially interfere with the street traffic of a city.—*Underground railway*, a railway wholly or in large part beneath the street surface of a city. See UNDERGROUND.

Rain-band (rān'band), *n.* A dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum, being caused by the absorption of certain parts of the spectrum by aqueous vapour. It is held to be of some importance as a weather predictor, a strong rain-band showing excess, and a weak rain-band a deficiency of moisture in the atmosphere.

Rake (rāk), *v.i.* To fly wide of the quarry: said of a hawk.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
'She is too noble', he said, 'to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake*; there is no baseness in her.'
Tennyson.

Rakehellonian (rāk-hel-ō'ni-an), *n.* [See RAKEHELL.] A wild dissolute fellow; a rakehell. 'Confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians.*' *Tom Brown.* [Old slang.]

Rakery (rāk'ėr-i), *n.* The conduct or practices of a rake; dissipation.

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *Roger North.*

Ramie (ram'ē). Same as *Ramee.* See BŒHMERIA.

Rampageous (ram-pā'jus), *a.* Unruly; violent; rampant; rampacious. 'A lion—a mighty, conquering, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot.*

Ran (ran), *n.* In India, a waste track of land; a runn (which see). *Edwin Arnold.*

Ranching (ranch'ing), *n.* The carrying on of a ranch; employment on a ranch.

Ranchman (ranch'man), *n.* A man who is employed on a ranch.

Randomly (ran'dum-li), *adv.* In a random manner; at hazard or without aim or purpose. *George Eliot.*

Ranee, Rani (ran'ē), *n.* In India, the wife of a rajah; a queen.

Range-finder (rānj'find-ėr), *n.* An instrument for finding the distance of objects from the place where it is used, especially for directing the fire of artillery; a telemeter.

Ransomable (ran'sum-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ransomed. *Chapman.*

Rap (rap), *v.i.* To swear; especially, to swear falsely. [Old slang.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend. *Fielding.*

Raphaelesque (raf'fa-el-esk), *a.* Same as *Raffaelesque.*

Raphia (rā'fi-a), *n.* [From *raffia*, the Madagascar name.] A genus of palms confined to three limited but widely separated localities. They inhabit low swampy lands in the vicinity of the sea or river banks within the influence of the tides. *R. Ruffia* is found in Madagascar and the neighbouring islands. *R. vinifera* on the west coast of tropical Africa supplies palm-wine, and the leaf-stalks and undeveloped leaves are used by the natives for a variety of purposes. *R. tædigera* is a native of Brazil. See JUPATI-PALM.

Rascalism (ras'kal-izm), *n.* The practices or qualities of a rascal; rascality. *Carlyle.*

Raspy (ras'pi), *a.* Grating; harsh; rough. 'A *raspy* untamed voice.' *Carlyle.*

Ratter, *n.* [add.] One who rats or deserts his associates from some interested motive; a rat. 'The ridicule on placemen *ratters* remains.' *Miss Edgeworth.*

Rattery (rat'ėr-i), *n.* The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. 'The *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life.' *Sydney Smith.*

Ravelment (rav'el-ment), *n.* The state of being ravelled; entanglement; perplexity. *Carlyle.*

Reacher. [add.] A hyperbolical representation; an exaggeration. [Old slang.]

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that 'with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright'. *Fuller.*

Realistically (rē-al-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a realistic manner. *George Eliot.*

Reanimate (rē-an'i-māt), *v.i.* To revive; to become lively. [Rare.]

'There spoke Miss Beverley!' cried Delvile, *reanimating* at this little apology. *Miss Burney.*

Rebozo (re-bō'thō), *n.* [Sp.] A sort of shawl or large scarf worn by Spanish-American women, generally covering the head and part of the face.

Recallment, Recalment (rē-kal'ment), *n.* The act of recalling; recall. 'If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment.*' *Browning.*

Receptiveness (re-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being receptive; the power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Receptiveness is a rare and massive power like fortitude. *George Eliot.*

Recess, *v.t.* [add.] To put in a recess; to withdraw from observation.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Recessional (rē-se'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to recession; pertaining to retirement or withdrawal; specifically to the retirement of a choir and clergy when a church service is over. Hence, the use of *recessional* as a noun = a recessional hymn.

Rechabite (rek'a-bīt), *n.* [From the *Rechabites* of Scripture who refused to drink wine. See Jer. xxxv.] One who drinks no intoxicating drinks; a member of the society

or order of Rechabites, consisting of total abstainers.

Réchauffé (rā-shō-fā), *n.* [Fr.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a re-dressed concoction of old materials; a stale melange of old matter.

We are a patient law-abiding people. . . . Nor is this virtue confined to political affairs. We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction. *Sat. Rev.*

Recidivist (re-sid'i-vist), *n.* [Fr. *récidiviste.* See RECIDIVATION.] A criminal who has returned to his evil courses: a term in French law.

Reckling (rek'ling), *a.* [See the noun.] Small; weak; helpless.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong. *Sir H. Taylor.*

Reconnoitre (rek-on-noi'tẽr), *n.* A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile. *Lord Lytton.*

Record, *n.* [add.] In *games and sports*, the highest or best result hitherto attained: often in such a phrase as, *to break the record*, to go beyond what anyone has hitherto done.

Redaction, *n.* [add.] The staff of writers on a newspaper or other literary periodical; the editorial staff or department.

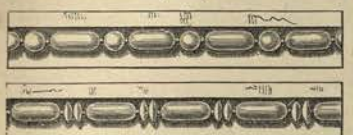
Redo (rē-dö'), *v.t.* To do over again. 'We do but *redo* old vices.' *Sandys.*

Reed-organ. [add.] A wind-instrument in which the sound is produced by free metallic reeds; a general name for the harmonium, the American organ, and similar instruments.

Reed-rond (rēd'rond), *n.* [The *rond* is probably same as *rand*, a border, a strip.] A bed or plot of growing reeds; a strip of reeds along the edge of a piece of water. 'Long lines of *reed-rond*, emerald in spring and golden under the summer sun.' *Kingsley.*

Reef, *n.* [add.] A name given by gold miners to a gold-bearing quartz vein.

Reel, *n.* [add.]—*Reel and bead*, a kind of enriched moulding much used in Greek and Roman architecture, and, with various modifications, in other styles. It consists of a series of bodies resembling reels (or spindles) and beads or pearls following each other alternately, and may be arranged in straight or in curved lines. Called also *Spindle-bead.*



Reel and Bead.

Reference (ref'ẽr-ens), *a.* Affording information when consulted.—*Reference Bible*, a Bible having brief explanations and references to parallel passages printed on the margin.—*Reference books.* See *Book* or *Work of Reference* under REFERENCE, *n.*—*Reference library*, a library containing books which can be consulted on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending library.*

Reflame (rē-flām'), *v.i.* To blaze again; to burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *reflame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip. *Tennyson.*

Refluous (ref'lū-us). *a.* Flowing back; refluent. '*Refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea.' *Fuller.*

Refugeeism (ref-ū-jē'izm), *n.* The state or condition of a refugee. 'A state of political *refugeeism.*' *George Eliot.*

Refundment (rē-fund'ment), *n.* The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation what has been borrowed or taken; or that which is refunded. *Lamb.*

Regalia,† Regalio† (rē-gā'li-a, rē-gā'li-ō), *n.* A banquet or regale: an entertainment or treat. *Cotton; Tom D'Urfey.*

Regalo (rē-gā'lō), *n.* A banquet or regale. *H. Walpole.*

Regatting (re-gat'ing), *n.* The act of holding or engaging in a regatta. *Thackeray.*

Regnicide (reg'ni-sīd), *n.* [L. *regnum*, a kingdom, and *cædo*, to kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. 'Regicides are no less than *regnicides.*' *Rev. T. Adams.* [Rare.]

Regrowth (rē-grōth'), *n.* A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin.*

Rejuvenation (rē-jū'ven-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Rejuvenescence.*

Religiosity, *n.* [add.] 1. A kind of weak sentimentality in religion; readiness to be swayed by superficial religious sentiment, while not really guided by sound religious principles.—2. Some religious rite or ceremony; religious exercise.

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days. *Southey.*

Remanation (rē-ma-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *re*, back, and *mano*, to flow.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being re-absorbed; re-absorption. [Rare.]

Remead, Remede (re-mēd'), *n.* [O. Fr. *remede*, Fr. *remède*, remedy. See REMEDY.] Remedy; redress; help. 'Succour and *remede.*' *Emerson.* Written also *Remeed, Remeid.* [Chiefly Old English or Scotch.]

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight,—but no *remead.* *Spalding.*

Remigable (rem'i-ga-bl), *a.* [L. *remigo*, to row, from *remex, remigis*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float an oared boat. '*Remigable* marshes.' *Cotton.*

Reminiscentially (rem'i-nis-en"shal-li), *adv.* In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to mind.

Reminiscitory (rem-i-nis'si-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to reminiscence; reminiscent. *Lord Lytton.*

Remonetization (rē-mon'et-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of remonetizing.

Remonetize (rē-mon'e-tīz"), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *remonetized*; ppr. *remonetizing.* To restore to circulation in the shape of money; to make again the legal or standard money, as gold or silver coin.

Remonstrantly (rē-mon'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

Remonstrative (rē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant.

Remonstratively (rē-mon'stra-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly.

Remonstratory (rē-mon'stra-to-ri), *a.* Expostulatory; remonstrative.

'Come, come, Sikes,' said the Jew, appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone. *Dickens.*

Remutation (rē-mū-tā'shon), *n.* A mutation or change back again; change to a previous form or quality.

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey.*

Renunciance (rē-nun'si-ans), *n.* The act of renouncing; renunciation. *Carlyle.*

Rep (rep), *n.* An abbreviation for *Reputation*, formerly much used, especially in the asseveration *upon* or *'pon rep.* 'Worn by dames of *rep.*' *Tom D'Urfey.*

In familiar writings and conversations [some of our words] often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob., *rep.*, pos., incog., and the like. *Addison.*

Repetitious. [add.] This word is not exclusively American.

With the excision of truistic and *repetitious* passages . . . the book might be reduced to half its present size. *Scotsman Newspaper.*

Repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being repetitious. *Amer. Journal of Philol.*

Replume (rē-plūm'), *v.t.* To plume again; to rearrange; to put in proper order again.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure. *Browning.*

Reprobacy (rep'rō-ba-si), *n.* The state or quality of being reprobate; wickedness; profligacy.

'I should be sorry', said he, 'that the wretch would die in his present state of *reprobacy.*' *Henry Brooke.*

Reptiliform (rep-til'i-form), *a.* Resembling a reptile in form; having characters belonging to a reptile.

Reptilious (rep-til'i-us), *a.* Reptilian; like a reptile. *George Meredith.*

Reptilivorous (rep-til-iv'o-rus), *a.* Feeding upon reptiles. *A. R. Wallace.*

Reptonize (rep'ton-īz), *v.t.* [From Humphry *Repton* (1752–1818), author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of *Repton.* [Rare.]

Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden. *Southey.*

Republicarian † (rē-pub'li-kā"ri-an), *n.* A republican. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Repulpit (rē-pụl'pit), *v.t.* To restore to the pulpit; to reinvest with power in a church. *Tennyson.*

Requiescence (rē-kwī-es'ens), *n.* A return to a state of quiescence; return of rest or repose.

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris, if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment. *Carlyle.*

Resorption (rē-sorp'shon), *n.* [See RESORB.] Re-absorption; in *physiol.* the absorption of a part or product into another part or organ.

Resourceful (rē-sōrs'fụl), *a.* Full of resource; having many resources or devices to fall back upon; full of expedients.

Resourcefulness (rē-sōrs'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being resourceful or full of expedients.

Respiratory, *a.* [add.]—*Respiratory tree*, an organ found in some of the Holothuroidea, an order of echinoderms. It consists of two highly contractile, branched and arborescent tubes which run up towards the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiratory organs.

Resurge (rē-sẽrj'), *v.t.* [L. *resurgo—re*, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] To rise again; to reappear, as from the dead. [Humorous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging.* *Thackeray.*

Retrocessional (rē-trō-se'shon-al or ret-rō-se'shon-al), *a.* Of or belonging to retrocession.

Retro-operative (rē-trō-o'pe-rā-tiv or ret-), *a.* Retrospective in its effects; as, a *retro-operative* decree. *Kinglake.*

Revelatory (rev'ē-la-to-ri), *a.* Having the nature or character of a revelation.

Revenant (rev'e-nant), *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *revenir*, to return.] 1. One who returns or is brought back, especially from a distance or after a long interval. *Sir W. Scott.*—2. An apparition; a ghost.

Revenue (rev'e-nū), *v.t.* To endow with an income or revenue. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Reverable (rē-vēr'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *Henry Brooke.*

Reversibility (rē-vẽrs'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. *Prof. Tyndall.*

Reviewage (rē-vū'āj), *n.* The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, &c.; criticism.

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage* I shall of course execute. *W. Taylor.*

Revoir (re-vwär'), *n.* [Fr.] A seeing or meeting again. *Kinglake.* [Rare.]

Rhinestone (rīn'stōn), *n.* [From the river *Rhine*, in allusion to strass, which was invented at Strasburg, in the Rhine valley.] A cheap imitation diamond made of strass (paste) and used in buckles, ornaments of ladies' hats, &c.

Rhinocerotic (rī-nos'e-rot"ik), *a.* Pertaining to a rhinoceros. *Huxley; Prof. Flower.*

Rhinolith (rī'nō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose, and *lithos*, a stone.] A concretion formed in the nose.

Rhinologist (rī-nol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] A person skilled in diseases or ailments of the nose.

Rhodium. [add.] A sweet-scented wood obtained from two plants of the convolvulus genus growing in the Canaries.—*Oil of rhodium*, an essential oil obtained from this wood and also prepared artificially.

Rhyparographic (rip'a-rō-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of rhyparography.

Rhyparography. [add.] Description of low or coarse life; handling of base or filthy topics in literature.

Emile Zola, for instance, in parts of his long series *Les Rougon-Macquart*, descends to mere thieves' Latin and *rhyparography.* *G. Saintsbury* (in *Ency. Brit.*).

Ribbedly (rib'ed-li), *adv.* In a ribbed manner or form. 'The paper pure white and *ribbedly* gritty.' *Ruskin.*

Rice-corn (rīs'korn), *n.* Same as *Pampas-rice* (which see in Supp.).

Rickshaw (rik'shạ), *n.* A common colloquial abbrevation of *Jinrikisha* (which see in Supp.).

Riddling (rid'ling), *a.* Having the form or character of a riddle or puzzle; enigmatical. '*Riddling* triplets of old time.' *Tennyson.*

Rideable, *a.* [add.] Capable of being ridden. 'Rode everything *rideable.*' *M. W. Savage.*

Rident (rī'dent), *a.* [L. *ridens*, ppr. of *rideo*, to laugh.] Smiling broadly; grinning. 'A

smile so wide, so exceedingly *rident* indeed as almost to be ridiculous.' *Thackeray.*

Rider's-bone (rī'dėrz-bōn), *n.* A hard lump that sometimes forms on the inner side of the thigh of persons who ride much, caused by ossification of part of a tendon.

Ridiculosity (ri-dik'ū-los''i-ti), *n.* Something that is ridiculous or such as to raise a laugh; a joke; a comicality. 'Your pleasantries, your pretty sayings, and all your *ridiculosities*.' *Bailey.*

Rigescent (ri-jes'ent), *a.* [L. *rigescens*, ppr. of *rigesco*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff.] Becoming stiff, rigid, or unpliant.

Ring (ring), *v.t.* In the *manege*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Ring, *n.* [add.] The ring-finger. *B. Jonson.*

Ring-master (ring'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring.

Riposte, Ripost (rē-post'), *n.* [Fr. *riposte*, from It. *risposta*, a response or reply.] In *fencing*, the thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee; a retort. Sometimes used as a verb=to make a retort or repartee. *Thackeray.*

Rispetto (ris-pet'tō), *n.* pl. **Rispetti** (ris-pet'tē). [It.] A form of stanza. See quotation.

> The Italian *rispetto* consists of a stanza of interrhyming lines, ranging from six to ten in number, but often not exceeding eight.
> *Theodore Watts* (in *Ency. Brit.*).

Road-worthy (rōd'wėr-ŦHI), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go or last well. 'A workmanlike *road-worthy* constitution enough.' *Carlyle.*

Robe, *n.* [add.]—*The robe*, or *the long robe*, the legal profession; as, gentlemen of *the long robe*. 'The liberal and learned profession of *the long robe*.' *Henry Brooke.*

Rofia, Roffia (rō'fia, rof'i-a), *n.* A commercial name for the fibres of palms of the genus Raphia.

Romanize, *v.t.* [add.] To transliterate in the Roman characters or alphabet.

Romic (rōm'ik), *n.* A method of phonetically representing the sounds of words based on the Roman alphabet as sounded by the Romans.

Rondel (ron'del), *n.* A form of French verse similar to the rondeau.

Rondelet (ron'de-let), *n.* [Dim. of *rondel*.] A form of French verse consisting of seven lines, of which one is thrice repeated.

Rookle (rō'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *rookled*; ppr. *rookling*. [Perhaps for *rootle*, from verb to *root*, as a pig.] To root or rummage about; to poke about with the nose like a pig. [Provincial English.]

> What'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains like an old sow by the wayside? *Kingsley.*

Rookler (rōk'lėr), *n.* One who rookles; a pig. 'Game-flavoured little *rooklers*.' *Kingsley.* [Provincial.]

Rosarium (rō-zā'ri-um), *n.* pl. **Rosaria** (rō-zā'ri-a). A rose garden; a rosery.

Rose, *v.t.* [add.] To perfume as with roses. 'A *rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.' *Sir P. Sydney.*

> It shall be all my study for one hour
> To *rose* and lavender my horsiness
> Before I dare to glance upon your Grace. *Tennyson.*

Rose-moulding (rōz'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* a kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

Rose-pink (rōz'pingk), *a.* Of a rosy pink colour or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom; hence, very delicate; affectedly fine; sentimental. '*Rose-pink* piety.' *Kingsley.*

Rosy. [add.] Very alluring or hopeful; flattering; bright; as, his prospects were quite *rosy*.

Round-up (round'up), *n.* 1. A rounding up; an upward curve or curved part.—2. The collecting together of all the cattle or stock on a ranch or a large grazing farm; the cattle so collected.

Rouseabout (rouz'a-bout), *n.* A labourer engaged in temporary work; a roustabout. [Australia and United States.]

Routish (rout'ish), *a.* Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly. 'A *routish* assembly of sorry citizens.' *Roger North.*

Rowlet † (rou'let), *n.* [Fr. *roulette*.] A small wheel. *Roger North.*

Royalize (roi'al-īz), *v.i.* To exercise kingly power; to bear royal sway. 'If long he look to rule and *royalize*.' *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Roysterous (roi'stėr-us), *a.* Roistering; revelling; drunken or riotous. 'The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep.' *Carlyle.*

Rubbing (rub'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which rubs; friction.—2. A copy of an incised design, inscription, &c., taken by laying paper over it and rubbing the back of the substance with some colouring, as heel-ball or black-lead.

Rubilet † (rō'bi-let), *n.* A little ruby. *Herrick.*

Ruckle (ruk'l), *n.* A rattling noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation. [Scotch.] See DEATH-RUCKLE.

Ruckling (ruk'ling), *a.* Having a ruckle; making a rattling noise. 'The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Ruderal (rō'dėr-al), *a.* [L. *rudus*, *ruderis*, rubbish.] In *bot.* growing among rubbish, such as broken stones, &c.

Rudimentariness (rō-di-ment'a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being rudimentary.

> But the skill and effect with which they are handled does not save the tongues themselves [Chinese, &c.] from the reproach of *rudimentariness*. *W. D. Whitney.*

Rue-bargain (rō'bär-gin), *n.* A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

> He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony before he could get it back again. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ruffianage (ruf'i-an-āj), *n.* The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

> Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Rulelessness (rōl'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruleless or without law. '*Rulelessness*, or want of rules.' *Academy.*

Runagate (run'a-gāt), *a.* Wandering from place to place; vagabond. *Carlyle.*

Rundale (run'dāl), *n.* A system of occupying land according to which a number of detached strips or pieces might be held by one person interspersed among those held by others. The term *runrig* is used in much the same sense.

> It [an estate] was in the hands of a middleman till 1840 and let on *rundale*, a system under which one man, perhaps, held half a dozen detached pieces in different places. *Times Newspaper.*

Sakieh.

Runecraft (rōn'kraft), *a.* Knowledge of runes; skill in deciphering runic characters. 'Modern Swedish *runecraft*.' *Archæologia*, 1871.

Runn (run), *n.* In India, a waste or desert: as, the *Runn* of Cutch. Written also *Ran*.

Runologist (rō-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in runology. 'The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists*.' *Athenæum.*

Runology (rō-nol'o-ji), *n.* The study of runes.

> Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*. *Archæologia*, 1871.

Ruridecanal (rō-ri-dē'kan-al), *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country, and *decanus*. See DEAN.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or rural deanery.

Russianize (rush'yan-īz), *v.t.* To make Russian; to Russify.

Russification (rus'si-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act or process of Russifying or investing with Russian characteristics. *Ency. Brit.*

Russify (rus'si-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Russified*; ppr. *Russifying*. To make Russian; to give a Russian character to. *Ency. Brit.*

Ruthenian (rō-thē'ni-an), *n.* Same as *Russniak*.

Rypeck (rī'pek), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing or the like.

> He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley.*

S.

Sabre-billed (sā'bėr-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a sabre in form.

Sabred (sā'bėrd), *a.* Armed or furnished with a sabre or sabres. 'A whole regiment of *sabred* hussars.' *Henry Brooke.*

Sabre-tooth (sā'bėr-tōth), *n.* A carnivorous animal of the fossil genus Machairodus (which see). *A. H. Keane.*

Sacrosanctity (sak-rō-sangk'ti-ti), *n.* The state of being sacrosanct.

Saddle-sick (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding. *Carlyle.*

Safety-match (sāf'ti-mach), *n.* A match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared friction substance, such as a roughed paper coated with phosphorus and attached to the match-box.

Saga-man (sä'ga-man), *n.* A narrator or chanter of sagas, who to the ancient Scandinavians was much the same as the minstrels wandering and resident of our remote forefathers.

Sail-cart (sāl'kärt), *n.* A kind of cart used in some parts of Asia on which a sail is hoisted to aid in progression.

Sailorly (sāl'ėr-li), *a.* Like a good sailor or his workmanship; as, to do a thing in *sailorly* fashion. *W. Clarke Russell.*

Sake, *n.* [add.]—*For old sake's sake*, for the sake of old times; for auld langsyne.

> Yet *for old sake's sake* she is still, dears,
> The prettiest doll in the world. *Kingsley.*

Sakieh, Sakia (sak'i-e, sak'i-a), *n.* [Ar.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for irrigation purposes. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draught animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighbouring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel, when the level of the water is very low they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

Salangane (sal'an-gān), *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] The bird that produces the edible nests of which the Chinese are so fond, a species of swift (*Callocalia fuciphaga*). The nests seem to be formed of a kind of mucus secreted by special glands of the birds.

Saleability (sāl-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Saleableness*. *Carlyle.*

Salicylated (sal'i-sil-āt-ed), *a.* Mixed with or containing salicylic acid.

Salmon-ladder, Salmon-stair (sam'un-lad-ėr, sam'un-stār), *n.* A fish-ladder (which see in Supp.).

Salomonian, Salomonic (sal-o-mō'ni-an, sal-o-mon'ik), *a.* [L. *Salomon*, Solomon.] Pertaining or relating to King Solomon or composed by him.

> Beyond doubt many of his aphorisms are to be found in the book of Proverbs. Yet this book is not all *Salomonic*. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

Saloon. [add.] In the United States, a common name for a drinking bar, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk.

Salopian (sa-lō'pi-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to salep or salop; consisting of or prepared from salep; dealing in salep. '*Salopian* coffee-houses.' *C. Lamb.*

Salt, *n.* [add.]—*To eat a person's salt*, to become united by sacred bonds of hospitality with him: a phrase borrowed from Arab notions.

> One does not *eat a man's salt*, as it were, at these

dinners. There is nothing sacred in this kind of London hospitality. *Thackeray.*

– *To put, cast,* or *lay salt on the tail of,* a phrase equivalent to to capture, to catch, children having been told from hoary antiquity that they can catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

Such great achievements cannot fail
To *cast salt on* a woman's *tail.* *Hudibras.*
Were you coming near him with soldiers and constables . . . you will never *lay salt on his tail.*
Sir W. Scott.

Salt-bush (salt'bush), *n.* A common name for Australian plants of the orache genus (Atriplex) which flourish in dry regions, often covering large areas, and are browsed by sheep.

Saltee (sal'tē), *n.* [Corrupted from It. *soldi,* pl. of *soldo,* a coin nearly equivalent to a halfpenny.] A penny. [Slang.]

It had rained all day kicks in lieu of *saltees.* *C. Reade.*

Salt-glaze (salt'glāz), *n.* A glaze produced on pottery ware by means of common salt.

Salvation, *n.* [add.]—*Salvation Army,* a society organized for the religious revival of the masses, and having its proceedings conducted by persons designated generals, majors, captains, &c., of either sex, their affairs in other respects also being characterized by military forms. Under its originator, 'General' William Booth, its operations have extended over the greater part of the world.

Salvationist (sal-vā'shon-ist), *n.* A member of the Salvation Army.

Samaritanism (sa-mar'i-tan-izm), *n.* [See SAMARITAN, 3.] Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence.

Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism.* *Sydney Smith.*

Samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* [Russ.] A tea-urn used in Russia, having the water in it kept boiling by means of live coals contained in a tube that passes up through it.

Sample-room (sam'pl-röm), *n.* A room where samples are kept and shown: in the United States, often applied to a place where liquor is sold by the glass; a tap-room; a grog-shop.

Sanctanimity (sangk-ta-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *sanctus,* holy, and *animus,* the mind.] Holiness of mind. [Rare.]

A 'hath' or a 'thou', delivered with conventional unction, well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Sand-guard (sand'gärd), *n.* A device in vehicles for preventing sand from getting into the axle-boxes.

Sandjak (san'jak), *n.* Same as *Sanjak.*

Sandlark (sand'lärk), *n.* A bird, probably the rock or shore pipit.

Along the river's stony marge
The *sandlark* chants a joyous song.
Wordsworth.

Sannup (san'nup), *n.* Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw. 'Mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.' *Emerson.*

Sansappel (sänz-a-pel), *n.* [Fr. *sans,* without, and *appel,* appeal.] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; an infallible person. [Rare.]

He had followed in full faith such a *sansappel* as he held Frank to be. *Kingsley.*

Sapidless (sap'id-les), *a.* [A badly formed word from *sapid.*] Without taste, savour, or relish; insipid. 'Expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless.*' *C. Lamb.*

Sarcolobe (sär'kō-lōb), *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, and *lobos,* a lobe.] In *bot.* a thick fleshy cotyledon, as that of the bean or pea.

Sarcoptic (sär-kop'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Sarcoptes or itch-mite, or any disease arising from such.

Sarcosperm (sär'kō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, and *sperma,* a seed.] Same as *Sarcoderm.*

Sasarara (sas-a-rā'ra), *n.* [Also *siserara, siserary.* A suggested etymology is *certiorari*: comp. *præmunire* in Supp.] A word formerly used to emphasize a threat, much in the same way as 'vengeance'.

Out she shall pack, with a *sasarara.* *Goldsmith.*

Sassanian (sas-sā'ni-an), *a.* [From *Sassan,* the founder.] Pertaining to a dynasty—the Sassanians or Sassanids—that ruled the Persian empire from A.D. 226 to about 640.

Satinity (sa-tin'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being satiny; a soft smoothness like that of satin. 'The smooth *satinity* of his style.' *C. Lamb.*

Saying-knife (sā'ing-nīf), *n.* [Equivalent to *assaying knife.*] A knife to cut open a deer or other animal. *Kingsley.*

Sbirro (zbēr'rō), *n.* pl. **Sbirri** (zbēr'rē). [It.] An Italian police-officer.

Scale-tail (skāl'tāl), *n.* See ANOMALURE in Supp.

Scallop, *n.* [add.] A lace band or collar, scalloped round the edges.

Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers's lace band, being loth to wear my own new *scallop* it is so fine. *Pepys.*

Scalpless (skalp'les), *a.* Without a scalp. 'The top of his *scalpless* skull.' *Kingsley.*

Scandium (skan'di-um), *n.* [From being discovered in a *Scandinavian* mineral.] A rare metallic element of which little is known.

Scapulimancy (skap'ū-li-man-si), *n.* [L. *scapula,* the shoulder-blade, and Gr. *manteia,* divination.] Same as *Omoplatoscopy* (which see in Supp.).

Scare-sinner (skār'sin-ėr), *n.* One who or that which frightens sinners.

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* [Death] who is posting after me. *Sterne.*

Scarpines (skär'pīnz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *escarpins.*] An instrument of torture resembling the boot.

Being twice racked . . . I was put to the *scarpines,* whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg. *Kingsley.*

Scary (skā'ri), *a.* Subject to scare; timid; easily alarmed. [Colloq.] *Whittier.*

Scavenger (skav'en-jėr), *v.t.* To cleanse from filth, as a scavenger does.

Scenario (she-nä'ri-ō), *n.* [It., from *scena,* scene.] An abstract of the chief incidents of a dramatic work to be brought out, arranged according to act and scene, giving the proposed entrances and exits of characters, &c.

Sceptral (sep'tral), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sceptre. 'Large red lilies of love, *sceptral* and tall.' *Swinburne.*

Sceptry (sep'tri), *a.* Bearing a sceptre; sceptred; royal. 'His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand.' *Keats.*

Schipperke (ship'ėr-ke), *n.* [D.] A breed of small black terrier with a mere stump of a tail.

Schizognathæ (shiz-og'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizō,* to cleave, and *gnathos,* jaw-bone.] A division of the carinate birds in Huxley's classification, including the fowls, pigeons, plovers, cranes, gulls, &c., all having a *schizognathous* beak.

Schizognathism (shi-zog'nath-izm), *n.* The state of being schizognathous.

Schizognathous (shi-zog'na-thus), *a.* [See SCHIZOGNATHÆ above.] In *ornithol.* said of birds that have the bones of the palate divided by a narrow longitudinal cleft.

Schizomycetes (shiz'ō-mī-sē''tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *schizō,* to split, *mykēs, mykētos,* a fungus.] A class of extremely simple plants allied to the algæ, including those known as bacteria and bacilli, now so frequently spoken of in connection with diseases of animals and plants.

Scholar, *n.* [add.]—*Scholar's mate,* in *chess,* a simple mode of checkmate, frequently practised on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro's king in four moves. *H. Kingsley.*

Scholarch (skō'lärk), *n.* [Gr. *scholarchēs*—*scholē,* school, *archō,* to rule.] The head of a school, as of a school of philosophy.

Scintillometer (sin-til-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *scintilla,* a spark, and Gr. *metron,* measure.] An optical appliance attached to a telescope for the purpose of making accurate observations in regard to the twinkling of stars, the rapid colour changes exhibited by them being clearly shown.

Scoundreldom (skoun'drel-dum), *n.* The character, habits, or practices of a scoundrel; scoundrels collectively. 'High-born *scoundreldom.*' *Froude.*

Scour, *n.* [add.] The scouring action of a current of water in carrying away matter from its channel. *Prof. J. Geikie.*

Scrag (skrag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *scragged*; ppr. *scragging.* [From *scrag* in sense of neck.] To put to death by hanging; to hang. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

Scrappily (skrap'i-li), *adv.* In a scrappy manner; fragmentarily; desultorily. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

Scrawl (skrąl), *n.* [Perhaps from *scrawl,* a form of *crawl.*] A young crab.

And on thy ribs the limpet sticks
And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play.
Tennyson.

ADDENDA.

NEW ENTRIES FOR VOLUME III.

Lysol (lī'sol), *n.* [Gr. *lysis*, a loosening, L. *oleum*, oil.] A disinfectant liquor prepared by dissolving in water a preparation of coal-tar oil and soft soap, used in surgery and veterinary practice, &c.

Magnalium (mag-nā'li-um), *n.* [From *magnesium* and *aluminium*.] An alloy of magnesium and aluminium differing somewhat in properties according to the proportions of the metals employed, of small specific gravity, silvery white in colour, easily worked, and employed instead of brass or aluminium for various purposes requiring lightness and strength.

Marconigram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* A telegram sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy: a word introduced about 1903.

Mendelian (men-dē'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the scientific researches and discoveries of Gregor Johann *Mendel* (1822–1884), an Austrian ecclesiastic, who made important experiments, and arrived at striking conclusions regarding heredity by the crossing of different varieties of peas; or pertaining to facts and theories derived from similar and subsequent experiments on plants and animals, throwing much light on the transmission of hereditary characters in cross-breeding. See next article.

Mendelism (men'del-izm), *n.* [See above.] The aggregate of facts and results derived by Mendel from his experiments in the crossing of peas; the doctrines, theories, or laws derived from Mendel's experiments and similar experiments carried out since on corresponding lines by cross-breeding plants and animals. Mendelism comprises many important facts regarding the transmission of parental or hereditary characters; such characters having been traced through successive generations, and having been discovered to be separately inheritable, and to consist of some that can be called *dominant* and others called *recessive*, offspring marked by one or other of these characters occurring in definite numbers or numerical proportions. Mendelian inheritance has been observed in mice, rats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, cattle, poultry, canaries, snails, silk-worms, and other animals; in beans, maize, wheat, barley, stocks, and many other plants.

> A case which illustrates in a vivid way the nature of *Mendelian* inheritance, and also suggests the practical value of the clue which *Mendelism* has afforded, is the case of the blue Andalusian fowl. . . . Breeders have long recognized the difficulty of obtaining a blue strain, for when blue Andalusians are mated one-half of the offspring from a pen become blue, one-quarter black, and one-quarter white with black splashes. These proportions suggest the truth that the blue Andalusians are really mongrels, and that the black and splashed white are the pure breeds, which when bred together have all their offspring blue.—*Prof. J. A. Thomson.*

Mercerise (mėr'sėr-īz), *v.t.* To treat after the method of John *Mercer*, calico-printer and chemist. The *mercerising process* was discovered by Mercer about 1844, and patented in 1850, but did not come into common application till about 1895. Mercer discovered that when cotton cloth was stretched and treated with a certain solution of caustic soda, sulphuric acid, or zinc chloride, the fibres became thicker and shorter, and the cloth itself became stronger and of a permanent silky lustre, being also dyed much more readily. The process has latterly been developed in various ways, and mercerised goods are now very common.

Monazite (mon'a-zīt), *n.* [Gr. *monazō*, to be alone, *monos*, alone—named because it was considered to be very rare.] A mineral, a phosphate of thorium and cerium obtained in considerable quantities in Brazil and Carolina, a source of the thorium used in incandescent mantles.

Monoplane (mon'ō-plān). *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and E. *plane*.] An aeroplane or flying-machine with a single bearing or carrying surface in one or more pieces. See AEROPLANE.

Myxœdema, Myxedema (miks-ē-dē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, *oidēma*, a swelling.] A disease of somewhat recent discovery, associated with degeneration of the thyroid gland, the collection of mucous matter in the connective tissue under the skin, puffiness of the face and hands, loss of hair, general physical and mental dullness, &c. It is successfully treated by administration of extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep or calf. It is much more common in women than men, and may be transmitted through the mother. If not treated it may go on for many years, terminating in death from general weakness or tuberculosis. The corresponding adjective is *Myxœdematous* or *Myxœdemic*.

Okapi (ō-kä'pē), *n.* [Native name.] An African ruminant (*Ocapia Johnstoni*) closely related to the giraffe, discovered, though not actually seen alive, by Sir H. H. Johnston in 1899–1900. It lives in dense forests on the border of Uganda and the Congo territory, and is of the size of a large antelope, having the legs and hinder part of the body striped in zebra fashion; its food is chiefly leaves.

Osram (os'ram), *n.* [From *osmium* and *wolfram*.] An alloy consisting of tungsten or wolfram with a small proportion of an osmium compound, used for the filament in certain incandescent lamps.

Oxyacetylene (ok'si-a-set''i-lēn), *a.* Pertaining to oxygen and acetylene used in combination, as the *oxyacetylene* flame or blow-pipe. The oxyacetylene flame is much hotter than the oxyhydrogen flame as used in the common blowpipe, and the flame produced by the mixture of acetylene is now employed in various ways.

Pilocarpine (pī'lo-kär-pīn), *n.* [From genus *Pilocarpus*, Gr. *pilos*, felt, woolly tissue, and *karpos*, fruit.] A powerful drug obtained from *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*, a South American plant of the rue family (Rutaceæ), used as an antidote in poisoning by belladona and in other ways, being a stimulant of the flow of saliva.

Puttee (put'ē), *n.* [Hind. *pattī*, a bandage.] A long strip or band of cloth or leather wound spirally round the leg between the knee and ankle to form a sort of leggings: usually spoken of in pl. as *puttees* or *putties*.

Radioactive (rā'di-ō-ak''tiv), *a.* Active in radiating or giving out invisible rays similar to those known as *Röntgen rays*, the chief radioactive substances being radium, uranium, thorium, and certain other minerals. The property or power of giving out such rays is known as *radioactivity*, and has been zealously investigated within the past few years, new discoveries being constantly made. That a sort of photograph or *radiograph* (see in SUPPLEMENT) can be produced by the X-rays or Röntgen rays has been known for some time, and those proceeding from radium have a similar power; they cause a screen of zinc blende (zinc sulphide) to phosphoresce with great brilliancy; they can pass through sheets of metal; they can ionize the air, and thus discharge electrified bodies; and can impart a temporary radioactivity to bodies brought near them. These rays or radiations have been divided into different classes, each with its own powers and properties. While radium is giving out its rays it is itself slowly decaying or undergoing transformation and disintegration, yet no alteration in the mass or weight of the radium can be detected. One product of radioactive changes and expulsion of particles from radioactive bodies is helium. The discovery of radioactivity has shaken the belief that the elements were bodies incapable of further change, and it is thought that radium might gradually change into lead. Long exposure of any part of the body to radium rays produces troublesome sores, and to some extent they have been used in surgical practice.

Radioactivity (rā'di-ō-ak-tiv''i-ti), *n.* The property of being radioactive. See above article.

Radiography (rā-di-og'ra-fi), *n.* The branch of science or knowledge that deals with radiographs or photographic pictures produced by means of the Röntgen rays or X-rays; the art of making such pictures. See RADIOGRAPH in SUPP.

Radioscopy (rā-di-os'ko-pi), *n.* Investigation by means of the Röntgen rays or X-rays, which can pass through certain substances though not through others, and thus may give information as to the nature of various bodies or articles made up of substances of different kinds. Thus a radiograph of the human hand with a ring on one finger shows the flesh in a light shade, the bones in a deeper shade, and the ring, which is practically opaque to the rays, in a very deep shade. Radioscopy is thus of great value in surgery for locating objects in the body, for examining fractures, vital processes, &c.; and it is employed usefully in many other ways.

Radio-telegrapy (rā'di-ō-te-leg''ra-fi), *n.* A term equivalent to wireless telegraphy. So also *Radio-telegraph*, *Radio-telegram*.

APPENDIX.

PAGE

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, - - - - 821

FOREIGN WORDS WHICH FREQUENTLY FORM PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, - 853

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

NOTES ON THE SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

FOREIGN geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong, or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. The first method can, of course, be adopted only for names belonging to countries in which the Roman alphabet is used with or without diacritic marks. In the following notes on the pronunciation of foreign names the sounds indicated as those corresponding to the letters of foreign alphabets are explained, where necessary, by the key-line at the foot of the page.

In that key-line it will be seen that six signs are used to represent un-English sounds. These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately, but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *vûe* and short in *bŭt* is like the sound of *u* in the Scotch word *abune;* that that heard long in *bleû* and short in *neŭf* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *her;* that the sound represented by ṅ (as in the French *on*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and *nose* at the same time, and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *sing*) but a semi-nasal; and that the *ch* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*. Strictly speaking two sounds are represented in German by *ch*, or by *g*, which is sometimes its equivalent. After the vowels *a, o, u* it is a guttural as in the Scotch *loch*, but after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced by the emission of breath between the point of the tongue and the fore-part of the palate.

Even with these signs for un-English sounds it must be remembered that the sound indicated for the letters of foreign alphabets is very often only an approximation to the true pronunciation, as foreign languages have a great many shades of sound which can be acquired only by those who have familiarized themselves with these languages as they are actually spoken by the people, and which, besides, no Englishman would ever think of trying to reproduce in pronouncing foreign names while reading or speaking English. It will be observed that, as the key shows, *y* is always used with its consonantal or semi-vowel sound as in *yes*. Thus when it is stated that the Hungarian *gy* has the sound of *dy*, it is to be understood that at the end of a word that combination does not form a separate syllable, but goes to form one syllable with the preceding letters. The Hungarian prefix *Nagy*, for example, is pronounced in one syllable *Nody*, the *d* being followed by the consonant *y* with an effect closely resembling that of a very soft *zh*.

A. *Some rules for the pronunciation of languages using the Roman alphabet.*

VOWELS AND VOWEL DIGRAPHS.

a is usually sounded ä, but sometimes long sometimes short. In Hungarian it is sometimes like o in *not*.

å in Swedish is sounded ō.

ä or ae is usually sounded like ā or e, in Flemish (and old Dutch) like ä.

ą in Polish is sounded like the French *on*.

aa in Danish is sounded as ō, in Dutch as ä.

ai and ay usually have each of the vowels sounded, the sound of ä being rapidly followed by that of ē. In German they are sounded like i in *pine*, in French mostly like ā.

ão in Portuguese is sounded as ouṅ.

au is usually pronounced either with the sounds of the vowels separately, or as a diphthong like ou. In French it is pronounced like o in *note*.

e is usually sounded like ā or e in *met*. In Spanish it always has the latter sound. Very often it has an obscure sound as in the English *golden*. In French it is often mute.

ę in Polish is sounded like the French *ain* (aṅ).

ě in Bohemian and Servian is sounded as ye or yā.

eau in French has the sound of o in *note*.

ei and ey, like ai and ay, usually have each of the vowels sounded separately, the sound of ā being rapidly followed by that of ē. In Dutch and German they have the sound of ī. In French they are pronounced like ā or e.

eu is sounded in Dutch as in French, in German like oi, in other languages with the sounds of the vowels separately.

i is usually sounded like ē, or, when short, often like **i**.

ie in Dutch, German, and French is sounded like ē except where the letters belong to two syllables.

ij in Dutch has a sound like that of i in *pine*, but more open, that is, with less of the ē-sound at the close.

o is usually sounded like ō or o, in Danish and Norwegian sometimes like ö.

ö or oe is sounded in German, Danish, and Swedish like eu in French.

ø in Danish has a sound similar to ö, but somewhat closer.

ó in Polish is sounded like o in *move*.

oi is usually pronounced with the sounds of the separate vowels, in French it is like wa in *war*.

ou in French has the sound of ö, in Dutch and Norwegian that of ou.

u is usually sounded as ö or u; in French, as already mentioned, the sound is peculiar. In Danish, when short, it is sounded like ė; in Dutch, when short and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like u; when long, like û; in Welsh, without an accent mark, like **i**.

ü or ue in German is sounded like û or ŭ.

û in Welsh is sounded like ē.

ui in Dutch is pronounced like oi in *oil*.

y is usually sounded like ē; in Danish, Swedish, and Polish like the French *u*. In old Dutch it is used where the digraph ij is used in modern orthography. In Welsh, without an accent mark, it has the sound of u, except at the end of a word when it sounds like i.

ŷ in Welsh has the sound of e in *me* (like the Welsh û).

CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL DIGRAPHS.

Most of the consonants have the same sound in the languages of the European continent using the Roman alphabet as they have in English, but the following peculiarities are to be noted:—

b at the end of a word is often sounded in German like p. In Spanish it is pronounced with very feeble contact of the lips so as to be softened almost to a v-sound.

c before another consonant and before the vowels a, o, u is usually sounded like k; in French, Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese it is sounded in other situations like s, in Italian like ch in *chain*, in Spanish like th in *thin*,

in German like ts. In Italian where another vowel follows ci (as well as gi or sci) the i is not sounded. In Spanish America c is usually pronounced as s in those cases in which in Spain it is pronounced th. In Bohemian and Polish it is always sounded like ts, and in Welsh always like k.

ç is used in French and Portuguese to indicate the s-sound of c before the vowels a, o, and u.

ch in Dutch, Polish, and Bohemian, as well as in German, has the sound of ċh; in Italian it has the sound of k; in French (except in some words derived from the Greek, in which it is sounded like k) that of sh.

cs in Hungarian has the sound of ch in *chain*.

cz in Polish has the sound of ch in *chain*, in Hungarian that of ts.

d at the end of a word in German and Dutch is often sounded like t. In Spanish and Danish between two vowels, and after a vowel at the end of a word, it is softened to the sound of TH, and in the latter language the same sound is given to it even when doubled. Strictly speaking the Spanish d is a dental d, being sounded by placing the tip of the tongue close to the lower edge of the upper front teeth. At the beginning of a sentence and when the d is preceded by another consonant, whether in the same word or another, the tongue is more firmly pressed against the teeth and a sound like that of the English d is produced, but in other cases the contact is so slight as to produce a sound almost exactly like that of TH. At the end of words even this sound is almost inaudible. When d comes after l, n, r in Danish it is not sounded at all, and it is still more frequently silent in the Norwegian pronunciation of the language.

dd in Welsh has the sound of TH.

dź in Polish is sounded like dzy.

g before a consonant and before the vowels a, o, and u mostly has the sound of g in *go;* and it has the same sound before other vowels also in German and Danish, and in all situations in Polish and Welsh. After a vowel it frequently has in German and Danish a guttural sound, and in the Norwegian pronunciation of the latter language it is often silent in that situation. In Dutch it is always a deep guttural, except in the combinations gh and ng, the former of which is pronounced like g in *go*, the latter like ng in *sing*. In French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish it has the sound of the j of the same languages in all situations in which it has not the sound of g in *go*, and in Italian it is then sounded like our j. (See above under c.)

gh in Italian and Dutch has the sound of g in *go*.

gl in Italian has the sound of ly.

gn in French and Italian has the sound of ny.

gu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, has the sound of g in *go*.

gy in Hungarian has the sound of dy or dzh.

h in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent or scarcely audible. In Spanish it is heard as a slight aspiration before the combination ue. In Danish it is not sounded before j and v.

j in most languages has the sound of y, in French and Portuguese that of zh, in Spanish that of ċh. In Danish the sound of the Danish j (that is, the sound of the consonant y) is always interpolated after the consonants k and g before the vowels æ, ö, ø, y, and i. In Hungarian at the end of a syllable j has the sound of e in *me*.

k in Norwegian before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded like ty.

ł represents in Polish a sound peculiar to that language and Russian. It is produced by attempting to sound an l with the point of the tongue directed further back in the palate than for the ordinary l, and with very slight contact between the tongue and palate.

lh in Portuguese has the sound of ly (Ital. gl).

ll in French in formal speech has the sound of ly, but colloquially is generally sounded like the consonant y without any l-sound. In Spain it always has the former sound, but in Mexico the latter is often substituted. In Welsh it has a peculiar sound, which is approximately rendered when one attempts to pronounce tl at the beginning of a syllable.

m in French and Portuguese often has the sound of n̈.

n. See preliminary remarks.

ñ in Spanish, ń in Polish, ň in Bohemian, nh in Portuguese } all have the sound of ny (French and Italian gn).

qu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, is sounded like k.

r is almost always more strongly trilled than in English.

ř in Bohemian, rz in Polish } are both sounded like rzh.

s in German is usually pronounced soft, like English z, at the beginning of a word where a vowel follows; in Hungarian it is sounded as sh.

ś in Polish has the sound of sy.

sc in Italian before e and i has the sound of sh. (See above under *c.*)

sch in German has the sound of sh, but in Dutch and Italian has that of s followed by the respective sounds of ch, in Dutch accordingly it is equivalent to sċh, in Italian to sk.

sk before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and ø is sounded in Norwegian like sh.

stj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of sh.

sz in Polish, š in Bohemian } are both sounded like sh.

sz in Hungarian is sounded like s.

t in Spanish is dental like the Spanish d.

th in Welsh is sounded like th in *thin*, in all other European languages using the Roman alphabet like the simple t.

tj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of ch in *chain*.

ts in Hungarian is sounded like ch in *chain*.

w in German and Dutch has a sound closely resembling that of v produced by bringing the lips feebly into contact, not by placing the upper teeth against the lower lip. In Welsh it has the sound of u̯ or ö.

x in Portuguese has the sound of sh; in old Spanish spelling it is used where j is now used to represent the sound of ċh.

y is usually a vowel, but in Spanish it has also a consonantal sound like the English y, and the same sound is heard in Hungarian after d, g, l, n, and t.

z in German and Swedish has the sound of ts, in Italian sometimes that of dz sometimes that of ts, in Spanish that of th in *thin*. In Spanish America this th-sound usually gives place, like the th-sound of c, to that of s in *sing*.

ź in Polish has the sound of zy.

ż in Polish, ž in Bohemian and Servian, zs in Hungarian } all have the sound of zh.

B. *Hints on the pronunciation of geographical names belonging to languages not using the Roman alphabet.*

The general rule regarding the spelling of such names is to spell them in English phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. In such phonetic spellings, however, the vowels usually receive their continental sounds (as in *far, vein, pique, rule*). In Indian and some other Asiatic names and in Arabic names a is often used also to represent the sound of the English u in but. The vowel digraph ai usually represents the sound of y in *fly*, but sometimes (as in all Greek names) that of a in *fate;* ei, most commonly that of a in *fate*, but sometimes that of y in *fly;* au for the most part sounds as ow in *now*, but in some cases as a in *fall*. In the spelling of Indian names this last digraph is often used where á is now mostly used, the sound intended being that of a in *far*, or perhaps one somewhat broader. The consonants j, w, y, z have as a rule their characteristic English sounds, as in *jet, yet, well, zeal;* g usually has its hard sound as in *get*. Ch usually represents the sound which it has in *chain;* gh sometimes that of a very rough aspirate, sometimes a sound like that of the Northumberland or Berwickshire burr, sometimes, before e or i, merely the

hard sound of g; kh is the combination most frequently used to represent the sound of ch; and th usually stands for the sound which it has in *thin*, sometimes for that which it has in *then*.

In the spelling of geographical names belonging to languages which do not use the Roman alphabet (as also of those which were first put in writing by Europeans) numerous variations are found from different causes, and it will throw some light on the pronunciation to note what the principal causes of these variations are.

1. Very often the variation is due to the irregularity in the use of our own alphabet, which leads one person to represent the same sound phonetically in one way, another in another. From this cause s and z are frequently interchanged, as in Kasan, Kazan; so also are oo, ou, and u, where the sound of u in *bull* or in *rule* is intended, as in Moorzook, Mourzouk, Murzuk, &c.; and so also are i and y, as in Ustyansk, Ustiansk; Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoiarsk. Hence likewise those names which are spelled with *a* to represent the sound of u in *but*, are also frequently found spelled with u, as in Panjab, Punjab.

2. Sometimes the variation is due to the obscurity of the sounds themselves, as where a vowel sound is so short that its exact quality can hardly be determined, as in Bedouin, Bedawin; or where a short vowel sound seems to one ear to make a separate syllable, while to another ear no such syllable seems to be heard, as in Bassora, Basra; Wargela, Wargla.

3. In other cases the variation is due to the adoption in English of a continental mode of spelling, as where dj is adopted from the French for j, as in Djebel for Jebel, or tch from the same language for ch, as in Nertchinsk for Nerchinsk, Kamtchatka (the common spelling) for Kamchatka, or j from the practice of most continental nations for y, as in Jakutsk for Yakutsk.

When the variation in spelling is due to any of these causes, a comparison of the different forms of the name will often serve as a good indication of the correct pronunciation, where any one of them might leave it doubtful; for the correct pronunciation must be more or less consistent with all the different forms. Thus when Bassora is also found spelled Basra it is clear that the correct pronunciation cannot be Basso'ra, and when Bedouin is found spelled also Bedawin, Bedaween, &c., it shows that the accents lie on the first and third syllables, and that the i in Bedouin is pronounced as e in *me*.

4. Other variations are due to the fact that the sounds to be represented have no signs for them in the Roman alphabet or any of its commonly used digraphs, so that different signs are adopted to represent them approximately in accordance with the conceptions of different persons. One of the chief instances of this sort is a sound existing in Arabic and Hindu resembling the Northumbrian burr. Usually this sound is represented by gh, but in the case of many Arabic names in North Africa it is often represented by rh or r. Thus Ghadames is often spelled Rhadames, the tribe of the Songhay often Sonrhay.

5. In other cases the variation is accounted for by differences of dialect, or different pronunciations of the same dialect in different parts of the country or region in which a particular language is spoken. In this way arise many of the varieties of spelling in Chinese, Indian, and Arabic names. In the last one of the most notable dialectical peculiarities of pronunciation is in the case of the Arab character usually sounded as j, but in some parts, as in Egypt, as g in *get*. For this reason the Arabic Jebel (mountain) is usually spelled in Egyptian names Gebel, in which g is intended to have its hard and not its soft sound.

6. Another cause of variation is the fact that the strict rule of phonetic spelling is sometimes departed from, and the English form of a name is partly accommodated to the spelling of the language to which it belongs, the same letter in that language being always represented by the same in English, even though the pronunciation may vary in the original language. This is frequent in Russian names, in which the sounds of v and f, those of a and o, &c., are often represented by the same letter, and in which the Russian character representing the sound of a in *fate* or e in *met* sometimes stands for the same sound preceded by that of the consonant y. In this way are explained such variations as Kief, Kiev; Semipolatinsk, Semipalatinsk; Semiryechensk, Semirechensk.

7. Lastly, the foreign spelling of a name is sometimes adopted for native names in regions out of Europe belonging politically to European powers. Thus Sourabaya may sometimes be seen spelled in the Dutch fashion, Soerabaja. In Spanish and Portuguese America this is done almost uniformly.

In Chinese the digraph ao represents the sound of a in *far* gliding into that of o, the whole sound closely resembling that of ow in *now;* ei represents the sound of a in *fate* gliding into a very short ē-sound (as in *me*); in ia, ie, iu the sounds of a, e, u are preceded by a very short i-sound, a sound almost identical with that of the consonant y; oo (for which u is often used) usually represents the sound of u in *bull* or in *rule*, but sometimes it represents a long o gliding into a very short sound like that of u in *bull*. When o precedes a or ei it is sounded very short so as to be almost equivalent to the consonant w; hence we have such spellings as Whangho (or Hwangho) and Kweichoo or Queichoo, as well as Hoangho and Koeichoo. The initial ng is a nasal, as in the word *sing* (not as in *finger*), and this initial sound is also met with in names belonging to the other monosyllabic languages of Eastern Asia, as well as in some African and New Zealand names.

In Indian, Arabic, and some other names aspirated consonants occur, and are represented in spelling by an h following the consonant, as in Bhágalpur. The proper sound of this combination is accurately represented by the letters composing it, but in the English pronunciation of such names this peculiarity is commonly disregarded.

In African words the consonant m used as a prefix has a shortened sound of um, and in the South African colonies this prefix is so spelled, as in Umtata, Umzila, &c. By travellers in equatorial Africa, however, the simple m is always used, as in Mpwapwa. Except at the end of a word y is always the consonant. Lake Nyassa, for example, is to be pronounced as two syllables, Nyas'sa, not in three as Nī-as'sa.

For the spelling of Maori names in New Zealand the Roman alphabet was introduced by the English missionaries, but only fourteen characters are required, namely, *a, e, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, r, t, u, w,* and the nasal *ng*. The vowels have the continental sounds, and are always sounded separately, never coalescing into a proper diphthong.

In the following list showing the pronunciation of geographical names the only diacritic marks which are used are the acute, grave, and circumflex accents (´ ` ^), the modification mark (¨), the cedilla (¸), and the tilde (~); and it will be understood that, where the respelling of a name indicates the pronunciation of a diacritically marked letter not so marked in the name as given in the list, that name is spelled with a letter so marked in the language of the country to which it belongs. Thus, when it is stated that the Swedish name Tornea is pronounced tor'nā-ō, it may be inferred, in accordance with the rules just given, that in Swedish that name is spelled Torneå. In respelling names to indicate pronunciation the consonants, *b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w,* and *z*, and the digraphs *ng, nk,* and *sh* always have their usual English sounds, and *s* always has the hissing sound as in *sea*. The key-line gives the explanation of the other signs.

Note.—In consulting this List it should be kept in mind that attention to the preceding notes indicating the variations that may be looked for in the spelling of foreign names will often be of assistance to those doing so in finding the name they are in search of, since names not found under one spelling may be found under some other equivalent spelling. Thus many names not found spelled with c, ch, z, y, &c., may be found under the spellings k, kh, s, j, &c. respectively; Spanish names in x may be found spelled with j, Dutch names in y may be found in ij, German, Danish, and other names in ae or oe may be found in ä (sometimes e) or ö; and so forth.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Aachen, ä'ċhen (Ger.)
Aagerup, ō'gă-rŭp (Den.)
Aakirkeby, ō-kērk'ă-bŭ (Den.)
Aar, är (Ger. Switz.) *r.*
Aargau, är'gou (Switz.)
Aarhuus, ôr'hös (Den.)
Abana, ab'a-na (Syr.) *r.*
Abancay, ä-băn'kī (Peru)
Abano, ä'bä-nō (It.)
Abasia, ä-ba'syä (Rus.)
Abassabad, ä-bäs'sä-băd (Rus.) *ft.*
Abauj, o-bo'u-ē (Hung.)
Abbeokuta, ab-bē-ō-kō'ta (Af.)
Abbeville, ăb-vēl' (Fr.); ab'be-vil (U.S.)
Abbitibbe, ab-bi-tib'be (Can.)
Abergavenny, ab-ėr-ga-ven'nĭ or ab-ėr-gă'ni (Eng.)
Abergele, ab-ėr-ge'li (Wales)
Aberystwith, ab-ėr-ist'with (Wales)
Abingdon, ab'ing-don (Eng.)
Ab-Istada, ab-i-stä'da (Afg.)
Ablis, ä-blē' (Fr.)
Abo, ō'bō (Rus.)
Abomey, a-bō'mā (Af.)
Aboukir, a-bō'kēr (Eg.)
Abraham, ăb'ra-hăm (Rus.) *isl.*
Abrantes, ä-brän'tăs (Port.)
Abrets, les, lāz-ä-brā' (Fr.)
Abrolhos, a-brōl'yōs
Abruzzo, ä-brōt'tsō (It.)
Abydos, ä-bē'dos (Tur.)
Abydus, a-bī'dus (Eg.)
Abyssinia, ab-i-sin'i-a (Af.)
Acadia, a-kā'di-a (Can.)
Acadie, ä-kä-dē' (Can.)
Acaponeta, ä-kä-pō-nā'tä (Mex.)
Acapulco, ä-kä-pōl'kō (Mex.)
Acarai, ak-ä-rä'ē (S. Am.) *mt.*
Acarnania, ä-kär-nā'nē-ä (Gr.)
Accumuli, äk-kō'mu-lē (It.)
Acerenza, ä-chā-rān'tsä (It.)
Ach, äch (Ger.)
Acha, Sierra de, sē-er'rä de ä'chä (Mex.)
Achaia, a-kā'ya (Gr.)
Achaltzik, ä-chäl'tsīk (Rus.)
Achata, ä-chä'tä (Arg. Con.) *mt.*
Acheen, ä-chēn' (Sumatra)
Achill, ak'il (Ir.)
Achray, ach-rā' (Scot.) *l.*
Aciorolo, dell, dāl ä-chō-rō'lō (It.)
Aci Reale, ä'chē rā-ä'lä (It.)
Aconcagua, ä-kon-kä'gwä (Chile)
Aconquija, ä-kon-kē'chä (Arg. Con.) *mt.*
Acquapendente äk-kwä-pän-dān'tā (It.)
Acre, ä'kėr or ä'kēr (Syr.)
Actopan, äk-tō-pän' (Mex.)
Adalia, ä-dä'lē-a (Tur.)
Adamawa, ad-a-mä'wa (Af.)
Adamello, ä-dä-mäl'lō (It.) *mt.*
Adamuz, ä-ᴛʜä-möth' (Sp.)
Adana, ä-dä'nä (As. Mi.)
Adel, ā'del (Af.)
Adelsheim, ä'delz-hīm (Ger.)
Aden, ä'den; Arab. pron. ä'den (Ar.)
Aderbaijan, Aderbijan, ad-ėr-bī-jan' (Per.)
Adige, ä'dē-jā (It.) *r.*
Adirondack, ad-i-ron'dak (U. S.)
Adour, ä-dör' (Fr.) *r.*
Adria, ä'drē-ä (It.)
Adrianople, ād-rē-a-nō'pl (Tur.)
Adriatic, ād-rē-at'ik (It.)
Ægean, ē-jē'an
Aelberg, āl'berg (Aust.)
Aerö, ä'reŭ (Den.) *isl.*
Aerschot, är'skot (Bel.)
Aerteholme, är'te-hōl-me (Den.) *isl.*
Ætna, et'na (Sic.) *mt.*
Afghanistan, äf-ghăn"i-stăn' or af-gan'-is-tăn (As.)
Aflum-kara-hissar, ä-fyöm'kä-rä-his-sär' (Tur.)
Agades, ä'gä-dēz (Af.)
Agadir, ä-gä'dēr (Mar.)
Agbosome, ag-bo-sō'me (Af.)
Agde, ägd (Fr.)
Agen, ä-zhăn' (Fr.)
Agers, ä'gėrs (Den.) *isl.*
Agerskov, ä-gėr-skŏv' (Den.)
Aggebye, äg-ge-bŭ' (Den.)
Aggersoe, äg'gėr-seŭ (Den.) *isl.*
Agincourt, ä-zhăn-kör' (Fr.)
Aglie, ä'lyā (It.)
Agoas de Moira, ä'gō-äs de mō-ēl'ra (Port.)
Aguajo, ä-gwä'chō (Mex.)
Agualulco, ä-gwä-lōl'kō (Mex.)
Agua Nueva, ä'gwä nu-e'vä (Mex.)
Aguascalientes, ä'gwäs-kä-lē-en"tes (Mex.)
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär' (Sp.)
Agulhas, ä-gŏ'lyäs or a-gul'as (Af.) *c.*
Agysoo, ä-gu'sō (Rus.) *ft.*
Ahmedabad, äh'med-ä-băd" (Ind.)
Ahmednuggur, äh-med-nug'gėr (Ind.)
Ahrensbök, äh'rens-bėŭk (Ger.)
Aiasoluk, ī"a-so-lŭk' (As. Mi.)
Aibling, ī'blēng (Ger.)
Aichach, ī'ċhăċh (Ger.)
Aidin, ī-dēn' (As. Mi.)
Aigle, ā'gl (Switz. Fr.)
Aigues-mortes, āg-mort' (Fr.)
Ain, aṅ (Fr.) *dep.*
Aisne, āṅ (Fr.) *dep.*
Aivali, ä-ē-vä'lē (As. Mi.)
Aix, āks (Fr.)
Aix la Chapelle, āks lä shä-pel' (Ger.)
Ajaccio, ä-yäch'ō (It.)
Ajmeer or Ajmir, aj-mēr' (Ind.)
Akabah, ä-kä-bäh' (Ar.)
Akbarrabad, ak'bär-rä-băd" (Ind.)
Akermann, ä'ker-män (Rus.)
Akesh, ä'kesh (Rus.)
Akhal, ä-ċhäl' (As.)
Akhalzikh, ä-ċhäl'tsēċh (Rus.)
Akhdar, äċh-där' (Ar.)
Akhissar, äk-his-sär' (As. Tur.)
Akhtirka, äċh-tėr'kä (Rus.)
Akreyri, ak-rī'rē (Iceld.)
Aktatchi, äk-tät'chē (Rus.)
Alabama, al-a-bă'ma (U. S.)
Alachua, a-lach'u-a (U. S.)
Alacranes, ä-lä-krä'nes (Mex.) *isl.*
Alaghir, al-a-gēr' (As. Tur.) *r.*
Alagoas, ä-lä-gō'äs (Braz.)
Alagon, ä-lä-gōn' (Sp.)
Alaguela, äl-lä-gä'lä (Cent. Am.)
Alais, ä-lā' (Fr.)
Alalo, ä-lä'lō (Rus.)
Alameda, ä-lä-me'ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Alamillo, ä-lä-mēl'lyō (Sp.)
Alamomocho, ä-lä-mō-mo'chō (Mex.)
Alamora, ä-lä-mō'rä (Sp.)
Aland, ä'länd; Swed. pron. ō'länd (Rus.) *isl.*
Alashehr, al-a-shāhr' (As. Mi.)
Alaska, a-läs'ka (N. Am.)
Alassio, ä-läs'sē-ō (It.)
Alatamaha, a-la-ta-ma-hą' (U. S.)
Alava, ä'lä-va (Sp.)
Albacete, äl-bä-ᴛʜe'te (Sp.)
Alban, äl-boṅ' (Fr.)
Albania, al-bā'ni-a (Tur.)
Albano, äl-bä'nō (It.)
Albans, al'banz (Eng.)
Albarracin, äl-bär-rä-thēn' (Sp.)
Albatana, äl-bä-tä'nä (Sp.)
Albatera, äl-bä-te'rä (Sp.)
Albegna, äl-bä'nyä (It.) *r.*
Albemarle, al'be-märl (Eng.); al-be-märl' (U. S.)
Albenga, äl-bän'gä (It.)
Alberche, äl-ber'chä (Sp.) *r.*
Alberea, äl-be-re'ä (Sp.)
Albergaria, äl-ber-gä'rē-ä (Sp.)
Alberoni, äl-be-rō'nē (It.)
Albert, äl-bär' (Fr.)
Albertas, äl-bär'täs (Fr.)
Albidona, äl-bē-dō'nä (It.)
Albinona, äl-bē-nō'nä (It.)
Albuera, äl-bu-e'rä (Sp.)
Albula, äl'bu-la (Switz.) *r.*
Albuquerque, äl-bu-ker'kā (Mex. Sp.)
Albury, al'bė-ri (N. S. W.)
Alcala, äl-kä-lä' (Sp.)
Alcala de Henares, äl-kä-lä' de e-nä'res
Alcañiz, äl-kä-nyēth' (Sp.)
Alcantara, äl-kän'tä-rä (Sp.)
Alcantarilla, äl-kän-tä-rēl'lyä (Sp.)
Alcaraz, äl-kä-räth' (Sp.)
Alcazar de San Juan, äl-kä-thär' de sän ċhō-än' (Sp.)
Alcino, äl-ċhē'nō (It.) *mt.*
Alcira, äl-thē'rä (Sp.)
Alcobaça, äl-kō-bä'sä (Port.)
Alcolea, äl-kō-le'ä (Sp.)
Alcoy, äl-ko'ē (Sp.)
Alcudia, äl-kö'ᴛʜē-ä (Sp.)
Aldea Gallega, äl-de'ä gä-lye'gä (Sp.)
Alderney, al'dėr-ni (Eng.) *isl.*
Alei, ä-lā'ē (Sib.)
Alemtejo, ä-leṅ-tā'zhō (Port.)
Alençon, ä-laṅ-sôṅ' (Fr.)
Alepho, ä-lā'fō (Rus.)
Aleppo, ä-lep'pō (Tur.)
Aleria, ä-lā-rē'ä (Cors.)
Alessandria, ä-les-sän'drē-ä (It.)
Alet, ä-lā' (Fr.)
Aleutian, al-yō'ti-an (N. Am.) *isl.*
Alexandria, a-legz-an'dri-a (Eg.)
Alfaques, äl-fä'kes (Sp.)
Alfidena, äl-fē-dā'nä (It.)
Algarinejo, äl-gä-rē-ne'ċhō (Sp.)
Algarve, äl-gär'vä (Port.)
Algeciras, äl-ċhe-thē'räs (Sp.)
Algeria, al-jē'ri-a (Af.)
Alghero, äl-gä'rō (It.)
Algiers, al-jērz' (Af.)
Algoa Bay, al-gō'a bā (Af.)
Algonquin, äl-gon'kwin (Can.)
Alhama, äl-ä'mä (Sp.)
Alhucemas, al-u-the'mas (Mar.)
Alibunar, ä-lē-bō-när' (Aust.)
Alicante, ä-lē-kän'te (Sp.)
Alicata, ä-lē-kä'tä (It.)
Alicudi, ä-lē-kō'dē (It.) *isl.*
Alife, ä-lē'fä (It.)
Alighur, ä-lē-ghur' (Ind.)
Ali-Musjid, ä-lē-mus-jēd' (Afg.)
Al Jezireh, al je-zē're (As. Tur.)
Aljezur, äl-ċhe-thōr' (Sp.)
Allahabad, al'la-hä-băd" (Ind.)
Alleghany, al-le-gā'ni (U. S.)
Allier, äl-lē-ā' (Fr.)
Alloa, al'lō-a (Scot.)
Almachik, äl'mä-chēk (Rus.)
Almaden, äl-mä-ᴛʜen' (Sp.)
Almagro, äl-mä'grō (Sp.)
Almali, äl-mä-lē' (Tur.)
Almeida, äl-mā'ē-dä (Port.)
Almenara, äl-me-nä'rä (Sp.)
Almendolara, äl-men-dō-lä'rä (It.)
Almeria, äl-me-rē'a (Sp.)
Almerode, äl-mä-rō'de (Ger.)
Almuñecar, äl-mö-nye-kär' (Sp.)
Almouth, al'muth (Eng.)
Alnwick, an'ik (Eng.)
Alora, ä-lō'rä (Sp.)
Alost, ä-lōst' (Bel.)
Alpes, alp (Fr.)
Alphen, äl'fen (Neth.)
Alpujarras, äl-pö-ċhär'räs (Sp. Mex.)
Alsace, äl-säs' (Ger.)
Alsbjerg, äls'byerg (Den.)
Alstahoug, äl-stä-houg' (Nor.)
Altai, al-tī' (As.) *mts.*
Altamaha, al-ta-ma-hą' (U. S.)
Altamura, äl-tä-mö'rä (It.)
Altenkirchen, äl'ten-kēr-ċhen (Ger.)
Altkirch, ält-kērch' (Ger.)
Altona, äl'tō-na (Ger.)
Altona, äl-tō'na (Tur.)
Altringham, al'tring-am (Eng.)
Aluta, ä-lö'tä (Roum.) *r.*
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä'ᴛʜō (Mex.)
Alvito, äl-vē'tō (Sp.)
Alyth, ä'lith (Scot.)
Amager, ä'ma-ger (Den.) *isl.*
Amal, ō'mäl (Swe.)
Amarapura, ä-mä-rä-pö'rä (Bur.)
Amasia, ä-mä'sē-a (Tur.)
Amazon, am'a-zon (S. Am.)
Amazonas, am-ä-zō'nas (Braz.); am-ä-sō'nas (Span. Am.)
Ambato, am-bä'tō (Ecuad.)
Ambau, äm'bou (Fiji) *isl.*
Ambert, oṅ-bär' (Fr.)
Ambleteuse, oṅ-bl-teŭz' (Fr.)
Amboina, am-boi'na (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Amboise, oṅ-bwąz' (Fr.)
Amboy, am'boi (U. S.)
Ameland, ä'me-länt (Neth.) *isl.*
Amersfoort, ä'merz-fōrt (Neth.)
Amhara, äm-hä'rä (Abyss.)
Amherst, am'ėrst (U. S.)
Amiens, ä-mē-aṅ' (Fr.)
Amirante, am-i-rant' (Af.) *isls.*
Amite, a-mēt' (U. S.)
Amlwch, am'lŏk (Wales)

Amoor, ä-mör' (As.) *r.* and *dist.*
Amoy, ä-moi' (China)
Amposta, äm-pos'tä (Sp.)
Amritsar, äm-rit'sär (Ind.)
Amur, ä-mör' (As.) *r.* and *dist.*
Anadolia, ä-nä-dō'lē-a (Tur.)
Anagada de Fuera, ä-nä-gä'ᴛʜä de fu̯-e'-rä (Mex.)
Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk' (Mex.)
Anam, ä-näm' (As.)
Anaradhapura or Anarajapoora, ä-nä-räd-ha-pö'ra, ä-nä-rä-jä-pö'rä (Ceylon)
Anatolia, a-na-tō'lē-a (As.)
Ancachs, än-kach' (Peru)
Ancona, än-kō'nä (It.)
Andalusia, än-dä-lö'shē-ä; Sp. Andalucia, än-dä-lu̯-thē'a (Sp.)
Andaman, an-da-män' (Ind.) *isls.*
Andelfingen, än-del-fing'en (Switz.)
Andkhoo, änd-khö' (Tart.)
Andover, an'do-vėr (Eng.: U. S.)
Andreasberg, än-drä'äs-berg (Ger.)
Andrews, St., sānt, colloquially sint an'dröz (Scot.)
Anegada, an-e-gä'da (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Angerman, ong'ėr-män (Swe.)
Angermünde, ang-ėr-mün'de (Prus.)
Angers, oṅ-zhā' (Fr.)
Angillon, oṅ-zhēl-lyōṅ' or oṅ-zhē-yōṅ' (Fr.)
Anglesey, ang'gl-sē (Eng.)
Angola, än-gō'lä (Af.)
Angora, än-gō'rä (Tur.)
Angostura, äṅ-gōs-tö'rä (Venez.)
Angoulême, oṅ-gö-lām' (Fr.)
Angoumois, oṅ-gö-mwa̯' (Fr.)
Angra Pequena, äng'grä pä-kā'nä (Af.)
Anguilla, ang-gil'la (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Anholtby, än'hölt-bü (Den.)
Anjer, än'yer (Java)
Anjou, oṅ-zhö' (Fr.)
Ankobar, äṅ-kō'bär (Abyss.)
Ankova, äṅ-kō'vä (Madag.)
Annamaboe, an-nam'a-bō (Af.)
Annapolis, an-nap'ō-lis (N. S.)
Annecy, än-sē' (Fr.)
Annobon, an'nō-bon (Af.) *isl.*
Annonay, än-nō-nā' (Fr.)
Antakia, än-tä-kē'a (Syr.)
Antananarivo, än-ta-na-n a-rē'vō (Madag.)
Antibes, oṅ-tēb' (Fr.)
Antigua, an-tē'ga (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Antino, än-tē'nō (It.)
Antioquia, än-tē-ō-kē'a (Col.)
Antisana, än-ti-sä'nä (Ecuad.)
Antivari, än-tē'vä-rē (Monten.)
Antonio, Port, pōrt an-tō'ni-ō (Jam.)
Antrim, an'trim (Ir.)
Antwerp, änt'wėrp (Belg.)
Anuradhapura, än-u̯-räd-hä-pö'rä (Ceylon)
Aosta, ä-ōs'tä (It.)
Apaches, ä-pä'ches (Mex.) *tr.*
Apennines, ap'e-nīnz (It.)
Apenrade, ä-pen-rä'de (Ger.)
Apoquido, ap-ō-kē'ᴛʜō (Chile.)
Appalachians, ap-pa-lā'chē-anz (U. S.) *mts.*
Appalachicola, ap-pa-la-chi-kō'la (U.S.)
Appenzell, äp-pen-tsel' (Switz.)
Appomattox, ap-pō-mat'toks (U. S.)
Aprouague, ä-prö-äg' (Fr. Gui.) *r.*
Apure, ä-pö'rā (S. Am.)
Apurimac, ä-pö'rē-mak (S. Am.)
Aquafreddo, ä-kwä-frād'dō (It.)
Aquila, ä'kwe-lä (It.)
Arabia, a-rā'bi-a (As.)
Aracan, ä-rä-kan' (Brit. Bur.)
Arad, or'od (Aust.) *ft.*
Arafat, ä-rä-fät' (Ar.) *mt.*
Aragon, ä'rä-gon (Sp.)
Aragona, ä-rä-gō'na (It.)
Araguaya, ä-rä-gwī'ä (Braz.) *r.*
Aral, ä'räl (Cent. As.)
Aranjuez, ä-rän-ᶜhö-eth' (Sp.)
Arapahoe, a-rap'a-hō (U. S.)
Ararat, ä'rä-rät (Armen.) *mt.*
Araucania, ä-rou-kä'nē-ä (Chile)
Arauco, ä-rou'kō (Chile)
Arica, ä-rē'ka (Chile)
Ariège, ä-rē-ázh' (Fr.)
Arignano, ä-rē-nya'nō (It.)
Arish, el, el ä'rēsh (Eg.)
Arispe, a-rēs'pe (Mex.)
Arizona, a-ri-zō'na (U. S.)
Arjonilla, är-ᶜhō-nēl'lyä (Sp.)
Arkansas, är-kan-sa̯ or ar-kan'sas (U.S.)
Arcot, är-kot' (Ind.)
Ardahan, är-dä-hän' (Tur.)
Ardchattan, ärd-chat'tan (Scot.)
Ardebeel, är'de-bēl (Per.)
Ardeche, är-dāsh' (Fr.)
Ardennes, är-den' (Fr. Bel.)
Ardnamurchan, ärd-na-mur'ᶜhan (Scot.)
Ardoch, är'doch (Scot.)
Ardres, är'dr (Fr.)
Ardrishaig, ärd-rish'āg (Scot.)
Arena, ä-rä'nä (It.) *r.*
Arenas, ä-re'näs (Sp.; Mex.)
Arequipa, ä-re-kē'pä (Peru)
Arevalo, ä-re-vä'lō (Sp.)
Arezzo, ä-rät'tsō (It.)
Argelès, är-zhe-lā' (Fr.)
Argens, är-zhoṅ' (Fr.)
Argentaro, är-jān-tä'rō (It.) *mt.*
Argentat, är-zhoṅ-tä' (Fr.)
Argenteuil, är-zhoṅ-teu̯-ē'lye or är-zhaṅ-teu̯-ē'ye (Fr.)
Argentières, är-zhoṅ-tē-är' (Fr.)
Argentine (Confederation), är'jen-tīn; Sp. Confederacion Argentina, konfed-e-rä'thi-ōn är-ᶜhen-tē'na(S.Am.)
Argenton, är-zhoṅ'tōṅ (Fr.)
Arghandab, ar-gund'ab (Afg.)
Argostoli, är-gos'to-lē (Gr.)
Argyle, är-gīl' (Scot.)
Ariano, ä-rē-ä'nō (It.)
Arbois, är-bwa̯' (Fr.)
Arbroath, är-bröth' (Scot.)
Arcachon, är-ka-shōṅ' (Fr.)
Arcadia, är-kā'di-a (Gr.)
Archangel, ärk-ān'jel; Russian pron. ärk-ang'gel (Rus.)
Archipelago, är-ki-pel'a-gō
Arcole, är'kō-lā (It.)
Arles, ärl (Fr.)
Armagh, är-mä' (Ir.)
Armagnac, är-mä-nyak' (Fr.)
Armenia, är-mē'ni-a (Tur.)
Armentières, är-moṅ-tyär' (Fr.)
Arnemuiden, är-ne-moi'den (Hol.)
Arnould, är-nöl' (Fr.)
Aroa, a-rō'a (Venez.)
Aroe. *See* Arroo.
Aroostook, a-rös'tu̯k (U. S.)
Arouat, el, el a-rö'wät (Af.)
Arpajon, är-pä-zhōṅ' (Fr.)
Arpino, är-pē'nō (It.)
Arques, ärk (Fr.)
Arras, är-rä' (Fr.)
Arrecife, är-rā-sē'fe (Can. Isls.)
Arrochar, är'roch-är (Scot.)
Arroo, Arru, är'rö (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Arth, ärt (Switz.)
Artois, är-twa̯' (Fr.)
Artuan, är-tö'än (Tur.)
Aruba, ä-rö'ba (S. Am.) *isl.*
Arundel, a'run-del (Eng.); a-run'del (U. S.)
Arvé, är'vā (It.) *r.*
Ascalon, as'ka-lon (Syr.)
Ascension, as-sen'shon (Atl. Oc.) *isl.*
Aschaffenburg, ä-shäf'fen-börg (Bav.)
Aschersleben, äsh'ėrz-lā-ben (Prus.)
Ascoli Piceno, äs'ko-lē pē-ᶜhā'nō (It.)
Ashantee, ä-shän'tē or ash-an-tē' (Af.)
Asia, ā'shi-a
Asinara, ä-sē-nä'rä (It.)
Asir, ä-sēr' (Ar.)
Aspropotamos, as-prō-pot'a-mos (Gr.)
Assam, as-sam' (Ind.)
Assaye, as-sī' (Ind.)
Asseerghur, as-sēr-ghur' (Ind.)
Assen, äs'sen (Neth.)
Assiniboine, as-sin'i-boin (Can.)
Assisi, äs-sē'zē (It.)
Assmannshausen, äs'mänz-houz-en (Ger.)
Assouan, äs-sö-än' (Eg.)
Astara, äs'tä-rä (Transcauc.)
Asterabad, as-te-rä-bäd' (Per.)
Astrakhan, äs-trä-kän'; Rus. pron. äs-trä-ᶜhan' (Rus.)
Asturias, äs-to'rē-äs (Sp.)
Atacama, ä-ta-ka'mä (Chile)
Atbara, at-bä'ra (Nubia)
Atchafalaya, ach-a-fa-li'ya (U. S.)
Athabasca, a-thā-bas'ka (Can.)
Athenry, ath-en-rī' (Ir.)
Athens, ath'enz Gr.)
Athlone, ath-lōn' (Ir.)
Athy, a-thī' (Ir.)
Atrato, a-trä'to (Col.) *r.*
Aube, ōb (Fr.)
Aubigny, ō-bē-nyē' (Fr.)
Aubusson, ō-bü̇s-sōṅ' (Fr.)
Auch, ōsh (Fr.)
Auchinleck, ạch-en-lek' or af-flek'(Scot.)
Auchterarder, ạch-tėr-är'dėr (Scot.)
Auchtermuchty, ạch-tėr-much'ti(Scot.)
Aude, ōd (Fr.)
Audenarde, ō-de-närd' (Belg.)
Aue, ou'e (Ger.) *r.*
Auerbach, ou'ėr-bäch (Ger.)
Augsburg, ougz'börg (Ger.)
Aullagas, oul-yä'gäs (Bol.)
Ault, ōl (Fr.)
Aumale, ō-mäl' (Fr.)
Aunis, ō-nē' (Fr.)
Aurillac, ō-rēl-lyäk' or ō-rē-yäk' (Fr.)
Aurungabad, a-rung-gä-bäd' (Ind.)
Austerlitz, ous'tėr-lēts (Aust.)
Australasia, as-tral-ā'shi-a
Australia, as-trā'li-a
Autun, ō-tu̯ṅ' (Fr.)
Auvergne, ō-ver'nyė (Fr.)
Auxerre, ōs-sär' (Fr.)
Auxonne, ōs-son' (Fr.)
Aveiro, ä-vā'ē-rō (Port.)
Avellino, ä-vāl-lē'nō (It.)
Avesnes, ä-vän' (Fr.)
Aveyron, ä-vā-rōṅ' (Fr.) *dep.*
Avignon, ä-vē-nyōṅ' (Fr.)
Avila, ä'vi-lä (Sp.)
Avoyelles, a-voi-elz', popularly a-vī'el (U. S.)
Avranches, ä-vroṅsh' (Fr.)
Ayacucho, ä-yä-kö'chō (Peru)
Ayasoluk. *See* Aiasoluk.
Aymara, ī-mä-rä' (S. Am.) *tr.*
Ayr, ār (Scot.)
Ayuthia, a-yöt'hē-a (Siam.)
Azerbaijan, Azerbijan, ä-zėr-bī-jan' (Per.)
Azof, äz'of; Rus. pron. ä-zof' (Rus.)
Azores, ä-zōrz' or a-zō'res
Azua de Compostela, a-zö'a de kompos-tel'a (Hayti)
Azuay, az-u̯-ī' (Ecuad.)
Azuey a-zö'ā (Hayti)

B.

Baalbec, bäl-bek' (Syr.)
Baardwijk, bärd'vik (Neth.)
Babadagh, bä-bä-dāg' (Bulg.)
Babelmandeb, bā-bel-man'deb (Af.)
Bacchiglione, bäk-kē-lyō'nä (It.)
Bacharach, bä-ᶜhä-räch' (Ger.)
Bacs, bäch (Hung.)
Badagry, ba-dā'gri (Af.)
Badajoz, bä-ᴛʜä-ᶜhōth' (Sp.)
Badakhshan, bud-uch-shan' (As.)
Badalona, bä-ᴛʜä-lō'nä (Sp.)
Baden, bä'den (Ger.; Switz.; Aust.)
Badenoch, bad'en-och (Scot.)
Badenweiler, bä'den-vī-lėr (Ger.)
Bagamoyo, bag-a-moi'ō (E. Af.)
Bagdad, bag-dād' (Tur.)
Bagnères de Bigorre, bä-nyār'dė-bē-gōr' (Fr.)
Bagnères de Luchon, bä-nyār' dė-lü-shōṅ' (Fr.)
Bagnes, bä'nye (Switz.)
Bagnols, bä-nyōl' (Fr.)
Bahamas, ba-hā'maz (W. Ind.) *isls.*
Bahawulpoor, bä-hä'wul-pör" (Ind.)
Bahia, bä-ē'ä (Braz.)
Bahiuda, ba-hyō'da (Af.)
Bahlingen, bä'ling-en (Ger.)
Bahrein, bä-rā'ēn (Ar.) *isls.*
Bahr-el-Abiad, bär-el-ab'ē-ad (Af.)
Bahr-el-Azrek, bär-el-az'rek (Af.)
Baiern, bī'ėrn (Ger.)
Baikal, bī'käl (Sib.) *l.*
Bailar, bī'lär (Rus.)
Bailen, bä-ē-len' (Sp.)
Baileschdi, bī-läsh'dē (Tur.)
Bairamdere, bī-räm'dā-rā (Tur.)
Baireuth, bī'roit (Ger.)
Bajezid, bā-ya-zēd' (Tur.)
Bakchili, bäk-chē'lē (Rus.)
Bakhteghan, bach-tä-ᶜhän' (Per.) *l.*
BakonyerWald, bä-kōn'yer'väld (Hung.)
Baktchiserai, bäk'chē-sä-rä"ī (Rus.)
Bala, bä'la (Wales)
Balaclava, bä-lä-klä'vä (Rus.) *h.*
Balaghauts, bä'lä-gats (Ind.)
Balaguer, bä-lä-ger' (Sp.)
Balakhna, bä-läch'na (Rus.)
Balasore, bä-lä-sōr' (Ind.)
Balaton, bal'a-ton; Hung. Bálatony, bä'lä-tony (Hung.) *l.*
Balbriggan, bal-brig'gan (Ir.)
Bâle, bäl (Switz.)
Balfrush, bal-frösh' (Per.)
Bali, bä'lē (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Balize, bä-lēz' (Cent. Am.)
Balkan, bäl-kän' (Tur.) *mt.*
Balkh, bälch (Tart.)
Ballarat, bal-a-rat' (Austral.)
Ballina, bal-li-nä' (Ir.)
Ballinasloe, bal-li-nas-lō' (Ir.)
Ballon, bäl-lōṅ' (Fr.)

Ballymena, bal-li-mē'na (Ir.)
Balsamo, Costa de, kos'ta de bäl-sä'mō (Cent. Am.)
Baltic, bą'l'tik, *sea*
Baltimore, bą'l'ti-mōr (U. S.)
Balukha, ba-lö'cha (As.) *mt.*
Banat, bä-nät' (Aust.)
Banff, bamf (Scot.)
Bangalore, bäng-gä-lōr' (Ind.)
Bangor, bang'gėr (Wales); bang'gor (U. S.)
Bangweolo, bang-we-ō'lō (Af.) *l.*
Banjermassin, bän-jėr-mas'sėn (Borneo)
Bankullan, ban-kų'l'an (East. Arch.)
Bannalec, bän-nä-lek' (Fr.)
Bannockburn, ban'nok-bėrn (Scot.)
Baños, bä'nyōs (Sp.)
Bantam, ban-tam' (Java)
Banya, Nagy, nodzh-ban'ya (Hung.)
Bapaume, bä-pōm' (Fr.)
Baraba, bä-rä-bä' (Sib.)
Baratala, bä-rä-tä'lä (As.) *l.*
Barbados, bär-bā'dōz (W. Ind.)
Barbary, bär'ba-ri (Af.)
Barbuda, bär-bö'da (W. Ind.)
Barcellos, bär-thel'lyōs (Sp.)
Barcelona, bär-the-lō'nä (Sp.)
Barcelonetta, bär-the-lo-net'ta (Sp.)
Barcelonette, bär-se-lō-net' (Fr.)
Barèges, bä-rāzh' (Fr.)
Bareily, bä-rā'i-li (Ind.)
Barfleur, bär-fleŭr' (Fr.)
Barile, bä-rē'lä (It.)
Barnaul, bär-nä'ųl (Sib.)
Baroach, ba-rōch' (Ind.)
Baroda, bä-rō'dä (Ind.)
Barquisimeto, bär-kē-sē-me'tō (Venez.)
Barranquilla, bär-rän-kēl'yä (Col.)
Barrosa, bär-rō'sä (Sp.)
Bars, bärsh (Hung.)
Barthélémy, bär-tā-lā-mē' (Fr.)
Basarjik, bä-sär'jik (Tur.)
Basel, bä'zel (Switz.)
Basilicata, bä-zē-lē-kä'tä (It.)
Basques, Rade des, räd dā bäsk (Fr.)
Bassano, bäs-sä'nō (It.)
Bassora, bäs'sō-ra (Tur.)
Bastia, bäs-tē'ä (It.)
Basuto, bä-sö'tō (Af.)
Batanai, bä-tä-nī' (Rus.)
Batavia, ba-tā'vi-a (Java)
Bathurst, ba'thėrst (Austral.)
Baton Rouge, bat'un rözh (U. S.)
Batonya, bä-tōn'ya (Aust.)
Batoum, bä-töm' (Tur.)
Battaglia, bät-tä'lyä (It.)
Baturin, bä'tų-rin (Rus.)
Baxuyen, baks-ų-yen' (Fr. Coch. Chi.)
Bayazid, bī-ä-zēd' (Arm.)
Bayeux, bä-yeŭ' (Fr.)
Baylen. *See* Bailen.
Bayona, bä-yō'nä (Sp.)
Bayonne, bä-yon' (Fr.)
Bayonne, bä-yon'ne (Mex.)
Bayoudouri, bä-yö-dö'ri (Tur.)
Bayreuth, bī'roit (Ger.)
Bayuda, bä-yö'da (Af.)
Bazarchik, bä-zär'chēk (Rus.)
Beaminster, bem'in-stėr (Eng.)
Bearn, bā-är' (Fr.)
Beas, bē'as (Ind.) *r.*
Beaufort, bō-for' (Fr.); bō'fort (U. S.; Cape Col.)
Beaugency, bō-zhoṅ-sē' (Fr.)
Beauharnois, bō-här'nä (Can.)
Beaujolais, bō-zhō-lā' (Fr.)
Beaulieu, bū'li (Eng.); bō-lyeŭ' (Fr.)
Beaumaris, bō-ma'ris (Wales)
Beaume, le, lė bōm (Fr.)
Beaumont, bō-mōṅ' (Fr.)
Beaupréau, bō-prā-ō' (Fr.)
Beauvais, bō-vā' (Fr.)
Beauvoir, bō-vwąr' (Fr.)
Bechev, bā-chāv' (Rus.)
Becskerek, bech-kā'rek (Hung.)
Bédarieux, bā-dä-rē-eŭ' (Fr.)
Bedfordshire, bed'ford-shėr or bed'-fōrd-shīr (Eng.)
Bedouin or Beduin, bed'ų-ēn"
Beerbhoom, bėr-bhōm' (Ind.)
Behbehan, bā-be-hän' (Per.)
Behrend, bā'rent (Prus.)
Behring's Strait, bā'ringz strāt
Beilitskoi, bī-lits'kō-ē (Rus.)
Beira, bā'ē-ra (Port.)
Beirout or Beirut. *See* Beyroot.
Beja, bā'zhä (Port.)
Bejapoor, be-ja-pör' (Ind.)
Bekes, bā-kesh' (Hung.)
Belem, bā-leṅ' (Port.)
Belfast, bel-fäst' (Ir.); bel'fast (U. S.)
Belgaum, bel-goum' (Ind.)
Belgiojoso, bäl-jō-yō'sō (It.)
Belgradchik, bäl-grät'chēk (Tur.)
Belgrade, bel-grād' (Servia)
Belize, bel-ēz' (Brit. Hond.)
Bellano, bel-lä'nō (It.)
Belle Alliance, bel äl-lē-oṅs' (Bel.)
Bellefontaine, bel-fōṅ-tān' (Fr.); bel-fon'ten (U. S.)
Belle Isle, bel īl (N. Am.)
Bellinzona, bel-lēn-tsō'na (Switz.)
Bellunese, bel-lö-nä'zā (It.)
Belluno, bel-lö'nō (It.)
Belmonte, bel-mōn'te (Sp.); bel-mont' (U. S.)
Beloochistan, be-lö-chis-tän' (As.)
Belorado, be-lo-rä'THō (Sp.)
Benares, be-nä'res (Ind.)
Benbecula, ben-bek'yu-la (Scot.)
Bencoolen, ben-kö'len (Sumatra)
Bendigo, ben'di-gō (Austral.)
Bengal, ben-gą'l' (Ind.)
Bengazi, ben-gä'zē (Tripoli)
Benguela, ben-gā'lä (Af.)
Benicarlo, be-nē-kär'lō (Sp.)
Benin, ben-ēn' (Af.)
Benisueff, bā-nē-swef' (Eg.)
Benkoelen, ben-kö'len (Sumatra)
Bentheim, bent'hīm (Ger.)
Beraun, bē-roun' (Aust.) *r.*
Berbera, bėr-bā'rä (Af.)
Berberino, bär-bā-rē'nō (It.)
Berbice, bėr-bēs' (Gui.)
Berchtesgaden, berch'tes-gā-den (Ger.)
Beresina, bā-res'i-nä (Rus.)
Berezan, bā-rā-zän' (Rus.) *isl.*
Berezov, bā-rā-zof' (Rus.)
Bergama, ber'gä-ma (As. Mi.)
Bergamo, bär'gä-mō (It.)
Bergen, ber'gen (Nor.)
Bergen-op-Zoom, ber'chen-op-zōm (Neth.)
Beringen, bā'ring-en (Switz.)
Berkhampstead, bėrk'ham-sted (Eng.)
Berkshire, bėrk'shėr or bėrk'shīr (Eng.)
Berlichingen, bär'lēch-ing-en (Ger.)
Berlikum, bär'lē-kum (Neth.)
Berlin, bär-lēn' (Prus.)
Bermudas, bėr-myö'daz, *isls.*
Bernera, bėr'ne-ra (Scot.) *isl.*
Berrima, ber'ri-ma (Austral.) *r.*
Berthier, bėr'tē-ā (Can.)
Bertischwyl, bär'tēsh-vēl (Switz.)
Berwick, bėr'ik (Scot.)
Besançon, bā-zoṅ-sōṅ' (Fr.)
Besika, bā-sē'kä (Tur.) *b.*
Bessarabia, bes-sa-rā'bi-a (Rus.)
Betanzos, be-tän'thōs (Sp.)
Béthune, bā-tün' (Fr.)
Bettona, bet-tō'nä (It.)
Bettws, bet'tuz (Wales)
Beuthen, boi'ten (Prus.)
Bevedero, be-ve-de'rō (Arg. Con.) *l.*
Beveland, bā'vā-lant (Neth.)
Beveren, bā'vė-ren (Neth.)
Beverwijk, bā'vėr-vīk (Neth.)
Bevilacqua, bā-vēl-ä'kwä (It.)
Bewdley, būd'li (Eng.)
Bex, beks (Switz.)
Beyra, bā'ē-rä (Port.)
Beyroot or Beirut, Turkish pron. bī'röt, Arab. pron. bā'röt (Syr.)
Beziers, bā-zē-ā' (Fr.)
Bezoara, be-zō-ä'rä (Ind.)
Bhaugulpore, bha-gul-pōr' (Ind.)
Bhopaul, bhō-pą'l' (Ind.)
Bhotan, bhō-tān' (Ind.)
Bhurtpoor, bhurt-pör' (Ind.)
Biafra, bi-ä'frä (Af.)
Bialystok, bē-yä'lųs-tok (Rus.)
Biarritz, bē-är-rēts' (Fr.)
Bibbiena, bib-bē-ä'nä (It.)
Bibbona, bib-bō'nä (It.)
Biberach, bē'be-rach (Ger.)
Bicanere, bē-kä-nēr' (Ind.)
Bicester, bis'ter (Eng.)
Bidassoa, bē-THäs-sō'ä (Sp.)
Bideford, bid'e-ford (*Eng.*)
Bidschow, bēd-shō' (Bohem.)
Biecz, byech (Aust. Gal.)
Bielaia Tserkov, bē-ä-lä'yä tsėr-kof' (Rus.)
Bielefeld, bē'le-felt (Ger.)
Bielgorod, bē-äl'gō-rod (Rus.)
Bielitz, bē'lēts (Aust.)
Bielo, bē-yä'lō (Rus.) *l.*
Bielo Ozero, bē-yä'lō ō-zā'rō (Rus.)
Bielsk, bē-yälsk' (Rus.)
Bienne, bē-en' (Switz.) *l.*
Bienvenida, bē-en-ve-nē'THä (Sp.)
Biervliet, bēr'vlēt (Neth.)
Biesbosch, bēs'bōsch (Neth.)
Biggleswade, big'glz-wād (Eng.)
Bihacs, bē-hāch' (Bosnia)
Bilbao, bēl-bä'ō (Sp.)
Bileduldgerid, bil-ed-ųl-je-rēd' (Af.)
Billericay, bil'lė-ri-kā (Eng.)
Billiton, bil'li-ton (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Binasco, bē-näs'kō (It.)
Bindrahund, bin'drä-bund (Ind.)
Bingen, bēng'en (Ger.)
Biobio, bē-ō-bē'ō (S. Am.) *r.*
Birkenfeld, bėr'ken-felt (Ger.)
Birkenhead, bėr'ken-hed (Eng.)
Birket-el-Kerun, bėr-kät'el-kā-rön" (Eg.)
Birmingham, bėr'ming-am (Eng.)
Bisaccia, bē-säch'a (It.)
Bisceglie, bē-shāl'yä (It.)
Bischweiler, bish-vīl'ėr (Ger.)
Bisignano, bē-sē-nyä'nō (It.)
Biskra, bēs'kra (Af.)
Bissagos, bēs-sä'gōs (Af.) *isls.*
Bissao, bēs-sä'ō (Af.)
Bissayas, bēs-sī'as (Philip.)
Biwano-Oumi, bē-wä'nō-ō"mē (Jap.)
Bizerta, bē-zär'tä (Tunis)
Björkö, byeŭr'keŭ (Swe.)
Björneborg, byeŭr'ne-börg (Rus.)
Blaavand's Hook, blō'vänd (Den.)
Blair-Athole, blār-ath'ōl (Scot.)
Blairgowrie, blār-gou'ri (Scot.)
Blanc, le, lė bloh' (Fr.) *mt.*
Blankenberghe, blän'ken-berg (Bel.)
Blankenese, blän-ke-nā'zā (Den.)
Blankenhain, bläng'ken-hīn (Ger.)
Blantyre, blan-tīr' (Scot.)
Blaye, blā (Fr.)
Blegno, blā'nyō (Switz.) *val.*
Bleiskwijk, blisk'vik (Neth.)
Blekinge, blā'king-e (Swe.)
Blenheim, blen'im; Germ. pron. blen'-hīm (Bav.)
Bleybach, blī'bach (Switz.)
Bligh, blī (Austral.)
Blois, blwą (Fr.)
Blokzijl, blok'zil (Neth.)
Bloomfontein, blōm'fon-tēn (S. Af.)
Bludenz, blö'dents (Aust.)
Bobbio, bob'bē-ō (It.)
Bobrov, bō-brof' (Rus.)
Bocage, bō-käzh' (Fr.)
Bochetta Pass, bō-ket'tä (It.)
Bochnia, boch'nē-ä (Aust. Gal.)
Bocholz, bō'cholz (Neth.)
Bochum, boch'öm (Ger.)
Bodensee, bō'den-zē (Ger.) *l.*
Boeotia, bē-ō'shi-a (Gr.)
Bog, bög (Rus.) *r.*
Bogoievlensk, bō-gō'yef-lensk (Rus.)
Bogoroditsk, bō'gō-rod-itsk (Rus.)
Bogorodsk, bō'gō-rodsk (Rus.)
Bogota, bō-gō-tä' (Col.)
Bohemia, bō-hē'mi-a (Aust.)
Böhmen, beŭ'men (Aust.)
Böhmerwald, beŭ'mer-väld (Bohem.)
Bohol, bō-hol' (Philip.)
Bohus, bō'hųs (Swe.)
Bois le Duc, bwą lė dŭk (Neth.)
Boizenburg, bō-ēt'sen-börg (Ger.)
Bojador, bō'yä-dōr (Af.) *c.*
Bojano, bō-yä'nō (It.)
Bokhara, bō-chä'rä (Tur.)
Bolan, bō'lan (Afg.)
Bolivar, bō-lē'vär (S. Am.)
Bolivia, bō-li'vē-ä (S. Am.)
Bolkonskai, bol-kons'kī (Rus.)
Bologna, bō-lō'nyä (It.)
Bolognese, bō-lō-nyä'zā (It.)
Bolonchen, bō-lon-chen' (Mex.)
Bolsena, bōl-sā'nä (It.)
Bolsward, bōls'värd (Neth.)
Bolzano, bol-tsä'nō (Aust.)
Bomarsund, bō'mär-sönd (Rus.)
Bombay, bom-bā' (Ind.)
Bonaire, bō-nār' (W. Ind.)
Bondeno, bōn-dā'nō (It.)
Bonhill, bon'hil (Scot.)
Boni, bō-nē' (Celebes)
Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fät'chō (It.)
Bonin, bō-nēn' (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Bonito, bō-nē'tō (It.)
Bonnetable, bon-tä'bl (Fr.)
Bonoa, bō-nō'a (East. Arch.)
Boodroom, bōd-röm' (Tur.)
Boorhanpoor, bör-hän-pör' (Ind.)
Bootan, bō-tän' (Ind.)
Boothia, bōTH'i-a (N. Am.)
Borabora, bō'ra-bō'ra (Soc. Isls.)
Boras, bō'rōs (Sc. Pen.)
Borculo, bor-kų-lō' (Neth.)
Bordeaux, bōr-dō' (Fr.)
Bordelais, bor-de-lā' (Fr.)
Borga, bor'gō (Finland)
Bormida, bōr-mē'dä (It.) *r.*
Bormio, bor'mė-ō (It.)
Borneo, bor'nē-ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Bornholm, bōrn'hōlm (Swe.)
Bornu, bōr-nō' (Af.)
Borodino, bō-rō-dē-nō' (Rus.)
Borregaard, bōr're-gord (Den.)
Borsod, bōr'shod (Hung.)

Borssele, bôrs'se-lā (Neth.)
Bosna-serai, bos-na-se-rī' (Bosnia)
Bosnia, boz'nē-a
Bosporus, bos'pō-rus (Tur.)
Bothnia, Gulf of, both'nē-a (Rus.)
Bottaro, bōt-tä'rō (It.) *isl.*
Bouches-du-Rhone, bōsh'dŭ-rōn (Fr.)
Boug or Bug, bōg (Rus.) *r.*
Bougie, bō-zhē' (Alg.)
Bougival, bō-zhē-väl' (Fr.)
Bouillon, bōl-yōñ' or bō-yōñ' (Bel.)
Boulac, or Boolak, bō-lak' (Eg.)
Boulganack, bōl-gä'näk (Rus.) *r.*
Boulogne, bō-lo'nyė (Fr.)
Bourbon, bör-bōñ' (Af.) *isl.*
Bourbonnais, or Bourbonnois, bör-bon-nā' (Fr.)
Bourganeuf, bör-gä-neûf' (Fr.)
Bourges, börzh (Fr.)
Bourgoin, bör-gwąn' (Fr.)
Bou-sada, bō-sä'dä (Alg.)
Boussa, bųs'sa (Af.)
Bovernier, bō-vär-nē-ā' (Switz.)
Boviano, bō-vē-ä'nō (It.)
Bovino, bō-vē'nō (It.)
Bowdoin, bō'den (U. S.)
Bowling, bō'ling (Scot.)
Boxmeer, boks'mär (Neth.)
Boxtel, boks'tel (Neth.)
Boyacá, bō-yä-kä' (Col.)
Brabant, N. and S., brä'bänt or brä-bant' (Neth.)
Bracciano, brät-chä'nō (It.)
Braemar, brā-mär' (Scot.)
Braganza, brä-gän'zä (Port.)
Brahestad, brä'hä-stät (Rus.)
Brahilov or Brahilow, brä-hē-lov' (Tur.)
Brahmapootra, brä-mä-pö'trä (Ind.) *r.*
Braila, brä-ē'la (Tur.)
Braine l'alleud, brān läl-leû' (Bel.)
Braine le Compte, brān lė cônt (Bel.)
Brake, brä'ke (Ger.)
Brambanan, bräm-bä'nän (Java)
Brandenburg, bränden-börg (Prus.)
Brazil, bra-zil'
Breadalbane, bred-al'ban (Scot.)
Brechin, brēch'in (Scot.)
Brecknockshire, brek'nok-shėr, brek'-nok-shīr (Eng.)
Brecon, bre'kon (Wales)
Breda, brā-dä' (Neth.)
Bregaglia, brā-gä'lyä (It.)
Bregenz, brā'gents (Aust.)
Brehar, bre'här (Chan. Isls.)
Brehat, brā-hä' (Fr.) *isl.*
Breisgau, brīs'gou (Ger.)
Bremen, brä'men (Ger.)
Bremerhafen, brä'mėr-hä-fen (Ger.)
Brescia, brä'shē-ä or brä'sha (It.)
Breslau, brās'lou (Prus.)
Brest, brest (Fr.)
Bretagne, brā-tä'nye (Fr.)
Breteuil, brā-teû-ē'lye or brā-teû-ē'ye (Fr.)
Briançon, brē-oñ-sōñ' (Fr.)
Bricquebec, brēk-bek' (Fr.)
Bridlington, brid'ling-ton; popularly pronounced and often written Burlington
Brienne le Chateau, brē-en' lė shä-tō' (Fr.)
Brienz, brē'ents (Switz.)
Brieuc, St., saṅ brē-eŭk' (Fr.)
Brignolles, brē-nyōl' (Fr.)
Brindisi, brēn'dē-sē (It.)
Britannia, bri-tan'ni-a
Brittany, brit'ta-ni (Fr.)
Brives, brēv (Fr.)
Brixen, brēk'sen (Aust.)
Brixham, briks'am (Eng.)
Brizina, brē-zē'nä (Alg.)
Brody, brō'di (Aust.)
Bromley, brum'li (Eng.)
Bromsgrove, brumz'grōv (Eng.)
Bromwich, brum'ich (Eng.)
Bronnitzy, bron-nit'zų (Rus.)
Brooklyn, brųk'lin (U. S.)
Broughtyferry, brą'ti-fe-ri (Scot.)
Broussa, brös'sä (Tur.)
Brouwershaven, brou'vėrz-hä-ven (Neth.)
Brozas, brō'thäs (Sp.)
Bruchsal, brōch'säl (Ger.)
Bruges, brûzh (Fr.)
Brühl, brûl (Ger.)
Brunei, brö-nī' (Borneo)
Brünn, brŭn (Aust.)
Brunswick, brunz'wik (Ger.)
Brüx, brüks (Bohem.)
Bruxelles, brŭ-sel' (Bel.)
Brzesc, bzhests (Pol.)
Brzezany, bzhä-zä'nė (Aust. Gal.)
Brzozow, bzhō'zov (Aust. Gal.)
Bucellas, bö-säl'läs (Port.)
Buchan, buch'an (Scot.)
Buchanan, bu-kan'an, not byų-kan'an (Scot. and U. S.)
Bucharest, bö'ka-rest (Roum.)
Buchholz, böch'hōlts (Ger.)
Bückeburg, bŭ'ke-börg (Ger.)
Buckie, buk'i (Scot.)
Buda, bö'da; Hungar. pron. bö'do (Hung.)
Budukshan, bud-uch-shan' (As.)
Budweis, böd'vīs (Aust.)
Buenaventura, bų-e-nä-ven-tö'ra (Mex.)
Buena Vista, bų-e'nä vės'tä (Mex.)
Buen Ayre, bwen ī'rā (S. Am.) *isl.*
Buenos Ayres, bų-e'nos ī'res (S. Am.)
Buffalora Pass, böf-fä-lō'rä (Switz.)
Bug or Boug, bōg (Rus.) *r.*
Buggenhout, bug'gen-hout; French pron. bŭg-goṅ-hō' (Bel.)
Bugulma, bö-gul'ma (Rus.)
Builth, bilth (Wales)
Buitenzorg, boi'ten-zorg (Java)
Bujalance, bö-chä-län'the (Sp.)
Bukharia, Little, bö-kä'rē-a (Cent. As.)
Bukowina, bö-kō-vē'nä (Aust.)
Bulacan, bö-lä-kän' (Philip.)
Bulante, bų-lan'tā (Celebes)
Bulgaria, bul-gā'ri-a (Tur.)
Bulti, bul'tē (As.)
Buncombe, bungk'um (U. S.)
Bundelcund, bun'del-kund (Ind.)
Bunzlau, bönts'lou (Prus.)
Burdwan, burd-wän' (Ind.)
Burghausen, börg-houz'en (Ger.)
Bürglen, bür'glen (Switz.)
Burgos, bör'gōs (Sp.)
Burgundy, bėr'gun-di (Fr.)
Burmah, bėr'mä (As.)
Burntisland, bėrnt-ī'land (Scot.)
Bursa, bör'sä (Tur.)
Burtscheid, bört'shīd (Ger.)
Bury, ber'i (Eng.)
Buseo, bö'sā-ō (Tur.)
Bushire, bö-shēr' (Per.)
Bussaher, bus'sä-hėr (Ind.)
Bussorah, bus'sō-rah (Tur.)
Buttevant, but'te-vant (Ir.)
Buxtehude, böks-tä-hö'de (Ger.)
Buyukdere, bö-yök-dā'rā (Tur.)
Byen, bŭ'en (Den.) *isl.*

C.

Cabanes, kä-bä'nes (Sp.)
Cabarras, ka-bär'ras (U. S.)
Cabellos da Velha, kä-bel'lōs dä vel'yä (Braz.)
Cabrera, kä-bre'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Cabul or Cabool, ką-bųl' (Afg.)
Cabulistan, ką-böl-is-tąn' (As.)
Caceres, kä'the-res (Sp.)
Cachao, kach'ä-ō, almost kach'ou (Anam)
Cachoeira, kä-chō-ā'ē-rä (Braz.)
Cadiz, kā'diz; Span. pron. kä-ŦHēth' (Sp.)
Caen, koṅ (Fr.)
Caerleoń, kär-lē'on (Eng.)
Caermarthen, kär-mär'ŦHen (Wales)
Caernarvon, kär-när'von (Wales)
Cagliari, kä'lyä-rē (Sardin.)
Cahir, kā'ėr (Ir.)
Cahors, kä-or' (Fr.)
Caicos, kī'kōs (W. Ind.)
Cairo, kī'rō (Eg.)
Caithness, kāth'nes (Scot.)
Cajamarca, kä-chä-mär'kä (Peru)
Calabar, ka-la-bär' (Af.)
Calaboso or Calabozo, kä-lä-bō'sō (Venez.)
Calabria, kä-lä'brē-ä (It.)
Calahorra, kä-lä-hor'rä (Sp.)
Calais, kal'is; Fr. pron. kä-lā' (Fr.)
Calamocha, kä-lä-mō'chä (Sp.)
Calantan, kä-län'tän (Malac.)
Calatafimi, kä-lä-tä-fē'mē (It.)
Calatrava, kä-lä-trä'vä (Sp.)
Calcutta, kal-kut'ta (Ind.)
Caldeirão, käl-dā-ē-rouñ' (Port.)
Caldera, käl-de'ra (Chile)
Calicut, kä'li-kut (Ind.)
California, kal-i-for'ni-a (N. Am.)
Callao, käl-lyä'ō (Peru)
Callinger, käl'lin-jėr (Ind.)
Calore, kä-lō'rā (It.) *r.*
Caltanisetta, käl-tä-nē-sät'tä (It.)
Calvados, käl-vä-dō' (Fr.) *dep.*
Calw, kalv (Ger.)
Calzada, käl-thä'ŦHä (Sp.)
Camacho or Camaxo, kä-mä'shō (Braz.)
Camargue, kä-märg' (Fr.)
Camariñas, kä-mä-re'nyas (Sp.)
Cambodia, kam-bō'di-a (East Pen.)
Cambray, koṅ-brā' (Fr.)
Cambrésis, koṅ-brā-zē' (Fr.)
Cambridge, kām'brij (Eng.)
Camenz, kä'ments (Ger.)
Camerino, kä-mā-rē'nō (It.)
Cameroons, ka-me-rönz' (Af.)
Camoghe, kä-mō'gā (Switz.) *mt.*
Campagna, käm-pä'nyä (It.)
Campana, la, lä käm-pä'nä (Sp.)
Campbelton or Campbeltown, kam'-bel-ton (Scot.)
Campeche, käm-pe'che (Cent. Am.)
Camperduin, kam'pėr-doin (Neth.)
Campiglia, käm-pē'lyä (It.)
Campine, kam-pēn' (Bel.)
Campo Formio, käm-pō fōr'mē-ō (It.)
Canandaigua, kan-an-dā'gwa (U. S.)
Canara, kä'nä-rä (Ind.)
Candahar, kan-da-här' (Ind.)
Candeish, kän'desh (Ind.)
Candia, kan'di-a (Eur.) *isl.*
Canea, kä-nē'a (Crete)
Canelones, kä-ne-lō'nes (Urug.)
Caño Desecho, kä'nyō de-se'chō (Braz.)
Cantal, koṅ-täl' (Fr.) *dep.*
Cantire, kan-tīr' (Scot.)
Canton, kan-ton' (China)
Cape Breton, brit'un (Can.) *isl.*
Capitanata, kä-pē-tä-nä'tä (It.)
Caprera, kä-prā'rä (It.) *isl.*
Capua, kap'yų-a; Ital. pron. kä'pų-ä (It.)
Carabobo, kä-rä-bō'bō (Venez.)
Caracas, kä-rä'käs (S. Am.)
Caravaggio, kä-rä-väd'zhō (It.)
Carbonara, kär-bō-nä'rä (It.) *c.*
Carcagente, kär-kä-chen'te (Sp.)
Carcassonne, kär-käs-sōn' (Fr.)
Cardiff, kär'dif (Wales)
Cardigan, kär'di-gan (Eng.)
Cardinale, kär-dē-nä'lā (It.)
Cardona, kär-dō'na (Sp.)
Carhaix, kär-ā' (Fr.)
Cariaco, kä-rē-ä'kō (Venez.)
Carignano, kä-rē-nyä'nō (It.)
Carimata, kä-rē-mä'tä (East. Arch.)
Carinhenha, kä-rē-nyä'nyä (Braz.)
Carleton, kärl'ton (Eng.)
Carlisle, kär-līl' (Eng.)
Carlowitz, kär'lo-vēts (Aust.)
Carlscrona, kärlz-krō'nä (Swe.)
Carlshamn, kärlz'hämn (Swe.)
Carlsruhe, kärlz'rō (Ger.)
Carmagnola, kär-mä-nyō'lä (It.)
Carniola, kär-nē-ō'lä (Aust.)
Carnoustie, kär-nous'ti, often also kär-nųs'ti (Scot.)
Carntual, kärn-tyų'al (Ir.) *mt.*
Carolina, ka-rō-lī'na (U. S.)
Carpathian, kär-pā'thi-an (Aust.) *mt.*
Carpentaria, kär-pen-tā'ri-a (Austral.) *g.*
Carrara, kär-rä'rä (It.)
Cartagena, kär-tä-che'nä (Sp.)
Cartago, kär-tä'gō (Cent. Am.)
Casale, kä-zä'lā (It.)
Casamanza, kä-sä-man'zä (Af.)
Casanare, kä-sa-nä're (Col.)
Casbin, käs-bēn' (Per.)
Cashel, kash'el (Ir.)
Cashgar, kash-gär' (Tart.)
Cashmere, kash-mēr' (Ind.)
Cassiquiari, käs-sē-kē-ä'rē (Venez.)
Castagnetto, käs-tä-nyät'tō (It.)
Castagnola, käs-tä-nyō'lä (It.)
Castambul, käs-täm-bōl' (Tur.)
Castellamare, käs'tāl-lä-mä''rä (It.)
Castellon-de-la-Plano, kas-tel'lyōn-de lä-plä'nō (Sp.)
Castelnau, käs-tāl-nō' (Fr.)
Castelnaudary, kas-tāl-nō-dä-rē' (Fr.)
Castiglione, käs-tē-lyō'nä (It.)
Castile, käs-tēl' (Sp.)
Castlebar, kas-l-bär' (Ir.)
Castlecomer, kas-l-kō'mėr (Ir.)
Castleton, kas'l-ton (Eng.)
Castres, kästr (Fr.)
Castrojeriz, käs-trō-che-rēth' (Sp.)
Catahoula or Catahoola, ka-ta-hō'la (U. S.)
Catalonia, kä-tä-lō'nē-ä (Sp.)
Catamarca, kä-tä-mär'kä (S. Am.)
Catania, kä-tä'nē-ä (Sic.)
Catanzaro, kä-tän-tsä'rō (It.)
Catawba, ka-tą'ba (U. S.)
Catoche, Cape, kä-tō'che (Cent. Am.)
Cattaraugus, kat-ta-rą'gus (U. S.)
Cattaro, kät'tä-rō (Aust.)
Cattegat, kät'tä-gät (Swe.; Den).
Caucasus, ką'ka-sus (Rus.)
Caudebec, kōd-bek' (Fr.)

Cauquenes, kou-ke'nes (Chile)
Cavan, ka'van (Ir.)
Cavery, kä've-ri (Ind.)
Cawnpoor, kạn-pör' (Ind.)
Caxamarca, ka-chä-mär'kä (Peru)
Caxoeira, kä-shō-ā'ē-ra (Braz.)
Cayambi, kī-am'bē (Ecuad.) *mt.*
Cayenne, kī-en' (Fr. Gui.)
Cayman, kī-man' (W. Ind.)
Cayuga, ka-yö'gä (U. S.)
Ceará, sā-ä-rä' (Braz.)
Cefalu, chē-fä-lö' (Sic.)
Celano, chä-lä'nō (It.)
Celebes, sel'ē-bez (East. Arch.)
Ceneda, chā-nā'da (It.)
Cenis, sē-nē'; Italian, Cenisio, chā-nē'-sē-ō (It.) *mt.*
Cephalonia, sef-ā-lō'nē-ä (Ion. Islds.)
Ceram, se-ram' (East. Arch.)
Cerignola, chā-rē-nyō'lä (It.)
Cerigo, cher'ē-gō (Ion. Islds.)
Cernowitz, tsär'nō-vēts (Aust.)
Cerreto, chär-rā'tō (It.)
Cerro Largo, ser'rō lär'go (Urug.)
Cervera, ther-ve'rä (Sp.)
Cervin, ser-vaṅ' (Switz.)
Cesano, chā-zä'nō (It.)
Cette, set (Fr.)
Cettinje, set-tēn'yā (Monten.)
Ceuta, sū'ṭa; Span. pron. the-ö'tä (Mar.)
Cevennes, sā-ven' (Fr.)
Ceylon, sē-lōn' (As.) *isl.*
Chablis, shäb-lē' (Fr.)
Chacim, chä-sēm' (Port.)
Chagos, chä'gos (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Chagres, chä'gres (Col.)
Chaleur Bay, sha-lör' bā (N. Am.)
Chalonnais, shä-lōn-nā' (Fr.)
Chalon sur Saône, shä-lōṅ' sür sōn (Fr.)
Cham, chäm (Switz.)
Chamouni, shä-mö-nē' (Switz.)
Champagne, shoṅ-pā'nyė (Fr.)
Champlain, shäm-plān' (Can.; U. S.)
Chañaral, chän-yä-räl' (Chile)
Chandernagore, chan-der-na-gör' (Ind.)
Chantibun, chan-ti-bun' (Siam)
Chantilly, shoṅ-tēl-lyē' or shoṅ-tē-yē' (Fr.)
Chapala, chä-pä'lä (Mex.)
Charente, shä-roṅt' (Fr.) *dep.*
Charleroi, shärl-rwạ' (Bel.)
Charlotte Amalie, shär-lot' ä-mä'lē-ä (W. Ind.)
Charlottenburg, shär-lōt'ten-börg (Prus.)
Chartres, shärtr (Fr.)
Chartreuse, shär-treûz' (Fr.)
Charysh, chä-rēsh' (Sib.) *r.*
Chasseron, shäs-se-rōṅ' (Switz.) *mt.*
Chatauque, sha-tạ'kwe (U. S.)
Chateau Thierry, shä-tō' tē-ār-rē' (Fr.)
Chateaubriant, shä-tō-brē-oṅ' (Fr.)
Chatelet, shät-lā' (Fr., Bel.)
Chatellerault, shä-tel-rō' (Fr.)
Chatham, chat'am (Eng.)
Chatillon, shä-tēl-lyōṅ' or shä-tē-yōṅ' (Fr.)
Chatkara, chät-kä'rä (Rus.)
Chaudière, shō-dē-ār' (U. S.)
Chautauqua, sha-tạ'kwa (U. S.)
Chaux de Fonds, La, la shō dė fōṅ (Switz.)
Chaves, shä-vās' (Port.)
Cheadle, chē'dl (Eng.)
Chedabucto Bay, she-da-buk'tō bā (N. Scot.)
Chekiang, chē-ki-ang' (China)
Cheltenham, chel'ten-am (Eng.)
Chelyuskin, chel-yụs'kin (Sib.)
Chemnitz, chām'nēts (Ger.)
Chenango, she-nang'gō (U. S.)
Chenaub, chē-nạb' (Ind.) *r.*
Cherasco, chā-räs'kō (It.)
Cherbourg, sher-börg' (Fr.)
Cheribon, che'ri-bon (Java)
Cherokee, che-rō-kē' (U. S.)
Cherson, chėr-sōn' (Rus.)
Chertsey, chėrt'sē (Eng.)
Chesapeake, ches'a-pēk (U. S.)
Cheskaya, ches-kī'ä (Rus.)
Chesuncook, che-sun'kök (U. S.) *l.*
Chetimaches, chet-i-mach'iz or shet-mash' (U. S.)
Cheveney, shāv-nā' (Switz.)
Cheviot, chē'vi-ot (Scot.) *mt.*
Cheyenne, shī-en' (U. S.)
Chiana, kē-ä'nä (It.)
Chiapas, chē-ä'päs (Mex.)
Chiavari, kē-ä-vä'rē (It.)
Chiavenna, kē-ä-vän'nä (It.)
Chicago, shi-kạ'gō (U. S.)
Chicapee or Chicopee, chik-a-pē' (U. S.)
Chichen Itza, chē-chen' ēt-sä' (Mex.)
Chichester, chi'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Chiclana, chē-klä'nä (Sp.)
Chicot, shē'kō (U. S.)
Chiem-See, chē'em-zā (Bav.)
Chiens, Isle aux, ēl ō shē-aṅ' (N. Amer.) *isl.*
Chiete, kē-ā'tā (It.)
Chièvres, shē-āvr' (Bel.)
Chihuahua, chē-wā'wä (Mex.)
Chile, chil'e; Span. pron. chē'le (S. Am.)
Chilka, chil-kä' (Ind.)
Chillan, chēl-yan' (Chile)
Chillecothe, chil-le-koth'ē (U.S.)
Chillianwalla, chil-li-an-wạl'la (Ind.)
Chiloe, chē-lō-e' (Chile)
Chiltepeque, chēl-te-pe'ke (Mex.)
Chimalapan, chē-mä-lä'pän (Mex.)
Chimborazo, chim-bō-rä'sō; Span. pron. çhēm-bō-rä'thō (S. Am.)
Chinandega, chē-nän-de'gä (Mex.)
Chinchaycocha, chēn-chī-ko'chä (Peru)
Chinchilla, chēn-chēl'lyä (Sp.)
Chingleput, ching-gel-put' (Ind.)
Chinsurah, chin-sö'ra (Ind.)
Chioggia, kē-ōj'ä (It.)
Chippenham, chip'pen-am (Eng.)
Chippeway, chip'pē-wā (U. S.)
Chiquimula, chē-kē-mö'lä (Cent. Am.)
Chiquitos, chē-kē'tōs (Bol.)
Chiriqui, chē-rē-kē' (Cent. Am.)
Chitteldroog, chit-tel-drög' (Ind.)
Chittoor, chit-tör' (Ind.)
Chiusa, kē-ö'zä (It.)
Chiva. *See* Khiva.
Chlumetz, chlö'mets (Aust.)
Chobe, chō'bā (Af.) *r.*
Choco, chō'kō (Col.)
Cholula, chō-lö'lä (Mex.)
Chotzen, chōt'sen (Aust.)
Christiania, krēs-tē-ä'nē-a (Nor.)
Christiansand, krēs'tē-än-sänd (Nor.)
Christiansoe, krēs'tē-än-seû (Den.)
Christinehamn, kris-tē'ne-hām (Swe.)
Chrudim, chrö'dēm (Bohem.)
Chudleigh, chud'li (Eng.)
Chuquisaca, chö-kē-sä'kä (S. Am.)
Chur, chör (Switz.)
Chusan, chö-sän' (China)
Cianciana, chän-chä'nä (Sic.)
Cibao, sē-bä'ō (Hayti) *mt.*
Cilicia, si-li'shi-a (As.)
Cimbrishamn, sēm'brēs-hām (Swe.)
Cimone, chē-mō'nä (It)
Cincinnati, sin-siṇ-nā'ti (U. S.)
Ciney, sē-nā' (Bel.)
Cinque Ports, sink'pōrts (Eng.)
Cintra, sēn'trä (Port.)
Ciotat, sē-ō-tā' (Fr.)
Circassia, sėr-ka'shē-ä (Rus.)
Cirencester, sī'ren-ses-tėr; popularly sis-e-tėr (Eng.)
Citta Nuova, chēt-tä' nwạ'vä (It.)
Citta Vecchia, chēt-tä' vāk'kē-ä (It.)
Ciudad Real, thē-ö-THATH' re-äl' (Mex.)
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ö-THATH' rọ-THRĒ'-gō (Sp.)
Civita Vecchia, chē-vē-tä' vāk'kē-ä (It.)
Clachnaharry, klach'na-här-ri (Scot.)
Clagenfurt, klä'gen-fört (Aust.)
Clapham, klap'am (Eng.)
Clara, Santa, sän'ta klä'rä (Sp.)
Clarens, klä-roṅ' (Switz.)
Clausenburg, klou'zen-börg (Aust.)
Clermont, klār-mōṅ' (Fr.); klėr-mont' (U. S.)
Cleves, klēvz; German, Kleve, pron. klā'vā (Ger.)
Clitheroe, kli'thė-rō (Eng.)
Clogher, klo'chėr (Ir.)
Clonakilty, klon-a-kil'ti (Ir.)
Clones, klōnz (Ir.)
Clonmel, klon-mel' (Ir.)
Cloud, St., saṅ klö (Fr.)
Clusone, klö-zō'nā (It.) *r.*
Clutha, klö'tha (N. Zd.) *r.*
Clyde, klid (Scot.)
Coahuila, kō-ä-wē'lä (Mex.)
Coatzacoalco, kō-ät'sa-kō-äl''kö (Mex.) *r.*
Cobija, kō-bē'chä (Chile)
Coblenz, kō'blents (Ger.)
Cochabamba, kō-chä-bäm'bä (Bol.)
Cochin, ko'chin (Ind.)
Coel, kō-el' (Ind.)
Coeymans, kwe'manz (U. S.)
Coggeshall, kog'ges-hạl (Eng.)
Cognac, kō-nyäk' (Fr.)
Coimbatoor, kō-im-bä-tör' (Ind.)
Coimbra, kō-ēm'brä (Port.)
Coire, kwạr (Switz.)
Cojedes, kō-che'des (Venez.)
Colchagua, kol-chä'gwä (Chile)
Colchester, kol'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Coleraine, kōl-rān' (Ir.)
Colima, kō-lē'mä (Mex.)
Collin, kōl'lēn (Bohem.)
Colne, kōln (Eng.)
Cologne, kō-lōn' (Ger.)
Colombia, kō-lom'bi-a (S. Am.)
Colombo, kō-lom'bō (Ceylon)
Colonia, ko-lō'nē-a (Urug.)
Colonsay, kol'on-sā (Scot.)
Colorado, kol-ō-rä'dō (N. Am.) *r.*
Comayagua, kō-mä-yä'gwä (S. Am.)
Combaconum, kom-bä-kō'num (Ind.)
Comorin, ko'mō-rin (Ind.)
Comorn, kō-mōrn' (Hung.)
Comoro, kom'o-rō (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Compostella, kōm-pōs-tel'lyä (Sp.)
Concan, kon-kan' (Ind.)
Concepcion, kōn-sep-sē-ōn' (N. and S. Amer.)
Conchagua, kōn-chä'gwä (Cent. Am.)
Conecocheague, kon-e-ko-chēg' (U. S.)
Conegliano, kō-nā-lyä'nō (It.)
Congaree, kong'gä-rē (U. S.)
Congleton, kong'gel-ton (Eng.)
Congo, kong'gō (Af.)
Conjeveram, kon-je-ve-ram' (Ind.)
Connaught, kon-nạt' (Ir.)
Connecticut, kon-net'i-kut (U. S.)
Connemara, kon-ne-mä'ra (Ir.)
Conrochite, kon-rō-chē'tā (Braz.)
Coomassie, kö-mas'si (Af.)
Coorg, körg (Ind.)
Copan, kō-pan' (Cent. Am.)
Copenhagen, ko-pen-hā'gen (Den.)
Copiapo, kō-pē-ä-pō' (Chile)
Coppet, kop-pā' (Switz.)
Coquet, kok'et (Eng.) *r.*
Coquimbo, kō-kēm'bō (S. Am.)
Corangamite, ko-rang'ga-mēt (Austral.) *l.*
Corbeil, kor-bā'ē (Fr.)
Corcovado, kor-kō-vä'dō (S. Am.)
Cordillera, kor-dēl-ye'rä (S. Am.) *mts.*
Cordoba or Cordova, kor'do-va (Sp.)
Corea, kō-rē'a (As.)
Corfu, kor-fö' (Gr.) *isl.*
Coringa, kō-ring'ga (Ind.)
Corinth, ko'rinth (Gr.)
Corneto, kōr-nā'tō (It.)
Cornwall, korn'wạl (Eng.)
Coronata, kō-rō-nä'tä (Aust.) *isl.*
Corpach, kor'pach (Scot.)
Corregaum, kor-rē-gạm' (Ind.)
Corrientes, kōr-rē-en'tes (Arg. Con.)
Cortona, kor-tō'na (It.)
Corunna, kō-run'na; Span. Coruña, kō-rö'nyä (Sp.)
Cosenza, kō-sān'tsä (It.)
Cossein, kos-sā'ēr (Af.)
Cossimbazar, kos-sim-ba-zär' (Ind.)
Cotopaxi, kō-tō-pak'sē (S. Am.)
Courbevoie, körb-vwạ' (Fr.)
Courland, kör'länd (Rus.)
Courtray, kör-trā' (Bel.)
Coutances, kö-toṅs' (Fr.)
Coventry, kuv'en-tri (Eng.)
Covilhão, kō-vēl-youñ' (Port.)
Covington, kuv'ing-ton (Eng. and U. S.)
Cowes, kouz (Eng.)
Coxim, kō-shēm' (Braz.)
Cracow or Krakow, krä-kou' (Aust.)
Craon, krä-oṅ' (Fr.)
Creich, krich (Eng.)
Cremona, krā-mō'nä (It.)
Crescentino, krā-shān-tē'nō (It.)
Creuzot, kreû-zō' (Fr.)
Crewe, krö (Eng.)
Crickhowell, krik-hō'el (Wales)
Crieff, krēf (Scot.)
Crimea, kri-mē'a (Rus.)
Crimmitschau, krēm'mēt-shou (Ger.)
Cristoval, San, san krēs'to-val (Mex.)
Croagh Patrick, krō'aċh pat'rik (Ir.)
Croatia, krō-ā'shi-a (Aust., Tur.)
Cromarty, krom'ėr-ti (Scot.)
Cronstadt, kron'stat (Rus.)
Crozet, krō-zet' (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Cruz del Seybo, Sta., sän'tä krös del sā'ē-bō (Hayti)
Csongrad, chōn'gräd (Hung.)
Cuddalore, kud-da-lōr' (Ind.)
Cuenca, kụ-en'kä (Sp.)
Cuernavaca, kụ-er-na-vä'ka (Mex.)
Culebra, kō-lā'bra (W. Ind.) *isls.*
Culiacan, kö-lē-a-kän' (Mex.)
Culloden, kul-lod'en (Scot.)
Cumana, kö-mä-nä' (Venez.)
Cumino, kö-mē'nō (Medit.) *isl.*
Cundinamarca, kön-dē-na-mär'ka (Col.)
Cupar, kụ'pėr (Scot.)
Curaçao (Span.), or Curaçoa (Dutch), kö-rä-sä'ō, or kö-rä-sō'a (W. Ind.)
Curico, kö-rē-kō' (Chile)
Curzola, kör-dzō'lä (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Cutch, kuch (Ind.)

Cuttack, kut'tak (Ind.)
Cuxhaven, köks'hä-fen (Ger.)
Cuyaba, kö-yä-bä' (Braz.)
Cuyahoga, kī-ä-hō'ga (U. S.)
Cuzco, kös'kō (Peru)
Cyclades, sik'la-dēz (Gr.) *isls.*
Czarnowo, chär-nō'vō (Poland)
Czaslau, chäs'lou (Aust.)
Czenstochov, chän-stō'chov (Rus.)
Czernowitz, chär-nō'vēts (Aust. Bukow.)
Czortkow, chōrt'kov (Aust. Gal.)

D.

Daelen, dä'len (Bel.)
Daghestan, dä-ges-tän' (Rus.)
Dagoe, dä'geŭ (Rus.) *isl.*
Dahlen, dä'len (Ger.)
Dahomey, dä-hō'mi (Af.)
Dakota, dä-kō'ta (U. S.)
Dalarne, dä-lär'nä (Swe.)
Dalarö, dä'lä-reŭ (Swe.)
Dalecarlia, dä-lä-kär'lē-ä (Swe.)
Dalhousie, dal-hö'zi (Scot.)
Dalkeith, dal-kēth' (Scot.)
Dalkey, dal'kē (Ir.)
Dalmally, dal-mal'li (Scot.)
Dalmatia, dal-mā'shi-a
Dalry, dal-rī' (Scot.)
Dalton, dąl'ton (Eng.)
Damarus, da'ma-rus (Af.)
Damascus, dä-mäs'kus (Tur.)
Damietta, da-mi-et'ta (Eg.)
Dampier's Archipelago, Group, and Strait, dam'pērz (Austral.)
Danakil, dä-nä'kēl (Af.)
Dangra-yum Nor, dang'gra-yųm nor (As.) *l.*
Danilov, dä'nē-lov (Rus.)
Dankali, dan-ka-lē' (Af.) *tn.*
Dannemora, dä-nä-mo'ra (Swe.)
Danzig, dän'tsĕch (Prus.)
Darabjerd, dä'rab-jerd (Pers.)
Dardanelles, där-dä-nelz' (Tur.)
Dar-es-Salaam, där-es-sa-läm' (Af.)
Darfur, där-för' (Af.)
Dariel, dä-rē-el' (Rus.)
Darien, dä'rē-en (S. Am.)
Darjiling, där-jē'ling (Ind.)
Darlaston, där'las-ton (Eng.)
Darlington, där'ling-ton (Eng.)
Darwar, där-wär' (Ind.)
Dauphiné, dō-fē-nā' (Fr.)
Daventry, da'ven-tri; popularly, dan'-trē (Eng.)
Davos, da-vōs' (Switz.)
Dawalagiri, dä-wa-la-gē'rē (Nepál)
Dawar, da-wär' (Afg.)
Deakovar, dā-äk-ō-vär' (Aust.)
Debaia, Ed, ed de-bī'a (Af.)
Debreczin, dā-bre'tsēn (Hung.)
Decatur, de-kā'tėr (U. S.)
Decazeville, dė-käz-vēl' (Fr.)
Dees, dāz (Aust.)
Delagoa Bay, de-la-gō'a bā (Af.)
Delaware, del'a-war (N. Am.)
Delémont, dė-lā-mōn' (Switz.)
Delfzijl, delf'zīl (Neth.)
Delgada Point, del-gä'dä (Azores)
Delhi, del'i (Ind.); del-hī' (U. S.)
Delitzsch, de-lēch' (Prus.)
Delos, dē'los (Gr.)
Delphi, del'fī (Gr.)
Demavend, de-mä'vend (Per.)
Dembea, dem'bē-a (Abyss.) *l.*
Demerara, de-me-rā'ra (S. Am.)
Demir-hissar, dā-mēr-hēs-sär' (Tur.)
Demoticos, de-mō'ti-kos (Tur.)
Denbigh, den'bi (Wales)
Dendera, den'de-ra (Eg.)
Dendermonde, den-der-mōn'de (Bel.)
Denia, dā-nē'ä (Sp.)
Deniliquin, de-nil'i-kwin (N. S. W.)
Denis, St., saṅ dė-nē' (Fr.)
Dent de Midi, doṅ dė mė-dē' (Switz.) *mt.*
D'Entrecasteaux, doṅ-tr-käs-tō' (Austral.)
Depeyster, de-pīs'ter (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Deptford, det'fōrd (Eng.)
Derag, Ben, dē'rag (Scot.) *mt.*
Dera Ghazi Khan, dā'rä ghä-zē' khän (Afg.)
Dera Ismail Khan, dā'rä ēs-mä-ēl' khän (Afg.)
Derecske, dā-rāch'kā (Hung.)
Desaguadero, dā-sä-gwä-de'rō (S. Am.)
Deseada, de-se-ä'da (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Deseret, des-ėr-et' (U. S.)
Desertas, dā-zer'täs (A. Ocean) *isls.*
Desful, dez-föl' (Pers.)
Désirade, dā-zē-räd' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Des Moines, dė moin' (U. S.)
Despoblado, des-pō-blä'ŦHŌ (S. Am.)
Despoto-Dagh, des-pō'tō-däg (Tur.)
Dessau, des'sou (Prus.)
Detroit, de-troit' (U. S.)
Dettingen, det'ting-en (Ger.; Switz.)
Deutz, doits (Ger.)
Deux Ponts, deŭ pōṅ' (Ger.)
Deventer, dev'en-ter (Neth.)
Devizes, dė-vī'zez (Eng.)
Devon, de'von (Eng.)
Dewsbury, dyōz'be-ri (Eng.)
Dhalac, dhä-läk' (Red Sea) *isl.*
Dharwar, dhär-wär' (Ind.)
Dhofar, dhō-fär' (Ar.)
Diablerets, dē-ä-ble-rā' (Switz.)
Diadin, dē-ä-dēn' (Armen.)
Diamantino, dē-ä-män-tē'nō (Braz.) *r.*
Diana, dē-ä'nä (Rus.)
Diarbekir, dē-är'bā-kēr (Tur.)
Die, dē (Fr.)
Dié, dē-ā' (Fr.)
Diego, dē-e'gō (Mex.)
Dieppe, dē-ep' (Fr.)
Diest, dēst (Bel.)
Dieu, dēeŭ (Fr.) *isl.*
Digne, dē'nyė (Fr.)
Digny, dē-nyē' (Fr.)
Digoin, dē-gwąṅ' (Fr.)
Dijon, dē-zhōṅ' (Fr.)
Dillengen, dēl'leng-en (Ger.)
Dilolo, di-lō'lō (Af.) *l.*
Dinagepoor or Dinajpur, di-näj'pör" (Ind.)
Dinapoor, dē-nä-pör' (Ind.)
Dingwall, ding'wąl (Scot.)
Dinkelsbühl, dēn'kelz-bûl (Ger.)
Dios Györ, dē-osh' dyeûr (Hung.)
Dippoldiswalde, dėp-pōl'dēs-väl"de (Ger.)
Dissentis, dis'sen-tēs (Switz.)
Diu, dē-ö' (Ind.) *ft.* and *isl.*
Dixcove, diks'kōv (Af.)
Dixmude, diks-mûd' (Bel.)
Dizier, dē-zē-ā' (Fr.)
Dmitrov, dmē-trov' (Rus.)
Dmitrovsk, dmē-trōvsk' (Rus.)
Dnieper, nē'pėr; Russ. pron. *dnyep'er* (Rus.)
Dniester, nēs'tėr; Russ. pron. *dnyes'-ter* (Rus.)
Doab, dō'ab (Ind.)
Doboka, dō-bō'ko (Transyl.)
Dobral, dō-brāl' (Tur.)
Dobrudsha, dō-bröd'shä (Roum.)
Dobrzyn, dob'zhin (Rus. Pol.)
Doce, dō'sä (Braz.) *r.*
Dochart, doch'art (Scot.) *l.*
Doekum, dö'kum (Neth.)
Doesburg, döz'burg (Neth.)
Doetinchem, dö'tin-chem (Neth.)
Dogliani, dō-lyä'nē (It.)
Dognacska, dog-näch'ko (Hung.)
Dolgelly, dol-gel'li (Wales)
Dolores, dō-lō'res (Sp. and Am.)
Domdidier, doṅ-dē-dē-ā' (Switz.)
Domfront, doṅ-frōṅ' (Fr.)
Domingo, San, săn dō-mēng'gō (Hayti)
Dominica, dom-i-nē'kä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Domo d'Ossola, dō'mō dos'sō-lä) (It.)
Domremy, doṅ-rė-mē' (Fr.)
Donaghadee, do-na-cha-dē' (Ir.)
Donau (Danube), do'nou (Ger.) *r.*
Donaueschingen, do-nou-esh'ing-*en* (Ger.)
Donauwörth, do'nou-veŭrt (Ger.)
Doncaster, dong'kas-tėr (Eng.)
Dondrah, don'drä (Ceylon) *c.*
Donegal, don'ē-gąl (Ir.)
Doneraile, don-ėr-āl' (Ir.)
Dongola, dong'gō-la (Af.)
Donnaöe, don'nä-eŭ-e (Nor.)
Donzenac, doṅ-*ze*-näk' (Fr.)
Doornspijk, dörn'spīk (Neth.)
Dora Baltea, dō'rä bäl-tā'ä (It.) *r.*
Dorama, dō-rä'mä (Ar.)
Dora Ripaira, dō'rä rē-pä'ē-rä (It.) *r.*
Dorat, Le, lė dō-rä' (Fr.)
Dordogne, dōr-do'nyė (Fr.) *dep.*
Dordrecht, dōr'drecht (Neth.)
Dorgali, dōr-gä'lē (It.)
Dornoch, dor'noch (Scot.)
Dorogh, dō-rog' (Hung.)
Dorogoboozh or Dorogobouj, do-ro-go-bözh' (Rus.)
Dortmund, dort'mönt (Ger.)
Dotis, dō'tėsh (Hung.)
Douarnenez, dö-är-nė-nā' (Fr.)
Douay, dö-ā' (Fr.)
Doubovka, dö-bof'ka (Rus.)
Doubs, dö (Fr.)
Doué, dö-ā' (Fr.)
Douglas, dug'las (I. of Man)
Doullens, döl-loṅ' (Fr.)
Douro, dö'rō, Port. pron. dō'ų-rō (Port.)
Dovrefjeld, dō'vre-fyel (Nor.)
Dowlatabad, dou-la-tä-bäd' (Ind.)
Draa, drä'ä (Syr.)
Draaby, drō'bŭ (Den.)
Dragonera, drä-gō-ne'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Dragör, drä'geûr (Den.)
Draguignan, drä-gē-nyoṅ' (Fr.)
Drave, drāv or dräv; Slavonic, Drava, drä'va (Aust.) *r.*
Drenthe, dren'tä (Neth.)
Dreux, dreû (Fr.)
Driffield, (drif'fēld (Eng.)
Drogheda, dro'e-da (Ir.)
Drohobycz, drō'hō-bĕch (Aust. Gal.)
Dromore, dro-mōr' (Ir.)
Drontheim, drōnt'hīm (German name of Throndhjem)
Droylsden, droilz'den (Eng.)
Drumsna, drumz'na (Ir.)
Dubois, dų-boi' or du-bois' (U. S.)
Dubrovna, dö-brov'na (Rus.)
Dubuque, du-bök' (U. S.)
Duero, dų-e'rō (Sp.) *r.*
Duida, dų-ē'dä (S. Am.) *mt.*
Duisburg, dö-ēs-bürg' (Ger.)
Duiveland, doi've-lant (Neth.)
Duiven, doi'ven (Neth.)
Dulce, dōl'sä or dōl'thä (Mex.) *g* and *l.*
Dulcigno, dōl-chē'nyō (Monten.)
Dulwich, dul'ich (Eng.)
Dumaresq, dų-ma-resk' (Austral.) *r.*
Dumbarton, dum-bär'ton (Scot.)
Dumfries, dum-frēs' (Scot.)
Düna, dû'na (Rus.) *r.*
Dünaburg, dû'nä-börg (Rus.)
Dunblane, dun-blān' (Scot.)
Dundalk, dun-dąk' (Ir.)
Dundas, dun-das' (Can.)
Dundee, dun-dē' (Scot.)
Dunfermline, dun-fėrm'lin (Scot.)
Dungarvan, dun-gär'van (Ir.)
Dungeness, dunj-nes' (Eng.) *c.*
Dungiven, dun-giv'en (Ir.)
Dunkeld, dun-keld' (Scot.)
Dunkirk, dun'kėrk (Fr.)
Dunmanway, dun-man'wā (Ir.)
Dunnamaragh, dun-na-ma-räch' (Ir.)
Duntocher, dun-toch'ėr (Scot.)
Dunwich, dun'ich (Eng.)
Durance, dų-roṅs' (Fr.)
Durango, dö-rän'gō (Sp.; Mex.)
Durazno, dö-ras'no (Urug.)
Durban, dėr'ban (Natal)
Durham, dur'am (Eng.)
Durlach, dör'läch (Ger.)
Düsseldorf, dûs'sel-dorf (Ger.)
Dvina, dvē'nä (Rus.) *r.*
Dych-tau, dēch'tou (Caucasus)
Dyle, dēl (Bel.)
Dysart, dī'zėrt (Scot.)
Dzoongaria, dzön-gä'ri-a (As.)

E.

Eaglesham, ē'glz-ham (Scot.)
Ebeltoft, ā'bel-tōft (Den.)
Ebersfeld, e'berz-felt (Ger.)
Ebesfalva, ā-besh-fol'vo (Aust.)
Ebro, e'brō; Span. pron. ā'brō (Sp.)
Ecclefechan, ek-kl-fech'an (Scot.)
Echelles, Les, lāz ā-shel' (Fr.)
Echmiadzin, ech-mi-ad'zin (Armen.)
Echt, echt (Neth.)
Echuca, e-chö'ka (Austral.)
Ecija, e'thē-chä (Sp.)
Eckmühl, ek'mûl (Ger.)
Ecouen, ā-kö-oṅ' (Fr.)
Ecrehou Rocks, e-ker-hö' (Chan. Islds.)
Ecuador, e-kwä-dōr' (S. Am.)
Edam, ā-dam' (Neth.)
Eday, ē'dā (Scot.) *isl.*
Edgecumbe, ej'kum (N. Z.)
Edgware, ej'wār (Eng.)
Edinburgh, ed'in-bu-ru or ed'en-bu-ru (Scot.)
Edirne, ā'dėr-nā (Tur.)
Edisto, ed'is-tō (U. S.)
Edmonton, ed'mon-ton (Eng.)
Edreneh, ed're-ne (Tur.)
Eelde, āl'de (Neth.)
Efat, ā'fät (Af.)
Egeri, eg'e-rē (Switz.)
Egersund, ā'ger-sönd (Nor.)
Egina, ē-jī'na (Gr.)
Eglisau, eg'li-zou (Switz.)
Egripo, eg'ri-pō (Gr.)
Ehrenbreitstein, ā-*ren*-brīt'stin (Ger.)

Eibenstock, ī'ben-stok (Ger.)
Eichstädt, īch'stet (Ger.)
Eig, ēg or eg (Scot.) *isl.*
Eijerland, ī'er-lant (Neth.)
Eil, Loch, loch ēl (Scot.)
Eilau, ī'lou (Ger.)
Eimeo, ī'mē-ō (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Einsiedeln, īn-zē'deln (Switz.)
Eisenach, ī'ze-näch (Ger.)
Eisleben, īs'lā-ben (Ger.)
Ekaterinburg, yā-kä'tä-rēn-bŏrg (Rus.)
Ekaterinodar, yā-kä-tä-rēn'ō-där (Rus.) *ft.*
Ekaterinoslav, yā-kä-tä-rēn-ô-släv' (Rus.)
Ekerön, ā-ke-reu'e (G. of Bothnia) *isl.*
Ekowe, ech'ō-we (S. Af.)
Eksjö, āk'shеu (Swe.)
El-Ahsa, el-äh-sä' (Ar.)
El-Araisch, el-ä-rīsh' (Mar.)
Elbe, elb; Ger. pron. el'be (Ger.) *r.*
Elberfeld, el'ber-felt (Ger.)
Elbeuf, āl-beŭf' (Fr.)
Elbingerode, el'bēng-e-rō''de (Ger.)
Elbrouz, el'bröz (Rus.) *mt.*
Elburg, el'burg (Neth.)
Elburz, el-börz' (Per.) *mt.*
Elchingen, el'ching-en (Ger.)
El Dorado, el dō-rä'dō (U. S.)
Elephanta, el-ē-fan'ta (Ind.)
Eleusis, ē-lyō'sis (Gr.) *b.*
Eleuthera, ē-lyō'the-ra (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Elfkarleby, älf-kär'lā-bŭ (Swe.)
Elfvedal, äl'vā-däl (Swe.)
Elis, ē'lis (Gr.)
Elizabetpol, yā-lē-zä-vet-pol' (Rus.)
El-Khargeh, el-chär'ge (Eg.)
Ellesmere, elz'mēr (Eng.)
Ellora, el-lō'ra (Ind.)
Ellwangen, āl-väng'en (Ger.)
Elmina, el-mē'na (Af.)
Elmshorn, elmz'hōrn (Den.)
Elne, eln (Fr.)
Elsinore, el'sē-nōr (Den.)
Eltham, elt'am (Eng.)
Ely, ē'lī (Eng.)
Elze, el'tse (Ger.)
Embrun, oṅ-brūṅ' (Fr.)
Emmerich, em'me-rēch (Ger.)
Empoli, ām'pō-lē (It.)
Enara, e-nä'rä (Rus.)
Enarea, ē-nä-rē'a (Af.)
Endracht's Land, en'drächts land (Australi.)
Engadin, en'gä-dēn (Switz.)
Engelberg, eng'el-berg (Switz.)
Enghien, oṅ-gē-aṅ' (Belg.)
England, ing'gland
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zen (Neth.)
Enköping, en'tyeŭp-ing (Swe.)
Enniscorthy, en-nis-kor'тнī (Ir.)
Enniskillen, en-nis-kil'len (Ir.)
Enriquillo, en-rē-kēl'lyō (Hayti) *l.*
Enschede, en-sch'ā'de (Neth.)
Entlebuch, ent'le-bŏch (Switz.)
Entraigues, oṅ-träg' (Fr.)
Entrecasteaux, d', doṅ-tr-käs-tō' (N. Zd.) *ch.*
Entre Douro e Minho, en'trā dō'ụ-rō ā mē'nyō (Port.)
Entre Rios, en'tre rē'ōs (S. Am.)
Enzeli, en-zā'lē (Per.)
Epanomeria, e-pa-nō-me-rē'a (Gr.)
Epauvillers, ā-pō-vēl-lyār' (Switz.)
Eperies, ā-pā-rē-esh' (Hung.)
Epernay, ā-per-nā' (Fr.)
Epirus, e-pī'rus (Tur.; Gr.)
Ercsi, ār-chē' (Hung.)
Erekli, ē'rek-lē' (Tur.)
Eriboll, ē'ri-bol (Scot.) *l.*
Ericht, er'ićht (Scot.) *l.*
Erie, ē'ri (N. Am.) *l.*
Erin (poetical name for Ireland), er'in
Erivan, e'rē-van (Rus.) *ft.*
Erlach, er'läch (Switz.)
Erlangen, er'läng-en (Ger.)
Ermatingen, er''mä'ting-en (Switz.)
Ermelo er'me-lō (Neth.)
Erromango, er-rō-mang'gō (Pac.Oc.) *isl.*
Erzeroum, er-ze-röm' (Tur.)
Erzgebirge, erts-ge-bēr'ge (Aust.) *mts.*
Escala, es-kä'lä (Sp.)
Eschenz, esh'ents (Switz.)
Eschwege, esh-vā'ge (Ger.)
Escombrera, es-kōm-bre'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Escondido, es-kon-dē'тнo (Span. Am.)
Esher, ē'shėr (Eng.)
Esino, ā-sē'nō (*It.*) *r.*
Eskilstuna, äs-kēl-stö'nä (Swe.)
Eski Sagra, es'kē sä'grä (Tur.)
Esmeralda, es-me-räl'dä (S. Am.)
Esneh, es'ne (Eg.)
Esparta, Nueva, nụ-e'va es-pär'ta (Venez.)
Espejo, es-pe'chō (Sp.)
Espichel, es-pē-shel' (Port.) *c.*
Espinar, es-pē-när' (Sp.)
Espinhaço, Serra do, ser'ra dō es-pē-nyä'sō (Braz.)
Espinosa, es-pē-nō'sa (Sp.)
Espirito Santo, es-pē'rē-tō sän'tō (Braz.)
Esporlas, es-pōr'läs (Sp.)
Esquimalt, es-kwī'malt (Brit. Col.)
Esquimaux, es'kwi-mō or es'ki-mō (N. Am.) *l.*
Esquipulas, es-kē-pö'läs (Cent. Am.)
Essequibo, es-se-kē'bō (S. Am.)
Es Siout, es sē-öt' (Eg.)
Esslingen, es'ling-en (Ger.)
Estados Unidos (de Colombia, &c.), es-tä'тнōs ö-nē'тнōs (Span. Am.)
Estancia, es-tän'sē-ä (Braz.)
Estella, es-tel'lyä (Sp.)
Estepona, es-tā-pō'nä (Sp.)
Esterhaz, äs-tär-häz' (Hung.)
Esthonia, es-thō'ni-a (Rus.)
Estremadura, Span. pron. es-tre-mä-тнō'ra; Portug. pron. es-tre-mä-dō'rä (Sp.; Port.)
Estremoz, äs'trä-mōz (Port.)
Eszek, es'ek (Aust.)
Etaples, ā-tä'pl (Fr.)
Etaweh, ē-tä'we (Ind.)
Etchemin, ech'min (Can.)
Etienne, St., saṅ-tā-tē-en' (Fr.)
Etive, et'iv (Scot.) *l.*
Etowah, et'o-wa (U. S.)
Etretat, ā-trē-tä' (Fr.)
Etruria, e-trö'ri-a (It.; Eng.)
Ettlingen, et'ling-en (Ger.)
Eu, eŭ (Fr.)
Eubœa, yụ-bē'a (Gr.)
Eufemia, ā-ụ-fā'mē-ä (It.)
Euganean (Hills), yụ-ga-nē'an (It.)
Eupatoria, yụ-pa-tō'ri-a (Rus.)
Eupen, oi'pen (Ger.)
Euphrates, yụ-frā'tēz (As.)
Eure, eûr (Fr.)
Euskirchen, ois-kērch'en (Ger.)
Eustatius, St., sānt, colloquially sint yụs-tā'shi-us (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Eutin, oi-tēn' (Ger.)
Evesham, ēvz'ham or ēvz'am (Eng.)
Evora, ev'o-ra (Port.)
Evreux, ā-vreû' (Fr.)
Exe, eks (Eng.)
Exeter, eks'e-tėr (Eng.)
Eya, ī'a (Iceld.)
Eyder, ī'der (Den.) *r.*
Eye, ā or ī (Eng.)
Eylau, ī'lou (Prus.)
Eymoutiers, ā-mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Eyriksjökull, ī'riks-yeŭ'kụl (Iceld.)
Eysden, īs'den (Neth.)
Ezcaray, eth-kä-rī' (Sp.)

F.

Faaborg, fō'borg (Den.)
Faarup, fō'röp (Den.)
Fabbriano, fäb-brē-ä'nō (It.)
Fabbrica, fäb'brē-ka (It.)
Fachingen, fä'ching-en (Ger.)
Fæmund, fä'mönd (Nor.)
Faenza, fā-ān'tsä (It.)
Fahlun, fä'lön (Swe.)
Faido, fī'dō (Switz.)
Faifo, fā-ē-fō' (Anam.)
Faioom, fī-öm' (Eg.) *pr.*
Falaba, fā-lä-bä' (Af.)
Falcon, fal-kōn' (Venez.)
Falemeh, fā-lā'me (W. Af.) *r.*
Falkirk, fạl'kėrk (Scot.)
Falköping, fäl-tyeŭp'ing (Swe.)
Falmouth, fal'muth (Eng.)
Falsterbo, fäl'stär-bö (Swe.)
Famagosta, fā-mä-gōs'tä (Cyprus)
Famatina, fā-mä-tē'na (Arg. Con.)
Fanöe, fā'neŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Fantee, fan-tē' (W. Af.)
Faouet, fā-ö-ā' (Fr.)
Farallones, fā-räl-lō'nēz (Califor.) *isls.*
Fareham, fār'ham (Eng.)
Fargeau, St., saṅ fär-zhō' (Fr.)
Farigliano, fā-rē-lyä'nō (It.)
Farne, färn (Eng.) *isls.*
Faroe, fā'rō (Atl. Oc.) *isls.*
Färöerne, fär-eŭ'ėr-ne (Dan. name of Faroe Islands)
Farquhar's Isls., fär'kär (Austral.)
Fars or Farsistan, färz or fär-sis-tän' (Per.)
Fatatenda, fā-tā-tän'dä (W. Af.)
Fatsizio, fat-sē'zē-ō (Jap.) *isl.*
Faucigny, fō-sē-nyē' (Fr.)
Faucilles, fō-sēl' (Fr.) *mts.*
Faverges, fā-vārzh' (Fr.)
Faversham, fav'ėr-sham (Eng.)
Favignana, fā-vē-nyä'nä (It.) *isl.*
Fawey, *foi* (Eng.) *r.* and *tn.*
Faxöe, fäk'seŭ-e (Den.)
Fayal, fī-äl' (Azores)
Fayence, fā-yoṅs' (Fr.)
Fayetteville, fā-yet'vil (U. S.)
Fayoum, fī-öm' (Eg.)
Feia, fā'ē-ä (Braz.) *l.*
Felegyhaza, fā-ledzh-hä'zo (Hun.)
Felicudi, fā-lē-kö'dē (It.) *isl.*
Felipe, San, sän fe-lē'pe (Venez.)
Femeren, fā'me-ren (Den.) *isl.*
Femina, fā'mē-nä (It.) *isl.*
Feodosia, fē-ō-dō'sē-ä (Rus.)
Ferentino, fā-rān-tē'nō (It.)
Fermanagh, fėr-man'a (Ir.) *co.*
Fermoy, fėr-moi' (Ir.)
Fernando Po, fer-nän'dō pō (W. Af.)
Ferne, fėrn (Eng.) *isls.*
Fernex or Ferney, fār-nā' (Fr.)
Ferozepoor, fē-rōz-pör' (Ind.)
Ferrara, fär-rä'rä (It.)
Ferrato, fär-rä'tō (It.)
Ferrol, fer-rōl' (Sp.)
Fertit, fär-tēt' (Af.)
Fethard, feth'ärd (Ir.)
Feuchtwang, foiċht'väng (Ger.)
Fez, faz (Af.)
Fezzan, fez-zän' (Af.) *pr.*
Fichtelberg or Fichtelgebirge, fēċh'-tel-berg or fēċh'tel-ge-bēr'ge (Ger.) *mt.*
Fideris, fē'de-rēs (Switz.)
Fiesole, fē-ā'sō-lā (It.)
Figeac, fē-zhāk' (Fr.)
Figline, fē-lyē'nä (It.)
Figueira, fē-gā'ē-rä (Port.)
Figueras, fē-gā'räs (Sp.)
Fiji, fē'jē (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Filibe, fē-lē-bā' (Tur.)
Finale, fē-nä'lā (It.)
Fiñana, fē-nyä'nä (Sp.)
Findöe, fēn'deŭ-e (Nor.)
Finestrat, fē-nes-trät' (Sp.)
Finistère, fē-nēs-tār' (Fr.)
Finster Aarhorn, fēn'ster är'horn (Switz.)
Fintona, fin-tō'na (Ir.)
Fiorenzuola, fē-ō-rān-tsụ-o'la (It.)
Fioro, fē-ō'rō (It.) *r.*
Firando, fē-ran'do (Jap.) *isl.*
Firenze, fē-ran'tsä (It.)
Fismes, fēm (Fr.)
Fitero, fē-tā'rō (Sp.)
Fittre, fēt-trā' (Cent. Af.)
Fiume, fē-ō'mā (Aust.)
Fiumicino, fē-ō-mē-chē'nō (It.)
Fizen, fē'zen (Jap.)
Flatow, flä'tō (Ger.)
Flèche, La, lä flāsh (Fr.)
Flers, flār (Fr.)
Fleurus, fleû'rŭ (Bel.)
Flintshire, flint'shėr or flint'shīr (Eng.)
Flix, flēċh (Sp.)
Florida, flo'ri-da (U. S.), flo-rē'da (Span. Amer.)
Flörsheim, fleûrs'hīm (Ger.)
Fliielen, flû'e-len (Switz.)
Flumini Majori, flö'mē-nē mä-yō'rē (Sardin.)
Flushing, flush'ing (Neth.)
Fochabers, foch'a-bėrz (Scot.)
Fogaras, fo-go-rosh' (Transyl.)
Foggia, fōj'a (It.)
Foix, fwạ (Fr.)
Fojano, fō-yä'nō (It.)
Fokien, fō-kē-en' (Ch.)
Földvar, feûld-vär' (Hung.)
Foligno, fō-lē'nyō (It.)
Folkestone, fōk'stōn (Eng.)
Fonseca, fōn-se'kä (Mex.) *g.*
Fontainebleau, fōn-tān-blō' (Fr.)
Fontana, fōn-tä'nä (It.) *ft.*
Fontarabia, fōn-tä-rä'bē-ä (Sp.)
Fontenay, fōn-te-nā' (Fr.)
Fontenoy, fōn-te-nwạ' (Bel.)
Fontevrault, fōn-te-vrō' (Fr.)
Fontiveros, fōn-te-ve'rōs (Sp.)
Foota-Jallon, fö-tä-jal'lon (W. Af.)
Forcados, Rio dos, rē'ō dōs fōr-kä'dōs (W. Af.)
Forchheim, forch'hīm (Ger.)
Forez, fō-rā' (Fr.)
Forfar, for'fär (Scot.) *co.*
Foria, fō'rē-ä (It.)
Forli, fōr-lē' (It.)
Forlimpopoli, fōr-lēm-pō'pō-lē (It.)
Formentera, fōr-men-te'rä (Sp.) *isl.*
Formigny, fōr-mē-nyē' (Fr.)
Formosa, fōr-mō'sä (China)

Forres, for'res (Scot.)
Forsyth, for-sīth' (U. S.)
Fortaleza, fôr-tä-lä'zä (Braz.)
Fortanete, fôr-tä-ne'te (Sp.)
Fortore, fôr-tō'rā (It.) *r.*
Fortrose, fôrt-rōz' (Scot.)
Fossano, fōs-sä'nō (It.)
Fossaseca, fōs-sä-sä'kä (It.)
Fosse, fōs (Bel.)
Fossombrone, fōs-sōm-brō'nä (It.)
Fossum, fōs'sŏm (Nor.)
Fostat, fos-tat' (Eg.)
Fotheringay, fo'ᴛʜĕr-in-gā (Eng.)
Fougères, fö-zhār' (Fr.)
Fougerolles, fö-zhe-rol' (Fr.)
Fowey, foi (Eng.) *r.* and *tn.*
Foy, St., saṅ fwą (Can.)
Foyers, foi'ĕrz (Scot.)
Foyle, Lough, loch foil (Ir.)
Framlingham, fram'ling-ham (Eng.)
Francavilla, fräṅ-kä-vēl'lä (It.)
Franche Comté, froṅsh kōṅ-tā' (Fr.)
Francisco, San, san fran-sis'kō (U. S.)
Franconia, frang-kō'ni-a (Ger.)
Franeker, frä'ne-ker (Neth.)
Frankenhausen, frängk'en-houz-*en* (Ger.)
Frankenstein, frängk'en-stīn (Ger.)
Frankenthal, frängk'en-täl (Ger.)
Frankfort, frangk'fort; Ger. Frankfurt, frängk'furt (Ger.)
Franzensbad, fräṅ'tsenz-bäd (Bohem.)
Franzensbrunn, fräṅ'tsenz-brŏn (Bohem.)
Frascati, fräs-kä'tē (It.)
Fraserburgh, frā'zĕr-bu-ru (Scot.)
Fraubrunnen, frou'brŏn-en (Switz.)
Frauenfeld, frou'en-felt (Switz.)
Fray Bentos, frī ben'tōs (Urug.)
Frayles, Los, lōs frī'les (Carib. Sea) *isls.*
Frechilla, fre-chēl'lyä (Sp.)
Fredeburg, frā'de-bŏrg (Ger.)
Fredericia, frā-dā-rē'sē-ä (Den.)
Fredericksborg, frā'de-rēks-borg (Den.)
Frederickshamn, frā'de-rēks-häm (Rus.)
Freiburg, frī'bŏrg (Ger.)
Frejus, frā-zhūs' (Fr.)
Fremantle, frē'man-*tel* (Austral.)
Fremont, frē-mont' (U. S.)
Freystädtel, frī'stet-tel (Hung.)
Fribourg, frē-bör' (Switz.)
Friedland, frēd'länt (Prus.)
Friedrichshafen, frēd'rēchs-hä-*fen* (Ger.)
Friedrickshamn, frēd'rēks-häm (Rus.)
Friesland, frēz'land (Neth.)
Frische Haff, frē'shä-häf (Prus.)
Frische Nehrung, frē'shä-nā-rŏng (Prus.)
Friuli, frē-ö'lē (It.)
Frobisher's Strait, frob'ish-ĕrz (N. Am.)
Frodsham, frod'sham (Eng.)
Frontenac, frōṅ-*te*-näk' (Can.)
Frontera, fron-te'ra (Mex.)
Frosinone, frō-zē-nō'nä (It.)
Froyen, frō'yen (Nor.) *isl.*
Fruges, frūzh (Fr.)
Fryken, frū'ken (Swe.) *l.*
Fucecchio, fö-chäk'kē-ō (It.)
Fucino, fö'chē-nō (It.) *l.*
Fuego, Tierra del, tē-ār'rä del fų-ā'gō (S. Am.)
Fuencaliente, fų-en-kä-lē-en'te (Sp.)
Fuenterrabia or (in Anglicized form) Fontarabia, fų-en-ter-rä'bē-ä, fon-ta-rä'bi-a (Sp.)
Fueraventura, fų-e-rä-ven-tö'rä (Can. Isls.) *isl.*
Fulda, föl'dä (Ger.)
Fulnek, föl'nek (Aust.)
Fulton, fųl'ton (U. S.)
Funchal, fŏn-shäl' (Madeira)
Fünen, fū'nen, Ger. name of Fyen, *isl.*
Fünfkirchen, fünf'kērch-en (Hung.)
Furneaux Isls., fėr-nō' (S. Pac. Oc.)
Furnes, fûrn (Bel.)
Furruckabad, fu-ruk-ä-bäd' (Ind.)
Fürstenau, fürst'*e*-nou (Prus.)
Furth, fört (Ger.)
Fusiyama, fö-zē-yä'mä (Jap.) *mt.*
Futteghur, fut-te-ghur' (Ind.)
Futtehpoor, fut-te-pör' (Ind.)
Fuur, för (Den.) *isl.*
Fyen, fū'en (Den.) *isl.*
Fyne, Loch, loch fīn (Scot.)
Fyum, fī-öm' (Eg.)
Fyzabad, fī-zä-bäd' (Ind.)

G.

Gablonz, gä-blonts' (Bohem.)
Gaboon, gä-bön' (Af.) *r.*
Gabrova, gä-brō'va (Bulg.)
Gadamis, gä-dä'mis (Af.)
Gadebusch, gä'de-bŏsh (Ger.)
Gādeh, gä'de (Java) *mt.*
Gaeta, gä-ā'tä (It.)
Gagliano, gä-lyä'nō (It.)
Gaidronisi, gī-drō-nē'sē (Tur.) *isl.*
Gainsborough, gānz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Gais, gīs (Switz.)
Galapagos, ga-la-pā'gos; Span. pron. gä-lä'pa-gōs, *isl.*
Galashiels, ga-la-shēlz' (Scot.)
Galata, gä'lä-ta (Tur.)
Galatz, gä-läts' (Roum.)
Galdhoepig, gäl-heu'pig (Nor.)
Galena, ga-lē'na (U. S.)
Galera, gä-le'rä (Sp., It.)
Galicia, ga-lish'ē-a (Anglicized name of an Aust. prov.)
Galicia, gä-lē'thē-a (Sp.)
Galinara, gä-lē-nä'rä (It.) *isl.*
Gall, St., sānt, colloquially sint gąl (Anglicized name of Swiss canton)
Gallarate, gäl-lä-rä'tä (It.)
Galle, gal (Ceylon)
Gallegos, gä-lye'gŏs (Sp.) *r.*
Gallen, St., sankt gäl'*en* (Switz.)
Gallipoli, gäl-lē'pō-lē (It.; Tur.)
Galoengong, gä-lön-gong' (Java)
Galtee, gąl'tē (Ir.) *mt.*
Galveston, gal'ves-ton (U. S.)
Galway, gąl'wā (Ir.)
Gambia, gam'bi-a (Af.)
Gambier, gam'bēr (Austral.) *isl.*
Gand, goṅ (Bel.)
Gandesa, gän-de'sä (Sp.)
Gandia, gän'dē-ä (Sp.)
Ganges, goṅzh (Fr.)
Ganges, gan'jēz (Ind.) *r.*
Gangotri, gän-gō'trē (Ind.)
Ganjam, gan-jam' (Ind.)
Gantheaume Bay, gan'thōm bā (Austral.)
Gap, gäp (Fr.)
Garbieh, gär-bē'e (Eg.)
Gard, gär (Fr.) *dep.*
Gardaia, gär-dī'ä (Alg.)
Garessio, gä-rās'sē-ō (It.)
Gargano, gär-gä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Gariep, gä-rēp' (Af.)
Garlieston, gär'lis-ton (Scot.)
Garonne, gä-ron' (Fr.) *dep.*
Garrows, gär'rōz (Ind.)
Garstang, gärs'tang (Eng.)
Garvagh, gär'vä (Ir.)
Garvan, gär-van' (Ir.) *isl.*
Gascogne, gäs-kon'ye (Fr.)
Gaspe, gas-pā' (Can.) *dist.*
Gastein, gäs'tīn (Ger.)
Gasteren, gäs'*te*-ren (Switz.)
Gatineau, gä-tē-nō' (Can.) *r.*
Gattinara, gät-tē-nä'rä (It.)
Gaucin, gä-ų-thēn' (Sp.)
Gaulna, gąl'na (Ind.)
Gauritz, gou'rits (Cape Col.) *r.*
Gawelghur, gä-wel-ghur' (Ind.)
Géant, zhä-oṅ' (Switz.) *mt.*
Geelong, gē-long' (Austral.)
Geelvink, gāl-vingk' (N. Guin.) *b.*
Geertruidenberg, gär-troi'den-berg (Neth.)
Gefle, yä'flä (Swe.)
Geisenheim, gīz'*en*-hīm (Ger.)
Geislingen, gīs'ling-en (Ger.)
Gelderland, gel'der-lant (Neth.) *pr.*
Geldern, gel'dėrn (Ger.)
Gellivara, yel-lē-vä'rä (Swe.)
Gelves, chel'ves (Sp.)
Gemmi, gem'mē (Switz.)
Gemona, jä-mō'nä (It.)
Gemünden, ge-mün'*den* (Ger.)
Genemuiden, gä-nä-moi'den (Neth.)
Genessee, jen-e-sē' (U. S.)
Geneva, je-nē'va (Switz.)
Genève, zhē-nāv' (Switz.)
Genevieve, St., sānt, colloquially sint jen'e-vēv (U. S.)
Genevre, jä-nä'vrä (It.) *mt.*
Gennaro, jän-nä'rō (It.) *mt.*
Genoa, jen'ō-ä (It.)
Genova, jen'ō-va (It.)
Gensano, jän-sä'nō (It.)
Gent, gent (Bel.)
Gentilly, zhoṅ-tēl-lyē' or zhoṅ-tē-yē' (Fr.)
Georgievsk, gä-ōr'gē-evsk (Rus.) *ft.*
Gera, gā'ra (Ger.)
Gerace, je-rä'chä (It.)
Geraldton, jer'ald-ton (Austral.)
Germain, St., saṅ zhār-maṅ' (Fr.)
Gerolstein, ger'ōl-stīn (Ger.)
Gerona, che-rō'nä (Sp.)
Gestrikland, yes'trik-land (Swe.)
Gex, zheks (Fr.)
Ghadames, gä-dä'mes (N. Af.)
Gharian, gä'rē-an (Af.) *mt.*
Gharnis, Ēl, el gär'nēs (Tunis)
Ghauts, ghąts (Ind.)
Ghazeepoor, gä-zē-pör' (Ind.)
Ghazni, guz'nē (Afg.)
Ghenneh, gen'ne (Eg.)
Ghent, gent (Bel.)
Ghilan, gē'län (Per.)
Ghiustendil, gyų's'tän-dēl (Tur.)
Ghizeh, gē'ze (Eg.) *See* Gizeh
Ghuznee, guz'nē (Afg.)
Gianjar, gē-an-jär' (East. Arch.)
Giaveno, jä-vä'nō (It.)
Gibraltar, ji-brąl'tär (Sp.)
Gien, zhē-aṅ' (Fr.)
Gigha, gē'gä (Scot.) *isl.*
Giglio, jē'lyō (It.) *isl.*
Gijon, chē-*chōn'* (Sp.)
Gilghit, gil'git (Ind.)
Gilolo, jē-lō'lō (Ind.)
Giojosa, jō-yō'sa (It.)
Giorgio, San, jor'jō (It.)
Giovanazzo, jō-vä-nät'tsō (It.)
Gippsland, gips'land (Austral.)
Girgeh, gėr'ge (Eg.)
Girgenti, jėr-jän'tē (It.)
Gironde, zhē-rōnd' (Fr.) *dep.*
Girvan, gėr'van (Scot.)
Gitschin, gēch'ēn (Bohem.)
Giurgevo, Giurgewo, jör-jä'vō (Roum.) *tn.*
Gizeh, Egyp. pron. gē'ze; pron. of other Arab. dialects jē'ze (Eg.)
Gjatsk, gzhätsk (Rus.)
Glamorgan, gla-mor'gan (Wales)
Glasgow, glas'gō (Scot.)
Glastonbury, glas'ton-be-ri (Eng.)
Glauchau, glou'chou (Ger.)
Glencairn, gleu-kārn' (Scot.)
Glencoe, glen-kō' (Scot.)
Glengarry, glen-gar'ri (Scot.)
Glenorchy, glen-or'ki (Scot.)
Gloucester, glos'tėr (Eng.)
Glückstadt, glŭk'stat (Ger.)
Gmünden, gmün'den (Aust.)
Gnesen, gnā'zen (Prus.)
Gniefkowo, gnēf-kō'vō (Prus.)
Goajira, gō-a-chē'ra (Col.)
Goar, Sankt, sankt gō'är (Ger.)
Gobi, gō'bē (As.) *des.*
Godalming, god'al-ming (Eng.)
Godavery, gō-dä've-ri (Ind.)
Gödöllö, geu-deŭl-leŭ' (Hung.)
Goedereede, gō-de-rā'de (Neth.)
Goenong Api, gö-nong' ä'pē (Moluc.)
Goes, gös (Neth.)
Goisern, gō-ēz'ėrn (Aust.)
Goito, gō-ē'tō (It.)
Gojam, gō-jäm' (Abyss.)
Golconda, gol-kon'da (Ind.)
Goldau, gōl'dou (Switz.)
Goldingen, gōl'ding-en (Rus.)
Golspie, gol'spi (Scot.)
Gombroon, gom-brön' (Per.)
Gomera, gō-me'rä (Can. Isls.)
Gometra, gom'e-tra (Scot.) *isl.*
Gömör, geu-meûr' (Hung.)
Gomul, gō'möl (Afg.) *r.*
Gondar, gon'dar (Af.)
Gonzaga, gōn-tsä'gä (It.)
Gonzales, gōn-zä'lez (U. S.)
Goole, göl (Eng.)
Goomty, göm'ti (Ind.)
Goor, gōr (Neth.)
Goorkha, gör'khä (Nepal.)
Göppingen, geŭp'ping-en (Ger.)
Gorbatov, gōr-bä'tov (Rus.)
Gordoncillo, gor-don-thēl'yō (Sp.)
Goree, go-rā' (Cape Verde Isls.)
Gorgona, gōr-gō'na (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Gorgonzola, gōr-gōn-tsō'lä (It.)
Görlitz, geŭr'lēts (Prus.)
Gorokhov, gor-ō-chov' (Rus.)
Gorontalo, gō-ron-tä'lō (East. Arch.) *b.*
Gorredijk, gōr'ra-dīk (Neth.)
Görschen, geŭr'*shen* (Prus.)
Goruckpoor, go-ruk-pör' (Ind.)
Görz, geŭrz (Aust.)
Goslar, goz'lär (Ger.)
Götaland, geŭ'ta-lan (Swe.) *isl.*
Göteborg, geŭ'te-borg (Swe.)
Gotha, gō'tä (Ger.)
Gothard, St., sānt, colloquially sint goth'ärd; Germ. pron. sankt gōt'härd (Switz.) *mt.*
Gothland, goth'länd (Swe.) *isl.*
Gottenburg, gōt'ten-börg (Swe.)
Göttingen, geŭt'ing-en (Ger.)
Gottska Sandöe, gots'kä sän'deŭ-e (Swe.)
Gouda, gou'dä (Neth.)
Goumri or Gumri, göm'rē (Rus.)
Gour, gour (Ind.)
Gourock, gö'rok (Scot.)

Govan, guv'an (Scot.)
Governador, gō-vār-nä-dōr' (Braz.) *isl.*
Goyaz, gō-yäz' (Braz.)
Gozo, gō'sō (Medit.) *isl.*
Graaf-Reynet, grāf-re-net' (Cape Col.)
Graauw, grä'uv (Neth.)
Grabow, grä'bō (Ger.)
Gradiska, N., grä-dēs'kä (Aust.)
Graena, grä-e'na (Sp.)
Gräfenberg, grä'fen-berg (Ger.)
Gräfenwörth, grä'fen-vĕrt (Ger.)
Graigue, grāg (Ir.)
Graiguemanach, grāg-man'aċh (Ir.)
Grammichele, gräm-mē-kā'lā (Sic.)
Granada, grä-nä'ŦHä (Sp.)
Granadilla, grä-nä-ŦHēl'lyä (Sp.)
Granard, gra-närd' (Ir.)
Granatula, grä-nä-tō'lä (Sp.)
Grande, grän'dā (Braz.) *r.*
Grand Lieu, groṅ lē-ĕu' (Fr.) *l.*
Grand Pré, groṅ prā (Fr.)
Grangemouth, granj'mouth (Scot.)
Granichen, grä'nē-ċhen (Switz.)
Granja, La, lä grän'ċhä (Sp.)
Grantham, grant'am (Eng.)
Granton, gran'ton (Scot.)
Gräsö, grä'seu (Swe.) *isl.*
Gratiot, grā'shi-ot (U. S.)
Grätz, grets (Aust. Prus.)
Graubünden, grou'bŭnd-en (Switz.)
Graudenz, grou'dents (Prus.)
Graulhet, grō-lā' (Fr.)
Gravelines, grāv-lēn' (Fr.)
Gravesend, grāvz'end (Eng.)
Gravezande, grä-ve-zän'de (Neth.)
Gravina, grä-vē'nä (It.)
Gray, grā (Fr.)
Grazalema, grä-ŧhä-le'mä (Sp.)
Greenhithe, grēn'hīŦH (Eng.)
Greenock, grēn'ok (Scot.)
Greenwich, grēn'ich (Eng.)
Greifswalde, grīfs'väl-de (Prus.)
Greitz, grīts (Ger.)
Grenaae, gre-nō'ä (Den.)
Grenada, gre-nä'da, *isl.*
Grenade, gre-näd' (Fr.)
Grenoble, gre-nō'bl (Fr.)
Greussen, grois'sen (Ger.)
Grevismühlen, grä-fēs-mū'len (Ger.)
Greyerz, grī'erts (Switz.)
Grignano, grē-nyä'nō (It.)
Grigoriopol, grē-gō-rē-o'pol (Rus.)
Grijo, grē'zhō (Port.)
Grijpskerk, grips'kerk (Neth.)
Grimsel Pass, grēm'sel (Switz.)
Grindelwald, grēn'del-vält (Switz.)
Grinnell Land, gri-nel' land (Arc. Oc.)
Griqua, grē'kwa (Af.)
Grislehamn, grēs'lä-häm (Swe.)
Gris Nez, grē nä (Fr.) *c.*
Grisons, grē-zōṅ' (Switz.)
Groede, grō'de (Neth.)
Groenlo, grön'lō (Neth.)
Groix, grwą (Fr.) *isl.*
Groningen, grō'ning-en (Neth.)
Grönsund, greun'sönd (Den.)
Groote Eylandt, grō'te ī'länt (Austral.) *isl.*
Groot Zundert, grōt zun'dert (Neth.)
Grossetto, grōs-sät'tō (It.)
Gross Venediger, grōs ve-nā'di-ċher (Aust.)
Grosswardein, grōs-vär'dīn (Hung.)
Groton, grot'on (Eng.); grō'ton (U. S.)
Grudek, grö'dek (Aust.)
Grütli, grüt'lē (Switz.)
Gruyères, grü-yär' (Switz.)
Gsteig, gstīg (Switz.)
Guadalaviar, gwä-ŦHä-lä-vē-är' (Sp.) *r.*
Guadalaxara or Guadalajara, gwä-ŦHä-lä-ċhä'rä (Sp.)
Guadalmez, gwä-ŦHäl-meth' (Sp.) *r.*
Guadalquivir, gwä'ŦHäl-kē-vēr' (Sp.) *r.*
Guadalupe, gwä-dä-lō'pä; popularly gą-da-lōp' (U. S.)
Guadarrama, gwä-ŦHär-rä'mä (Sp.)
Guadeloupe, gä-dē-lōp' (W. Ind.)
Guadiana, gwä-ŦHē-ä'nä (Sp.) *r.*
Guadix, gwä-ŦHēċh' (Sp.)
Guahan, gwä-hän' (Ladrone Isls.)
Guaianeco, gwä-yä-nä'kō (Patag.) *isls.*
Guajiro, gwä-ċhē'ro (Venez.)
Gualateiri, gwä-lä-tä'ē-rē (Peru)
Gualdo, gų-äl'dō (It.)
Guamachucho, gwä-mä-ċhō'ċhō (Peru)
Guamanga, gwä-män'gä (Peru)
Guanacache, gwä-nä-kä'ċhe (Arg. Con.)
Guanahani, gwä-nä-hä'nē (Bahamas)
Guanajuato, gwa-nä-ċhų-ä'tō (Mex.)
Guapore, gwä-pō'rä (Braz.) *r.*
Guaraparí, gwä-rä-pä'rē (Braz.)
Guaratinguета, gwä-rä-tēn-gä'tä (Braz.)
Guardafui, gwär-dä-fwē' (Af.)
Guardamar, gwär-dä-mär' (Sp.)
Guardia, gwär'dē-ä (Sp.)
Guarico, gwä-rē'kō (Venez.)
Guarino, gwä-rē-nō' (Col.) *r.*
Guarisamey, gwä-rē-sä-mā' (Mex.)
Guarmey, gwär-mā' (Peru)
Guatemala, gwä-te-mä'lä (Cent. Am.)
Guatla, gwat'lä (Mex.)
Guayana, gwī-ä'nä (S. Am.)
Guayaquil, gwī-ä-kēl' (S. Am.)
Guayas, gwī'as (Ecuad.)
Guaymas, gwä-ē-mäs' (Mex.)
Guayra, La, lä gwä'ē-rä (Venez.)
Gubbio, göb'bē-ō (It.)
Guebwiller, geb-vēl-lär' (Fr.)
Guelders, Guelderland, gel'derz, gel'der-lant (Neth.)
Guérande, gā-roṅd' (Fr.)
Guerara, gä-rä'rä (Alg.)
Guercino, gwer-ċhē'nō (It.)
Guernsey, gėrn'zi (Chan. Isls.) *isl.*
Guetrero, ger-re'rō (Mex.)
Guglionisi, gö-lyo-nē'zē (It.)
Guguan, gö-gwän' (Ladrone Isls.)
Guiana, Guyana, gē-ä'nä or gī-ä'na
Guienne, gē-en' (Fr.) *pr.*
Guildford, gil'ford or gild'ford (Eng.)
Guimaraens, gē-mä-rä'eńz (Port.)
Guinea, gi'nē (Af.)
Guines, gēn (Fr.)
Guingamp, gaṅ-goṅ' (Fr.)
Guipuzcoa, gē-pōth'kō-ä (Sp.)
Guisborough, giz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Guise, gēz (Fr.)
Gujerat, gö'je-rät (Ind.)
Guldbrandsdal, göl'bränz-däl (Nor.)
Gumbinnen, gōm-bēn'en (Prus.)
Gumiel, gö-mē-el' (Sp.)
Gunabad, gö'nä-bäd (Per.)
Gundamuk, gun'da-muk (Afg.)
Gundelfingen, gön'del-fēng-en (Ger.)
Gundwana, gun-dwä'na (Ind.)
Gunong Ledang, gö-nong' le-dang' (Mal. Pen.)
Güns, günsh (Hung.)
Gurhwal, gur-hwäl' (Ind.)
Gurupatuba, gö-rö-pä-tö'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Guspini, gös-pē'nē (It.)
Gussago, gös-sä'gō (It.)
Gussola, gös-sō'lä (It.)
Güstrow, gŭs'trō (Ger.)
Guthrie, guth'ri (Scot.)
Gützkow, gŭts'kō (Ger.)
Guyandotte, gī-an-dot' (U. S.)
Gwalior, gwä'lē-or (Ind.)
Gyarmath, dyor-mot' (Hung.)
Gympie, gim'pi (Qld.)
Gyongyös, dyeun-dyeush (Hung.)
Györgyö, dyeur-dyeu' (Hung.)
Gyswyl, gēs'vēl (Switz.)
Gyula, dyö'lo (Hung.)

H.

Haag, häg (Neth.)
Haarlem, Haerlem, Harlem, här'lem (Neth.)
Habana or Havana, hä-vä'nä (Cuba)
Habsburg, habz'börg (Switz.)
Hacha, äch'a (Col.) *r.*
Hacienda, ä-sē-en'dä (Mex.)
Haddington, had'ing-ton (Scot.)
Hadersleben, hä-derz-lā'ben (Den.)
Hadleigh, had'li (Eng.)
Hadramaut, hä-drä-mout'; Arab. pron. hä-drä-mä-öt' (Ar.)
Hagenow, hä'ge-nō (Ger.)
Hague, The, hāg (English name of Den Haag, Neth.)
Haguenau, ä-gē-nō' (Fr.)
Haiducken, hī-dök'en (Hung.)
Hailesborough, hālz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Hailsham, hāl'sham (Eng.)
Hainan, hī-nan' (China)
Hainaut or Hainault, hā-nō' (Bel.)
Hainichen, hī'nē-ċhen (Ger.)
Haitien, hā'ti-en (Hayti) *c.*
Hajypoor, hä-ji-pör' (Ind.)
Hakodade, hä-kō-dä'de (Japan)
Halas, hä'lash (Hung.)
Halberstadt, häl'bėr-stat (Prus.)
Haleb, hä'leb (Syr.)
Halesowen, hālz-ō'wen (Eng.)
Halicz, hä'lēch (Aust.)
Halifax, hal'i-faks (Eng.; Am.)
Halle, häl'le (Prus.)
Hallingdall, hal'ing-dal (Nor.)
Hallowell, hal'lō-wel (U. S.)
Halmahera, häl-mä-hä'ra (Moluc.)
Halstead, hal'sted (Eng.)
Ham, hoṅ (Fr.)
Hamadan, hä-mä-dän' (Pers.)
Hamburg, häm'börg (Ger.)
Hammerfest, häm'mer-fest (Nor.) *pt.*
Hamoon, hä-mön' (Afg.) *l.*
Hanau, hä'nou (Ger.)
Hanover, han'ō-vėr; German, Hannover hän-nō'ver (Ger.)
Haparanda, hä-pä-rän'dä (Swe.)
Hardanger Fjeld, här'däng-ėr fyel (Nor.)
Harderwijk, här'der-vīk (Neth.)
Harfleur, här-fleur' (Fr.)
Haringvliet, hä'ring-vlēt (Neth.) *r.*
Hari-Rud, hä'rē-röd (Afg.)
Harlech, här'leċh (Wales)
Harlingen, här'ling-en (Neth.)
Haro, ä'rō (Sp.)
Harrogate, ha'rō-gāt (Eng.)
Hartenstein, här'ten-stīn (Ger.)
Hartford, härt'ford (U. S.)
Hartlepool, härt'tel-pōl (Eng.)
Harwich, har'ich (Eng.)
Harz, härts (Ger.) *mt.*
Haslingden, haz'ling-den (Eng.)
Hassan-Kaleh, häs-sän-kä'lā (Tur.)
Hasselt, häs'selt (Bel.)
Hastings, häs'tingz (Eng.)
Hastrup, häs'tröp (Den.)
Hatteras, hat'te-ras (U. S.) *c.*
Hatvan, hot'von (Hung.)
Hauenstein, hou'en-stīn (Switz.)
Haulbowline, hąl-bō'lin (Ir.)
Havanna or Havana, hä-vä'nä (Cuba)
Havelberg, hä'vel-berg (Ger.)
Haverfordwest, ha'vėr-ford-west (Wales)
Haverhill, hav'ėr-il (Eng.); hā'vėr-il (U. S.)
Havre, Le, lė hävr (Fr.)
Hawaii, hä-wī'ē (Sand. Isls.)
Hawarden, har'den (Wales)
Hawea, ha-wā'a (N. Zd.) *l.*
Hawick, ha'ik (Scot.)
Hayle, hāl (Eng.)
Haynau, hī'nou (Ger.)
Hayti or Haiti, hā'ti (W. Ind.)
Hazebrouck, hä-ze-brök' (Fr.)
Heanor, hē'a-nor or hē'nor (Eng.)
Hebrides, heb'ri-dēz (Scot.)
Hechingen, heċh'ing-en (Ger.)
Heckmondwike, hek'mond-wik (Eng.)
Hedemora, hä-dä-mō'rä (Swe.)
Heerlen, här'len (Neth.)
Heesch, häsċh (Neth.)
Hegyallya, hed-yol'yo (Hung.)
Heidelberg, hī'del-berg (Ger.)
Heilbronn, hīl'brōn (Ger.)
Heiligenstadt, hī'li-gen-stät or hī'li-ċhen-stät (Prus.)
Hejaz, he-jäz' (Ar.)
Helena, St., sānt, colloquially sint he-lē'na (Eng.) *isl.*
Helgeö, hel'ge-ĕu (Nor.) *isl.*
Heliers, St., sānt, colloquially sint hel'yėrz (Chan. Isls.)
Heligoland or Helgoland hel'i-gō-länd or hel'gō-länd (Ger. Oc.) *isl.*
Hellespont hel'les-pont (Tur.) *st.*
Hellevoetsluis, hel'le-vöt-slois (Neth.)
Helmbrechts, helm'brecḥts (Ger.)
Helmund, hel'mund (Afg.) *r.*
Helsingborg, häl'sēng-börg (Swe.)
Helsingfors, häl'sēng-fōrs (Rus.)
Helsingör, häl'sēng-eur (Den.)
Helvellyn, hel-vel'lin (Eng.)
Hemixen, hä-mēk'sen (Bel.)
Hemmingsted, hem'ēng-sted (Den.)
Hengelo, heng'e-lō (Neth.)
Henley, hen'li (Eng.)
Henlopen, hen-lō'pen (U. S.) *c.*
Hennebont, hen-bōṅ' (Fr.)
Hennepin, hen'ne-pin (U. S.)
Henrico, hen-rī'kō (U. S.)
Heraclea, he-ra-klē'a (Tur.)
Herat, he-rät' (Afg.)
Hérault, ā-rō' (Fr.)
Herbolzheim, här'bōlts-hīm (Ger.)
Hereford, he're-ford (Eng.)
Herencia, e-ren'thē-ä (Sp.)
Herenthals, hä'ren-täls (Bel.)
Héricourt, ā-rē-kör' (Fr.)
Herisau, hä'rē-zou (Switz.)
Herjedalen, her'ye-dä-len (Swe.)
Hermanli, her-man'lē (Bulg.)
Hermannstadt, her'män-stat (Aust.)
Hermanos, Dos, dōs er-mä'nōs (Venez.) *isls.*
Hernad, her-nod' (Hung.) *r.*
Hernani, er-nä'nē (Sp.)
Hernösand, här'neu-sän (Swe.)
Herrera, er-re'rä (Sp.)
Herrnhut, hern'höt (Ger.)
Hertford, hėrt'ford or här'ford (Eng.); hėrt'ford (U. S.)
Hertogenbosch, her-tō'gen-bosċh (Neth.)

Herzeele, hăr-zā'lē (Neth.)
Herzegowina, herts-e-gō-vē'na (Tur.)
Herzogenbuschsee, hăr-tsōg'en-bŏsh-zā (Switz.)
Hesdin, ăs-daṅ' (Fr.)
Hesse-Darmstadt, hes-se-dărm'stat; German, Hessen-darmstadt, hes-sen-dărm'stät (Ger.)
Hessleholm, hes'le-hōlm (Swe.)
Heubach, hoi'băch (Ger.)
Heusden, hĕŭs'den (Neth.)
Heves, hă'vesh (Hung.)
Hexham, heks'am (Eng.)
Heyst, hīst (Belg.)
Heytesbury, hāts'be-ri (Eng.)
Hibiappaba, ē-bē-ăp-pä'bä (Braz.)
Hidegkut, hē-dăg'kŭt (Hung.)
Hidveg, hēd'veg (Hung.)
Hierapolis, hī-e-rap'ō-lis (Tur.)
Hières, ē-ăr' (Fr.)
Higuera, ē-ge'rä (Sp.)
Higuey, ē-gā' (Hayti)
Hilaire, St., săn-tē-lâr' (Fr.)
Hildburghausen, hēld'börg-houz-en (Ger.)
Hildesheim, hēl'des-hīm (Ger.)
Himalaya, hē-mä'lä-yä; popularly, him-a-lā'ya (Ind.) *mt.*
Hindeloopen, hin-de-lō'pen (Neth.)
Hindöen, hēn'dĕŭ-en (Nor.) *isl.*
Hingham, hing'am (U. S.)
Hinojosa, ē-nō-chō'sä (Sp.)
Hiogo, hē-ō'gō (Jap.)
Hippolyte, ēp-pō-lēt' (Fr.)
Hispaniola, ēs-pä-nē-ō'lä (W. Ind.)
Hjarnöe, yär'nĕŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Hjelmar, yel'mär (Swe.) *l.*
Hjörring, yeŭr'ing (Den.)
Hlassa, hlas'sa (Tibet)
Hoang-Ho, hō-ang-hō' almost hwang-hō' (As.)
Hoboken, ho-bō'ken (U. S.)
Hochheim, hōch'hīm (Ger.)
Höchst, heŭchst (Ger.)
Höchstadt, heŭch'stät (Ger.)
Hochstetten, hōch'stet-ten (Switz.)
Hoddesdon, hodz'don (Eng.)
Hodeida, hō-dā'ē-dä (Ar.)
Hoevelaken, hō've-lä-ken (Neth.)
Hohenlinden, hō'en-lēn-den (Ger.)
Hohenlohe, hō'en-lō-e (Ger.)
Hohenstaufen, hō'en-stou-fen (Ger.)
Hohenzollern, hō-en-tsol'lern (Ger.)
Hokitika, hō-ki-tē'ka (N. Zd.)
Holcar, hōl-kär' (Ind.)
Hold-Mezö-Vasarhely, hōld-me-zeŭ-va-shär-hāly' (Hung.)
Holmestrand, hōl'me-strän (Swe.)
Holstebrö, hōl'stă-breŭ (Den.)
Holstein, hōl'stīn (Ger.)
Holyhead, hol'i-hed (Wales)
Holywell, hol'i-wel (Wales)
Hombori, hom'bo-rē (Af.) *mts.*
Homburg, hōm'börg (Ger.)
Ho-nan, hō-nan' (China)
Honduras, hon-dö'ras; Span. pron. on-dö-räs' (Cent. Am.)
Honeoye, hon-e-oi' (U. S.)
Honfleur, hōn-fleŭr' (Fr.)
Hong-kong, hong-kong' (China)
Honiton, hon'i-ton (Eng.)
Honolulu, ho-no-lō'lō (Sand. Isls.)
Honrubia, ōn-rö'bē-ä (Sp.)
Honth, hönt (Hung.)
Hoofdplaat, hōft'plät (Neth.)
Hoogeveen, hō'ge-vān (Neth.)
Hooghly, hög'li (Ind.)
Hoogstraeten, hög-strä'ten (Bel.)
Hoonan, hö-nan' (China)
Hoorn, hōrn (Neth.)
Horazdiowitz, hō-räz'dyō-vēts (Bohem.)
Horcajo, ōr-kä'chō (Sp.)
Hormigas, ōr-mē'gäs (Sp.) *isl.*
Hornachos, ōr-nä'chōs (Sp.)
Hornburg, hōrn'börg (Ger.)
Hornli, hōrn'lē (Switz.)
Hornsea, horn'sē (Eng.)
Horsens, hor'sens (Den.)
Horsham, hors'am (Eng.)
Hostomitz, hös'tō-mēts (Bohem.)
Hoszszu, hōs'sö (Hung.)
Hoszu, hō'sö (Hung.)
Hotellerie, ō-tel-rē' (Fr.) *isl.*
Hottentot, hot'ten-tot (Af.) *tr.*
Hotzenplotz, hō'tsen-plōts (Aust.)
Houat, ö-ä' (Fr.) *isl.*
Houdan, ö ḍaṅ' (Fr.)
Houdeng, hö-doṅ' (Bel.)
Houghton-le-Spring, hō'ton-le-spring (Eng.)
Hounslow, hounz'lō (Eng.)
Houpe, hō-pā' (China)
Housatonic, hö-sa-ton'ik (U. S.)
Houssa, hous'sa (Af.)
Houtman's Abrolhos, hout'manz ä-brō'-lyōs (Austral.) *isls.*
Howick, hou'ik (Eng.)
Howth, hōth (Ir.)
Höxter, heŭks'ter (Ger.)
Hoya, hō'yä (Ger.)
Hoyerswerda, hō-yer-zvăr'dä (Prus.)
Hradisch, hrä'dēsh (Aust.)
Huachipas, wä-chē-päs' (Peru)
Huaheine, hö-ä-hī'ne (Pac. Oc.)
Huallaga, wäl-lyä'gä (Peru) *r.*
Huamachuco, wä-mä-chö'kō (Peru)
Huancavelica, wän-kä-ve-lē'ka (Peru)
Huanuco, wä-nō'kō (Peru)
Huaqui, wä'kē (Mex.) *r.*
Huari, wä-rē' (Peru)
Huasco, wäs'ko (Chile)
Huddersfield, hud'dĕrz-fēld (Eng.)
Hudiksvall, hö'dĕks-väl (Swe.)
Hué, hu-ā'; almost hwā (Anam)
Huelma, wel'mä (Sp.)
Huelva, wel'vä (Sp.)
Huen or Hveen, hu-ān' or vān (Den.) *isl.*
Huercalobera, wer-kä-lō-be'rä (Sp.)
Huerta, wer'tä (Sp.)
Huesca, wes'kä (Sp.)
Huescar, wes-kär' (Sp.)
Hulme, hyöm (Eng.)
Humber, hum'bĕr (Eng.)
Humboldt, hum'bōlt (U. S.)
Humpoletz, hum'pō-lets (Bohem.)
Hundsrück, höndz'rŭk (Ger.) *mts.*
Hungerford, hung'gĕr-ford (Eng.)
Huntingdon, hun'ting-don (Eng.)
Hurdwar, hurd-wär' (Ind.)
Huron, hyö'ron (N. Am.) *l.*
Hurrur, hur'rur (Af.)
Hussingabad, hus-sing-gä-bäd' (Ind.)
Husum, hö'söm (Den.)
Huy, Flem. pron. hoi; French pron. ụ-ē' (Bel.)
Hvaloen, vä'leŭn (Nor.)
Hvita, vē'ta (Iceld.)
Hyderabad, hī-de-rä-bäd' (Ind.)
Hydra, hī'dra (Gr.) *isl.*
Hyères, ē-ăr' (Fr.)
Hythe, hīTH (Eng.)

I.

Iana, yä'nä (Sib.) *r.*
Ibach, ē'băch (Switz.)
Ibague, ē-bä'ge (Col.)
Ibbenbüren, ēb-ben-bû'ren (Ger.)
Ibiapaba, ē-bē-ä-pä'bä (Braz.) *mt.*
Ibicui, ē-bē-kwē' (S. Am.) *r.*
Ibrahim, ēb-rä-hēm' (As. Tur.) *r.*
Ibraila, ē-brä-ē'la (Roum.)
Icana, ē-kä'nä (Braz.) *r.*
Icaque, ē-kä'ke (Trinid.) *c.*
Ichaboe, ik'a-bō (Af.) *isl.*
Icolmkill, ē-kŏm-kĭl' (Scot.)
Idaho, ī'da-hō (U. S.)
Idanha, ē-dä'nyä (P. rt.)
Iddah, ĕd'dah (W. Af.)
Idria, ē'drē-ä (Aust.)
Iekaterinodar, yä-kä-tä-rē-nō-där' (Rus.)
Ielagoui, yä-lä-gō'ē (Sib.) *r.*
Igal, ē-gäl' (Aust.)
Igarape, ē-gä-rä'pā (Braz.)
Igatimi, ē-gä-tē'mē (S. Am.)
Iglau, ē'glou (Aust.)
Iglesias, ē-glā'sē-äs (It.)
Iguaçu, ē-gwä'sö (Braz.)
Igualada, ē-gwä-lä'THä (Sp.)
Igumen, ē-gö-men' (Rus.)
Ij, ī (Neth.)
Ijma, ēzh'mä (Rus.) *r.*
Ijssel, īs'sel (Neth.) *r.*
Ilay, ē'lī (Peru)
Ilchester, il'ches-tĕr (Eng.)
Ildefonso, San, săn ēl-de-fon'sō (Sp.)
Ilfracombe, il'fra-kŏm (Eng.)
Ilha Grande, ēl'ya grän'dä (Braz.)
Ili, ē-lē' (As.) *r.*
Ilkeston, il'kes-ton (Eng.)
Illanon, ēl-lä-nōn' (Philip.) *b.*
Illasi, ēl-lä'sē (It.)
Illawarra, il-la-wär'ra (Austral.)
Ille, ēl (Fr.)
Ille et Vilaine, ēl ā vē-lān' (Fr.) *dep.*
Iller, ēl'ler (Ger.) *r.*
Illescas, ēl-lyes-käs' (Sp.)
Illimani, ēl-yē-mä'nē (Bol.) *mt.*
Illinois, il-li-nois' or il-li-noi' (U. S.)
Illora, ēl-lyō'rä (Sp.)
Illyria, il-li'ri-a (Aust.)
Ilm, ēlm (Ger.) *r.*
Ilmen, il'men (Rus.)
Ilmenau, ēl'me-nou (Ger.)
Ilminster, il'min-ster (Eng.)
Ilz, ēlts (Ger.)
Imandra, ē-măn'drä (Rus.) *l.*
Imbabura, ēm-bä-bö'ra (Ecuad.)
Imerethi or Imeritia, ē-mā-rā'tē, im-ēr-ish'i-a (Transcauc.)
Imola, ē'mō-lä (It.)
Inagua, ē-nä'gwä (Bahamas) *isl.*
Inchiquin, insh'i-kwin (Ir.)
Incisa, ēn-chē'zä (It.)
Indals-Elf, ēn'dälz-elf (Swe.)
Indiana, in-di-an'a (U. S.)
Indore, in-dōr' (Ind.)
Indre, aṅ'dr (Fr.) *r.*
Indre et Loire, aṅ'dr ā lwạr (Fr.)
Indus, in'dus (Ind.) *r.*
Ineboli, ē-nā-bō'lē (Tur.)
Ingendohl, ēng'en-dōl (Switz.)
Ingleborough, ing'gl-bu-ru (Eng.) *mt.*
Ingoda, ēn-gō'dä (As.) *r.*
Ingoldstadt, ēng'ōld-stat (Bav.)
Ingouville, aṅ-gö-vēl' (Fr.)
Inhambane, ēn-yam-bä'nä (E. Af.)
Inhauma, ēn-you'ma (Braz.)
Iniesta, ē-nē-es'tä (Sp.)
Inkerman, ing'kĕr-man (Rus.) *val.*
Inn, ēn (Aust.; Ger.; Switz.) *r.*
Innerleithen, in-nĕr-lē'THen (Scot.)
Innspruck, ēns'prŭk (Aust.)
Inowrazlaw, ē-nov-rä'tslav (Prus.)
Interlaken, ēn-ter-lä'ken (Switz.)
Inverary, in-vē-rā'ri (Scot.)
Inverkeithing, in-vĕr-kēTH'ing (Scot.)
Iona, ī-ō'na (Scot.)
Iowa, ī'ō-wa (U. S.)
Ipanema, ē-pä-nä'ma (Braz.)
Ipsambool, ēp-säm-bōl' (Nubia)
Ipswich, ips'wich (Eng.)
Iquique, ē-kē'ke (Chile)
Iraja, ē-rä'zhä (Braz.)
Irak Ajemi, ē'rak aj'e-mē (Per.)
Irak Arabi, ē'rak ar'a-bē (As. Tur.)
Irasu, ē-rä-sö' (Cent. Am.) *volc.*
Iredell, īr'del (U. S.)
Iregh, ē-răg' (Hung.)
Irkutsk, ēr-kötsk' (Sib.)
Iroquois, i-rō-kwoi' (N. Am.)
Irrawaddy, ēr-rä-wad'di (Bur.)
Irtish, ēr-tēsh' (Sib.)
Irvine, ér'vin (Scot.)
Isakchi, ē-säk'chē (Roum.)
Isamal, ē-sä-mäl' (Mex.)
Ischia, ēs'kē-ä (It.) *isl.*
Ischim, ish-ēm' (Sib.) *r.*
Iseflord, ē'sā-fyōr (Den.)
Iseo, ē-sā'ō (It.)
Iserlohn, ē'zer-lōn (Ger.)
Isernia, ē-sār'nē-ä (It.)
Isidoro, ē-sē-dō'rō (Mex.)
Isigny, ē-sē-nyē' (Fr.)
Isili, ē-sē'lē (Sardin.)
Iskanderieh, is-kan-de-rē'e (As. Tur.; Eg.)
Iskelib, ēs'ke-lēb (Tur.)
Islamabad, ēs-läm-ä-bäd'
Islay, ī'lā (Scot.) *isl.*
Islington, iz'ling-ton (Eng.)
Ismail, ēs-mä-ēl' (Rus.)
Ismailia, ēs-mä-ē'lē-ä
Isnik, ēz-nēk' (Tur.)
Isola, ē'sō-lä (It.)
Ispahan, ēs-pä-hän' (Per.)
Issoudun, ēs-sö-dŭṅ' (Fr.)
Issyk-kul, is'sĕk-köl (Sib.)
Istalif, ēs-tä-lēf' (Afg.)
Istria, is'trē-ä (Aust.)
Itacolumi, ē-tä-kō-lō'mē (Braz.) *mts.*
Itamaraca, ē-tä-mä-rä-kä' (Braz.) *isl.*
Itaparica, ē-tä-pä-rē'kä (Braz.) *isl.*
Itapicuru, ē-tä-pē-kö-rö' (Braz.) *r.*
Itaqueira, ē-tä-kā'ē-ra (Braz.) *mt.*
Itatiaiossu, ē-tä-tē-ī-os'sö (Braz.)
Itawamba, it-a-wom'ba (U. S.)
Ithaca, ith'a-ka (Gr.; U. S.)
Ithaki, ith'a-kē (Gr.)
Iturup, ē-tö-röp' (N. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Itzehoe, ēt'sā-hō (Ger.)
Ivanovo, ē-vä-nō'vō (Rus.)
Ives, St., sānt, colloquially sint īvz (Eng.)
Iviça, ē'vē-sä (Sp.) *isl.*
Ivinghoe, ī'ving-hō (Eng.)
Ivrea, ēv-rā'ä (It.)
Ixelles, ik-sel' (Bel.)
Izamal, ē-sä-mäl' (Mex.)
Iznajar, ēth-nä-chär' (Sp.)

J.

Jablonec, yä-blō-nets' (Bohem.)
Jablonka, yä-blon'ko (Hung.)
Jabugo, El, el chä-bö'gō (Sp.)

Jacarehi, zhä-kä-rā'ē (Braz.)
Jacinto, San, san ja-sin'tō (U. S.)
Jacmel or Jacquemel, zhäk-mel' (Hayti)
Jadraque, chä-drä'ke (Sp.)
Jaen, chä-en' (Sp.)
Jägerndorf, yä'gern-dorf (Aust.)
Jaguaribe, zhä-gwä-rē'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Jahde, yäh'de (Ger.) *r.*
Jahicos, zhä-ē'kōs (Braz.)
Jalapa, chä-lä'pä (Mex.)
Jalisco, chä-lēs'kō (Mex.)
Jamaica, ja-mā'ka, *isl.*
Jamu, ju-mö' (Ind.)
Janina or Yanina, yä'nē-nä (Tur.)
Jan Mayen, yan mī'en (Arc. Oc.) *isl.*
Japan, ja-pan' (As.)
Japura, yä-pö'rä (S. Am.) *r.*
Jaraicejo, chä-rä-ē-the'chō (Sp.)
Jarama, chä-rä'mä (Sp.) *r.*
Jardinillos, chär-dē-nēl'lyōs (Cuba) *isls.*
Jaromirz, yä'rō-mērts (Bohem.)
Jaroslav, yä'rō-släv (Rus.) *r.*
Jassy, yäs'sē (Roum.)
Jastrow, yäs'trō (Prus.)
Jaszbereny, yäs-bā-rāny' (Hung.)
Jauja, chou'cha (Peru)
Java, jä'vä (East Arch.) *isl.*
Javari, yä-vä-rē' (Braz.)
Jawana, jä-vä'nä (Java)
Jean d'Angely, St., saṅ zhoṅ doṅzh-lē' (Fr.)
Jean de Luz, St., saṅ zhoṅ dė lūz (Fr.)
Jedburgh, jed'bu-ru (Scot.)
Jedo, ye'dō (Jap.)
Jelalabad, jel-al-ä-bäd' (Afg.)
Jelatma, ye-lät'mä (Rus.)
Jemilah, je-mē'la (Alg.)
Jemtland, yemt'länd (Swe.)
Jenne, jen'ne (W. Af.)
Jequitinhonha, zhä-kē-tē-nyō'nyä (Braz.) *r.*
Jerahi, jē-rä'hē (Per.) *r.*
Jerez de la Frontera, cher-eth' de lä frōn-te'rä (Sp.)
Jerica, che-rē'ka (Sp.)
Jersey, jėr'zi (Chan. Isls.)
Jessulmeer, jes-sul-mēr' (Ind.)
Jeypoor, jī-pör' (Ind.)
Jezairi-bahri-Sefid, je-zī'rē-bä'hṛi-sā'fēd (Tur.)
Jezireh-ibn-Omar, jä-zē'reh-ēbn-ō-mär' Tur.
Jhalavan, jhä'lä-van (Beluch.)
Jijona, chē-chō'nä (Sp.)
Jimena, chē-me'nä (Sp.)
Jitomir, zhit'ō-mēr (Rus.)
Joachimsthal, yō'ä-chēms-täl (Bohem.)
João, São, souṅ zhō-ouṅ' (Port.)
Joaquin, San, san wä-kēn' (Califor.)
Jœtun Fjeld, yeut'ün fyel (Nor.)
Johannesburg, jo-han'es-burg (S. Af.)
Johannisberg, yō-hän'nēs-berg (Prus.)
Johore, jō-hōr' (Mal. Pen.)
Joinville, zhwaṅ-vēl' (Fr.)
Joliba, joli'-ba (Af.) *r.*
Jönkjöping, yeŭn-tyeŭp'ing (Swe.)
Joodpoor, jōd-pör' (Ind.)
Joonaghur, jö-na-gur' (Ind.)
Jorquera, chōr-ke'rä (Sp.)
Jorullo, chō-rō'lyō (Mex.)
Jostedalsbræ, yōs'te-dälz-brā (Nor.)
Jouf, El, el jöf (Af.)
Joug, yög (Rus.) *r.*
Joure, you're (Neth.)
Joyeuse, zhwą-yeŭz' (Fr.)
Juan, San, sän chų-än' (Arg. Con.)
Juan Fernandez, jų'an fėr-nan'dez; Sp. pron. chų-an' fer-nän'deth (S. Am.) *isl.*
Jubbulpoor, jub-bul-pör' (Ind.)
Jucar, chö-kär' (Sp.)
Jugdulluk, jug-dul'luk (Afg.)
Juggernauth, jug'gėr-nąt (Ind.)
Jujuy chö-chwē' (Arg. Con.)
Juliers, zhū-lē-ā' (Ger.)
Julunder, ju'lun-dėr (Ind.)
Jumièges, zhū-mē-āzh' (Fr.)
Jumilla, chō-mē'lyä (Sp.)
Jumna, jum'na (Ind.) *r.*
Jumnoutri, jum-nö'tri (Ind.)
Junee, ju-nē' (N. S. W.)
Jungfrau, yöng'frou (Switz.) *mt.*
Junin, chö-nēn' (Peru)
Jura, jö'ra (Scot.) *isl.*
Jura, zhū-rä' (Fr.) *dep.*
Jura, yö'rä (Switz.) *mts.*
Juruena, zhö-rų-ā'nä (Braz.) *r.*
Jutay, chö'tī (S. Am.) *r.*
Jutland (Anglicized form of Danish Jylland), jut'land (Den.)
Jylland, yül'län (Den.)
Jynteah, jin'te-ä (Ind.)

K.

Kaagöe, kō'geŭ-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Kabardah, kä-bär'da (Rus.)
Kabool, Kabul, ką'bųl (Afg.)
Kacunda, kä-kun'da (W. Af.)
Kadjang, kad-jang' (Celebes)
Kadoe, kä-dö' (Java)
Kafiristan, kä-fē-rēs-tän' (Cent. As.)
Kahira, kä'hē-ra (Eg.)
Kaifung, kī-fung' (China)
Kainsk, kä-ēnsk' (Sib.)
Kaira, kä'ē-ra (Ind.)
Kairwan, kīr-wän' (Af.)
Kaisarieh, kī-sä-rē'e (Tur.)
Kaiserslautern, kī-zerz-lou'tern (Ger.)
Kaiserstuhl, kī'zer-stöl (Switz.)
Kaiserswörth, kī'zerz-veŭrt (Ger.)
Kalabsheh, ka-läb'she (Nubia)
Kalafat, kä-lä-fät' (Roum.)
Kalamaki, kä-lä-mä'kē (As. Tur.) *b.*
Kalamazoo, ka-la-ma-zö' (U. S.)
Kalamita, kä-lä-mē'tä (Black Sea) *b.*
Kalantan, kä-lan-tän' (Mal. Pen.)
Kalavrita, ka-lav-rē'ta (Gr.)
Kalgujev, käl-gö-yef' (Rus.) *isl.*
Kalimno, ka-lim'nō (Gr.) *isl.*
Kalisch, kä'lēsh (Rus.)
Kalisz, kä'lēsh (Rus.)
Kalmar, käl-mär' (Swe.)
Kaltbrunnen, kält-brön'en (Switz.)
Kaluga, kä-lö'gä (Rus.)
Kalusz, kä'lösh (Aust. Gal.)
Kama, kä'mä (Rus.) *r.*
Kamaran, kä-mä'rän (Red Sea) *isl*
Kamenaia-Ba, kä-mā-nä'yä-bä (Rus.)
Kamenetz, kä'mä-nets (Rus.)
Kamenitz, kä'mä-nēts (Bohem.; Hung.)
Kamenskoi, kä-men'skō-ē (Rus.)
Kamieniec, käm-yen'yets (Rus.)
Kamishin, kä-mē'shēn (Rus.)
Kamöe, kä'meŭ-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Kamouraska, kä-mö-räs'ka (Can.)
Kampen, käm'pen (Den.)
Kamtchatka, ką-am-chat'ka (As.)
Kanaga, kä-nä'gä (Aleut. Isls.)
Kanagawa, kä-nä-gä'wa (Japan)
Kanawha, ka-na'wa (U. S.)
Kanchinjinga, kun'chin-jing"ga (As.) *mt.*
Kan-chow, kan-chou' (China)
Kandabou, kan-da-bö' (Fiji Isls.)
Kandahar, kan-da-här' (Afg.)
Kandalaska, kän-dä-läs'kä (Rus.)
Kandersteg, kän'der-steg (Switz.)
Kandy, kän'di (Ceylon)
Kangelang, käng-ge-lang' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Kania, kä'nē-ä (W. Af.)
Kanisa, kä-nē'sha (Hung.)
Kankari, kän'ka-rē (Tur.)
Kan-kiang, kan-ki-ang' (China) *r.*
Kannagherry, kan'na-ge-ri (Ind.)
Kano, kä-nō' (Cent. Af.)
Kanoje, kä'nōj (Ind.)
Kansas, kan'zas (U. S.)
Kansoo, kan-sö' (China)
Kantalicounda, kan-ta-lē-kön'da (W. Af.)
Kantavu, kän-tä-vö' (Fiji Isls.)
Kanturk, kan-tėrk' (Ir.)
Kaobangtran, kā-ō-bang-tran', almost kou-bang-tran' (Anam.)
Kapricio, kä-prē'sē-ō (Tur.)
Kara, kä'rä (Rus.) *r.*
Karabashle, kä-rä-bäsh'lā (Tur.)
Karabaugh, kä-rä-bąg' (Transcauc.)
Kara-Dagh, kä-ra'däg (Tur. in Eur. and As.) *mts.*
Karaghinsky, kä-rä-gēn'skē (Sib.) *isl.*
Kara Hissar, kä-rä'hēs-sär' (Tur.)
Karakal, kä-rä-käl' (Roum.)
Karakoram Pass, kä-rä-kō'rum pas (Cent. As.)
Karaman, kä-rä-män' (As. Tur.)
Karamania, kä-rä-mä'nē-ä (As. Tur.)
Karang-asam, kä-rang'a-sam (East. Arch.)
Karansebes, kor-on-shā-besh' (Hung.)
Kara-Su, Karasou, kä-rä'sō" (Rus. and As.) *r.*
Karateghin, kä-rä-te-gēn' (Cent. As.)
Karaula, ka-ra'la (N. S. W) *r.*
Kardszag, kord-sog' (Hung.)
Karikal, kä'rē-kal (Ind.)
Karleby Gamla (kär'le-bū gäm'lä (Rus.)
Karlova, kär-lō'vä (Hung.)
Karlstadt, kärl'stat (Ger.)
Karoly, kä-roly' (Hung.)
Karroos, kär-röz' (S. Af.)
Kasan, kä-zän' (Rus.)
Kaschau, käsh'au (Hung.)
Kashan, kä-shän' (Per.)
Kaskaskia, kas-kas'ki-a (U. S.)
Kasmark, käsh'märk (Hung.)
Kassa, kosh'sho (Hung.)
Kastamuni, käs-tä-mö'nē (As. Tur.)
Kastrikum, käst'ri-kum (Neth.)
Katagum, kä'tä-göm (Cent. Af.)
Katahdin, ka-täh'din (U. S.) *mt.*
Katrine, Loch, loch kat'rin (Scot.)
Katsena, kat-sē'na (Cent. Af.)
Kattegat, kat'te-gat (N. Sea)
Katunga, kä-tön'ga (W. Af.)
Katwijk, kät'vik (Neth.)
Kauai, kou'ī (Sand. Isls.) *isl.*
Kaufbeuren, kouf-boi'ren (Ger.)
Kautokeino, kou-tō-kā'ē-no (Nor.)
Kavala, kä-vä'lä (Tur.)
Kayserberg, kī'zėr-berg (Fr.)
Kazan, kä-zän' (Rus.)
Kazbek, kaz-bek' (Rus.) *mt.*
Kazeroun, kä'ze-rön (Per.)
Kealakeakua, kā-a'la-kā-a-kö"a (Hawaii) *b.*
Kebir, El, el ke-bēr' (Tunis)
Kecskemet, kech-ke-met' (Hung.)
Kediri, kā-dē'rē (Java)
Keewatin, kē-wä'tin (Can.)
Keighley, kēth'li (Eng.)
Keiskamma, kis-käm'mä (S. Af.) *r.*
Kelat, ke-lät' (As.)
Keneh, ken'e (Eg.)
Kenia, ke-nē'a (Af.) *mt.*
Kennebec, ken-ne-bek' (U. S.)
Kennebunk, ken-ne-bungk' (U. S.)
Kentucky, ken-tuk'i (U. S.)
Kenzingen, ken'tsing-en (Ger.)
Keokuk, kē'o-kuk (U. S.)
Kerah, kā'ra (Per.)
Kerbela, ker-bā'lä (As. Tur.)
Kerguelen, kėr'ge-len (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Kerkinet, ker'kē-net (Black Sea) *g.*
Kerman, ker-män' (Per.)
Kermanshah, ker-män'shä (Per.)
Kerrera or Kerera, ker're-ra (Scot.) *isl*
Kerry, ke'ri (Ir.) *co.*
Kershaw, kėr-shą' (U. S.)
Keswick, kez'wik or kez'ik (Eng.)
Keszthely, kest'hály (Hung.)
Kew, kyö (Eng.)
Kezdi Vasarhely, kez'dē va-shär-hāly' (Hung.)
Khamil, cha-mēl' (Cent. As.)
Khamtis, cham'tēz (East. Pen.) *tr.*
Khanpoor, khän-pör' (Ind.)
Kharek, khä'rek (Per.) *isl.*
Khargeh, El, el chär'ge (Eg.)
Kharijeh, El, el chär'i-je (Eg.)
Kharkow, chär-kof' (Rus.)
Kharput, chär-pųt' (Armen.)
Khartoom, chär-töm' (Eg.)
Khatanga, chä-tang'ga (Sib.)
Khatmandoo, kat-män-dö' (Ind.)
Kherson, cher-sōn' (Rus.) *city*
Khin-gan, chēn-gän' (As.) *mt.*
Khiva, chē'vä (Tart.)
Khodavendikiar, chō-da-ven-dē-kyär' (As. Tur.)
Khojak, cho-jak' (Afg.)
Khojend, chō-jend' (As.)
Khokand, chō-känd' (As.)
Khoondooz, chön-döz' (Cent. As.)
Khorassan, chō-räs-sän' (Per.)
Khotan, chō-tan' (Cent. As.)
Khuzistan, chö-zē-stän' (Per.)
Khyber Pass, chī'ber pas (Afg.)
Khyerpoor, khī-er-pör' (Ind.)
Kiachta or Kiakhta, kē-äch'tä (Sib.)
Kiang-se, kē-ang-sē' (China)
Kiangsoo, kē-ang-sö' (China)
Kichinev, kish-in-ef' (Rus.)
Kidderminster, kid'dėr-min-stėr (Eng.)
Kidwelly, kid-wel'li (Wales)
Kiel, kēl (Prus.)
Kielce, kē-el'tse (Rus.)
Kienlung, kē-en-lung' (Tibet)
Kiev, kē-yef' (Rus.)
Kilauea, ki-lou-ā'a (Sand. Isls.)
Kilbarchan, kil-bär'chan (Scot.)
Kildare, kil-dār' (Ir.) *co.*
Kilia, kē'lē-ä (Rus.) *mouth of the Danube, ft.*
Kilkee, kil-kē' (Ir.)
Kilkenny, kil-ken'ni (Ir.) *co.*
Killala, kil-la-lä' (Ir.)
Killaloe, kil-la-lō' (Ir.)
Killarney, kil-lär'ni (Ir.)
Killearn, kil-lern' (Scot.)
Killiecrankie, kil-li-krang'ki (Scot.)
Kilmalcolm or Kilmacolm, kil-ma-kōm' (Scot.)
Kilmarnock, kil-mär'nok (Scot.)
Kilrush, kil-rush' (Ir.)

Kilsyth, kil-sĭth′ (Scot.)
Kimpina, kēm-pē′nä (Roum.)
Kincardine, kin-kär′din (Scot.) *co.*
Kinghorn, king′horn (Scot.)
Kingussie, king-yu′si (Scot.)
Kinross, kin-ros′ (Scot.) *co.*
Kinsale, kin-sāl′ (Ir.)
Kintang, kin-tang′ (China) *isl.*
Kintore, kin-tōr′ (Scot.)
Kintyre, kin-tīr′ (Scot.)
Kinzig, kēn′tsĕch (Ger.)
Kióge, kē-e͡u′gä (Den.) *b.*
Kiowa, ki′o-wā (U. S.)
Kippure, kip′yur (Ir.) *mt.*
Kiraly, kē-räly′ (Hung.)
Kirghiz, kēr-gēz′ (As.)
Kirin-oola, kē-rēn-o͞o′lä (China)
Kirkby-Lonsdale, kėrk-bi-lonz′dāl (Eng.)
Kirkcaldy, kėr-ka′di (Scot.)
Kirkcudbright, kėr-kō′bri (Scot.)
Kirkebye, kēr′kā-bü (Den.)
Kirkintilloch, kėrk-in-til′loch (Scot.)
Kirriemuir, kir-ri-myėr′ (Scot.)
Kirsanov, kēr-sä-nof′ (Rus.)
Kishenev, kē-she-nef′ (Rus.)
Kiskiminetas, kis-ki-min′e-tas (U. S.)
Kisliar, kēz-lē-är′ (Rus.)
Kissingen, kēs′ing-en (Ger.)
Kitzbühel, kēts′bü-el (Aust.)
Kiung-chau-fu, kē-ung-chou-fō′ (China)
Kiusiu, kē-o͞′sē-o͞′ (Jap.) *isl.*
Kixim, kēk′sēm (Rus.) *pt.*
Kiyoto, kē-yō′to (Jap.)
Kizil Irmak, kiz′il ėr-mäk′ (Tur.) *r.*
Kizliar, kēz-lē-är′ (Rus.)
Kjallerup, kyäl′le-rup (Den.)
Kjeletz, kyel′ets (Rus.)
Kjerteminde, kyer-te-mēn′de (Den.)
Kjöbenhavn, kyėu̇′bėn-houn (Den.)
Klagenfurt, klä′gen-fu̇rt (Aust)
Klamath, kla′mat (U. S.)
Klausenburg, klou′zen-bėrg (Transyl.)
Klausthal, klous′täl (Ger.)
Kloppenburg, klop′pen-bėrg (Ger.)
Klosterneuburg, klōs-ter-noi′bėrg (Aust.)
Klundert, klun′dert (Neth.)
Knaresborough, nārz′bu-ru (Eng.)
Knesselaere, knes-se-lä′rā (Bel.)
Knockmeledown, nok-mel′e-doun (Ir.) *mt.*
Knottingley, not′ing-li (Eng.)
Knutsford, nuts′ford (Eng.)
Kobbe, kob′bē (Cent. Af.)
Köbenhavn, kyėu̇′bėn-houn (Den.)
Kobryn, kō-brēn′ (Rus.)
Kochem, kŏch′em (Ger.)
Koedijk, kö′dĭk (Neth.)
Koeichoo, kō-ā-chō′; almost kwā-chō′ (China)
Kœnigsberg, kėu̇n′ėgz-berg (Ger.)
Koevorden, kö′vor-den (Neth.)
Kohat, kō-hät′ (Ind.)
Kohistan, kō-hės-tän′ (Beluch.)
Kokan, kō-kän′ (Cent. As.)
Kokel, kō′kel (Transyl.)
Koko-nor, kō-kō-nor′ (China)
Kokura, kō-kö′rä (Jap.)
Koladyne, kol′a-dīn (Bur.)
Kolby, kŏl′bü (Den.)
Kölliken, kėu̇l′lē-ken (Switz.)
Köln, kėu̇ln (Ger.)
Kolobeng, kol-o-beng′ (Af.)
Kolokythia, ko-lo-ki-thē′a (Gr.)
Kolomea, kō-lō-mā′ä (Aust.)
Kolozsvar, kol-osh-vär′ (Transyl.)
Kolyma, kō′lē-mä (Sib.) *r.*
Komlos, kom-losh′ (Hung.)
Komorn, kō-mōrn′ (Hung.)
Kongelf, kŏng′elf (Nor.)
Konia, kō′nē-a (As. Mi.)
Konieh, kō′nē-e (As. Mi.)
Königgrätz, kėu̇′nēg-grets (Bohem.)
Königsberg, kėu̇′nēgz-berg (Ger.)
Königsee, kėu̇′nēg-zā (Ger.)
Königstein, kėu̇′nēg-stīn (Ger.)
Königswinter, kėu̇′nēgz-vēn-ter (Ger.)
Konotop, kō′nō-top (Rus.)
Konstantinograd, kōn-stän-tē-nō-grät′ (Rus.)
Konstanz, kōn′stänts (Ger.)
Koomeshah, kō-mē-shä′ (Per.)
Koordistan, kör-dis-tän′ (Per.)
Kooria Mooria, kō′ri-a mō′ri-a (Arab. Sea) *isls.*
Kootenay, kö′te-nā (Brit. Col.)
Kooweerup, kö′wē-rup (Austral.) *l.*
Kopreinitz, kō-prī′nĕts (Aust.)
Korana, kō-rä′nä (Aust.) *r.*
Korangamite, kō-rang′ga-mēt (Austral.) *l.*
Kordofan, kor-dō-fän′ (Af.)
Korenicsa, kō-rā-nē′chä (Croat.)
Korneuberg, kōr′noi-berg (Aust.)
Koronika, kō-rō-nē′kä (Rus.)
Kororareka, kō-rō-rä-rä′kä (N. Zd.) *b.*
Körös, kėu̇′rėu̇sh′ (Hung.)
Korsabad, kor-sä-bäd′ (Tur.)
Korsör, kōr′se͡ur (Den.)
Korvai, kor-vä′ē (N. Zd.)
Kosciusko, kos-i-us′kō (U. S.; Austral.)
Kosel, kō′zel (Ger.)
Kösfeld, kėu̇′felt (Ger.)
Koshtan-tau, kosh′tan-tou (Cauc.) *mt.*
Kosima, kō′sē-mä (Jap.)
Köslin, kėu̇′lēn (Ger.)
Koslow, kos-lof′ (Rus.)
Kosseir, kos-sā′ėr (Eg.)
Kossovo, kos-sō′vō (Tur.)
Kosteletz, kos′te-lets (Bohem.)
Kostroma, kōs-trō-mä′ (Rus.)
Kotelnitsch, kō-tel-nēch′ (Rus.)
Köthen, kėu̇′ten (Ger.)
Kotzebue Sound, kot′ze-byu sound (Alaska)
Kouban, kö-bän′ (Rus.) *r.* and *l.*
Koubinskoë, kö-bēn′skō-ä (Rus.)
Kouche, kö′chä (Turkestan)
Koudekerke, kou′de-ker-ke (Neth.)
Kouenlun, kö-en-lun′ (Cent. As.) *mts.*
Kouka, kö′ka (Af.)
Koukou-Khoto, kö-kö-chō′tō (Mong.)
Koulfo, köl′fō (W. Af.)
Kouloi, kö′lō-ē (Rus.) *r.*
Koursk, körsk (Rus.)
Koushan, kö-shän′ (As.)
Koutayeh, kö-tī′ye (As. Mi.)
Kovitska, kō-vēts′kä (Rus.) *b.*
Kowno, kov′nō (Rus.)
Kozlov, koz-lōf′ (Rus.)
Krabbendijke, krab′ben-dī-ke (Neth.)
Krageröe, krä′ge-rėu̇-e (Nor.)
Kragujevatz or Kraguyevatz, krä-gö-yä′vätz (Servia)
Krajova, krä-yō′vä (Roum.)
Krakow, krä′kou (Aust.)
Kranenburg, krä′nen-bėrg (Ger.)
Kranichfeld, krä′nēch-felt (Ger.)
Krasnoe-selo, krās-nō-ā-sā′lo (Rus.)
Krasnoiarsk, krās-nō-yärsk′ (Sib.)
Krassova, kŗä-sho′vo (Hung.)
Kraszna, krās′na (Hung.)
Krauchthal, krouch′täl (Switz.)
Krautheim, krout′hīm (Ger.)
Krefeld, krā′felt (Ger.)
Krejanovka, krā-yä-nof′kä (Rus.)
Krementchug, krā-men-chög′ (Rus.)
Krempe, krem′pe (Den.)
Kreuzburg, kroits′bėrg (Prus.)
Kreuznach, kroits′näch (Ger.)
Kriens, krē′ens (Swit.)
Kronach, krō′näch (Ger.)
Kronberg, krōn′berg (Den.)
Kronstadt, krōn′stat (Transyl.; Rus.)
Krotoszyn, krō-tō-shēn′ (Prus. Pol.)
Krumenau, krö′me-nou (Switz.)
Krusenstern, krö′zen-stėrn (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Krylov, kri-lof′ (Rus.)
Kuban, kö-bän′ (Rus.) *r.*
Kuchuk-Kainarji, kö-chök-kī-när-jē′ (Rus.)
Kuilenburg, koi′len-burg (Neth.)
Kuinder, koin′der (Neth.)
Kukewari, kö-kä-wä′rē (Ind.) *r.*
Kul-i-kalan, kŗl-ē-ka-län′ (Cent. As.) *l.*
Kuma, kö′mä (Transcauc.) *r.*
Kumaon or Kumaun, kŗ-mä′on or kŗ-moun′ (Ind.)
Kunashir, kö-nä-shēr′ (Jap.) *isl.*
Kunawar, ku-na-wär′ (Ind.)
Kunchinjunga, kun-chin-jung′ga (Ind.) *mt.*
Künzelsau, kŭn′tsel-zou (Ger.)
Kuopio, kö-ō′pē-ō (Rus.)
Kur, kör (Tur.) *r.*
Kurdistan, kör-dis-tän′ (Tur.; Per.)
Kuriles, kyŗ′rĭlz (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Kuriuch-Su, kö-rē-öch′sö (Rus.) *r.*
Kurkara-ussu, kör-kä′rä-ŗs-sö′ (Dzoong.)
Kurland, kör′länd (Rus.)
Kuro-Sivo, kö′rō-sē′vō (Pac. Oc.) *curt.*
Kurrachee, ku-rä′chē (Ind.)
Kurram or Kurrum, kur′rum (Afg.)
Kurreechane, ku-rē-chä′ne (S. Af.)
Kurshee, kör-shē′ (Cent. As.)
Kussery, kös′se-ri (Cent. Af.)
Küssnacht, kŭs′nächt (Switz.)
Kustenji, kös-ten′jē (Tur.)
Küstrin, kŭs′trēn (Prus.)
Kut, köt (Tur.)
Kutais, kö′tīs (Rus.)
Kutaiyeh, kö-tī′ye (Tur.)
Kutaya, kö-tä′yä (Tur.)
Kutchuk-Kainarji, kö-chök-kī-när-jē′ (Rus.)
Küttigen, kŭt′ti-gen (Switz.)
Kyen-dwen, kyen′dwen (Bur.) *r.*
Kyritz, kē′rēts (Prus.)
Kyundoung, kyun-dung′ (Bur.)

L.

Laaland, lo′län (Den.) *isl.*
Labiau, lä′bē-ou (Prus.)
Labischin, lä-bē′shēn (Prus.)
Labrador, lab-ra-dōr′ (N. Am.; Eng.)
Labuan, lä-bu̇-än′ (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lacantun, lä-kän-tun′ (Cent. Am.) *r.*
Laccadives, lak-a-divz′ (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Lacedogna, lä-chä-do′nya (It.)
Lachen, lä′chen (Switz.)
Lachine, la-shēn′ (Can.)
Lachlan, lach′lan (Austral.)
Lackawannock or Lackawanna, lak-a-wan′nok, lak-a-wan′na (U. S.)
Lactacunga, läk-tä-köng′gä (Ecuad.)
Ladak, lä-däk′ (Cent. As.)
Ladany, lä-dän′y (Hung.)
Ladoga, läd′ō-ga (Rus.) *l.*
Ladoga, lä-dō′gä (U. S.)
Ladrones, lä-drōnz′ (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Laeken, lä′ken (Bel.)
Lagan, lag′an (Ir.) *r.*
Lagartas, lä-gär′täs (Mex.)
Laggan, lag′gan (Scot.)
Lagnieu, lä-nyė-e͡u′ (Fr.)
Lagonero, lä-gō-nä′rō (It.)
Lagos, lä′gōs (W. Af.; Sp.; Mex.)
Lagosta, lä-gōs′tä (Aust.) *isl.*
Laguna, lä-gö′nä (Mex.)
Lagunilla, lä-gö-nē′lyä (Sp.; Venez.)
Lahadj, lä-häj′ (Ar.)
Lahajan, lä-hä-jän′ (Per.)
Lahej, lä-hej′ (Ar.)
Lahijan, lä-hē-jän′ (Per.)
Laholm, lä′hōlm (Swe.)
Lahore, lä-hōr′ (Ind.)
Lahul, lä-höl′ (Ind.)
Laibach, lī′bäch (Aust.)
Lalita-patan, lä-lē-tä-pä-tän′ (Ind.)
La Mancha, lä män′chä (Sp.)
Lambalamfipa, lam-ba-lam-fē′pa (Af.) *mts.*
Lambayeque, läm-bä-ye′ke (Peru)
Lambesc, loñ-besk′ (Fr.)
Lambeth, lam′beth (Eng.)
Lamego, lä-mä′gō (Port.)
Lamlash, lam-lash′ (Scot.)
Lammermoor, lam-mėr-mōr′ (Scot.) *mts.*
Lamo, lä′mō (E. Af.)
Lamone, lä-mō′nā (It.) *r.*
Lampara, lam-pä′ra (Cent. Am.) *l.*
Lampedusa, läm-pā-dō′sä (Medit.) *isl.*
Lampertheim, läm′pert-hīm (Ger.)
Lampeter, lam′pe-tėr (Eng.)
Lamporecchio, läm-pō-räk′kē-ō (It.)
Lamsaki, läm′sa-kē (As. Mi.)
Lanark, lan′ärk (Scot.)
Lancashire, lang′kas-shir or lang′ka-shėr (Eng.)
Lancaster, lang′kas-tėr (Eng.) *b.*
Lanciano, län-chä′nō (It.)
Landeron, loñ-de-rōñ′ (Switz.)
Landes, loñd (Fr.) *dep.*
Landivisian, loñ-dē-vẓ-zē-oñ′ (Fr.)
Landrecies, loñ-dr-sē′ (Fr.)
Landriano, län-drē-ä′nō (It.)
Landscrona, läns-krō′nä (Swe.) *pt.*
Landshut,ländz′höt (Ger.; Prus.)
Landstuhl, länd′stöl (Ger.)
Langeac, loñ-zhäk′ (Fr.)
Langeais, loñ-zhä′ (Fr.)
Langeland, läng′e-län (Den.) *isl.*
Langenaes, läng′e-näz (Nor.)
Langenau, läng′e-nou (Ger.)
Langenbielau, läng-en-bē′lou (Prus.)
Langenbrücken, läng-en-brŭk′en (Ger.)
Langensalza, läng-en-zäl′tsä (Prus.)
Langenschwalbach, läng-en-shväl′bäch (Ger.)
Langenthal, läng′en-täl (Switz.)
Langholm, lang′om (Scot.)
Langöen, läng′ėu-en (Nor.) *isl.*
Langogne, loñ-gon′ye (Fr.)
Langres, loñgr (Fr.)
Languedoc, loñ-ge-dok′ (Fr.)
Lanjaron, län-chä-rōn′ (Sp.)
Lanniles, län-nēl′ (Fr.)
Lannion, län-nē-oñ′ (Fr.)
Lannoy, län-nwą′ (Fr.)
Lansingburg, lans′ing-bėrg (U. S.)
Lanslebourg, loñ-lė-bör′ (Fr.)
Lantadilla, län-tä-ŦHēl′lyä (Sp.)
Lantwit-Major, lan′twit-mā-jėr (Wales)
Lanusei, lä-nö-sä′ē (Sardin.)
Lanzarote, län-sä-rō′tä (Can. Isls.) *isl.*

Laon, lä-ōṅ′ (Fr.)
Laos, lä′ōs (East. Pen.)
La Plata, lä plä′tä (S. Am.) *r.*
Laramie, lär′a-mē (U. S.)
Laranjeiras, lä-rän-zhä′ē-räs (Braz.)
Largentière, lär-zhoṅ-tē-är′ (Fr.)
Larino, lä-rē′nō (It.)
Larissa, lä-rēs′sä (Gr.)
Laristan, lä-rēs-tän′ (Per.)
Larkhana, lär-khä′nä (Ind.)
Larne, lärn (Ir.)
Larnica or Larnaca, lär′ni-kä, lär′na-kä (Tur.)
Laroles, lä-rō′les (Sp.)
Larraga, lär-rä′gä (Sp.)
Lasalle, lä-zäl′ (Fr.)
Lasöe, lä′sēu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Laswaree, läs-wä′rē (Ind.)
Latakia, lä-tä-kē′ä (Tur.)
Laterina, lä-tä-rē′nä (It.)
Latorcza, lä-tort′so (Hung.) *r.*
Lattaí, lät-tī′ (Fiji Isls.) *isl.*
Lattakoo, lat-ta-kō′ (S. Af.)
Laubach, lou′bäch (Ger.)
Lauban, lou′bän (Prus.)
Lauchstädt, louch′stat (Ger.)
Lauderdale, lą′dėr-dāl (Scot.)
Lauenburg, lou′en-börg (Ger.)
Lauffen, louf′*fen* (Switz.)
Laugharne, lą-gär′nē (Wales)
Laujar-de-Andarax, lou-chär′de-än-dä-räch (Sp.)
Launceston, länsʻton (Eng.; Tasm.)
Laupersweil, lou′perz-vīl (Switz.)
Lauraguais, lō-rä-gā′ (Fr.)
Laurencekirk, lą′rens-kėrk (Scot.)
Lauricocha, lou-rē-ko′chä (Peru)
Lausanne, lō-zän′ (Switz.)
Lausitz, lou-zēts′ (Fr.)
Laut, lout (East. Arch.)
Lauterbrunnen, lou′ter-brųn-en (Switz.)
Lauven, lou′*ven* (Nor.) *r.*
Lauwer Zee, lou′vėr zā (Neth.)
Lavagna, lä-vä′nyä (It.)
Lavaur, lä-vōr′ (Fr.)
Lavoro, lä-vō′rō (It.)
Lavos, lä′vōs (Port.)
Laxa, lä′chä (Chile) *r.*
Laybach, lī′bäch (Aust.)
Lazzaro, San, sän läd′zä-rō (It.) *r.*
Leadhills, led′hilz (Scot.)
Leamington, lem′ing-ton (Eng.)
Leao-tong, lē-ä-ō-tong′, almost lyou-tong′ (China)
Leau, lō (Bel.)
Lebanon, leb′a-non (Pal.) *mt.*
Lebida, leb′i-da (N. Af.)
Lebrija, lā-brē′chä (Sp.)
Lecce, lāt′chā (It.)
Leccio, lāt′chō (It.)
Lechhausen, lech′houz-*en* (Ger.)
Lectoure, lāk-tōr′ (Fr.)
Leczna, lech′nä (Rus. Pol.)
Ledaña, le-dä′nyä (Sp.)
Leende, lān′de (Neth.)
Leersum, lār′sum (Neth.)
Leeuwarden, lā′ų-vär-den (Neth.)
Leeuwen, lā′ų-ven (Bel.)
Leeuwin's Land, lā′ų-winz or lyų′inz land (Austral.)
Leganes, le-gā′nes (Sp.)
Legnago, lā-nyä′gō (It.)
Legnano, lā-nyä′nō (It.)
Lehe, lā′e (Ger.)
Lehigh, lē′hī (U. S.)
Lehota, lā-hō′to (Hung.)
Leibnitz, līb′nēts (Aust.)
Leicester, les′tėr (Eng.)
Leiden, lī′den (Neth.)
Leigh, lē (Eng.)
Leighton, lē′ton (U. S.)
Leighton-Buzzard, lā′ton buz′zärd (Eng.)
Leiningen, līn′ing-en (Ger.)
Leinster, len′stėr (Ir.) *mt.*
Leipzig, lip′tsēg or lip′tsėch (Ger.)
Leiria, lā-ē-rē′a (Port.)
Leith, lēth (Scot.)
Leitmeritz, līt′me-rēts (Bohem.)
Leitomischel, lī-tō-mē′shel (Bohem.)
Leitrim, lē′trim (Ir.) *co.*
Leixlip, lās′lip (Ir.)
Lekkerkerk, lek′ker-kerk (Neth.)
Leman or Lemanus, lem′an, lē-mā′nus (Switz.) *l.*
Lena, lē′nä; Rus. pron. lyä′nä (Sib.)
Lenawee, len′a-wē (U. S.)
Lendinara, lān-dē-nä′rä (It.)
Lengenfeld, leng′en-felt (Ger.)
Lengnau, leng′nou (Switz.)
Lennox, len′noks (Scot.)
Lennoxtown, len′noks-toun (Scot.)
Lenoir, le-nōr′ (U. S.)
Lentini, lān-tē′nē (It.)
Lenzen, len′tsen (Prus.)
Leobadda, lē-ō-bad′da (W. Af.)
Leobschütz, lā′ob-shūts (Prus.)
Leogane, lā-ō-gän′ (W. Ind.)
Leominster, lem′ster (Eng.); lem′ins-tėr (U. S.)
Leon, le-ōn′ (Sp.; Mex.)
Leonard's, St., sānt, colloquially sint len′ärdz (Eng.)
Leonessa, lā-ō-näs′sä (It.)
Leonforte, lā-ōn-fōr′tā (It.)
Leonil, lā-ō-nēl′ (Braz.)
Leopoldshafen, lā′ō-pōldz-hä-*fen* (Ger.)
Leopoldstadt, lā′ō-pōld-stät (Aust.)
Leova, lā-ō′vä (Tur.)
Lepanto, lā-pän′tō (Gr.)
Lepseny, lep-shāny′ (Hung.)
Le Puy, le pwē (Fr.)
Lequeitio, lā-ke′ē-tē-ō (Sp.)
Lerchenfeld, ler′*chen*-felt (Aust.)
Lerici, ler′i-chē (It.)
Lerida, ler′i-dä (Sp.)
Lerwick, lėr′wik or lėr′ik (Scot.)
Les Andelys, lāz oṅd-lē′ (Fr.)
Lescar, lā-kär′ (Fr.)
Lesghis, les-ghēz′ (Cauc.)
Lesignano, lā-sē-nyä′nō (It.)
Lesina, lās′ē-na (Dalmat.)
Lesmahagow, les-mä-hā′gō (Scot.)
Lesneven, lās-nē-vaṅ′ (Fr.)
Le Sueur, le sų′ėr (U. S.)
Letitchev, lā-tē-chef′ (Rus.)
Letterkenny, let-tėr-ken′ni (Ir.)
Lettowitz, lät′tō-vēts (Aust.)
Letur, le-tōr′ (Sp.)
Letyczew, lā-tē-chef′ (Rus.)
Leuca, Capo di, kä′pō dē lā-ō′kä (It.)
Leucadia, lyų-kā′di-a (Ion. Isls.)
Leuchars, lyōch′ärz (Scot.)
Leuchtenberg, loich′ten-berg (Ger.)
Leuk, loik (Switz.)
Leukerbad, loi′ker-bäd (Switz.)
Leutomischel, loi-tō-mē′shel (Bohem.)
Leutschau, loit′shou (Hung.)
Leuze, lėu′zā (Bel.)
Levanger, lā-väng′ger (Nor.)
Levant, lē-vant′
Levante, lā-vän′tā (It.)
Levantina, lā-vän-tē′nä (Switz.)
Levanzo, lā-vän′tsō (It.) *isl.*
Leven, lē′ven (Eng.; Scot.)
Levizzano, lā-vēt-tsä′nō (It.)
Levkosia, lef-kō-zē′a (Cyprus)
Levroux, lā-vrō′ (Fr.)
Levuka, le-vō′ka (Fiji Isls.)
Lewes, lyų′es (Eng.)
Lewis, lyų′is (Scot.) *isl.*
Lewisham, lų′ish-am (Eng.)
Lexington, leks′ing-ton (U. S.)
Leyden, lī′den (Neth.)
Leyderdorp, lī′der-dorp (Neth.)
Leyland, lā′land (Eng.)
Leymuiden, lī-moi′den (Neth.)
Leyte, lā′ē-tā (Philip.) *isl.*
Lezuza, lā-thō′thä (Sp.)
Libadia, liv-a-ᴛʜē′a (Gr.)
Libanus, lib′a-nus (Tur.) *mt.*
Liberia, lī-bē′ri-a (W. Af.)
Libertad, lē-ber-taᴛʜ′ (Peru)
Libourne, lē-börn′ (Fr.)
Libyan (Desert), lib′i-an (Af.)
Lichfield, lich′fēld (Eng.)
Lichtenau, lēch′te-nou (Ger.)
Lichtensteig, lēch′ten-stīg (Switz.)
Licordia, lē-kōr′dē-ä (It.)
Licosa, lē-kō′sä (It.)
Liddesdale, lid′dez-dāl (Scot.)
Lidköping, lēd-tyeṅp′ing (Swe.)
Lieberose, lē-be-rō′zā (Prus.)
Liechtenstein, lēch′ten-stīn (Ger.)
Liège, lē-äzh′ (Bel.)
Liegnitz, lēg′nēts or lēch′nēts (Ger.)
Lierre or Lier, lē-är′ (Bel.)
Liestal, lēs′tāl (Switz.)
Lietor, lē-e-tōr′ (Sp.)
Liffey, lif′fi (Ir.)
Lifland, lēf′länd (Rus.)
Lifu, lē′fō (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Lignières, lē-nyē-är′ (Fr.)
Ligny, lē-nyē′ (Fr.)
Lim Fjord, lēm′fyōr (Den.) *g.*
Likhvin, lēch′vin (Rus.)
Lille, lēl (Fr.)
Lillebonne, lēl-bon′ (Fr.)
Lillers, lēl-lyā′ or lē-yā′ (Fr.)
Lillo, lēl′lyō (Sp.)
Lima, lē′mä (Peru); lī′ma (U. S.)
Limari, lē-mä-rē′ (Chile) *r.*
Limassol, lē-mäs-sol′ (Cyprus)
Limbourg, laṅ-bōr′ (Bel.)
Limburg, lēm′börg (Ger.)
Limerick, lim′e-rik (Ir.) *co.*
Limmat, lēm′mät (Switz.) *r.*
Limoges, lē-mōzh′ (Fr.)
Limone, lē-mō′nā (It.)
Limosani, lē-mō-sä′nē (It.)
Limousin, lē-mō-zaṅ′ (Fr.)
Limoux, lē-mō′ (Fr.)
Limpopo, lim-pō′pō (Af.) *r.*
Linares, lē-nä′res (Sp.; Chile)
Lincoln, ling′kon (Eng.)
Lindenau, lēn′de-nou (Ger.)
Lingayen, lēn-gä-yen′ (Philip.)
Lingen or Linga, lēng′gen, lēng′ga (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lingen, lēng′en (Ger.)
Linköping, lēn-tyeṅp′ing (Swe.)
Linlithgow, lin-lith′gō (Scot.)
Linnhe, Loch, loch lin′ni (Scot.)
Lintthal, lēnt′tāl (Switz.)
Linyanti, lin-yan′tē (S. Af.)
Linz, lēnts (Ger.)
Lion, lē-ōṅ′ (Fr.)
Lipari, lē′pä-rē (It.) *isl.*
Lipcse, lēp′chä (Hung.)
Lipnicza, lēp-nē′tso (Hung.)
Liria, lē′rē-ä (Sp.)
Lisbon, liz′bon (Port.)
Lisburn, lis′bėrn (Ir.)
Liscia, lē′shä (It.)
Lisieux, lē-zē-ėu′ (Fr.)
Liskeard, lis-kärd′ (Eng.)
Lisle, lēl (Fr.)
Lismore, liz-mōr′ (Scot.) *isl.*, (Ir.) *tn.*; lis′mōr (U. S.)
Listowel, lis-tō′el (Ir.)
Lithada, lē-thä′dä (Gr.) *c.*
Lithang, lē-thang′ (Tibet)
Lithuania, li-thyų-ā′ni-a (Rus.)
Littlehampton, lit-*el*-hamp′ton (Eng.)
Littorale, lēt-tō-rä′lā (Aust.)
Linsne or Ljusne, lyös′nä (Swe.)
Livadia, liv-a-ᴛʜē′a (Gr.)
Livenza, lē-vän′tsä (It.) *r.*
Liverpool, liv′ėr-pōl (Eng.)
Livonia, lē-vō′ni-a (Rus.) *g.*
Livorno, lē-vōr′nō (It.)
Liwumba, li-wum′ba (Af.) *r.*
Lizard (Point), liz′ärd (Eng.)
Ljusan, lyö′sän (Swe.) *r.*
Llandaff, lan-daf′ (Wales)
Llandeilo-Faur, lan-dī′lō-four (Wales)
Llandovery, lan-duv′e-ri (Wales)
Llandudno, lan-did′nō (Wales)
Llanelly, la-nel′li (Wales)
Llanerchymedd, la-nėr-chu′meᴛʜ (Wales)
Llanes, lyä-nes′ (Sp.)
Llangadock, lan-ga-dok′ (Wales)
Llangollen, lan-gol′len; Welsh pron. tlan-goth′len (Wales)
Llanidloes, la-nid′lōs (Wales)
Llano Estacado, lyä′nō es-tä-kä′dō (U. S.)
Llanos, lyä′nōs (S. Am.)
Llanos de Chaco, lyä′nōs de chä′kō (S. Am.)
Llanquihue, lyän-kē′wā (Chile)
Llanrwst, lan-röst′ (Eng.)
Llantrissent, lan-tris′sent (Wales)
Llerena, lye-re′nä (Sp.)
Llerona, lye-rō′nä (Sp.)
Llobregat, lyō-bre-gät′ (Sp.)
Llummayor, lyųm-mä-yōr′ (Sp.)
Loando, lō-än′dō (W. Af.)
Loango, lō-äng′gō (Af.)
Loano, lō-ä′nō (It.)
Löbau, lėu′bou (Ger.)
Löbejan, lėu′be-yän (Prus.)
Lob-Nor, lob-nor′ (Cent. As.) *l.*
Lobositz, lō′bō-sēts (Bohem.)
Lochaber, loch-ä′bėr (Scot.)
Lochem, lo′chem (Neth.)
Loches, lōsh (Fr.)
Lochgilphead, loch-gilp′hed (Scot.)
Lochgoilhead, loch-goil′hed (Scot.)
Lochinvar, loch-in-vär′ (Scot.)
Lochmaben, loch-mā′ben (Scot.)
Lochwinnoch, loch-win′noch; popularly, loch′en-yuch (Scot.)
Lockerby, lok′ėr-bi (Scot.)
Locle, lō′kl (Switz.)
Löd, lėud (Hung.)
Loddon, lod′don (Eng.)
Lodomir, lō-dō-mēr′ (Aust.)
Loehoe, lö′hö (Celebes)
Loenen, lö′nen (Neth.)
Lofodden, lo-fod′den (Nor.) *isls.*
Logazohy, lō-gä-zō′hi (W. Af.)
Logroño, lō-grō′nyō (Sp.)
Logrosan, lō-grō-sän′ (Sp.)
Loheia, lō-hā′yä (Ar.)
Loir, lwąr (Fr.) *r.*
Loire, lwąr (Fr.) *r.*
Loiret, lwą-rā′ (Fr.)
Loir-et-Cher, lwąr-ā-shār′ (Fr.) *dep.*
Loitz, lō-ēts′ (Prus.)
Loja or Loxa, lō′chä (Sp.)
Lojano, lō-yä′nō (It.)

Lokeren, lō'ké-*r*en (Bel.)
Lollara, lōl-lä'rä (Ind.)
Lombardy, lom'bär-di (It.)
Lomblem, lōm-blem' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lombok, lōm-bok' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Lomellina, lō-mäl-lē'nä (It.)
Lomond, lō'mond (Scot.)
Lomza, lōm'zha (Rus.)
Lonato, lō-nä'tō (It.)
London, lun'dun (Eng.)
Londonderry, lun'dun-de-ri (Ir.)
Longarone, lōn-gä-rō'nä (It.)
Longford, long'ford (Ir.) *co.*
Longjumeau, lōñ-zhŭ-mō' (Fr.)
Longton, long'ton (Eng.)
Longwy, lōñ-vē' (Fr.)
Lonigo, lō-nē'gō (It.)
Lonneker, lon'ne-ker (Neth.)
Lons le Saulnier, lōñ lẽ sō-nē-ā' (Fr.)
Loochristy, lō-chrēs'tē (Bel.)
Loodiana, lō-dē-ä'nä (Ind.)
Lootenhalle, lō-*t*en-häl'le (Bel.)
Lopez, lō'pez (W. Af.) *c.*
Lorenzo Marquez, lō-ren'zō mär-kez' (S. Af.)
Loreto or Loretto, lō-rā'to, lō-rāt'tō (It.)
Lorient, lō-rē-oñ' (Fr.)
Los Angeles, lōs an'je-les (U. S.)
Lossini, lōs-sē'nē (It.) *isl.*
Lössnitz, lēŭs'nēts (Ger.)
Lostwithiel, lost-with'el (Eng.)
Lot, lō or lot (Fr.)
Lot-et-Garonne, lōt-ā-gä-ron' (Fr.)
Lothian, lō'ᴛʜi-an (Scot.)
Londoun, lou'dun (Scot.; U. S.)
Loudun, lō-duñ' (Fr.)
Louga, lō'gä (Rus.)
Lougan, lou'gän (Nor.) *r.*
Loughans, lō-goñ' (Fr.)
Loughborough, luf'bu-ru (Eng.)
Lough Neagh, loch nā; locally, nā'ach (Ir.)
Loughrea, loch-rā' (Ir.)
Louis, St., sānt, colloquially sint lō'is (U. S.)
Louisburg, lō'is-bèrg (Cape Breton)
Louisiade, lō-ē-zē-ăd' (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Louisiana, lō-ēz-i-ä'nä (U. S.)
Louisville, lō'is-vil (U. S.)
Lourdes, lōrd (Fr.)
Lourenço, São, souñ lō-ren'sō (Port.)
Louristan, lō-rēs-tän' (Per.)
Louth, louth (Ir.) *co.*
Louvain, lō-vañ' (Bel.)
Louven, lou'*v*en (Nor.) *r.*
Louviers, lō-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Lovatz, lō-vats' (Bulg.)
Lovere, lō-vā'rā (It.)
Lovisa, lō-vē'zä (Rus.)
Lowell, lō'el (U. S.)
Löwenberg, lēŭ'*v*en-berg (Prus.)
Lowes or Lows (Loch of the), louz (Scot.)
Lowestoft, lō'stoft or lō'e-stoft (Eng.)
Lowicz, lō'vich (Rus.)
Lowndes, loundz (U. S.)
Loxa or Loja, lō'chä (Sp.; Ecuad.)
Loyola, lō-yō'lä (Sp.)
Lozère, lō-zār' (Fr.)
Lualaba, lu-a-lä'ba (Af.) *r.*
Luapula, lu-a-pö'la (Af.) *r.*
Lübeck, lŭ'bek (Ger.)
Lubina, lö-bē'no (Hung.)
Lublin, lub'lin (Rus.)
Lubnaig, Loch, loch lub'năg (Scot.)
Lucayos, lu-kī'ōs (W. Ind.) *isls.*
Lucea, lu-sē'a (Jam.)
Lucena, lō-*th*e'nä (Sp.)
Lucera, lō-chā'rä (It.)
Lucerne, lu-sèrn'; Fr. pron. lŭ-sern'; Germ. Lucern *or* Luzern, lō'tsern (Switz.)
Luchow, lō'chō (Ger.)
Luckipoor, luk-ē-pör' (Ind.)
Lucknow, luk'nou (Ind.)
Ludamar, lō'dä-mär (Cent. Af.)
Ludlow, lud'lō (Eng.)
Ludwigshafen, lōd'vēgs-häf-*e*n (Ger.)
Lugano, lö-gä'nō (It.)
Lugar, lō'gär (Scot.)
Lugnaquilla, lug-na-kwil'a (Ir.)
Luis, San, sän lō-ēs' (Arg. Rep.)
Lukar, lö-kär' (Rus.) *isl.*
Lukuga, lu-kö'gä (Af.) *r.*
Lulea, lö'lä-ō (Swe.)
Lumbreras, lōm-bre'räs (Sp.)
Lumphanan, lum-fan'an (Scot.)
Lund, lönd (Swe.)
Lüneburg, lŭ'ne-bŏrg (Ger.)
Lunéville, lŭ-nā-vēl' (Fr.)
Lungern, lung'ern (Switz.)
Lupata, lu-pä'tä (Af.) *mts.*
Lurgan, lur'gan (Ir.)
Luristan, lō-rēs-tän' (Per.)
Lusignan, lū-zē-nyoñ' (Fr.)
Lusigny, lū-zē-nyē' (Fr.)
Luss, lus (Scot.)
Lussurgiu (San), lös-sör-jö' (It.)
Lütjenburg, lŭt'yen-bŏrg (Den.)
Lutomirsk, lö-tō-mērsk' (Rus.)
Luton, lu'ton (Eng.)
Lützen, lŭt'sen (Ger.)
Luvino, lö-vē'nō (It.)
Luxembourg, lŭk-soñ-bör' (Bel.)
Luxeuil, lŭk-seŭ-ēl'ye or lŭk-seŭ-ē'ye (Fr.)
Luzern, lö'tsern (Switz.)
Luzerne, lu-zèrn' (U. S.)
Luzia, Santa, sän'tä lö-sē'ä (Braz.)
Luzon, lö-zōn'; Span. pron. lö-thōn' (Philip.) *isl.*
Lybster, lib'stėr (Scot.)
Lycoming, li-kom'ing (U. S.)
Lykabettos, lē-ka-bet'tos (Gr.)
Lyme-Regis, līm-rē'jis (Eng.)
Lymington, lim'ing-ton (Eng.)
Lynchburg, linch'bèrg (U. S.)
Lyngaas, lŭn'gōs (Den.)
Lyngby, lŭng'bŭ (Den.)
Lynn-Regis, lin-rē'jis (Eng.)
Lyon, lē-ōñ' (Fr.)
Lyonnais, lē-ōn-nā' (Fr.)
Lys, lēs (Fr.) *r.*
Lyttelton, lit'*t*el-ton (N. Zd.)

M.

Maartens*dijk*, mär'tenz-dīk (Neth.)
Maas, mäs (Neth.) *r.*
Maassluis, mäs'slois (Neth.)
Maastricht, mäs'trēċht (Neth.)
Macao, mä-kou' (China)
Macapa, mä-kä-pä' (Braz.)
Maccassar, mäk-käs'sär (Celebes)
Macclesfield, mak'klz-fēld (Eng.)
Macerata, mä-chā-rä'tä (It.)
Machias, ma-chī'as (U. S.)
Machynlleth, mä-ċhun'tleth (Wales)
Mackinaw or Mackinac, mak'i-nạ (U.S.)
Macomb, ma-kōm' (U. S.)
Macotera, mä-kō-te'rä (Sp.)
Macquarie, mak-kwo'ri (Austral.)
Macronisi, mä-krō-nē'se (Gr.) *isl.*
Macroom, mä-kröm' (Ir.)
Macullah, mä-kul'lah (Ar.)
Madagascar, mä-dä-gäs'kär (Af.) *isl.*
Madawaska, ma-da-was'ka (U. S.)
Maddallena, mäd-dāl-lā'nä (It.) *isl.*
Maddehjee, mäd-deh-jē' (Ind.)
Madeira, ma-dē'ra; Port. pron. mä-dā'-ē-ra (Af.) *isl.*
Madioen, mä'di-ön (Java)
Madjicosemah, mad-ji-kō-sē'ma (N. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Madras, ma-dras' (Ind.)
Madrid, ma-drid'; Span. pron. mä-ᴛʜrē-ᴛʜe'chōs (Sp.)
Madroñera, mä-ᴛʜrō-nye'rä (Sp.)
Madura, mä-dö'rä (Ind.; East. Arch.)
Maelstroem, māl'strəm (Nor.)
Maeseyck, mäz'ĭk (Bel.)
Maestricht, mäs'trēċht (Neth.)
Magadino, mä-gä-dē'nō (Switz.)
Magadoxo, mä-gä-dok'sō; Port. pron. mä-gä-dō'shō (E. Af.)
Magalhaens, mä-gä-lyä'ens (S. Am) *str.*
Magdala, mag-dä'la (Abyss.) *ft.*
Magdalena, mäg-dä-le'nä (Col.)
Magdeburg, mäg'de-bŏrg (Prus.)
Magellan, ma-gel'lan (S. Am.) *str.*
Magenta, mä-jen'tä (It.)
Magerŏe, mä'ge-rĕu-e (Nor.)
Maggiore, mä-jō'rā (It.) *l.*
Magherafelt, mäċh-er-a-felt' (Ir.)
Magnisi, mä-nyē'zē (Sic.)
Mahabaleshwur, mä-hä'bul-esh-wur (Ind.)
Mahabalipooram, mä-hä-ba-lē-pụ-räm' (Ind.)
Mahanuddy, ma-hä"nud'di (Ind.) *r.*
Mahé, ma-hā' (Ind.) *tn.*; (Seychelles) *isl.*
Mahmoudieh, mä-mö-dē'e (Eg.)
Mahon, mä-ōn' (Minorca)
Mahora, mä-ō'rä (Sp.)
Mahrah, mäh'rah (Arab.)
Mähren, mā'ren (Aust.)
Mailleraye, mal-lye-rā' or mä-ye-rā' (Fr.)
Main, mīn (Ger.) *r.*
Maintenon, mañ-*t*e-nōñ' (Fr.)
Mainz, mīnts (Ger.)
Majorca, ma-jor'kä; Span. Mallorca, mäl-yor'kä (Mediterr.) *isl.*
Majunga, mä-jun'gä (Madagas.)
Makadishu, mä-kä-dē'shö (E. Af.)
Makian, mä-kē-än' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Makoqueta, mä-kok'e-ta (U. S.)
Malabar, mä-lä-bär' (Ind.)
Malacca, ma-lak'ka (Ind.)
Maladetta, mä-lä-det'tä (Pyrenees) *mt.*
Malaga, mä'lä-gä (Sp.)
Malahide, ma-la-hīd' (Ir.)
Mälar, mä'lär; Swedish, Mälaren, mä'-lär-*e*n (Swe.) *l.*
Malay, mä-lā' (East. Pen.) *pen.*
Malden, mạl'*d*en (U. S.) *tns.*; (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Maldive, mal-dīv' (Ind.) *isl.*
Maldonado, mäl-dō-nä'dō (Urug.)
Malesherbes, mäl-zerb' (Fr.)
Malmaison, mäl-mä-zōñ' (Fr.)
Malmedy, mäl'me-dē (Prus.)
Malmesbury, mämz'be-ri (Eng.)
Malmö, mäl'meŭ (Swe.)
Malmöhus, mäl'meŭ-hös (Swe.)
Malpartida, mäl-pär-tē'ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Malplaquet, mäl-plä-kā' (Fr.)
Malta, mạl'ta (*Medit.* Sea) *isl.*
Malton, mạl'ton (Eng.)
Maluti, mä-lö'tē (S. Af.) *mts.*
Malvaglia, mäl-vä'lyä (Switz.)
Malvern, mạl'vėrn (Eng.)
Malwa, mäl'wä (Ind.)
Mamore, mä-mō-rā' (S. Am.) *r.*
Mamuni, mä-mö'nē (Braz.)
Manaar, mä-när' (Ceylon)
Manacor, mä-nä-kōr' (Sp.)
Managua, mä-nä'gwä (Cent. Am.)
Manakau, mä-nä-kä'ụ (N. Zd.)
Manasarowar, mä-nä-sä-rō-wär' (Tibet) *b.*
Manawatu, mä-nä-wä-tö' (N. Zd.) *r.*
Mancha Real, män'ċhä re-äl' (Sp.)
Manche, La, lä moñsh (Fr.) *dep.*
Manchester, man'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Manchooria, män-chö'ri-a (China)
Mandalay, man'da-lâ (Bur.)
Mandara, man-dä'ra (Af.)
Mandavee, män-dä-vē' (Ind.)
Mandingo, man-ding'gō (Af.)
Manfredonia, män-frā-dō'nē-ä (It.)
Mangaia, mäng-gä'yä (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Mangalore, mäng-gä-lōr' (Ind.)
Mangola, mäng-gō'la (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Manhattan, man-hat'tan (U. S.)
Maniago, mä-nē-ä'gō (It.)
Manilla, ma-nil'la; Span. Manila, mä-nē'lä (Philip.)
Manilukí, man-i-lö'kē (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Manisa, mä-nē'sä (As. Tur.)
Manitoba, man'i-tō-bä'' (Can.)
Manitoulin, ma-ni-tō'lin or man-i-tō-lēn' (Can.) *isls.*
Manitowoc, man'i-tō-wok'' (U. S.)
Mannheim, män'hīm (Ger.)
Manöe, mä'neŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Manosque, mä-nōsk' (Fr.)
Manresa, män-re'sä (Sp.)
Mans, Le, lẽ moñ (Fr.)
Mansura, män-sö'ra (Eg.)
Mantinia, man-ti-nē'a (Gr.)
Mantiqueira, män-tē-kā'ē-rä (Braz.) *mts.*
Mantua, män'tyụ-ä; Ital. Mantova, män'tō-va (It.)
Manyuema, man-yụ-ā'ma (Af.)
Manzanares, män-thä-nä'res (Sp.)
Manzanillo, män-thä-nēl'lyō; in Mexico pronounced män-sä-nēl'lyō (Sp. and Mex.)
Maouna, ma-ö'na (S. Pac. Oc.)
Mapimi, mä-pē'mē (Mex.)
Mapoota, mä-pō'ta (E. Af.) *r.*
Maquoketa, ma-kok'e-ta (U. S.)
Maracaibo, mä-rä-kā'ē-bō (S. Am.)
Maragogipe, mä-rä-gō-zhē'pä (Braz.)
Marajo, mä-rä-zhō' (Braz.) *isl.*
Maranham, mä-rän-yam'; Portug. Maranhão, mä-rä-nyouñ (Braz.)
Marathonisi, ma-ra-thon-ē'sē (Gr.)
Maravaca, mä-rä-vä'kä (Venez.) *mt.*
Marazion, ma-rā'zi-on (Eng.)
March, märċh (Aust.) *r.*
Marchena, mär-che'nä (Sp.)
Marciano, mär-chä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Marcigny, mär-sē-nyē' (Fr.)
Marckolsheim, mär'kölz-hīm (Ger.)
Marcolez, mär-kō-lā' (Fr.)
Marecchia, mä-rek'kē-ä (It.)
Maree, Loch, loch ma-rē' (Scot.)
Maremma, mä-rām'mä (It.)
Marengo, mä-rān'gō (It.)
Mareotis, ma-rē-ō'tis (Eg.) *l.*
Margarita, mär-gä-rē'tä (S. Am.) *isl.*
Margate, mär'gāt or mär'get (Eng.)
Margharita, mär-gä-rē'tä (Gr.)
Maria, Sta, sän'tä mä-rē'ä (Sp.)
Mariager, mä-rē-ä'ger (Den.)
Marianna, mä-rē-än'nä (Braz.)

Marianne, mä-rē-än' (As.) *isl.*
Maria-Theresienstadt, mä-rē'ä-tā-rā'zē-en-stat (Hung.)
Maribo, mä'rē-bō (Den.)
Marie Galante, mä-rē'gä-lonṭ' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Marienbad, mä-rē'en-bäd (Aust.)
Marienburg, mä-rē'en-börg (Ger.)
Marienwerder, mä-rē'en-verd-er (Prus.)
Mariestad, mä-rē'ä-städ (Swe.)
Marietta, mä-rē-et'ta (U. S.)
Marigliano, mä-rēl-yä'nō (It.)
Marinha, mä-rē'nyä (Port.)
Marino, mä-rē'nō (It.; Venez.)
Mariposa, mar-i-pō'sa (U. S.)
Mariquita, mä-rē-kē'tä (Col.)
Maritimo, mä-rē'tē-mō (It.)
Maritza, mä-rēt'sä (Tur.) *r.*
Marlborough, märl'bu-ru or mąl'bu-ru (Eng.); märl'bu-ru (U. S.)
Marlow, mär'lō (Eng.)
Marmirolo, mär-mē-rō'lō (It.)
Marmora, mär'mō-rä (Tur.) *sea*
Marmoutier, mär-mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Maroni, mä-rō-nē' (Guiana) *r.*
Maros, mä'rosh (Hung.) *r.*
Marostica, mä-rōs'tē-kä (It.)
Marowyne, mär-ō-wīn' (Guiana) *r.*
Marquesas, mär-kā'sas (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Marsala, mär-sä'lä (Sic.)
Marseilles, mär-sālz'; French, Marseille, mär-sāl'ye or mär-sā'ye (Fr.)
Martaban, mär-ta-ban' (Bur.)
Martigny, mär-tē-nyē' (Switz.)
Martigues, Les, lā mär-tēg' (Fr.)
Martinique, mär-tē-nēk' (W. Ind.)
Marum, ma'rum (Neth.)
Marwar, mär-wär' (Ind.)
Maryborough, mā'ri-bu-ru (Ir.)
Maryculter, mā-ri-kų'ter (Scot.)
Marylebone, mā'ri-lē-bōn; popularly mar'i-bun (Eng.)
Mas-a-fuera, mä-sä-fų-e'rä (S. Am.) *isl.*
Mascali, mäs-kä'lē (It.)
Mascara, mäs'kä-rä (Alg.)
Mascarenhas, mas-kär-än'yas
Mascat, mus-kät' (Ar.)
Mashonaland, ma-shō'na-land (S. Af.)
Masone, mä-sō'nā (It.)
Massachusetts, mas-sa-chö'sets (U. S.)
Massaciuccoli, mäs-sä-chö'ko-lē (It.)
Massera, mäs'se-rä (Arab.) *isl.*
Massillon, mas'sil-lon (U. S.)
Massowa, mäs-sou'a (Abyss.)
Mastenbroek, mäs'ten-brök (Neth.)
Masulipatam, mä-sö-lē-pa-täm' (Ind.)
Matamoros, mä-tä-mō'ros (Mex.)
Matanzas, mä-tän'säs or mä-tän'thäs (Cuba)
Matapan, ma-ta-pan' (Gr.)
Matarieh, mä-tä-rē'e (Eg.)
Mataro, mä-tä'rō (Sp.)
Mateo, San, săn mä-tā'ō (It.)
Matera, mä-tā'rä (It.)
Matsmai, mats'mī (Jap.)
Mattawa, mat'a-wa (Can.) *r.*
Maturin, mä-tö'rēn (Venez.)
Maubeuge, mō-beůzh' (Fr.)
Maubourguet, mō-bör-gā' (Fr.)
Mauduit, mō-dwē' (Pyrenees) *mt.*
Maui, mou'ē (Sand. Isl.) *isl.*
Maule, mä'ų-le (Chile)
Maullin, mä-ųl-lyēn' (Chile)
Maulmain, moul'mīn (Bur.)
Maumee, mą'mē (U. S.)
Mauna Loa, mou'na lō'a (Sand. Isls.)
Maura, Santa, săn'tä mä'ų-rä (Ion. Isls.)
Mauritius, mą-rish'us (Af.) *isl.*
Mavronero, mäf-rō-nā'rō (Gr.) *r.*
Mavro-potamos, mäf'rō-pot'a-mos (Gr.)
Maxwelltown, maks'wel-toun (Scot.)
Mayenfeld, mī'en-felt (Switz.)
Mayenne, mä-yen' (Fr.)
Mayn or Main, mīn (Ger.) *r.*
Maynooth, mā-nöth' (Ir.)
Mayo, mä'ō (Ir.) *cty;* mī'ō (U. S.) *r.*
Maypu, mä-ē-pō' (Chile) *r.*
Maysi, mä-ē-sē' (Cuba) *c.*
Mazagan, mä-zä-gän' (Mar.)
Mazanderan, mä-zän-dä-rän' (Per.)
Mazatlan, mä-sät-län' (Mex.)
Mazzara, mät-tsä'rä (Sic.)
Meaco, mē-ä'kō (Jap.)
Meanee, mē-ä'nē (Ind.)
Mearns, mernz (Scot.)
Meath, mēth (Ir.)
Mechlin, meċh'lēn (Bel.)
Mechoacan, mä-chō-ä-kän' (Mex.)
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mek'len-börg-shvā'rēn (Ger.)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, mek'len-börg-strā'lēts (Ger.)
Medeagh, mä-dā'äċh (Alg.)
Medellin, me-ŦHel'lyēn (Sp.; Col.)
Medesano, mā-dā-sä'nō (It.)
Medgyes, med-yesh' (Transyl.)
Medina, mā-dē'nä (Ar.)
Medina de Rioseco, me-dē'nä de rē-ō-se'kō (Sp.)
Medina Sidonia, me-dē'nä sē-dō'nē-ä (Sp.)
Medinet-el-Fayoum, mā-dē'net-el-fä-yōm'' (Eg.)
Medynsk, mä-dųnsk' (Rus.)
Meerle, mār'le (Bel.)
Meerut, mē'rut (Ind.)
Meganisi, me-ga-nē'sē (Ion. Isls.)
Megara, meg'a-rä (Gr.)
Megyer, me-dyer' (Hung.)
Megyes, me-dyesh' (Hung.)
Mehadia, mā-hä'dē-o (Hung.)
Mehedia, mā-hā-dē'ä (Mar.)
Meia-ponte, mä-yä-pōn'tä (Braz.)
Meidan, mā'ē-dan (Ar.)
Meigle, mē'gel (Scot.)
Meilhan, mā-loṅ' (Fr.)
Meinam, mā-nam' (East. Pen.) *r.*
Meiningen, mīn'ing-en (Ger.)
Meiringen, mī'ring-en (Switz.)
Mejerdah, me-jer'da (Tunis) *r.*
Mekinez, mā'ki-nez (Mar.)
Mekong, mā-kong' (East. Pen.) *r.*
Mekran, māk-rän' (Beluch.)
Melada, mā-lä'dä (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Melakuri, mā-lä-kō'ri (W. Af.)
Melbourne, mel'bėrn (Austral.)
Meleda, mā'lā-dä (Dalmat.) *isl.*
Melegnano, mā-lā-nyä'nō (It.)
Melencze, mā-len'tsä (Hung.)
Melgaço, mel-gä'sō (Port.)
Melikut, mā'lē-kųt (Hung.)
Melila, mā-lē'lä (Mar.)
Melinda, mā-lēn'da (E. Af.)
Mellingen, mel'ling-en (Switz.)
Melloncharles mel'lon-chär-elz (Scot.)
Melrose, mel'rōz (Scot.)
Melton-Mowbray, mel-ton-mō'brā (Eng.)
Membrio, mem'brē-ō (Sp.)
Memmingen, mām'ming-en (Ger.)
Memphremagog, mem-frē-mā'gog (U. S.) *l.*
Menado, mā-nä'dō (Celebes)
Menai Strait, men'ī strāt (Wales)
Menam, mā-näm' (East. Pen.) *r.*
Menan, Great and Little, me-nan' (U. S.) *isls.*
Menangkabu, mā-näng'kä-bö (Sumatra)
Menbrilla, men-brēl'lyä (Sp.)
Mendavia, mān-dä'vē-ä (Sp.)
Menderes, men'de-res (As. Mi.) *r.*
Mendocino, men-dō-sē'nō (N. Am.) *c.*
Mendota, men-dō'ta (U. S.)
Mendoza, men-dō'sä or men-dō'thä (S. Am.)
Mendrisio, mān-drē'sē-ō (Switz.)
Menehoud, Sainte, sant ma-nō' (Fr.)
Menmuir, men-myör' (Scot.)
Mennomonie, Menominee, me-nom'i-nē (U. S.)
Menona, me-nō'na (U. S.) *l.*
Menouf, me-nöf' (Eg.)
Menstrie, men'stri (Scot.)
Mentone, men-tō'nā (It.)
Mentrida, mān-trē'ŦHä (Sp.)
Menzaleh, men-zä'le (Eg.) *l.*
Mequinenza, me-kē-nen'thä (Sp.)
Mequinez, mā'ki-nez (Mar.)
Merapi, mā-rä'pē (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Merate, mā-rä'tā (It.)
Mercara, mer-kä'rä (Ind.)
Mercedario, Cerro de, ser'rō de mer-se-dā'rē-ō (S. Am.) *mt.*
Mer de Glace, mār de glās (Switz.)
Merguí, mer-gē' (Bur.)
Merida, mer'ē-ŦHä (Sp.; Sp. Amer.)
Meriden, mer'i-den (U. S.)
Merioneth, me-rē-on'eth (Wales)
Merischwanden, mā-rē-shvän'den (Switz.)
Mermentau, mėr-men-to' (U. S.)
Meroe, mā'rō-ā (Af.)
Merseburg, mėr'ze-börg (Prus.)
Mersey, mėr'zi (Eng.) *r.*
Merthyr-Tydvil, mėr-thėr-tid'vil; Welsh pron. mėr-thėr-tud'vil (Wales)
Mertola, mār-tō'lä (Port.)
Merwede, De, de mer've-de (Neth.)
Merz-el-Kebîr, märz-el-ke-bēr' (Alg.)
Mesagna, mā-sä'nyä (It.)
Meschede, mä'she-de (Prus.)
Meseritz, mā-ze-rēts' (Prus.)
Meshid, mesh'id (Per.)
Mesquitella, mes-ki-tel'la (Port.)
Messaria, mes-sa-rē'a (Cyprus)
Messina, mās-sē'nä (It.)
Mestchowsk, mest-chofsk' (Rus.)
Mesurado, mā-sö-rä'dō (W. Af.) *c.*
Metapa, me-tä'pä (Cent. Am.)
Metijah, me-tē'ja (Alg.)
Metzingen, mets'ing-en (Ger.)
Meudon, meû-dōṅ' (Fr.)
Meun-sur-Loire, meûṅ-sûr-lwąr' (Fr.)
Meursault, meûr-sō' (Fr.)
Mewar, mā-wär' (Ind.)
Mewe, mā'vā (Prus.)
Mexico, meks'i-kō; Span. pron. me'ċhē-kō (N. Am.)
Meyenfeld, mī'en-felt (Switz.)
Meyringen, mī'ring-en (Switz.)
Mézenc, mā-zoṅ' (Fr.) *mt.*
Mezières, mā-zē-ār' (Fr.)
Mezö, mä'zeû (Hung.)
Mezzolombardo, med-dzō-lōm-bär'dō (Aust.)
Mglin, mglēn (Rus.)
Miajadas, mē-ä-ċhä'ŦHäs (Sp.)
Miako, mē-ä'kō (Jap.)
Miami, mī-am'i (U. S.)
Miava, mē-ov'o (Hung.)
Michigan, mish'i-gan (U. S.)
Michilimackinac, mish-i-li-mak'i-nąc (N. Am.) *str.*
Michipicoten, mish-i-pi-kō'ten (N. Am.) *r.*
Michoacan, mē-chō-ä-kän' (Mex.)
Middlesbrough, mid'delz-brō (Eng.)
Midwolde, mid-vol'dē (Neth.)
Miguel, San, săn mē-gel' (Col.) *g.*
Miguelturra, mē-gel-tör'rä (Sp.)
Mihaly, mē-hāly' (Hung.)
Mijas, mē-ċhäs' (Sp.)
Mijdrecht, mīd'reċht (Neth.)
Mikhailow, mē-ċhī-lof' (Rus.)
Miklos, mē-klōsh' (Hung.)
Milah, mē'lä (Alg.)
Milan, mil'an (Anglicized form of Ital. Milano)
Milano, mē-lä'nō (It.)
Milianah, mē-lē-ä'nä (Alg.)
Militär-Grenze, mē-lē-tär'gren-tse (Aust.)
Milledgeville, mil'lej-vil (U. S.)
Millesimo, mēl-lā'sē-mō (It.)
Milnathort, mil-na-thort' (Scot.)
Milngavie, mil-gī' (Scot.)
Milnthorpe, mil'thorp (Eng.)
Milorado, mē-lō-rä'dō (Rus.)
Milwaukee, mil-wą'kē (U. S.)
Minahassa, mē-nä-häs'sa (Celebes)
Minas-Geraes, mē-näs-zhe-rä'es (Braz.)
Mincio, mēn'ċhō (It.) *r.*
Mindanao, mēn-dä-nä'ō (Philip.) *isl.*
Mindoro, mēn-dō'rō (Philip.) *isl.*
Mineo, mē-nā'ō (Sic.)
Mingrelia, min-grē'lē-a (Rus.)
Minho, mē'nyō (Port.)
Miniato, San, săn mē-nē-ä'tō (It.)
Minnesota, min-nē-sō'ta (U. S.)
Minorca, mē-nōr'kä (Sp.) *isl.*
Miölö, mē-eû'leû (Rus.) *isls.*
Miösen, mē-eû'zen (Nor.) *isl.*
Mious, mē-ous' (Rus.) *r.*
Miquelon, mik'e-lon; Fr. pron. mē-kė-lōṅ' (N. Am.) *isls.*
Miramichi, mir-a-mi-shē' (N. Bruns.)
Mirandola, mē-rän'dō-la (It.)
Mirebalais, mēr-bä-lā' (Fr.; Hayti)
Mirebeau, mē-re-bō' (Fr.)
Mirecourt, mē-re-kör' (Fr.)
Mirim, mē-rēṅ' (Braz.) *l.*
Miropolie, mē-rō-pō'lē-ā (Rus.)
Mirzapore, mėr-za-pōr' (Ind.)
Miseno, mē-sā'nō (It.) *c.*
Misiones, mē-sē-ō'nes (S. Am.)
Miskolcz, mish-kōlts' (Hung.)
Misselemighi, mēs-sā-lā-mē'e (Nubia)
Mississippi, mis-sis-sip'pi (U. S.)
Missolonghi, mis-sō-long'gē (Gr.)
Missouri, mis-sō'ri (U. S.)
Mistassinny, mis-tas-sin'ni (Can.) *l.*
Mitchelstown, mich'elz-toun (Ir.)
Mitla, mēt'lä (Mex.)
Mitrovicz, mē'trō-vēts (Aust.)
Mittenwalde, mēt-ten-väl'de (Prus.)
Mittweida, mēt-vī'dä (Ger.)
Mitylene, mi-ti-lē'nē (Tur.) *isl.*
Mixtecapan, miks-tā-kä-pän' (Mex.)
Mobile, mō-bēl' (U. S.)
Mocha, mok'a; Arab. pron. moċh'a (Ar.)
Modena, mod'e-na (It.)
Modica, mod'e-ka (Sic.)
Modigliana, mō-dē-lyä'nä (It.)
Möen, meû'en (Den.) *isl.*
Mœris, mē'ris (Eg.) *l.*
Moero, mō-ē'rō; almost mwē'rō (Af.) *l.*
Mogador, mō-gä-dōr' (Af.)
Mogaung, mō-gąng' (Bur.)
Mogente, mō-ċhen'te (Sp.)
Moghilev, mō-ċhē-lef' (Rus.)

Mogi-das-Cruzes, mō-zhē-däs-krō'zās (Bräz.)
Mogureli, mō-gō-rā'lē (Tur.)
Mohacs, mō-häch' (Hung.)
Mohammerah, mō-ham'ĕr-a (Per.)
Mohawk, mō'hąk (U. S.)
Mohilev, mō-hē-lef' (Rus.)
Moidart, moi'därt (Scot.)
Moifetta, mō-ē-fät'tä (It.)
Moissac, mwą-säk' (Fr.)
Mojacar, mō-ĥä-kär' (Sp.)
Mojada, Sierra, sē-er'rä mō-ĥä'ᴛʜä (Mex.)
Mojaisk, mō-zhä'isk (Rus.)
Mojos, mō'ĥōs (S. Am.) *tr.*
Mokhansk, mō-ĥänsk' (Rus.)
Moldova, mōl-dō'vo (Hung.)
Molesson, mō-les-sōn' (Switz.) *mt.*
Molina, mō-lē'nä (Sp.)
Mollendo, mol-yen'dō (Peru)
Molokai, mō-lō-kī' (Sand. Isls.)
Molokini, mō-lō-kē'nē (Sand. Isls.)
Molsheim, mōlz'hīm (Ger.)
Moluccas, mō-luk'kaz (As.)
Moluche, mo-lō'che (S. Am.) *tr.*
Mombas, mom-bas' (E. Af.)
Mompox, mōm'pōks (Col.)
Monaco, mon'ä-ko (It.)
Monadnock, mo-nad'nok (U. S.) *mt.*
Monaghan, mon'a-ĥan (Ir.)
Monagh Lea, mō'nach lā (Ir.) *mts.*
Mona Vallagh, mō'na val'lach (Ir.) *mt.*
Monastereven, mon-as-tĕr-ev'en (Ir.)
Monasterio, mō-näs-tā'rē-ō (Sp.)
Monastir, mō-näs-tēr' (Tur.)
Monbelliard, mōn-bāl-lē-är' (Fr.)
Moncalieri, mōn-kä-lē-ā'rē (It.)
Monção, mon-souń' (Port.)
Mönch, meünch (Switz.) *mt.*
Monchabo, mon-ĥä-bō' (Bur.)
Monchique, mon-ĥē'kā (Port.) *mts.*
Moncuq, mōń-kūk' (Fr.)
Mondania, mōn-dä'nē-ä (Tur.)
Mondego, mōn-dā'gō (Port.)
Mondejar, mōn-de-ĥär' (Sp.)
Mondoñedo, mōn-dō-nye'ᴛʜō (Sp.)
Mondovi, mōn'dō-vē (It.)
Monghir, mon-gēr' (Ind.)
Mongolia, mon-gō'lē-ä (As.)
Monifieth, mon-i-fēth' (Scot.)
Moniquira, mon-i-kē'ra (Col.)
Monjos, Los, lōs mōn-ĥōs' (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Monmouth, mon'muth (Eng.)
Monnickendam, mon'nik-ken-dam (Neth.)
Monomoezi, mō-nō-mō-ā'zē (E. Af.)
Monomotapa, mō-nō-mō-tä'pa (E. Af.)
Monongahela, mo-non'ga-hē"la (U.S.) *r.*
Monopoli, mō-nop'o-lē (It.)
Monostorszeg, mō-nōsh-tōr'seg (Hung.)
Monovar, mō-nō-vär' (Sp.)
Monquhitter, mon-hwit'tĕr (Scot.)
Monreal, mōn-re-äl' (Sp.)
Monreale, mōn-rā-ä'lā (It.)
Monrovia, mon-rō'vē-ä (W. Af.)
Monserrat, mōn-ser-rät' (Sp.)
Montabaur, mōn-tä-bour' (Ger.)
Montafunerthal, mōn-tä-fō'ner-täl (Aust.)
Montagnac, mōń-tä-nyäk' (Fr.)
Montagnana, mōn-tä-nyä'nä (It.)
Montaigu, mōń-tā-gü' (Fr.)
Montalban, mōn-täl-bän' (Sp.)
Montalcino, mōn-täl-ché'nō (It.)
Montalegre, mōn-tä-le'gre (Sp.)
Montalvão, mōn-täl-vouń' (Port.)
Montana, mon-tä'na (U. S.)
Montanches, mōn-tän-ches' (Sp.)
Montauban, mōń-tō-boń' (Fr.)
Montbard, mōń-bär' (Fr.)
Montbelliard, mōń-bel-lē-är' (Fr.)
Montblanch, mont-ᵇlänch' (Sp.)
Montcalm, mont-ka..n' (Can.; U. S.)
Montdidier, mōń-dē-dē-ā' (Fr.)
Montechiaro, mōn-tä-kē-ä'rō (It.)
Monte-Christi, mōn-tā-krēs'tē (Hayti)
Monteflascone, mōn-tä-fē-äs-kō'nä (It.)
Montefrio, mōn-tä-frē'ō (Sp.)
Montego Bay, mōn-tē'gō bā (W. Ind.)
Monteith, mon-tēth' (Scot.)
Monteleone, mōn-tä-lā-ō'nä (It.)
Montélimart, mōń-tā-lē-mär' (Fr.)
Montellano, mōn-tel-lyä'nō (Sp.)
Montemolin, mōn-te-mō-lēn' (Sp.)
Montenegro, mōn-tä-nä'grō (Eur.)
Montepulciano, mōn-tä-pōl-chä'nō (It.)
Monterey, mon-te-rā' (U. S.); mon-te-rā'ē (Mex.)
Montevarchi, mōn-tä-vär'kē (It.)
Montevideo, mōn-tä-vē'dē-ō (S. Am.)
Montferrat, mōnt-fär-rät' (It.)
Montgomery, mont-gum'e-ri (Wales; U. S.)
Monthei, mōn-tā' (Switz.)
Montiglio, mōn-tē'lyō (It.)
Montijo, mōn-tē'ĥō (Sp.)
Montjoie, mōń-zhwą' (Prus.)
Montluçon, mōń-lü-sōń' (Fr.)
Mont Marault, mōń mä-rō' (Fr.)
Montmédy, mōń-mā-dē' (Fr.)
Montmélian, mōnt-mā-lē-oń' (Fr.)
Montmorency, mōń-mō-roń-sē' (Fr.); mont-mō-ren'si (Can.)
Montoro, mōn-tō'rō (Sp.)
Montpelier, mont-pēl'yĕr (U. S.)
Montpellier, mōń-pāl-lē-ā' (Fr.)
Montreal, mon-trē-ąl' (Can.)
Montrejeau, mōń-tr-zhō' (Fr.)
Montreuil, mōń-treü-ē'ye (Fr.)
Montreux, mōń-treü' (Switz.)
Montrose, mon-trōz' (Scot.)
Montserrat, mont-se-rat' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Monzie, mo-nē' (Scot.)
Monzievaird, mon-i-värd' (Scot.)
Moordrecht, mōr'drecht (Neth.)
Moorshedabad, mor-shē-dā-baḋ' (Ind.)
Moquegua, mō-ke'gwä (Peru)
Moradabad, mō-ra-dä-bäd' (Ind.)
Moraleja, mō-rä-le'ĥä (Sp.)
Morant, mō-rant' (W. Ind.)
Morat, mō-rä' (Switz.)
Morava, mō-rä'vä (Aust.; Servia) *rs.*
Moravia, mō-rā'vi-ä (Aust.)
Moray, mur'i (Scot.)
Morbegno, mōr-bā'nyō (It.)
Morbeya, mōr-bā'yä (Mar.) *r.*
Morbihan, mōr-bē-oń' (Fr.) *dep.*
Morea, mǫ-rē'a (Gr.)
Morecambe, mōr'kam (Eng.)
Morelia, mō-re'lē-ä (Mex.)
Morella, mō-rel'lyä (Sp.)
Morelos, mō-rel'ōs (Mex.)
Morena, Sierra, sē-er'rä mō-re'nä (Sp.)
Moresby, Port, pōrt mōrz'bi (N. Guin.)
Moretta, mō-rät'tä (It.)
Morez, mō-rā' (Fr.)
Morgarten, mōr-gär'ten (Switz.)
Morges, morzh (Switz.)
Morlaix, mōr-lā' (Fr.)
Morpeth, mor'peth (Eng.)
Mortagne, mōr-tä'nye (Fr.)
Mortara, mōr-tä'rä (It.)
Mosambique, mō-zam-bēk' (E. Af.)
Mosciska, mos-tsēs'kä (Aust. Gal.)
Moskva or Moskwa, mosk-vä' (Rus.) *r.*
Mosquitia, mōs-kē'tē-ä (Cent. Am.)
Mossamba, mos-sam'ba (Af.) *mts.*
Mossamedes, mos-sä-mā'des (S. Af.)
Mossgiel, mos-gēl' (Scot.)
Mossocz, mōsh'shots (Hung.)
Mostaganem, mōs-tä-gä-nem' (Alg.)
Mostar, mōs-tär' (Herzeg.)
Mosul, mō'sul (As. Tur.)
Motagua, mō-tä'gwä (Cent. Am.)
Motala, mō-tä'lä (Swe.)
Moukden, mōk-den' (China)
Moulins, mö-lań' (Fr.)
Moulmain, moul-mīn' (Bur.)
Moultan, mōl-tän' (Ind.)
Mourão, mō-ų-rouń' (Port.)
Mourzouk, mör-zōk' (N. Af.)
Moutiers, mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Moville, mō-vil' (Ir.)
Moxos, mō'ĥōs (S. Am.) *tr.*
Mozambique, mō-zam-bēk' (Af.)
Mpongwe, mpong'wā (W. Af.) *tr.*
Mpwapwa, mpwā'pwä (E. Af.)
Mstislawl, mstēs'lävl (Rus.)
Muchamiel, mö-chä-mē-el' (Sp.)
Mudgee, mud'jē (Austral.)
Mühlberg, mül'berg (Ger.)
Mühlenbach, mül'en-bäch (Aust.)
Mühlhausen, mül'houz-en (Ger.)
Muiden, moi'den (Neth.)
Muilrea or Mulrea, mwēl-rā', mul-rā' (Ir.) *mt.*
Muirkirk, myör'kĕrk (Scot.)
Mulahacen, mö-lä-ä-then' (Sp.)
Mulhacen, möl-ä-then' (Sp.)
Mülhausen, mül'hou-zen (Ger.)
Mullingar, mul-lin-gär' (Ir.)
Multan, möl-tän' (Ind.)
Multedo, möl-tā'dō (It.)
München, mün'chen (Ger.)
Münchengratz, mün'chen-grats (Aust.)
Mundaca, mōn-dä'kä (Sp.)
Mundelsheim, mųn'delz-hīm (Ger.)
Muneepoor, mu-nē-pör' (Ind.)
Munich (English name of German München), myö'nik (Ger.)
Münsingen, mün'zing-en (Switz.)
Munkacs, mön'käch (Hung.)
Münster, mün'ster (Ger.)
Munster, mun'stĕr (Ir.)
Münsterberg, mün'ster-berg (Prus.)
Muonio, mö-ō'nē-ō (Rus. and Swe.) *r.*
Muotta, mų-öt'tä (Switz.)
Murano, mö-rä'nō (It.)
Murat, mü-rä' (Fr.)
Muravera, mö-rä-vä'rä (It.)
Murcia, mur'shi-a; Span. pron. mör'thē-a (Sp.)
Murfreesborough, mėr-frēz'bu-ru (U.S.)
Murghab, mör-gāb' (As.) *r.*
Murrumbidgee, mur'rum-bid'jē (Austral.) *r.*
Murviedro, mör-vē-e'ᴛʜrō (Sp.)
Muscat, mus-kat' (Ar.)
Mushakh, mu-shak' (E. Af.) *isl.*
Muskegon, mus-kē'gon (U. S.)
Muskingum, mus-king'gum (U. S.)
Mussendom, mus'sen-dom (Ar.) *c.*
Mussomeliо, mös-sō-mā'lē-ō (It.)
Mustung, mus-tung' (Beluch.)
Muta Nzige, mö'ta nzē'ge (Af.) *l.*
Muttra, mut'tra (Ar.)
Muy, Le, lē mwē' (Fr.)
Muzo, mö'sō (Col.)
Mwutan Nzige, mwö'tan nzē'ge (Af.) *l.*
Myconi, mik'ō-nē (Gr.) *isl.*
Mylau, mī'lou (Ger.)
Mysore, mī-sōr' (Ind.)

N.

Naaldwijk, näld'vīk (Neth.)
Naas, nās, locally nā'as (Ir.)
Nab, näb (Ger.) *r.*
Nablous, nä-blös' (Syr.)
Nachar, nä-ĥär' (Ind.)
Nachitchevan, nä-ĥēt'chä-vän (Rus.)
Nachod, nä'ĥōd (Bohem.)
Nacogdoches, nä-ko-dō'chiz (U. S.)
Nagara, nä-gä'rä (Tur.; Borneo)
Nagasaki, nä-gä-sä'kē (Jap.)
Nagy Banya, nodzh bon'yo (Hung.)
Nagy Maros, nodzh mo-rosh' (Hung.)
Nagy Várad, nodzh vä'rod (Hung.)
Nahant, na-hant' (U. S.)
Nahe, nä'e (Ger.) *r.*
Najera, na-ĥe'ra (Sp.)
Namaqualand, na-mä'kwa-land (Af.)
Nameszto, no-mes'tō (Hung.)
Namur, nä-mür' (Bel.)
Nanaimo, na-nī'mō (Vanc. Isl.)
Nanas, no-*nosh* (Hung.)
Nancy, noń-sē' (Fr.)
Nangasaki, nän-gä-sä'kē (Jap.)
Nanking, nan-king' (China)
Nansemond, nan'se-mond (U. S.)
Nantes, nońt (Fr.)
Nantua, noń-tü-ä' (Fr.)
Nantucket, nan-tuk'et (U. S.)
Nantwich, nant'wich or nan'tich (Eng.)
Napoli (Naples), nä'pō-lē (It.)
Napoli di Malvasia, nä'pō-lē dē mäl-vä-sē'ä (Gr.)
Napoli di Romania, nä'pō-lē dē ro-mä-nē'ä (Gr.)
Naranjos, nä-rän-ĥōs' (Cent. Am.) *isls.*
Narbadá, nur-buḋ'ä (Ind.) *r.*
Narcondam, när-kon-dam' (Ind.) *isl.*
Narenta, nä-ren'tä (Aust.) *r.*
Narowa, nä-rō'va (Rus.) *r.*
Narraganset, när-rä-gan'set (U. S.)
Narraingunge, när-rä-in-gunj' (Ind.)
Naseby, nāz'bi (Eng.)
Nashua, nash'ų-ä (U. S.)
Nassau, näs'sou (Ger.)
Natal, na-täl' (E. Af.)
Natauchta, nä-touch'tä (Tur.) *r.*
Natchez, nach'iz (U. S.)
Natchitoches, nak'i-tosh (U. S.)
Natunas, nä-tö'näs (China) *isls.*
Naugatuck, nąga-tuk (U. S.)
Naumburg, noum'bŏrg (Prus.)
Naundoorbar, nąn-dör-bär' (Ind.)
Nauplia, nąplē-a (Gr.)
Nauta, nä'ųta (Ecuad.)
Nauvoo, na-vö' (U. S.)
Nava-del-Rey, nä-vä-del-re'ē (Sp.)
Navahermosa, nä-vä-er-mō'sä (Sp.)
Navahoa, nä-vä-ō'ä (Mex.)
Naval, nä-väl' (Sp.)
Navalcarnero, nä-väl-kär-ne'rō (Sp.)
Navalmoral, nä-väl-mō-räl' (Sp.)
Navalrerski, nä-väl-rär'ski (Rus.) *ft.*
Navan, nä-vän' (Ir.)
Navarino, nä-vä-rē'nō (Gr.)
Navarra, nä-vär'rä (Pen.)
Navasota, nä-vä-sō'tä (Mex.) *r.*
Naxia, naks'ē-ä (Mex.)
Nazaire, St., saṅ nä-zär' (Fr.)
Neagh, Lough, loch nā; locally, nā'ăch (Ir.)
Neath, nēth (Wales)
Nebraska, ne-bras'ka (U. S.)

Neches, nech'iz (U. S.)
Neckalofa, nek-ka-lō'fa (S. Pac.)
Neckar-Gemünd, nek-kär-ge-münd' (Ger.)
Nedenes, nā'de-nās (Nor.)
Nederbrakel, nā-dēr-brä'kel (Bel.)
Neemutch, nē-much' (Ind.)
Neftenbach, nef'ten-bäch (Switz.)
Negapatam, nā-ga-pa-tam' (Ind.)
Negombo, nē-gom'bō (Ceylon)
Negrais, ne-grīs' (Bur.)
Negrepelisse, nā-gr-pē-lēs' (Fr.)
Negro, Rio, rē'ō nā'grō (S. Am.) *r.*
Nehavend, nā-hä'vend (Pers.)
Nehelm, nā'hīm (Prus.)
Nehrung, nā'röng (Prus.)
Neidenburg, nī'den-börg (Prus.)
Neilgherries, nēl-ge'riz (Ind.)
Neilston, nēl'sten (Scot.)
Neirai, nī'rä-ē (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Neirone, nā-ē-rō'nā (It.)
Neisse, nīs'se (Prus.)
Nejd, nejd (Ar.)
Nejin, ne-zhēn' (Rus.)
Nemaha, nē'ma-hạ (U. S.)
Nemethi, nā-mā'tē (Aust.)
Némours, nā-mör' (Fr.)
Nenagh, nē'na; locally, nē'nach (Ir.)
Nene, nēn (Eng.) *r.*
Neots, St., sānt, colloquially sint nē'ots (Eng.)
Nepaul, nē-pạl' (Ind.)
Nepean, nē-pē'an (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Nephin, nef'in (Ir.) *mt.*
Nepissing, nep'is-ing (Can.)
Nepomuck, nā'pō-mŏk (Bohem.)
Nescopeck, nes'kō-pek (U. S.)
Neshaminy, ne-sham'i-ni (U. S.)
Nestved, nāst'vāƮH (Den.)
Nesvij, nās'vēzh (Rus.)
Nether Stowey, neƮH'ĕr stō'i (Eng.)
Netolitz, nā'tō-lēts (Bohem.)
Nettstal, nets'täl (Switz.)
Nettuno, nāt-tö'nō (It.)
Neuberg, noi'bĕrg (Ger.)
Neuchâtel, neu-shä-tel' (Switz.)
Neudamm, noi'dăm (Prus.)
Neudorf, noi'dorf (Ger.)
Neuenburg, noi'en-börg (Ger.; Switz.)
Neufchâteau, neu-shä-tō' (Fr.; Bel.)
Neufchâtel, neu-shä-tel' (Switz.)
Neugedein, noi'ge-dīn (Bohem.)
Neuhausel, noi'hauz-el (Hung.)
Neuilly-sur-Seine, neu-ē-lyē'sür-sān" or neu-ē-yē'sür-sān" (Fr.)
Neukirch, noi'kērch (Switz.)
Neupaka, noi-pä'kä (Bohem.)
Neusalz, noi'zälts (Prus.)
Neuse, nyus (U. S.)
Neu-Shehr, nä'ö-shār (As. Mi.)
Neusiedl, noi-zēdl' (Aust.)
Neusiedler See, noi-zēd'ler zā (Hung.) *l.*
Neustadt, noi'stät (Ger.; Prus.; Aust.)
Neu-Strelitz, noi'strä-lēts (Ger.)
Neutitschein, noi-tēt'shīn (Aust.)
Neuwedel, noi'vā-del (Prus.)
Neuwied, noi'vēd (Prus.)
Neva, nyä'vä (Rus.) *r.*
Nevada, Sierra, sē-er'rä ne-vä'ƮHä (Sp.)
Nevada y Motilones, ne-vä'ƮHa ē mot-i-lō'nes (Col.)
Neville, ne-vĕl'lye (Mex.)
Nevis, nē'vis (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Newark, nyö'ärk (Eng.; U. S.)
Newbigging, nyö'big-ing (Scot.)
Newbridge, nyö'brij (Wales)
New Brunswick, nyö-brunz'wik (Can.)
Newburgh, nyö'bu-ru (Scot.)
Newbury, nyö'be-ri (Eng.)
Newcastle, nyö'kas-el (Eng.)
Newent, nyö'ent (Eng.)
Newfoundland, nyụ-found'land, Am. pronun. nyö-found-land' (N. Am.)
New Granada, nyö gra-nä'da (S. Am.)
New Orleans, nyö or'lē-anz (U. S.)
Newry, nyö'ri (Ir.)
Nexel, nek'sel (Den.) *isl.*
Nexöe, nek'sēu-e (Den.)
Ngami, ngä'mē (S. Af.) *l.*
Nganhoei, ngan-hō-ā'ē; almost ngan-hwā' (China)
Niagara, nī-ag'a-ra (Can.)
Niam-Niam, nē-am'nē-am" (Af.) *tn.*
Nias, nē-as' (Ind. Ocean) *isl.*
Nicaragua, nē-kä-rä'gwä (N. Am.)
Nice, nēs (It.)
Nicobar, nik-ō-bär' (As.) *isls.*
Nicolaiev, nē-kō-lī'yef (Rus.)
Nicolas, St., saṅ nē-kō-lä' (Bel.)
Nicolosi, nē-kō-lō'sē (It.)
Nicomedia, nē-kō-mā'dē-a (As. Mi.)
Nicopoli, nē-ko'pō-lē (Tur.)
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē'a (Sic.; Cyprus)
Nicoya, nē-kō'yä (Mex.) *g.*
Niederbaiern, nē-dēr-bī'ĕrn (Ger.)
Niemen, nyä'men (Rus.) *r.*
Niengyan, nyeng-yan' (Bur.)
Nieuwendam, nyeu'ven-dam (Neth.)
Nieuweveld, nyö'felt (Cape Col.)
Nièvre, nē-āvr' (Fr.) *dep.*
Nigdeh, nēg'de (Tur.)
Niger, nī'jĕr (Af.) *r.*
Niigata, nē-ē-gä'tä (Jap.)
Niihau, nē-ē-hou' (Sandw. Isl.)
Nijar, nē-chär' (Sp.)
Nijehaske, nī-e-has'ke (Neth.)
Nijkerk, nī'kerk (Neth.)
Nijmegen, nī'mā-gen (Neth.)
Nijnei-Lomov, nizh-nī-lō-mov' (Rus.)
Nijnei-Novgorod, nizh-nī-nov'gō-rod (Rus.)
Nikita, nē-kē'tä (Rus.)
Nikolai, nē'kō-lī (Prus.)
Nikolsburg, nē'kōls-börg (Aust.)
Nikolskaia, nē-kōl-skī'yä (Rus.)
Nikopol, nē'kō-pol (Tur.)
Nilgherry, nil-ge'ri (Ind.) *mt.*
Nimar, nē-mär' (Ind.)
Nimptsch, nēmpch (Prus.)
Nimwegen, nim-vā'gen (Neth.)
Ning-Hia, ning-hyä' (China)
Ninose, nē-nō'sä (Jap.)
Ninove, nē-nō'vä (Bel.)
Niort, nē-ōr' (Fr.)
Niphon, nē-fon' (Jap.)
Nipissing, nip'is-ing (N. Am.) *l.*
Nishapoor, nē-shä-pör' (Pers.)
Nismes, nēm (Fr.)
Nitcheguon, nich'e-gwon (N. Am.) *l.*
Nitherohi, nē-te-rō'ē (Braz.)
Nivelles, nē-vel' (Bel.)
Nivernais, nē-vär-nā' (Fr.)
Nixdorf, nēks'dorf (Bohem.)
Niza, nē'zä (Port.)
Nizam, nē-zäm' (Ind.)
Nizza, nēt'sä (It.)
Njurunda, nyö-rön'dä (Swe.)
Noakote, nō-ä-kō'te (Nepaul.)
Noale, no-ä'lā (It.)
Noalejo, nō-ä-le'chō (Sp.)
Nocera, nō-chā'rä (It.)
Noceto, nō-che'tō (Sp.)
Nodwengu, nod-weng'gụ (S. Af.)
Nogent, nō-zhoṅ' (Fr.)
Noguera, nō-ge'rä (Sp.) *r.*
Nohcacab, nō-kä-käb' (Mex.)
Noirmont, nwar-mōṅ' (Switz.)
Noirmoutiers, nwar-mö-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Nontron, nôṅ-trōṅ' (Fr.)
Noordbroek, nōrd'brök (Neth.)
Noordwijkerhout, nōrd'vī-ker-hout (Neth.)
Norcia, nōr'chä (It.)
Nord, nor (Fr.) *dep.*
Norderney, nor'der-nī (Ger.)
Norderoog, nor'der-ōch (Neth.) *isl.*
Nordkyn, nor'kün (Nor.) *c.*
Nördlingen, neurd'ling-en (Ger.)
Nordmalinge, nor-mä'ling-å (Nor.)
Nordstrand, nor'strän (Den.) *isl.*
Nore, nōr (Eng.)
Norfolk, nor'fok (Eng.)
Norridgewock, nor'rij-wok (U. S.)
Norrköping, nör-cheu'ping (Swe.)
Norrska Fiellen, nörs'kä fē-el'len (Nor.)
Norrtelge, nör-tāl'yä (Swe.)
Nort, nor (Fr.)
Northallerton, north-al'lĕr-ton (Eng.)
Northampton, north-amp'ton (Eng.)
Northeim, nort'hīm (Ger.)
Northumberland, nor-thum'bĕr-land (Eng.)
Northwich, north'wich (Eng.)
Norwich, nor'ich (Eng.); nor'ich or nor'-wich (U. S.)
Nossibe, nos-si-bā' (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Notaro, nō-tä'rō (It.)
Notteröe, nōt'tä-reu-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Nottingham, not'ing-am (Eng.)
Noumea, nö-mā-ä' (N. Caled.)
Nouvions, nö-vē-ōṅ' (Fr.)
Novara, nō-vä'rä (It.)
Nova Scotia, nō'va skō'shi-a (N. Am.)
Novaya Zemlya, nō-vī'yä zem'lyä (Rus.) *isls.*
Nova Zembla, nō'va zem'bla (Rus.)
Novelda, nō-vel'dä (Sp.)
Noventa, nō-vān'tä (It.)
Novgorod, nōv'gō-rod (Rus.)
Novi-Bazar, nō-vē-bä-zär' (Bosnia)
Novi Ligure, nō'vē lē-gö'rā (It.)
Novomirgorod, nō-vō-mēr'gō-rod (Rus.)
Noya, nō'yä (Sp.)
Noyer, Le, lẽ nwạ-yā' (Fr.)
Nueva, nụ-e'vä (Pen.)
Nuevitas, nwe-vē'tas (Cuba)
Nuevo Leon, nụ-e'vō le-ōn' (Mex.)
Nu-Gariep, nö-gä-rēp' (S. Af.) *r.*
Nuggur, nug'gĕr (Ind.)
Nuits, nü-ē' (Fr.)
Nuka-Hiva, nö'ka-hē-va (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Numansdorp, nû'manz-dorp (Neth.)
Nun, nön (Mar.; W. Af.; Manchoor.)
Nundydroog, nun-di-drög' (Ind.)
Nuneaton, nun-ē'ton (Eng.)
Nunez, Rio, rē'ō nō-nez' (W. Af.) *r.*
Nunivack, nụn'i-vak (Behring's Sea) *isl.*
Nürnberg, nürn'berg (Ger.)
Nurpur, nör-pör' (Ind.)
Nürtingen, nür'ting-en (Ger.)
Nusseabad, nus-sēr-ä-bäd' (Ind.)
Nuyt's Archipelago, noits ăr-ki-pel'a-gō (Austral.)
Nyack, nī'ak (U. S.)
Nyangwe, nyang'we (Af.)
Nyassa, nyas'sä (E. Af.)
Nyby, nü'bü (Swe.)
Nyeborg or Nyborg, nü'e-borg or nü'-borg (Den.)
Nyegaard, nü'e-gōr (Den.)
Nyhamm, nü'hăm (Swe.)
Nyiregyháza, nyēr-edzh-hä'zo (Hung.)
Nykerk, nī'kerk (Neth.)
Nyköbing, nü-kyeu'b'ĕng (Den.)
Nyköping, nü-cheu'p'ing (Swe.)
Nyslott, nü'slot (Rus.)
Nystad, nü'städ (Rus.)
Nysted, nü'sted (Den.)

O.

Oahu, ō-ä-hö' (Sand. Isls.)
Oajaca, ō-ä-chä'kä (Mex.)
Oban, ō'ban (Scot.)
Obe or Obi, ō'bē (Rus.) *r.*
Obeid, ō-bā'ēd (Af.)
Oberlin, ō'bĕr-lin (U. S.)
Obernai, ō-ber-nā' (Alsace)
Oberstein, ō'ber-stīn (Ger.)
Oberuzweil, ō-ber-öts'vīl (Switz.)
Oberwesel, ō-ber-vā'zel (Prus.)
Obidos, ō-bē-dōs' (Port.; Braz.)
Oboyan or Obojan, ō'bō-yan (Rus.)
Ocaña, ō-kä'nyä (Sp.)
Occimiano, ōt-chē-mē-ä'nō (It.)
Occoquan, ok'kō-kwan (U. S.)
Oceania, ō-shē-an'i-a (Pac. Oc.)
Oceola, ō-sē-ō'lä (U. S.)
Ochakov, och-ä-kof' (Rus.) *pt.*
Ochill Hills, ōch'il hilz (Scot.)
Ochiltree, ōch'el-trē (Scot.)
Ochotsk, ō-chotsk' (Rus.) *sea*
Ochrida, ō-chrē'dä (Tur.)
Ochsenfurt, oks'en-fört (Ger.)
Ochta, och'tä (Rus.)
Ocmulgee, ok-mul'gē (U. S.)
Oconee, ō-kō'nē (U. S.)
Ocosingo, ō-kō-sing'gō (Mex.)
Octorara, ok-tō-rä'rä (U. S.)
Oczakoff, och-ä-kof' (Rus.) *ft.*
Odemira, ō-dā-mē'rä (Port.)
Odense, ō'den-sä (Den.)
Odensholm, ō'denz-hōlm (Rus.) *isl.*
Odenwald, ō'den-vält (Ger.)
Oderau, ō'de-rou (Aust.)
Oderzo, ō-dār'tsō (It.)
Odessa, ō-des'sa (Rus.)
Odeypoor, ō-dī-pör' (Ind.)
Oedenburg, eu'den-börg (Aust.)
Oedenrode, St., sant ö'den-rō-de (Neth.)
Oederan, eu'de-rän (Ger.)
Oehringen, eu'ring-en (Ger.)
Oeiras, ō-ā'ē-ras; almost wā'ras (Port.; Braz.)
Oeland, eu'län (Swe.) *isl.*
Oerebro or Örebro, eu're-brō (Swe.)
Oeta, ē'tä (Gr.) *mt.*
Oettingen, eut'ing-en (Ger.)
Ofen, ō'fen (Aust.)
Ogahden, ō-gä'den (E. Af.)
Ogeechee, ō-gē'chē (U. S.) *r.*
Oglethorpe, ō'gel-thorp (U. S.)
Oglio, ō'lyō (It.) *r.*
Ogowé or Ogowai, og'o-wā (W. Af.) *r.*
Ohanez, ō-hä-neth' (Sp.)
Ohasaka, ō-hä-sä'kä (Jap.)
Ohio, ō-hī'ō (U. S.) *r.*
Ohiva-Oa, ō-hē'vä-ō'ä (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Ohlau, ō'lou (Ger.)
Ohomura, ō-hō-mö'rä (Jap.)
Oiat, ō'yät (Rus.) *r.*
Oich, Loch, loch oich (Scot.)
Oignies, wạ-nyē' (Bel.)
Oignon, wạ-nyōṅ' (Fr.) *r.*
Oirschot, ō'ir-schot (Neth.)
Oisterwijk, ō'is-ter-vik (Neth.)
Okehampton, ōk'hamp-ton (Eng.)

Okhota, ō-ĉhŏ'ta (Sib.) *r.*
Okhotsk, ō-ĉhotsk' (As.)
Okladnikovo, ok-läd-nē-kŏ'vō (Rus.) *l.*
Olbernhau, ōl'bern-hou (Ger.)
Oldeboorn, ol-dē-bōrn' (Neth.)
Oldenburg, ōl'den-börg (Ger.)
Oldeslö, ōl'des-leu (Ger.)
Oldham, ōld'am (Eng.)
Olean, ō-le-an' (U. S.)
Olekma, ō-lek'ma (As.) *r.*
Olenek, ō'lā-nek (Sib.) *r.*
Oléron, ō-lā-rōñ' (Fr.)
Olesa, ō-le'sa (Sp.)
Oletzko, ō-lets'kō (Prus.)
Olevano, ō-lā-vä'nō (It.)
Olgiate, ōl-jä'tā (It.)
Olginate, ōl-jē-nä'tā (It.)
Oliena, ō-lē-ā'nä (It.)
Olifant's River, ol'i-fants ri'vėr (S. Af.)
Oliva, ō-lē'vä (Sp.)
Olivaes, ol-ē-vä'es (Port.)
Olivares, ō-lē-vä-res' (Sp.)
Oliveira, ō-lē-vā'ē-rä (Port.; Brazil.)
Olivenza, ō-lē-ven'thä (Sp.)
Oliveto, ō-lē-vā'tō (It.)
Olkanskaia, ol-kän-skī'yä (Rus.)
Olkhon, ol'ĉhŏn (Sib.) *isl.*
Olleria, ō-lye-rē'ä (Sp.)
Olmedo, ōl-me'ŦHō (Sp.)
Olmeto, ōl-mā'tō (Cors.)
Olmütz, ōl'mŭts (Aust.)
Olney, ol'ni (Eng.)
Olonetz, ō'lō-nets (Rus.)
Oloron, ō-lō-rōñ' (Fr.)
Olten, ōl'ten (Switz.)
Oltenitza, ōl-tā-nēt'sä (Tur.)
Olutorskoi, ō-lö-tors'kŏ-ē (Sib.) *c.*
Olvera, ōl-ve'rä (Sp.)
Omagh, ō'mä, or ō-mä' (Ir.)
Omaha, ō'ma-ha (U. S.)
Oman, ō-män' (Ar.)
Ombay, ōm-bī' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Ombergsheden, ōm'bergs-hā-den (Swe.)
Omer, St., saṅ-tō-mār' (Fr.)
Ometeque, ō-me-te'ke (Cent. Am.)
Omoa, ō-mō'ä (Cent. Am.)
Omöe, ō'meu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Omolon, ō-mō-lon' (Sib.) *r.*
Oñate, ō-nyä'te (Sp.)
Onea Halgan, ō-nē'a hal'gan (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Onega, ō-nyä'gä (Rus.) *pt.*
Oneglia, ō-nä'lyä (It.)
Oneida, ō-nī'da (U. S.)
Onekotan, ō-nē'kŏ-tan (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Onnaing, ōu-naṅ' (Fr.)
Onon, ō'non (Mongolia) *r.*
Onondaga, on-on-da'ga (U. S.)
Onstwedde, ons-tved'de (Neth.)
Ontario, on-tā'ri-ō (N. Am.)
Onteniente, on-te-nē-en'te (Sp.)
Ontonagon, on-tō-nag'on (U. S.)
Oo, ō (Fr.)
Oojein, ö-jīn' (Ind.)
Oonalashka, ö-na-lash'ka (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Oonimak, ö-ni-mak' (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Oonjara, ön-jä'rä (Ind.)
Oordegem, ōr'de-gem (Bel.)
Oorfa, ör'fa (Tur.)
Oorga, ör'ga (Cent. As.)
Ooroomiyah, ö-rö-mē'ya (Per.)
Oosima, ö-sē'mä (Jap.)
Oosterbeek ōs'ter-bāk (Neth.)
Oosterhout, ōs'ter-hout (Neth.)
Oostkerke, ōst'ker-kē (Neth.)
Ootacamund, ö-ta-ka-mund' (Ind.)
Ootmarssum, ōt-märs'sum (Neth.)
Ootradroog, ö-tra-drög' (Ind.)
Opatow, ō-pä-tof' (Rus.)
Opelousas, op-ē-lö'sas (U. S.)
Openshaw, ō'pen-shą (Eng.)
Ophir, ō'fėr (Mal. Pen.) *mt.*
Opoczno, ō-poch'nō (Rus.)
Oporto, ō-pōr'tō (Port.)
Oppeln, ōp'peln (Prus.)
Oppenheim, ōp'pen-hīm (Ger.)
Oppido, ōp'pē-dō (It.)
Oragawa, ō-rä-gä'wä (Jap.)
Oran, ō-rän' (Alg.)
Orange, ō-ronzh' (Fr.)
Orani, ō-rä'nē (It.)
Oranienburg, ō-rä'nē-en-börg (Prus.) *r.*
Oranmore, o-ran-mōr' (Ir.)
Oravicza, ō-ra-vē'tsa (Hung.)
Orbey, ōr-bā' (Alsace)
Orbye, ōr'bū-e (Den.)
Orce, ōr'the (Sp.)
Orchies, ōr-shē' (Fr.)
Orchilla, or-chēl'lya (Venez.)
Orciano, ōr-chä'nō (It.)
Ordona, ōr-dō'nä (It.)
Orduña, ōr-dō'nyä (Sp.)
Örebro, ēu'rē-brō (Swe.)
Oregon, or'i-gon (U. S.)
Orel, or-yol' (Rus.)
Orellana, ō-rel-lyä'nä (Sp.)
Orenburg, ō'ren-börg (Rus.)
Orense, ō-ren'se (Sp.)
Orgãos, ōr-gounz' (Braz.) *mts.*
Orgaz, ōr-gäth' (Sp.)
Orgon, ōr-gōñ' (Fr.)
Orient, L', lō-rē-oṅ' (Fr.)
Origny, ō-rē-nyē' (Fr.)
Orihuela, ō-rē-ų-e'lä (Sp.)
Orinoco, ō-rē-nō'kō (S. Am.)
Oriskany, ō-ris'ka-ni (U. S.)
Orissa, ō-ris'sä (Ind.)
Oristano, ō-rēs-tä'nō (It.)
Orizaba, ō-rē-sä'vä (Mex.)
Orkhon, ōr-ĉhōn' (Mongol.) *r.*
Orlamünde, ōr-lä-mün'de (Ger.)
Orléanais, ōr-lā-ä-nā' (Fr.)
Orléans, ōr-lā-oṅ' (Fr.)
Orlogshamn, ōr'logs-hämn (Rus.) *haven.*
Ormea, ōr-mā'ä (It.)
Ormsby, ormz'bi (Eng.)
Ormskirk, ormz'kėrk (Eng.)
Ormuz, or'muz (Per.)
Ornain, ōr-naṅ' (Fr.) *r.*
Ornans, ōr-noṅ' (Fr.)
Oronoco, ō-rō-nō'kō (S. Am.)
Orontes, ō-ron'tez (Syr.)
Oropesa, ō-rō-pe'sä (Sp.)
Oropo, o-rō'pō (Gr.)
Oroshaza, or-osh-hä'zo (Hung.)
Orotava, ō-rō-tä'vä (Canary Isls.)
Oroya, ō-rō'ya (Peru)
Orsova, or'sho-vä (Servia)
Ortegal, or-te-gäl' (Sp.) *c.*
Ortelsburg, ōr'telz-börg (Prus.)
Orthez, ōr-tā' (Fr.)
Ortler Spitze, ōrt'ler spēt'se (Tyrol) *mt.*
Ortona, ōr-tō'nä (It.)
Oruba, ō-rö'bä (W. Ind.)
Oruro, ō-rö'rō (Bol.)
Orvieto, ōr-vē-ā'tō (It.)
Orzinovi, ōr-tsē-nō'vē (It.)
Osage, ō-sāj' or ō'sij (U. S.)
Osaka, ō-sä'kä (Jap.)
Oschersleben, ō-sherz-lā'ben (Ger.)
Osilo, ō-sē'lō (It.)
Osima, ō-sē'ma (Jap.) *isl.*
Osio di Sopra, ō'sē-ō dē sō'prä (It.)
Osman-Bazar, os-man'ba-zär'' (Bulg.)
Osmandjik, ōs-män'jēk (Tur.)
Osnabrück, os'nä-brŭk (Ger.)
Osorno, ō-sōr'nō (S. Am.)
Osselt, os'selt (Eng.)
Ossero, ōs-sā'rō (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Ostend, ōs-tend' (Belg.)
Osterburg, ōs'ter-börg (Prus.)
Osterby, ōs'ter-bŭ (Swe.)
Osterode, ōs-tā-rō'de (Ger.)
Ostersund, ōs'ter-sön (Swe.)
Osterwiek, ōs'ter-vēk (Prus.)
Ostia, os'tē-ä (It.)
Ostiaks, öst'yaks (As.)
Ostiano, ōs-tē-ä'nō (It.)
Ostiglia, ōs-tē'lyä (It.)
Ostrogojsk, ōs-trō-gŏ'isk (Rus.)
Ostrolenka, ōs-trō-lān'ka (Rus.)
Osuna, ō-sö'nä (Sp.)
Oswegatchie, os-wē-gach'i (U. S.)
Oswego, os-wē'gō (U. S.)
Oswestry, oz'es-tri (Eng.)
Oswiecim, ōs-vē-āt'sim (Aust. Gal.)
Otago, ō-tä'gō (N. Zd.)
Otaheite, ō-tä-hē'tē (Soc. Isls.)
Otavalo, ō-tä-vä'lō (Ecuador)
Otchakov, och-ä-kof' (Rus.)
Otea, ō-tā'a (N. Zd.) *isl.*
Otranto, ō-trän'tō (It.)
Otricoli, ō-trē'kō-lē (It.)
Otsego, ot-sē'gō (U. S.) *l.*
Ottajano, ōt-tä-yä'nō (It).
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa (Can.)
Otterburn, ot'tėr-bėrn (Eng.)
Ottobeuren, ōt-tō-boi'ren (Ger.)
Ottone, ōt-tō'nā (It.)
Otumba, ō-töm'bä (Mex.)
Ouachita, wą'shi-tą (U. S.)
Oualan, ō'ä-lan (N. Pac. Oc.)
Ouchy, ö-shē' (Switz.)
Oude or Oudh, oud (Ind.)
Oudenarde, ö-de-närd'; Flemish pron. ou-de-när'de (Bel.)
Ouderkerk, ou'der-kerk (Neth.)
Oudewater, ou'de-vä-ter (Neth.)
Ouen, St., saṅ-tö-aṅ' (Fr.)
Oufa, ö'fa (Rus.) *r.*
Oughterard, ou'tėr-ärd or ō'tėr-ärd' locally, oċh-tėr-ärd' (Ir.)
Oundle, oun'del (Eng.)
Ourga, ör'gä (Mong.)
Ourique, ō-ų-rē'kä (Port.)
Ouro Preto, ō'ų-rō prā'to (Braz.)
Ouse, öz (Eng.) *r.*
Outagamie, ō-ta-gam'i (U. S.)
Ovada, ō-vä'dä (It.)
Ovalau, ō-va-lou' (Fiji) *isl.*
Ovar, ō-vär' (Port.)
Overflakkee, ō-ver-flāk'ke (Neth.)
Overijssel, ō-ver-īs'sel (Neth.)
Oviedo, ō-vē-e'ŦHō (Sp.)
Owasco, ō-was'kō (U. S.)
Owhyhee, ō-hwī-hē' (Sand. Isls.)
Oxus, oks'us (As.) *r.*
Oyapok, ō-ya-pok' (S. Am.) *r.*
Oye, wą (Fr.)
Oyonnax, ō-yōn-näks' (Fr.)
Ozama, ō-sä'mä (Hayti) *r.*
Ozara, ō-zä'rä (Hung.)
Ozark, ō-zärk' (U. S.)
Ozieri, ō-tsē-ā'rē (It.)
Ozorkov, ō-zor'kov (Pol.)

P.

Pabbay, pab'bā (Scot.) *isls.*
Pabilonis, pä-bē-lō'nēs (It.)
Pacaraima, Sierra, sē-er'rä pä-kä-rä'ē-mä (S. Am.)
Pachacamac, pä-cha-ka-mak' (Peru) *isls.*
Pachitea, pa-chē-te'ä (Peru) *r.*
Pachuca, pä-chö'kä (Mex.)
Padang, pä-dang' (Sumatra)
Padenghe, pä-dān'gā (It.)
Paderborn, pä'der-börn (Ger.)
Padiham, pad'i-ham (Eng.)
Padova, pä'dō-va (It.)
Padua (Anglicised form of It. Padova), pad'yų-a (It.)
Paducah, pa-dyö'ka (U. S.)
Paesana, pä-ā-sä'nä (It.)
Paganico, pä-gä-nē'kō (It.)
Pahang, pa-hang' (Mal. Pen.)
Paignton, pān'ton (Eng.)
Paillasse, pā-lyäs' or pā-yas' (Fr.)
Paimbœuf, paṅ-beuf' (Fr.)
Paisley, pāz'li (Scot.)
Pajares, pä-ĉhā'res (Sp.)
Pakracz, pä-krāts' (Slav.)
Paks, poksh (Hung.)
Palacios, pä-lä-thē-ōs' (Sp.)
Palaestro, pä-lä-ās'trō (It.)
Palafurgell, pä-lä-fōr-ĉhel' (Sp.)
Palamos, pä'lä-mos (Sp.)
Palancia, pä-län-thē'ä (Sp.) *r.*
Palanka, pä-län'kä (Hung.)
Palanza, pä-län'tsä (It.)
Palatinate, pa-lat'i-nāt (Ger.)
Palaur, pä-laṙ (Ind.) *r.*
Palawan, pa-la-wan' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Palazzo, pä-lät'tsō (It.)
Palegiano, pä-lä-jä'nō (It.)
Palembang, pa-lem-bang' (Sumatra)
Palena, pä-lä'nä (It.)
Palencia, pä-len-thē'ä (Sp.)
Palenque, pä-len'ke (Mex.)
Palermo, pä-lār'mō (It.)
Palestrina, pä-les-trē'nä (It.)
Paliano, pä-lē-ä'nō (It.)
Palighaut, pä-lē-gąt' (Ind.)
Palk, pąk (Ind.) *str.*
Pallanza, päl-län'tsä (It.)
Palmar, päl-mär' (Sp.)
Palmaria, päl-mä-rē'ä (It.) *isl.*
Palmeiras, päl-mā'ē-räs (Braz.)
Palmyra, pal-mī'ra (Syria)
Palomar, pä-lō-mär' (Sp.)
Palota, pä-lō'to (Hung.)
Pamir, pä-mēr' (Cent. As.)
Pamlico, pam'li-kō (U. S.)
Pampas, pam'pas (S. Am.)
Pampeluna, päm-pe-lö'nä (Sp.)
Pampilhoza, päm-pē-lyō'zä (Port.)
Pamplona, päm-plō'nä (Sp.)
Pamunky, pa-mung'ki (U. S.)
Panama, pä-nä-mä' (S. Am.)
Pananich, pan'a-niċh (Scot.)
Panaur, pä-naṙ' (Ind.) *r.*
Panay, pä-nī' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Pancalieri, pän-kä-lē-ā'rē (It.)
Panchshir, pänch'shēr (Afg.) *val.*
Pancsova, pän'cho-vo (Hung.)
Pandacan, pän-dä-kän' (Philip.)
Pandeiros de Baixe, pän-dā'ē-rōs dā bī'-shā (Braz.)
Pangansene, pän-gän-sā'nä (Ind. Arch.) *isl.*
Pangasinan, pän-gä-sē-nän' (Philip.)
Panhandle, pan'han-del (U. S.)
Paniput, pä-nē-put' (Ind.)
Pankota, pän-kō'to (Hung.)
Panompeng, pa-nom'peng (Siam)
Panomsok, pa-nom'sok (Siam)
Panteg or Panteague, pan-tēg' (Eng.)
Pantellaria, pän-tāl-lä-rē'ä (It.) *isl.*

Panticosa, pän-tē-kō'sä (Sp.)
Panuco, pä-nō'kō (Mex.)
Panwell, pan-wel' (Ind.)
Paou, pä'ō (Fiji) *isl.*
Papantla, pä-pänt'lä (Mex.)
Papasquiaro, pä-päs-kē-ä'rō (Mex.)
Papa-Stour, pa-pa-stör' (Scot.) *isl.*
Papua, pä'pụ-a or pä-pō'a (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Para, pä-rä' (Braz.)
Paracatu, pä-rä-kä-tō' (Braz.) *r.*
Paragua, pä-rä'gwä (Venez.) *r.*
Paraguaçu, pä-rä-gwä-sō' (Braz.) *r.*
Paraguay, par'a-gwā; Span. pron. pä-rä-gwī' (S. Am.)
Parahiba or Parahyba, pä-rä-ē'bä (Braz.)
Paramaribo, pä-rä-mä'ri-bō (S. Am.)
Paramatta, pa-ra-mat'ta (Austral.)
Paranagua, pä-rä-nä-gwä' (S. Am.)
Paranahyba, pä-rä-nä-ē'bä (Braz.)
Paranapanema, pä-rä-nä-pä-nā'mä (Braz.) *r.*
Parati, pä-rä'tē (Braz.)
Parchim, pär'ċhĕm (Ger.)
Pardubitz, pär'dụ-bĕts (Bohem.)
Paredes, pä-re'ᴛHes (Sp.)
Paria, pä'rē-ä (S. Am.) *g.*
Paris, par'is; Fr. pron. pä-rē (Fr.)
Parnahiba, pär-nä-ē'bä (Braz.) *r.*
Paropamisan (Mts.), pä-ro-pam-i-zan' (Afg.)
Parthenay, pär-te-nā' (Fr.)
Partick, pär'tik (Scot.)
Pascagoula, pas-ka-gō'la (U. S.)
Pascuaro, päs-kụ-ä'rō (Mex.)
Pas-de-Calais, pä-dė-kä-lā' (Fr.)
Pasig, pä'sēg (Philip.) *r.*
Pasion, Rio de la, rē'ō de la pä-sē-ōn' (Cent. Am.)
Pasitano, pä-sē-tä'nō (It.)
Passage, pas'säj (Ir.)
Passaic, pas-sā'ik (U. S.)
Passamaquoddy, pas-sa-ma-kwod'di (U. S.)
Passariano, päs-sä-rē-ä'nō (It.)
Passarovitz, päs-sä-rō'vĕts (Tur.)
Pastaça, päs-tä'sä (S. Am.) *r.*
Pastrana, päs-trä'nä (Sp.)
Paszto, päs'tō (Hung.)
Patagonia, pa-ta-gō'ni-a (S. Am.)
Patapsco, pa-tap'skō (U. S.) *r.*
Patia, pä-tē'ä (Colom.) *r.*
Patjitan, pät'ýē-tan (Java)
Patras, pa-tras' (Gr.)
Patria, pä-trē'ä (It.) *l.*
Patricroft, pa'tri-kroft (Eng.)
Pattensen, pät'ten-zen (Ger.)
Pattialah, pat-tē-ä'la (Ind.)
Patuxent, pa-tuk'sent (U. S.)
Patzum, pät-söm' (Cent. Am.)
Pau, pō (Fr.)
Paucartambo, pä-ụ-kär-täm'bō (Peru)
Pauillac, pō-ē-lyäk' or pō-ē-yäk' (Fr.)
Paulghautcherry, pạl-gạt-che'ri (Ind.)
Pavia, pä'vi-a; Ital. pron. pä-vē'ä (It.)
Pavone, pä-vō'nā (It.)
Paweea, pä-wē'a (W. Af.)
Pawtucket, pạ-tuk'et (U. S.)
Pawtuxet, pạ-tuk'set (U. S.)
Payerne, pä-yern' (Switz.)
Paysandú, pä-ē-sän-dō' (Urug.)
Payta, pä'ē-ta (Peru)
Peban, pe-bän' (Mex.)
Pecatonica, pek-a-ton'i-ka (U. S.)
Peckham, pek'am (Eng.)
Pecs, pech (Hung.)
Pedee, pē-dē' (U. S.) *r.*
Pedraza, pā-drä'sä (Venez.)
Pedrogão, pā-drō-gouñ' (Port.)
Pedroñeras, pe-ᴛHrō-nye'räs (Sp.)
Pedroso, pe-ᴛHrō'sō (Sp.)
Peebles, pē'belz (Scot.)
Pegalajar, pe-gä-lä-ċhär' (Sp.)
Pegu, pe-gō' (As.)
Pei-Ho, pā-hō' (China) *r.*
Peipus, pā'ē-pụs (Rus.) *l.*
Pekalongan, pā-kä-lon'gan (Java)
Pekela, pā'ke-lä (Neth.)
Pekin or Peking, pē-kin', pē-king' (China)
Pelestrina, pā-lás-trē'nä (It.)
Peling, pā-ling' (East. Arch.; Yel. Sea) *isls.*
Pellegrino, pāl-lā-grē'nō (It.)
Pellew, pel'lyō (Austral.) *isls.*
Pelotas, pā-lō'täs (Braz.)
Peltew, pel-tev' (Aust. Gal.) *r.*
Peñafiel, pe-nyä-fē-el' (Sp.)
Peñalara, pen-yä-lä'rä (Sp.)
Penalva, pe-näl'vä (Port.)
Penamacor, pā-nä-mä-kōr' (Port.)
Penang, pe-nang' (East. Pen.) *isl.*
Peñaroya, pe-nyä-rō'yä (Sp.)
Peñas de San Pedro, pen'yäs de sän pā'ᴛHrō (Sp.)
Penedo, pā-nā'dō (Braz.)
Penge, penj (Eng.)
Peniche, pā-nē'shā (Port.)
Penicuik, pen-i-kụk' (Scot.)
Peñiscola, pen-yēs-kō'lä (Sp.)
Penmaenmawr, Welsh pron. pen-mä'en-mour (Wales)
Pennar, pen-när' (Ind.) *r.*
Pennigant, pen'ni-gant (Eng.) *mt.*
Pennsylvania, pen-sil-vā'ni-a (U. S.)
Penobscot, pe-nob'skot (U. S.)
Peñon de Velez, pe-nyōn' de ve'leth
Penrith, pen'rith (Eng.)
Penryn, pen'rin (Eng.)
Pensacola, pen-sa-kō'la (U. S.)
Penteli, pen'te-lē (Gr.) *mt.*
Penzance, pen-zans' (Eng.)
Peoria, pē-ō'ri-a (U. S.)
Pequeñes, pe-ken'yes (S. Am.) *mt. pass*
Perak, pā'rak (Mal. Pen.)
Peraleda, pe-rä-le'ᴛHä (Sp.)
Perekop, pe're-kop (Rus.)
Peribouaca or Peribuca, per-i-bụ-a-kä', per-i-bụ-kä' (Can.) *r.*
Périgord, pā-rē-gōr' (Fr.)
Périgueux, pā-rē-geñ' (Fr.)
Perija, pā-rē'ċhä (Venez.)
Perim, pā-rēm' (Red Sea) *isl.*
Pernagoa, per-nä'go-ä (Braz.)
Pernambuco, pär-näm-bö'kō (Braz.)
Pernes, pärn (Fr.)
Pernis, per'nis (Neth.)
Péronne, pā-rōn' (Fr.)
Perosa, pā-rō'zä (It.)
Perpignan, pār-pē-nyoñ' (Fr.)
Persepolis, pėr-sep'ō-lis (Per.) *ruins*
Pershore, pėr'shōr (Eng.)
Persia, pėr'shi-a (As.)
Pertuis, pär-twē' (Fr.)
Peru, pe-rö' (S. Am.)
Perugia, pā-rö'jä (It.)
Perugino, pā-rö-jē'nō (It.)
Peruwelz, pā-rö-vālz' (Belg.)
Pesale, pā-sä'lā (Ceylon)
Pesaro, pā'sä-rō (It.)
Pescadores, pes-kä-dō'res (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Pescara, pās-kä'rä (It.)
Peschici, pās-kē'chē (It.)
Peschiera, pās-kē-ä'rä (It.)
Peshawer, pe-shä'wėr (Ind.)
Pesquiera, pās-kē-ä'rä (Port.)
Pesth, pest; Hung. pron. pesht (Hung.)
Petaluma, pet-a-lö'ma (U. S.)
Petchora, pet-chō'rä; Russ. pron. pyet-chō'rä (Rus.) *r.*
Peten, pe-ten' (Mex.)
Peterborough, pē'tėr-bu-ru (Eng.)
Peterculter, pē-tėr-kụ'tėr (Scot.)
Peterhead, pē-tėr-hed' (Scot.)
Peterhof, pā'tär-hof (Rus.)
Petersburg, St., sānt (colloquially, sint) pē'tėrz-bėrg (Rus.)
Petersfield, pē'tėrz-fēld (Eng.)
Peterwardein, pā-ter-vär'dīn (Hung.)
Petherton, peth'ėr-ton (Eng.)
Petra, pē'tra; Arab. pron. pā-trä' (Ar.)
Petralia Sottana, pā-trä'lē-ä sōt-tä'nä (It.)
Petrel, pe-trel' (Sp.)
Petrinia, pā-trē'nē-ä (Aust.)
Petropaulovski, pā-trō-poul-ov'ski (Rus.)
Petrovacz, pā'trō-väts (Hung.)
Petrozavodsk, pā-trō-zä-vodsk' (Rus.)
Pets, petsh (Hung.)
Pettycur, pet-ti-kėr' (Scot.)
Peveragno, pā-vā-rä'nyō (It.)
Peyrehorade, pār-ō-räd' (Fr.)
Pézénas, pā-zā-nä' (Fr.)
Pfaffenhofen, pfäf'fen-hō-fen (Ger.)
Pfäffikon, pfef'fē-kon (Switz.)
Pfalz, pfälts (Ger.)
Pfeffers, pfef'fers (Switz.)
Pforzheim, pfōrts'hīm (Ger.)
Pfyn, pfēn (Switz.)
Philadelphia, fil-a-del'fi-a (U. S.)
Philates, fē-lä'tās (Tur.)
Philippeville, fē-lēp-vēl' (Alg.)
Philippines, fil'ip-īnz (East. Arch.)
Philippopoli, fil-ip-pop'ō-lē (Tur.)
Phillack, fil'lak (Eng.)
Piacenza, pē-ä-chän'tsä (It.)
Pianosa, pē-ä-nō'zä (It.) *isl.*
Piasina, pē-ä-sē'nä (Sib.) *l.*
Piauhy, pē-ä-ụ-ē' (Braz.)
Piave, pē-ä'vā (It.) *r.*
Piavozero, pē-yä-vō-zā'rō (Rus.) *l.*
Piazza, pē-ät'tsä (It.)
Picardie, pē-kär-dē' (Fr.)
Picerno, pē-chär'nō (It.)
Pichachen, pē-chä-chen' (Chile)
Pichincha, pē-chēn'chä (S. Am.) *mt.*
Pictou, pik-tō' (Can.)
Piedimonte, pē-ä-dē-mōn'tä (It.)
Piedmont, pēd'mont (It.)
Pielis, pē'yä-lis (Rus.) *l.*
Pierre, St., saṅ pē-ār' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Pieterlen, pē'ter-len (Switz.)
Pieter-Maritzburg, pē-tėr-ma'rits-burg (Natal)
Pietra, pē-ä'trä (It.)
Pilar, pē-lär' (Braz.)
Pilatus, pē-lä'tụs (Switz.)
Pilaya, pē-lä'yä (S. Am.) *r.*
Pilcomayo, pēl-kō-mä'yō (S. Am.) *r.*
Pilibhit, pil-i-bēt' (Ind.)
Pillau, pēl'lou (Prus.)
Pillnitz, pēl'nēts (Ger.)
Pimlico, pim'li-kō (Eng.)
Pindamonhangaba, pēn-dä-mō-nyäṅ-gä'bä (Braz.)
Pindus, pin'dus (Gr.) *mt.*
Pinega, pē-nä'gä (Rus.) *r.*
Pinerolo, pē-nā-rō'lō (It.)
Pinheiro, pē-nyä'ē-rō (Port.)
Pinkafeld, pēn'kä-feld (Hung.)
Pinneberg, pēn'nā-berg (Den.)
Pinos, pē'nōs (Sp.)
Pintada, pin-tä'dä (U. S.) *mt.*
Pioche, pē-och'ä (U. S.)
Piombino, pē-ōm-bē'nō (It.)
Piotrokof, pē-ot'ro-kof (Rus.)
Piperno, pe-pär'nō (It.)
Piply, pē'plē (Ind.)
Piqua, pik'wa (U. S.)
Piquetberg, pik'et-berg (Cape Col.)
Piquiri, pē-kē-rē' (Braz.) *r.*
Piræus, pī-rē'us (Gr.)
Pirano, pē-rä'nō (Istria)
Piratinim, pē-rä-tē-nēñ' (Braz.)
Piritu, pē-rē-tö' (Venez.)
Pirmasens, pėr-mä'zenz (Ger.)
Pir-Panjal, pėr-pun-jäl' (Cashmere) *mt.*
Pisa, pē'zä (It.)
Piscataquis, pis-kat'a-kwis (U. S.)
Pisciotta, pē-shōt'tä (It.)
Pisek, pē'sek (Bohem.)
Pisogne, pē-sō'nyä (It.)
Pissevache, pēs-väsh' (Switz.)
Pistoja, pēs-tō'yä (It.)
Pitcairn, pit-kärn' (Scot.)
Pitea, pē'tā-ō (Swe.) *r.*
Pithiviers, pē-tē-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Pitic, pē-tēk' (Mex.)
Pitigliano, pē-tē-lyä'nō (It.)
Pittenweem, pit-ten-wēm' (Scot.)
Pittsburg, pits'bėrg (U. S.)
Piura, pē-ö'rä (Peru)
Pi Ute, pī yöt (U. S.)
Pivniczna, pēv-nēts'nä (Aust. Gal.)
Pizzighettone, pēt-tsē-gät-tō'nā (It.)
Placencia, plä-then'thē-ä (Sp.)
Placentia, pla-sen'shi-a (Newfd.)
Plaistow, plas'tō (Eng.; U. S.)
Planina, plä-nē'nä (Aust.)
Plaquemine, plak-mēn' (U. S.)
Plassey, plās'sē (Ind.)
Plata, La, lä plä'tä (S. Am.)
Platani, plä-tä'nē (Sic.) *r.*
Platte, plat' (U. S.) *r.*
Plattsburg, plats'bėrg (U. S.)
Plauen, plou'en (Ger.)
Plevna, plev'na (Bulg.)
Pliego, plē-e'gō (Sp.)
Plock, plotsk (Pol.)
Ploermel, plō-ār-māl' (Fr.)
Plomb de Cantal, plōṅ dė koṅ-tāl' (Fr.) *mt.*
Plombières, plōṅ-bē-ār' (Fr.)
Plön, pleün (Den.) *l.*
Plymouth, pli'muth (Eng.)
Plynlimmon, plin-lim'mon (Wales) *mt.*
Pocahontas, pō-ka-hon'tas (U. S.)
Pocomoke, pok'o-mōk (U. S.)
Podebrad, pō'de-bräd (Bohem.)
Podgoritza, pod-gō-rēt'sa (Monten.)
Podolia, pō-dō'lē-ä (Rus.)
Podolsk, pō-dōlsk' (Rus.)
Pohono, pō-hō'nō (U. S.)
Point a Pitre, pwaṅ-tä-pētr' (W. Ind.)
Point de Galle, point de gal (Ceylon)
Poitiers, pwą-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Poitou, pwą-tō' (Fr.)
Poix, pwą (Fr.)
Polesine, pō-lā-zē'nā (It.)
Policastro, pō-lē-käs'trō (It.)
Polignano, pō-lē-nyä'nō (It.)
Poligny, pō-lē-nyē' (Fr.)
Pollenza, pol-len'za (Majorca)
Poltawa, pōl-tä'vä (Rus.)
Polynesia, pol-i-nē'shi-a
Pomba, pom'ba (Af.) *b.*
Pombeiro, pōm-bā'ē-rō (Port.)
Pomerania (Anglicized form of Ger. Pommern), pom-ėr-ā'nē-ä (Prus.)
Pomieczyn, pō-mē-tsēn' (Prus.)

Pommern, pŏm'mern (Prus.)
Pomona, pō-mō'na (Scot.)
Pompeii, pom-pē'yī; Ital. pron. pōm-pā'e-ē (It.) *ruins*
Pomponesco, pŏm-pō-nās'kō (It.)
Ponany, pō-nā'ni (Ind.)
Ponchatoula, pon-sha-tō'la (U. S.)
Pondicherry, pon-dĭ-sher'ri; Fr. pron. pōn-dē-shăr-rē' (Ind.)
Ponferrada, pōn-fer-rä'ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Pontarlier, pōn-tär-lē-ā' (Fr.)
Pont Audemer, pōn-tō-dē-mār' (Fr.)
Pontchartrain, pon'chär-trān (U. S.)
Ponte Delgado, pōn'te del-gä'dō (Azores)
Pontedra, pōn-tä'drä (It.)
Pontefract, pon'ti-frakt; colloquially, pom'fret (Eng.)
Pontestura, pōn-tās-tö'rä (It.)
Pontevedra, pōn-te-ve'ᴛʜrä (Sp.)
Pontiac, pon'ti-ak (U. S.)
Pontianak, pŏn-tya-nak' (Borneo)
Pontivy, pōn-tē-vē' (Fr.)
Pontoise, pōn-twąz' (Fr.)
Pontotoc, pon-tō-tok' (U. S.)
Pontremoli, pōn-trä'mō-lē (It.)
Pontypool, pon'ti-pōl (Eng.)
Poole, pōl (Eng.)
Poolewe, pōl-yō' (Scot.)
Poonah, pö'nä (Ind.)
Poorbunder, pōr-bun'dėr (Ind.)
Popayan, pō-pä-yän' (S. Am.)
Poperingue, pō-pė-raĭng' (Belg.)
Popocatepetl, pō-pō-kä-te-petl' (Mex.)
Popoli, pŏ'pō-lē (It.)
Poquiock, pō-kē-ok' (N. Bruns.)
Porchester, pōr'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Porcuna, pōr-kö'nä (Sp.)
Pordenone, pōr-dā-nō'nā (It.)
Porlock, por'lok (Eng.)
Poromushir, pō-rō-mō-shēr' (Kuriles) *isl.*
Porquerolles, pōr-kā-rōl' (Fr.) *isl.*
Porrentrui, pōr-roṅ-trwē' (Switz.)
Porreras, pōr-re'räs (Sp.)
Porrudos, pōr-rö'dōs (Braz.) *r.*
Portadown, pōrt-a-doun' (Ir.)
Portaferry, pōrt-a-fe'ri (Ir.)
Portarlington, pōrt-ăr'ling-ton (Ir.)
Port-au-Prince, pōrt-ō-prins'; Fr. pron. pōr-tō-praṅs' (W. Ind.)
Portendik, pōr-ten'dik (W. Af.)
Portici, pōr'tē-chē (It.)
Portmadock, pōrt-mad'ok (Wales)
Portmahomack, pōrt-ma-hō'mak (Scot.)
Portmoak, pōrt-mōk' (Scot.)
Portnahaven, pōrt-na-hā'ven (Scot.)
Portobello, pōr-tō-bel'lō (Scot.)
Porto das Caixas, pōr'tō das kī'shas (Braz.)
Portogruaro, pōr-tō-grö-ä'rō (It.)
Porto Rico, pōr'tō rē'kō (W. Ind.)
Portovenere, pōr-tō-vā'nā-rā (It.)
Portreath, pōrt-rēth' (Eng.)
Portree, pōrt-rē' (Scot.)
Portrush, pōrt-rush' (Ir.)
Portsea, pōrt'sē (Eng.)
Portsmouth, pōrts'mouth or ports'muth (Eng.)
Portugalete, pōr-tų-gä-lā'tā (Port.)
Portuguesa, pōr-tų-ge'sä (Venez.) *r.*
Poschiavo, pos-kē-ä'vō (Switz.)
Posega, pō-shā'gä (Slav.)
Posen, pō'zen (Prus.)
Pösing, pe͡ush'ing (Hung.)
Poszneck, pōs'nāk (Ger.)
Potchefstrom, pot'chef-strom (S. Af.)
Potenza, pō-tän'dzä (It.)
Potomac, pō-tō'mak (U. S.)
Potosi, pō-tō'sē; properly pot-o-sē' (Bol.)
Pottawatomie, pot-ta-wot'o-mi (U. S.)
Pouching-hien, pō-ching-hyen' (China)
Poughkeepsie, pō-kip'sē (U. S.)
Pouilly, pō-ē-lyē' or pō-ē-yē' (Fr.)
Poulton le Fylde, pōl'ton lē fēld (Eng.)
Pourçain, St., saṅ pōr-sāṅ' (Fr.)
Povoa, pō-vō'ä (Port.)
Poweshiek, pou-e-shēk' (U. S.)
Powhatan, pou-a-tan' (U. S.)
Poyais, pō-yā'ēs (Cent. Am.)
Pozo Estrecho, pō'thō es-tre'chō (Sp.)
Pozuelo, pō-thų-e'lō (Sp.)
Pozzuoli, pōt-tswō'lē (It.)
Prachatitz, prä-chä-tēts' (Bohem.)
Prades, prād (Fr.)
Prague, präg; Ger. Prag, präg (Bohem.)
Prahusta, pra-hųs'ta (Tur.)
Praslin, pras'lin (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Prästö, präs'teu̇ (Den.)
Preanger, prä-äng'er, (Java)
Premeira, prä-ma'ē-rä (*E. Af.*) *isls.*
Prescot, pres'kot (Eng.)
Presidio, prē-sē'dĭ-ō (U. S.)
Pressburg, präs'börg (Hung.)
Prestonpans, pres-ton-panz' (Scot.)
Prestwick, prest'wik (Scot.)
Pretoria, pre-tō'rē-a (Transvaal)
Preuilly, preu̇-ē-lyē' or preu̇-ē-yē' (Fr.)
Prevesa, prā've-sa (Tur.)
Pribyloff, pri-bų-lof' (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Priego, prē-e'gō (Sp.)
Priestholme, prēst'hōlm (Wales) *isl.*
Priluki, prē-lö'kē (Rus.)
Primislau, prē'mēs-lou (Bohem.)
Principato Citra, prēn-chē-pä'tō chē'trä (It.)
Principato Ultra, prēn-chē-pä'tō öl'trä (It.)
Principe, prēn'sē-pe (Mex.)
Prinkipos, prēn'ki-pos (Tur.)
Pripet or Pripets, pri'pet, prip'ets (Pol.) *r.*
Prisrend, prēs'rend (Tur.)
Pristina, prēs-tē'na (Tur.)
Privas, prē-vä' (Fr.)
Procida, prŏ'chē-dä (It.) *isl.*
Prome, prōm (Br. Bur.)
Propiha, prō-pē'a (Braz.)
Provence, prō-voṅs' (Fr.)
Provins, prō-vaṅ' (Fr.)
Prussia, prush'i-a (Ger.)
Pruszka, prös'ka (Hung.)
Pruth, pröth; Ger. pron. pröt (Europe) *r.*
Prypec, prip'ets (Pol.) *r.*
Przemysl, pzhā'mizl (Aust.)
Przeworsk, pzhā'vörsk (Aust.)
Przibram, pzhē'bräm (Aust.)
Psilorati, psē-lō-rä'tē (Crete) *mt.*
Psiol, psē'ol (Rus.) *r.*
Pskov, pskof (Rus.)
Puchow, pö'chō (Aust.)
Puckawa, puk'a-wa (U. S.) *l.*
Pudsey, pud'si (Eng.)
Puebla, La, lä pų-eb'lä (Sp.)
Puebla de los Angeles, La, lä pų-eb'la de lōs ăn'che-les (Mex.)
Puerto Principe, pų-er'tō prēn'sē-pe (W. Ind.)
Puget Sound, pyų'jet sound (N. Am.)
Pulawy, pö-lä'vu (Rus.)
Pulciano, pōl-chä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Pulicat, pŏ'le-kat (Ind.)
Pulteney Town, pult'ni toun (Scot.)
Pultusk, pōl-tųsk' (Rus.)
Punchshir, punch'shēr (Afg.)
Punderpoor, pun-der-pör' (Ind.)
Punhete, pō-nyā'tā (Port.)
Punjab, pun-jäb' (Ind.)
Punjnud, punj-nud' (Ind.)
Punta Arenas, pön'tä ä-re'näs (Cent. and S. Am.)
Punta Parina, pön'tä pä-rē'nyä (S. Am.)
Puracé, pö-rä-sā' (S. Am.)
Purbeck, Isle of, pėr'bek (Eng.)
Purchena, pör-che'nä (Sp.)
Purfleet, pėr'flēt (Eng.)
Purmerende, pur-me-ren'de (Neth.)
Purneah, pėr'nē-a (Ind.)
Purus, pö-rös' (S. Am.) *r.*
Purwan, pėr-wän' (Afg.)
Pusterthal, pös'ter-tāl (Tyrol)
Putiwl, pö-tēfl' (Rus.)
Putlam, put-lam' (Ceylon)
Putney, put'ni (Eng.)
Putumayo, pö-tö-mä'yō (S. Am.) *r.*
Putzig, pöt'tsēch (Prus.)
Puy de Dome, puē dė dōm (Fr.) *dep.*
Pwllheli, pöl-hā'lē (Wales)
Pychma, pųch'ma (Rus.)
Pyrenees, pir-e-nēz'; Fr. Pyrénées, pē-rā-nā' (Eur.) *mts.*
Pyrmont, pēr'mönt (Ger.)

Q.

Quakake, kwa-kāk' (U. S.)
Quakenbruck, kvä'kän-brök (Ger.)
Quangtong, kwang-tong' (China)
Quantock, kwan'tok (Eng.) *hills*
Qu'Appelle, kä-pel' (Can.)
Quarnero, kvär-nā'ro (Aust.)
Quathlamba, kwät-lam'ba (S. Af.) *mts.*
Quatre Bras, kä'tr brä (Bel.)
Quebec, kwē-bek' (Can.)
Quedah, kē-dä' (Mal. Pen.)
Quedlinburg, kvād'lēn-börg (Prus.)
Queensferry, kwēnz'fe-rī (Scot.)
Queenstown, kwēnz'toun (Ir.)
Queich, kvīch (Ger.) *r.*
Queichoo, kwā-chō' (China)
Quelpaert, kwel'pärt (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Queluz, kā'lōz (Braz.)
Quemada, ke-mä'dä (Mex.)
Quenemo, ke-nē'mō (U. S.)
Quentin, St., saṅ koṅ-taṅ' (Fr.)
Queretaro, ke-ret'ä-rō (Mex.)
Querimba, kā-rēm'ba (E. Af.) *isls.*
Quesaltenango, ke-säl-te-nän'gō
Quiberon, kē-bė-rōṅ' (Fr.)
Quibo, kē'bō (S. Am.) *isl.*
Quicara, kē-kä'rä (S. Am.) *isls.*
Quillabamba, kēl-ya-bäm'bä (Peru)
Quillebœuf, kē-yė-beu̇f' (Fr.)
Quillimane, kēl-lē-mä'nä (E. Af.)
Quillota, kē-lyō'tä (Chile)
Quimper, kaṅ-pār' (Fr.)
Quimperlé, kaṅ-pār-lā' (Fr.)
Quindiu, kēn-dē'ö (S. Am.) *mt.*
Quinhon, kēn-hon' (Anam)
Quintana, kēn-tä'nä (Sp).
Quintanar, kēn-tä-när' (Sp.)
Quiotepec, kē-ō-te-pek' (Mex.)
Quito, kē'tō (S. Am.)
Quorra, kwor'ra (Af.)

R.

Raab, räb (Aust.)
Raalfe, räl'te (Neth.)
Raasay, rä'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Rabastens, rä-bäs-toṅ' (Fr.)
Rabat, rä-bät' (Maroc.)
Racconigi, räk-kō-nē'jē (It.)
Raczkeve, räts-kā'vä (Hung.)
Radkersburg, räd'kerz-börg (Aust.)
Radnor, rad'nor (Wales)
Radokala, rä-dō-kä'lä (N. Pac.) *isls.*
Radolpszell, rä'dōlps-tsel (Ger.)
Radovitz, rä'dō-vēts (Prus.)
Ragatz, rä-gäts' (Switz.)
Ragusa, rä-gö'zä (Dalmat.)
Rahden, rä'den (Ger.)
Rahmanieh, räch-ma-nē'e (Eg.)
Rahova, rä-hō'va (Bulg.)
Rahway, ra'wā (U. S.)
Raiatea, rä-yä-tā'a (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Raidroog, rīd-rög' (Ind.)
Rajahmundry, rä-ja-mun'dri (Ind.)
Rajamahal, rä-jä-mä-häl' (Ind.)
Rajawur, rä'jä-wur (Ind.)
Rajpootana, räj-pö-tä'nä (Ind.)
Rajshahye, räj-shä'hē (Ind.)
Rakonitz, rä'kō-nēts (Bohem.)
Raleigh, ra'lē (U. S.)
Rama, rä'mä (Syr.)
Ramapo, ram-a-pō' (U. S.)
Rambervilliers, roṅ-bär-vē-lyē-ā' (Fr.)
Rambouillet, roṅ-bö-lyā' or roṅ-bö-yā' (Fr.)
Ramghaut, räm-gąt' (Ind.)
Ramghur, räm-gur' (Ind.)
Ramgunga, räm-gung'ga (Ind.) *r.*
Ramillies, rä-mē-lyē' or rä-mē-yē' (Bel.)
Ramisseram, rä-mis-se-räm' (Ind.)
Ramnad, räm-näd' (Ind.)
Ramnuggur, räm-nug'gur (Ind.)
Rampoor, räm-pör' (Ind.)
Ramree, räm-rē' (Bur.)
Ramsey, ram'zi (Eng.)
Randers, rän'dārs (Den.)
Ranea, rä'nā-ō (Swe.) *r.*
Raneegunge, rä-nē-gunj' (Ind.)
Rangitoto, rang-ē-tō'tō (N. Zd.) *isl.*
Rangoon, rang-gön' (Ind.)
Rannoch, Loch, ran'oċh (Scot.) *l.*
Raon l'Etape, rä-ōṅ' lä-täp' (Fr.)
Raphoe, ra-fō' (Ir.)
Raploch, rap'loch (Scot.)
Rappahannock, rap-pa-han'nok (U. S.) *r.*
Rapperschwyl or Rappersweil, räp'per-shvēl, räp'perz-vil (Switz.)
Raraka, rä-rä'kä (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Raritan, rar'i-tan (U. S.) *r.*
Rarotonga, rä-ro-tong'ga (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Rasay, rä'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Raspeig, räs-pā-ēg' (Sp.)
Rassein, räs-sā'in (Roum.) *l.*
Rassova, räs-sō'va (Roum.)
Rastede, räs-tā'dä (Ger.)
Rastenburg, räs'ten-börg (Prus.)
Rastrick, ras'trik (Eng.)
Ratass, ra-tas' (Ir.)
Rathangan, rath-ang'gan (Ir.)
Rathcormac, rath-kor'mak (Ir.)
Rathen, rath'en (Scot.)
Rathenau, rä'te-nou (Prus.)
Rathkeale, rath-kēl' (Ir.)
Rathlin, rath'lin (Ir.) *isl.*
Rathmines, rath-mīnz' (Ir.)
Ratho, rä'thō (Scot.)
Ratibor, rä'tē-bōr (Prus.)
Ratisbon, ra'tis-bon (Ger.)
Ratnapoora, rät-nä-pö'rä (Ceylon)
Ratoneau, rä-tō-nō' (Fr.) *isl.*
Rattan, rät-tän' (Mex.) *isl.*

Rattray, rat'trā (Scot.)
Ratzebuhr, rät'sä-bör (Prus.)
Ratzeburg, rät'sä-börg (Prus.)
Ravenna, rä-vän'nä (It.)
Ravensburg, rä'venz-börg (Ger.)
Ravnagora, räv-nä-gō'rä (Aust.)
Rawa, rä'fä (Rus.)
Rawal Pinde, rä'wul pin'dī (Ind.)
Rawicz, rä'vēch (Prus.)
Raygunge, rā-gunj' (Ind.)
Razés, rä-zā' (Fr.)
Reading, red'ing (Eng.)
Real, rā-äl' (Braz.) *r.*
Realejo, re-ä-le'chō (Mex.)
Recanati, rā-kä-nä'tē (It.)
Recherche Bay, rā-shersh'bā (Tasm.)
Recife, rā-sē'fä (Braz.)
Recoaro, rā-kō-ä'rō (It.)
Redcar, red'kär (Eng.)
Redditch, red'dich (Eng.)
Redonda, rā-don'dä (W. Ind.)
Redruth, red'röth (Eng.)
Regalbuto, rā-gäl-bō'tō (It.)
Regensburg, rā'genz-börg (Ger.)
Reggio, rej'ō (It.)
Rehoboth, re-hō'both (U. S.)
Reichenau, rī'che-nou (Ger.)
Reichenbach, rī'chen-bäch (Ger.; Switz.)
Reichenstein, rī'chen-stīn (Prus.)
Reichstadt, rīch'stat (Bohem.)
Reigate, rī'gāt (Eng.)
Reigoldsweil, rī'gōldz-vīl (Switz.)
Reikiavik, rī'kyä-vik (Iceld.)
Reims, rēmz; Fr. pron. rañz (Fr.)
Remagen, rä'mä-gen (Prus.)
Rembang, rem-bang' (Java)
Remedios, re-me'dē-ōs (Col.)
Remiremont, rē-mēr-mōñ' (Fr.)
Remscheid, rām'shīd (Prus.)
Renaix, rē-nä' (Bel.)
Renfrew, ren'frų (Scot.)
Rennes, ren (Fr.)
Rensellaer, ren'sel-ėr (U. S.)
Requeña, re-ken'yä (Sp.)
Reshd, resht (Pers.)
Resina, rā-sē'nä (It.)
Restalrig, res'al-rig (Scot.)
Restigouche, res'ti-gōsh (N. Bruns.)
Retford, ret'ford (Eng.)
Retimo, re-tē'mō (Crete)
Reuilly, reu-ē-lyē' or reu-ē-yē' (Fr.)
Réunion, rā-ū-nē-ōñ' (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Reus, re-ōs' (Sp.)
Reuss, rois (Ger.; Switz.)
Reutlingen, roit'ling-en (Ger.)
Revel, rā'vel (Rus.); *re-vel'* (Fr.)
Revilla Gegedo, re-vēl'lyä che-che'dō (Mex.) *isl.*
Rewah, rā-wä' (Ind.)
Reyes, re-yes' (Mex.; S. Am.)
Reynagh, rā'nach (Ir.)
Reynolds, ren'olz (U. S.)
Rheims. See Reims.
Rhein, rīn (Ger.; Neth.)
Rheinzabern, rīn-tsä'bern (Ger.)
Rhio, rē'ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Rhodes, rōdz (Tur.) *isl.*
Rhône, rōn (Fr.) *dep.*
Rhöngebirge, rœn'ge-bēr-ge (Ger.)
Rhuddin, hriтн'in (Wales)
Rhuddlan, hriтн'lan (Wales)
Rhynie, rī'ni (Scot.)
Rhynns or Rhinns, *rinz* (Scot.)
Riadh, rē'äd (Ar.)
Riajsk, rē-yäzhsk' (Rus.)
Rians, rē-oñ' (Fr.)
Riaza, rē-ä'thä (Sp.)
Riazan, rē-yä'zan (Rus.)
Ribarroja, rē-bär-rō'chä (Sp.)
Ribas, rē-bäs' (Sp.)
Ribbesford, rib'z'ford (Eng.)
Ribchester, rib'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Ribe, rē'bā (Den.)
Ribeauvillé, rē-bō-vēl-lyā' or rē-bō-vē-yā' (Fr.)
Ribeira Grande, rē-bā'ē-rä grän'dä (Azores)
Ribeirão, rē-bā-ē-rouñ' (Port.)
Ribemont, rē-bē-mōñ' (Fr.)
Ribera, rē-bā'rä (It.)
Riccia, rēch'ä (It.)
Riceys, Les, lā rē-sā' (Fr.)
Richborough, rich'bu-ru (Eng.)
Richelieu, rēsh-lē-eu' (Fr.); rēsh-*e*-lyų (Can.)
Richibucto, rish-i-buk'tō (N. Bruns.)
Richmond, rich'mond (Eng.)
Richtenberg, rēch'*ten*-berg (Prus.)
Rickmansworth, rik'manz-wėrth (Eng.)
Ricote, rē-kō'te (Sp.)
Rideau, rē-dō' (Can.) *r.* and *l.*
Riehen, rē'en (Switz.)
Rieka, rē-ā'ka (Monten.)
Riera, rē-e'rä (Mex.)
Riesa, rē'zä (Ger.)
Riesengebirge, rē'zen-ge-bēr-ge (Aust.)
Rieti, rē-ā'tē (It.)
Riga, rē'ga (Rus.)
Righi or Rigi, rē'gē (Switz.) *mt.*
Rignano, rē-nyä'nō (It.)
Rigolato, rē-gō-lä'tō (It.)
Rigyicza, rē-dyēt'so (Hung.)
Rijswijk, rīs'vīk (Neth.)
Rille, rēl (Fr.) *r.*
Rima Szombath, rē'mä sōm'bot (Hung.)
Rimini, rē'mē-nē (It.)
Rimouski, rē-mōs-kē' (Can.)
Rinjani, rēn-yä'nē (Lombok)
Rinkjoebing, rēng-kyeu'bēng (Den.)
Ringgenberg, rēng'gen-berg (Switz.)
Ringvaldsöe, rēng-väld'seu-e (Nor.)
Rinteln, rēn'teln (Ger.)
Rio de Janeiro, rē'ō dā zhä-nā'ē-rō (Braz.)
Rio Vermelho, rē'ō vār-mā'lyō (Braz.)
Riobamba, rē-ō-bäm'bä (Ecuad.)
Rioja, rē-ō'chä (Sp.; S. Am.)
Riolobos, rē-ō-lō'bōs (Sp.)
Riols, rē-ōl' (Fr.)
Riom, rē-ōñ' (Fr.)
Rion, rē'ōn (Transcauc.) *r.*
Rionero, rē-ō-nā'rō (It.)
Riou, rē-ö' (Fr.) *isl.*
Riouw, rē'ou (Ind. Arch.) *isl.*
Ripon, rip'on (Eng.)
Rippoldsau, rēp'pōld-zou (Ger.)
Ripponden, rip'pon-den (Eng.)
Risborough, Prince's, prin'siz riz'bu-ru (Eng.)
Ritzebüttel, rēt'se-bŭt-*tel* (Ger.)
Rivadeo, rē-vä-тнe'ō (Sp.)
Rivarolo, rē-vä-rō'lō (It.)
Rive de Gier, rēv dė zhē-ā' (Fr.)
Riverina, riv-ėr-ē'na (N. S. W.)
Rivesaltes, rēv-zält' (Fr.)
Rivoli, rē'vō-lē (It.)
Roag, Loch, loch rō'ag (Scot.)
Roanne, rō-än' (Fr.)
Roanoke, rō-an-ōk' (U. S.)
Roapoa, rō-a-pō'a (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Roatan, rō-ä-tän' (Cent. Am.) *isl*
Robbio, rōb'bē-ō (It.)
Robilante, rō-bē-län'tā (It.)
Robleda, rō-bleтнa (Sp.)
Roccella, rōt-chäl'lä (It.)
Rochdale, roch'dāl (Eng.)
Rochechouart, rōsh-shō-ār' (Fr.)
Rochefort, rōsh-fōr' (Fr.)
Rochefoucauld, rōsh-fō-kō' (Fr.)
Rochelle, La, lä rō-shel' (Fr.)
Rochester, roch'es-tėr (Eng.)
Rocroi, rō-krwą' (Fr.)
Rödby, reu'bŭ (Den.)
Rodez, rō-dā' (Fr.)
Roding, rod'ing (Eng.) *r.*
Rodosto, rō-dōs'tō (Tur.)
Rodriguez, rō-drē'gez (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Roermond, rör'mont (Neth.)
Roeskilde, reus-kēl'dä (Den.)
Roeulx, reu (Belg.)
Rogasen, rō-gä'zen (Prus.)
Roggeveld, rog'ge-velt (S. Af.) *mts.*
Rogliano, rō-lyä'nō (It.)
Rohan, rō-oñ' (Fr.)
Rohilcund, rō-hil-kund' (Ind.)
Rojales, rō-chä'les (Sp.)
Rokeby, rōk'bi (Eng.)
Rokelle, rō-kel' (W. Af.) *r.*
Rolvenden, rol-*ven*-den' (Eng.)
Romagna, rō-mä'nyä (It.)
Romagnano, rō-mä-nyä'nō (It.)
Romano, rō-mä'nō (It.)
Romanow, rō-mä-nof' (Rus.)
Romans, rō-moñ' (Fr.)
Romanshorn, rō'mänz-horn (Switz.)
Romanzoff, rō-män-zof' (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Romblon, rōm-blōn' (Philip.) *isl.*
Römöe, rö'meu-e (Den.) *isl.*
Romoos, rō-mōs' (Switz.)
Romorantin, rō-mō-roñ-tañ' (Fr.)
Romsey, rum'si (Eng.)
Ronaldshay, ron'ald-shā (Scot.) *isls.*
Roncesvalles, rōn-thes-väl'lyes (Sp.)
Ronciglione, rōn-chē-lyō'nā (It.)
Rondout, ron'dout (U. S.)
Rönneby, reu'nä-bŭ (Swe.)
Ronsdorf, rōnz'dōrf (Prus.)
Roon, rōn (Neth.)
Roosebeke, rō'sā-bā-kā (Bel.)
Roque, San, sän rō'ke (Sp.)
Roquemaure, rōk-mōr' (Fr.)
Roquetas, rō-ke'täs (Sp.)
Roquevaire, rōk-vār' (Fr.)
Röraas, reu'rōs (Nor.)
Roraima, rō-rä'ē-mä (S. Am.) *mts.*
Rorschach, rōr'shäch (Switz.)
Rosario, rō-sä'rē-ō (Arg. Rep.)
Roscoff, rōs-kof' (Fr.)
Roscommon, ros-kom'mon (Ir.)
Roscrea, ros-krā' (Ir.)
Roseau, rō-zō' (W. Ind.)
Rosenheim, rō'zen-hīm (Ger.)
Rosetta, rō-zet'ta (Eg.)
Rosheim, rōs'hīm; Fr. pron. rō-zem' (Alsace)
Rosienna, rō-sē-yen'na (Rus.)
Rosignano, rō-sē-nyä'nō (It.)
Röskilde. *See* Roeskilde.
Roslawl, ros-läfl' (Rus.)
Roslin, ros'lin (Scot.)
Rosneath, rōz-nēth' (Scot.)
Rossano, rōs-sä'nō (It.)
Rossbach, rōs'bäch (Prus.)
Rössel, reus'*sel* (Prus.)
Rossignol, rōs-sē-nyōl' (N. Am.) *l.*
Rosstrevor, ros-trē'vor (Ir.)
Rostock, ros'tok (Ger.)
Roth, rōt (Ger.)
Rothay, rō'тнā (Eng.) *r.*
Rothbury, roth'be-ri (*Eng.*)
Rothenburg, rō'ten-börg (Ger.; Switz.)
Rotherham, roтн'ėr-am (Eng.)
Rotherhithe, roтн'ėr-hīтн (Eng.)
Rothes, rō'thez (Scot.)
Rothesay, roth'sā (Scot.)
Rotomahana, rō-tō-mä-hä'nä (N. Zd.) *l.*
Rotterdam, rot'tėr-dăm (Neth.)
Rottweil, rot'vīl (Ger.)
Rotumah, rō-tö'ma (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Roubaix, rö-bā' (Fr.)
Rouen, rö-oñ' (Fr.)
Rouergue, rö-ärg' (Fr.) *dist.*
Rouffach, röf-fäsh' (Fr.)
Roumania, rö-mā'ni-a (Eur.)
Roumelia, rö-mē'li-a (Tur.)
Rousay, rö'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Rouse's Point, rous'iz point (U. S.)
Roussillon, rös-sēl-lyōñ' or rös-sē-yōñ (Fr.) *dist.*
Roveredo, rō-vā-rā'dō (Aust.; Switz.)
Rovezzano, rō-vät-tsä'nō (It.)
Rovigno, rō-vē'nyō (Aust.)
Rovigo, rō-vē'gō (It.)
Rovuma, rō-vö'mä (Af.) *r.*
Row, rö (Scot.)
Rowandiz, rou-än'diz (As. Mi.)
Rowardennan, rou-ärd-den'nan (Scot.)
Rowe, rō (U. S.)
Rowley Regis, rou'lā rē'jis (Eng.)
Roxburgh, roks'bu-ru (Scot.)
Royan, rō-yoñ' (Fr.)
Roye, rwą (Fr.)
Ruahine, rų-ä-hē'nä (N. Zd.) *mts.*
Ruapehu, rų-ä-pā-hö' (N. Zd.) *mt.*
Rubicon, rų'bi-kon; Ital. Rubicone, rö-bē-kō'nā (It.) *r.*
Rudbar, rųd-bär' (Per.)
Rüdesheim, rū'des-hīm (Ger.)
Rudgeley. *See* Rugeley.
Rudkjöbing, röd-kyeu'bēng (Den.)
Rudolstadt, rö'dōl-stät (Ger.)
Rugby, rug'bi (Eng.)
Rugeley, ruj'li (Eng.)
Rugles, rū'gl (Fr.)
Ruhrort, rör'ört (Prus.)
Ruinen, roi'nen (Neth.)
Ruinerwold, roi'ner-volt (Neth.)
Rum, rum (Scot.) *isl.*
Rumili, rö'mē-lē (Tur.)
Runcorn, rung'korn (Eng.)
Rungpoor, rung-pör' (Ind.)
Runnymede, run'ni-mēd (Eng.)
Rupelmonde, rö-pāl-mōn'dā (Bel.)
Ruponuny, rö-pō-nō'nē (S. Am.) *r.*
Rusholme, rush'um (Eng.)
Russia, rush'i-a
Russikon, rös'sē-kon (Switz.)
Rustchuk, rųst-chųk' (Bulg.)
Rutherglen, ruтн'ėr-glen; colloquially, rug'len (Scot.)
Ruthin (Anglicized form of Rhuddin), rųth'in (Wales)
Rutigliano, rö-tē-lyä'nō (It.)
Rütli, rüt'lē (Switz.)
Ruysselede, rois-se-lā'de (Bel.)
Ryan, Loch, loch rī'an (Scot.)
Rybinsk, rų-bēnsk' (Rus.)
Rybnik, rēb'nēk (Prus.)
Rydal, rī'dal (Eng.)
Ryde, rīd (Eng.)
Rye, rī (Eng.)
Rylstone, rīl'ston (Eng.)
Rzeszow, zhā-shov' (Aust. Gal.)

S.

Saale, zä'le (Ger.) *r.*
Saanen, zä'nen (Switz.)
Saarbrück, zär'brük (Ger.)

Saargemünd, zär'ge-münt (Ger.)
Saarlouis, zär-lō-ē' (Ger.)
Saas, zäs (Switz.)
Saba, sā'bä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Sabanilla, sä-bä-nēl'yä (Col.)
Sabara, sä-bä'rä (Braz.)
Sabbionetta, säb-bē-ō-nät'tä (It.)
Sabine, sa-bēn' (U. S.) *l.* and *r.*
Sabioncello, sä-bē-ōn-chäl'lō (Dalmat.)
Sabiote, sä-bē-ō'te (Sp.)
Sables d'Olonne, Les, lā sä'bl dō-lon' (Fr.)
Sabrina, sä-brē'nä (Azores) *isl.*
Sacatecoluco, sä-kä-te-kō-lō'kō (Cent. Am.)
Sacatepec, sä-kä'te-pek (Cent. Am.)
Sacconex, säk-kō-neks' (Switz.)
Sacedon, sä-the-dōn' (Sp.)
Sachsen (Saxony), zäk'sen (Ger.)
Sachsenhausen, zäk'sen-houz-en (Ger.)
Sacile, sä-chē'lā (It.)
Sackatoo, sak-ka-tō' (Cent. Af.)
Saco, sa'kō (U. S.)
Sacondaga, sak-on-dä'ga (U. S.) *r.*
Sacramento, sä-krä-men'tō (U. S.; Mex.)
Sacrificios, sä-kri-fē'sē-ōs (Mex.) *isl.*
Sacuhi, sä-kö-ē' (Braz.) *r.*
Sadowa, sad'ō-vä (Bohem.)
Saghalien, sä-chä-lēn' (As.) *isl.*
Saginaw, sag'i-nạ (U. S.)
Saguache, sa-woch' (U. S.)
Saguenay, säg-e-nā' (Can.) *r.*
Sahagun, sä'ä-gön (Sp.)
Sahama, sä-hä'mä (Peru) *mt.*
Sahara, sä-hä'rä (Af.)
Saharunpoor, sa-hä-run-pör' (Ind.)
Saiansk, sä-yänsk' (Sib.) *mt.*
Said, sä-ēd' (Eg.)
Saigon, sī-gon'; Fr. pron. sā-gōñ' (Fr. Coch. China)
Saintonge, saṅ-tōñzh' (Fr.)
Sajama, sä-chä'ma (Peru) *mt.*
Sajansk, sä-yänsk' (Sib.) *mts.*
Sakaria, sä-kä-rē'ä (As. Mi.) *r.*
Sakhalin, sä-chä-lēn' (As.) *isl.*
Sakkara, säk-kä'rä (Eg.)
Sakmara, säk-mä'rä (Rus.) *r.*
Salado, sä-lä'dō (S. Am.) *r.*
Salama, sä-lä'mä (Cent. Am.)
Salamanca, sä-lä-mäṅ'kä (Sp.; Mex.)
Salamis, sä'lä-mis (Gr.) *isl.*
Salangore, sä-läṅ-gōr' (Mal. Pen.)
Salawatty, sä-lä-wät'ti (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Salayer, sä-lī'er (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Saldanha, säl-dä'nyä (S. Af.) *b.*
Salem, sā'lem (U. S. and Ind.)
Salembria, sä-lem-brē'ä (Gr.) *r.*
Salemi, sä-lā'mē (Sic.)
Salerno, sä-lār'nō (It.)
Salford, sạl'ford (Eng.)
Salgado, säl-gä'dō (Braz.)
Salhieh, säl-hē'e (Eg.)
Salies, sä-lē' (Fr.)
Salina, sä-lē'nä (It.) *isl.*
Salisbury, sạlz'be-ri (Eng.)
Sallenches, säl-loṅsh' (Fr.)
Salobrena, sä-lō-brā'nä (It.)
Salona, sä-lō'nä (Aust.; Gr.)
Saloniki, sä-lō-nē'kē (Tur.)
Salop, sal'op (Eng.)
Salorino, sä-lō-rē'no (Sp.)
Salsette, sal-set'; Port. pron. säl-set'tä (Ind.) *isls.*
Saltcoats, *sạlt'kōts* (Scot.)
Saltillo, säl-tēl'lyō (Mex.); sal-til'lō (U. S.)
Salton, sạl'tun (Scot.)
Saluen or Salwen, säl-wēn' (As.) *r.*
Saluzzo, sä-lōt'tsō (It.)
Saluzzola, sä-lōt'tsō-lä (It.)
Salvador, säl-vä-dōr' (Cent. Am.)
Salvatore, San, sän säl-vä-tō'rā (It.)
Salzbrunn, sälts'brön (Prus.)
Salzburg, sälts'börg (Aust.)
Salzkammergut, sälts'käm-mer-göt (Aust.)
Salzungen, sälts'ụng-en (Ger.)
Salzwedel, zälts'vā-del (Prus.)
Samacá, sä-mä-kä' (Col.)
Samakov, sä-mä-kov' (Bulg.)
Samana, sä-mä-nä' (Hayti) *pen.*
Samar, sä-mär' (Ind. Arch.) *isl.*
Samara, sä-mä'rä (Rus.)
Samarang, sa-ma-raṅg' (Java)
Samarkand, sä-mär-kand' (As.)
Sambilang, säm-bē-läng' (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Samboanga, säm-bō-äng'gä (Philip.)
Sambre, soṅ'br (Bel.) *r.*
Sambuca, säm-bö'kä (It.)
Samoan Islands, sa-mō'an (S. Pac. Oc.)
Samos, sä'mos (Tur.) *isl.*
Samothraki, sä-mō-thrä'kē (Tur.) *isl.*
Sampeyre, säm-pā'ē-rā (It.)
Samsöe, säm'seŭ-e (Den.) *isl.*
Samsoon, säm-sön' (As. Mi.)
Sanday, san'dā (Scot.) *isl.*
Sandhurst, sand'hėrst (Eng.)
Sandomir, sän-dō-mēr' (Rus.)
Sandusky, san-dus'ki (U. S.)
Sandwich, sand'wich (Eng.)
Sangai, sän-gā'ē (Ecuad.) *volc.*
Sangamon, san'ga-mon (U. S.) *r.*
San Giorgio, sän jor'jō (It.)
Sangir, sän'gēr (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Sanguesa, sän-ge'sä (Sp.)
San Ildefonso, sän ēl-de-fon'sō (Sp.)
San Joaquin, sän wa-kēn' (Califor.)
Sanlucar, sän-lö-kär' (Sp.)
San Marino, sän mä-rē'nō (It.)
San Miguel, sän mē-gel' (U. S.; Cent. Am.)
Sannio, sän'nē-ō (It.)
Sanquhar, sang'kwar; colloquially, sang'kėr (Scot.)
San Salvador, sän säl-vä-dōr' (Cent. Am.)
Sansanding or Sansandig, san-san-ding' or san-san-dig' (Af.)
San Sebastian, sän se-bäs-tē-än' (Sp.)
Sansego, sän-sā'gō (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
San Stefano, sän stef'a-nō (Tur.)
Santa Cruz, sän'tä krös (W. Ind.) *mt.*
Santander, sän-tän-der' (Mex.; Sp.)
Santarem, sän-tä'reṅ (Port.)
Santiago, sän-tē-ä'gō (Sp.; Span. Am.)
Santillana, sän-tēl-lyä'nä (Mex.)
Santipoor, sän-tē-pör' (Ind.)
Santo Domingo, sän'tō dō-mēng'gō (W. Ind.)
Santoña, sän-tō'nyä (Sp.)
Santorin, sän-tō-rēn' (Gr.) *isl.*
São Lourenço, souṅ lō-ụ-ren'sō (Braz.)
Saône, sōn (Fr.) *dep.*
São Sebastião, souṅ sā-bäs-tē-ouṅ' (Braz.)
Saquamera, sä-kwä-mā'rä (Braz.)
Sarabat, sä'rä-bat (As. Mi.) *r.*
Saragossa, sä-rä-gōs'sä (Sp.)
Sarangurh, sä-ran-gur' (Ind.)
Sarapul, sä'rä-pöl (Rus.)
Saratoga, sa-ra-tō'ga (U. S.)
Saratov, sä-rä'tov (Rus.)
Sarawak, sä-rä'wäk (Borneo) *dist.*
Sarawan, sä-rä-wan' (Belooch.) *dist.*
Sardara, sär-dä'rä (It.)
Sardes, sär'des (Tur.)
Sardinia, sär-di'ni-ä (It.) *isl.*
Sarepta, sa-rep'ta (Rus.)
Sarmiento, sär-mē-en'tō (S. Am.) *mt.*
Sarrebourg, sär-bör' (Ger.)
Sarrebruck, sär-brük' (Ger.)
Sarreguemines, sär-gė-mēn' (Ger.)
Sarria, sär'rē-ä (Sp.)
Sarthe, särt (Fr.) *dep.* and *r.*
Sarum, Old, sā'rum (Eng.)
Sarun, sä'run (Ind.) *dist.*
Sarzana, sär-dzä'nä (It.)
Sarzeau, sär-zō' (Fr.)
Sarzedas, sär-zā'dąs (Port.)
Saskatchewan, sas-kach'e-won (N. Am.) *r.*
Sassafras, sas'sa-fras (U. S.)
Sassari, sis'si-rē (Sardin.)
Satanow, sä-tä-nof' (Rus.)
Satara, sä-tä'rä (Ind.)
Satgaon, sät-gä'on (Ind.)
Satorallya Ujhely, sä-tor-ol'yo ụ-ē-häly' (Aust.)
Satpoora, sät'pụ-rä (Ind.) *mts.*
Satsuma, sät-sö'mä (Jap.)
Sattarah, sät-tä'rä (Ind.) *dist.*
Saubermutty, sạ-bėr-mut'ti (Ind.) *r.*
Saucejo, El, el sä-ụ-the'chō (Sp.)
Saugur, sạ'gur (Ind.)
Saulieu, sō-lē-eŭ' (Fr.)
Sault Sainte Marie, Fr. pron. sō saṅ mä-rē'; local pron. sö sint mä'rē (U. S.)
Saulzoir, sō-zwạr' (Fr.)
Saumur, sō-mūr' (Fr.)
Sauternes, sō-tärn' (Fr.)
Sauveterre, sōv-ter' (Fr.)
Savaii, sä-vī'ē (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Savannah, sa-van'na (U. S.)
Saverne, sä-värn' (Fr.)
Savigliano, sä-vē-lyä'nō (It.)
Savignone, sä-vē-nyō'nä (It.)
Savio, sä'vē-ō (It.) *r.*
Savoie, sä-vwạ' (Fr.) *dep.*
Savona, sä-vō'nä (It.)
Savu, sä'vö (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Saxe-Altenburg, saks-äl'ten-börg (Anglicised form of German Sachsen-Altenburg)
Saxmundham, saks'mund-am (Eng.)
Saxony, saks'ō-ni (Ger.)
Scafell, skạ-fel' (Eng.) *mt.*
Scalloway, skal'lō-wā (Scot.)
Scalpa Flow, skal'pa flō (Scot.) *b.*
Scanderoon, skan-de-rön' (As.)
Scarborough, skär'bu-ru (Eng.)
Scarcies, skär'siz (W. Af.) *isls.*
Scardona, skär-dō'nä (Dalmat.)
Schaffhausen, shäf'houz-en (Switz.)
Schaghticoke, skat'i-kuk (U. S.)
Schandau, shän'dou (Ger.)
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum'bụrg-lip-pe (Ger.)
Scheemda, *schām'dä* (Neth.)
Scheldt, skelt; Dutch, Schelde, *schel'de* (Neth.) *r.*
Schelling, Ter, ter *schel'ing* (Neth.) *isl.*
Schemnitz, shem'nēts (Ger.)
Schenectady, ske-nek'ta-di (U. S.)
Scherwiller, shār-vēl-lär' (Alsace)
Scheveningen, *schā'ven-ing-en* (Neth.)
Schiedam, *schē'dam* (Neth.)
Schiermonnikoog, *schēr-mon'ni-kog* (Neth.) *isl.*
Schinznach, shēnts'näch (Switz.)
Schio, skē'ō (It.)
Schlangenbad, shläng'en-bäd (Ger.)
Schlesien, shlā'zē-en (Ger.)
Schleswig or Sleswick, shläs'vēg (Ger.)
Schleusingen, shlois'ing-en (Prus.)
Schmalkalden, shmäl-käl'den (Ger.)
Schneekoppe, shnā'kōp-pe (Ger.) *mt.*
Schneidemühl, shnī'de-mūl (Prus.)
Schoharie, skō-ha'rē (U. S.)
Schokland, *schok'lant* (Neth.)
Schönau, *sheŭ'nou* (Ger.)
Schönbrunn, *sheŭn'brön* (Aust.)
Schoondijke, *schōn'dī-ke* (Neth.)
Schoonhoven, *schōn'hō-ven* (Neth.)
Schouten, *shō'ten* (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Schouwen, *schou'ven* (Neth.) *isl.*
Schreisheim, shrīs'him (Ger.)
Schroon, skrön (U. S.)
Schuyler, skī'lėr (U. S.)
Schuylkill, skōl'kil (U. S.)
Schwaben (Suabia), shvä'ben (Ger.)
Schwarzawa, shvärts'a-va (Aust.) *r.*
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, shvärts'börg-rō'dōl-stat (Ger.)
Schwarzburg Sondershausen, shvärts'-börg zōn'ders-houz-en (Ger.)
Schwarzwald, shvärts'vält (Ger.)
Schweinfurt, shvīn'fört (Ger.)
Schweiz (Switzerland) shvits (Eur.)
Schwetzingen, shvets'ing-en (Ger.)
Schwyz, shvēts (Switz.)
Schyl, shēl (Hun. and Tur.) *r.*
Scilly Islands, sil'li ī'landz (Eng.)
Scinde, sind (Ind.)
Scio, sē'ō (Gr.)
Scioto, sī-ō'tō (U. S.)
Scituate, sit'yu-āt (U. S.)
Scombi, *skōm'bē* (Tur.) *r.*
Scone, skōn (Scot.)
Scutari, skö'tä-rē (Eur. Tur.; As. Mi.)
Seacombe, sē'kum (Eng.)
Sealkote, sē-al'kōt (Ind.)
Seattle, se-at'tel (U. S.)
Sebastopol, sē-bas'tō-pol; Russ. pron. *sä-vas-top'ol* (Rus.)
Sebenico (sä-bā'nē-kō (Aust.)
Sechuen, se-chwen' (China) *prov.*
Sechura, sā-chö'rä (Peru) *b.*
Secunderabad, sē-kun-de-rä-bäd' (Ind.)
Secundra, sē-kun'dra (Ind.)
Sedan, sė-doṅ' (Fr.)
Sedbergh, sed'bėrg (Eng.)
Sedgemoor, sej'mōr (Eng.)
Seeland (Anglicized form of Danish Sjælland), sē'land (Den.) *isl.*
Sefan, sē-fän' (Tibet) *dist.*
Sefid Rud, sā'fēd röd (Per.) *r.*
Segamet, sā-gä-met' (Mal. Pen.) *dist.*
Sego, sā'gō (W. Af.)
Segorbe, sā-gōr'be (Sp.)
Segovia, se-gō'vē-ä (Sp.)
Segura, se-gö'rä (Sp.)
Seharunpur, se-hä'run-pör" (Ind.)
Sehwan, se-wän' (Ind.)
Seine, sān (Fr.) *r.*
Seine Inférieure, sān aṅ-fā-rē-eūr' (Fr.) *dep.*
Seistan, sā-is-tän' (Afg.)
Selenga, sā-leng'gä (Cent. As.) *r.*
Seligenstadt, sā'li-chen-stat (Ger.)
Semao, se-mā'ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Semendria, sā-men'drē-ä (Ser.)
Semipalatinsk, se-mi-pa-lä'tinsk" (Sib.)
Semirechensk, sā-mēr-ye-chensk' (Sib.)
Semisopochnoi, se-mi-sō-*poch'nō*-ē (N. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Sempach, zām'päch (Switz.)
Sendai, sen-dī' (Jap.)
Seneca, sen'e-ka (U. S.) *l.*
Senegal, sen-ne-gạl' or sen-e-gäl' (Af.) *r.*
Senegambia, sen-e-gām'bē-ä (Af.)
Senio, sā'nē-ō (It.) *r.*

Senlis, sänˈlēsʹ (Fr.)
Sennar or Sennaar, sen-närʹ (Af.)
Seo de Urgel, seʹō de ör-ċhelʹ (Sp.)
Sepolcro, San, sän sā-pōlʹkrō (It.)
Septimer, säpʹtē-mer (Switz.) *pass*
Sepulveda, se-pōl-veʜĦäʹ (Sp.)
Seraievō, se-rī-yäʹvō (Bosnia)
Serampore, se-ram-pōrʹ (Ind.)
Sergipe, sär-zhēʹpä (Braz.) *dist.*
Serinagur, se-rē-nä-gurʹ (Ind.)
Seringapatam, se-ring-ga-pa-tamʹ (Ind.)
Seringham, se-rin-gämʹ (Ind.)
Serino, sä-rēʹnō (It.)
Serle, sėrl (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Serohi, ser-ō-hēʹ (Ind.)
Serpentaria, sär-pän-tāʹrē-ä (It.) *isl.*
Serpho, sérʹfō (Gr.) *isl.*
Serrières, sârʹ-rē-ârʹ (Fr.)
Sesheké, se-she-kēʹ (S. Af.)
Sesia, säʹsē-ä (It.) *r.*
Setubal, sä-tō-bälʹ (Port.)
Sevan, sä-vänʹ (Armen.) *l.*
Sevastopol, Russ. pron. sä-vas-topʹol (Rus.)
Sevenoaks, sevʹen-ōks (Eng.)
Severn, sevʹėrn (Eng.) *r.*
Severndroog, se-vern-drögʹ (Ind.)
Sevilla, sä-vēʹlyä (Sp.)
Seville (Anglicized form of Span. Sevilla), sevʹil or se-vilʹ (Sp.)
Sevres, Deux, deu sâvr (Fr.) *dep.*
Sewalik, se-wäʹlik (Ind.) *mts.*
Sewestan, sä-wes-tänʹ (Afg.)
Seychelles, sä-shelʹ (Ind. Oc.) *isls.*
Shaftesbury, shäftsʹbe-ri (Eng.)
Shahabad, shä-hä-bädʹ (Ind.)
Shahjehanpoor, shäh-je-hän-pörʹ (Ind.)
Shamakha, shä-mäʹċhä (Transcauc.)
Shamo, shäʹmō (Cent. As.) *des.*
Shanalin, shan-a-linʹ (Cent. As.) *mts.*
Shanghai, shang-hīʹ (China)
Shannon, shanʹnon (Ir.)
Shapinshay, shapʹin-shā (Scot.) *isl.*
Shari or Shary, shäʹri (Cent. Af.) *r.*
Shediac, she-dē-äkʹ (N. Bruns.)
Sheerness, shēr-nesʹ (Eng.)
Sheffield, sheʹfēld (Eng.)
Shellif, shel-lēfʹ (Alg.) *r.*
Shelagskoi, she-lagʹskō-ē (Sib.) *c.*
Shenandoah, shen-an-dōʹa (U. S.)
Shendy, shänʹdē (Nub.)
Shense, shen-sēʹ (China)
Shershel, sherʹ-shelʹ (Alg.)
Shetland, shetʹland (Scot.) *co.*
Shields, shēldz (Eng.)
Shigatze, shi-gatʹsä (Tibet)
Shikarpoor, shi-kärʹ-pörʹ (Ind.)
Shimlyu, shi-meʹyu (Af.) *r.*
Shimoga, shi-mōʹga (Ind.)
Shippegan, shipʹpe-gan (N. Brun.) *isl.*
Shiraz, shē-räzʹ (Per.)
Shire, shēʹrä (Af.) *l.*
Shirwa, shirʹwa (Af.) *l.*
Shistova, shēs-tōʹva (Bulg.)
Shoa, shōʹä (Af.)
Shoeburyness, shöʹbe-ri-nes (Eng.)
Shohola, shō-hōʹla (U. S.)
Shoreham, shōrʹam (Eng.)
Shoshone or Shoshonee, shō-shōʹnē (U. S.)
Shrewsbury, shröz'be-ri (Eng.)
Shumla, shömʹlä (Bulg.)
Shuster, shös'tėr (Per.)
Shutargardan, shöʹtär-gärʹdan (Afg.) *mt. pass*
Siam, sē-ämʹ or sī-amʹ (As.)
Siberia, sī-bēʹri-a (As.)
Sibilla, sē-bēlʹlä (It.) *mt.*
Sicily, sisʹi-li (It.) *isl.*
Siderno, sē-dârʹnō (It.)
Sidlaw (Hills), sidʹlą (Scot.)
Sidmouth, sidʹmuth (Eng.)
Sidra, sēʹdra (Af.) *g.*
Siebenbürgen, zēbʹen-bür-gen (Aust.)
Siebengebirge, zēʹben-ge-bēr-ge (Ger.) *mts.*
Siedlec or Siedletz, sēdʹlets (Pol.)
Siemrab, sē-emʹräb (Siam)
Siena, sē-äʹnä (It.)
Sierra Leone, sē-erʹrä lē-ōʹnē (W. Af.)
Sierra Nevada, sē-erʹrä ne-väʹ ĦHa or ne-väʹdä (Sp. and Calif.)
Sigmaringen zēċh-märing-en (Ger.)
Sigriswil, zēʹgrēs-vīl (Switz.)
Sigtuna, sēg-töʹnä (Swe.)
Siguantanejo, sē-gwän-tä-ne'ċho (Mex.)
Siguenza, sē-gen'thä (Sp.)
Sihut, sē-hutʹ (Ar.)
Sikoku, sē-kōʹkų (Jap.) *isl.*
Silesia, sī-lēʹshi-a (Aust.)
Silhet, sil-hetʹ (Ind.) *dist.*
Silistri, sē-lēsʹtrē-a (Bulg.)
Silivri, sē-lēʹvrē (Tur.)
Siljan, sēlʹyän (Swe.) *l.*
Simabara, sē-mä-baʹrä (Jap.)
Simanças, sē-mänʹkäs (Sp.)
Simand, shē-mondʹ (Hung.)
Simbirsk, sēm-bērskʹ (Rus.)
Simcoe, simʹkō (Can.) *l.*
Simferopol, sēm-fer-opʹol (Rus.)
Simla, simʹla (Ind.)
Simplon, simʹplon; Fr. pron. saṅ-plōṅʹ (Switz.)
Simusir, sē-mö-sērʹ (N. Pac.) *isl.*
Sinai, siʹnā (Ar.) *mt.*
Sinde, sind (Ind.)
Singapore, sing-ga-pōrʹ (Ind.)
Sing-Sing, sing'singʹ (U. S.)
Sinigaglia, sē-nē-gäʹlyä (It.)
Sinjar, sēn-järʹ (As. Tur.)
Sinnamari, sēn-nä-mä-rēʹ (Fr. Gui.) *r.*
Sinope, sē-nōʹpä (As. Mi.)
Siout, sē-ötʹ (Eg.)
Sioux, sö (U. S.) *r.*
Siphanto, sē-fänʹtō (Gr.) *isl.*
Sipotuba, sē-pō-tōʹbä (Braz.) *r.*
Sir-Daria, sēr-däʹrē-ä (Cent. As.) *r.*
Sirhind, sēr-hindʹ (Ind.)
Sir-i-Kol, sēr-ē-kolʹ (Cent. As.) *l.*
Sirwan, sēr-wänʹ (Per.)
Sisal, sē-sälʹ (Mex.)
Siseboli, sē-säʹbō-lē (Tur.)
Sissach, zēs'säċh (Switz.)
Sisteron, sēs-te-rōṅʹ (Fr.)
Sistova, sēs-tōʹvä (Bulg.)
Sitges, sēt'ches (Sp.)
Sitka, sitʹka (Alaska) *isls.*
Sittingbourne, sit'ting-börn (Eng.)
Sivana, sē-väʹnä (Ind.) *isl.*
Sivas, sēʹväs (As. Tur.)
Siwah, sēʹwa (Eg.)
Sjælland, syelʹlän (Den.)
Skagastölstind, skä-gä-steůlʹstēn (Nor.)
Skagen, skäʹgen (Den.) *c.*
Skager-Rack, skäʹger-räk (N. Sea)
Skagit, skagʹit (Brit. Col.) *r.*
Skalitz, shkäʹlēts (Hung.)
Skanderborg, skänʹder-börg (Den.)
Skaneateles, skan-ē-atʹles (U. S.)
Skaraborg, skäʹrä-börg (Swe.) *dist.*
Skelleftea, skälʹlāf'tä-ō (Swe.)
Skelligs, skelʹligz (Ir.) *isls.*
Skerries, skeʹrlz (Scot.; Ir.)
Skerryvore, sker-ri-vōrʹ (Hebrides)
Skiatho, skēʹä-thō (Gr.) *isl.*
Skibbereen, skib-bėr-ēnʹ (Ir.)
Skiddaw, skidʹdą (Eng.) *mt.*
Skielskör, skēlsʹkeůr (Den.)
Skopelo, skopʹe-lō (Gr.) *isl.*
Skowhegan, skō-hēʹgan (U. S.)
Skye, skī (Scot.) *isl.*
Sleaford, sleʹford (Eng.)
Sliebhbloom, slēv-blömʹ (Ir.) *mts.*
Sliebhdonard, slēv-donʹärd (Ir.) *mt.*
Sliedrecht, slēʹdreċht (Neth.)
Sligo, slīʹgō (Ir.) *co.*
Slough, slou (Eng.)
Sluis, slois (Neth.)
Smailholm, smälʹum (Scot.)
Smethwick, smeʜĦʹik (Eng.)
Smichew, smēʹċhev (Bohem.)
Smölen, smeůʹlen (Nor.) *isl.*
Smolensk, smō-lenskʹ (Rus.)
Smyrna, smérʹna (As. Mi.)
Snäfellsjökull, snä-fels-yeůkʹụl (Iceld.) *mt.*
Sneehaetten, snäʹhet-ten (Nor.) *mt.*
Sneeuwbergen, snyöʹber-gen (Cape Col.) *mts.*
Snizort, Loch, loċh snīʹzort (Scot.)
Snohomish, snōʹhōʹmish (U. S.)
Snowdon, snōʹden (Eng.)
Snyatin, snyäʹtēn (Aust.)
Soar, sōr (Eng.) *r.*
Soay, sōʹä (Scot.) *isls.*
Sobieslau, sō-bē-esʹlou (Bohem.)
Sobraon, sō-brāʹon (Ind.)
Socorro, sō-korʹrō (U. S.; Mex.)
Socotra, sō-kōʹträ (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Socuellamos, sō-kų-el-lyäʹmōs (Sp.)
Söderköping or Söderkjöping, seů-der-cheůpʹėng (Swe.)
Södertelge, seů-dār-tälʹgā (Swe.)
Soemanap, sö-mä-näpʹ (East. Arch.)
Soerabaya, sö-rä-bäʹyä (Java)
Soerakarta, sö-rä-kärʹtä (Java)
Soest, zōst (Ger.)
Sofala, sō-fäʹlä (E. Af.) *dist.*
Sofia, sōʹfē-ä (Bulg.)
Sognefjeld, sōgʹnä-fyel (Nor.)
Sognefjord, sōgʹnä-fyōr (Nor.)
Soham, sōʹham (Eng.)
Sohar, sō-härʹ (Ar.)
Soignies, swą-nyēʹ (Bel.)
Soissons, swąs-sōṅʹ (Fr.)
Sokoto, sokʹo-tō (Cent. Af.)
Solana, sō-läʹnä (Sp.)
Solander, sō-lanʹdėr (N. Zd.) *isl.*
Solent, sōʹlent (Eng.) *sea*
Solesmes, sō-lämʹ (Fr.)
Soleure, sō-leůrʹ (Switz.)
Solfatara, sōl-fä-täʹrä (It.) *l.*
Solferino, sōl-fä-rēʹnō (It.)
Solihull, sō-li-hulʹ (Eng.)
Solikamsk, sō-lē-kämskʹ (Rus.)
Solingen, zōʹling-en (Ger.)
Solipaca, sō-lē-päʹkä (It.)
Solofra, sō-lōʹfrä (It.)
Solola, sō-lōʹlä (Mex.)
Solothurn, sōʹlō-tōrn (Switz.)
Solre le château, sōlr lė shä-tōʹ (Fr.)
Solsona, sōl-sōʹnä (Sp.)
Sölvesborg, seůlʹvās-börg (Swe.)
Solway, solʹwā (Scot.)
Somauli (Country), sō-mąʹlē (E. Af.)
Sombrerete, sōm-bre-reʹte (Mex.)
Somerset, sumʹėr-set (Eng.)
Somersham, sumʹėrz-ham (Eng.)
Somlyo, sōmʹlyō (Transyl.)
Sommariva, sōm-mä-rēʹvä (It.)
Somme, som (Fr.) *dep. r.*
Sommelsdijk, somʹmelz-dīk (Neth.)
Sommières, sō-mē-ârʹ (Fr.)
Somnath or Somnauth, som-nätʹ, som-nąthʹ (Ind.)
Sondershausen, zōnʹderz-houzʹen (Ger.)
Sondrio, sōnʹdrē-ō (It.)
Sone, Soane, or Son, sōn (Ind.) *r.*
Songari, sōn-gä-rēʹ (China) *r.*
Song-ca, song-käʹ (Anam) *r.*
Sonmeanee, son-mä-äʹnē (Beluch.)
Sonoma, sō-nōʹma (U. S.)
Sonora, sō-nōʹrä (Mex.)
Sonseca, sōn-seʹkä (Sp.)
Sonsonate, sōn-sō-näʹte (Mex.)
Soodan, sö-dänʹ (Af.)
Soorabaya, sö-rä-bäʹyä (Java)
Sophia, sōʹfē-ä (Bulg.)
Sorata, sō-räʹtä (Bol.) *mt.*
Sorel, sō-relʹ (Can.)
Soria, sōʹrē-ä (Sp.)
Soriano, sō-rē-äʹnō (It.)
Soröe, sōʹreů-e (Den.; Nor.) *isl.*
Sorrento, sōr-ränʹtō (It.)
Sotto Marina, sōtʹtō mä-rēʹnä (It.) *isl.*
Soturba, sō-törʹba (Nubia) *mt.*
Soudan, sö-dänʹ (Af.)
Souillac, sö-lyäkʹ or sö-yäkʹ (Fr.)
Soukgoum-Kalé, sök-göm-kä-läʹ (Rus.)
Sourabaya, sö-rä-bäʹyä (Java)
Sourdeval, sör-de-välʹ (Fr.)
Sousa, söʹsä (Tunis)
Souterraine, La, lä sö-ter-rānʹ (Fr.)
Southampton, south-ampʹton (Eng.)
Southend, south-endʹ (Eng.)
Southwark, southʹärk; colloquially suʜĦʹärk (Eng.)
Souvigny, sö-vē-nyēʹ (Fr.)
Souzdal, söz'däl (Rus.)
Spa, spą; Fr. and Flemish pron. spä (Bel.)
Spalatro, spä-läʹtrō (Aust.)
Spalding, spąlʹding (Eng.)
Spandau, spänʹdou (Prus.)
Spangenberg, spängʹen-berg (Ger.)
Spartel, spärʹtel (Af.) *c.*
Spartivento, spär-tē-vänʹtō (It.) *c.*
Speier or Speyer, spīʹer (Ger.)
Speightstown, spītsʹtoun (W. Ind.)
Spessart, spesʹärt (Ger.) *mts.*
Spey, spā (Scot.) *r.*
Spezzia, spätʹtsē-ä (Gr.) *isl.*
Sphagia, sfä-gēʹa (Gr.) *isl.*
Sphakia, sfä-kēʹa (Crete)
Spiez, spēts (Switz.)
Spilsby, spilzʹbi (Eng.)
Spinazzola, spē-nätʹtsō-lä (It.)
Spineto, spē-näʹtō (It.)
Spires (English name for Speier), spīrz (Ger.)
Spiridione, spē-rē-dē-ōʹnä (Gr.)
Spitalfields, spitʹal-fēldz (Eng.)
Spithead, spitʹhed (Eng.)
Spitzbergen, spēts-berʹgen (Arc. Oc.)
Splügen, splūʹgen (Switz.) *pass.*
Spoleto, spō-läʹtō (It.)
Sporades, sporʹa-dēz (Gr.) *isls.*
Spree, sprā (Prus.) *r.*
Sprogöe, sprōʹgeů-e (Den.) *isl.*
Squam, skwom (U. S.) *l.*
Squillace, skwēl-läʹċhä (It.)
Srinagar, srē-nä-gärʹ (Kashmir)
Stabio, stäʹbē-ō (Switz.)
Stadacona, sta-dakʹo-na (Can.)
Stadthagen, statʹhä-gen (Ger.)
Staeden, stäʹden (Bel.)
Stagnone, stä-nyōʹnä (It.) *isls.*
Stalimni or Stalimene, sta-limʹnē, sta-limʹe-nē (Æg. Sea) *isl.*
Stalybridge, stäʹli-brij (Eng.)
Stamboul, stäm-bölʹ (Tur.)

Stampalia, stäm-pä-lē'a (Gr.) *isl.*
Stampfen, shtämp'fen (Hung.)
Stancho, stan'kō (Gr.) *isl.*
Stanhope, stan'hōp (Eng.)
Stanislaus, stan-is-lou' (Califor.)
Stanmore, stan'mōr (Eng.)
Stanovoi, stan'o-vō-ē (As.) *mts.*
Stanstead, stan'sted (Eng.)
Stapleton, stā'pl-ton (Eng.)
Staraja Russa, stä-rä'yä rös'sa (Rus.)
Staritza, stä'rēt-sa (Rus.)
Starkenbach, stär'ken-bäch (Bohem.)
Staro Constantinow, stä'rō kon-stan-tē-nof' (Rus.)
Starodoub, stä-rō-döb' (Rus.)
Staten Isl., sta'ten (U. S.; Tierra del Fuego)
Staubbach, stoub'bäch (Switz.)
Staunton, stạn'ton (U. S.)
Stavanger, stä'väng-gär (Nor.)
Staveley, stāv'li (Eng.)
Stavelot, stä-ve-lō' (Bel.)
Stavenisse, stä've-nis-se (Neth.)
Stavoren, stä'vo-ren (Neth.)
Stavropol, stäv'rō-pol (Rus.)
Stayley, stā'li (Eng.)
Steenkerque, stān'kerk (Bel.)
Steenwijkerwolde, stān-vī'ker-vol-de (Neth.)
Steep-Holmes, stēp'hōmz (Eng.) *isl.*
Steiermark, stī'er-märk (Aust.)
Steinach, stīn'äch (Ger.) *r.*
Steinan, stīn'ou (Ger.)
Steinfort, stīn'fōrt (Neth.)
Stellenbosch, stel'len-bush (S. Af.)
Stelvio, stāl'vē-ō (Alps) *pass.*
Stenhousemuir, sten'hous-myör (Scot.)
Stepney, step'ni (Eng.)
Sternberg, stärn'bärg (Aust.; Ger.)
Stettin, stät-tēn' (Prus.)
Stevenage, stē'ven-āj (Eng.)
Stevenston, stē'ven-ston (Scot.)
Steuben, styö'ben or styụ-ben' (U. S.)
Stewarton, styụ'ärt-on (Scot.)
Steyer, stī'er (Aust.)
Stikine, sti-kēn' (N. Am.) *r.*
Stillserjoch, stēl'ser-yōch (Aust.)
Stinchar, stin'shär (Scot.) *r.*
Stirling, stėr'ling (Scot.)
Stobnica, stob-nēt'sa (Pol.)
Stockholm, stok'hōlm (Swe.)
Stolbovoi, stol-bō'vō-ē (Arc. Oc.) *isl.*
Stolwijk, stōl'vīk (Neth.)
Stonehaven, stōn-hā'ven (Scot.)
Stonehenge, stōn'henj (Eng.)
Stonehouse, stōn'hous (Eng.)
Stoneykirk, stō'ni-kėrk (Scot.)
Stonington, stō'ning-ton (U. S.)
Storeheddinge, stōr-hād'dėng-ā (Den.)
Stornoway, stor'nō-wā (Scot.)
Storsjön, stōr'syeụn (Swe) *l.*
Stötteritz, stēụt'te-rēts (Ger.)
Stour, stour (Eng.) *r.*
Stourbridge, stėr'brij (Eng.)
Stourport, stėr'pōrt (Eng.)
Stow, stō (Eng.; Scot.; U. S.)
Stowmarket, stō'mär-ket (Eng.)
Strabane, strä-bān' (Ir.)
Strachan, strän (Scot.)
Strachur, stra-chur' (Scot.)
Stradella, strä-dāl'lä (It.)
Strakonitz, strä'kō-nēts (Aust.)
Stralen, sträl'en (Ger.)
Stralsund, sträl'zönt (Prus.)
Strambino, sträm-bē'nō (It.)
Stranorlar, strä-nor'lär (Ir.)
Stranraer, stran-rär' (Scot.)
Strasbourg (French name of Strassburg), sträs-bör' (Ger.)
Strassburg, sträs'börg or sträs'börch (Ger.)
Stratford-upon-Avon, strat''ford-u-pon-ā'ven (Eng.)
Strathaven, strath-ā'vn, colloquially ...ā'vn (Scot.)
Strathblane, strath-blān' (Scot.)
Strathbogie, strath-bō'gi (Scot.)
Strathearn, strath-ėrn' (Scot.)
Strathfieldsaye, strath-fēld'sā (Eng.)
Strathkinnes, strath-kin'nes (Scot.)
Strathmiglo, strath-mig'lō (Scot.)
Strathyre, strath-īr' (Scot.)
Strichen, *strich'en* (Scot.)
Strijen, stri'en (Neth.)
Stromboli, strōm'bō-lē (It.) *isl.*
Stromness, strom-nes' (Scot.)
Strömöe, streụm'eụ-e (Faroe Isls.) *isl.*
Stronachlacher, stron-ach-lach'ėr (Scot.)
Stronsay, stron'sā (Scot.) *isl.*
Strontian, stron'shi-an; locally, stron-tē'an (Scot.)
Strood, ströd (Eng.)
Stroud, stroud (Eng.)
Stroudwater, stroud'wạ-tėr (Eng.)
Stubbekjöbing, stöb-be-kyeụb'ing (Den.)
Stuhlweissenburg, stöl-vīs'*en*-börg (Hung.)
Stuttgart, stụt'gärt (Ger.)
Stuyvesant, stī've-sant (U. S.)
Styria, stir'i-a (Aust.)
Suabia, swā'bi-a (Ger.)
Suaheli, sụ-a-hā'lē (Af.)
Suakin, sụ-ä'kin (Eg.)
Subiaco, sụb-ē-ä'ko (It.)
Subtiapa, sụb-tē-ä'pä (Cent. Am.)
Succadana, sụk-kä-dä'nä (Borneo) *dist.*
Suchona, sụ-chō'na (Rus.) *r.*
Sucre, sö'kre (Bol.)
Suczawa, sö-chä'vä (Aust.)
Sudbury, sud'be-ri (Eng.)
Sudetes, sö-dā'tās (Ger.) *mts.*
Sueca, sụ-e'kä (Sp.)
Suez, sụ'ez (Eg.)
Suffolk, suf'fok (Eng.)
Suippes, swēp (Fr.)
Suir, shör (Ir.) *r.*
Suisun, sụ-ē-sön' (U. S.)
Sukkur, suk-kur' (Ind.)
Suledal, sö'lä-dāl (Nor.)
Sulîman or Sulaiman, sụ-lī-mān' (Afg.) *mt.*
Sulina, so-lē'nä (Roum.) *r.*
Sulitjelma, sö-lē-chāl'mä (Swe.) *mt.*
Sulmona, söl-mō'nä (It.)
Sultanieh, söl-ta-nē'e (Per.)
Sulzbach, zölts'bäch (Ger.)
Sulzer Belchen, söl'tser bel'chen (Ger.) *mt.*
Sumanap, sö-mä-näp' (East. Arch.)
Sumatra, sö-mä'trä (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Sumbawa, söm-bä'wä (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Sumbhulpoor, sum-bul-pör' (Ind.)
Sumiswald, zö'mēs-vält (Switz.)
Sunart, sụn'ärt (Scot.) *inlet*
Sunda, sun'da (East. Arch.) *isls. st.*
Sunderbunds, sụn'dėr-bunds (Ind.)
Sunderland, sun'dėr-land (Eng.)
Sungei-Ujong, sun-ge-i-ö-jong' (Mal. Pen.) *dist.*
Sungora, sun-gō'ra (Siam)
Surat, sö-rät' (Ind.)
Surbiton, sėr'bi-ton (Eng.)
Surinam, sö-rē-näm' (S. Am.)
Surrey, su'ri (Eng.)
Surtshellir, sörts-hel'lėr (Iceld.)
Suruga, sụ-rö'ga (Jap.)
Susquehanna, sus-kwē-han'na (U. S.)
Sussex, sus'seks (Eng.)
Sutherland, suTH'ėr-land (Scot.)
Sutlej, sut'lej (Ind.) *r.*
Suwalki, *sö-väl'ki* (Rus.)
Suwanee, su-wạ'nē (U. S.) *r.*
Suwarrow, sö-wär'rō (S. Pac.) *isls.*
Svanike, svä'nē-kä (Den.)
Svartsjöe, svärt'syeụ-e (Swe.)
Sveaborg, svä'ä-börg (Rus.)
Sverige, svä'rē-ge (native name of Sweden)
Swabia. *See* Suabia.
Swaffham, swaf'am (Eng.)
Swale, swāl (Eng.) *r.*
Swansea, swon'zē (Eng.)
Swanwick, swon'ik (Eng.)
Swatow, swät'ou (China)
Sweaborg, svä'ä-börg (Rus.)
Swedona, swe-dō'na (U. S.)
Sweira, swē'ra (Mar.)
Swellendam, swel'en-dam (S. Af.)
Sweveghem, svā'vā-gem (Bel.)
Swinemünde, svē'ne-mün-de (Prus.)
Swinford Regis, swin'ford rē'jis (Eng.)
Switzerland, swit'sėr-land (Eur.)
Sydenham, sid'en-am (Eng.)
Sydney, sid'ni (Austral.)
Syene, sī-ē'nē (Eg.)
Syhoon, sī-hön' (As.) *r.*
Sylhet, sil-het' (Ind.)
Syra, sē'rä (Gr.) *isl.*
Syracuse, sī'rä-kyōz (U. S.)
Syria, si'ri-a (As.)
Syrmia, sēr'mē-ä (Aust.) *dist.*
Syzran, sụz'ran (Rus.)
Szabadka, so-bod'ko (Hung.)
Szabolcs, sä'bölch (Hung.) *co.*
Szalad, so-lod' (Hung.)
Szamos, so-mosh' (Hung.) *r.*
Szasz Regen, säs rā'*gen* (Transyl.)
Szaszvaros, säs-vä'rōsh (Transyl.)
Szathmar, sot-mär' (Hung.)
Szczuczin, shchö'chin (Pol.)
Szegedin, seg'e-dēn (Hung.)
Szekely, sā-kāly' (Transyl.)
Szigeth, sē'get (Hung.)
Szombathely, som-bo-tāly' (Hung.)

T.

Taasinge, tō'sēng-ā (Den.) *isl.*
Tabarca, tä-bär'kä (Af.) *isl.*
Tabaria, tä-bä-rē'ä (Syr.)
Tabasco, tä-bäs'kō (Mex.)
Tabatinga, tä-bä-tēn'gä (Braz.)
Tabernas, tä-ber'näs (Sp.)
Taboa, tä-bō'ä (Port.)
Taboga, tä-bō'gä (Col.) *isl.*
Tabreez or Tabriz, tä-brēz' (Per.)
Tabria, tä'brē-ä (W. Af.)
Tacarigua, tä-kä-rē'gwä (Venez.) *l.*
Tacazze, ta-kat'sā (Abyss.) *r.*
Tachira, ta-chē'ra (Venez.)
Taclagur, täk-lä-gur' (Tibet)
Tacloban, täk-lō-bän' (Philip.)
Tacna, täk'nä (Peru)
Tacoary, tä-kō-ä-rē' (Braz.) *r.*
Tacuba, tä-kö'bä (Mex.)
Tacunga, La, lä tä-kön'gä (Ecuad.)
Tadcaster, tad'kas-tėr (Eng.)
Tadjurah, tād-jö'ra (E. Af.)
Tadousac, tä-dō-säk' (Can.)
Tafalla, tä-fäl'lyä (Sp.)
Tafelneh, tä-fäl'ne (Mar.)
Tafilelt, tä-fē-lelt' (Mar.)
Taganrog, tä-gän-rog' (Rus.)
Taghkanic, tok'hon-ik (U. S.)
Taghmon, tach'mon (Ir.)
Tagliamento, tä-lyä-mān'tō (It.) *r.*
Tagliocozzo, tä-lyō-kōt'tsō (It.)
Tagodast, tä-gō-däst' (Mar.)
Tagus, tā'gus (Sp.) *r.*
Tahiti, tä-hē'tē (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tahoe, ta-hō' (Califor.) *l.*
Tahura, ta-hö'ra (Sand. Isls.) *isl.*
Tain, tān (Scot.); taṅ (Fr.)
Taiyuenfoo, tī-yụ-en'fō" (China)
Tajo (Spanish name of Tagus), tä'chō (Sp.)
Tajoora, tä-jö'ra (E. Af.)
Takhti Soleiman, tuch'tē sō-lī-mān' (Afg.)
Ta-kiang, tä-kē-ang' (China) *r.*
Takinos, tä'kē-nōs (Tur.) *l.*
Takow, ta-kou' (China)
Talanti, tä-lān'tē (Gr.) *ch.*
Talavera de la Reina, tä-lä-ve'rä de lä re-ē'nä (Sp.)
Talbot, tạl'bot (U. S.)
Talcaguana, täl-kä-gwä'nä (Chile)
Taliabo, tä-lyä'bō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Talicote, tä'lē-kōt (Ind.)
Talladega, tal-la-dē'ga (U. S.)
Tallahassee, täl-lä-häs'sē (U. S.)
Tallahatchie, täl-lä-hät'chē (U. S.)
Tallapoosa, täl-lä-pö'sa (U. S.) *r.*
Tallarrubias, täl-lär-rö'bē-äs (Sp.)
Tamandaré, tä-män-dä-rā' (Braz.) *b.*
Tamandua, tä-man'dụ-ä (Braz.)
Tamar, tä'mär (Eng.) *r.*
Tamarugal, tä-mä-rö'gal (S. Am.)
Tamatave, tä-mä-täv' (Madag.)
Tamaulipas, tä-mä-ụ-lē'püs (Mex.)
Tambelan, täm-bä-län' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tame, tām (Eng.) *r.*
Tamega, tä-me'gä (Sp.) *r.*
Tamiagua, tä-mē-ä'gwä (Mex.)
Tamlaght, tam-läght' (Ir.)
Tampico, täm-pē'kō (Mex.)
Tanadice, tan'a-dīs (Scot.)
Tanaga, tä-nä'gä (Aleut. Isls.) *isl.*
Tanah, tä'nä (Eg.)
Tanakeke, tä-nä-kā'kā (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Tananarivo, tä-nä-nä-rē'vō (Madag.)
Tanaro, tä-nä'rō (It.) *r.*
Tanderagee, tan-de-ra-gē' (Ir.)
Tanganyika, tan-gan-yē'ka (Af.) *l.*
Tangermünde, täng'er-mün-de (Prus.)
Tangier, tan-jēr' (Af.)
Tangipahoa, tan-ji-pa-hō' (U. S.)
Tanjore, tan-jōr' (Ind.)
Taormina, tä-ōr-mē'nä (Sic.)
Taos, tä'ōs, almost tous (U. S.)
Tapajos, tä-pä'zhōs (Braz.) *r.*
Tapera, tä-pā'rä (Braz.)
Tapisi, tä-pē'sē (S. Am.) *r.*
Tappanooly Bay, tap-pä-nō'lē bā (Sumatra)
Taptee, tap-tē' (Ind.) *r.*
Taquari, tä-kwä-rē' (Braz.) *r.*
Tarakai, tä-rä-kī' (As.) *isl.* and *g.*
Taranaki, tä-rä-nä'kē (N. Zd.)
Tarancon, tä-rän-kōn' (Sp.)
Taranto, tä-rän'tō (It.)
Tarapaca, tä-rä-pä-kä' (Chile)
Tararua, tä-rä-rö'a (N. Zd.)
Tarascon, tä-räs-kōn' (Fr.)
Tarasp, tä-räsp' (Switz.)

Tarawera, tä-rä-wä'ra (N. Zd.) *l.*
Tarazona, tä-rä-thō'nä (Sp.)
Tarbagatai, tär-bä-gä-tī' (China) *dist.*
Tarbert, tär'bėrt (Scot.)
Tarbes, tärb (Fr.)
Tarbolton, tär-bōl'ton (Scot.)
Tardenois, tär-de-nwą' (Fr.) *dist.*
Tarifa, tä-rē'fä (Sp.)
Tarija, tä-rē'chä (Bol.)
Tarim, tä-rēm' (East. Turk.) *r.*
Tarn, tärn (Fr.)
Tarnopol, tär-nō'pol (Aust.)
Tarnow, tär'nō (Aust.)
Tarnowitz, tär'nō-vēts (Prus.)
Tarporley, tär'por-li (Eng.)
Tarragona, tär-rä-gō'nä (Sp.)
Tarrasa, tär-rä'sä (Sp.)
Tartary, tär'tä-ri (As.)
Tartas, tär-tä' (Fr.)
Tashkent, täsh-kent' (Tart.)
Tashlidge, täsh'li-je (Bosnia)
Tasmania, taz-mā'ni-a (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tassisudon, täs-sē-sō'dōn (Bhutan)
Taubate, tä-ų-bä'tä (Braz.)
Taulignan, tō-lē-nyon' (Fr.)
Taunton, tąn'ton (Eng.)
Taunus, tou'nös (Ger.) *mts.*
Taupo, tä'ų-pō (N. Zd.) *l.*
Tauranga, tä-ų-ran'ga (N. Zd.)
Taurida, tou'ri-da (Rus.)
Taurus, tą'rus (As. Mi.) *mts.*
Tavannes, tä-vän' (Switz.)
Taverna, tä-vär'nä (It.)
Taviano, tä-vē-ä'nō (It.)
Tavignano, tä-vē-nyä'nō (It.) *r.*
Tavira, tä-vē'rä (Port.)
Tavistock, tav'is-tok (Eng.)
Tavolara, tä-vō-lä'rä (It.) *isl.*
Tavoy, tä-voi', (Brit. Bur.) *prov.*
Tawasthuus, tä-väst'hös (Rus.)
Tawrow, täf-rof' (Rus.)
Tayabas, tä-yä'bas (East. Arch.)
Tayf, tä-ēf' (Arab.)
Taytao, tī-tä'ō (S. Am.) *c.*
Tazeen, tä-zēn' (Afg.)
Tazewell, taz'wel (U. S.)
Tch. Names beginning with this combination *see* under Ch.
Teano, tā-ä'nō (It.)
Tebessa, tā-bās'sä (Alg.)
Tecolotlan, te-kō-lōt'län (Mex.)
Tecumseh, tē-kum'se (U. S.)
Tees, tēz (Eng.) *r.*
Teflis, tef-lēs' (Transcauc.)
Tegernsee, tā'gern-zā (Ger.) *l.*
Tegucigalpa, te-gö-sē-gäl'pä (Hond.)
Teguise, te-gē'se (Can. Isls.)
Tehama, tā-hä'mä (Ar.); te-hä'ma (Califor.)
Teheran, te-he-rän' (Per.)
Tehuacan, te-wä'kän (Mex.)
Tehuantepec, te-wän'te-pek (Mex.)
Teify, tī'vē (Wales) *r.*
Teign, tān (Eng.) *r.*
Teignmouth, tin'muth (Eng.)
Teith, tēth (Scot.) *r.*
Tejent, tā-jent' (Per.) *r.*
Tejutla, te-chöt'la (Cent. Am.)
Tekama, te-kā'ma (U. S.)
Tel el Kebir, tel el ke-bēr' (Eg.)
Tellicherry, tel-li-che'ri (Ind.)
Telugu, tel-ö-gö' (Ind.) *peo.*
Temacin, tā'mä-sin (Alg.)
Temascaltepec, te-mäs-käl'te-pek (Mex.)
Tembleque, tām-ble'ke (Sp.)
Teme, tēm (Eng.) *r.*
Temerin, tā'mä-rin (Hung.)
Temes, tä-mesh' (Hung.)
Temesvar, tä-mesh-vär' (Hung.)
Temiscaming, te-mis'ka-ming (Can.) *l.*
Temiscouata, te-mis-kų-ä'tä (Can.) *l.*
Temnikow, tem-nē-kof' (Rus.)
Templemore, tem-pel-mōr' (Ir.)
Templeuve, tan-pleûv' (Belg.)
Tenancingo, te-nän-sēn'gō (Mex.)
Tenasserim, te-nas'se-rim (Bur.)
Tenbury, ten'be-ri (Eng.)
Tenby, ten'bi (Wales)
Tendra, ten'drä (Rus.) *isl.*
Tenedos, tā'nä-dos (Tur.)
Teneriffe, ten-ėr-if'; Spanish, Tenerife, te-ne-rē'fe.
Tenes, tā'nās (Alg.)
Tenghistoun, ten-gis-tön' (Per.)
Tengri Nor, tän'grē nor (Tibet) *l.*
Tenimber, tä-nēm'ber (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Tennessee, ten-nes-sē' (U. S.)
Tensift, tän-sēft' (Maroc.) *r.*
Tenterden, ten'tėr-den (Eng.)
Teora, tä-ō'rä (It.)
Teotihuacan, te-ō-tē-wä'kän (Mex.)
Tepic, te-pēk' (Mex.)
Teplitz, tep'lēts (Bohem.)
Tequamenon, te-kwam'e-non (U. S.)
Tequendama, te-ken-dä'mä (Col.)
Tequia, te-kē'a (Col.)
Teramo, ter'ä-mō (It.)
Terceira, tär-sā'ē-rā (Azores) *isl.*
Tercero, ter-se'rō (S. Am.) *r.*
Terchova, tär-chō'vo (Hung.)
Terek, tā'rek (Rus.) *r.*
Tergovist, tär-gō-vēst' (Tur.)
Termini, tär'mē-nē (It.)
Termoli, tär'mō-lē (It.)
Termonde, tär-mön'dä (Belg.)
Ternate, tär-nä'tä (East. Arch.) *isls.*
Terni, tär'nē (It.)
Terracina, tär-rä-chē'nä (It.)
Terra di Lavoro, tär'rä dē lä-vō'rō (It.)
Terrason, tär-rä-sōn' (Fr.)
Terrebonne, ter-bon' (Can.; U. S.)
Terregles, ter-reg'elz (Scot.)
Terre Haute, ter're hōt (U. S.)
Terressa, tär-res'sa (Ind. Oc.) *isl.*
Terricciuola, ter-rēch-ų-o'lä (It.)
Teruel, te-rų-el' (Sp.)
Teschen, tā'shen (Aust.)
Tessin, tās-sēn' (Switz.)
Testigos, tās-tē'gōs (S. Am.) *isl.*
Tetbury, tet'be-ri (Eng.)
Tete, tā'tā (E. Af.)
Tête Noire, tāt-nwąr' (Switz.) *pass*
Teterow, tā'tā-rō (Ger.)
Tetewan, tet-e-wän' (Mar.)
Tettenhall Regis, tet'ten-hąl rē'jis (Eng.)
Tetuan, tet-ų-än' (Mar.)
Teufelsbrücke, toi'fels-brük-ke (Switz.)
Teulada, tā-ų-lä'dä (It.) *c.*
Teutoburgerwald, toi-tō-bör'ger-vält (Ger.) *mts.*
Tevere, tā'vē-rā (It.) *r.*
Teverone, tā-vā-rō'nä (It.) *r.*
Teviot, tē'vi-ot (Scot.) *r.*
Tewksbury, työks'be-ri (Eng.)
Texas, teks'as (U. S.)
Texel, teks'el (Neth.) *isl.*
Tezcuco, tes-kö'kō (Mex.)
Thame, tām (Eng.)
Thames, temz (Eng.) *r.*
Thanet, Isle of, than'et (Eng.)
Thann, tän (Fr.)
Tharanadt, tä'rä-nät (Ger.)
Thaso, thä'sō (Æg. Sea) *isl.*
Thaumaco, thou'mä-kō (Gr.)
Thaxted, thaks'ted (Eng.)
Thaya, tä'yä (Aust.) *r.*
Thayetmayo, thä-yet-mī'ō (Bur.)
Thebaid, thē-bā'id (Eg.)
Thebes, thēbz (Eg.)
Theiss, tis (Hung.) *r.*
Therapia, thā-rä'pē-ä (Tur.)
Theresienstadt, tā-rā'zē-en-stät (Hung.)
Thermia, thėr'mē-ä (Gr.) *isl.*
Thermopylæ, thėr-mop'i-lē (Gr.) *pass*
Thessaly, thes'sa-li (Gr.) *prov.*
Thetford, thet'ford (Eng.)
Thiagur, thē-ä-gur' (Ind.)
Thian-Shan, tē-än-shän' (Mongol.) *mts.*
Thibet, ti-bet' (As.)
Thierachern, tėr'ä-chern (Switz.)
Thiers, tē-ār' (Fr.)
Thingvallavatn, tēng-väl-lä-vä'ten (Iceld.) *l.*
Thionville, tē-oń-vēl' (Fr.)
Thirsk, thėrsk (Eng.)
Thisted, tēs'ted (Den.)
Thiviers, tē-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Thogji Chumo, thog'jē chö'mō (Cent. As.) *l.*
Thomar, tō-mär' (Port.)
Thone, tō'ne (Ger.)
Thonex, tō-nā' (Fr.)
Thonon, tō-nōń' (Fr.)
Thorald, thor'ald (Can.)
Thorda, tör'dä (Aust.)
Thorn, törn (Neth.; Prus.)
Thornaby, thor'na-bi (Eng.)
Thorne, thorn (Eng.)
Thornhill, thorn'hil (Eng.; Scot.)
Thornliebank, thorn'li-bangk (Scot.)
Thoröe, tō'rö-e (Den.) *isl.*
Thorshälla, törs-hel'lä (Swe.)
Thorshavn, törs-hävn' (Faroe Isls.)
Thouars, tö-ār' (Fr.)
Thourout, tö-röt' (Belg.)
Throckmorton, throk'mor-ton (U. S.)
Throndhjem, trön'yem (Nor.)
Thuin, tų-aĭ' (Belg.)
Thun, tön (Switz.)
Thurgau, tör'gou (Switz.)
Thüringerwald, tü'ring-er-vält (Ger.)
Thuringia, thyö-rin'ji-a (Ger.)
Thurles, thėrlz (Ir.)
Thurso, thėr'so (Scot.)
Tiago de Cacem, San, sän tē-ä'gō de kä'seń (Port.)
Tia-Huanaco, tē'ä-wä-nä"kō (Bol.)
Tiber, tī'bėr (It.)
Tiberias, tī-bē'ri-as (Syr.) *l.*
Tibesti, tē-bes-tē' (Af.)
Tibet, ti-bet' (As.)
Tiburon, tē-bų-ron' (Hayti)
Ticao, tē-kä'ō (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tichborn, tich'born (Eng.)
Ticino, tē-chē'nō (It.)
Ticonderoga, ti-kon-dė-rō'ga (U. S.)
Ticul, tē-köl' (Mex.)
Tidenham, tī'den-am (Eng.)
Tideswell, tīdz'wel (Eng.)
Tidore, tē-dōr' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tiene, tē-ā'nā (It.)
Tien-pe, tē-en-pē' (China)
Tientsin, ti-en'tsēn" (China)
Tieté, tē-ā'tā (Braz.) *r.*
Tiflis, tif-lēs' (Transcauc.)
Tighnabruaich, tī-na-brö'aċh (Scot.)
Tigre, tē'grā (Mex.) *r.*
Tigré, tē-grā' (Abyss.) *dist.*
Tigris, tī'gris (Tur.) *r.*
Tijola, te-chō'la (Sp.)
Til Afar, tēl ä-fär' (Tur.)
Tilbury, til'be-ri (Eng.)
Tillicoultry, til-li-kö'tri (Scot.)
Tilsit, tēl'zēt (Prus.)
Timbalier, tim-ba-lēr' (U. S.) *b.*
Timbuctoo, tim-buk'tö (Af.)
Timimoun, tē-mē-mön' (N. Af.)
Timok, tē-mōk' (Tur.) *r.*
Timoleague, tim-ō-lāg' (Ir.)
Timor, tē-mōr' (East. Arch.) *st.*
Timor-laut, tē-mōr-lout' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Tinchebray, taṅsh-brā' (Fr.)
Tindaro, tēn-dä'rō (It.) *c.*
Tinfield, tēn'fyel (Nor.) *mts.*
Tinhosa, tin-hō'sä (China) *isl.*
Tinnevelly, tin'ne-vel-le (Ind.)
Tinos, tē'nos (Gr.) *isl.*
Tinto, tēn'tō (Sp.) *r.*
Tintwistle, tin'twis-el (Eng.)
Tiobrn, cheûrn (Swe.) *isl.*
Tioga, tē-ō'ga (U. S.) *r.*
Tiotöe, tē-ō'teu-e (Nor.) *isl.*
Tipitapa, tē-pē-tä'pä (Cent. Am.) *r.*
Tippecanoe, tip-pe-ka-nö' (U. S.)
Tipperah, tip'e-ra (Ind.)
Tipperary, tip-pē-rā'ri (Ir.)
Tirajana, tē-rä-chä'na (Can. Isls.)
Tirano, tē-rä'nō (It.)
Tiraspol, tē-räs'pol (Rus.)
Tireboli, tē-rā'bō-lē (Tur.)
Tiree, ti-rē' (Scot.) *isl.*
Tirhoot, tir-höt' (Ind.)
Tirlemont, tėrl-mōń' (Belg.)
Tirnova, tėr'nō-vä (Bulg.)
Tirschenreut, tērsh'en-roit (Ger.)
Tirsi, tēr'sē (It.) *r.*
Tisza, tē'so (Hung.) *r.*
Titano, tē-tä'nō (It.) *mt.*
Titchfield, tich'fēld (Eng.)
Titicaca, tē-tē-kä'kä (S. Am.) *l.*
Titlis, tēt'lēs (Switz.) *mt.*
Tiumen, työ'men (Rus.)
Tiverton, tiv'ėr-ton (Eng.)
Tivissa, tē-vēs'sä (Sp.)
Tivoli, tē'vō-lē (It.)
Tizzana, tēt-tsä'nä (It.)
Tjörn, cheûrn (Swe.) *isl.*
Tlalpam, tläl-päm' (Mex.)
Tlalpujahua, tläl-pö-chä'wä (Mex.)
Tlamath, tlä-mäth' (U. S.) *r.*
Tlascala, tläs-kä'lä (Mex.)
Tlemcen, tlām'sen (Alg.)
Tobago, tō-bā'gō (W. Ind.)
Tobarra, tō-bär'rä (Pen.)
Tobermory, tō-bėr-mō'ri (Scot.)
Tobol, tō-bol' (Sib.) *r.*
Tobolsk, tō-bolsk' (Sib.)
Toboso, tō-bō'sō (Sp.)
Tocantins, tō-kän-tēns' (Braz.)
Tocat, tō-kät' (Tur.)
Tocco, tōk'kō (It.)
Tocuyo, tō-kö'yō (Venez.)
Toddington, tod'ing-ton (Eng.)
Todmorden, tod-mor'den (Eng.)
Toggenburg, tōg'gen-börg (Switz.)
Toiros, tō-ē'rōs (Braz.)
Tokat, tō-kät' (Tur.)
Tokay, tō-kā'; Hung. pron. tō-koi' (Hung.)
Toko-labo, tō-kō-lä'bō (N. Zd.) *h.*
Tokyo, Tokiyo, tō-kyō', tō-kē-yō' (Jap.)
Toledo, tō-lē'dō; Span. pron. tō-le'ᵺō (Sp.)
Tolentino, tō-lān-tē'nō (It.)
Tolima, tō-lē'ma (Col.) *volc.*
Tolkemit, tōl'kā-mēt (Prus.)
Tolosa, tō-lō'sä (Sp.)
Tolotlan, tō-lōt'län (Mex.) *r.*
Toluca, tō-lö'kä (Mex.)

Tomaszow, tō-mä-shof′ (Pol.)
Tombigbee or Tombeckbee, tom-big′bē, tom-bek′bē (U. S.) *r.*
Tombuctoo, tom-buk′tö (Cent. Af.)
Tomelloso, tō-mel-lyō′sō (Sp.)
Tömös, teŭ-meŭsh′ (Transyl.) *pass*
Tonal, tō″näl (It.)
Tonawanda, tō-na-wąn′da (U. S.)
Tondern, tön′dern (Den.)
Tondi, tön′dē (Ind.)
Tondo, tön′dō (East. Arch.)
Tongariro, tong-ä-rē′rō (N. Zd.) *mt.*
Tongataboo, ton-ga-ta-bö′ (Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tongerloo, tong-er-lō′ (Bel.)
Tongres, tōn′gr (Neth.)
Tonnay Charente, tōn-na′ shä-roṅt′ (Fr.)
Tonneins, tōn-naṅ′ (Fr.)
Tonnerre, tōn-nār′ (Fr.)
Tonquin, tōn-kēn′ (As.)
Tonse or Tons, tons (Ind.) *r.*
Toola, tö′lä (Rus.) *govt.*; (E. Af.) *isl.* and *r.*
Toombudra, töm-bud′rä (Ind.)
Topeka, to-pē′ka (U. S.)
Tophana, töp-hä′nä (Tur.)
Töplitz, teŭp′lēts (Bohem.)
Topolias, tō-pō′lē-äs (Gr.) *l.*
Topolya, tō-pol′yo (Hung.)
Topozero, tō-pō-zä′rō (Rus.) *l.*
Topsham, tops′am (Eng.)
Torbay, tor-bā′ (Eng.)
Torbiscon, tōr-bēs-kōn′ (Sp.)
Torcello, tor-chel′lō (It.)
Tordera, tōr-de′rä (Sp.)
Tordesillas, tōr-de-sēl-lyäs′ (Sp.)
Torella, tō-räl′lä (It.)
Torello, tō-rel′lyō (Sp.)
Torgau, tōr′gou (Prus.)
Torino, tō-rē′nō (It.)
Toritto, tō-rēt′tō (It.)
Torjok, tōr-zhok′ (Rus.)
Tormentine, tor-men′tīn (N. Bruns.) *c.*
Tormes, tōr-mes′ (Sp.) *r.*
Tornavacas, tōr-nä-vä-käs′ (Sp.)
Tornea, tōr′nā-ō (Swe.)
Tornolo, tōr-nō′lō (It.)
Toroczko, to-rōch′kō (Aust.)
Török, teŭ′reŭk (Hung.)
Torontal, tō-rōn′tal (Hung.)
Toronto, tō-ron′tō (Can.)
Toropetz, tō-rō-pets′ (Rus.)
Torphichen, tor-fiċh′en (Scot.)
Torquay, tor-kē′ (Eng.)
Torquemada, tōr-ke-mä′ᴛʜä (Sp.)
Torralba, tōr-räl′bä (Sp.)
Torrão, tōr-rouṅ′ (Port.)
Torrecilla, tōr-re-thēl′lyä (Sp.)
Torredembarra, tōr-rä-dem-bär′rä (Sp.)
Torrejoncillo, tōr-re-ċhōn-thēl′lyō (Sp.)
Torremocha, tōr-re-mō′ċhä (Sp.)
Torrenueva, tōr-re-nų-e′vä (Sp.)
Torres Vedras, tōr′räs vä′dräs (Port.)
Torrevieja, tōr-re-vē-e′ċhä (Sp.)
Torridon, tor′ri-don (Scot.) *inlet*
Torriglia, tōr-rē′lyä (It.)
Torrijos, tōr-rē′ċhōs (Sp.)
Torrington, tor′ring-ton (Eng.)
Torroella, tōr-rō-el′lyä (Sp.)
Torrox, tōr-rōch′ (Sp.)
Torrubia, tōr-rö′bē-ä (Sp.)
Torthorwald, tor-thor′wąld (Scot.)
Tortola, tor-tō′la (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Tortona, tōr-tō′nä (It.)
Tortosa, tōr-tō′sä (Sp.)
Törtsvar, teŭrts-vär′ (Aust.)
Tortuga, tōr-tö′gä (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Toscana, tos-kä′nä (It.)
Toscanella, tōs-kä-näl′lä (It.)
Tostak, tōs-täk′ (Sib.) *r.*
Totana, tō-tä′nä (Sp.)
Totma, tot-mä′ (Rus.)
Totness, tot′nes (Eng.)
Totonicapan, tō-tō-nē-kä-pän′ (Cent. Am.)
Tottenham, tot′en-am (Eng.)
Tottington, tot′ing-ton (Eng.)
Touat, tų-ät′ (Af.) *oasis*
Toubouai, tou-bou-ī′ (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Toul, töl (Fr.)
Toulcha, töl′cha (Roum.)
Toulon, tö-lōṅ′ (Fr.)
Toulousain, tö-lö-saṅ′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Toulouse, tö-löz′ (Fr.)
Toumen, tō-men′ (Corea) *r.*
Touraine, tö-rān′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Tourcoing, tör-kwąṅ′ (Fr.)
Tour du Pin, la, lä tör dŭ paṅ′ (Fr.)
Tourlaville, tör-lä-vēl′ (Fr.)
Tournai, tör-nä′ (Bel.)
Tournaisis, tör-nä-sē′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Tournus, tör-nŭ′ (Fr.)
Tours, tör (Fr.)
Tourves, törv (Fr.)
[illegible]ester, tous′tėr (Eng.)
Towy tou′i (Wales), *r.*
Tracadie, trak′a-dē (Nova Sc.)
Trachselwald, träċh′sel-vält (Switz.)
Trafalgar, trä-fäl-gär′ (Sp.) *c.*
Traiskirchen, trīs-kēr′ċhen (Aust.)
Trajetto, trä-yät′tō (It.)
Tralee, tra-lē′ (Ir.)
Tramelan, trä′me-läṅ (Switz.)
Tramore, tra-mōr′ (Ir.)
Tranent, tra-nent′ (Scot.)
Trani, trä′nē (It.)
Tranmere, tran′mēr (Eng.)
Tranque, träṅ′ke (Chile) *isl.*
Tranquebar, träṅ-kwe-bär′ (Ind.)
Transcaucasia, trans-ką-kā′shi-a (As.)
Transkei, trans-kī′ (S. Af.)
Transvaal, trans-väl′ (S. Af.)
Transylvania, tran-sil-vā′ni-a (Aust.)
Trapani, trä′pä-nē (It.)
Trapano, trä′pä-nō (Aus.) *c.*
Traquair, tra-kwār′ (Scot.)
Traunstein, troun′stīn (Ger.)
Trautenau, trou′te-nou (Bohem.)
Travancore, tra-van-kōr′ (Ind.)
Travemünde, trä-ve-mün′de (Ger.)
Traverse, trav′ėrs (Pr. Ed. Isl.) *c.*
Travinik, trä′vē-nēk (Tur.)
Trebbin, träb′bēn (Prus.)
Trebia, trä′bē-ä (It.) *r.*
Trebinye, trä-bēn′ye (Herzeg.)
Trebisaccia, trä-bē-sät′ċhä (It.)
Trebitsch, trä′bēch (Aust.)
Trebizonde, treb′i-zond (As. Mi.)
Trebujena, tre-bö-ċhe′nä (Sp.)
Trecastagne, trä-käs-tä′nyä (It.)
Trecate, trä-kä′tä (It.)
Trecenta, trä-chān′tä (It.)
Tredegar, tred′e-gär (Eng.)
Treguier, trä-gē-ā′ (Fr.)
Treignac, trā-nyäk′ (Fr.)
Treishnish, trēsh-nish′ (Scot.) *isl.*
Tremadoc, trē-mad′ok (Wales)
Trembowla, träm-bov′lä (Aust.)
Tremiti, trä′mē-tē (It.) *isl.*
Tremont, tre-mont′ (U. S.)
Tréport, trā-pōr′ (Fr.)
Treptow, träp′tōf (Prus.)
Trescoe, tres′kō (Eng.) *isl.*
Trets, trā (Fr.)
Treuenbrietzen, troi-en-brē′tsen (Prus.)
Trevandrum, trā-vän′drum (Ind.)
Trèves, trāv (Ger.)
Treviglio, trā-vē′lyō (It.)
Trevigno, trā-vē′nyō (It.)
Treviso, trā-vē′zō (It.)
Trevoux, trā-vö′ (Fr.)
Treysa, trī′zä (Ger.)
Tricarico, trē-kä-rē′kō (It.)
Tricase, trē-kä′sā (It.)
Trichinopoly, tri-chi-nop′ō-li (Ind.)
Trichoor, trē-chör′ (Ind.)
Trient, trē-ent′ (Aust.)
Trier, trēr (Ger.)
Trieste, trē-est′; Ital. pron. trē-äs′tā (Aust.)
Trigueros, trē-ge′rōs (Sp.)
Trikkala, trēk′kä-lä (Gr.)
Trikkeri, trēk′ke-rē (Gr.)
Trincomalee, trēn-kom-ä-lē′ (Ind.)
Tringano, trēn-gä′nō (It.)
Trinidad, trin-i-dăd′ (W. Ind.)
Trinita, trē-nē-tä′ (It.)
Trinité, La, lä trē-nē-tā′ (W. Ind.)
Triora, trē-ō′rä (It.)
Tripatoor, trē-pä-tör′ (Ind.)
Tripoli, trē′pō-lē (Af.; Syr.)
Tripolis, trē′pō-lēs (Syr.)
Tripolizza, trē-pō-lēt′tsä (Gr.)
Tristan da Cunha, trēs′tän dä kö′nyä (S. At.) *isls.*
Triumpho, trē-öm′fō (Braz.)
Trivaloor, trē-vä-lör′ (Ind.)
Trobriand, trō-brē′änd (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Trochtelfingen, trōċh-tel-fēng′en (Ger.)
Tröense, treŭ′en-sä (Den.)
Trogen, trō′gen (Switz.)
Trois Rivières, trwą rē-vē-ār′ (W. Ind.)
Troitsk, trō-ētsk′ (Rus.)
Trolhätta, trōl-hät′tä (Swe.)
Tromöe, trō′meŭ-e (Nor.)
Tromsöe, trōm′seŭ-e (Nor.)
Trondhjem, trōn′yem (Nor.)
Troon, trön (Scot.)
Tropea, trō-pā′ä (It.)
Tropez, St., säṅ trō-pā′ (Fr.)
Troppau, trōp′pou (Aust.)
Trossachs, tros′aks (Scot.)
Trouville, trō-vēl′ (Fr.)
Trowbridge, trou′brij or trō′brij (Eng.)
Troyes, trwą (Fr.)
Trsztenna, trs-tān′nä (Hung.)
Trueyre, trŭ-ār′ (Fr.)
Trujillo or Truxillo, trö-ċhēl′lyō (Sp.; Span. Am.)
Truro, trö′rō (Eng.)
Trzemeszno, tzhā-māsh′no (Prus.)
Tsampaynago, tsām-pī-nä′gō (Burm.)
Tsarskoe-Selo, tsär′skō-ä-sä-lō″ (Rus.)
Tschitscher Boden, chē′cher bō′den (Aust.)
Tsiamdo, tsē-am′dō (Tibet)
Tsikugo Gawa, tsē-kö′gō-gä-wä (Japan) *r.*
Tsitsikar, tsē-tsē-kär′ (Manchoor.)
Tsong-gan-hien, tsong-gan-hyen′ (Ch.)
Tsus-sima, tsųs-sē′mä (N. Pac.) *isls.*
Tuam, tö′am (Ir.)
Tuat or Twat, tų-at′, twat (Af.)
Tubal, tö-bäl′ (Chile) *r.*
Tübingen, tü′bing-en (Ger.)
Tuckahoe, tuk-a-hō′ (U. S.)
Tuckerton, tuk′ėr-ton (U. S.)
Tucopia, tö-kō′pē-ä (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Tucuman, tö-kö-män′ (Arg. Con.)
Tudela, tų-ᴛʜe′la (Sp.)
Tuejar, tų-e-ċhär′ (Sp.)
Tugela, tų-gē′la (S. Af.) *r.*
Tuggurt, tųg-gört′ (Alg.)
Tukhti Suleiman, tuċh′tē sų-lī-män′ (Afg.) *mt.*
Tula, tö′lä (Rus.; China)
Tulare, tų-lār′ (Califor.)
Tullamore, tul-la-mōr′ (Ir.)
Tullibardine, tul-li-bär′din (Scot.)
Tulmaro, tųl-mä′rō (Venez.)
Tumac-humac, tö-mäk-hö-mäk′ (S. Am.) *mts.*
Tumat, tö-mät′ (Abyss.) *r.*
Tumbez, töm′bes (Peru)
Tunbridge, tun′brij (Eng.)
Tunguragua, töng-gų-rä′gwä (Peru) *r.*
Tunguska, tųn-gųs′ka (Sib.) *r.*
Tunis, työ′nis (Af.)
Tunja, tön′ċhä (Col.)
Tunstall, tun′stäl (Eng.)
Tuparro, tö-pär′rō (Col.) *r.*
Tupiza, tö-pē′sä (Bol.)
Tupungato tö-pöng-gä′tō (Chile), *mt.*
Turbaco, tör-bä′kō (Col.)
Turin, tyų-rin′ (Anglicized form of Ital. Torino) (It.)
Turkestan, tör-kes-tän′ (As.)
Turkey, tėr′ki (Eur.; As.)
Turnhout, Flemish pron. turn-hout′; Fr. pron. tŭrn-ö′ (Bel.)
Turquino, tųr-kē′nō (Cuba) *mt.*
Turriff, tu′rif (Scot.)
Turukansk, tö-rö-känsk′ (Sib.)
Tuscaloosa, tus-ka-lö′sa (U. S.)
Tuscany, tus′ka-ni (Anglicized form of Ital. Toscana) (It.)
Tuscarawas, tus-ka-ra′was (U. S.)
Tuscarora, tus-ka-rō′ra (U. S.)
Tuscumbia, tus-kum′bi-a (U. S.)
Tutbury, tut′be-ri (Eng.)
Tuticorin, tų-tē-kor′in (Ind.)
Tutoya, tö-tō′yä (Braz.)
Tuttlingen, tųt′ling-en (Ger.)
Tuxtla, töks′tlä (Mex.)
Twickenham, twik′en-am (Eng.)
Twinholm, twin′om (Scot.)
Twyford, twī′ford (Eng.)
Tynemouth, tin′muth or tin′muth (Eng.)
Tynninghame, tin′ning-gam (Scot.)
Tyrol, tē-rōl′ (Aust.)
Tyrone, ti-rōn′ (Ir.)
Tysmienica, tēs-myen-ēt′sa (Aust.)
Tzaritzin, tsär′ēt-sēn (Rus.)

U.

Ubatuba, ö-bä-tö′bä (Braz.)
Ubeda, ö-beᴛʜa (Sp.)
Ubrique, ö-brē′ke (Sp.)
Ucayale, ö-kä-yä′le (S. Am.) *r.*
Uddevalle, öd-dä-väl′lä (Swe.)
Uddingston, ud′ings-ton (Scot.)
Udenhout, ö′den-hout (Neth.)
Udine, ö′dē-nā (It.)
Udinsk, ö-dēnsk′ (Rus.)
Udvarhely, öd-vär′hâly (Hung.)
Ueberlingen, ü′ber-ling-en (Ger.)
Ueberlingersee, ü′ber-ling-er-zā (Ger.)
Uebigau, ü′bē-gou (Ger.)
Uerdingen, ür′ding-en (Prus.)
Uetersen, ü′ter-zen (Prus.)
Uetikon, ü′tē-kon (Switz.)
Ufa, ö′fä (Rus.)
Uffenheim, uf′fen-hīm (Ger.)
Uffington, uf′ing-ton (Eng.)
Uganda, ų-gan′da (Af.)
Ugie, ö′gi (Scot.)
Ugijar, ö-ċhē-ċhär′ (Sp.)

Ugocs, ö-gōch′ (Hung.)
Uhricksville, yō′riks-vil (U. S.)
Ui, ō-ē′ (Sib.) *rs.*
Uig, wig (Scot.) *isl.*
Uintah, yu-in′ta (U. S.)
Uist, wist (Scot.) *isl.*
Uitenhage, yut′en-hāg (Cape Col.)
Uithuizen, oit-hoi′zen (Neth.)
Ujiji, u-jē′jē (Af.)
Ujvar, ō′ē-vär″ (Hung.)
Ukerewe, ö-ke-rē′we (*Af.*) *l.*
Ukraine or Ukraina, u-krän, ö-krī′na (Rus.)
Uleaborg, ō′lā-ō-borg (Rus.)
Ulhasutai, ö-lē-a-sō′tī (Mongol.)
Ullapool, ul′la-pōl (Scot.)
Ulloa, öl-lyō′ä (Cent. Am.) *r.*
Ullswater, ulz′wą-tėr (Eng.) *l.*
Ulm, ölm (Ger.)
Ulricehamn, öl-rē′sä-ham (Swe.)
Ulster, ul′stėr (Ir.)
Ulundi, u-lön′dē (S. Af.)
Ulva, ul′va (Scot.) *isl.*
Ulverston, ul′vėr-ston (Eng.)
Umbagog, um′ba-gog (U. S.) *l.*
Umballa, um-bäl′la (Ind.)
Umbrete, um-bre′te (Sp.)
Umbriatico, öm-brē-ä′tē-kō (It.)
Umea, ö′mä-ō (Swe.)
Umhlatosi, um-hlä-tō′sē (S. Af.)
Umpqua, ump′kwą (U. S.)
Umritsir, um-rēt′sėr (Ind.)
Umtata, um-tä′ta (S. Af.) *r.*
Unst, unst (Scot.) *isl.*
Unstrut, ön′strōt (Prus.) *r.*
Unterseen, un′ter-zā-en (Switz.)
Unterwalden, un′ter-väl-den (Switz.)
Unyamwezi, un-yam-wē′zi (Af.)
Unyanyembe, un-yan-yem′be (Af.)
Upernivik or Upernavik, u-per′ni-vēk or u-per′na-vēk (Greenld.)
Uphall, up-hąl′ (Scot.)
Upolu, ö-pō-lō′ (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Upsala, öp-sä′lä (Swe.)
Ural, ö-räl′ (Rus.) *mt., r.*
Uralsk, ö-rälsk′ (Rus.)
Urbana, ėr-bä′nä (U. S.)
Urbino, ör-bē′nō (It.)
Uresino, ö-rā-sē′nō (Jap.)
Urgub, ör-göb′ (Tur.)
Urgundab, ur-gun′dab (Afg.) *r.*
Uri, ö′rē (Switz.)
Urlingford, ėr′ling-fōrd (Ir.)
Urnen, ör′nen (Switz.)
Urquhart, ėr′kärt (Scot.)
Urseren, ör′se-ren (Switz.) *val.*
Uruara, ö-rō-ä′rä (Braz.) *r.*
Urubucuara, ö-rō-bō-ku-ä′rä (Braz.) *r.*
Urucaia, ö-rō-kä′yä (Braz.) *r.*
Uruguay, ur′u-gwā; Span. pron. ö-rō-gwä′ē (S. Am.) *r.*
Urumiyah, ö-rö-mē′yä (Per.)
Urup, ö-röp′ (N. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Usedom, o′ze-dōm (Prus.) *isl.*
Ushak, ö-shäk′ (Tur.)
Ushant, u-shoṅ′ (Fr.) *isl.*
Usingen, o′zing-en (Ger.)
Usinovsk, ö-sē-nōvsk′ (Rus.)
Usk, usk (Eng.)
Uskub, ös′kub (Tur.)
Usogo, u-sō′gō (Cent. Af.)
Uspallata, ös-päl-lä′ta (S. Am.) *pass*
Ussel, ûs-sel′ (Fr.)
Ustaritz, ûs-tà-rēts′ (Fr.)
Ustica, ös′tē-kä (It.) *isl.*
Ustiujna, öst-yözh′na (Rus.)
Ustjug Veliki, öst-yög′ vä-lē′kē (Rus.)
Ust Urt, öst ört (As.)
Usumasinta, ö-sö-mä-sēn′tä (Mex.) *r.*
Usurbil, ö-sör-bēl′ (Sp.)
Utah, yō′ta (U. S.)
Ute, yut (U. S.)
Utelle, ö-tāl′lā (It.)
Utica, yō′ti-ka (U. S.)
Utiel, ö-tē-āl′ (Pen.)
Utöe, o′teu-e (Swe.) *isl.*
Utrecht, o′trecht (Neth.)
Utrera, ö-tre′rä (Sp.)
Uttoxeter, ut-toks′e-tėr (Eng.)
Uxbridge, uks′brij (Eng.)
Uya, o′ya (Scot.) *isl.*
Uzbecks, uz′beks (As.) *peo.*
Uzel, û-zel′ (Fr.))
Uzès, û-zäs′ (Fr.)
Uznach, öts′näch (Switz.)

V.

Vaagen, vō′gen (Nor.) *isls.*
Vaast, St., säṅ väs (Fr.; Bel.)
Vadavate, vä-dä′vä-tā (Ind.) *r.*
Vadisco, vä-dēs′kō (It.)
Vadstena, väd-stā′nä (Swe.)
Vaerdal, vär′däl (Nor.)
Vagh Beszterce, väg bäs-tär′tsā (Hung.)
Vaglio, vä′lyō (It.)
Vaigatz, vī-gäts′ (Rus.) *isl.*
Vaihingen, vī′hing-en (Ger.)
Valais, vä-lā′ (Switz.)
Valdagno, väl-dä′nyō (It.)
Valdai, väl-dī′ (Rus.) *mts.*
Valdemoro, väl-de-mō′rō (Sp.)
Valdepeñas, väl-de-pe′nyäs (Sp.)
Valderas, väl-de-räs′ (Sp.)
Valderrobres, väl-der-rō′bres (Sp.)
Valdivia, väl-dē′vē-ä (Chile)
Valdobbiadene, väl-dob-be-ä-dā′nā (It.)
Valença, vä-len′sä (Braz.; Port.)
Valence, vä-loṅs′ (Fr.)
Valencia, va-len′shi-a; Span. pron. vä-len′thē-ä (Sp.)
Valenciennes, vä-loṅ-sē-ăn′ (Fr.)
Valentia, va-len′shi-a (Ir.)
Valenza, vä-lān′tsä (It.)
Valenzuela, vä-len-thu-e′lä (Sp.)
Valery en Caux, St., säṅ vä-le-rē-oṅ-kō′ (Fr.)
Valetta, vä-let′tä (Malta)
Valhalla, väl-häl′lä (Ger.)
Valladolid, väl-lyä-ᴛʜō-lēᴛʜ′ (Sp.)
Vallamartin, väl-lä-mär-tēn′ (Sp.)
Vallay, val′lā (Scot.) *isl.*
Valledulmo, väl-lā-dōl′mō (It.)
Vallegio, väl-lā′jō (It.)
Vallelunga, väl-lā-lōn′gä (It.)
Vallensole, väl-lān-sō′lā (It.)
Valleraᵘge, väl-le-rōzh′ (Fr.)
Vallier, St., säṅ väl-lē-ā′ (Fr.)
Vallievo, väl-lē-ā′vō (Servia)
Vallon, väl-lōṅ′ (Fr.)
Valognes, vä-lō′nye (Fr.)
Valois, vä-lwą′ (Fr.) *dist.*
Valona, vä-lō′nä (Tur.)
Valparaiso, väl-pä-rī′sō (Chile)
Valsequillo, väl-se-kēl′lyo (Can. Isls.)
Valteline, val-te-lēn′ (It.; Switz.) *dist.*
Valtellina, väl-tel-lē′nä (It.; Switz.) *dist.*
Van Buren, van byu′ren (U. S.)
Vancouver's Island, van-kō′vėrz ī′land (N. Am.)
Van Diemen's Land, van dē′menz land (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Vanikoro, vä-nē-kō′rō (S. Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Vanua Valavo, vä-nō′ä vä-lä′vō (Fiji) *isl.*
Vaprio, vä′prē-ō (It.)
Varanger Fiord, vä-räng′er fyōr (Nor.)
Varano, vä-rä′nō (It.) *l.*
Vardoehuus, vär′deu-hös (Nor.)
Varela, vä-rā′lä (East. Arch.) *isl.*; (Anam) *c.*
Varennes, vä-ren′ (Fr.)
Varese, vä-rā′zā (It.)
Varinas, vä-rē′näs (Venez.)
Varna, vär′nä (Tur.)
Vasarhely, va-shär-hály′ (Hung.)
Vatersa, vä′tėr-sa (Scot.) *isl.*
Vathi, vä′thē (Gr.) *isl.*
Vaucluse, vō-klüz′ (Fr.)
Vaucouleurs, vō-ku-leûr′ (Fr.)
Vaud, vō (Switz.)
Vaudreuil, vō-drōl′ (Can.)
Vaugirard, vō-zhē-rär′ (Fr.)
Vauxhall, vąks-hąl′ (Eng.)
Vavao, vä-vä′ō (Fiji) *isl.*
Vavitou, vä′vi-tō (S. Pac. Oc.) *isl.*
Vazabarris, vä-zä-bär-rēs′ (Braz.) *r.*
Veendam, vān′dam (Neth.)
Veenendaal, vā′nen-däl (Neth.)
Vegesack, vā′ge-zäk (Ger.)
Veglia, vā′lyä (Adr. Sea) *isl.*
Vejer, ve-cher′ (Sp.)
Velasco, ve-läs′ko (Arg. Con.) *mts.*
Velaur, ve-ląr′ (Ind.) *r.*
Velez, ve-leth′ (Sp.)
Velha, vā′lyä (Braz.) *mts.*
Velikaia, vä-lē-kä′yä (Rus.) *r.*
Veliki Luki, vä-lē′kē lö′kē (Rus.)
Velino, vä-lē′nō (It.) *r.*
Velletri, vāl-lā′trē (It.)
Vellore, vel-lōr′ (Ind.)
Velsique, vāl-sēk′ (Bel.)
Veluwe, vē-lö′vė (Neth.) *dist.*
Vementry, vem′en-tri (Scot.) *isl.*
Venado, ve-nä′dō (Mex.)
Venafro, vā-nä′frō (It.)
Venaissin, ve-nā-saṅ′ (Fr.)
Vendée, voṅ-dā′ (Fr.)
Vendome, voṅ-dōm′ (Fr.)
Vendotena, vän-dō-tä′nä (It.) *isl.*
Veneria, vä-nä-rē′ä (It.)
Venezia, vä-nä′tsē-ä (It.)
Venezuela, ve-ne-thu-e′lä or ve-ne-su-e′la (S. Am.)
Venice (Anglicized form of Ital. Venezia), ven′is (It.)
Vennachar or Venachar, ven′na-chär (Scot.) *l.*
Venosa, vā-nō′sä (It.)
Ventana, vän-tä′nä (Arg. Con.) *mts.*
Ventimiglia, vän-tē-mē′lyä (It.)
Ventipur, ven-tē-pör′ (Ind.)
Ventnor, vent′nor (Eng.)
Venzone, vän-tsō′nā (It.)
Vera Cruz, ve′rä krös (Span. Am.)
Veragua, vā-rä′gwä (Col.)
Verbicaro, ver-bē-kä′rō (It.)
Vercelli, vär-chāl′lē (It.)
Verdun, vär-duṅ′ (Fr.)
Vereja, vā-rā′yä (Rus.)
Vergennes, vėr-jenz′ (U. S.)
Verkhoyansk, ver-chō-yänsk′ (Sib.)
Vermandois, vär-moṅ-dwą′ (Fr.)
Vermejo, ver-me′chō (S. Am.) *r.*
Vermelho, vär-mā′lyō (Braz.) *r.*
Vermont, vėr-mont′ (U. S.)
Verneuil, vär-neu-ē′ (Fr.)
Vernoux, vär-nō′ (Fr.)
Vernoye, ver-nō′ye (Sib.)
Verola, vā-rō′lä (It.)
Verona, vā-rō′nä (It.)
Versailles, ver-sālz′; Fr. pron. vär-sāl′lye or vär-sä′ye (Fr.)
Verviers, vär-vē-ā′ (Bel.)
Vervins, vär-vaṅ′ (Fr.)
Verzuolo, vär-tsu-o′lō (It.)
Vescovato, ves-kō-vä′tō (It.)
Vésoul, vā-söl′ (Fr.)
Vestervik, vās′ter-vēk (Swe.) *pt.*
Vesuvius, Vesuvio, ve-syō′vi-us, vā-zō′vē-ō (It.) *mt.*
Veszprim, vās′prēm (Hung.)
Vetluga, vät-lö′gä (Rus.) *r.*
Vevay, ve-vā′ (Switz.)
Vézère, vā-zār′ (Fr.) *r.*
Vezzano, vät-tsä′nō (It.)
Viadana, vē-ä-dä′nä (It.)
Viamão, vē-ä-mouṅ′ (Braz.)
Viana, vē-ä′nä (Sp.)
Vianen, vē-ä′nen (Hol.)
Vianna, vē-än′nä (Port.)
Viatka, vē-ät′kä (Rus.)
Viazma, vē-äz′mä (Rus.)
Viazniki, vē-äz-nē′kē (Rus.)
Viborg, vē′borg (Den.; Finld.)
Vicente, vē-then′te (Sp.)
Vicenza, vē-chān′tsä (It.)
Vichada, vē-chä′dä (Col.) *r.*
Vichera, vē-chā′rä (Rus.) *r.*
Vichy, vē-shē′ (Fr.)
Vicksburg, viks′berg (U. S.)
Vicomarino, vē-kō-mä-rē′nō (It.)
Victoria Nyanza, vik-tō′ri-a nyan′za (Af.) *l.*
Vidauban, vē-dō-boṅ′ (Fr.)
Vidigueira, vē-dē-gā′ē-rä (Port.)
Vienne, vē-en′ (Fr.)
Vieque, vē-e′ke (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Vierlande, fēr′län-de (Ger.)
Vierlingsbeek, vēr′lings-bāk (Neth.)
Vierwaldstättersee, fēr′wäld-stet″ter-zā (Switz.) *l.*
Vierzon, vē-ăr-zoṅ′ (Fr.)
Viesbachhorn, fēs′bäch-horn (Switz.) *mt.*
Viesti, vē-äs′tē (It.)
Vietri, vē-ā′trē (It.)
Vigevano, vē-jä-vä′nō (It.)
Viggianello, vē-jä-nāl′lō (It.)
Viggiano, vē-jä′nō (It.)
Vigia, vē-zhē′ä (Braz.)
Vignola, vē-nyō′lä (It.)
Vigo, vē′gō (Rus.; Sp.)
Vigone, vē-gō′nä (It.)
Viguera, vē-ge′rä (Sp.)
Viguzzolo, vē-göt′tsō-lō (It.)
Vilagos, vē-lo-gosh′ (Hung.)
Vilaine, vē-lān′ (Fr.) *r.*
Vilcabamba, vēl-kä-bäm′bä (S. Am.)
Vilcomayo, vēl-kō-mī′yō (S. Am.) *r.*
Villacarrillo, vēl-lyä-kä-rēl′lyō (Sp.)
Villach, vēl′läch (Aust.)
Villafames, vēl-lyä-fā′mes (Sp.)
Villafranca, vēl-lyä-fräṅ′kä (Sp.); vēl-lä-fräṅ′kä (It.)
Villahermosa, vēl-lyä-er-mō′sä (Sp.)
Villajoyosa, vēl-lyä-chō-yō′sä (Sp.)
Villalon, vēl-lyä-lōn′ (Sp.)
Villamiel, vēl-lyä-mē-el′ (Sp.)
Villanova, vēl′lä-nō′vä (It.; Braz.)
Villanueva, vēl-lyä-nu-e′vä (Sp.; Mex.)
Villanuova, vēl-lä-nu-o′vä (It.)
Villar, vēl-lyär′ (Sp.)
Villaramiel, vēl-lyä-rä-mē-el′ (Sp.)
Villareal, vēl-lyä-re-äl′ (Sp.)
Villares, vēl-lyä-res′ (Sp.)
Villarobledo, vēl-lyä-rō-ble′ᴛʜō (S
Villaroyo, vēl-lyä-rō′yō (S

Villarubia, vēl-lyä-rō'bē-ä (Sp.)
Villaviciosa, vēl-lyä-vē-thē-ō'sä (Sp.)
Villedieu, vēl-dē-ēu' (Fr.)
Villefranche, vēl-fronsh' (Fr.)
Villena, vēl-lye'nä (Sp.)
Villenauxe, vēl-nōks' (Fr.)
Villeneuve, vēl-neūv' (Switz.; Fr.)
Villers, vēl-lyä' or vē-yä' (Bel.)
Villers-Coterêts, vē-yä-kō-te-rā' (Fr.)
Vilna, vēl'nä (Rus.)
Vilshofen, fēls'hō-fen (Ger.)
Vilvorde, vēl-vōr'dä (Bel.)
Vimeira, vē-mā'ō-rä (Port.)
Vimieiro, vē-mē-ā'ē-rō (Port.)
Vimoutiers, vē-mō-tē-ā' (Fr.)
Vinaroz, vē-nä-rōth' (Sp.)
Vincennes, vañ-sän' (Fr.)
Vincent, St., sānt, colloquially sint, vin'sent (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Vindhya, vēn'dhyä (Ind.) *mts.*
Vingurla, vin-gur'lä (Ind.)
Vinkeveen, vin'ke-vān (Neth.)
Vinkovcze, vēn-kōv'tsä (Aust.)
Vintimiglia, vēn-tē-mē'lyä (It.)
Virginia, vėr-jin'i-a (U. S.)
Visby, vēs'bŭ (Swe.)
Viseu, vē-sä'ų (Port.)
Vistula, vis'tyų-la (Pol., Ger.) *r.*
Vitebsk, vē-tābsk' (Rus.)
Viterbo, vē-tār'bō (It.)
Viti Levu, vē-tē' le-vō' (Fiji) *isl.*
Vitolano, vē-tō-lä'nō (It.)
Vitoria, vē-tō'rē-ä (Sp.)
Vivarais, vē-vä-rā' (Fr.) *dist.*
Vivel, vē-vel' (Sp.)
Vivero, vē-ve'rō (Sp.)
Viviers, vē-vē-ā' (Fr.)
Vizagapatam, vē-zä-ga-pa-tăm' (Ind.)
Vizianagram, vē-zē-ä'na-gram (Ind.)
Vizzini, vēt-tsē'nē (It.)
Vlaardingen, vlär'dėng-en (Bel.)
Vladimir, vlä'dē-mėr (Rus.)
Vlieland, vlē'lant (Neth.)
Vlijmen, vlī'men (Neth.)
Vlissingen, vlēs'sing-en (Neth.)
Vogatza, vō-gat'sä (Tur.) *r.*
Vogelberg, fō'gel-berg (Ger.) *mt.*
Voghera, vō-gā'rä (It.)
Vogogna, vō-gō'nyä (It.)
Vöhringen, feū'ring-en (Ger.)
Voigtland, fō'ēcht-länt (Ger.) *dist.*
Voiron, vwą-rōn' (Fr.)
Vojutza, vō-jöt'zä (Tur.) *r.*
Volcano, vōl-kä'nō (Pac. Oc.) *isls.*
Volga, vol'ga (Rus.) *r.*
Volhynia, vōl-hi'nē-ä (Rus.)
Vollenhove, vol-len-hō'vē (Neth.)
Vologda, vō-lōg'dä (Rus.)
Volpiano, vōl-pē-ä'nō (It.)
Volta, vōl'tä (It.; W. Af.)
Volterra, vōl-tār'rä (It.)
Volturara, vōl-tų-rä'rä (It.)
Volturno, vōl-tör'nō (It.) *r.*
Volvic, vōl-vēk' (Fr.)
Vonitza, fō-nēt'sä (Gr.)
Voortschoten, vōr-schō'ten (Neth.)
Vorarlberg, fōr-ärl'berg (Aust.) *dist.*
Voreppe, vō-rāp' (Fr.)
Vorona, vō-rō'nä (Rus.) *r.*
Voronej, vō-rō'nezh (Rus.)
Voronetz, vō-rōn'ets (Rus.)
Vosges, vōzh (Fr.)
Vostitza, fōs-tēt'zä (Gr.)
Vostochni, vos-toch'nē (Sib.) *c.*
Vouziers, vō-zē-ā' (Fr.)
Vrana, vrä'na (Tur.)
Vreden, frā'den (Ger.)
Vreeswijk, vrās'vīk (Neth.)
Vriesenveen, vrē'zen-vān (Neth.)
Vriesland, vrēz'lant (Neth.)
Vryburg, frī'burg (S. Af.)
Vukovar, vö-kō-vär' (Aust.)
Vulcano, vōl-kä'nō (It.) *isl.*
Vuoxen, vō-oks'en (Finld.) *r.*
Vusitrin, vō-sē'trēn (Tur.)
Vytegra, vų-tā'grä (Rus.)

W.

Waalwijk, väl'vīk (Neth.)
Wabash, wą'bash (U. S.), *r.*
Waday, wä-dī' (Cent. Af.)
Wad Medina, wad mā-dē'nä (Eg.)
Waereghem, vä're-gem (Belg.)
Waerschoot, vär'schōt (Belg.)
Wageningen, vä'ge-ning-en (Neth.)
Wagram, vä'grām (Aust.)
Wah-el-Baharieh, wä-el-bä-hä-rē'e (Eg.)
Wah-el-Dakhileh, wä-el-dä'khē-le (Eg.)
Wah-el-Ferafreh, wä-el-fe-räf're (Eg.)
Wah-el-Kharijeh, wä-el-chä'ri-je (Eg.)
Wahleren, vä'le-ren (Switz.)
Wahsatch, wa-sach' (U. S.) *mts.*
Waiblingen, vī'bling-en (Ger.)
Waidhofen, vīd'hō-fen (Aust.)
Waigatz, vī-gäts' (Rus.) *isl.*
Waigeou, vī-ge-ō' (East. Arch.) *isl.*
Waikato, wä-ē-kä'tō (N. Zd.) *r.*
Waitemata, wä-ē-tä-mä'ta (N. Zd.)
Waitzen, vīt'tsen (Aust.)
Wakatipu, wä-kä-tē'pō (N. Zd.) *l.*
Wakefield, wāk'fēld (Eng.)
Wakenitz, vä'ke-nēts (Ger.) *r.*
Walachia, or Wallachia, wą-lā'ki-a (Eur.)
Walcheren, väl'che-ren (Neth.)
Walcourt, väl-kör' (Bel.)
Waldeck, väl'dek (Ger.)
Walden, Saffron, saf'fron wąl'den (Eng.)
Waldenburg, väl'den-börg (Ger.)
Waldheim, vält'hīm (Ger.)
Waldshut, väldz'höt (Ger.)
Walla Walla, wol'la wol'la (U. S.)
Walldüren, väl'dü-ren (Ger.)
Wallenstadt, väl'len-stat (Switz.)
Wallingford, wol'ling-ford (Eng.)
Walloostook, wol-lus-tuk' (N. Am.) *r.*
Wallsend, wąlz-end' (Eng.)
Walmer, wąl'mėr (Eng.)
Walney, wąl'ni (Eng.) *isl.*
Walsall, wąl'sąl (Eng.)
Waltershausen, väl'terz-houz-en (Ger.)
Waltham, wol'tham (Eng.)
Walthamstow, wol'tham-stō (Eng.)
Walton, wąl'ton (Eng.)
Walvisch Bay, wąl'fish bā (S. Af.)
Walworth, wąl'wėrth (Eng.)
Wandiwash, wan-di-wash' (Ind.)
Wandsworth, wąndz'wėrth (Eng.)
Wanganui, wän-gä-nō'ē (N. Zd.)
Wangari, wän-gä'rē (N. Zd.) *b.*
Wangeroog, vang'e-rōg (Ger.) *isl.*
Wanjanga, wan-jang'ga (Af.)
Wantage, won'tāj or won'tij (Eng.)
Wapakoneta, wa-pa-ko-net'a (U. S.)
Wappatoo, wäp-pa-tō' (U. S.) *isl.*
Wapping, wop'ing (Eng.)
Warasdin, vä'räs-dēn (Aust.)
Warburton, wor'bėr-ton (Austral.) *r.*
Warendorf, vä'ren-dorf (Prus.)
Wargela, wär'ge-la (Alg.) *oasis*
Warkworth, wąrk'wėrth (Eng.)
Warminster, wąr'min-stėr (Eng.)
Warree, wär-rē' (Cent. Af.)
Warrenpoint, wor'ren-point (Irel.)
Warrington, wor'ring-ton (Eng.)
Warsaw, wąr'są; Polish, Warszawa, vär-shä'vä (Pol.)
Wartenburg, vär'ten-börg (Prus.)
Warwick, wąr'rik (Eng.)
Washita, wosh'i-ta (U. S.)
Wasmes, väm (Bel.)
Wasungen, vä'zųng-en (Ger.)
Waterbury, wą'tėr-be-ri (U. S.)
Waterford, wą'tėr-ford (Ir.)
Waterhead, wą'tėr-hed (Eng.)
Wateringen, vä'te-ring-en (Neth.)
Waterloo, wą-tėr-lō'; Flemish pron. vä-ter-lō' (Bel.)
Watseka, wot-sē'ka (U. S.)
Wavertree, wā'vėr-trē (Eng.)
Wazan, wä-zän' (Mar.)
Weald, The, thu wēld (Eng.)
Wear, wēr (Eng.) *r.*
Wednesbury, wenz'be-ri (Eng.)
Weedon, wē'don (Eng.)
Weggis, vāg'gēs (Switz.)
Weighton Market, wā'ton mär'ket (Eng.)
Weihien, wā-hyen' (China)
Weikersheim, vī'kerz-hīm (Ger.)
Weimar, vī'mär (Ger.)
Weissenburg, vīs'sen-börg (Switz. and Ger.)
Weissenfels, vīs'sen-fels (Prus.)
Weissenhorn, vīs'sen-horn (Switz.)
Weisskirchen, vīs'kėrch-en (Hung.)
Welland, wel'land (Eng.; Can.)
Wellingborough, wel'ling-bu-ru (Eng.)
Wellington, wel'ling-ton (N. Zd. &c.)
Wells, welz (Eng.)
Welshpool, welsh'pōl (Wales)
Weltevreden, vel'te-vrā-den (Java)
Wemyss, wēmz (Scot.)
Wener, vā'ner (Swe.) *l.*
Wenersberg, vā'nerz-berg (Swe.)
Wengern, weng'ern (Switz.)
Wenham Lake, wen'am lāk (U. S.)
Wenona, we-nō'na (U. S.)
Wentworth, went'wėrth (Eng.)
Wereja, wā-rā'yä (Rus.)
Wernigerode, vär-nē-ge-rō'de (Prus.)
Wertheim, vārt'hīm (Ger.)
Wervick, vār'vēk (Belg.)
Wesel, vā'zel (Ger.)
Weser, vā'zer (Ger.) *r.*
Wesijegonsk, vā-sē-yą-gonsk' (Rus.)
Wessel, wes'sel (Austral.) *isls.*
Westbury, west'be-ri (Eng.)
Westeras, vās'te-rōs (Swe.)
Westerbotten, vās'ter-bot-ten (Swe.)
Westerwald, vās'ter-vält (Ger.) *mts.*
Westmeath, west-mēTH' (Ir.)
Westminster, west'min-stėr (Eng.)
Westmoreland, west'mōr-land (Eng.)
Westoe, wes'tō (Eng.)
Weston-super-Mare, wes'ton-syų-pėr-mā''rē (Eng.)
Westphalia, west-fā'li-a; Ger. Westphalen, vāst-fā'len (Ger.)
Westruther, west'ruTH-ėr (Scot.)
Westzaan, vest'zän (Neth.)
Wetherby, weTH'ėr-bi (Eng.)
Wetter, vet'ter (Swe.) *l.*
Wetteren, vät'te-ren (Bel.)
Wetterhorn, vät'ter-horn (Switz.)
Wetzlar, vāts'lär (Ger.)
Wevelghem, vā'vel-gem (Bel.)
Wexford, weks'ford (Ir.)
Wexiö, vek'shē-ēu (Swe.)
Wey, wā (Eng.) *r.*
Weymouth, wā'muth (Eng.)
Whalsey, hwal'si (Scot.) *isl.*
Whampoa, hwam-pō'a (China)
Wharfe, hwąrf (Eng.) *r.*
Whitby, hwit'bi (Eng.)
Whitehaven, hwit'hā-ven (Eng.)
Whithorn, hwit'horn (Scot.)
Whitstable, hwit'sta-bl (Eng.)
Whittlesey, hwit'tel-si (Eng.)
Whydah, hwī'dä (W. Af.)
Wiborg, vē'bōrg (Den.; Rus.)
Wicklow, wik'lō (Ir.)
Wicomico, wi-kom'i-kō (U. S.)
Widdin, vēd'dēn (Bulg.) *tn.*
Wieliczka, vē-lēch'kä (Aust. Gal.)
Wien (Vienna), vēn (Aust.)
Wienerwald, vē'ner-vält (Aust.) *mts.*
Wieprz, vyeprzh (Rus.) *r.*
Wiesbaden, vēz'bä-den (Ger.)
Wigan, wig'an (Eng.)
Wight, wīt (Eng.) *isl.*
Wigton, Wigtown, wig'ton (Scot.; Eng.)
Wijchen, vī'chen (Neth.)
Wijk, vīk (Neth.)
Wildbad, vēlt'bät (Ger.)
Wildenfels, vēl'den-fels (Ger.)
Wildungen, vēl'dung-en (Ger.)
Wilhelmsburg, vēl'helms-börg (Ger.)
Wilkesbarre, wilks'bär-re (U. S.)
Willamette, wil-lä'met (U. S.) *r.*
Willemstad, vēl'lem-städ (Neth.)
Willesden, wil'lez-den (Eng.)
Willoughby, wil'lō-bi (U. S.)
Wilmington, wil'ming-ton (U. S.)
Wilna, vēl'nä (Rus.)
Wimbledon, wim'bel-don (Eng.)
Wimmera, wim-mē'ra (Austral.)
Wincanton, win'kan-ton (Eng.)
Winchcombe, winsh'kom (Eng.)
Winchelsea, win'chel-sē (Eng.)
Winchester, win'ches-tėr (Eng.)
Windermere, win'dėr-mēr (Eng.) *l.*
Windischgrätz, vēn'dēsh-grets (Aust.)
Windsor, wind'zor (Eng.)
Winlaton, win'la-ton (Eng.)
Winnebago, wįn-nē-bä'gō (U. S.) *l.*
Winnenden, vēn'nen-den (Ger.)
Winnepesaukee, win-ne-pe-są'kē (U. S.) *l.*
Winnipeg, win'ni-peg (N. Am.) *l.*
Winnipegoos or Winnipegosis, win'ni-pe-gōs, win-ni-pe-gō'sis (N. Am.) *l.*
Winnipiseogee, win-nē-pē-sē-ō'gē (U. S.) *l.*
Winona, wi-nō'na (U. S.)
Winschoten, ven-schō'ten (Neth.)
Winterthur, vēn'ter-tör (Switz.)
Wipper, vēp'per (Ger.) *r.*
Wipperfurth, vēp'per-fört (Ger.)
Wirksworth, wėrks'wėrth (Eng.)
Wisbeach, wiz'bēch (Eng.)
Wisby, vēs'bŭ (Swe.)
Wisconsin, wis-kon'sin (U. S.)
Wischau, vē'ze-hou (Aust.)
Wishaw, wish'ą (Scot.)
Wisloka, vē-slō'kä (Aust. Gal.) *r.*
Wismar, vēz'mär (Ger.)
Wissembourg (French name of Weissenburg), vēs-soṅ-bör' (Ger.)
Witham, with'am (Eng.) *r.*
Wittelsbach, vēt'telz-bäch (Ger.)
Wittenberg, vēt'ten-berg (Prus.)
Wittgenstein, wit'gen-stīn (S. Pac.) *isl.*
Wittichenau, vēt'tē-che-nou (Prus.)
Wittingen, vēt'ting-en (Ger.)
Witzenhausen, vēt'sen-houz-en (Ger.)
Wiveliscombe, wil'skum (Eng.)

Wladimir, vlä′dē-mēr (Rus.)
Woburn, wō′bėrn (Eng.)
Wodnian, vōd′nē-än (Aust.)
Wohlau, vō′lou (Prus.)
Woking, wō′king (Eng.)
Wokinghanr, wō′king-ham (Eng.)
Wolborough, wol′bu-ru (Eng.)
Wolfenbüttel, vōl′fen-bŭt-tel (Ger.)
Wolfratshausen, vōl′fräts-houz-*en* (Ger.)
Wolga, vōl′gä (Rus.) *r.*
Wollaston, wol′las-ton (N. Am.)
Wollerau, vōl′le-rou (Switz.)
Wollin, vōl′lēn (Prus.)
Wollishofen, vōl′lēs-hōf-*en* (Switz.)
Wollomba, wol-lom′ba (Austral.) *r.*
Wollongong, wol-lon-gŏng′ (Austral.)
Wolstanton, wŭl-stan′ton (Eng.)
Woluwe, vō-lŭ′vä (Bel.)
Wolverhampton, wŭl-vėr-hamp′ton (Eng.)
Wolverley, wŭl′vėr-li (Eng.)
Wolverton, wŭl′vėr-ton (Eng.)
Wombwell, wŏm′bel (Eng.)
Woodstock, wŭd′stok (Eng.)
Wooler, wŭl′ėr (Eng.)
Woollya, wöl′lyä (S. Am.)
Woolwich, wŭl′ich (Eng.)
Woonsocket, wön-sok′et (U. S.)
Woosue, wō-sŭ-ä′ (China)
Wootton Basset, wō′ten bas′set (Eng.)
Worcester, wōs′tėr (Eng.)
Workington, wėrk′ing-ton (Eng.)
Worksop, wėrk′sop (Eng.)
Wormeldingen, vor-mel′ding-en (Neth.)
Wormhoudt, vōrm-hō′ (Fr.)
Worms, vōrmz (Ger.)
Worsborough, wėrs′bu-ru (Eng.)
Worsley, wėrs′lē (Eng.)
Wörth, vėrt (Ger.)
Worthing, wėr′ŦHing (Eng.)
Wortley, wėrt′li (Eng.)
Woudrichem, vou′drē-chem (Neth.)
Wouw, vouv (Neth.)
Woznesensk, voz-nā-sānsk′ (Rus.)
Wrangell Land, rang′gel land (Arc. Oc.)
Wrekin, rek′in (Eng.)
Wrexham, reks′am (Eng.)
Writtle, rit′tl (Eng.)
Wrockwardine, rok-wąr′dīn (Eng.)
Wulur, wu-lör′ (Ind.) *l.*
Wunsiedel, vön′zē-del (Ger.)
Wunzendake, wŭn′zen-dä-kä (Jap.) *mt.*
Wurda, wur′da (Ind.)
Würtemberg, vůr′tem-berg (Ger.)
Würzburg, vůrts′börg (Ger.)
Wurzen, vōr′tsen (Ger.)
Wustani, wus-tä′nē (Eg.)
Wusterhausen, vös′ter-houz-*en* (Prus.)
Wyandot, wī′an-dot (U. S.)
Wyborg, vē′börg (Rus.)
Wycombe, wī′kom (Eng.)
Wye, wī (Eng.) *r.*
Wyenbash, ve′ăn-bäsh (Rus.)
Wyk, wŭk (Den.)
Wymondham or Wyndham, wī′mond-ham or wind′am (Eng.)
Wynaad, wī-näd′ (Ind.)
Wynegunga, wīn-gun′gä (Ind.) *r.*
Wyoming, wī-ō′ming (U. S.)
Wyre, wīr (Eng.) *r.*
Wyvis, Ben, ben wī′vis (Scot.) *mt.*

X.

(For most Spanish names in X see under J.)

Xalapa, chä-lä′pä (Mex.)
Xamiltepec, chä-mēl′te-pek (Mex.)
Xanten, ksän′ten (Ger.)
Xarayes, shä-rä′yās (Braz.) *dist.*
Xativa, chä-tē′vä (Sp.)
Xavier, San, săn chä′vē-ār (S. Am.)
Xenia, zē′ni-a (U. S.)
Xenil, che-nēl′ (Sp.)
Xeres, cher-es′ (Sp.)
Xingu, shēn′gō (Braz.) *r.*
Xulla, ksöl′lä (East. Arch.) *isls.*

Y.

Yablonoi, yăb-lō-nŏ′ē (Sib.) *mts.*
Yadkin, yad′kin (U. S.)
Yaguache, yä-gwä′che (Ecuad.)
Yaila, yī′lä (Rus.) *mt.*
Yakima, yak′i-ma (U. S.)
Yakutsk, yä-kötsk′ (Sib.)
Yamina, ya-mē′na (Af.)
Yana, yä′nä (Sib.) *r.*
Yaniaon, ya-nä′on (Ind.)
Yandaboo, yän-dä-bö′ (Bur.)
Yangtse-kiang, yang-tse-kē-ang′ (China) *r.*
Yanina, yăn′i-na (Albania)
Yaoori, yä-ö′rē (Cent. Af.)
Yapura, yä-pö′rä (S. Am.) *r.*
Yaqui, yä-kē′ (Mex.; Hayti)
Yaracui, yä-rä-kwē′ (Venez.)
Yarkand, yär′kănd (As.) *r.*
Yarmouth, yär′muth (Eng.)
Yaroslaf, yä-rō-slăf′ (Rus.)
Yarra Yarra, yär′rä yär′rä (Austral.) *r.*
Yarriba, yär′rē-bä (W. Af.)
Yarrow, yär′rō (Scot.)
Yavapai, yav′a-pī (U. S.)
Yavari, yä-vä-rē′ (S. Am.) *r.*
Yazoo, ya-zö′ (U. S.)
Ybicui, ē-bē-kwē′ (Urug.)
Yça, ē′sa (Peru)
Yeadon, yē′don (Eng.)
Yeddo or Yedo, yed′ō (Jap.)
Yellala, yel-lä′la (Af.) *falls*
Yemen, yem′en (Ar.)
Yeni Bazar, yä′nē bä-zär′ (Bosnia)
Yenidge, yä′nē-je (Tur.)
Yenikalé, yä-nē-kä′lā (Rus.) *st.* and *ft.*
Yenisei, ye-nē-sā′ē (Sib.) *r.*
Yeniseisk, yä-nē-sā′ēsk (Sib.)
Yeou, yä-ō′ (Cent. Af.) *r.*
Yeovil, yō′vil (Eng.)
Yères, yār (Fr.) *r.*
Yesso, yes′sō (Jap.)
Yestor Beacon, yes′tor bē′kon (Eng.) *mt.*
Yetholm, yet′um (Scot.)
Yezd, yezd (Per.)
Yezdikhast, yez-dē-kăst′ (Per.)
Yiopango, ē-lō-pän′gō (Cent. Am.) *l.*
Yokohama, yō-kō-hä′mä (Jap.)
Yola, yō′lä (Cent. Af.)
Yonkers, yong′kėrz (U. S.)
Yoomadung, yö′mä-dung (Ind.) *mts.*
Yori, yō′rē (Rus.) *r.*
Yosemite, yō-sem′i-te (U. S.)
Youghall, yą′hąl or yąl (Ir.)
Youghiogheny, yō-hō-gā′ni (U. S.) *r.*
Ypane, ē-pā′ne (S. Am.) *r.*
Ypres (French) or Ypern (Flemish), ē′per, ī′pern (Bel.)
Ypsilanti, ip-si-lan′ti (U. S.)
Yriaix, St., saṅ-tē-rē-ā′ (Fr.)
Yser, ē-sār′ (Fr.) *r.*
Yssel, īs′sel (Neth.) *r.*
Ysselmond, is′sel-mond (Neth.)
Yssengeaux, ēs-soṅ-gō′ (Fr.)
Ystad, ŭ′städ (Swe.)
Ystradyfodwg, us-trä-di-fod-ųg (Wales)
Ystwith, ist′with (Wales) *r.*
Ythan, ī′than (Scot.) *r.*
Yucatan, yö-kä-tän′ (Mex.)
Yukari Sobla, yö-kä′rē sō′blä (Rus.)
Yukon, yų′kon (N. Am.) *r.*
Yünnan, yŭn-năn′ (China)
Yunquera, yön-ke′rä (Sp.)
Yuritala, yö-rē-tä′lä (Rus.)
Yverdon, ē-vār-dōṅ′ (Switz.)
Yvetot, ēv-tō′ (Fr.)
Yvorne, ē-vorn′ (Switz.)

Z.

Zaandam, zän′dam (Neth.)
Zaandijk, zän′dīk (Neth.)
Zabacano, zä-bä-kä′nō (W. Af.)
Zabara, zä-bä′ra (Ar.) *mt.*
Zabern, tsä′bern (Ger.)
Zacapa, sä-kä′pä (Cent. Am.)
Zacatapeques, sä-kä-tä-pe′kes (Cent. Am.)
Zacatecas, sä-kä-te′käs (Mex.)
Zacatula, sä-kä-tö′lä (Mex.)
Zacualpan, sä-kwäl-pän′ (Mex.)
Zafaran-Boli, zä′fä-ran-bō′lē (Tur.)
Zaffarano, tsäf-fä-rä′nō (It.) *c.*
Zagarolo, dzä-gä-rō′lō (It.)
Zagazig, zä-ga-zēg′ (Eg.)
Zagora, zä′gō-ra (Gr.)
Zähringen, tsä′ring-en (Ger.)
Zalamea, thä-lä-me′ä (Sp.)
Zalankoi, zä-lăn′kō-ē (Rus.)
Zalathna, zo-lot′no (Transyl.)
Zaleszcyki, zä-läsh-chē′kē (Aust. Gal.)
Zambezi or Zambesi, zam-bē′zi (Af.) *r.*
Zamora, thä-mō′rä (Sp.); sä-mō′ra (Mex.)
Zancara, thän-kä′rä (Sp.) *r.*
Zanguebar, zän-gä-bär′ (Af.)
Zanskar, zäns-kär′ (As.)
Zante, zän′tā (Gr.) *isl.*
Zanzibar, zän-zē-bär′ (Af.)
Zapatosa, sä-pä-tō′sä (Col.) *l.*
Zara, tsä′rä; Ital. pron. dzä′rä (Dalmat.)
Zarafshan, za-räf′shän″ (Cent. As.)
Zarskoe-Selo, tsär′skō-ä-sä-lō″ (Rus.)
Zaruma, sä-rō′mä (S. Am.)
Zbarasz, zbä′räsh (Aust. Gal.)
Zea, zē′a (Gr.) *isl.*
Zebayer, zā-bā′yār (Red Sea) *isls.*
Zebid, zä-bēd′ (Ar.)
Zeeland, zā′länt (Neth.)
Zehdenick, tsā′de-nēk (Prus.)
Zehree, zēch-rē′ (Belooch.)
Zeijst, zīst (Neth.)
Zeila, zā′la (Af.)
Zeitun, zā′tön (Gr.) *g.*
Zelaya, se-lä′yä (Mex.)
Zellerfeld, tsäl′ler-felt (Ger.)
Zelline, tsäl-lē′nä (It.) *r.*
Zempelburg, tsäm′pel-börg (Prus.)
Zemplin, zem-plēn′ (Hung.)
Zenjan, zän-jän′ (Per.)
Zerafshan, ze-räf′shän″ (Cent. As.) *r.*
Zerbst, tsärbst (Ger.)
Zernagora. *See* Zrnagora.
Zevenaar, zā′ve-när (Neth.)
Zevenhuizen, zā-ven-hoiz′*en* (Neth.)
Zeyla, zā′lä (Af.)
Zezere, zā-zā′rä (Port.) *r.*
Zibello, tsē-bāl′lō (It.)
Ziegenhain, tsē′gen-hīn (Ger.)
Zillerthal, tsēl′ler-tāl (Tyrol.)
Zimmerwald, tsēm′mer-vält (Switz.)
Zips, zēps (Hung.)
Zircz, zērts (Hung.)
Zirknitz, tsērk′nēts (Aust.)
Zizers, tsē′tserz (Switz.)
Zlatousk, zlä-tösk′ (Rus.)
Zloczow, zlō′chov (Aust. Gal.)
Znaim, tsnīm (Aust.)
Zoest, zöst (Neth.)
Zofingen, tsō′fing-en (Switz.)
Zondereinde, zōn′der-īn-de (S. Af.) *mts.*
Zonnebeke, zōn-nā-bā′kā (Bel.)
Zonzonate, sōn-sō-nā′te (Cent. Am.)
Zorita, thō-rē′tä (Sp.)
Zouga, zō′ga (S. Af.) *r.*
Zrnagora, cher-nag′ō-ra (Eur.)
Zsambek, zhäm′bek (Hung.)
Zubia, La, lä thō′bē-ä (Sp.)
Zug, tsög (Switz.)
Zuider-Zee, zoi′der-zā (Neth.)
Zuidlaren, zoid′lä-ren (Neth.)
Zujar, thō-chär′ (Sp.)
Zulia, sō′lē-ä (Venez.)
Züllichau, tsŭl′lē-chou (Prus.)
Zülpich, tsül′pĕch (Prus.)
Zululand, zö′lö-land (S. Af.)
Zundert, Groot, grōt zun′dert (Neth.)
Zurgena, thör-che′nä (Sp.)
Zürich, tsŭ′rĕch (Switz.)
Zuruma, zų-rō′mä (Braz.) *r.*
Zutphen, zut′fen (Neth.)
Zuyder-Zee, zoi′der-zā (Neth.)
Zvornik, zvōr′nēk (Tur.)
Zwart-Berg, swärt′berg (S. Af.) *mt.*
Zwartesluis, zvär′te-slois (Neth.)
Zweibrücken, tsvī′brŭk-*en* (Ger.)
Zweisimmen, tsvī′sēm-men (Switz.)
Zwellendam, swel′*len*-dam (S. Af.)
Zwickau, tsvēk′kou (Ger.)
Zwijndrecht, zvīn′drecht (Neth.)
Zwittau, tsvēt′tou (Aust.)
Zwittawa, zvēt-tä′vä (Aust.)
Zwolle, zvol′le (Neth.)
Zwyndrecht, zvīn′drech (Bel.)
Zydaczow, zē-dach′ov (Aust.)
Zyghur, zī-gur′ (Ind.)
Zyria, zē′ri-a (Gr.) *mt.*
Zytomir, zhēt-o-mēr′ (Rus.)

FOREIGN WORDS

WHICH FREQUENTLY FORM PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

Å (Sw.), river, as in Torneå.
Aa (Dan. and D.), river, as Groote Aa, great river (Holland).
Ab or Aub (Per.), water; as Doab, two rivers; Punjaub, five rivers.
Abad (Per., Hind., &c.), house, town; as Akbarabad, town of Akbar; Hyderabad, town of Hyder.
Abbas (Per.), father; Abbasabad, paternal town or abode.
Aber (Celt.), mouth of a river; Aberdeen, town at the mouth of the Dee; Aberavon, mouth of the Avon.
Adel (G.), noble; Adelsberg, noble's mountain; Adelsheim, noble's home.
Agoa (Pg.), Agua (Sp.), water; Agoa Fria, cold water; Aguas Calientes, warm waters.
Ain (Ar.), a spring; Ain Moosa, spring of Moses.
Ak (Turk.), white; Ak-Serai, white palace; Ak-su, white river.
Al, El (Ar.), the or a; Alcantara, the bridge; Alcazar, the palace.
Allah (Ar.), God; Allahabad, town of God.
Alp, Alb (Celt.), an elevated place; Alpnach, high waters.
Alsó (Hung.), lower, opposite of Felsö, upper; Alsó Lendva.
Alt (G.), old; Altdorf (or Altorf), old village; Altenkirchen, old churches.
Alta, Alto (Sp., It., Pg.), high; Tierra Alta, high land (Sp.).
Ard (Celt.), high, height; Ardglass, green height; Ardnamurchan, height of the great headland.
Arl, Adler (G.), eagle; Arlberg, Adlerberg, eagle's mountain.
Arroyo (Sp.), rivulet; Arroyo de Puerco, rivulet of the hog.
Au, Aue (G.), meadow; Reichenau, rich meadow; Goldene Aue, golden meadow.
Aven, Avon (Celt.), flowing water; Avonmore, great water; Strathaven, valley of the river.

Bab (Ar., Chal.), gate, court; Bab-el-Mandeb, gate of tears.
Baba (Turk.), father; Babadagh, father mountain.
Bach (G.), brook, rivulet; Erlenbach, alder brook; Fischbach, fish brook; Schwarzenbach, black or dark brook.
Bad (G.), bath; Baden, the baths; Carlsbad, Charles's bath.
Bahia (Sp., Pg.), bay; Bahia de Todos os Santos, bay of all saints.
Bahr (Ar.), sea, river; Bahr Lut, sea of Lot, the Dead Sea; Bahr-el-Abiad, the white river (White Nile).
Bal or Bally (Celt.), town; Ballinderry, town of the oak wood; Ballyclare, town on the plain; Ballachulish, town on the strait.
Banya (Hung.), a mine; Banya-Nagy, great mine; Banya-Felsö, upper mine.
Bar (Hind.), country; Malabar, mountainous country.
Bazar, Basar (Turk.), market town; Novi-Bazar or Yeni-Bazar, new market town.
Beau, Bel (Fr.), beautiful; Beaulieu, beautiful place; Belmont, *beautiful* mountain.
Bela, Bielo (Rus.), white; Belgrade, white town; Bielaya, white stream.
Beled, Biläd (Ar.), country, town; Biledulgerid, country of dates.
Bello, Bella (It., Sp., and Pg.), beautiful; Pontebello, beautiful port.

Ben More, the great hill;
haped mountain;
the black sow.
Bender-Abbaz
erg, Charles's
; Schwarzen-
use of God;
ows; Bethle-
ountry; Bir-
ell of seven

Bischof (G.), bishop; Bischofsheim, bishop's home; Bischofzell, bishop's cell.
Blanc, Blanche (Fr.), white; Mont Blanc; Dent Blanche, white tooth (mountain peak).
Blanco (Sp.), white; Cabo Blanco, white cape.
Bocca (It.), Boca (Sp., Pg.), mouth; Boca Chica, little mouth.
Borg (Sw., Dan.), castle; Aalborg, eel town; Frederiksborg.
Bosch (D.), wood; Hertogenbosch, duke's wood (Bois-le-duc).
Bouroun or Bournu (Turk.), cape; Narat-Bourun, cape of firs.
Bruck, Brück (G.), bridge; Innsbrück, the bridge over the Inn; Zweibrücken, the two bridges.
Brugg (Swiss), bridge; Glattbrugg.
Brunn, Brunnen (G.), well; Schönbrunn, beautiful well.
Bueno, Buena (Sp.), good; Buenos Ayres, fine airs; Buena Vista, fine view; Buenaventura, good luck.
Burg (G.), castle, fortified place; Rothenburg, red castle; Augsburg, castle of Augustus.
By (Dan.), town; Sundby, town on the sound; Ashby, ash town; Kirkby, church town.

Caer, Car (Celt.), fortified place, fortified town; Caer-Caradoc, fort of Caradoc or Caractacus; Carnarvon, fort in Arvon.
Casa (Sp.), house; Casas-Grandes, the great houses.
Cerro (Sp.), mountain-peak, rugged hill; Cerro de Pasco.
Chang and Chung (Chinese), middle; Chang-choo-foo; Chang-chuen.
Chow (Chinese), island, second-class city; Hang-chow.
Cidade (Pg.), city; Cidade do Recife, city of the reef.
Cima (It.), mountain-peak; Cima Nove, new peak.
Citta (It.), city, town; Citta-di-Castello, town of the castle.
Ciudad (Sp.), city; Ciudad Real, royal city; Ciudad-Rodrigo, city of Roderick.
Civita (It.), town; Civita Vecchia, old town.
Col (Fr.), pass, elevated pass; Col de Géant, giant's pass.
Croce (It.), cross; Santa Croce, the holy cross.
Croix (Fr.), cross; Sainte Croix, the holy cross.
Cruz (Sp.), cross; Vera Cruz, the true cross; Santa Cruz, the holy cross.
Cumbre (Sp.), mountain peak; Cumbres Altas, the high peaks.
Czerna, Czerny, Cherni (Slav.), black; Czernagora, the black mountain (=Montenegro); Czernamore, the Black Sea.

Dagh, Tagh (Per., Turk.), mountain or mountain-range; Babadagh, father mountain.
Dal (Dan., Sw.), valley, dale; Dal Elf, valley river.
Dam (D.), dam; Amsterdam, the dam of the Amstel; Rotterdam, dam of the Rotte.
Daria, Darya (Per.), sea, river; Amu Darya, Sir Darya.
Diva, Diu (Hind.), island; the Maldives, Laccadives.
Dun (Celt.), fort; Dundee, the fort on the Tay.

Eisen (G.), iron; Eisenberg, iron mountain; Eisenstadt, iron town.
El, Al (Ar.), the or a; El Kantara, the bridge. See Al. (El is also Spanish for the.)
Elf (Sw), river; Göta-Elf; Dal-Elf, river of the dale.
Eski (Turk.), old; Eski-Hissar, old castle; Eski-Stambul, old Constantinople.

Feld (G.), field; Feldkirch, field church; Hirschfeld, field of the stag.
Fels, Felsen (G.), rock; Drachenfels, dragon rock.
Felsö (Hung.), upper; opposite of Alsó, lower; Felsö Lendva.
Fjeld or Field (Dan.), Fjäll (Sw.), mountain, mountains, as the Dovrefjeld, the Fillefjeld.

Foo (Chinese), first-class city; Tse-nan-foo.
Frey, Frei (G.), free; Freiburg, free castle or town.
Fried, Frieden (G.), peace; Friedland, land of peace.
Fürst (G.), prince; Fürstenwalde, prince's wood.

Gamla (Sw.), old; Gamla Karleby, old Charlestown.
Garh, Gurh, Ghur (Hind.), castle; Futtehgurh, fort of victory.
Gawa (Japanese), river; Sakada-gawa; Sinano-gawa.
Gebirge (G.), mountains; Riesengebirge, giant mountains.
Ghaut, Ghát (Hind.), a mountain pass, also a landing-place or flight of steps on the side of a river.
Giri (Hind.), mountains; Nilgiri (Neilgherry), blue mountains.
Gora (Slav.), mountain; Czernagora, black mountain (=Montenegro).
Gorod, Grad (Slav.), town; Novgorod, new town.
Graf, Grafen (G.), count; Grafenberg, count's hill.
Grande (Sp., It., Pg.), great; Rio Grande, great river.
Groote (D.), great; Groote Aa, great river.
Gross (G.), great; Gross-Glogau; Gross-Biberan.
Gunong (Malay), mountain; Gunong Tebur; Gunong Api.

Hafen (G.), Havn (Dan.), port; Bremerhafen, port of Bremen; Kjöbenhavn, merchant's haven (Copenhagen).
Hai (Chi.), sea; Whang-hai, Hoang-hai, yellow sea.
Ham, Hamn (Sw.), port; Carlshamn, Charles's haven.
Haus (G.), house; Neuhaus, new house; Oberhausen, upper houses.
Havn (Dan.), port. See Hafen, Ham.
Hegy (Hung.), mountain; Hegy-allya.
Heilige, Heiligen (G.), holy, saint; Heiligenstadt, holy town.
Heim (G.), home (=E. -ham); Bischofsheim, bishop's home.
Hinter (G.), hinder, lying behind; Hinter Rhein, the name of a head-water of the Rhine.
Hissar (Turk.), castle; Ak-Hissar, white castle; Kara-Hissar, black castle.
Ho (Chinese), river, canal; Hoang-ho, yellow river; Pei-ho, white river.
Hoang (Chinese), yellow; Hoang-ho, yellow river; Hoang-choo, yellow town.
Hoch (G.), high; Hochkirch, high church; Hochberg, high mountain.
Hof (G.), court, farm, estate; Hof-wyl.
Hohe (G.), height; Hohenzollern, the height of the Zoller family.
Holm (Sw., Dan.), small island; Bornholm, island of Burgundians.
Hondo, Honda (Sp.), deep; Rio Hondo, deep river.

Île, Isle (Fr.), island; Belleisle, beautiful island; Lisle (l'isle), the island.
Inver (Celt.), mouth of a river; Inverness, mouth of the Ness.
Irmak (Turk.), river; Kizil-Irmak, red river (the ancient Halys).
Isola (It.), Isla (Sp.), Ilha (Pg.), island; Isola Bella, beautiful island; Ilha Grande, great island.

Jebel, Djebel (Ar.), mountain; Jebel Moosa, mount of Moses, the modern Arabic name of Mt. Sinai; Gibraltar, corrupted from Jebel al Tarik, mount of Tarik.
Jeni (Turk.), new. See Yeni.
Jezireh (Ar.), island; Al Jezireh, the name of the region between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kafir (Ar.), infidel; Kafiristan, land of infidels.

Kaiser (G.), emperor; Kaiserstuhl, emperor's chair or throne; Kaiserstadt, emperor's town.
Kale (Turk.), castle; Yeni-kale, new castle; Kale Dagh, castle hill.
Kand, Khand, Kund (Hind.), land, country; Khokand, land of mountains; Bundelkhand.
Kara (Turk.), black; Kara-Su, black river; Kara-Hissar, black fortress.
Kiang (Chinese), river; Yang-tse-kiang, son of the sea river; Ta-kiang, great river; Pe-kiang, north river.
Kil (Celt.), cell, church; Kilpatrick, church or cell of St. Patrick; Kilkenny, church of St. Kenny; Kildare, church of the oaks.
Kin (Celt.), head, upper part; Kinloch, head of the loch.
King (Chinese), town; Pe-king, northern city; Nan-king, southern city.
Kio, Kei (Japanese), town; Tokio, same as Yedo.
Kirche (G.), church; Kirchdorf, church village; Kirchberg, church mountain; Fünfkirchen, five churches.
Kis (Hung.), little; Kis-barath; Kis-ber.
Kizil, Kysyl (Turk.), red; Kizil-Irmak, red river; Kizil Kum, red sand (desert southeast of the Aral Sea).
Klein (G.), little; Klein-Glogau, as distinguished from Gross-Glogau.
Koh, Kuh (Per.), mountain; Hindu-koh, Indian mountain.
Kol, Kul (Tart.), lake; Kara Kul, black lake; Issikol or Issikul.
König (G.), king; Königsberg, king's mountain.
Kopf (G.), head; Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain.
Köping (Dan., Sw.), market-town; Nyköping, new market-town.
Krasnoe (Rus.), pretty; Krasnoe-selo, pretty village.
Krasnoi (Rus.), red; Krasnoiarsk, town of the red cliff.
Kreis (G.), circle, district forming an administrative division.

Lago (It., Sp., Pg.), lake; Lago Maggiore, the *greater lake*.
Laguna (It., Sp.), marsh, lagoon.
Langen, Lange (G.), long; Langenberg, long mountain.
Lauter (G.), clear; Lauterbrunnen, clear fountains.
Levante (It.), east, eastern region; hence the Levant.
Licht (G.), light; Lichtenstein, clear stone or rock.
Lieu (Fr.), place; Beaulieu, fine place.

Maha (Hind.), great; Mahanadi, Mahanuddy, great river.
Mark (G.), boundary, march; Markdorf, boundary village.
Mark (Scand.), territory; Lappmark, territory of the Lapps.
Markt (G.), market; Neumarkt, new market; Markt Oberhausen.
Mavros, Mavron, Mavro (Gr.), black; Mavron Oros, black mountain; Mavropotamos, black river.
Meer (G.), sea; Schwarzes Meer, the Black Sea.
Meer (D.), lake; Borkumer Meer, lake of Borkum; Sneeker Meer, lake of Sneek.
Mer (Fr.), sea; Mer Morte, the Dead Sea.
Mezö, Mesö (Hung.), field; Mezö-Cereny, &c.
Mittel (G.), middle; Mittelwalde, middle wood, &c.
Mond, Monde (D.), mouth; Dendermonde, town at the mouth of the Dender.
More (Celt.), great; Glen More, the great glen; Ben More, the great mountain.
Mühl (G.), mill; Altmühl, the old mill; Mühlhausen, mill-houses.
Mund (G.), mouth; Warnemünde, town at the mouth of the Warnow.
Münster (G.), monastery, minster; Münsterberg, minster mountain.

Nagor, Nagar, Nuggur (Hind.), town; Ahmednagar, town of Ahmed.
Nagy (Hung.), great; Nagy-Varad, same as Grosswardein.
Nahr (Ar.), river; Nahr el Asy, the Orontes (in Syria).
Nan (Chinese), southern; Nan-king, southern city (opposite of Pe-king).
Negro (It., Sp., Pg.), black; Rio Negro, black river; Negro-Cerro, black mountain.
Neu (G.), new; Neuhaus, new house; Neubrunn, new fountain.
Nevado or Nevada (Sp.), snowy; Sierra Nevada, snowy chain of mountains.
Nieder (G.), lower; Niederbronn, lower well; Niederlande, the Netherlands.
Nieuw, Nieu (D.), new; Nieuwpoort, Nieuport, new port.
Nijnei, Nizhnei (Rus.), lower; Nijnei-Novgorod.
Nor (Mong.), lake; Koko Nor; Lob Nor.
Nov, Novoi, Novaia (Rus.), new; Novgorod, new town; Novoi-Cherkask; Novaia Semlia (Nova Zembla).
Nuevo, Nueva (Sp.), new; Villa Nueva, new town.
Nuovo, Nuova (It.), new.
Ny (Sw.), new; Nyborg, new town; Nyköping, new market.

Ó (Hung.), old; Ó-Becse.
Ö, Oe, Öe (Dan., Sw.), island; Sandö, sand island; Samsö, Lessö.
Ober (G.), upper; Oberkirch, upper church; Ober Glogau.
Ola, Oola (Mongolian), mountain; Bogdo-Oola, holy mountain.
Oost (D.), east; Oostburg, east town; Oostwinkel, east angle or bend.
Ost, Oster, Œster (G.), east; Oesterreich, eastern empire, Austria.
Ostrog (Rus.), fortress, as the town Ostrog in Volhynia.
Oud, Oude (D.), old; Oudenbosch, old wood; Oudewater, old water.
Ozero (Rus.), lake; Bielozersk, town on Lake Bielo.

Patam (Hind.), town; Seringapatam, town of Sriringa or Vishnu.
Pe (Chinese), north, northern; Peking, the northern city.
Pei (Chinese), white; Pei-ho, the white river.
Pico (Sp., Pg.), mountain-peak; Pico de Teneriffe, Peak of Teneriffe.
Piz (Rumonsh), mountain-peak; = It. pizzo, Sp. pico.
Pol, Poli, Polis, Ple (Gr., Rus., Turk.), town; Sevastopol, city of Augustus; Tripoli, the three cities; Nicopolis, city of victory; Constantinople, city of Constantine.
Pont (Fr.), Ponte (It. and Pg.), Puente (Sp.), bridge; Pont-du-Château, bridge of the castle; Ponte-San-Pietro, St. Peter's bridge.
Poor, Pore, Pur (Hind.), town; Cawnpoor, city of the khan or chieftain; Jeypoor, Jypoor, city of victory.
Porto (It., Pg.), harbour; Portobello, beautiful harbour.
Potamos, Potamo (Gr.), river; Mavropotamo, black river.
Puebla (Sp.), village, town; Puebla Nueva, new village or town.
Puerto (Sp.), harbour; Puerto Rico, rich port, Porto Rico.
Pulo (Malay), island; Pulo Penang, Areca Island, Penang or Prince of Wales' Island.

Quebrada (Sp.), ravine, gorge.

Ras (Ar.), cape, promontory; Ras-el-had, cape of danger; Ras-el-Abiad, white cape.
Reich (G.), kingdom, monarchy, dominion; Oesterreich, Austria.
Rio (Sp., Pg.), river; Rio Grande, great river; Rio Negro, black river; Entre Rios, province lying between the rivers.
Roth (G.), red; Rothwasser, red water; Rothenburg, red castle; Rothenthurm, red tower.
Rud, Rood (Per.), river; Heri-rud, Kash-rud, Keshef-rud.

Saki, Misaki (Japanese), cape; Idsumo-saki; Kona-saki.
Salinas (Sp.), salt lakes or pools.
Salz (G.), salt; Salzburg, salt castle, castle on the Salza or salt stream.
San, Santo, or Santa (Sp., Pg., It.), saint; San-Juan, San-Miguel, Santo-Domingo, Santa-Rosa.
Schnee (G.), snow; Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain.
Schwarz (G.), black; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest.
See (G.), lake; Bodensee, the Lake of Constance; Thunersee, the Lake of Thun.
Serai, Sarai (Turk.), palace; Ak-Serai, white palace; Baktchi-serai, palace of the gardens.
Serra (Pg.), Sierra (Sp.), mountain range; Sierra Nevada, snowy range; Sierra Morena, black range.
Shan (Chinese), mountain; Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven.
Shehr (Turk., Per.), city, house; Eski-Shehr, old city.
Si (Chinese), west; Si-Hai, western sea.
Sima (Japanese), island; Tsu-Sima, Tanega-Sima, &c.
Sk (Rus.), town; Irkutsk, town on the Irkut; Tobolsk, town on the Tobol.
Ski, Skoi, Skoe, Skaia (Rus.), cape; Chukotskoi, Kromskaia.
Snee (Dan., Sw.), snow; Sneehætten, Snehätta, snow-hat, snow-capped mountain.
Sneeuw (D.), snow; Sneeuwbergen, snowy mountains.
Söder (Sw.), south; Söderhamn, south haven.
Stadt (G.), Stad (Dan., Sw., and D.), town, Friedrichstadt, Frederikstad, Frederick's town.
Stan (Per.), country; Afghanistan, land of the Afghans; Hindustan, land of the Hindus.
Stanitza (Rus.), village, place of encampment.
Stein (G.), stone, rock; Ehrenbreitstein, broad stone of honour; Lahnstein, stone of the Lahn.
Stor (Sw.), great; Stor Å, the great river; Stor Skar, great island.
Su or Soo (Turk.), lake, river; Ak-su, white river; Kara-su, black water.
Sul (Pg.), south; Rio Grande do Sul, grand river of the south.
Szent (Hung.), saint; Szent-Benedek, Saint Benedict.
Sziget (Hung.), island, island town, town at the confluence of rivers.

Ta, Tai (Chinese), great; Ta-Kiang, great river, a name of the Yang-tse; Tai-Hu, great lake.
Tag or Tagh (Turk., Per.), mountain; Agri-Tagh, a name of Mount Ararat. Dagh is another form of this word.
Tanjong (Malay), cape, point; Tanjong Datu, and other capes in Borneo.
Tau (Turk.), mountain; Koshtan-Tau, one of the peaks of Caucasus.
Tell (Ar.), hill; Tell-el-Kebir, great hill; Tell-es-Safieh; Tell-Hamar, &c.
Terra (Pg., It.), Tierra (Sp.), earth, land; Terra or Tierra del Fuego, land of fire; Tierra Caliente, hot country.
Thal (G.), valley; Rheinthal, valley of the Rhine; Langenthal, long valley.
Thian (Chinese), heaven; Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven.

Uj (Hung.), new; Uj-Becse or Turkisch-Becse.
Unter (G.), under, lower; Unterwalden, under or below the woods; Unter Ammergau.
Ust (Rus.), mouth; Ust-Ischma, town at the mouth of the Ischma.

Val (It.), valley; Val d'Arno, valley of the Arno.
Valle (Sp., It., Pg.), valley; Valle Hermoso, beautiful valley; Rio del Valle, river of the valley.
Var, Város (Hung.), fortress, town; Temesvar, castle or fortress on the river Temes.
Vecchio, Vecchia (It.), old; Porto Vecchio, old port; Civita Vecchia, old city.
Veld (D.), field; Roggeveld, field or plain of rye.
Veliki (Rus.), great; Veliki-Luki.
Verkhni, Verchne (Rus.), upper; Verkhni-Kamtschatsk.
Villa (It., Sp., Pg.), town; Villa Nova, Villa Nuova, new town.
Ville (Fr.), town; Villeneuve, new town, Abbeville, abbot's town.
Vorder (G.), in front; Vorderrhein, one of the head-waters of the Rhine.

Wady (Ar.), valley, a valley with a river in it, a river; Wady Moosa, valley of Moses; Wad-el-Kebir, great river (hence Guadalquivir).
Wald (G.), forest; Schwarzwald, the Black Forest.
Weiler (G.), village; Badenweiler, village of baths.
Weiss (G.), white; Weisskirch, white church; Weissenburg, white castle.
Wiese (G.), meadow; Wiesenthal, meadow valley.
Yama (Jap[illegible] the great.
Yeni (Turk.), new ma[illegible]
Zee (D.), se[illegible] distinguis[illegible] man Ocea[illegible]
Zuid (D.), so[illegible]
Zwart, Zwar[illegible] black mou[illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

LANGUAGE.

THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

THERE are various estimates as to the number of languages spoken on the earth, but the best modern authorities set them down at about 1000. Many of these are spoken only in a small locality and by very few people; and the languages of real importance are not very numerous. The question as to the number of distinct languages is rendered all the more difficult by the existence of dialects, and it is often nearly impossible to say whether an idiom should rank as a language or as a dialect. A language that comes to be spoken over a considerable area and by a considerable number of persons—more especially when it is not to some extent fixed by writing and literature—is sure to develop dialects, and each of these may in course of time become unintelligible to the persons using the others, if the respective speakers have little intercourse with each other, being separated perhaps by mountain ranges, arms of the sea, or merely by distance. In this way is the existence of the different Teutonic tongues to be accounted for. A similar instance of several languages arising from one is seen in the case of the Romance tongues—Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese—all of which are descended from the Latin. Many languages have been as yet but little studied, and in consequence a thoroughly scientific classification of the whole is not possible. Probably, however, investigation has gone sufficiently far to enable us to know pretty well what are the main types prevalent among the tongues that are or have been spoken by man.

When we compare languages as to their *morphological* features, that is, as to their elements and structure or the manner in which their sounds are formed and combined, we can distinguish three chief forms or classes. These are the *monosyllabic* or *isolating*, the *agglutinate* or *agglutinating*, and the *inflectional*.

The monosyllabic languages, of which the Chinese is the chief example, are composed mainly of monosyllabic unchangeable roots or words, which may be indeed compounded with one another to express their mutual relations, but as a rule do not by this process lose their own independence and individuality.

The agglutinate languages, of which the Turkish and Hungarian are examples, are characterized by their words consisting of roots having suffixes tacked or as it were glued on, the roots and suffixes maintaining each a sort of separate existence and independence. The root stands distinctly out from the rest of the word, and is seldom or never so fused with the suffixes as to be inseparable from them.

The inflectional languages are regarded as of the highest type, and to these belong the languages of the most highly civilized races, such as Greek, Latin, English, German, San-

Ben (Celt.), mill; Ben Cruachan, the cone-s... Ben Macdhui, mountain of ...
Bender (Turk., Per.), port; ... (Persia).
Berg (G.), hill, mountain; Carlsb... hill; Königsberg, king's hill; ... berg, black hill.
Beth (Heb.), house; Bethel, h... Bethhoron, house of the holl... hem, house of bread.
Bhúm, Bhoom (Hind.), land, ... bhúm, land of heroes.
Bir (Ar.), well; Bir-es-Seba, ... (=Beersheba).

In these languages the original roots ... modifications for the pur... of meaning; and the line ... by no means sharply drawn. ... degrees of fulness and com... far more of it than others. ... the inflectional languages, ... number of verbal and other ...stance, has now very few, such ... the nominative, possessive, and objective of pronouns, a few verbal forms, &c. The falling away or wearing down and ultimate loss of inflections is a well-known phenomenon; Anglo-Saxon, for instance, had far more than modern English, and Latin was far richer in this respect than French, Italian, and the other tongues to which it has given birth.

Of the vast majority of languages no historical account can be given, as they possess no written memorials to enable us to trace their history backward. Of other languages, however, we can trace the origin and development by means of documentary evidence, and can thus show what is their genealogical relationship to one another. Thus French, Italian, Spanish, and the other Romance tongues can be proved to be descendants of the Latin. By thorough investigation and comparison we can even safely go farther back than written documents carry us, and in this way philologists have come to the conclusion that the Germanic or Teutonic tongues (including English, German, Dutch, &c.), Greek, Latin, Persian, Sanskrit, &c., are all descended from a common language that in prehistoric times was spoken in Central Asia (some think in Europe or on the borders of Asia and Europe, where European and Asiatic Russia now meet) by the ancestors of the respective peoples, then forming a single community.

The following are the principal families and groups of languages that have been recognized. Besides consulting the map, the reader may refer also to the paper on ethnology accompanying the ethnological plates. It must be remembered, however, that race and language are not necessarily co-extensive, and that the same language may be spoken by two peoples that are very different from an ethnological point of view. Conquest often imposes an alien tongue upon a people, and thus the Latin language, originally spoken by a small community in Italy, spread itself over a wide area outside of this peninsula. Similarly English has left only a small area to the Celtic tongues in the British Islands, as the Celtic no doubt displaced an earlier idiom in the same area.

I. THE INDO-EUROPEAN OR ARYAN FAMILY.—This family of languages is now the most important and widely spread of any, as well as the most highly cultivated and developed. The peoples speaking these tongues have long been the most civilized on the face of the earth, though the Indo-European races do not seem to have been the earliest civilized. The languages of this family are inflectional, and the character of the most important among them is sufficiently well known. It is divided into the following groups or branches:—

1. *The Indian Group.*—This includes the Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali—Indian languages, which are no longer spoken; and among living Indian languages the Hindi, Hindustani or Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Singhalese (Ceylon), &c.

2. *The Iranic Group.*—To this belong the Zend, Old Persian and Pahlevi (now dead languages), modern Persian, Kurdish, Beluchi, Afghan or Pushto, Ossetian (in the Cau... casus), &c.

3. *The Armenian.*—Formerly classed in the Iranian group, but now regarded as having an independent position.

4. *The Grecian Group.*—Includes the ancient and modern Greek and Greek dialects.

5. *The Albanian.*—Formerly often classed along with the Greek.

6. *The Italic or Latin Group.*—This includes the ancient Latin, Umbrian, and Oscan, and the modern Romance or Romanic tongues, viz. Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian. As a result of emigration the Romance tongues, more especially Spanish and Portuguese, are now spoken over a large portion of America.

7. *The Celtic Group.*—The Cymric of Wales and Brittany, the Irish, the Gaelic, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.

8. *The Slavo-Lettic Group.*—In two divisions; *a.* Slavonic: Russian, Polish, Bohemian, &c.; *b.* Lettic: Old Prussian, Lithuanian, Lettish.

9. *The Germanic or Teutonic Group.*—In this group there are two chief sub-divisions, viz. (*a*) East Germanic: Icelandic or Old Norse, Danish and Swedish, with the long extinct Gothic; (*b*) West Germanic: Anglo-Saxon with English, Dutch, Frisian, Plattdeutsch, German. Another division is into (*a*) East Germanic (Gothic); (*b*) North Germanic or Scandinavian; and (*c*) West Germanic, the rest. The most important and widely spread of these tongues is now English.

With the exception of the sacred scriptures all the most valuable literature of the world is written in one or other of the tongues belonging to the Indo-European family.

II. THE HAMITO-SEMITIC FAMILY.—The Hamitic and Semitic groups of this family (which belongs to the inflexional class) have a certain number of roots and features in common; but grammatically the Hamitic tongues are but little while the Semitic tongues are highly developed. The Semitic languages are characterized by the possession of roots containing three consonants which always remain unchanged however much the vowels may vary. The Hamitic tongues are confined to Northern Africa. Among them are to be ranked the ancient Egyptian of the monuments and papyrus rolls, and the Coptic. The Semitic group includes Hebrew, Aramaic, Phœnician, Chaldæan, and Assyrian, tongues of great historic importance, the living Arabic, Ethiopian, or Classical Abyssinian, &c.

III. THE URAL-ALTAIC FAMILY (also called Turanian and Scythian).—The languages of this family are of the agglutinate type. The grammatical structure is very simple, every word consisting of an unchangeable root and one or several suffixes. The latter are very numerous in some members of the group, and express the most varied grammatical relationships, there being great richness in declensional and conjugational forms. One remarkable feature of these languages is called the law of harmony, and is exhibited in the vowel change which the suffixes undergo, according to what happens to be the vowel of the root to which they are joined.

These tongues are spoken over a great part of Northern, North-eastern, and Central Asia and Northern Europe. They are usually divided into five groups: 1, *Finnish-Ugrian*; 2, *Samoiedic*; 3, *Turkish*; 4, *Mongolian*; 5, *Tungusic*. The Finnish-Ugrian and the Turkish are the most important of these groups. The former comprises not only Finnish, Lapponic, Esthonian, &c., but also Magyar or Hungarian. The Turkish group comprises Turkish proper or Osmanli, and also a number of other tongues spoken in Central Asia.

IV. THE INDO-CHINESE FAMILY.—This family comprises Chinese and the languages of South-east Asia, viz. Anamitic, Siamese, and Burmese, together with the Tibetan. These languages have one character in common, namely, that they consist mainly of monosyllabic roots which undergo no change. The part of speech that any root for the time being represents depends on its position in the sentence. There are also some elements in these languages which have hardly the character of roots, having little meaning in themselves and being joined to roots somewhat like inflexions. Though these languages have such a similarity in structure, their exact relationship to each other is not really known. The Japanese and Corean are generally classed apart from these and also from each other.

V. THE DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.—The chief members of this family are Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam, all of which are spoken in Southern India, together with Brahui, spoken in a part of Beluchistan. Tamil is also spoken in Ceylon. In structure these languages resemble the Ural-Altaic, with which they have sometimes been classed; but they also possess certain inflexional elements.

VI. THE BANTU FAMILY.—This family (so called from Kafir *abantu*, people) extends over the greater part of Southern Africa from the Cape Colony to 8° north latitude on the west and to the equator on the east coast. There are a number of different tongues embraced under this family, including the Kafir tongues, Kisuahili, Sechuana, Herero, Congo, Mpongwe, &c. The Bantu languages are rich in inflexions, which have the remarkable peculiarity of taking the form of grammatical elements *prefixed* to words. They also possess a considerable number of articles or pronouns which are prefixed to verbs and parts of sentences. The languages spoken by the Bushmen and Hottentots are not included in the family.

VII. THE MALAYO-POLYNESIAN FAMILY.—Of these there are three main groups: the *Malayan*, the *Melanesian*, and the *Polynesian*. The Malayan extends over a large area, including the peninsula of Malacca and the islands of Formosa, the Philippines (Tagalic), Borneo (Dayak), Celebes, Java (the Kawi or Kavi tongue), Sumatra, and Madagascar (Malagasy). The Melanesian is spoken in the Fiji Islands and in a number of other adjacent islands. The Polynesian extends from New Zealand (the Northern Island) to the Sandwich Islands. These languages, especially those of the Polynesian group, are remarkably agreeable to the ear, being very rich in vowels and poor in consonants. The words are mostly polysyllabic; the grammatical structure is very simple.

VIII. THE AMERICAN FAMILY.—This family comprises the aboriginal languages of North and South America exclusive of the Eskimo in the extreme north. They are exceedingly numerous (having been estimated at 400), and though a general similarity has been recognized among them, it is difficult to mention any features that are common to all and such as to mark them out as a well-defined class or family. Generally speaking they have much of the agglutinative type, but some of them may legitimately be described as inflexional. A common tendency that may be observed is to express as much as possible in one word, a complex idea or several connected ideas being brought together in one compound expression, forming what has been called a word-cluster. These word-clusters gather round verbal roots or assume verbal forms, and hence it is not very far wrong to say that with the exception of pronouns and particles the American languages are made up of verbs, every word having verbal forms. The number of roots in any of the languages is small.

In North America the most important languages are (or were) the Athabascan, Algonkin, Dakota, and Iroquois. In Central America are spoken the Otomi and Maya, the former presenting somewhat of a monosyllabic character. In South America there is a vast diversity of idioms, and their relationships are generally very obscure. Among native South American tongues we may mention the Kechua or Quichua of Peru (the language of the descendants of those that were ruled by the Incas), the allied Aymara, the Galibi or Carib, the widely spoken Tupi, the language of the warlike Araucanians of Chili, and the Patagonian.

Isolated or Uninvestigated Languages.—Numbers of these exist in Africa, Asia, Australia, &c. Among the most interesting is the Basque, spoken in Spain and partly in France at the angle of the Bay of Biscay, which those who have investigated it have not as yet been able to classify with any other language. It is no doubt an ancient tongue, and is probably a relic of a race that inhabited Western Europe before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND CHIEF PERIODS OF ENGLISH GOTHIC.

ENGLISH Architecture from the eleventh century to the middle of the sixteenth century has been divided into the following periods or styles.

I. The NORMAN, round-arched or English Romanesque style, extending from the Conquest, 1066, or perhaps a year or two earlier, until the end of the reign of Henry II. in 1189, a period of about 123 years.

II. The EARLY ENGLISH GOTHIC, or first pointed, commencing with the reign of Richard I. (1189), and extending to the end of the long reign of Henry III. in 1272, a period of about 100 years, and answering pretty nearly to the thirteenth century.

III. The DECORATED ENGLISH GOTHIC, or second pointed, commencing with the reign of Edward I. (1272), and extending to the end of the reign of Edward III. in 1377; a period of about 100 years; but in some localities perhaps it continued for ten or fifteen years longer, thus agreeing generally with the fourteenth century.

IV. The PERPENDICULAR ENGLISH GOTHIC, or third pointed, from the beginning of the reign of Richard II. (1377), until the end of the reign of Henry VIII. in 1546, a period of about 169 years. But the architecture of the last two reigns (Henry VII. and VIII.) is usually designated the Tudor or Late Perpendicular.

The architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., during which a large number of important buildings and mansions were erected, and in which forms of Classic Architecture became mixed with Gothic, is distinguished as *Elizabethan* and *Jacobean* respectively.

It must be distinctly understood that no definite line can be drawn between the successive styles; hence there exists a transitional period between each, partaking of the character of both styles, that between Norman and Early English being sometimes distinguished as semi-Norman; that between Early English and Decorated being sometimes called Geometrical or Early Decorated; and that between Decorated and Perpendicular Early Perpendicular or Late Decorated. There is, in fact, no period at which a positive line can be drawn between any of the styles.

During the Saxon era in England architecture was of a very rude and primitive character, but very few perfect specimens of it remain. Edward the Confessor, although an Englishman by birth, was educated in Normandy, and had a predilection for Norman manners and Norman customs. Westminster Abbey accordingly, which he founded, was erected in the Norman, or "new" style, and was consecrated on Dec. 28, 1065, only a few days before his death.

Norman Period.—The Normans were great church and castle builders, and upon the landing of William I. and his taking possession of the country, Saxon buildings were demolished and were replaced by others of a more majestic character and upon a grander scale until the whole country was covered with Norman churches and cathedrals. Many Norman castles were also erected. Of the Norman minster at Westminster very little now remains, but the churches throughout the country, or parts of churches erected at this time, are still very numerous, and nearly every cathedral retains large portions of Norman work—as at Durham, Canterbury, Oxford, Peterborough, Norwich, Ely, Rochester, and others.

The example Fig. 1 on our plate, St. Mary's Church, Porchester, Hampshire, is a particularly good example of a small Norman west front in good preservation. It was built within the castle of Porchester, and was a portion of a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Henry I. The date of its erection is ascertained to have been A.D. 1133. The early character of the Norman style was that of great massiveness and simplicity, with very few ornaments beyond the billet moulding and zigzag, as seen in the choir of Waltham Abbey, shown in fig. 2. The monastery of Waltham was founded by Harold in 1062, but of the work erected during his time probably no portion remains. The present church dates somewhat early in the twelfth century. It shows some of the most distinctive features of the style: massive cylindrical piers with spiral flutings, cushion capitals, and semicircular arches. Towards the end of the period pointed arches were used, and interlaced arcades forming pointed arches. These have been considered by some persons to have been the origin of the pointed arch. During the reign of Stephen the style became very much enriched by the use of a profusion of ornaments. This was particularly the case in doorways (see the small example fig. 1), of which many elaborate examples remain, as at Iffley Church, Oxfordshire; Ely, Lincoln, and Durham Cathedrals; besides a great number of others. In many churches where all else has been swept away to make room for alterations, the highly enriched Norman doorway has been carefully preserved.

The Norman architects were not distinguished for their science in construction. The walls of their buildings were of great thickness, and the piers supporting their arches were usually of an enormous size, yet notwithstanding this strength and massiveness the architects understood the thrust of their arches so little that their works frequently gave way. A notable instance of this occurred in the year 1107, when the central tower of Winchester Cathedral fell, although it had only been completed in 1093. Norman buttresses were flat and broad (see fig. 1) and of little projection from the wall. Their successors, by the use of boldly projecting buttresses (fig. 3) greatly reduced the thickness of their walls. The windows in this style are generally small, except in very large buildings, but a double window divided by a shaft is not uncommon in towers.

Transition to Early English.—Of the transitional period between Norman and Early English a very valuable example remains in the Choir and Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral, of which the date is well known. A great fire occurred at Canterbury in 1174 by which the whole of the eastern portion of the cathedral was burned down. An account of this and of the rebuilding of the cathedral was written by Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, which has been preserved. He tells us that after the disastrous fire "French and English artificers were summoned," and among others there had come William of Sens. "Him therefore they retained on account of his lively genius and good reputation, and dismissed the others." By him the work was commenced in 1175, the year after the fire, and carried on until 1179, when he was severely injured by a fall, and another succeeded him in the charge of the works. "William by name, English by nation, small in body, but in workmanship of many kinds acute and honest."[1] He carried the work to completion in 1184. It marks,

[1] Translated by Rev. R. Willis in his "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral."

although the work has somewhat of a French character, great progress in construction and also in the art of sculpture. The proportions are much lighter and higher than the former work, and the choir and transepts are vaulted in stone with elegant groining, a feat which had never been accomplished before this time. For although Norman aisles had been groined in stone, the naves, choirs, and wider parts in the cathedrals of the Norman period had flat ceilings of wood, frequently enriched by painting, as still to be seen over the nave of Peterborough Cathedral.

Another contemporary transitional work, but perhaps a little earlier, is that of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, consecrated in 1180. Here the proportions are not so good as at Canterbury, but both exhibit marked features which show them to be precursors of the Early English. Although in both examples the round arch is retained, yet there is no appearance of the cushion capital. The foliage is free and elegant, springing upright from the necking of the column and turning over gracefully under the abacus. That at Oxford in some cases very much resembles the Early English; but at Canterbury it has more of the Early French character. The dog-tooth ornament which is distinctive of the Early English is used in both examples.[1]

The hall of Oakham Castle, Rutlandshire (A.D. 1165–1191), is also an excellent specimen of transitional work. The capitals are very similar to some at Canterbury; the tooth ornament is freely introduced, and the windows are round-headed within and pointed without.

Early English Style.—Extreme lightness of proportion, height, and elegance was introduced by the Early English style. The grouping of windows, with acutely pointed or lancet arches, well-projecting buttresses and pinnacles, as in the North Transept of Beverley Minster (see fig. 3), were some of the principal characteristics of the style. The windows were, almost universally, long, narrow, and lancet-headed, and a variety of appearance and expression resulted from the combinations of the single window. Often two and three windows were combined, as at Beverley, and sometimes there are combinations of five and even of seven. On the circular windows, as in the gable and aisles of Beverley, much care was bestowed. York and Lincoln have very fine large windows of this kind, and that in the south transept of York, usually called the *marygold window*, is extremely rich and elegant.

The builders of the Early English period greatly excelled in scientific construction, and discontinued the use of the enormous masses of masonry found necessary by the Normans, thereby imparting great lightness and elegance to their work. Cathedrals were roofed with graceful stone groining, the lateral thrust of which was taken from the clere-story by flying buttresses, which again transferred it to the heads of the aisle buttresses. These buttresses were well proportioned for the duty which they had to perform, and were frequently additionally strengthened by pinnacles or heavy buttress gablets.

Instead of the heavy cylindrical piers of the former period, those of the Early English usually consisted of a central shaft with four or more small detached shafts clustered round it. The small shafts were often of purbeck or other marble, and connected with the central shaft by one or more moulded bands. A good example of this is seen in the chapter-house of Lincoln Cathedral. (Fig. 5.) Others are to be found at Westminster Abbey and Salisbury Cathedral. The capitals were either richly moulded or filled with flowing foliage, rising directly from the necking, and the abacuses were invariably round instead of square as in the Norman. The leaves of the foliage consisted mostly of three rounded lobes, said to have been taken from the Water Avens or *Herba benedicta*, but they were also frequently formed of four and five deeply divided lobes. Small and slender detached shafts were constantly introduced in the jambs of windows and doors, with long lines of the dog-tooth ornament between. These were repeated in the hollows of the mouldings above.

Doors in large buildings were frequently double under one general arch, the spandril being filled with a quatrefoil, as at Beverley, fig. 3, and Salisbury, fig. 4. Two-light windows towards the later period of the style were treated in the same manner, and in some instances the heads of the windows were trefoiled. These form the early indication of the traceried windows of the next period.

Early English chapter-houses were very elegant structures, usually groined internally with ribs springing from a central clustered pier, as at Lincoln, fig. 5. The form of the building is a decagon, and the central pillar is surrounded by ten purbeck shafts, held together by a central band and finished by a richly foliated capital. The vaulting springs from the walls from clustered shafts supported on foliated capitals. The intersections of the ribs are enriched by well-designed foliated bosses. The chapter-house at Westminster is of this period and is in advance of what had been seen in architecture up to that time. The windows are of four lights, separated by mullions, and not distinct windows; and have quatrefoils in the heads under one general arch, marking the transition to the Geometrical Period. Salisbury, which is somewhat later, has windows like those at Westminster, and with an entrance-door (fig. 4) which is one of the most perfect and elegant works of the period. Salisbury Cathedral is almost entirely in the Early English style, having been begun in 1220 and finished in 1258. The chapter-house is a little later than the cathedral itself; but the grandest work of this period was the work of Henry III. at Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1245–1269, and the beauty and elegance of the proportions of the choir and transepts are unsurpassed by any other work.

Decorated Style.—In early decorated buildings the spaces or piers between the groups of windows were reduced until they became mullions and the heads were filled with geometrical tracery, as seen in the example fig. 9, the west front of Howden Church, Yorkshire. Pinnacles and gables became crocketed, and triangular canopies were introduced, as may be observed over the central window in same example. In later decorated the lines in the tracery of windows became flowing, sometimes distinguished as flamboyant, and the number of ribs in groining were increased, as in the north aisle of St. Mary's Church, Beverley (fig. 7). Towers were often crowned with lofty octagonal stone spires, with the angles hipped, technically called "broach" spires, as at Anwick, Lincolnshire (fig. 6). The spire was enriched by lucarne windows placed alternately and diminishing in size towards the top. Buttress caps were frequently canopied and crocketed. This is seen more distinctly in the porch of Heckington Church, Lincolnshire (fig. 8), where the buttresses have also niches and ogee canopies above them. Sculptured foliage was no longer after the manner of the Early English, but was taken more directly from nature and was very rich and full of light and shade. The Hawthorn, Maple, and other natural foliage was treated with great skill and beauty. The west front and nave of York Cathedral, dating from 1348, and the nave of Exeter Cathedral (1331–1350) are good typical examples of the style. Piers were formed of groups of small shafts, but they were not detached as in the previous style. The characteristic ornament of the period was the ball-flower,[2] and in some buildings, as in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral, it was used in such profusion that the tracery as well as the jambs and arches of the windows are literally covered with them. Castles of the Edwardian period are very numerous, and there are also numerous remains of monastic buildings of this period, especially gate-houses. The gateway of Battle Abbey, Sussex (fig. 10), is a good example, and from the abbot having obtained a license to fortify and embattle the monastery in 1339, which it was necessary to do at that time, we know within a year or two the date of the work.

Perpendicular Style.—The west front of Winchester Cathedral, fig. 11, gives a very interesting example of the Early Perpendicular style, for so rapid was the change from the

[1] See fig. 18, Plate of *Ornament*.

[2] See fig. 19, Plate of *Ornament*.

Flowing Decorated that we already see the perpendicular lines in the great window and the upright panelling of the gable above as well as other parts. This is said to be the work of Bishop Edington, who died in 1366, but probably left the work incomplete. The alteration of the nave from the Norman to the Perpendicular style was carried out by William of Wykeham, who probably finished Bishop Edington's work. The porches are later than the other parts. Rushden Church, Northamptonshire, fig. 12, is an example of a Perpendicular tower and spire. The buttresses terminating at the bottom of the belfry, enriched parapet, pinnacles, flying buttresses, and crocketed spire—these are characteristic features of this style; but there are numerous examples of almost every description of tower appertaining to this period, from the plain short tower of a country church to the elaborate and richly panelled towers of Gloucester, Taunton, and the celebrated lantern-tower of Boston in Lincolnshire. Windows are easily distinguished from those of the preceding style by their mullions running in perpendicular lines through the tracery, and having horizontal transoms (fig. 11). They are often of great width, western windows of Cathedrals frequently occupying the whole breadth of the front between the buttresses. In Norman work the original windows were in many instances destroyed and large perpendicular windows inserted, as at Norwich Cathedral. Doorways, instead of triangular canopies, were surmounted by a square head over the arch, and the spandrils filled with tracery or foliage. Later in the style the arch was made four-centred, as in the porches of Winchester Cathedral (fig. 11), and usually called the "Tudor arch." In piers the shafts were less detached from the central core; and the capitals were commonly octagonal, but much less important than previously, and seldom foliated, except occasionally by a four-leaved flower introduced upon each face. Bases of piers, however, were made much more important, octagonal and of great height, with high plinths below the moulded work. In elaborate buildings nothing is more conspicuous than the panelling, with tracery, all the plain surfaces of the building, as may be seen in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster. Niches with canopies above them were of constant occurrence. Panelling was also carried into stone groining, and this, from radiating from its springing point, has been called fan-groining. A most intricate example of this with stone pendants is seen in the roof of Henry VII.'s chapel. Other examples of it exist at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and St, George's Chapel, Windsor. Enriched cresting to screen-work usually termed the "Strawberry-Leaf Ornament" or "Tudor Flower," is a noticeable feature at this period. The timber roofs of churches and halls of this date were frequently very elaborate and ornamental, as in the celebrated example at Westminster. To this age also belongs the beautiful and richly carved rood-screens, many of which are still to be found, although often in a sadly mutilated state, in the churches of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Later Styles.—During the reign of Henry VIII. a new style was brought into the country, the Renaissance style of Italy. That monarch being fond of foreign artists, engaged Torrigiano to execute the monuments of Henry VII. and his mother the Countess of Richmond. These are the earliest examples (the monument of Henry VII. was finished in 1519) of revived classic architecture in England. The *Elizabethan* and *Jacobean* show how English artists attempted to apply these classic forms to our own architecture. In many instances the mixture is most incongruous, but with all its defects a most picturesque style was the result, and when applied to domestic purposes in an age when palatial mansions were required, the result was far from being ineffective and trivial. Many of these grand houses are still remaining, as in the example (fig. 13), Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, which was built by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, between 1605 and 1611. Many other noble examples still remain, as Burleigh, Northamptonshire; Crewe, Cheshire; Penshurst, Kent; Audley End, Essex; &c. Framed houses of oak filled in with plaster, commonly called half-timbered houses, were largely erected during the reigns of Elizabeth and James. Great numbers of these still remain in Cheshire, and Chester itself is celebrated for many good examples of this character, some of which are very richly carved.

INSECTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS USED IN ENTOMOLOGY.

INSECTS—*Insecta*—belong to that great section of the animal kingdom which consists of the invertebrate animals, or animals without an internal skeleton, and to the sub-kingdom Annulosa (Ringed Animals) in that section, forming one of the classes of the division Articulata or Arthropoda, animals characterized by having jointed appendages articulated to the body. The other classes of the Arthropoda are the Arachnida or spiders, the Myriapoda or centipedes, and the Crustacea or crabs. The general characters of insects are: blood white; respiration effected by means of tracheæ or air-tubes; body divided into three chief portions, head, thorax, and abdomen; six jointed legs, and generally two or four wings, all attached to the thorax. The name insects (Lat. *in*, and *seco*, to cut) has been given to animals of this class from the fact of their bodies being deeply and noticeably divided into distinct portions. The outer integument of insects is firm and horny, being chiefly composed of the substance called *chitine*, and it is to it that the muscles are attached. The head consists of several segments amalgamated together, and supports two antennæ or feelers, which assume a great variety of forms in different insects; also two compound eyes, besides in many cases several simple eyes. The mouth of some insects is adapted for biting or chewing, and is therefore called masticatory; others have a mouth adapted for suction, and hence called suctorial. The thorax is composed of three segments (*prothorax* in front, *mesothorax* in middle, and *metathorax*), each of which supports a pair of jointed legs, and the two hinder segments generally carry, in addition, each a pair of wings. The under part of the thorax is called the sternum, and is similarly divided. One or both pairs of wings may be wanting, and the latter is the case in parasitic insects especially. The wings consist, generally speaking, of membranous expansions, supported by hollow tubes called nervures, but they vary greatly in form and texture. The orders into which insects are arranged are chiefly based on the number and nature of the wings. The abdomen consists normally of nine segments. It contains the principal viscera and the organs of reproduction, and is often furnished with such appendages as stings, ovipositors, &c. The alimentary canal varies greatly in different insects; when most fully developed it consists of the gullet, the crop, the gizzard, the stomach, the small intestine, and the large intestine. The respiratory apparatus consists of air-tubes or tracheæ, ramifying through every part of the body, and opening externally on the sides of the insect by apertures called spiracles. The circulation is chiefly carried on by means of a contractile tube called the dorsal vessel, which is placed along the back of the insect, and through which the blood passes from the posterior to the anterior extremity of the body. The nervous system consists mainly in a large ganglion (or nervous centre) above, and a ring round the

œsophagus, connected with a chain of ganglia lying along the under side of the abdomen. Insects propagate their species by eggs. The young insect is in the majority of cases unlike the perfect insect, having to pass through a metamorphosis either complete or incomplete before attaining maturity. Those that pass through a complete metamorphosis are called *Holometabolic* insects, and first appear as the larva, grub, or caterpillar, then as the pupa or chrysalis, and lastly as the imago or winged and perfect insect. Those that undergo the incomplete metamorphosis are called *Hemimetabolic;* while those that undergo no metamorphosis, but simply increase in size (such as lice and other parasites), are called *Ametabolic.* Insects are classified in various ways. The chief orders into which insects are usually divided are the following: the Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, and Diptera, which are holometabolic; the Hemiptera, Orthoptera, and Neuroptera, which are hemimetabolic.

Order I.—LEPIDOPTERA (Scale-winged), or Butterflies and Moths.

Characters: Insects having four wings, covered on the upper and under surfaces with minute coloured scales resembling dust or flour, and easily removed; mouth a suctorial tube, spiral; head, thorax, and abdomen more or less hairy. Figs. 1 to 9.

Fig. 1.—American Swallow-tail Butterfly (*Papilio podalirius*).
A A Upper or superior wings. B B Lower or inferior wings. H & K Interior margins. *a* Head. *b* Antennæ. *c* Thorax. *d* Abdomen. *e* Humeral angle of wing. *f* Scutellar angle or angle next the scutellum of the thorax. *g* Posterior or outer angle. *h* Border. *i* Anterior or upper margin. *k* Anal or inner angle. *l* Posterior margin. *m* Cauda or tail. *n* Strigæ or streaks. *o* Lunulæ or crescent-shaped markings.

Fig. 2.—Buff-tip Moth (*Pygæra bucephala*), native of Britain (natural size).
a Antennæ. *b* Thorax. *c* Abdomen. *d* Wings, denticulated or with toothed edges. *e* Fringe. *f* Double posterior streak or striga. *g* Double anterior streak or striga. *h* Band.

Fig. 3.—Eyed Hawk-moth (*Smerinthus ocellatus*), native of Britain (reduced).
C C Superior wings, angulated. *a* Antennæ, fusiform, hooked at the end. *b* Pterygodes, or tippet-like appendages covered with scales. *c c* Ocelli or eye-like spots. *d d* Inferior wings.

Fig. 4.—Flame-shouldered Moth (*Graphiphora plecta*), native of Britain (natural size).
a Wings horizontal, in the position of rest. The butterflies when at rest have the wings upright.

Fig. 5.—Silver-studded Blue Butterfly (*Polyommatus argus*), native of Britain (natural size).
h Wings erect, the insect being at rest. See fig. 4.

Fig. 6.—Peacock Butterfly (*Vanessa Io*), native of Britain (reduced). Wings with beautiful eye-like spots.

Fig. 6*a*.—Chrysalis of Peacock Butterfly.
a Under side of Chrysalis. *b* The same with the wings and antennæ traced out.

Fig. 6*b*.—Head of Peacock Butterfly.
a Antennæ, with abrupt club-shaped extremity. *b* Labial palpi. *c* Rudimentary or spurious legs. *d* Suctorial mouth, proboscis, or *antlia*. *e* The compound eyes. *f* The upper wing.

Fig. 7.—Head and Thorax of a Moth.
a a Eyes. *b* Palpi. *c c* Prothorax. *d* Pterygode. *d'* Pterygode denuded of its scales, to show its form. *e* Mesothorax denuded. *f* Scutellum. *h h* Upper wings. *i i* Lower wings. *k* Abdomen.

Fig. 8.—Caterpillar of Jasmine Hawk-moth (*Sphynx Jasminorum*), North America (natural size).
a Head. *a* to *b* Thorax, three segments, the remaining nine segments forming the abdomen. *d* True legs, six in number, on the three segments of the thorax. *e e e e* Abdominal prolegs. *f* Anal prolegs. *g* Anal horn. *h* Oblique strigæ or streaks. Spiracles or breathing openings are shown (as small oval rings) on the first, fourth, and all the other segments except the last.

Fig. 9.—Antennæ of Lepidoptera.
Butterflies, *a b c*. Hawk-moths, *d e f*. Moths, *g h i*.

Order II.—COLEOPTERA (Sheath-winged), or Beetles.

Characters: Insects having four wings, the two superior, called *elytra*, being horny or coriaceous, and serving not for flight but as a sheath or defence to the two inferior, which are membranous, folded transversely. Mouth formed for mastication, having a labrum or upper lip, two mandibles or upper jaws, two maxillæ or lower jaws (the jaws moving horizontally), and a lower lip or labium; also maxillary and labial palpi or feelers. Figs. 10 to 20.

Fig. 10.—A longicorn beetle (*Acrocinus trochlearis*) (natural size).
a a Antennæ. *b* Head. *c* Thorax. *d* Scutellum. *e* Elytra or wing-covers. *f* Femur or second joint of leg. *g* Tibia. *h* Tetramerous (four-jointed) tarsus or foot. *i* Suture of wing-covers.

Fig. 11.—Egyptian Scarabæus (*Ateuchus Ægyptiorum*) (natural size).

Fig. 12.—A Water-beetle (*Dyticus Lherminieri*), West Indies (reduced).

Fig. 12*a*.—Natatorial or Swimming Leg, Water-beetle.

Fig. 13.—Staphylinus or Devil's Coach-horse (*Staphylinus tartaricus*), native of Tartary (natural size).
A Part of anterior limb. *a* Tarsus. *b* Tibia. *c* Foot.

Fig. 14.—Weevil (*Cercidocerus nigrolateralis*), Java (natural size).

Fig. 14*a*.—Side view of same.

Fig. 15.—Head of a Weevil.
a a Rostrum or beak. *b b* Antennæ. *c c* Eyes.
The beak and antennæ are notable features in the weevils.

Fig. 16.—Thorax of a Beetle (*Buprestis gigantea*), under side.
a Head. *b* Prosternum. *c* Mesosternum. *d d* Last pair of legs. *e* Metasternum. *f* Elytra. *g* Wings.

Fig. 16*a*.—Thorax of a Beetle, upper side.
a Head. *b* Prothorax. *c* Scutellum. *d* Mesothorax. *e* Metathorax. *f* Elytra. *g* Wings. *h* Abdomen.

Fig. 17.—Antennæ of Coleoptera.
a Lamelliform or terminating in lamellæ, as in lamellicorn beetles. *b* Serrate or saw-toothed. *c* Pectinate (comb-like). *d* Clavate (club-shaped). *e* Capitate. *f* Geniculate (or knee-shaped).

Fig. 18.—Eye of Cockchafer (magnified).
A Sectional view. *a* Optic ganglion. *b* Secondary nerves. *c* General retina, in front of which is a pigment layer. *d e* Optic nerves supplying the individual ocelli of the compound eye.
B Group of ocelli (more highly magnified).
f Bulb of optic nerve. *g* Layer of pigment. *h* Vitreous humour. *i* Cornea.

Fig. 19.—Mouth of a Beetle.
a Labrum. *b* Mandibles. *c d e* Labium, shaded to show it more clearly. *c* Palpiger (palpi-bearer). *d* Mentum or chin. *e* Stipes. *f* Labial palpi. *g* The maxillæ. *h* Maxillary palpi. *i* The jugulum. *k* The occipital aperture (insertion of the neck). *l* The eyes.

Fig. 19*a*.—One of the maxillæ.
m Cardo. *n* Stipes. *o* Galea. *p* Palpifer (*h* the palpus). *q* Lacinia.

Fig. 20.—Head of Lamellicorn Beetle.
a Face. *b* Clypeus. *c c* Eyes. *d d* Antennæ. *e e* Mandibular palpi.

Order III.—HYMENOPTERA (Membrane-winged), as bees, wasps, ants, &c.

Characters: Insects having four membranous wings, furnished with various nervures, but not giving the appearance of net-work; mouth always with biting jaws or mandibles, the maxillæ and labium also forming a suctorial organ; abdomen in the females with an ovipositor. Figs. 21 to 26.

Fig. 21.—Ichneumon Fly (*Ichneumon grossorius*), Germany (natural size).
a Abdomen, pedunculate or joined by a kind of stalk.

Fig. 22.—Humble-bee (*Bombus terrestris*), Britain (reduced).
d Abdomen, sessile or joined immediately to the thorax.

Fig. 23.—Mouth of Neuter Honey-Bee.
a Mentum. *b* Sucker. *c c* Labial palpi. *f f* Mandibles. *g* Paraglossæ (tongue-like organs on mentum). *h* Maxillary palpus.

Fig. 23[a].—Pollinigerous Leg of Neuter Honey-Bee.
a Femur. *b* Tibia. *c d* Tarsus. *c* First joint of tarsus enlarged and covered with stiff hairs.

Fig. 23[b].—Geniculate or knee-jointed Antenna of honey-bee.

Fig. 24.—Head and Thorax of Honey-bee.
b Ocelli on the vertex of the head. *c c* Compound eyes. *d* Genæ or cheeks. *f* Mesothorax. *g* Scutellum. *h* Post-scutellum. *i* Metathorax. *k* Wings. *l* Abdomen.

Fig. 25.—Sting of Honey-bee (magnified).
a The sting thrust forward. *b* The interior serrated darts.

Fig. 26.—Wood-ant (*Formica rufa*), Europe (natural size).
a The winged male. *b* The wingless neuter or worker.

Order IV.—DIPTERA (Two-winged), generally called Flies.

Characters: Insects having only two wings, but generally with a small pair of organs named *halteres* or balancers, in place of the inferior wings; mouth suctorial. Figs. 27 to 31.

Fig. 27.—Hoverer Fly (*Syrphus*).
a a Antennæ. *b b* Eyes. *c c* Halteres or balancers. *d d* Lobuli or lobes of the wing.

Fig. 27[a].—Head and thorax of dipterous insect.
a a Antennæ. *b b* Eyes. *c* Thorax. *d* Abdomen. *e e* Wings. *f k* Alulæ or scales (abortive wings) protecting the balancers. *g g* Lobuli of the wings.

Fig. 28.—Antennæ of Diptera.
a Verticillate or whorled. *b* Lobulated. *c* Plumate.

Fig. 29.—Metamorphoses of the Gnat.
A Boat of gnats' eggs. B Eggs magnified. *a* Eggs attached. *b* Separate egg with lid open for escape of the larva. C The larva. C 1 Larva magnified. *e* Respiratory tube. *f* Anal fins. *g g* Antennæ. D Gnat escaping from the pupa-case. E Perfect insect. *a a* Antennæ. *b* Rostrum.

Fig. 29[a].—Sucker of Gnat (greatly magnified).
a Sucker in its sheath. *b* Part of the sheath removed to show the piercing instrument.

Fig. 30.—Horse-fly, eggs, and larvæ.
a Eggs attached to a horse's hair. *b* Larvæ or bots adhering by their mouths to the inside coat of the stomach.

Fig. 31.—Mouth of Gad-fly (magnified). *a a* Palpi. *b c* Glossarium (representing the tongue). *d* Cultelli or knives (representing mandibles). *e e* Scalpelli or lancets (representing maxillæ). *f* Labium.

Order V.—HEMIPTERA (Half-winged), as bugs, aphides, cicadas, lantern-flies, &c.

Characters: Insects having four wings in general, sometimes wanting; mouth a suctorial, beak-shaped organ, adapted to suck the juices of plants and animals, on which they feed. The Hemiptera proper (or *Heteroptera*) form a section of this order, and have the basal portion of the anterior wings chitinous or leathery, the remainder membranous. The other important section of Hemiptera is formed by the *Homoptera*, which have two pairs of membranous wings (or none), the beak springing from the back part of the head. Figs. 32 to 39.

Fig. 32.—Cape Cicada (*Platypleura Capensis*), Cape of Good Hope (reduced).
d e Tegmina or parchment-like upper wings.

Fig. 33.—Head of a Cicada.
a a The compound eyes. *b* Upper part of the sucker (representing labrum). *f* Lower part of the sucker (representing labium). *d* The vertex. *c* The epistomium. *e* The rhinarium. *g* Threads contained in the interior of the mouth, representing the maxillæ and mandibles.

Fig. 34.—Under-side of a Cicada.
a The epistomium. *b b* Opercula of the musical apparatus or drum-cover.

Fig. 35.—*Tesseratoma Chinensis*, native of China (natural size).
a a Antennæ. *b* Thorax. *c* Scutellum. *d* Hemelytra. d^1 Coriaceous or leathery portion of wing. d^2 Membranous portion. *e e e e*, and *i* Trimerous (or three-jointed) tarsi.

Fig. 36.—Lantern Fly (*Fulgora Lathburii*), East Indies (reduced).

Fig. 37.—Water Boatman (*Notonecta furcata*), Europe (natural size).

Fig. 38.—Cochineal Insect (*Coccus cacti*), America (enlarged).
a Wingless female. *b* The same natural size. *c* Winged male.

Fig. 39.—Aphis of the rose (*Aphis rosæ*), Europe (enlarged).

Order VI.—ORTHOPTERA (Straight-winged), as the cockroach, locust, cricket, &c.

Characters: Insects having four wings, of which the two superior ones are coriaceous or leathery, generally smaller than the posterior, which when not in use fold up like a fan, not transversely. Jaws formed for mastication. Figs. 40 to 44.

Fig. 40.—Great Green Grasshopper (*Locusta viridissima*), native of Britain (reduced).
a Upper wings or *tegmina*, coriaceous. *b* Lower membranous wings. *c* Saltatorial legs. *d* Ovipositor.

Fig. 41.—Head of Do.
a Vertex. *b* Ocelli or simple eyes. *c* Oculi or compound eyes. *d* Labial palpi. *e* Maxillæ. *f* Epistomium. *g* Maxillary palpi. *h* Labrum. *i* Torulus (base of antennæ).

Fig. 42.—Saltatorial Leg of the Locust (*Locusta migratoria*).
a Coxa or hip. *b* Trochanter. *c* Femur. *d* Tibia. *e* Tarsus. *f* Ungues—claws.

Fig. 43.—Fossorial or Burrowing Leg. Tibia and tarsus of Mole-cricket.

Fig. 44.—Walking-leaf Insect (*Phyllium siccifolium*), Java and New Guinea (reduced).

Order VII.—NEUROPTERA (Nerve-winged), as dragon-flies, may-flies, termites, &c.

Characters: Insects having four membranous wings of equal size, and traversed with very numerous rectilineal nervures, giving them the appearance of net-work; mouth generally masticatory. Figs. 45 to 47.

Fig. 45.—Small Dragon-fly (*Libellula puella*), Britain (natural size).
a a a a Stigmata or wing-spots.

Fig. 46.—Ephemera or Day-fly (*Ephemera limbata*), S. America (reduced).
a Larva of ephemera. *b* Branchiæ of larva.

Fig. 47.—Head of Caddis-fly (*Phryganea*).
a Labrum. *b* Epistome. *c* Clypeus. *d* Front. *e* Ocellus. *f* Vertex. *g* Eyes. *h* & *k* Maxillary palpi. *i* Labial palpi.

Order VIII.—APTERA (Without wings). Under this head are included lice and various other small insects. The flea may also be included, though more scientifically the fleas form an order *Aphaniptera*, or insects with rudimentary wings. Others class the fleas with the Diptera, as they do also the wingless sheep-tick (fig. 49).

Fig. 48.—Head of Chigoe or Sand-flea (*Pulex penetrans*), Tropical America (magnified). Mouth organs shown in repose.

Fig. 48[a].—The same with mouth organs open and extended.
a Tongue. *b* Scapelli (representing mandibles). *c* Palpi. *d* Labial palpi.

Fig. 49.—Sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*).

Fig. 50.—Eggs of insects (magnified).
a Lacky-moth. *b* Peacock Butterfly. *c* Dung-fly. *d* Caddis-fly. *e* Fritillary Butterfly.

Fig. 51.—Ovipositors of Insects.
a Gad-fly. *b* Crane-fly. *c* Ichneumon-fly, showing serrated point of borer, *d*.

Fig. 52.—Feet of flies (magnified), showing the suckers or disks for enabling them to adhere to smooth surfaces.
a Fever-fly. *b* Saw-fly. *c* House-fly.

Fig. 53.—Legs and Tarsi of insects.
Leg of insect with Trimerous Tarsus (in middle): *a* Femur. *b* Tibia. *c* Tarsus. *e* Hooks or claws. Pentamerous Tarsus on the left: *f* Tibia, with spines. *d* Articulations of tarsus. *e* Hooks. Part of a Tarsus on the right: *a* Pulvilli or cushions. *e* Articulation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

ORNAMENT (ARCHITECTURAL).

EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPAL STYLES FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE CLOSE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

EGYPTIAN, date about 1800 B.C.

Fig. 1.—Example taken from an Egyptian painting, containing the flowers, alternating with the buds, of the Papyrus and Lotus.

Fig. 2.—Vase or cup, in form of the flower of the Lotus.

Fig. 3.—The winged globe, being a symbolical representation of the sun with the wings of the hawk, accompanied by the sacred serpent, the African Cobra. Usually executed on a large scale and placed over the entrances to the temples.

The earliest style of ornament of which we have any knowledge is the Egyptian, and it has this peculiarity, that the more ancient the monument the more perfect the art. Monuments erected 2000 years before the Christian era are formed from the ruins of still more ancient and apparently more perfect buildings. In the temples of the best periods known, there are stones built into the walls having enrichments of a higher character of art than can be found on any of the existing monuments.

In all other styles we can trace the progress towards greater perfection, and a culminating point from which there is a decline. In the Egyptian we have no traces of infancy; but as far as can be ascertained, it is a purely original style which attained its perfection in the earliest ages. Of its origin we have no records whatever.

Egyptian ornament is highly symbolical, and nearly every form employed has its particular meaning. Ornamental forms are not, apparently, chosen for the sake of beauty of effect, but appear to have been derived from the custom of covering every object with hieroglyphics, whether it be a portion of a temple or an implement of everyday use. In fact the distinction between hieroglyphic writing and ornament is so narrow that it is not possible at all times to separate the one from the other. The natural types used by the Egyptians are few. The Lotus and the Papyrus growing on the banks of the Nile, the one symbolizing the food for the body and the other food for the mind; the feathers of rare birds, which were carried before the kings as emblems of sovereignty; the palm leaf or branch and the twisted cord made from its fibres: these are the few types which form the basis of that immense variety of ornament with which the Egyptians decorated the temples of their gods, the palaces of their kings, their clothes, articles of luxury, and utensils. With forms derived from these natural types, many arbitrary or geometrical forms were mixed up, such as the fret, the spiral or wave scroll, the star, and the zigzag; and yet, probably, every detail, however unimportant, had a symbolical meaning beyond its mere ornamental purpose.

The columns in Egyptian temples are frequently to be looked upon as enlarged representations of the Papyrus plant, the base representing the root, the shaft the stalk, and the capital the flower tied together by bands. There is, however, a great deal of variety and beauty in the forms of the capitals. Some appear to have been suggested by the unopened buds while others represent several flowers and buds. Capitals are also, sometimes, composed of four Isis heads rising out of the flowers; other examples are very gracefully formed of the flowers of the Lotus or of Palm leaves.

Flowing lines are very rare in Egyptian ornamentation, but the formation of patterns by the equal division of similar lines, as by weaving or by an arrangement of parallel lines of ornament, as in fig. 1, are of frequent occurrence. The Egyptians painted everything, and the colours used were principally red, blue, yellow, and green, with black and white to define the outlines and give distinctness to the various colours.

ASSYRIAN, date about 700 B.C.

Fig. 4.—Ornament from Persepolis.

Fig. 5.—Sacred tree from Assyrian sculptures.

Fig. 6.—Border of *paterœ or rose forms*. Of frequent occurrence among Assyrian sculptures on the robes of the figures and on borders.

The Egyptian style of decoration was not without its influence upon all the peoples who had intercourse with Egypt, as the Jews, the Assyrians, the Greeks, and more especially the Persians. Cambyses, according to Diodorus Siculus, carried away a colony of Egyptian artists into Persia, and we still see the results of Egyptian influence in the whole basin of the Euphrates, and on the borders of the Persian Gulf, from Nineveh to Persepolis. On comparing the bas-reliefs of Nineveh with those of Egypt we cannot but be struck with many points of resemblance. Not only is the same mode of representation adopted, but the objects represented are oftentimes so familiar that it is difficult to believe that the same style could have been arrived at by two peoples independently of each other. Assyrian sculpture seems to be a development of the Egyptian; but instead of being carried forward, it descended in the scale of perfection, bearing the same relation to the Egyptian as the Roman does to the Greek. In both the Egyptian and the Assyrian styles the ornaments in relief as well as those painted are in the nature of diagrams, and, when sculptured, are in very low relief. The natural types used in Assyria are the Lotus, Vine, Fir-cone, and Palm. The sacred tree (fig. 5) appears to be formed of Palm branches. This emblem occurs frequently on the Assyrian sculptures, often placed between two eagle-headed figures holding fir-cones in their hands. It is supposed to have some reference to the tree of life, so universally recognized as a sacred and mysterious symbol in the religious systems of the East.

GREEK, about 400 B.C.

Fig. 7.—The Anthemion ornament accompanied by the Greek fret or meander, painted upon terra-cotta, from a fragment in the British Museum.

Fig. 8.—The upper portion of a *Stele*, or sepulchral monument, decorated with what is commonly called a honeysuckle ornament.

Fig. 9.—Double guilloche band.

Greek art took its rise partly from the Egyptian and partly from the Assyrian, but was developed in a new direction, and arrived rapidly at a high state of perfection. The Greeks carried the beauty of pure form to a point which has never since been reached; and from the remains we have of Greek ornament it would appear that the presence of refined taste was almost universal, and that the hands and minds of Greek artists, and even of Greek workmen, were so trained as to enable them to execute beautiful forms with unerring truth.

Unlike the Egyptian, Greek ornament was, however, wanting in symbolism, being purely and simply decorative. Surfaces were exquisitely designed to receive ornament, which they did, at first painted, and in later times both carved and painted. The ornament was no part of the construction, as with the Egyptian; it could be removed and the structure remain unchanged. The natural types from which Greek ornament is derived are not many. They consist principally of the Acanthus, the Honeysuckle, the Lotus or Lily, the Holly, and perhaps a few others. The Anthemion ornament (fig. 7) is formed of the Honeysuckle and Lotus growing from scrolls. It has a decided similarity to many of the arrangements of the Lily so frequently occurring both in Assyrian and Egyptian ornament. The fret or meander (fig. 7), the guilloche or rope ornament (fig. 9), as well as the wave scroll, are characteristic ornaments, but are not of purely Greek origin, as similar ornaments are to be found both in the Egyptian and the Assyrian. The Greek patera or rose is also commonly found in the Assyrian (fig. 6), sculptured in the same flat manner as in the Greek.

The Acanthus foliage, however, appears to be of purely Greek origin. It forms the leafage of the Corinthian capital, which represents a plant growing round a basket, or, as more commonly called, a bell. The two lower rows of leaves represent the plant as growing from the ground, and the scrolls below the abacus are the flower-stems rising from the plant, which, meeting with the obstruction of the tile above, turn down and form the volutes at the angles. This mode of plant growth is the same in all Greek Acanthus foliage; see the example (fig. 8) from an Athenian stele. That is, the whole composition is formed of one plant. The lower leaves represent the plant, out of which issue the flower stems or scrolls that support the flowers, which are of the double honeysuckle type. The natural type of the Greek Acanthus is supposed to be the *Acanthus spinosus*, but in ornamental treatment it is highly conventionalized, and not a copy of any one plant in particular. The Acanthus type of foliage was so highly appreciated by the Romans that it was varied and worked out by them in the most elaborate manner in capitals and friezes, and in many other enrichments. The earliest known Greek example of the Corinthian is that of the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens, the date of which is 335 B.C.

The ornaments on the Parthenon and other Doric temples were painted on the surface of the marble (as in the example fig. 7) in bright flat colours, but of these only a few nearly obliterated fragments remain. The so-called Etruscan vases exhibit a vast variety of the Anthemion and other ornaments, evidently identical with those painted upon the Doric temples. These vases, of the best period, have been proved, although called Etruscan, to be specimens of the purest Greek art, and probably many of them were made at Athens.

ROMAN, about 50 B.C.

Fig. 10.—Frieze rendered from the Greek Anthemion ornament. From a fragment in the Villa Borghese near Rome.

Fig. 11.—Sculptured frieze with scroll and Acanthus foliage. From Rome.

Fig. 12.—Sculptured decoration from an altar in the Museum of the Vatican, Rome.

Roman ornament is simply a development or an elaboration of the Greek. It was, therefore, original only in its treatment of the Greek materials, and it is more than probable that nearly all the great artists employed by the Romans were Greeks. The most splendid Roman examples of foliage and elaborate scroll-work known, are those which have been dug up from the ruins of the Forum of Trajan, belonging to the early part of the second century of our era. They are said to be the work of a Greek—Apollodorus of Damascus—who carried out many great works for the Emperor Trajan. Roman art, therefore, is still Greek art, but under the Roman treatment and Roman love of magnificence the decorations became more elaborate and more profusely developed. In fact, the most florid Greek example, the choragic monument of Lysicrates, becomes a very simple design in comparison with an ordinary Roman specimen. The Corinthian was the favourite order among the Romans. They perfected the capital with richly carved Acanthus leaves and scrolls, and enriched the entablature with foliated friezes of the most gorgeous description, carved the various mouldings most elaborately, and added in the cornice richly foliated consoles, alternating with panels containing boldly carved flowers.

The example fig. 11 elucidates the elaborate nature of their friezes and the combination of Acanthus and scroll foliage with flowers and honeysuckle. The Roman Acanthus leaf is, however, not so sharp in its outlines as the Greek examples, and is said to be derived from another and less spiky species, the *Acanthus mollis*. There is, however, a considerable variation in the different examples, showing distinctly that they were not all derived from one plant. Fig 10 retains much of the Greek form of the Anthemion ornament, but without its being a literal copy. In Roman friezes skulls of oxen (supposed to be representations of the heads of animals sacrificed to the gods) were frequently introduced as enrichments, with festoons of fruit and flowers suspended from their horns by ribbons. See fig. 12.

The examples of Roman ornamentation which have come down to us are executed in the most delicate manner, and exhibit great fancy and playfulness of imagination. Boys, animals, and monsters are frequently introduced among the foliage, as the sphinx, the triton, the griffin, with their extremities in many cases merging into scrolls of foliage. Ornamental vases and tazzas of great size, executed in the finest marble, enriched with foliage, and frequently surrounded with bacchanalian processions; marble state chairs, seats, baths, tesselated pavements, altars, sarcophagi, and candelabra, indicate to some extent the luxuriousness of the Roman citizens of high rank, and their love of magnificence.

The Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman[1] may be distinguished as the three ancient styles. The Egyptian is symbolic, rich and severe at the same time; the Greek is severe and beautiful; and the Roman elaborate and ostentatious. The Romans carried out their works with great splendour and magnificence, until a boundless luxury established an indiscriminate extravagance of ornamental detail. This is well shown in that extraordinary style belonging to the first century of our era, which is so perfectly preserved at Pompeii. But even among the examples found at Pompeii, and doubtless it was the same at Rome, there are many specimens of ornament and decoration of a very high and faultless character.

CHINESE. No date can be given.

Fig. 13.—Border in colour, from porcelain.

Fig. 14.—Border of natural foliage upon Chinese fret, from porcelain.

Fig 15.—Geometrical surface ornament or diaper, in colour, from a porcelain vase. The examples are modern, but probably the same forms have been used for centuries.

Much of the Chinese ornament and other minor works brought to this country appears to indicate the existence of a higher state of art at some former period than can be credited to the Chinese at the present day.

The ornamentation found upon porcelain consists m[illegible] of flowers and foliage; dragons, and birds, conve[illegible]

[1] The remains of Assyrian architecture are not s[illegible] a distinct style.

rendered from nature; scenes in gardens containing houses and terraces; and figures delineated in a soft manner but without much expression. The principal charm, however, is in their harmonious colouring, and although they do not apparently proceed by any clearly defined rules, their colours are strangely fascinating to the eye. Their facility in drawing is very great, and they bestow upon their work an infinite amount of labour, delineating with the utmost patience and care every minute portion of the subject they are engaged upon. They are very fond of diapering certain portions of their works, and nowhere is their remarkable power of drawing more observable than in the precision and regularity with which they repeat a complicated geometrical pattern by hand, over a large surface.

The fret which is so frequent among Chinese ornaments is less perfect than the Greek, and is often elongated in a horizontal direction, or used fragmentarily instead of being continuous. Of purely ornamental or conventional forms, besides geometrical patterns, the Chinese possess but very few. They have no flowing conventional ornament, such as we find in most other styles; the place of this is always supplied by representations of natural flowers interwoven with lineal ornament. The characteristic feature of their ornamentation is oddness, and all their works are deficient in the highest grace of art—the ideal.

INDIAN. No date can be given.

Fig. 16.—Surface decoration in colour from painted Lacquer-work in the collection at the Indian Museum.

Fig. 17.—Border of inlaid work upon metal, from the South Kensington Museum. The examples are modern.

The vast extent of India as a country, and the endless variety of examples of its ancient art which are still extant, render the examination and study of its ornament a difficult and extremely intricate subject, and one that cannot be entered upon here. It can only be said, generally, that in the application of the various ornaments to the different portions of the objects decorated, it is almost invariably found that the greatest judgment is shown not only in the highest work of embroidery or most elaborate work of the loom, but even in the decorating of a child's toy or an ordinary earthen vessel. Everywhere there is the same artistic knowledge and instinctive guiding principles—always the same care for the general form, the same absence of all excrescences or superfluous ornament; nothing that has been added without purpose, nor that could be removed without disadvantage.

In the Indian, as in the Egyptian and Assyrian, as well as in the Persian, Moresque, and Arabian, plain surfaces are invariably used for the development of painting or sculpture, and the buildings and other works of these nations are literally covered with elegant combinations of animal or foliated form, while plain moulded work or plain surfaces are scarcely to be found. All are enriched, and yet when sculptured they are not added to or upon the work, as is so frequently the case in our own modern practice, but they are taken out of the surface, and therefore, no matter how elaborate, they do not destroy the breadth or character of the work decorated. Here, then, is a lesson that the European artist may learn from the general treatment of Indian ornamentation. A work may be covered with painting, inlay, or sculptured decoration, as in numbers of the Indian temples or the later palaces and tombs of the Mogul emperors, or, to take a more humble but not less striking example, the elaborately carved but simple form of an Indian sandal-wood box: it is enriched without anything being added to it, or without altering its simple primitive form or construction.

BYZANTINE. Sixth to the tenth century.

Fig. 18.—Spandril from the church of St. Sophia, Constantinople.

The influence of Rome was very great in the early Christian church, and the Romanesque style, a debased form of Roman architecture, was followed in Italy; while at Constantinople, where many Greek artists had settled, a species of Greek art arose which has been denominated Byzantine. The Lombard and Norman styles have come more especially from the Romanesque, although many distinctive Byzantine features may be traced in them. One of the distinctive differences between Byzantine and Romanesque ornament is that the former follows the sharp Acanthus foliage of the Greeks, while the latter is derived from the soft and round-lobed foliage of the Roman period. In the Byzantine the enrichment possesses the peculiarity, besides being sharp-lobed, of the whole surface being covered with leafage, as in the example fig. 18, without showing any ground, and the carving is produced throughout by V-form cutting and taken out of the surface. The Byzantine artists made but little use of nature for their foliated forms: they simply reworked the Acanthus foliage of the Greek in their own conventional manner.

The earliest as well as the greatest example of the Byzantine school of art is the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The erection of this celebrated building is due to the Emperor Justinian, who ascended the throne in 527 A.D. Contemporary with the erection of St. Sophia were other churches in Constantinople, and that of San Vitale at Ravenna. But buildings of the purely Byzantine style are few and isolated, although in many a Byzantine character is plainly discernible. Venice, however, embraced the style and carried it out in all its purity. In the tenth century was commenced the grand church of St. Mark at Venice, which was erected by Byzantine architects invited from Constantinople for that purpose. The walls of this building, as well as others in the style, are ornamented and lined with glass mosaics containing figures upon gold grounds. The extensive use of mosaic and of gilded backgrounds is distinctly characteristic of this style.

MORESQUE. Eighth to the fourteenth century.

Figs. 19, 20, 21.—Wall diaper and borders from the Alhambra, executed in low relief, and coloured in red and blue, with the prominent surfaces gilded.

This elegant species of ornamentation appears to have been derived from the Persians, from whom the Arabs and Moors are supposed to have learned many of their arts. The art of Byzantium displays an Asiatic influence, showing that much of it was derived from Persian sources. The spandril, fig. 18, from St Sophia, indicates the origin of the surface decoration of the Arabs and Moors. It will be observed, that although the leafage is a reminiscence of the Acanthus, the scroll is continuous without a break, and the whole is distributed evenly over the entire spandril. This principle is almost universal in Moresque ornament; but another feature was introduced by the Moors. There were often two and sometimes three planes on which the patterns were drawn (fig. 21), the ornaments on the upper plane being boldly distributed over the mass, whilst those on the second interwove themselves with the first, enriching the surface on a lower level, by which admirable contrivance a piece of ornament retains its breadth of effect when viewed from a distance. The celebrated palace or fortress of the Alhambra, built by the Moorish kings of Granada, begun in 1248, completed about 1314, is considered to be the perfection of Moorish art. The severe but picturesque exterior of this fortress, studded with towers, gives no indication of the wealth of decoration and luxury within. The arcades and walls of the interior are moulded in stucco with a richness and beauty of ornament which is quite unrivalled. The patterns are both geometric and flowing, and of great richness. The interiors of domes and roofs are decorated with intricate honeycombed or stalactite patterns very original in design and having great richness of effect. The whole is coloured and gilded in the most elaborate and gorgeous manner.

The architecture has not the charm of symbolism, which was the peculiar feature of the Egyptain ornament. This the religion of the Moors forbade; but the want is more than supplied by the inscriptions from the Koran in Arabic, which

are inserted as ornamental bands in every direction. These are interwoven with delicate leafage and scroll-work, and address themselves to the mind as well as satisfy the eye by their ornamental treatment. Moorish art is the offspring of the Koran, as Gothic art is of the Bible. The religion of Mohammed, which spread over the East with such meteor-like rapidity, produced with equal speed an art in unison with its doctrines; and the Mohammedans in various countries still practise the distinctive style of art which grew up with their civilization.

GOTHIC. Twelfth to the sixteenth century.

Fig. 22.—(Early English), thirteenth century. Dog-tooth ornament. The distinctive ornament of the style, much used.

Fig. 23.—(Decorated), fourteenth century. Ball-flower ornament with stem. The distinctive ornament of the style.

Fig. 24.—(Perpendicular), fifteenth century. Foliated enrichment from Bishop Fox's Chantry, Winchester Cathedral.

During the early mediæval period the number *three* became a mystical number as representing the Trinity; and as nature came to be studied, and artists were searching for symbolical forms, the triplicity of natural leaves appears to have attracted much attention. In the rude Norman foliage triple buds and triple terminations were common, these being evidently the precursors of the more developed triple foliage of the Early English style. The principal features, however, in Norman enrichments were not symbolical, but simply geometrically cut forms. Among these occurred the nail-head—a repetition of small pyramids in rows. This in the next period, the Early English, was enlarged and split into four leaves (fig. 22), exactly like four laurel leaves tied together by their stems. This was used so frequently in thirteenth-century buildings, and oftentimes in such profusion, that it became the distinguishing ornament of that period, as the ball-flower (fig. 23) in like manner became that of the fourteenth century.

In later Gothic, foliage and other ornament gave place to elaborate traceried panelling and moulded work. Capitals, especially, were small and unimportant, simply moulded, and if enriched with foliage at all it was generally limited to the introduction of square roses. A square flower, used both horizontally and diagonally, was a distinctive feature of the Perpendicular period. Quatrefoil panels were the usual enrichment of plain upright surfaces in plinths and tombs, the centres of which were frequently ornamented by square bosses or roses. Arches, string-courses, and cornices, when enriched, became so by a repetition of similar square bosses. But in more important works there were many exceptions where the hollows of the mouldings were beautifully sculptured with elaborate and skilfully designed foliage, as in the example fig. 24. This is most highly and delicately wrought, and is apparently derived from a species of sea-weed. It also illustrates another feature common in late Gothic carving, that of doubling or folding over and reversing the sides of the leafage. In the Tudor period shields and heraldic emblems, as well as grotesque animals, often took the place of foliage.

ELIZABETHAN. Sixteenth century.

Fig. 25.—Flat arabesque frieze in oak.

Elizabethan ornament was strongly imbued with the quaint and grotesque, often amounting to positive ugliness; still it seldom failed of being picturesque. There was, in this style, an evident striving after great richness of effect at the expense of very little labour, but no great eminence in artistic carving was attained. The flat arabesque work which was so extremely prevalent was executed by slightly sinking the ground of the ornament; foliage was very sparingly introduced among such work, but when employed was evidently a reminiscence of the surface decoration so prevalent among the Moors and Arabs. Bunches of foliage and fruit hung up by ribbons were of frequent occurrence. Pierced and scrolled shields, with strap and cartouche work (that is, like twisted card paper) and jewel forms were prominent features. Altogether, the style is made up of a heterogeneous mixture of various elements, of Arabian, Gothic, and Classic forms.

RENAISSANCE (Italian). Sixteenth century.

Fig. 26.—Foliated panel from Venice sculptured in low relief in white marble.

One of the most striking characteristics of Renaissance ornament is the frequent occurrence of panel carving. The shafts of pilasters, dies of pedestals, and all other small plain surfaces are seized upon, surrounded with mouldings, and the sunk panel devoted to ornamentation (fig. 26). The foliage is frequently very tastefully and beautifully designed, and treated with extreme delicacy of execution. The variety in composition is very great, and an enormous number of excellent examples are to be found in Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, and more or less in the countries where the style employed in these centres of the Italian Renaissance Architecture has been followed. The treatment of flat surfaces in this manner is perfectly good and legitimate, and is one of the best features of the Renaissance manner. The foliage follows the antique Roman, but its character is usually more diversified, refined, and delicate. Beyond this, however, the artists of the early and best period appreciated the exquisite grace of natural form, and they sought nature with the same instinct for the beautiful that has been the feeling with all true art-workers from time immemorial. They went in search of fresh *motifs* to conventionalize and arrange in their own manner, in order to create new life in their works. But they never fully succeeded in getting rid of the old classic traditions. Ghiberti, however, and a few others adhered more strictly to nature. In the foliage round the architrave of the celebrated bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence, a great variety of flowers and fruit slightly conventionalized from nature are introduced executed in high relief. The running a central stem up the panelled pilasters was a very usual practice of this period. The stem ordinarily started from a vase or tripod at the bottom, the vase form being frequently repeated several times in the height of the pilaster.

LATER RENAISSANCE. In England, in consequence of the great number of churches and other important buildings which were erected after the great fire in 1666, there was an important demand for wood and stone carvers, and a school of talented workmen was created, at the head of which stands the name of Grinling Gibbons. Gibbons created a style of carving fruit and flowers from nature with marvellous fidelity, and with great artistic feeling. The fault, however, of his style was, that it so frequently consisted of festoons and pendants, artificially hung up in panels and other works he was employed to decorate. The worst period of Renaissance art was during the latter years of the reign of Louis XIV., and in the reign of Louis XV., in France, when what has been derisively called the *Rococo* style was practised. It abounded with elaborate ornamentation, and rock and shell-work spread over everything. Scrolls, instead of flowing out of each other continuously, became broken up into forms like the letters C and S. Curved lines were employed for everything, whether it was the leg of a chair or table, the plan of a wardrobe or a chest of drawers. Curved lines were alone considered beautiful, and straight lines were avoided wherever it was possible to do so. At the end of the eighteenth century, however, a partial return was made to higher class design, and Greek architecture had its influence upon the ornamentation of the period. Extreme delicacy and elegance were the prevailing features of this time, and chased metal work or ormolu was commonly applied to furniture with excellent effect.

JAMES K. COLLING.

MINING.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS AND APPLIANCES USED IN MINING.

Fig. 1.—Section across the Somersetshire coal-field, showing the occurrence of *beds* or *seams* of coal amongst a series of other strata, and which as a whole are called coal-measures. The appearance of the beds at the surface is termed the *outcrop*, and the angle formed with the horizon the *dip* of the strata. The fractures, indicated by the fine lines which interrupt the continuity of the beds, were probably produced by some upheaving force which at the same time gave to the strata, originally horizontal, their present basin shape. These *rents*, or *dislocations* as they are sometimes called, are of great importance to the miner, and may be beneficial to him or otherwise according to circumstances; they are frequently called *dykes*, and are known as *up-throw* or *down-throw* dykes according as the edge of strata appears to the observer to be higher or lower in regard to his own position; they are also called *shifts* or *slips*, but the common terms are *faults* or *troubles*. A line of fault thus cutting off the coal-seam often forms the underground boundary of a colliery, as shown in figures 3 and 4.

Fig. 2.—Vertical section of a coal-pit, showing more in detail the various alternations of strata passed through in sinking. Even in the most productive areas the thickness of the coal-seams forms but a small part of the whole of the beds or measures with which they are associated, namely, indurated clays or shales, *blue bands* of the miner, and sandstones, usually distinguished as *rock*, *metal*, or *ganister*, and nodular or *balls ironstone*. The bed immediately below a coal-seam is often penetrated by the roots of plants and trees, showing it to be the soil in which the vegetation whose debris formed the coal grew. These are known as *under-clays*, or when siliceous as *ganister*. Beds of limestone are occasionally found in the coal-measures, but they are rare.

Fig. 3.—In working coal-seams there are two general methods or systems adopted, namely, the *pillar-and-stall*, or *stoop-and-room* system, and the *long-wall* or *long-work* system. The former is shown in the plan, and consists in driving a series of passages named by the miner *stalls* or *rooms* (the principal *driving* or *roadway*, being called a *bord* or *gate*) in such a manner as to divide the coal into rectangular *pillars* or *stoops*, resembling the blocks of buildings and streets in a town. The coal is extracted from each pillar in succession, beginning with those most distant from the shaft. On the removal of the pillars the area is abandoned and the roof falls in, its ruins, together with the waste coal and rubbish, forming what is called the *goaf* or *gob*.

Fig. 4.—Plan to illustrate the *long-wall* method of working, where the coal is got at one operation, either by working from the shaft towards the rise of the coal and making safe roadways through the fallen roof by strong stone pillars or walls, or by first driving galleries to the extreme boundary and working the coal back towards the shaft, leaving the *goaf* or rubbish behind, thus avoiding the necessity of keeping good the roads. Where the goaf is not dangerous from the presence of gas, and the roof is strong, this method is both economical and efficient, as the whole of the coal is at once removed on a *long face*, and is not subject to the partial crushing that takes place when pillars are left. The *long-wall* system is more frequently adopted in the working of thin seams.

Fig. 5 is a diagram section through the engine-shaft or *pit* of a colliery, giving a general notion of the *walling* and *tubbing* of shafts, and showing also the various parts of the pumping arrangements. When a shaft passes through soft or insecure strata it is either walled round with brick-work or faced with masonry of ashlar, with accurately made joints bevelled to the centre of the opening; this is called *walling*, as shown at *a b*. If water is met with issuing from the strata in considerable quantities a means of damming it back is adopted called *tubbing*, shown at *c d*. This consists in lining the shaft with an impermeable casing of wood or iron, generally the latter, which is built up in segments forming rings placed upon each other throughout the depth of the water-bearing beds.

The principal parts of the pumping arrangements shown in the figure are as follows: FFFF force-pumps, PP pump-rods, WW water boxes at each *lift*, LL *lift* or *bucket pump*, B *wind-bore* of ditto, DD ladders for the use of the pump men.

Figs. 6 and 8 illustrate two of the various forms of safety detaching hooks used in some collieries to guard against accidents arising from *overwinding*, which causes the rising cage to be brought violently into contact with the head-gear, thereby breaking the rope and otherwise causing serious damage. The safety hook is so constructed that in the event of its coming in contact with a plate or framework fixed to the upper part of the pit frame a suspension bolt is withdrawn, thereby detatching the cage from the rope and arresting its progress, its fall being prevented by safety clutches which are attached to the cage for the purpose.

Fig. 7.—Section across the *long-wall* face or *front* of a coal working. The *whole coal* A is called the *bank*. It is worked away by a party of men called *hewers*. A deep groove about 9 inches wide is cut or *holed* in the lower part of the seam next the *floor* or *pavement* along the *working face*, the overhanging coal being for the time supported by short timber *props*, or blocks of stone called *cogs*. When ready for removal the props are knocked away, and the mass of coal either falls by its own weight or is forced down by means of wedges or by blasting. It is then broken up and conveyed to the pit bottom, the small unsaleable coal called *slack* and the rubbish being thrown behind the men, and forming the *goaf* or *gob*. A strong wall C is built for the protection of the *ways* or *bords* in the immediate neighbourhood of the working. In most cases a double row of timber or iron props, sometimes called *puncheons*, FF, is placed about 2 or 3 feet apart, in order to protect the men more securely, as well as those parts of the working through which access is gained to the pit. As the work progresses these supports are removed and placed in advance, the roof behind being allowed to crush entirely in.

Fig. 9 illustrates what is called a *creep* in coal-mining. If the roof be of hard material, such as sandstone, and the *pavement* or *floor* consists of a soft fireclay, the weight of superincumbent strata communicated through the *pillars* to the floor will often cause the latter to crack and swell up into the passages, spreading sometimes, in spite of attempted remedies, from point to point over a whole district, and ultimately destroying the working. From this cause valuable collieries have been totally ruined and abandoned.

Fig. 10.—In this figure is shown the effect of *sits* or *thrust*, likewise caused by pressure of the strata; it is the reverse of *creeps*, the floor being hard and the roof weak, the latter crushes in, and, unless it can be prevented by timbering, eventually fills the passages and ruins the colliery.

Figs. 11 and 12 show a side and cross section of Guibal's Ventilating Fan. This machine, the invention of M. Guibal of Liége, is one of the most successful apparatus of its kind which has of late years come into use for the purpose of ventilating collieries. It consists of a series of arms fitted with

flat boarded blades, forming a fan which has been made as much as 40 feet diameter, and is revolved by means of steam-power within a closed casing of brickwork. The air is drawn up the shaft of the mine through the centre of the fan, as shown by the arrows in fig. 12, and is discharged into a chimney of gradually increasing dimensions towards the top. The size of the discharge aperture can be regulated by a movable shutter sliding in grooves formed to the shape of the casing. The largest of these machines is capable of exhausting as much as 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Fig. 13 illustrates in a diagram plan the principle adopted for regulating the ventilation of a mine. The arrows indicate the course of the air-currents from the downcast to the upcast shaft, through a furnace, which in this case circulates the current. The lines drawn at A and B from one pillar to another show the position of trap-doors and partitions, or *stoppings* as they are called, placed across the passages to prevent the air-current from diverging to the upcast before it has passed through the more distant workings. C C are temporary wooden partitions, or *brattices*, placed at points where it is necessary to direct the air to the face of a working where men are engaged.

Figs. 14 and 15 represent the usual form of a ventilating furnace, which is considered to be the most efficient and reliable method of ventilating collieries. The furnace itself consists of a plain fire-grate placed under an arch, and communicating with the upcast shaft by means of an inclined drift, called the *furnace drift*, as shown in fig. 14. The furnace is placed at a distance of from 30 to 40 yards from the bottom of the pit; the object of the inclined drift intervening is to enable the air to get uniformly heated before passing into the shaft, thus promoting a regular upward movement of the whole column in its passage to the surface. In fiery mines the return air from the workings is usually led into the upcast shaft through a higher passage away from the furnace, called the *dumb drift*, shown in the figure, as it would not be safe to allow it to pass over the furnace fire—fresh air being conducted for the purpose of combustion through other galleries. Fig. 15 is a front view of the furnace, showing the general form of the arches and side passages.

Figs. 16 and 18.—Two forms of the miner's safety-lamp. To guard against explosions of fire-damp in collieries Sir Humphry Davy in 1816 invented the safety-lamp. The common *Davy*, fig. 18, is a very simple contrivance, consisting of a small oil lamp surrounded by a cylindrical casing of fine wire-gauze, through which material flame will not pass. This gauze cylinder, which has a flat top of the same substance, is secured within a cage composed of 3 or 4 brass wires fitted into a brass ring at each end; the oil vessel is screwed into the lower ring, and the act of screwing locks the lamp, and fixes the gauze so that it cannot be removed without a key. The lamp is carried by a handle attached to a brass plate at the top. There are many modifications of the Davy-lamp; among them the Stephenson, or *Geordie*, lamp, fig. 16, is one of the safest. It is rather larger and heavier than the Davy, and is provided with a glass cylinder or chimney within the gauze casing next the flame, the air for combustion is admitted through a series of small holes just below the level of the wick, as shown by the arrows in the figure. The light of the Stephenson lamp will go out if the air of the mine becomes dangerously explosive.

Fig. 17 represents in a general way the arrangements adopted for drawing coal from two pits. The engine is placed midway between the shafts, and drives a large drum called the *winding drum*, on which the ropes are wound in opposite directions, and carried over pulleys down each shaft, thus with their respective cages exerting a counterbalancing effect upon each other. The *pit-head*, or *head-stock*, is usually of timber, sometimes of wrought-iron, constructed of two *uprights* and two *back legs* strongly framed together, for supporting the guide pulleys or sheaves, G G. The landing-stages, B B are generally raised some 20 feet above the ground, and are floored with cast-iron plates. When the cage reaches the surface the *tubs* of coal are pulled on to the platform, and the coal discharged into the *screens* or sieves, to separate the small from the large coal, the empty tub being pushed into the cage again from the opposite side. During the operation of landing the *tubs* the cage is kept in position at the stage by means of the *keeps*, which are projecting levers attached to the framework of the pit top and on which the cage rests.

Fig. 19.—A side view of Whitelaw's Safety Catch. To prevent accidents from the breaking of the rope in the process of winding various forms of safety catches have been adopted; these consist of variously constructed levers, or cams, attached to the cage, which are made to grip the guide-rods in the event of the cage being separated from the rope. The figure illustrates a simple and efficient form of such apparatus. The levers A A are kept open by the tension of the winding rope, so as to clear the guides, and when released by the parting of the rope the lower ends are brought up firmly against the sides of the guide-rods, the action being assisted by powerful springs fixed above, and shown at B B; the grip thus maintained is sufficient to hold the cage with its load securely in the shaft until assistance is obtained and a fresh rope attached.

Fig. 20.—A side elevation of the winding cage, which consists of one or more platforms connected together by a light framework of wrought-iron or steel bars, and fitted with iron slides made to fit loosely on three sides of the guide-rods. The cages traverse up and down the pit and receive the *tubs* or *trams* of coal. They are constructed with one or more platforms according to the number of *tubs* they are required to carry, which varies from one to six, or even eight in large collieries. The tubs are wheeled on to a railway formed of angle-iron on the floor of the cage, to which they are securely locked by means of a latch or a bar falling over the ends. When the cage is used for lowering the miners it is provided with a sheet-iron roof as a protection from falling material.

MOLLUSCA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CLASSIFICATION AND TERMINOLOGY.

THE Mollusca, or soft-bodied animals (L. *mollis*, soft), form one of the grand divisions (a sub-kingdom) of the animal kingdom. They are widely distributed, and are commonly known by such names as slugs, snails, limpets, oysters, cockles, whelks, &c. They perform an important part in the grand economy of nature, and furnish food for numerous animals as well as man. They are characterized by having no skeleton, the body soft, and not divided into articulations or rings. In some the body is naked and unprotected, as the common garden-slug; in others, however, it is inclosed in a muscular sac, as the tunicaries; but the great majority have the body protected with a calcareous shell, which takes a variety of forms, always interesting, and frequently highly beautiful. It is to those shelled or *testaceous* mollusca that we shall chiefly confine ourselves in the present paper, which is intended to elucidate their classification, to show the

mutual relation of animal and shell, and to explain the principal terms used by modern writers on the mollusca. Molluscs that have no shell are called *naked*.

The Shell-bearing molluscs, or Shell-fish, are popularly divided into UNIVALVES, BIVALVES, and MULTIVALVES. The Univalves are those whose shell consists of only a single piece, often open and cup-shaped, as in the limpet, or more commonly of a long cone wound spirally round a real or imaginary axis, as the garden-snail, the whelk or periwinkle. The Bivalves are those of which the shell is formed of two pieces joined by a hinge, as the cockle and oyster. The Multivalves have the shell composed of several pieces. These molluscs are few in number. The shells of the mollusca are secreted by the soft integument or *mantle* (also called the *pallium*). The chief mass of the shell is made up of carbonate of lime, with a small proportion of animal matter. Externally the shell is covered with a layer of horny matter called the *epidermis* or *periostracum*. The shell increases in size by layer after layer being added by the action of special glands at the edge of the mantle. The matter added to the inner surface of the shell is different from that added to the outer, being *nacreous* in character, and forming what is known as *mother-of-pearl*.

Univalve shells are the well-known and characteristic residence of the molluscous animals classed as Gasteropoda (belly-footed), that move by means of a flat disk on the under surface. The shell of a gasteropod may be cup-shaped or tubular; but most commonly, as already mentioned, it forms a tube wound spirally round an axis. If this axis is solid it is called the *pillar* or *columella;* if open, the *umbilicus*, and the shell is then said to be *perforate* or *umbilicated*. The turns or *volutions* which the cone makes about the axis are termed *whorls*. These increase in size towards the mouth of the shell, and the last one is frequently as large or larger than the whole of the others together, and is called the *body whorl*. The part above the body whorl is called the *spire*. The line of juncture between the whorls is called the *suture*.

In viewing a spiral univalve shell, it is supposed to be placed with the spire uppermost and the aperture in front (see Fig. 4). The point of the spire is then the *apex*, and the lower part of the aperture the *base*. The left side of the aperture is the *pillar lip* or *inner lip*, and the right side the *outer lip*. At the lower part of the aperture is frequently a *canal* or groove, sometimes long, sometimes short, called the *anterior canal;* and at the upper part another, called the *posterior canal:* these are for the passage of the siphons for conveying water to the gills or branchiæ.

When the animal is in motion the shell is carried on its back, with the apex pointing backwards. The head and foot are protruded from the front of the aperture (which is now underneath), the *respiratory* or *inhalent siphon* issuing from the anterior canal, and the *excretory* or *exhalent siphon* from the posterior canal. The foot is expanded, and forms a large flat disk, and the *mantle* is spread over the lower part of the shell. On the upper part of the foot is placed the *operculum*, a shelly or horny plate, with which the animal closes the aperture of its shell when it retires within it.

On each side of the head are the *tentacles*, on which are sometimes situated the *eyes;* but sometimes, as in the snails and slugs, they are fixed on separate *pedicels*, which have a telescopic motion. Between these is placed the *proboscis*, which is capable of being protruded or withdrawn, and which contains in some families a retractile membrane or *tongue*, called the *lingual ribbon*. This is covered with minute teeth, and is used for rasping hard surfaces and boring holes through shells, in order to get at the animals within. The structure of the tongue in the whelk is very remarkable. (See Fig. 35.)

A bivalve shell consists as a rule of two pieces or *valves*, which inclose the animal, and are capable of being opened or shut. They are held together by a ligament that forms a *hinge*, which in many cases is further strengthened by shelly teeth, alternating and locking from one valve into the other. The tendency of the ligament is to open the valves, and they are kept closed by strong muscles, called, for that reason, *adductor muscles*, the impression of which appears on the inside of the shell; and the circumstance of there being one or two, divides the bivalves into two sections, the *Monomyarians*, or *one-muscled*, and the *Dimyarians*, or *two-muscled*. These muscles are relaxed at the will of the animal, and at its death they of course lose all power, and the ligament then acts and forces the shell open, as we generally see in dead shells.

The *beak* or *umbo* is situated on the upper or dorsal margin over the hinge, and has its point inclining forward, and the ligament posterior—*never anterior* to it; and by this may be known the position of the animal. The part of the shell anterior to the beak is in general much shorter than the posterior part; but in a few instances it is the contrary. The umbo is the point from which spring all circles, and from which all lines radiate.

On viewing or describing a shell, it is supposed to be placed in the same position as Fig. 23, with the hinge side uppermost, and the beak pointing forward. The ligament will then be posterior, and the terms "right valve" and "left valve," "anterior" and "posterior," will be applied to the parts in the positions as now placed. The length of the shell will be measured in the direction of the animal, that is, from anterior to posterior; the breadth from the upper or dorsal margin to the lower or ventral margin, and the thickness through the two valves when closed.

On the inside of the shell there often appears a more or less distinctly marked line or impression, which shows the line of junction of the muscular edge of the mantle and the shell, and is called the *pallial impression* (or *line*). When the animal possesses retractile siphons this line shows an indentation or bay called the *pallial sinus*.

One family of gasteropoda—the chitons—has a multivalve shell, formed of eight pieces, firmly fixed in a muscular border or collar, and capable of motion. The animal has the habit of fixing itself on stones like the limpet.

The characteristic organ of locomotion in the typical mollusca is the "foot" already mentioned, which may be modified so as to perform various offices. Its use in the case of the snail is well known. In the cockle it is developed to a great size, and by its aid the animal can perform considerable leaps. In some cases (as the razor-shells) it enables its possessor to burrow rapidly in the sand; while in the mussels, &c., the organ is devoted to the secretion of the well-known beard or *byssus*, a collection of strong fibrous threads by means of which these animals moor or fix themselves to rocks and stones. In some bivalves (as the oyster), in which the locomotive powers are in abeyance, the foot is rudimentary. In the cuttle-fishes it is represented by the arms or tentacles round the mouth.

A distinct stomach, intestine, and anus are generally to be observed in the mollusca. In many there is a masticatory apparatus consisting of an elongated lingual ribbon or *odontophore*, as mentioned above; and in the majority there is a well-developed liver. The blood is generally destitute of colour, and in the higher molluscs at least is circulated through the body in a system of vessels connected with a central circulatory organ or heart. The typical breathing organs consist of gills or branchiæ. In terrestrial gasteropods (as snails and slugs) we find a *pulmonary-sac* or *lung-chamber*, to which atmospheric air is admitted for the due aeration of the blood. Eyes as well as organs of touch and hearing exist in the higher mollusca. The eyes are of the most perfect structure in cuttle-fishes and gasteropods; in many forms visual organs are entirely wanting.

The Sub-Kingdom Mollusca is divided into two primary sections, the Mollusca Proper or Higher Mollusca, and the Molluscoida or Lower Mollusca. The former have a more highly developed nervous system, a distinct heart of at least two chambers, and generally a muscular foot. The latter have no specialized heart, or only a rudimentary one, and have no foot. The Mollusca Proper are divided into the following four classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Lamellibranchiata. They may be also divided into the *encephalous* mollusca or those that have a distinct head, and

the *acephalous* or headless mollusca, the latter comprising the Lamellibranchiata.

CLASS I.—CEPHALOPODA (Gr. *cephalē*, head, and *pous, podos*, foot). Cuttle-fishes, Squids, Nautilus, &c., Ammonites and other fossil forms.

Characters: Mollusca having a circle of arms or tentacles round the head, with mouth in the centre; body contained within a muscular mantle; gills two or four in number, contained within the mantle; the effete water of respiration expelled through a siphon; shell external (as in nautilus) or internal.

Fig. 1.—*Onychoteuthis Bartlingii*, a two-gilled ten-armed Cuttle-fish. Indian Ocean.
a The eight short arms, each provided with two rows of suckers. *b* The two long prehensile arms. *c* Double row of hooks at extremity of each long arm. *d* Eyes. *e* Internal shell called *cuttle-bone, gladius*, or *pen*.

Fig. 2.—*Spirula lævis*, a two-gilled ten-armed Cuttle-fish. New Zealand.
a Eye, situated a little below the arms. *b* Internal chambered shell, known as the *phragmacone*.

Fig. 3.—Section of the shell of the Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus Pompilius*), a four-gilled cephalopod. Indian Ocean.
a Chambers successively inhabited by the animal. *b* The body chamber, or one last occupied. *c* Septa or walls between the different chambers. *d* Siphuncle or small fleshy tube passing through the chambers.

CLASS II.—GASTEROPODA (Gr. *gastēr*, belly, *pous, podos*, foot). Land-snails, Sea-snails, Limpets, Periwinkles, Whelks, &c.; Univalves and Multivalves.

Characters: Shell in the great majority of cases univalve, sometimes multivalve, occasionally absent; locomotion effected by means of a "foot" or broad flat disc on the ventral surface of the body; head in most cases very distinct; mouth commonly with lingual ribbon or "odontophore." The order is divided into two sub-classes, according as the animals are adapted to breathe in water or in air.

Sub-class A.—BRANCHIOGASTEROPODA. Respiration aquatic, usually performed by means of gills.

Order I.—*Prosobranchiata*. Gills generally lodged in a branchial chamber, and situated in front of the heart (Gr. *prosō*, in advance); shell present, protecting the abdomen; sexes distinct. The order is divided into two sections: *Siphonostomata*, having the aperture of the shell notched or produced to form a sort of canal; and *Holostomata*, in which the aperture is rounded and free from any notch. Figs. 4 to 10 are Siphonostomata; figs. 11 to 16 are Holostomata.

Fig. 4.—Rock Shell (*Murex radix*). Shell ovato-globose.
a Spire. *b* Body-whorl. *c* Aperture. *d* Inner lip or columella lip, or labium. *e* Columella. *f* Outer lip or labrum. *g* Anterior canal. *h* Posterior canal. *i* Cauda, or prolongation of anterior canal. *k* Varices or ridges marking lines of growth.

Fig. 5.—Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).
a Spire.
b Body-whorl.
c c Sutures.
d Rostrum, with the point of the tongue protruding.
e Eye-pedicels.
f Eyes.
g Tentacles.
h Foot.
i Operculum.
k Mantle.
m Head.

Fig. 6.—Top-shell (*Turbinella pyrum*). Shell pear-shaped or pyriform.
a Spire, with the apex (*b*) mammillate. *c* Body-whorl. *d* Columella with four transverse plaits. *e* Cauda. *f* Anterior Canal.

Fig. 7.—Auger-shell (*Terebra maculata*). Shell turreted or elongated.
a Spire. *b* Body-whorl. *c* Anterior canal, short.

Fig. 8.—Spider-shell (*Pteroceras chiragra*). Shell digitate.
a Spire. *b* Body-whorl. *c* Outer lip. *d* Inner lip and columella. *e* Anterior canal. *f* Posterior canal in one of the digitated rays. *g* Sinus.

Fig. 9.—Cowrie (*Cypræa caurica*). Shell Convolute.
a Inner lip. *b* Outer lip. *c* Anterior canal. *d* Posterior canal.

Fig. 10.—*Pleurotoma Babylonica*. Eastern Seas.
a Notch in outer lip. *b* Spire, turreted. *c* Beak, long and straight. *d* Columella.

Fig. 11.—Keyhole Limpet (*Fissurella annulata*).
a Aperture in the apex for the anal or excurrent siphon.

Fig. 12.—Ear-shell (*Haliotis virginea*). Shell ear-shaped.
a Spire. *b* A series of holes for the passage of the two pointed lobes of the mantle.

Fig. 13.—Worm-shell (*Vermetus lumbricalis*). Shell, upper part spiral; lower whorls detached and irregular.
a Spire. *b* Detached whorls.

Fig. 14.—Tooth-shell (*Dentalium entalis*). Shell tubular.
a Anterior. *b* Posterior.

Fig. 15.—Chiton (*Chiton tulipa*). Shell multivalve, of eight distinct plates.
a Anterior plate. *p* Posterior plate. *m* Border or mantle.

Order II.—*Opisthobranchiata*. Shell rudimentary or wanting; branchiæ more or less completely exposed, and placed on the sides or at the posterior of the body, and behind the heart. Examples, Sea-hare, Sea-lemon, &c.

Order III.—*Heteropoda*. Free-swimming animals; shell present or absent; swim by means of a fin-like appendage. Example, Carinaria.

Sub-Class B.—PULMONIFERA or PULMOGASTEROPODA. Respiration aerial, air being admitted into a pulmonary chamber by an external aperture. Land-snails, Slugs, Pond-snails, &c.

Fig. 16.—Pond-snail (*Planorbis corneus*). Shell discoidal.
a Head. *b* Tentacles. *c* Eyes. *d* Foot.

Fig. 17.—*Helix virgata*. A perforate or umbilicated shell.
a Peristome, or mouth border, "lunar" in form. *b* Umbilicus.

Fig. 18.—*Helix hæmastoma*. Shell imperforate or not umbilicated.
a Outer lip. *b* Inner lip.

Fig. 19.—*Auricula scarabæus*.
a Aperture denticulate or toothed.

Fig. 20.—*Bulimus decollatus*. Spire decollated in the adult.

CLASS III.—PTEROPODA (Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *pous, podos*, foot).

Characters: Small free-swimming animals found in immense quantities on the surface of the Arctic and other seas; named from possessing two wing-like fins springing from the sides of the head, and formed by developments of the upper and lateral portions of the foot; shell, when developed, of a symmetrical shape, and of a delicate glassy consistence; breathe by gills or ciliated surfaces, or do not show any specialized respiratory apparatus; all hermaphrodite. A well-known example is the Clio, which forms the chief food of the whales in the Arctic Seas.

Fig. 21.—*Limacina antarctica*, a pteropod of the South Polar Seas.
a Shell sinistrally spiral, that is having the aperture on the left side of the pillar or columella instead of on the right. *b* Epipodium or wing-like expansion of the foot.

CLASS IV.—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA or CONCHIFERA. Bivalves, as Mussels, Cockles, Oysters, &c.

Characters: Animals acephalous, that is, possessing no distinct head; body more or less completely protected by a bivalve shell; generally four lamellar or plate-like gills, two on each side of the body, sometimes only one on each side; mouth unprovided with any dental apparatus.

Section A.—SIPHONIDA. Respiratory siphons present; lobes of the mantle more or less united.

Fig. 22.—Venus Shell (*Cytherœa dione*), right valve.
Fig. 23.—Venus Shell (*Cytherœa morphina*), profile.
a Hinge. *b* Cardinal teeth or central teeth of the hinge. *c* Lateral teeth. *d* Upper or dorsal margin. *e* Lower or ventral margin. *f* Umbo or beak. *g* Ligament. *h h* Adductor muscles. *i* Pallial impression. *k* Pallial sinus. *l* Escutcheon, a depressed space *behind* the umbo. *m* Anterior end. *n* Posterior end. *o* Lunule, a small depressed space *before* the umbo. *p* Right valve. *q* Left valve. *m n* Length. *d e* Breadth. *p q* Thickness.

Fig. 24.—Piddock or Stone-borer (*Pholas dactylus*), bivalve with accessory valves or plates.
a Right valve. *b* Left valve. *c* Umbonal valves. *d* Post-umbonal valves. *e* Dorsal valve.

Fig. 25.—Sunset-Shell (*Psammobia tellinella*).
a Foot. *b* Excurrent siphon. *c* Incurrent or respiratory siphon.

Fig. 26.—Trough Shell (*Mactra Brasiliana*); Brazil.
a Cartilage or ligament lodged in a pit among the teeth.

Fig. 27.—Gaper-Shell (*Mya truncata*).
a Left valve, smaller than right. *b* Valves truncated.

Fig. 28.—Lantern-Shell (*Anatina hispidula*); Egypt. Valves gaping; umbones directed backwards; hinge with a free ossicle.

Fig. 29.—Ribbed Cockle (*Cardium costatum*); West Africa. Ribs radiating from umbo.

Section B.—ASIPHONIDA. No respiratory siphons; lobes of mantle not united.

Fig. 30.—Scaly Pinna (*Pinna squamosa*). Shell wedge-shaped.
a Hinge. *b* Byssus. *c* Squamæ or scales.

Fig. 31.—Ark-Shell (*Arca granosa*); Australia.
a Hinge line, straight with numerous transverse teeth.

Fig. 32.—Hammer-Shell (*Malleus vulgaris*). Valves of a strangely crumpled form, and expanded into long process in the line of the hinge.

Fig. 33.—Wing-Shell, Pearl Oyster (*Avicula heteroptera*). Valves unequal; hinge-line straight and very long.

The above divisions comprise all the Higher Mollusca. The Lower Mollusca form three classes, the Brachiopoda, Tunicata, and Polyzoa, only the first of which resemble in form the characteristic mollusca or shell-fish with which we are familiar.

CLASS V.—BRACHIOPODA (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm, *pous*, *podos*, foot). Lamp-shells (so called from resembling ancient Roman lamps); mostly fossil.

Characters: Animals enclosed in a bivalve shell, the valves of which are not right and left (as in Lamellibranchiata), but dorsal or upper and ventral or lower; mouth furnished with two long arms bearing cirri, and coiled spirally in repose; ventral valve often perforated by an orifice through which a muscular stalk or peduncle passes; ventral valve generally the larger of the two.

Fig. 34.—Snake's Head Terebratula (*Terebratula caput-serpentis*); Atlantic and North Sea.
a Lower or ventral valve. *b* Upper or dorsal valve. *c* Peduncle or footstalk.

Fig. 35.—Lingual Ribbon or Tongue (*Odontophore*) of Whelk. A small portion highly magnified. It is divided into three bands, the central one of which is called the rachis *b*, and the lateral ones the pleuræ *a a*.

Fig. 36.—A portion still more highly magnified, to show the teeth.
a a Pleuræ. *b* Rachis.
36*a*.—*c* Teeth of the pleuræ.
36*b*.—*d* Two of the rachidian teeth.

PALÆONTOLOGY.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE CHIEF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

PALÆONTOLOGY is that department of geological science which treats of the animals and plants that existed in remote ages on the surface of the globe. It investigates the petrified or fossil remains of these animals and plants, organisms which belong, with a few exceptions, to species that have long been extinct. Geologists classify the strata containing organic remains, according to the nature and succession of their fossils, under three great epochs, or life periods, viz. Palæozoic, or ancient life period; Mesozoic, or middle life period; Kainozoic, or recent life period. The systems or formations, defined and separated by their organic characters, and representing distinct periods of time, are arranged as follows under these three epochs:—

I. PALÆOZOIC, OR PRIMARY EPOCH.	1. Cambrian.	
	2. Silurian.	
	3. Devonian (Old Red Sandstone).	
	4. Carboniferous.	
	5. Permian.	New Red Sandstone.
II. MESOZOIC, OR SECONDARY EPOCH.	6. Triassic.	
	7. Jurassic, or Oölite.	
	8. Chalk.	
III. KAINOZOIC, OR TERTIARY EPOCH.	9. Eocene.	
	10. Miocene.	
	11. Pliocene.	
	12. Post-Pliocene.	
	13. Recent or contemporaneous era.	

The accompanying Plate represents characteristic organisms of the different systems, which will be briefly referred to in their geological order.

I. ANCIENT LIFE PERIOD (*Palæozoic*).—The lowest and oldest stratified rocks, consisting of gneiss, mica and chlorite schists, &c., appear to be destitute of organic remains. Some geologists believe that these rocks were deposited before the creation of organized beings; others, with greater reason, are of opinion that the extreme heat to which they have been subjected, and which has rendered them highly crystalline, was sufficient to efface the vestiges of organic structure. The earliest fossils are discovered in the *Cambrian* and *Silurian* systems. In the lower beds of these systems sponges, fucoids and annelids are found; the Silurian is rich in mollusca; and the remains of fishes appear in the upper beds. The graptolite, or sea-pen (fig. 4), represents numerous zoophytes which have left their remains in the Silurian strata, not unfrequently embedded in anthracite, containing the vestiges of sea-weeds of the fucoid type, and no doubt deriving its origin from the remains of marine algæ. The lowest bed of the same sytem abounds with the lingula (fig. 1), one of the brachiopoda, or arm-footed class of molluscs; the upper beds contain species of *Pentamerus* (fig. 3), belonging to the same class, and occurring in all the strata below the carboniferous or mountain limestone. The othoceras (fig. 5) is a chambered shell, which may be compared to a nautilus uncoiled, and represents in these primary strata the highest class of molluscan animals, namely, the cephalopods. But the most characteristic animal of the Silurian is the trilobite, a specimen of which (*Asaphus tyrannus*) is shown in fig. 2, and *Bronteus flabellifer* (fig. 8), belonging to a family strictly of the palæozoic age, the last of the species disappearing with the carboniferous limestone. It was an articulated animal of the crustacean class, remarkable for the preservation of its eyes, which were

constructed on the same plan as those of modern crustaceans and insects; in the species of Asaphus figured, the eye is computed to have consisted of 6000 distinct facets or visual surfaces, each belonging in a sense to a distinct eye. The rocks of this group contain representatives of all the great existing types of animal structure, up to the vertebrate. The system known as the *Devonian*, or *Old Red Sandstone*, is particularly characterized by the remains of fishes of complex and peculiar structure, of which the pterichthys (fig. 6), named in honour of Hugh Miller, its discoverer, may serve as an example. The fishes of that age, amongst other peculiarities, were characterized by being encased in a covering of hard, shining plates called *ganoid* plates, and hence their name of ganoid fishes. Reptilian remains also occur in the system; and the brachiopods are represented by *Calceola sandalina* (fig. 7), which is peculiar to the Devonian.—The *Carboniferous or Coal System* is remarkable for its wealth of vegetation, entitling the age to be pre-eminently regarded as one of plants. There are about 300 species of fossil plants in the British coal-measures alone, of which a considerable proportion are ferns (fig. 11) of various species, probably arborescent; calamites (fig. 12), reed-like plants, usually found compressed; lepidodendra, huge trees, seemingly allied to our comparatively tiny club-mosses; and sigillaria and stigmaria (fig. 10), the former the stem and the latter the creeping-roots or rhizomes of trees to which no living plant bears any close affinity. Nearly the same species prevail throughout all the coal-fields of the world, and the above may be considered as having contributed the greatest part of the woody matter, which, under the influence of heat, pressure, and chemical action, has been converted into coal. The coal-measures contain fresh-water or estuary shells (*Anthracosia, Anthracoma,* &c.) A few reptilian (saurian) remains have been yielded by the system, together with several insects. The subordinate rocks of the carboniferous or mountain limestone, an eminently marine portion of the system, are rich in brachiopod shells, of which the *Productus giganteus* (fig. 13) and *Spirifer striatus* (fig. 14) are examples. In the same productive limestones there are numerous representatives of the lamellibranchiate class of molluscs (to which the modern mussel and oyster belong); of the gasteropods, or belly-footed class (like the whelk and limpet); there are numerous species of *Euomphalus* (fig. 9), of *Bellerophon* (fig. 15), and various genera of cephalopods, the principal of which are *Goniatites* (fig. 16), *Nautilus*, and *Orthoceras*. Many species of fish, powerful and predaceous, have been described.—The *Permian System* is not profuse in fossils. Of its fishes, the genus *Palæoniscus* (fig. 18) combines with rhomboid scales, a heterocercal tail, in which the vertebral column is prolonged into the upper lobe. *Schizodus* (fig. 17) is one of the lamellibranchiate molluscs of the Permian. Amphibia and reptiles are also among the fossils of this system.

II. MIDDLE LIFE PERIOD (*Mesozoic*).—The transition is broadly marked betwixt the Palæozoic and Mesozoic life periods. The latter is introduced by the *Triassic System*, containing fossils more nearly related to the newer rocks above than to those of the older formations below. Footprints of a huge batrachian or frog-like animal, named labyrinthodon (fig. 19), have been discovered in the rocks of the system in Cheshire, in Dumfriesshire, in Saxony, and on the Connecticut river in America. In the Triassic rocks at Würtemberg the remains of a mammalian marsupial animal, named *Microlestes antiquus*, have been detected, being the earliest discovered mammalian relic hitherto recorded.—The *Oölitic and Liassic System* indicates an age of reptiles. Upwards of thirty species of ichthyosaurus, or fish-lizard (fig. 23), have been discovered. It has been described as possessing a porpoise's snout, a crocodile's teeth, a lizard's head, a fish's vertebræ, and a whale's paddles. The animal's eye was of great magnitude. The plesiosaurus (fig. 24), a contemporary of the former saurian, had a lizard's head, a crocodile's teeth, a neck of extraordinary length, and a trunk and tail having the proportions of one of the larger quadrupeds, the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale. The pterodactyle (fig. 25), a winged reptile, was suited to fly in the air or swim in the water. In the Lias, the cephalopod class of molluscs is largely represented by ammonites (fig. 22), belemnites, and nautili. The *Gryphæa incurva* (fig. 20) exhibits the graceful form of one of the oysters of the age; and *Avicula cygnipes* (fig. 21) is a pearl-oyster. The deep-bodied fish, *Dapedius politus* (fig. 19*a*), is one of the numerous fishes of the system. The Stonesfield slate overlying the Lias has revealed the jaw-bones of several species of small insectivorous marsupial animals, of which *Phascolotherium Bucklandi* (fig. 28), a small insectivorous marsupial, is an example. The Oölite deposits contain numerous bivalve shell-fish, such as pectens, oysters, &c. To the bivalve class also belongs *Trigonia costata* (fig. 26), of which genus a hundred species are known in the secondary rocks. Species of terebratula, or lamp-shell (figs. 27 and 30), are still conspicuous amongst the declining class of brachiopods. The lower Oölite abounds with gasteropods, including the genus *Purpuroidea* or *Purpurina* (fig. 29), an extinct member of the whelk family. The Oxford clay, still higher in the series, is remarkable for the recurrence of many ammonites and belemnites (fig. 31), the latter name being assigned to a family of extinct cuttle-fishes of the secondary period. The Oölite contains considerable deposits of coal, which have been profitably wrought in several instances. Figs. 32, 33, 34 are representatives of the fresh-water shells of the upper Oölite. The same rocks have recently yielded mammalian remains; some marsupial, others placental. The *Chalk System* overlies the Oölite, the fresh-water beds of the Wealden occupying an intermediate place betwixt them. These latter deposits contain fresh-water shells, such as belong to the genera *Paludina* (fig. 35) and *Cypris* (fig. 36). But the characteristic fossils of the Wealden are saurian reptiles of extraordinary dimensions—the megalosaurus, hyælosaurus, iguanodon, &c. Overlying the Wealden beds is the lower Greensand, amongst the fossils of which are many echinoderms allied to the sea-urchin (for example *Salenia punctata*, fig. 37); and a distinctive molluscan form is *Perna mulleti* (fig. 38). The Gault clay, another deposit subordinate to the Chalk, contains the genera *Turrilites* and *Hamites* (fig. 39), species of cephalopods allied to the ammonite. The Chalk formation is marked by unambiguous characters; its structure is uniform, and its organisms are eminently marine, consisting of sponges, corals, echinoderms, molluscs, crustaceans, fishes, and saurian reptiles. Amongst the echinoderms are species of *Galerites* (fig. 40) and *Nucleolites* (fig. 41), associated with which are numerous star-fishes, including an extinct species belonging to the existing genus *Goniaster* (*G. Coombii*, fig. 42). The brachiopodous molluscs are represented by rhynconellæ (fig. 43) and terebratulæ; belonging to the ammonite alliance are *Turrilites* (fig. 44), *Baculites*, and *Scaphites* (fig. 45). The system contains about 800 species of animals, with traces of sea-weeds.

III. TERTIARY LIFE PERIOD (*Kainozoic*).—In this period the forms of animals and plants gradually approximate towards those of existing genera; and the formations of this last great geological epoch have been classified in accordance with the greater or less resemblance of their contained organisms to those of living nature. The Eocene group (Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, *kainos*, recent) represents the dawn of the existing flora and fauna. Its plants are exemplified by the fruits of tropical palms, such as *Nipadites* (fig. 46), found in the island of Sheppey. The London clay has yielded an instructive suite of fossils of the age. Many of the molluscs have a tropical aspect; in the fluvio-marine deposits of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight occur such instances of this character as *Voluta spinosa* (fig. 47), *Fusus porrectus* (fig. 48), *Oliva Branderi* (fig. 49), and *Nummulites lævigata* (fig. 50). Fresh-water beds of the time contain *Planorbis euomphalus* (fig. 51). In associated strata are obtained *Paludina lenta* (fig. [illegible]), *Limnæa longiscuta* (fig. 53), and several other fresh-water and brackish-water species. The Eocene rocks near Paris produced nearly fifty extinct species of mammalian animals, which were described by Cuvier; they were chiefly pachyderms, or thick-hided animals, as the palæotherium, anoplo-

therium, &c. Fossil birds were detected in the same formation.—The *Miocene* (Gr. *meion*, less), containing a higher proportion of living species than the previous group, abounds in the remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, bears, and numerous other quadrupeds.—The *Pliocene* (Gr. *pleion*, more) makes a still greater advance towards the present state of nature. Of its numerous mollusca a considerable proportion now live in British seas; and one of the most characteristic of these is *Fusus contrarius* (fig. 54). Skates and sharks have left their teeth in the same formation; fig. 55 represents the tooth of a shark (*Carcharodus megalodon*). The bones of whales also occur, including the ear-bone (fig. 56), together with a profusion of animal exuviæ, now employed in the manufacture of manure.—The *Post-Pliocene* group belongs to the geological era immediately preceding the existing age. The deposits point to the prevalence of an arctic climate in many parts of Europe and America, and the traces of ice-action are frequent in the British Islands. To floating glaciers, or to a current of water flowing from north-west to south-east, have been ascribed the enormous deposits of drifted matter, containing boulders or rolled stones. To the descent of glaciers in valleys are assigned the grooved and polished surfaces of rocks observed in mountainous districts, and particularly in the Highlands of Scotland. In the beds of the drift are found the bones of the *Elephas primigenius*, or mammoth (fig. 57); the remains of this animal being widely dispersed over Europe, Asia, and North America. To the post-glacial age belongs the Irish elk (fig. 58), which has left its remains in Ireland, Scotland, England, and France. Among its contemporaries were the reindeer, oxen, beaver, wolves, &c. It only remains to be stated that, associated with the drift or boulder clay, are marine beds, first observed in the valley of the Clyde, containing several shells which now only exist alive in arctic seas. The shells found in the raised beaches seen on our shores are exclusively of existing species.

LANGUAGE MAP
OF THE WORLD
SHOWING
THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES
Indogermanic Family
Ural-Altaic Family
Indo-Chinese Family
Hamito-Semitic Family
Malayo-Polynesian Family
Bantu Family
Dravidian Family
American
Ireland or uninvestigated tongues
Germanic
Lappanic
Finnish
Slavonian
Turkish
Mongolian
Chinese
Indian
Iranic
Arabian
Hamitic Tongues
Libyan
Malayan
Polynesian
Australian
Tungusic
Yakutic
Samoiedic
Yukagiric
Tchuktchic
Koryakish
Aino
Japanese
Kenai
Aleutian
Algonkin
Iroquois
Dakota
Athabasca
Sonora
Juta
Otomi
Maya
Galibi
Carib
Guaycurú
Tupi
Guaicurú
Arabian
Tibu
Wolof
Mande
Kru
Fulah
Yoruba
Bari
Bantu
Tongues
Malayan
Polynesian
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Caroline Is
Marshall Archipelago
Sandwich Is
Tonga Is
Tasmania
New Zealand
Arctic Circle
Longitude West
Longitude East

INSECTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS USED IN ENTOMOLOGY.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ITS PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN ENGLAND AND OF THE PERIODS INTO WHICH IT HAS BEEN DIVIDED.

1. Norman.
St Mary's Church, Porchester, Hampshire. A.D. 1177

2. Norman.
Waltham Abbey Church, about 1200

3. Early English.
North Transept, Bromley Minster, about 1200

4. Early English.
Entrance to Chapter House, Salisbury Cathedral, about 1240

5. Early English.
Chapter House, Lincoln Cathedral, about 1200

6. Decorated.
Arundel Church, Sussex, about 1300

7. Decorated.
North Aisle, St Mary's Church, Bromley, about 1300

8. Decorated.
West front, Rochester Cathedral, about 1300

9. Decorated.
Battle Abbey Gateway, Sussex. A.D. 1340

10. Perpendicular.
Baldwin Church, Northamptonshire, about 1400

11. Perpendicular.
West front, Rochester Cathedral, about 1370

9. Decorated.
West front, Rochester Cathedral, about 1300

12. Perpendicular.
Eagle Church, Northamptonshire, about 1400

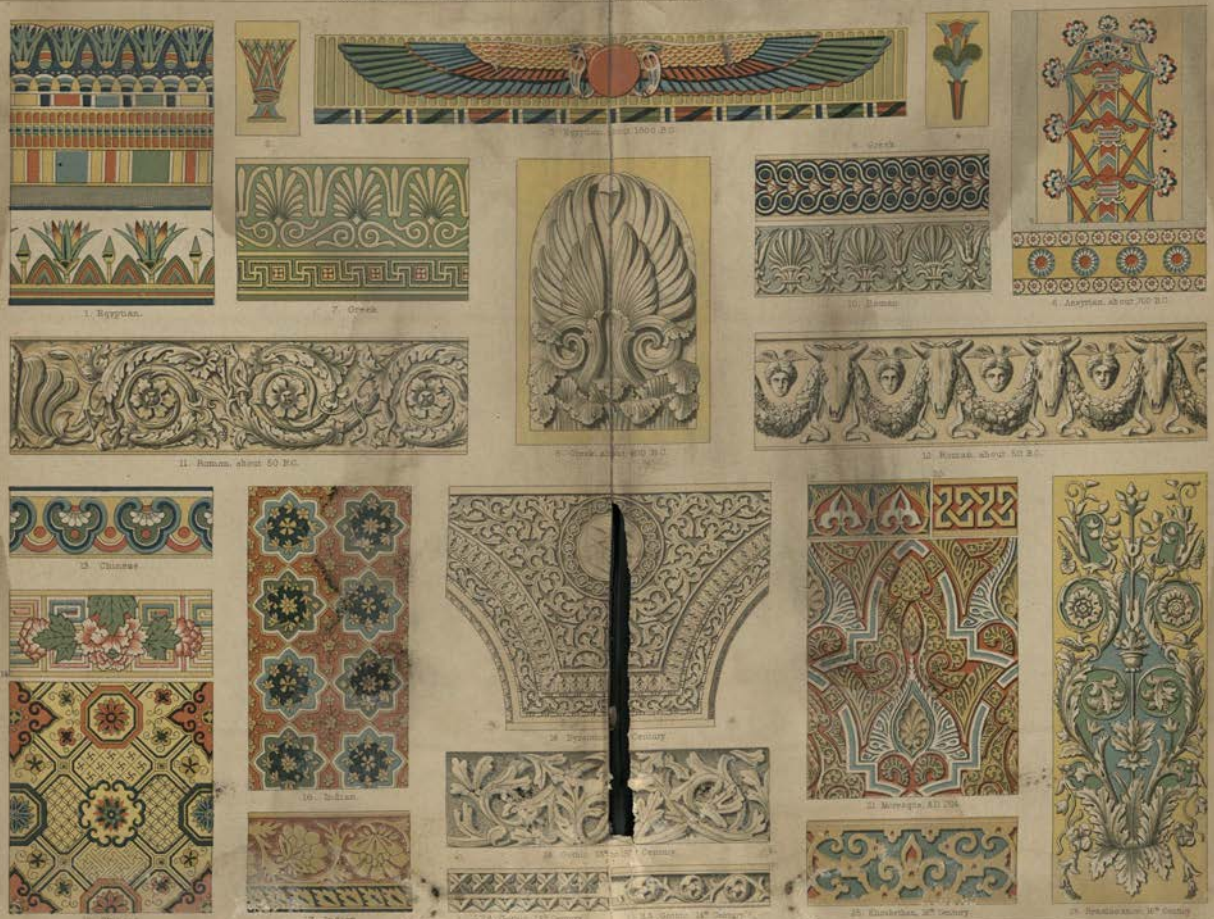
13. Elizabethan.
Eagle House, Hertfordshire. A.D. 1600

J. H. Culling, del.

S. Kimmel, lith.

ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS.

EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPAL STYLES, FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE LATEST TIMES.



J. R. Collins, del.

M. Sapio, Esq.

MOLLUSCA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS RELATING TO MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS.

G. Jewitt, Del.t

C. Lawrie, Sculp.t

FROM THE CHEMUNG TO THE LIAS — FOSSILS CHARACTERISTIC OF DIFFERENT STRATA — FROM THE CHALK TO THE POST-TERTIARY

00150495

Digitized with financial assistance from

Hemendra Kothari

on 20 February, 2020